

CHAPTER 2 – DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the alternatives that describe different approaches to management of public land resources and uses in the planning area. This chapter also contains an explanation of the alternative development process. Each alternative is composed of a complete and reasonable set of desired outcomes, and allowable uses and management actions to achieve these outcomes.

Desired outcomes are expressed as “goals” and “objectives” in the alternatives. Goals are broad statements of desired outcomes that are not quantifiable. Goals are common to all alternatives.

Objectives identify specific desired outcomes for resources and are usually quantifiable and measurable. Objectives establish timeframes for achievement when appropriate. Objectives may or may not vary among alternatives.

Allowable uses and management actions are expressed as “actions” in the alternatives. Actions identify uses or allocations that are allowable, restricted, or prohibited on public lands. Actions also identify proactive measures to achieve goals and objectives, as well as measures or criteria to guide activities on public lands. Actions may or may not vary among alternatives.

BLM developed four management alternatives (“No Action” and three “Action” alternatives) which are presented in detail in this chapter. These alternatives provide a range of choices for resolving the planning issues identified in Chapter 1.

2.2 HOW TO READ THIS CHAPTER

Chapter 2 begins with introductory materials regarding the development of the alternatives for the Coeur d’Alene RMP/EIS, followed by a general narrative description of the alternatives. Following the narrative sections is an in-depth table (Table 2-1) detailing management goals, objectives, and actions for each alternative.

Table 2-1 compares the alternatives and details the management guidance for each alternative; it is organized into the following four categories:

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

Following Table 2-1 is a second table (Table 2-2) which summarizes and compares the impacts that would result from implementation of the alternatives. The effects of the various management actions in each alternative are discussed in detail in the environmental consequences section presented in Chapter 4.

Acreage and other numbers used in the alternatives are approximate and serve for comparison and analytic purposes only. Acreages are only estimates based on the most current available data. Readers should not infer that acreages reflect exact measurements or precise calculations.

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2.3 DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVES

The goal in formulating alternatives for an RMP and EIS is to identify combinations of management practices to resolve planning issues and provide guidance where direction for a resource or use is currently lacking or is insufficient in the existing planning documents. Each alternative is to represent a complete and reasonable interdisciplinary land use plan. As discussed in Chapters 1 and 5, the CdA FO interdisciplinary team (IDT) used a collaborative approach in developing the alternatives.

The IDT implemented the first five steps of the BLM Planning Process (see Chapter 1, Section 1.6) in developing alternatives: issue identification, planning criteria development, scoping, data collection, and assessment of current management.

The issue identification and assessment of current management process began in 2004 with an extensive review by the IDT of current land management decisions/direction from the Emerald Empire Planning Unit Management Framework Plan (MFP), Step 3 (1981) and other current resource management decisions/direction for the planning area (see Chapter 1, Section 1.9). The IDT compiled these decisions/directions into the “No Action” alternative.

This resulted in: (1) the identification of key direction for resources/uses that could be carried forward into a new plan, and (2) the identification of resources/uses that need new management direction to address current laws, regulations, and policies, or to respond to changes in conditions on the public lands managed by the CdA FO (Figure 1-1).

2.3.1 Alternatives Developed

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

In a memorandum of understanding (Forest Service et al. 2002), the BLM in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and Montana agreed to “utilize the scientific findings of the [Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project] ICBEMP Science, and new information and best available science as they are developed during the life of the Strategy, to guide the amendment and revision of plans, and project implementation, (including applicable consultation and participation in plan and project design) for public lands in the Interior Columbia Basin to meet community needs for goods and services in an ecologically sustainable way.” In compliance with this agreement, the BLM used ICBEMP Science, as well as new information and best available science, during development of the alternatives for this RMP.

Alternative A, the “No Action” Alternative, is a continuation of the current management and is based on existing planning decisions and amendments.

The IDT initially developed two “Action” alternatives: one emphasizing commodity production (Alternative B), and the other emphasizing minimum active management and preservation (Alternative C). All of the organizations that BLM had coordinated with (see list in Chapter 1, Section 1.7) were then invited to participate in development of a fourth alternative. The Shoshone County Commissioners and two state

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agencies (Idaho Departments of Fish and Game, and Parks and Recreation) expressed interest. BLM asked them to review copies of the first three preliminary draft alternatives, and provide suggestions for a fourth alternative. BLM also asked the Resource Advisory Council (RAC) to review the preliminary draft alternatives and provide suggestions.

The IDT developed the fourth alternative (Alternative D), based on consideration of the planning issues, suggestions received, potential environmental impacts from the first three alternatives, statutory and regulatory requirements, and policy goals. BLM selected the fourth alternative as the “preferred alternative” because it represented the best mix and variety of management actions and direction to address all of these considerations. As a result of public comment on, and internal review of the Draft RMP/EIS, BLM made changes to Alternative D. See Section 1.8 for a summarized description of these changes. The revised Alternative D became the Proposed Action in this Proposed RMP/Final EIS.

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2.4 DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES

2.4.1 Alternative A (No Action – Continue Current Management)

Alternative A is the continuation of current management. Referred to as the No Action Alternative, this alternative would continue present management practices based on the existing land use plan and plan amendments. Valid decisions contained in the 1981 Emerald Empire MFP would be implemented if not already completed. Direction contained in existing laws, regulations, policies, and standards would also continue to be implemented, sometimes superseding provisions of the 1981 MFP. The current levels, methods, and mix of multiple use management of public lands in the CdA FO area would continue, and resource values would generally receive attention at present levels.

Key components of Alternative A are as follows:

- Continued management of motorized recreation with 65 percent of BLM lands remaining open to off-road travel, and 162 acres remaining closed to motorized vehicles.
- Emphasis on management of forest resources for commodity production, with an allowable sale quantity of 3.7 MMBF per year. Protection of other resources is somewhat provided for in the MFP, but more so through current laws, regulations, and BLM policies.
- Hazardous fuels/vegetation treatments on 7,000 acres over the next 15-20 years.
- Management of special status species and their vegetation habitats to provide for their continued presence in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
- Continued management of existing special management areas. These include two areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC)/research natural areas (RNA) (2,981 acres) and five stream segments found eligible for the National Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) System. Allowable uses would be very limited within these areas.
- Management of land ownership adjustments emphasizes retention and acquisition of lands with high economic resource values, lands that increase public access, and lands that would consolidate federal holdings.
- Management of wildland fire to protect people, property, and commodity resources. Fire use is not an option.
- Protection of fish and riparian habitat and watersheds through the provisions of the Inland Native Fish Strategy (INFISH).

2.4.2 Alternative B (Commodity-Utility Emphasis)

Alternative B emphasizes active management for commodities, amenities, and services. Protection of other resources would be secondary to restoring healthy commercial forests. This alternative also emphasizes opportunities for developed and motorized recreation, hunting, and fishing.

Key components of Alternative B are as follows:

- Management of motorized recreation through retention of current closed areas and limiting travel within all remaining areas (99.8 percent of BLM lands) to designated roads and trails. Emphasis on maximizing miles of designated roads and trails.

- Emphasis on management of forest resources for commodity production, with a probable sale quantity of 5.1 MMBF per year. This alternative incorporates measures, in addition to those under Alternative A, to protect other resources and uses.
- Hazardous fuels/vegetation treatments on 9,600 acres over the next 15-20 years.
- Incorporation of conservation measures from threatened and endangered species recovery plans.
- Management would maintain existing ACECs/RNAs, but all eligible stream segments would be found unsuitable for inclusion in the National WSR System.
- Management of land ownership adjustments, similar to Alternative A, emphasizes retention and acquisition of lands with high economic resource values, and lands that increase public access, provide recreation opportunities, or consolidate federal holdings.
- Management of wildland fire to protect people, property, and commodity resources. Fire use for resource benefit may be considered within all areas outside of the wildland-urban interface (WUI).
- Protection of fish and riparian habitat and watersheds through the provisions of the Coeur d'Alene Native Fish Strategy (CNFISH), a BLM strategy specific to the planning area derived from INFISH.

2.4.3 Alternative C (Minimal Active Management/Preservation Emphasis)

Alternative C includes management strategies to preserve and protect noncommodity resources (e.g., wildlife habitat, water quality, etc.) and to deemphasize resource production goals for commodities. There would be much less active management of resources than under the other alternatives. Production of products from vegetation management in all habitats would be secondary to restoring healthy forest vegetation and riparian areas. This alternative emphasizes dispersed and nonmotorized recreation.

Key components of Alternative C are as follows:

- Management of motorized recreation through closure of an additional 149 acres and limiting travel within all remaining areas (99.7 percent of BLM lands) to designated roads and trails. Emphasis on minimizing miles of designated roads and trails to protect resources.
- Management of forest vegetation focuses on areas where natural disturbance (for example, wildland fire and disease) has occurred, yielding a probable sale quantity of 880 MBF per year.
- Hazardous fuels/vegetation treatments on 1,200 acres over the next 15-20 years.
- Incorporation of conservation measures from threatened and endangered species recovery plans.
- Management creates 19 new ACECs (23,273 additional acres). All eligible stream segments would be found suitable for inclusion in the National WSR System.
- Management of land ownership adjustments emphasizes retention and acquisition of lands with noncommodity resource values, and lands that increase public access, provide dispersed recreation opportunities, or consolidate federal holdings.
- Management of wildland fire to protect people, property, and noncommodity resources. Fire use for resource benefit may be considered within all areas outside of the WUI.
- Protection of fish and riparian habitat and watersheds through the provisions of the Coeur d'Alene Native Fish Strategy (CNFISH).

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2.4.4 Alternative D (Proposed Action – Balanced Emphasis)

BLM selected Alternative D as the preferred alternative, which is now the proposed action, because it represents the best mix and variety of management actions to resolve the planning issues, and achieve statutory requirements and policy goals. It is intended to balance management of commodity and noncommodity resources. This alternative was developed after a preliminary analysis of the first three alternatives. This alternative incorporates many management objectives and actions from the first three alternatives, and includes new management direction when deemed necessary. It also incorporates new information that became available after the first three alternatives were developed. As a result, some management direction under Alternative D provides more resource protection than Alternative C. This alternative also generally allows for more uses and active resource management than Alternative C but less than Alternatives A or B.

Key components of Alternative D are as follows:

- Management of motorized recreation through closure of an additional 469 acres (primarily areas with identified hazardous materials) and limiting travel within all remaining areas (99.7 percent of BLM lands) to designated roads and trails. Miles of designated road are only slightly less than Alternative B, while still providing protection of other resources.
- Management of forest vegetation allows for an intermediate level of commodity production with a probable sale quantity of 4.4 MMBF per year, while providing protection to other resources.
- Hazardous fuels/vegetation treatments on 8,200 acres over the next 15-20 years.
- Incorporation of conservation measures from draft BLM statewide plan amendments for federally listed species.
- Management creates three new ACECs/RNAs (377 additional acres). Four eligible stream segments would be found suitable for inclusion in the National WSR System. Suitability for the remaining eligible segment would be deferred until the Idaho Panhandle National Forests makes a determination for adjacent segments.
- Management of land ownership adjustments emphasizes retention and acquisition of lands with both commodity and noncommodity resource values, and lands that increase public access, provide recreation opportunities, or consolidate federal holdings.
- Management of wildland fire to protect people, property, and both commodity and noncommodity resources. Fire use for resource benefit may be considered within all areas outside of the WUI.
- Protection of fish and riparian habitat and watersheds through the provisions of the Coeur d'Alene Native Fish Strategy (CNFISH).

2.4.5 Alternatives Considered But Eliminated From Detailed Analysis

Alternatives to change existing OHV designations from “limited” to “closed” within existing wilderness study areas were considered but not carried forward for detailed analysis. The BLM’s recommendations on wilderness study areas were forwarded to the President in 1991. Those recommendations were later forwarded to Congress and await Congressional action. The three BLM wilderness study areas within the planning area were recommended as unsuitable for wilderness designation. Elimination of motorized uses (closing the areas to motorized use) to manage these unsuitable WSAs as if they were wilderness is inconsistent with and contrary to the recommendations before Congress. A range of alternatives to better manage vehicle use and meet the required “non-impairment standard” were analyzed.

2.4.6 Management Guidance for All Alternatives

Table 2-1. Management Guidance for All Alternatives

Resources			
Air Quality (AQ)			
<i>Goal AQ-1 – Comply with existing air quality laws and regulations to meet health and safety requirements.</i>			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Objective AQ-1.1 – Manage prescribed fire and wildland fire use in a manner to minimize degradation of the airshed.			
Action AQ-1.1.1 – Manage wildland fire, to include prescribed fire, while meeting federal and Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) air quality and opacity standards and follow related regulations.			
Action AQ-1.1.2 – Include minimization of impacts on air quality as a criterion in Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA), Wildland Fire Implementation Plans (WFIPs), and Prescribed Fire Burn Plans.			
Objective AQ-1.2 – Cooperate with other members of the Montana/Idaho Airshed Group on smoke management.			
Action AQ-1.2.1 – Follow procedures outlined in the Montana/Idaho Airshed Group Smoke Management Plan.			
Action AQ-1.2.2 – Planned activities shall be conducted in accordance with the Idaho State Implementation Plan of the Clean Air Act (upon completion) and other plans and policies that control smoke emission on public lands.			
Action AQ-1.2.3 – Ensure treatments using prescribed fire are consistent with US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Interim Air Quality Policy on Wildland and Prescribed Fires or with more current direction.			
Objective AQ-1.3 – Ensure that all authorized activities on public lands meet federal and Idaho DEQ air quality standards and regulatory requirements.			
Action AQ-1.3.1 – Prescribe and implement best management practices (BMPs) to reasonably prevent degradation of air quality when authorizing actions.			
Action AQ-1.3.2 – Specify that compliance with federal and ID DEQ standards is required when authorizing actions.			
Objective AQ-1.4 - Cooperate with Native American tribes for air quality management within reservations.			
Action AQ-1.4.1 - Coordinate directly with affected tribes regarding prescribed fire and wildland fire use within a reservation boundary.			
Geology (GE)			
<i>Goal GE-1 – Provide for nonmineral uses of geologic values consistent with other resource goals.</i>			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Objective GE-A1.1 – None	Objective GE-B1.1 – Promote the scientific, educational, and recreational use and access to unique features.	Objective GE-C1.1 – Protect sites of geologic value from degradation by other uses.	Objective GE-D1.1 – Same as Alternative B
Action GE-A1.1.1 – None	Action GE-B1.1.1 – Develop plans for interpretive, recreational trails and informative sites near unique features.	Action GE-C1.1.1 – Limit public or commercial access that could degrade geologic sites.	Action GE-D1.1.1 – Same as Alternative B.
	Action GE-B1.1.2 – Identify where unique features exist.	Action GE-C1.1.2 – Identify where unique features requiring protection exist.	Action GE-D1.1.2 – Same as Alternative B.

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Geology (GE)

Goal GE-2 – Protect the public from geologic hazards on public lands.

Objective GE-A2.1 – None	Objective GE-B2.1 – Consider geologic hazards when authorizing activities.	Objective GE-C2.1 – Same as Alternative B.	Objective GE-D2.1 – Same as Alternative B.
Action GE-A2.1.1 – None	Action GE-B2.1.1 – Identify where geologic hazards exist.	Action GE-C2.1.1 – Same as Alternative B.	Action GE-D2.1.1 – Same as Alternative B.

Soil Resources (SO)

Goal SO-1 – Manage soils on public land to maintain, restore, or improve soil erosion class and watershed health.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Objective SO-A1.1 – Ensure that management actions for other resources incorporate adequate soil protection.	Objective SO-B1.1 – Same as Alternative A.	Objective SO-C1.1 – Same as Alternative A.	Objective SO-D1.1 – Same as Alternative A.
Action SO-A1.1.1 – Implement BMPs on surface-disturbing activities.	Action SO-B1.1.1 – Same as Alternative A.	Action SO-C1.1.1 – Same as Alternative A.	Action SO-D1.1.1 – Same as Alternative A.
Action SO-A1.1.2 – Implement Road Guidelines (See Appendix B).	Action SO-B1.1.2 – Subwatersheds identified for restoration (See Appendix E) should be considered and reviewed for restoration opportunities to reduce adverse erosion and sediment delivery.	Action SO-C1.1.2 – Same as Alternative B.	Action SO-D1.1.2 – Same as Alternative B.
	Action SO-B1.1.3 – Apply appropriate reclamation measures to mitigate adverse erosion and sediment delivery.	Action SO-C1.1.3 – Same as Alternative B.	Action SO-D1.1.3 – Same as Alternative B.
	Action SO-B1.1.4 – See Riparian Conservation Area Management Guidelines in Appendix D for management guidance.	Action SO-C1.1.4 – Same as Alternative B.	Action SO-D1.1.4 – Same as Alternative B.
Objective SO-A1.2 – Manage soil-disturbing activities to protect landslide-prone areas and minimize potential for mass wasting.	Objective SO-B1.2 – Manage soil-disturbing activities to protect landslide-prone areas and minimize potential for mass wasting.	Objective SO-C1.2 – Same as Alternative B.	Objective SO-D1.2 – Same as Alternative B.
Action SO-A1.2.1 – Identify landslide-prone areas and implement Category 4 RHCA buffers as outlined in the INFISH (Appendix D).	Action SO-B1.2.1 – Before authorizing any soil-disturbing activity on slopes exceeding 55% and/or in areas exhibiting potential slope instability (including jack-strawed trees, convergent slopes, and perched water table), evaluate to determine potential landslide risk. Landslide-prone delineation and evaluation shall include field assessment by an interdisciplinary team that includes a soil or watershed specialist. When landslide-prone areas are identified, implement Category 4 RCA buffers as outlined in the CNFISH (see Appendix D).	Action SO-C1.2.1 – Same as Alternative B.	Action SO-D1.2.1 – Same as Alternative B.

Soil Resources (SO)

<p>Action SO-B1.2.2 – Avoid locating road or timber harvesting on, or adjacent to, active landslides, slump blocks, or other mass wasting processes.</p> <p>Action SO-B1.2.3 – Existing roads occurring on landslide-prone areas will receive a priority for restoration (decommissioning, obliteration, or partial recontouring).</p>	<p>Action SO-C1.2.2 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action SO-C1.2.3 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Action SO-D1.2.2 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action SO-D1.2.3 – Same as Alternative B.</p>
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Water Resources (WA)

Goal WA-1 – Maintain, improve, or restore water quality to sustain designated beneficial uses on public lands.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
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Objective WA-1.1 – Comply with state and federal requirements to protect public waters.

Action WA-1.1.1 – Prescribe and implement BMPs to reasonably prevent degradation of water quality.

<p>Objective WA-A1.2 – Protect and maintain watersheds so that they appropriately capture, retain, and release water of quality that meets or exceeds state and federal standards.</p> <p>Action WA-A1.2.1 – Identify and confirm specific identified watershed problems and sources, inventory road erosion problem areas, inventory ground and surface water sources, and evaluate flood damage areas.</p> <p>Action WA-A1.2.2 – Develop plans to alleviate watershed problems where public lands have been identified as a contributing source.</p>	<p>Objective WA-B1.2 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action WA-B1.2.1 – See Riparian Conservation Area Management Guidelines in Appendix D.</p>	<p>Objective WA-C1.2 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action WA-C1.2.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Objective WA-D1.2 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action WA-D1.2.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p>
<p>Objective WA-A1.3 – Manage streams to maintain or restore designated beneficial use support status and, where feasible, achieve delisting of Clean Water Act 303(d) stream segments.</p>	<p>Objective WA-B1.3 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action WA-B1.3.1 – Cooperate with adjacent landowners, agencies, tribes, individuals, communities, and municipalities to meet beneficial use criteria.</p>	<p>Objective WA-C1.3 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action WA-C1.3.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Objective WA-D1.3 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action WA-D1.3.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p>
	<p>Objective WA-B1.4 – Protect all designated beneficial uses by preventing or limiting nonpoint source pollution; maintain or improve existing water quality and quantity through implementation of BMPs.</p>	<p>Objective WA-C1.4 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Objective WA-D1.4 – Same as Alternative B.</p>

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Water Resources (WA)			
	<p>Action WA-B1.4.1 – Prescribe and implement BMPs to facilitate maintenance or improvement of attributes (i.e., vegetation, channel geometry) identified through PFC assessment and/or other qualitative or quantitative survey methods.</p>	<p>Action WA-C1.4.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Action WA-D1.4.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p>
	<p>Action WA-B1.4.2 – Prescribe and implement BMPs to facilitate maintenance or improvement of desired attributes, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • channel width/depth ratio; • streambank conditions; • substrate conditions; and • large woody material characteristics. 	<p>Action WA-C1.4.2 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Action WA-D1.4.2 – Same as Alternative B.</p>
	<p>Action WA-B1.4.3 – Existing and desired future conditions will be identified through PFC assessment, channel classification, and/or other qualitative or quantitative survey methods.</p>	<p>Action WA-C1.4.3 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Action WA-D1.4.3 – Same as Alternative B.</p>
	<p>Action WA-B1.4.4 – Implement RCA and standards and guides from the CNFISH (see Appendix D).</p>	<p>Action WA-C1.4.4 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Action WA-D1.4.4 – Same as Alternative B.</p>

Vegetation – Forests and Woodlands (VF)

Goal VF-1 – Restore forest vegetations towards historic species composition, structure, and function across the landscape. (See IPNF AMS and ICBEMP for definition of structure and function.)

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>Objective VF-A1.1 – Determine present species composition, stocking level, and diversity.</p>	<p>Objective VF-B1.1 – Determine present species composition, structure, and function.</p>	<p>Objective VF-C1.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Objective VF-D1.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p>
<p>Action VF-A1.1.1 – Utilize Forest Vegetation Inventory System (FORVIS) Inventory for 55,000 acres of public lands managed by the Coeur d’Alene Field Office.</p>	<p>Action VF-B1.1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Action VF-C1.1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Action VF-D1.1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p>
<p>Action VF-A1.1.2 – Utilize 1993 inventory data for areas outside of the FORVIS inventory area.</p>	<p>Action VF-B1.1.2 – Conduct forest vegetation inventory on remaining acres (approximately 27,500 acres) of public lands managed by the Coeur d’Alene Field Office.</p>	<p>Action VF-C1.1.2 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Action VF-D1.1.2 – Same as Alternative B.</p>

Vegetation – Forests and Woodlands (VF)

Objective VF-A1.2 – Conduct stand conversions treatments to return specific areas to historic species composition on approximately 7,000 acres (includes WUI acres specified in VF-A1.3).

Objective VF-B1.2 – Restore forest stands to historic species composition, structure, and function by conducting vegetative treatments on approximately 9,600 acres over the next 15 years.

Objective VF-C1.2 – Restore forest stands to historic species composition on approximately 1,200 acres (based on historic occurrence of wildland fire) over the next 15 years.

Objective VF-D1.2 – Restore forest stands to historic species composition, structure, and function by conducting vegetative treatments on approximately 8,200 acres over the next 15 years.

Action VF-B1.2.1 – To restore historic composition (see Chapter 3) within wet/warm vegetation cover type, emphasize the use of natural disturbances, prescribed fire, and regeneration treatment methods (e.g., clear-cut, seed tree, shelterwood, group selection, etc.).

Action VF-B1.2.2 – To restore historic composition (see Chapter 3) within the dry conifer vegetation cover type, emphasize the use of intermediate stand treatments (e.g., low thinning, free thinning, crown thinning, interplanting, etc.).

Action VF-B1.2.3 – To restore historic composition (see Chapter 3) within the wet/cold vegetation cover type, emphasize the use of regeneration harvest and natural & artificial regeneration methods.

Action VF-B1.2.4 – Conduct field surveys to verify and/or update the FRCC and historic fire regime data prior to initiating structure and function restoration treatments

Action VF-B1.2.5 – To restore forest structure and function within FRCC 2 and FRCC 3 areas, reduce stocking levels through use of a combination of regeneration harvest methods, intermediate treatments, and prescribed burning.

Action VF-B1.2.6 – When applying treatments in the vicinity of old growth stands, these treatments will fully maintain or contribute toward the restoration of the structure and composition of old growth stands according to the pre fire-suppression old growth

Action VF-C1.2.1 – To restore historic composition (see Chapter 3) emphasize the use of natural disturbance and artificial regeneration.

Action VF-C1.2.2 – Conserve and restore aspen, birch, and cottonwood stands.

Action VF-C1.2.3 – Utilize vegetation treatments in WUI areas that have low impact on wildlife habitat and water resources.

Action VF-C1.2.4 – Same as Alternative B.

Action VF-C1.2.5 – To restore forest structure and function within FRCC 2 and FRCC 3 areas, emphasize use of natural disturbance to reduce stocking levels.

Action VF-C1.2.6 – Same as Alternative B.

Action VF-D1.2.1 – To restore historic composition (see Chapter 3) within wet/warm vegetation cover type, emphasize the use of natural disturbances, prescribed fire, and appropriate silvicultural methods.

Action VF-D1.2.2 – To restore historic composition (see Chapter 3) within dry conifer vegetation cover type, emphasize the use of natural disturbances, prescribed fire, and appropriate silvicultural methods.

Action VF-D1.2.3 – To restore historic composition (see Chapter 3) within the wet/cold vegetation cover type, emphasize the use of regeneration harvest and natural & artificial regeneration.

Action VF-D1.2.4 – Same as Action VF-C1.2.2.

Action VF-D1.2.5 – Same as Action VF-B1.2.4.

Action VF-D1.2.6 – Restore forest structure and function by reducing tree density and brush/shrub competition using appropriate silvicultural treatments including, but not limited to, intermediate treatments, release treatments, use of pesticides, and prescribed burning. Aerial spraying to control brush/shrub competition will not occur. Prioritize these treatments within FRCC 2 and FRCC 3 areas.

Action VF-D1.2.7 – Same as Alternative B, Action VF-B1.2.6

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Vegetation – Forests and Woodlands (VF)

conditions characteristic of the forest type, taking into account:

- Contribution of the stand to landscape fire adaptation and watershed health; and
- Retaining the large trees contributing to old growth structure in accordance with the Healthy Forest Restoration Act.

Old growth stands are those that meet the definition specified in Appendix C.

Objective VF-A1.3 – Reduce fire hazards by reducing stands to historic stocking levels on at least 2,600 acres within the WUI (these acres are included in the acreage estimated for treatment under VF-A1.2).

Objective VF-B1.3 – Maintain or enhance wildlife habitat function through the above objectives and actions, and in accordance with the goals, objectives, and actions listed in the Fish and Wildlife and Special Status Species sections.

Objective VF-C1.3 – Same as Alternative B.

Objective VF-D1.3 – Same as Alternative B

Objective VF-B1.4 – Return the function of wildland fire to its natural role in the ecosystem through the above objectives and actions and in accordance with the goals, objectives, and actions listed in the Wildland Fire Management Section.

Objective VF-C1.4 – Same as Alternative B.

Objective VF-D1.4 – Same as Alternative B.

Vegetation –Riparian and Wetlands (VR)

Goal VR-1 – Provide for the Proper Functioning Condition of riparian and wetland areas.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.

Alternative B: Commodity – Utility

Alternative C: Preservation-Protection

Alternative D: Preferred

Objective VR-A1.1 – Strive to achieve PFC for 75% of the riparian and wetland areas across the field office.

Objective VR-B1.1 – Strive to achieve PFC for at least 50% of the riparian and wetland areas across the field office.

Objective VR-C1.1 – Strive to achieve PFC for at least 75% of the riparian and wetland areas across the field office.

Objective VR-D1.1 – Same as Alternative C.

Action VR-A1.1.1 – Complete riparian and wetland inventory and assessment.

Action VR-B1.1.1 – Complete riparian and wetland inventory and assessment.

Action VR-C1.1.1 – Same as Alternative B.

Action VR-D1.1.1 – Same as Alternative B.

Action VR-B1.1.2 – Monitor nonfunctional and functional at-risk areas to detect upward or downward trend.

Action VR-C1.1.2 – Same as Alternative B.

Action VR-D1.1.2 – Same as Alternative B.

Action VR-B1.1.3 – Improve degraded riparian and wetland vegetation by implementing guidance contained in the CNFISH (RCA) - see Appendix D.

Action VR-C1.1.3 – Same as Alternative B.

Action VR-D1.1.3 – Same as Alternative B.

Action VR B1.1.4 – Maintain riparian and wetland areas in PFC so their condition rating is not degraded.

Action VR-C1.1.4 – Same as Alternative B.

Action VR-D1.1.4 – Same as Alternative B.

Vegetation – Nonforested (VN)

Goal VN-1 – Maintain native and desirable nonnative plant communities.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Objective VN-A1.1 – Meet Idaho Rangeland Health Standards and Guidelines.	Objective VN-B1.1 – Grass, forb, and shrub plant communities occur within site potential and are stable in health and vigor, and protect soil from erosion.	Objective VN-C1.1 – Same as Alternative B.	Objective VN-D1.1 – Same as Alternative B.
	Action VN-B1.1.1 – Where appropriate, treat sites to prevent tree species invasion/ dominance.	Action VN-C1.1.1 – Same as Alternative B.	Action VN-D1.1.1 – Same as Alternative B.
	Action VN-B1.1.2 – Allow natural recovery to occur.	Action VN-C1.1.2 – Actively prevent off-road motorized and mechanical vehicle access/use.	Action VN-D1.1.2 – Actively prevent off-road motorized (except snowmobiles) and mechanical vehicle access/use.
		Action VN-C1.1.3 – Restore native communities through methods such as seeding where site potential allows and where a diversity of native vegetation is not being recruited.	Action VN-D1.1.3 – Same as Alternative C.

Vegetation – Invasive Species and Noxious Weeds (VW)

Goal VW-1 – Prevent and control invasive and noxious weed infestations using integrated weed management techniques.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Objective VW-1.1 – Comply with state and federal requirements to manage noxious weeds.			
Action VW-1.1.1 – Prescribe and implement activities to manage noxious weeds.			
Objective VW-1.2 – Coordinate efforts with other members of Cooperative Weed Management Areas.			
Action VW-1.2.1 – Follow procedures in Cooperative Weed Management Area Annual Operating Plans.			
Objective VW-1.3 – Identify and prioritize invasive/noxious weeds and areas for treatment.			
Action VW-1.3.1 – Prioritize weed species based on treatment goals as identified in the Cooperative Weed Management Area guidance:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority I–Eradication (new invaders) • Priority II–Containment (localized populations) • Priority III–Management (widespread species) 			
Action VW-1.3.2 – Prioritize treatment areas on BLM-administered public lands:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas with collected weeds fees • High use areas 			

2. Description of Alternatives

Vegetation – Invasive Species and Noxious Weeds (VW)

Goal VW-1 – Prevent and control invasive and noxious weed infestations using integrated weed management techniques.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbed areas • Sensitive areas • Other areas 			

Vegetation – Invasive Species and Noxious Weeds (VW)

Objective VW-1.4 – Apply an integrated weed management program for BLM-administered public lands.

Action VW-1.4.1 – Integrate effective weed control methods, including biological, manual, cultural, and herbicidal techniques. Applications of herbicides will not include aerial spraying.

Action VW-1.4.2 – When necessary, revegetate treated areas and areas vulnerable to weed invasion. Establish vegetation using methods appropriate for the site, such as seed mixtures and fertilizer.

Action VW-1.4.3 – Inventory, map, and monitor weed populations.

Action VW-1.4.4 – Develop weed prevention measures. Focus on ground-disturbing projects and permitted activities. Measures may include preproject treatments, washing equipment, minimizing soil disturbance, and establishing desirable vegetation. Incorporate measures into contracts and permits.

Action VW-1.4.5 – Educate the public regarding weed identification, control, and prevention.

Action VW-C1.4.6 – Develop vehicle wash station and vehicle wash requirements.

Fish and Wildlife (FW)

Goal FW-1 – Provide aquatic, riparian, and wetland habitats for a natural abundance and diversity of fish and wildlife with self-sustaining populations in northern Idaho.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>Objective FW-A1.1 – Promote restoration/recovery of aquatic, riparian, and wetland habitats, including maintaining/restoring watersheds.</p> <p>Action FW-A1.1.1 – Establish Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas (RHCA) consistent with RMOs and Standards & Guidelines of INFISH (see Appendix D).</p>	<p>Objective FW-B1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action FW-B1.1.1 – Establish Riparian Conservation Areas (RCAs) consistent with RMOs and S&G in the CNFISH (see Appendices D and E).</p>	<p>Objective FW-C1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action FW-C1.1.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Objective FW-D1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action FW-D1.1.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p>
<p>Objective FW-A1.2 – Protect and enhance riparian and aquatic ecosystems.</p> <p>Action FW-A1.2.1 – Identify interim Riparian Management Objectives (RMO), Riparian</p>	<p>Objective FW-B1.2 – Protect high quality aquatic, riparian, and wetland habitats (ICBEMP Strategy).</p> <p>Action FW-B1.2.1 – Conserving and restoring subwatersheds (6th field HUC)</p>	<p>Objective FW-C1.2 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action FW-C1.2.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Objective FW-D1.2 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action FW-D1.2.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p>

Fish and Wildlife (FW)

Habitat Conservation Areas (RHCA), standards and guidelines, and watershed analysis requirements (Interim guidelines until new RMP).

that provide habitat for federally listed and BLM sensitive species will be prioritized as listed in Appendix E.

Action FW-A1.2.2 – Implement standards and guidelines from INFISH.

Action FW-B1.2.2 – Within prioritized subwatersheds, identify Desired Future Condition for riparian and aquatic resources.

Action FW-C1.2.2 – Same as Alternative B.

Action FW-D1.2.2 – Same as Alternative B.

Action FW-B1.2.3 – Do not undertake management activities that would degrade existing habitat in conservation subwatersheds. Do not undertake management activities that would retard attainment of trends towards improvement of aquatic habitats in restoration subwatersheds.

Action FW-C1.2.3 – Same as Alternative B.

Action FW-D1.2.3 – Same as Alternative B.

Objective FW-B1.3 – Restore and enhance aquatic habitat for sport fish.

Note: There is no emphasis on objectives and actions under this alternative, as restoration and enhancement are considered amenities and/or commodities to improve recreational fishing. Increasing recreational opportunities is not a desired outcome under the conservation alternative.

Objective FW-D1.3 – Enhance aquatic habitat for sport fish where it does not conflict with native fish or other native aquatic species. Emphasis would be placed on native sport fish species.

Action FW-B1.3.1 – Remove migration barriers.

Action FW-D1.3.1 – Same as Alternative B.

Action FW-B1.3.2 – Return altered streams to natural channels when practical and beneficial for sport fish.

Action FW-D1.3.2 – Same as Alternative B.

Action FW-B1.3.3 – Install large woody debris in streams where it is lacking.

Action FW-D1.3.3 – Same as Alternative B.

Action FW-B1.3.4 – Actively enhance streamside shade (e.g., planting).

Action FW-D1.3.4 – Same as Alternative B.

Action FW-B1.3.5 – Enhance spawning and rearing reaches of streams (e.g., instream structures).

Action FW-D1.3.5 – Same as Alternative B.

Goal FW-2 – Provide terrestrial habitats for a natural abundance and diversity of native and desirable nonnative wildlife species with self-sustaining populations in northern Idaho.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Objective FW-A2.1 – Manage habitats for deer, elk, and moose.	Objective FW-B2.1 – Protect or enhance habitats for big game species.	Objective FW-C2.1 – Same as Alternative B.	Objective FW-D2.1 – Same as Alternative B.

2. Description of Alternatives

Fish and Wildlife (FW)

Action FW-A2.1.1 – All roads on crucial and important winter range for deer and elk will be closed to public vehicular access from December 1 to March 31 each year. This includes vehicles that can travel off established roadways (e.g., 4X4s, snowmobiles, etc.).

Action FW-A2.1.2 – Use Elk Habitat Guidelines to analyze all actions and determine impacts on elk spring, summer, and fall ranges (See Appendix B).

- No decrease from existing calculated habitat potential would occur on important ranges (calving, rut, heavy use, and willow areas).
- Up to 50% decrease may occur on other ranges.

Action FW-A2.1.3 – To protect deer habitat:

- Confine any silvicultural method that changes an area from cover to forage (remove >60% of the cover) to an area less than 660 feet wide at any point (330 feet from any point within the cutting unit) and bordered by cover of not less than 1.5 sight distance (at least 200 feet in width). A sight distance is where a deer is hidden from view within any cover type.
- Follow stream buffer policy to maintain thermal cover and travel lanes.
- New roads will be buffered to 1.5 sight distance.
- All roads except main haul roads in areas identified as heavy use, fawning, rut, and lick areas would be closed to public vehicular access from April 1 to November 30 each year.

Action FW-B2.1.1 – Same as Alternative A.

Action FW-B2.1.2 – Use the Elk Coordination Guidelines in Appendix I.

Action FW-B2.1.3 – Enhance winter range for deer and elk through vegetation treatments.

Action FW-C2.1.1 – Same as Alternative A.

Action FW-C2.1.2 – Same as Alternative B.

Action FW-C2.1.3 – Rejuvenate and enhance the shrub and herb components of big game winter ranges. See Wisdom et al. 2000 (not emphasizing “treatments” and using minimal management to achieve better habitat conditions – minimal human intervention).

Action FW-D2.1.1 - Same as Alternative A.

Action FW-D2.1.2 – Consider incorporation of ID F&G recommendations in Appendix I (or most recent recommendations) during implementation or approval of actions affecting elk habitat.

Action FW-D2.1.3 – When practical, include big game forage and cover requirements in design of vegetation treatments:

- Rejuvenate and enhance the shrub and herb components of big game winter ranges by simulating or promoting natural disturbance regimes in white-tailed deer habitats.
- To provide suitable forage areas, promote the use of 10-acre or smaller clear-cuts and design forest openings such that cover is within 150 feet of all parts of the opening. Dispose of slash by fall broadcast burning or cutting to less than 1 foot high.
- Provide closed canopy forests (old growth) in low elevation forests where white-tailed deer winter (70% overall cover with 70% crown closure on winter ranges). Half of the winter range should be key winter range, which consists of 85% crown closure, 250 mature stems/acre, and canopy heights at least 90 feet high.

Fish and Wildlife (FW)

Action FW-A2.1.4 – All dead-end roads and roads with an expected duration of BLM management use of five years or less would be closed. New roads remaining open following harvest will be buffered by vegetation to 1.5 sight distance.

Action FW-B2.1.4 – All newly constructed roads will be closed and partially obliterated upon completion of the need and purpose for the road.

Action FW-C2.1.4 – All newly constructed roads will be closed and partially obliterated upon completion of the need and purpose for the road.

- Protect riparian areas as habitat and population linkage areas. Where practical, fence riparian habitat and maintain adjacent cover strips of at least 250 feet and at least 20 acres.

Action FW-D2.1.4 – Same as Alternative B.

Action FW-B2.1.5 – Evaluate and maintain existing deer and elk habitat management plans and identify need to develop new ones.

Action FW-C2.1.5 – Reduce (through decommissioning) or maintain open road densities to one mile of road per square mile or less, outside of urban or rural areas.

Action FW-D2.1.5 – Same as Alternative C.

Action FW-C2.1.6 – Restore fire as an ecological process in early-seral, shrub-dominated forests. (See Wisdom et al. 2000.)

Action FW-D2.1.6 – Same as Alternative C.

Action FW-D2.1.7 – Evaluate and maintain existing deer and elk habitat management plans and identify need to develop new ones.

Objective FW-A2.2 – Maintain adequate habitat for snag- and cavity-dependent animals.

Objective FW-B2.2 – Maintain adequate habitat for snag- and cavity-dependent animals.

Objective FW-C2.2 – Maintain adequate habitat for snag- and cavity-dependent animals, with emphasis on migratory birds, waterfowl, and bats.

Objective FW-D2.2 – Same as Alternative C.

Action FW-A2.2.1 – Guidelines include:

- Snag management would be practiced over at least 60% of any timber harvest area.
- All hard snags not hazardous to human activity and of little fire danger would be preserved.
- Select snags of smaller height and diameter for removal.
- Maintain a minimum of 2 large DBH (> 14”) snags per acre
- Attempt to leave at least four replacement trees per acre and allow selected trees to mature

Action FW-B2.2.1 – Maintain a minimum of 2 large DBH (> 14” or largest available) snags per acre when not hazardous to human activity and when of little fire potential.

- Leave at least two replacement trees (>14” or largest available) per acre
- Allow selected trees to mature past rotation age to provide future large snags.

Action FW-C2.2.1 – Retain an appropriate supply of living trees \geq 14 inches dbh (or largest available) to supply future snags at the frequency identified in the table below:

Cover Type	Snags/acre
Wet Cold Conifer	8.1
Dry Conifer	3.3
Wet Warm Conifer	5.4

- Allow selected trees to mature past rotation age to provide future large snags.

Action FW-D2.2.1 – Retain an appropriate supply of living trees \geq 14 inches dbh (or largest available) to supply future snags at the frequency identified in the table below, and, consistent with objectives for forest vegetation:

Cover Type	Snags/acre
Wet Cold Conifer	8.1
Dry Conifer	3.3
Wet Warm Conifer	5.4

- Allow selected trees to mature past rotation age to provide future large snags.

2. Description of Alternatives

Fish and Wildlife (FW)

past rotation age to provide future large snags.

- Where snag densities are below desired levels, non-merchantable diseased trees should be girdled to provide snags. Installing artificial nesting structures may be necessary in some areas.
- In areas where firewood cutting may reduce snag density below the desired levels, "leave" trees will be marked to prevent cutting.

Action FW-B2.2.2 – In areas where firewood cutting may reduce snag density below the desired levels, "leave" trees will be marked to prevent cutting.

Action FW-C2.2.2 – Same as Alternative B.

Action FW-D2.2.2 – In areas where firewood cutting may reduce snag density below the desired levels:

- "Leave" trees will be marked to prevent commercial firewood cutting.
- Snags should be located away from roads where they will likely go unnoticed or are beyond the desirable distance to collect firewood.
- If snags are left close to roads, a "Wildlife Tree: Do Not Cut" sign will be placed on the snag.

Action FW-C2.2.3 – Retain all ≥ 21 inches dbh live trees, snags, and logs, preferably in clumps, and provide opportunities for snag recruitment.

Action FW-D2.2.3 – Retain 21-inch or greater dbh live trees, snags, and logs, preferably in clumps when consistent with the vegetation treatment objective.

Action FW-C2.2.4 – Retain snags ≥ 14 inches dbh (or largest available) according to the following table:

<u>Cover Type</u>	<u>Snags/acre</u>
Wet Cold Conifer	8.1
Dry Conifer	3.3
Wet Warm Conifer	5.4

Action FW-D2.2.4 – Same as Alternative C.

Action FW-C2.2.5 – Implement the selection guidelines for reserve trees as offered by Oregon OSHA and others (1995).

Action FW-D2.2.5 – Use the State of Washington's *Guidelines for Selecting Reserve Trees (2005)*.

Fish and Wildlife (FW)

Action FW-C2.2.6 – No vegetation treatments that could result in the take of migratory birds will be authorized from May 15 to July 15.

Action FW-C2.2.7 – Retain and promote sustainability of late-seral forests through implementation of vegetation treatments identified in the forest vegetation section.

Action FW-C2.2.8 – Identify mid-seral forest stands that could be brought into late-seral conditions in the near future, and use appropriate vegetation treatments to encourage this development.

Action FW-C2.2.9 – Emphasize uneven-aged silvicultural management techniques, where appropriate.

Action FW-C2.2.10 – Protect waterfowl habitat through implementation of CNFISH-see Appendix D.

Action FW-C2.2.11 – Provide for the ingress and egress of bats when closing AML.

Action FW-D2.2.6 – Avoid or minimize, to the extent practicable, adverse impacts on migratory birds when conducting vegetation treatments.

Action FW-D2.2.7 – When applying treatments in the vicinity of old growth stands, follow guidance outlined in the forest vegetation section, Action VF-D1.2.7.

Action FW-D2.2.8 – When consistent with goals and objectives in the forest vegetation section, identify mid-seral forest stands that could be brought into late-seral conditions in the near future, and use appropriate vegetation treatments to encourage this development.

Action FW-D2.2.9 – Emphasize uneven-aged silvicultural management techniques where appropriate and where consistent with goals and objectives in the forest vegetation and wildland fire management section.

Action FW-D2.2.10 – Protect and enhance waterfowl habitat through implementation of CNFISH and development of HMPs.

Action FW-D2.2.11 – Same as Alternative C.

Objective FW-A2.3 – Protect active raptor nests.

Action FW-A2.3.1 – Maintain a 100-yard buffer around the nest.

Objective FW-B2.3 – Same as Alternative A.

Action FW-B2.3.1 – Maintain stand structure in a 50-yard buffer around active raptor nests.

Action FW-B2.3.2 – Restrict human activity within a 50-yard buffer around occupied nests, outside of urban and rural areas.

Action FW-B2.3.3 – Implement “Suggested Practices for Raptor Protection on Power Lines: The State of the Art in 1996” when issuing ROWs for power lines.

Objective FW-C2.3 – Protect raptors and their habitats.

Action FW-C2.3.1 – Maintain forest stand structure in a 100-yard buffer around active raptor nests.

Action FW-C2.3.2 – Restrict human activity within a 100-yard buffer around occupied nests, outside of urban and rural areas.

Action FW-C2.3.3 – Same as Alternative B.

Objective FW-D2.3 – Same as Alternative C.

Action FW-D2.3.1 – Maintain forest stand structure in a 100-yard buffer around active raptor nests outside of urban and rural areas, or within 50 yards inside urban or rural areas.

Action FW-D2.3.2 – Restrict authorized activities within a 100-yard buffer around occupied nests outside of urban and rural areas, or within 50 yards inside urban or rural areas to protect occupied nests.

Action FW-D2.3.3 – Same as Alternative B.

2. Description of Alternatives

Fish and Wildlife (FW)											
	<p>Action FW-B2.3.4 – For new mineral leases in the vicinity of active raptor nests, specify a no surface occupancy stipulation (NSO-4 see Appendix F).</p>	<p>Action FW-C2.3.4 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Action FW-D2.3.4 – Same as Alternative B.</p>								
<p>Objective FW-A2.4 – Plan for selected small clear-cuts (<10 acres) in future timber sales where natural vegetation succession would improve grouse habitat.</p>	<p>Objective FW-B2.4 – Provide or improve grouse habitat.</p>	<p>Note: There is no emphasis on objectives and associated actions under this alternative, as restoration and enhancement are considered amenities and/or commodities to improve grouse hunting. Increasing recreational opportunities is not a desired outcome under the Alternative B.</p>	<p>Objective FW D2.4 – Same as Alternative B.</p>								
<p>Action FW-A2.4.1 – Clear-cuts will not be permitted next to natural openings.</p>	<p>Action FW-B2.4.1 – In small clear-cuts (<10 acre) replant with white Dutch clover.</p>		<p>Action FW-D2.4.1 – In small clear-cuts (<10 acre) supplement natural succession by planting with native grasses and forbs where appropriate.</p>								
<p>Action FW-A2.4.2 – Ridge top cover will be maintained where grouse habitat is identified.</p>	<p>Action FW-B2.4.2 – Ridge top cover will be maintained where grouse habitat is identified.</p>		<p>Action FW-D2.4.2 – Retain ridge top cover for grouse habitat when consistent with forest vegetation treatment objectives.</p>								
<p>Action FW-A2.4.3 – Forage grasses or legumes such as Dutch clover would be planted.</p>											
<p>Action FW-A2.4.4 – Cull logs (2 per acre 18 inches + dbh) will be left in timber harvest areas to provide drumming sites.</p>	<p>Action FW-B2.4.3 – Leave 2 logs per acre (18 inches + dbh, or largest available) in vegetation treatment areas to provide drumming sites.</p>		<p>Action FW-D2.4.3 – Retain logs \geq 14 inches (or largest available) according to the following:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Cover type</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Logs/acre</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Wet cold conifer</td> <td>10.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dry conifer</td> <td>3.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wet warm conifer</td> <td>7.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Cover type	Logs/acre	Wet cold conifer	10.1	Dry conifer	3.9	Wet warm conifer	7.8
Cover type	Logs/acre										
Wet cold conifer	10.1										
Dry conifer	3.9										
Wet warm conifer	7.8										
	<p>Objective FW-B2.5– Protect and enhance waterfowl habitat.</p> <p>Action FW-B2.5.1 – Implement CNFISH to protect the habitat.</p> <p>Action FW-B2.5.2 – Develop HMPs to enhance habitat.</p>	<p>Note: See Objective FW-B2.2</p>	<p>Note: See Objective FW-C2.2</p>								
	<p>Objective FW-B2.6 – Protect furbearer habitat.</p> <p>Action FW-B2.6.1 – Implement CNFISH (see Appendix D) to protect habitat.</p> <p>Action FW-B2.6.2 – Maintain and enhance old growth forest stands.</p>	<p>Objective FW-C2.6 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action FW-C2.6.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action FW-C2.6.2 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Objective FW-D2.6 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action FW-D2.6.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action FW-D2.6.2 – Same as Alternative B.</p>								

Fish and Wildlife (FW)

Objective FW-B2.7 – To provide the appropriate balance of diverse habitats, restore forest vegetation toward historic species composition, structure, and function in accordance with the goals, objectives, and actions in the Vegetation-Forests and Woodlands section (VF).

Objective FW-C2.7 – Same as Alternative B.

Objective FW-D2.7 – Same as Alternative B.

Special Status Species (SS)

Goal SS-1 – Conserve listed species and the ecosystems upon which they depend.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>Objective SS- A1.1 Comply with recovery activities for all Threatened and Endangered (T&E) species.</p>	<p>Objective SS-B1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Objective SS-C1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Objective SS-D1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p>
<p>Action SS-A1.1.1 – In cooperation with IDFG, USFWS, USFS, and other partners, implement conservation measures for all Threatened and Endangered Species.</p>	<p>Action SS-B1.1.1 – Same as Alternative A. Continued on page 2-24</p>	<p>Action SS-C1.1.1 – Same as Alternative A. Continued on page 2-24</p>	<p>Action SS-D1.1.1. – In cooperation with the IDFG, USFWS, USFS, and other partners, implement conservation measures for all Threatened and Endangered Species.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Determine the distribution of known populations and suitable habitats. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Participate in systematic surveys and share information with partners, including the Idaho Conservation Data Center. b) Maintain a spatial database of species habitat information for BLM public lands. 2) Ensure that ongoing federal actions either support or do not preclude conservation and recovery of the species. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) If direct or indirect negative impacts on the species or its habitat are occurring, then modify the ongoing activity to avoid or minimize negative impacts and to promote conservation and recovery of species. b) Complete Section 7 consultation for ongoing activities that may affect the species and its habitats. 3) Ensure that new federal actions either support or do not preclude conservation and recovery of the species. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Project-level inventories will be completed in suitable habitats during project planning if inventory information is unavailable or inadequate. The SO will issue instruction memorandum concerning special status species project-level inventories and assessment. b) If direct or indirect negative impacts on the species or their habitat are anticipated, then modify the proposed action to avoid or minimize anticipated negative impacts and to promote conservation and recovery of species.
<p>Continued on page 2-24</p>			

2. Description of Alternatives

Special Status Species (SS)

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- c) Complete section 7 consultation for new activities that may affect the species and their habitat.
- 4) Compile a general list of BMPs that would apply to all programs, to the extent that such a list would assist with consultation and species recovery. The intent of implementing BMPs is to avoid or minimize negative impacts. The SO will coordinate development of BMPs with FO, District Office (DO), USFWS, and IDFG, and issue Instruction memorandum. The FO will implement BMPs.
- 5) Implement adaptive management as needed to achieve conservation objectives. As species such as bald eagle become delisted, then continue application of these conservation measures to reduce the need for relisting at some future date.
- 6) Support conservation easements, cooperative management efforts, and other programs on adjacent nonfederal lands to support suitable habitat or restoration areas.
- 7) Projects involving the application of pesticides that may affect the species will be analyzed at the project level and designed such that pesticide applications will support conservation and recovery of species and minimize risks of exposure.
 - a) Evaluate the benefits and risks of vegetation treatment, including the following: application methods; chemicals, carriers, and surfactants used; needed treatment buffers; and use of nonchemical weed control (for example, bio-controls, hand pulling). If management objectives can effectively be accomplished using nonchemical methods, such is the proposed action.
 - b) Apply appropriate spatial and temporal buffers to avoid species' exposure to harmful chemicals.
 - c) Implement appropriate revegetation and weed control measures to reduce the risks of nonnative species infestations following any ground/soil disturbing actions in or near suitable habitat.
- 8) Where needed and feasible, coordinate with adjacent land owners and local governments regarding control of invasive plants in riparian areas through cooperative weed management programs.
- 9) Application of pesticides will be designed in accordance with the Vegetation – Invasive Species and Noxious Weeds program.
- 10) Fire suppression efforts will be conducted, as possible, to protect suitable habitat. Human life and firefighter safety and property take priority over species protection.
 - a) Review Fire Management Plans for adequacy in addressing conservation measures and modify the plan if needed.
- 11) Implement Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (ES&R) activities to promote habitat rehabilitation for all species.
 - a) If needed and if natural recovery would not achieve habitat objectives, then implement ES&R activities to promote rehabilitation of suitable habitat.

Special Status Species (SS)

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- b) As needed, protect disturbed areas using temporary closures or other measures until the desired vegetation is reestablished and self-sustaining.
- 12) Incorporate conservation measures into Community Assistance agreements throughout the fire management program.
- 13) Approve mining plans of operation or allow notice level operations so as not to preclude conservation and recovery of species. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
 - a) To the extent allowed by law, modify existing plans of operation or notice-level operations that conflict with species management objectives in or adjacent to suitable habitat. For notice level operations, inform the operator that modifications to proposed activities will be required to avoid negative impacts.
 - b) To the extent allowed by law, avoid approving new plans of operation or notice-level operations that conflict with species management objectives in or adjacent to suitable habitat. Consider the seasonal nature of the proposed activities, and whether this conflicts with conservation and recovery of the species. For notice level operations, inform the operator that modifications to proposed activities will be required to avoid negative impacts. If a plan of operations will be approved in suitable habitat, then apply stipulations to support or to not preclude species recovery. A notice will require modification by the operator until BLM determines that it will not result in undue or unnecessary degradation.
- 14) When offering leases within special status species habitat, then specify a controlled surface use stipulation (CSU-2 see Appendix H) to prevent degradation of habitat.
- 15) Manage existing and new recreation facilities (such as boat access, paved campgrounds, vault toilets, interpretive kiosks, etc.) so as not to preclude conservation and recovery of species. This includes management of the physical facilities, as well as disturbances to species resulting from human uses. Modify existing facilities to avoid or minimize negative impacts.
- 16) Manage dispersed use sites (such as informal areas, including camping areas and tie-up areas for pack animals and boats) so as not to preclude conservation and recovery of species. This includes limiting disturbances to species resulting from human uses.
- 17) Approve development of renewable energy resources so as not to preclude conservation and recovery of species. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
- 18) Manage existing roads, OHV routes and areas, and nonmotorized trails so as not to preclude conservation and recovery of species. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
- 19) Manage new roads, OHV routes and areas, and nonmotorized trails so as not to preclude conservation and recovery of species. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from

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Action SS-A1.1.2 -
Implement recovery activities as described in INFISH (see Appendix D) for bull trout.

Action SS-A1.1.3 -
Implement recovery activities as described in INFISH (see Appendix D) for white sturgeon.

Action SS-B1.1.2 -
Implement recovery activities as described in CNFISH (see Appendix D) for bull trout.

Action SS-B1.1.3 -
Implement recovery activities as described in CNFISH (see Appendix D) for white sturgeon.

Action SS-B1.1.4 –
Implement recovery activities for woodland caribou:

- 1) Develop fire management prescriptions that restrict fires to small areas while not restricting caribou movement or habitat use.
- 2) Implement silvicultural prescriptions to control insects and disease that do not

Action SS-C1.1.2 – Recommend withdrawal of public lands within 300 feet of streambeds from mineral leasing and location to protect bull trout habitat.

Action SS-C1.1.3 – Implement recovery activities for white sturgeon:

- Implement CNFISH (see Appendix D)
- Recommend withdrawal of public lands within 300 feet of streambeds from mineral leasing and location.

Action SS-C1.1.4 – Same as Alternative B.

human uses.

- 20) Where feasible and funding is available, acquire private lands within suitable habitats through land exchange or purchase.
 - a) Take advantage of opportunities as they arise. Priority should be given to private lands that are adjacent to public lands and/or a population occurring on BLM and private lands.
- 21) Issue new and review existing land use permits and leases so as not to preclude conservation and recovery of species. This includes management of physical facilities as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
- 22) Issue new and review existing rights-of-way at renewal so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.

Action SS-D1.1.2 – In cooperation with the IDFG, USFWS, USFS, and other partners, implement conservation measures for bull trout, to include determination of the distribution of known populations and suitable habitats.

Action SS-D1.1.3 – In cooperation with the IDFG, USFWS, USFS, and other partners, implement conservation measures for white sturgeon to include determination of the distribution of known populations and suitable habitats.

Action SS-D1.1.4 – In cooperation with the IDFG, USFWS, USFS, and other partners, implement conservation measures for woodland caribou.

- 1) Fire suppression efforts will be conducted, as possible, to protect suitable habitat. Human life and firefighter safety and property take priority over species protection.
 - a) Apply minimum impact suppression tactics (MIST) within woodland caribou habitat. Consult with resource advisors to determine where MIST should be applied to avoid or minimize negative impacts.
 - b) Do not locate fire base camps, staging areas, and fueling areas within woodland caribou habitat. Avoid conducting other related suppression activities in these habitats.
- 2) Wildland fire use projects will be designed to conserve suitable habitat for woodland caribou by developing fire management prescriptions that restrict fires to small areas while not restricting caribou movement or habitat use.
- 3) Prescribed fire projects will be designed to develop management prescriptions

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adversely affect caribou habitat.

- 3) Implement standards and guidelines for timber management to maintain and enhance caribou habitat. Techniques such as uneven-aged management and extended rotations may be necessary to enhance or restore caribou habitat to a desired condition.
- 4) Pursue opportunities for either land exchange or purchase.

Action SS-B1.1.5 – Implement recovery activities for bald eagle.

- 1) Implement Aquatic Strategy listed under Fish and Wildlife Goal 1.
- 2) BLM-authorized actions within 0.25 mile from the shoreline of feeding waters between November 15 and February 15 should not adversely affect bald eagles.
- 3) BLM-authorized actions with 0.25 mile of nest sites from March 1 to July 20 should not adversely affect bald eagles.
- 4) Locate and describe all existing nest sites, communal roosts, foraging areas, and

Action SS-C1.1.5 – Same as Alternative B.

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within woodland caribou habitat that restrict fires to small areas while not restricting animal movement or habitat use.

- 4) Nonfire fuels projects will be designed to develop management prescriptions within woodland caribou habitat that restrict projects to small areas while not restricting animal movement or habitat use
- 5) Forest management will be conducted in a manner that is compatible with woodland caribou recovery goals.
 - a) Implement silvicultural prescriptions to control insects and disease that do not adversely affect caribou habitat.
 - b) Implement standards and guidelines for timber management to maintain and enhance caribou habitat. Techniques such as uneven-aged management and extended rotations may be necessary to enhance or restore caribou habitat.

Action SS-D1.1.5 – In cooperation with the IDFG, USFWS, USFS, and other partners, implement conservation measures for bald eagle.

- 1) Conserve mature riparian forests (i.e., cottonwood galleries) in suitable habitat to maintain their integrity for use by bald eagles.
 - a) Emphasize eradication of nonnative invasive species in riparian areas that compete with cottonwood regeneration. Continue to identify problem areas and implement appropriate weed control measures.
 - b) Allow commercial timber management projects or firewood cutting when negative impacts on suitable bald eagle habitat can be avoided or minimized. Ensure that such activities maintain or improve old growth stand characteristics within ½ mile of nest and communal roost sites.
 - c) As needed, close suitable habitat in riparian forests to non-commercial firewood cutting and post the closure.
- 2) Identify nest sites, communal roost sites, and key foraging areas for bald eagles.
- 3) Ensure that ongoing federal actions either support or do not preclude conservation and recovery of species.
 - a) Review ongoing activities where local consultation has not yet been completed within 2 ½ miles of bald eagle nests or within the area designated in the local bald eagle nest management plan, and within one mile of communal roost sites.
 - b) Avoid implementing activities within 1/2 mile of bald eagle nest sites during the breeding season (February 1 through July 31) and communal roost sites and key foraging areas during the wintering season (November 15 to February 15).

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- areas used during migration.
- 5) Secure specific significant habitat through lease, trade, easement, cooperative agreements, or purchase.
 - 6) Retain and manage habitat to benefit bald eagles and compatible uses in accordance with FLPMA. Identify these lands as important eagle habitat in the RMP process. Designate all or parts of these areas as ACECs.
 - 7) Design and implement HMPs to secure individual nest sites, roosts, and foraging areas.
 - 8) Maintain and improve habitat for fish by reducing siltation from logging, roads, and overgrazing.
 - 9) Prohibit harvest of known nest trees, perch trees, and winter roost trees.
 - 10) Manage timber stands used by eagles to prevent insect infestations where appropriate.
 - 11) Where appropriate, stabilize streambanks and soils to protect nesting, perching, and roosting trees.

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- 4) Update or develop management plans for nest sites, communal roost sites, or key foraging areas.
- 5) Fire suppression efforts will be conducted, as possible, to protect suitable habitat. Human life and firefighter safety and property take priority over species protection.
 - a. Apply minimum impact suppression tactics (MIST) within 1/2 mile of nests and traditional communal roosting areas for bald eagle. Consult with resource advisors to determine where MIST should be applied to avoid or minimize negative impacts.
 - b. Do not locate fire base camps, staging areas, and fueling areas within 1/2 mile of nests and traditional communal roosting areas for bald eagle. Avoid conducting other related suppression activities in these habitats.
- 6) Implement Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (ES&R) activities by planting locally appropriate nesting and roosting trees for bald eagle.
- 7) Wildland fire use projects will be designed to avoid burning adjacent to suitable habitat for bald eagle.
- 8) Nonfire fuels projects will be designed to include seed mixes that will enhance or promote the growth of willows, cottonwoods, or other target species for bald eagle.
- 9) Conserve mature upland forests in suitable habitat to maintain their integrity for use as bald eagle nesting, roosting, or perching substrate.
 - a) Allow commercial timber management projects or firewood cutting when negative impacts on suitable bald eagle habitat can be avoided or minimized. Ensure that such activities maintain or improve old growth stand characteristics within 1/2 mile of nest and communal roost sites
 - b) Close suitable habitat areas to noncommercial firewood cutting if management problems arise.
- 10) Maintain and promote suitable habitat and restore areas for bald eagles while implementing rangeland health standards and guidelines (S&Gs).
- 11) Manage livestock grazing and trailing to promote nesting and roosting tree growth and recruitment, healthy riparian communities, or a combination of these objectives.
- 12) As needed, protect disturbed areas using issue temporary closures or other measures until the cottonwood saplings (or other target tree species) are reestablished and self-sustaining.
- 13) Maintain regular compliance checks on grazing allotments with nest sites and communal roost sites to identify problems as soon as possible and take immediate corrective measures.
- 14) Manage livestock facilities to promote nesting and roosting tree growth and recruitment, healthy riparian communities, or a combination of these objectives.
- 15) When offering leases within special status species habitat, then specify a timing limitation (TL-2 see Appendix H) for leasing within bald eagle winter feeding

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- 12) Fire management plans should identify nests, roosts, and important perch trees that should be priorities for fire suppression. These plans should include guidelines for minimizing disturbance to eagles and their habitat during fire suppression efforts.
- 13) All snags that are potential eagle perches within 500 meters (1,650 feet) of nests or roosts should be preserved. In addition, all snags used for roosting or foraging within nesting territories or communal roosts should be protected.
- 14) Silvicultural prescriptions should be developed for maintaining or accelerating growth of suitably formed nest, perch, and roost trees to ensure their long-term availability.
- 15) Picnicking, camping, blasting, firearm use, timber harvest, and low-level aircraft operations should not be allowed within 0.25 mile of nests and roosts during periods of eagle use.
- 16) Permanent structures that would be occupied during

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- areas.
- 16) Modify existing facilities to avoid or minimize negative impacts and avoid development of new recreation facilities or expansion of existing facilities within 1/2 mile of nests and traditional communal roosting areas of bald eagle if negative impacts are expected.
 - 17) Minimize human activity within 1/2 mile of nests and traditional communal roosting areas of bald eagle. Close areas, either seasonally or year-round, as needed and post the closure.
 - 18) Issue commercial and noncommercial recreation permits, including outfitter camps, so as not to preclude conservation and recovery of species. This includes management of physical facilities (such as camps), as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
 - a) Modify existing permits that conflict with providing bald eagle suitable habitat conditions.
 - b) Avoid issuing new recreation permits if negative impacts are expected. Consider the seasonal nature of the proposed activities, and whether this conflicts with bald eagle recovery needs. In particular, avoid permitting new recreation activities within 1/2 mile of nests and traditional communal roosting areas of bald eagle. If a recreation permit is issued, apply stipulations to the permit to support or to not preclude species conservation and recovery. Avoid issuing recreation permits if negative impacts are expected.
 - 19) Eagle viewing and interpretive areas can provide a unique experience for the public. Opportunities should be sought for viewing areas where access can be controlled and disturbance risks can be minimized.
 - 20) Educate recreation users at boat ramps and at designated camp areas about the need to conserve habitat for bald eagles.
 - 21) To the extent allowed by law, modify existing geothermal leases within 1/2 mile of nests and traditional communal roosting areas of bald eagle if negative impacts are expected.
 - 22) To the extent allowed by law, do not permit new geothermal development within 1/2 mile of nests and traditional communal roosting areas of bald eagle if negative impacts are expected.
 - 23) Modify roads, routes, and trails if negative impacts are occurring within 1/2 mile of nest sites or communal roosts of bald eagles. Evaluate the need for seasonal OHV use restrictions within or adjacent to these habitat areas to reduce disturbances to the species. Seek opportunities to close and reclaim OHV routes or nonmotorized trails and use areas if negative impacts are occurring.
 - 24) Avoid constructing new roads, routes, trails, and areas if negative impacts are expected within 1/2 mile of nest sites or communal roosts of bald eagles. Consider the need for seasonal OHV use restrictions within or adjacent to these habitat areas to reduce disturbances to the species. Avoid opening new roads, routes, trails, and areas in suitable habitat.
 - 25) Retain active nest sites in public ownership unless compelling circumstances necessitate the land tenure adjustment. Avoid the loss of suitable habitat from

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- periods of eagle use should not be constructed near nesting or winter use areas. Buildings should not be closer than 0.25 mile from the shoreline of feeding waters.
- 17) Guide human activity away from important feeding perches, and prevent human disturbances in nesting and roosting areas.
 - 18) Eagle viewing and interpretive areas can provide a unique experience for the public. Opportunities should be sought for viewing areas where access can be controlled and disturbance risks can be minimized.
 - 19) Specify a timing limitation (TL-2 see Appendix H) for new mineral leases within winter feeding areas.

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- Federal ownership. If property with suitable habitat will be transferred out of federal ownership, then permanent conservation easements may be attached to the transfer that would offer equal or greater protection than under federal management. Such measures must be approved by the State Director.
- 26) Avoid renewing existing permits or leases and issuing new permits or leases if negative impacts are expected within 1/2 mile of nest sites or communal roosts of bald eagles. Consider the seasonal nature of the proposed activities, and whether this conflicts with conservation and recovery of the species. If a permit or lease will be issued or reissued in suitable habitat, apply stipulations to the permit that support or do not preclude species conservation and recovery and that avoid or minimize negative impacts.
 - 27) Avoid renewing existing rights-of-way or issuing new rights-of-way if negative impacts are expected within 1/2 mile of nest sites or communal roosts of bald eagles. Consider the seasonal nature of the proposed activities, and whether this conflicts with conservation and recovery of the species. If a right-of-way will be issued or reissued in suitable habitat, apply stipulations to the right-of-way that support or do not preclude species conservation recovery and that avoid or minimize negative impacts.
 - 28) Explore the potential for new designations that would enhance species recovery, such as relict, good-condition, cottonwood galleries.
 - 29) Prescribed fires will not be ignited when forecasted weather conditions would push smoke toward known, occupied eagle nests.

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Action SS-B1.1.6 – Implement recovery activities for Canada lynx identified in the Northern Rockies Lynx Amendment (2004).

- Adopt objectives, standards, and guidelines that are common to all programs and activities.
- Adopt objectives, standards, and guidelines for vegetative management activities and practices.
- Adopt objectives, standards, and guidelines for livestock grazing activities and practices.
- Adopt objectives, standards, and guidelines for human uses management activities and practices.
- Adopt objectives, standards, and guidelines for linkage areas, subject to valid existing rights.
- Adopt monitoring activities.

Action SS-C1.1.6 – Same as Alternative A.

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Action SS-D1.1.6 – In cooperation with the IDFG, USFWS, USFS, and other partners, implement conservation measures for Canada lynx.

Vegetation - Forests and Woodlands

- 1) Manage vegetation to mimic or approximate natural succession and disturbance processes while maintaining habitat components necessary for the conservation of Canada lynx. Unless a broad-scale assessment has been completed that substantiates different historic levels of stand initiation structural stages (early seral), limit disturbance in each LAU as follows:
 - If more than 30 percent of the lynx habitat in an LAU is currently in a stand initiation structural stage that does not yet provide winter snowshoe hare habitat, then no additional habitat may be regenerated by vegetation management projects.
 - Fuel treatment projects that create stand initiation structural stage will be included in the 30 percent calculation – meaning that if a fuel treatment project within the WUI creates more than 30 percent, then other projects that want to regenerate more would have to be modified or deferred until the standard could be met.
 - Cumulative total of fuel treatment projects that do not meet the vegetation standards shall not exceed 6% of mapped lynx habitat in the amendment area (defined in the Draft Northern Rockies Lynx Amendment). This standard applies to all vegetation management projects and fuel treatment projects outside the WUI.
 - Fuel treatment projects in the WUI should be designed to promote lynx conservation.
- 2) Provide a mosaic of habitat conditions through time that support dense horizontal cover and high densities of snowshoe hare. Provide winter snowshoe hare habitat in both the stand initiation structural stage and in mature, multistory conifer vegetation.
- 3) Denning habitat should be distributed in each LAU in the form of pockets of large amounts of large woody debris, either downed logs or root wads, or large piles of small wind-thrown trees (“jack-strawed piles”). If denning habitat appears to be lacking in the LAU, then projects should be designed to retain some coarse woody debris, piles, or residual trees to provide denning habitat in the future.

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- 1) Map the location and intensity of snow-compacting activities and designated and groomed routes that occurred inside LAUs from 1998 to 2000. The mapping is to be completed within one year of the decision on this amendment, and changes in activities and routes are to be monitored every five years.
- 2) Ensure that ongoing federal actions either support or do not preclude conservation and recovery of the species.

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- a. Review ongoing activities where local consultation has not yet been completed within LAUs.
 - b. A project proposal that deviates from one or more Canada lynx standards may proceed, subject to ESA requirements, either if a written determination is made that the project is not likely to adversely affect lynx or if it may result in short-term adverse effects on lynx but if long-term benefits to lynx and its habitat would result.
 - c. Document and evaluate the conditions under this action.
- 3) Maintain or restore lynx habitat connectivity within and between LAUs, and in linkage areas.
 - a. Ensure that new or expanded permanent developments and vegetation management projects are maintained for habitat connectivity in an LAU or linkage area.
 - b. Identify potential highway crossings and fencing when highway or forest highway construction or reconstruction is proposed.
 - c. Base changes in LAU boundaries on site-specific habitat information and after review by the BLM State Office.

Wildland Fire Management

- 1) Conduct wildland fire use activities to restore ecological processes and maintain or improve lynx habitat.
 - a. Avoid construction of permanent firebreaks on ridges or saddles.
- 2) Design prescribed fire projects to conserve suitable habitats by avoiding or minimizing negative impacts on suitable habitat and use prescribed fire for enhancing habitats.
 - a) Do not create permanent travel routes that facilitate snow compaction in lynx habitat. Avoid construction of permanent firebreaks on ridges or saddles.
 - b) Plan vegetation management projects to recruit a high density of conifers, hardwoods, and shrubs where such habitat is scarce or not available. Give priority to stem-exclusion, closed-canopy structural stage stands for lynx or their prey (e.g., mesic, monotypic lodgepole stands). Winter snowshoe hare habitat should be near denning habitat.
- 3) Design non-fire fuels projects to conserve and enhance habitat within LAUs:
 - a) Do not create permanent travel routes that facilitate snow compaction in lynx habitat. Avoid construction of permanent firebreaks on ridges or saddles.
 - b) Vegetation management projects should be planned to recruit a high density of conifers, hardwoods, and shrubs where such habitat is scarce or not available. Give priority to stem-exclusion, closed-canopy structural stage stands for lynx or their prey (e.g., mesic, monotypic lodgepole stands). Winter snowshoe hare habitat should be near denning habitat.
- 4) Annually report the acres of vegetation management projects that occurred in winter snowshoe hare habitat during the previous fiscal year.
 - a) Report the type of activity, acres, and location (unit, LAU).

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- 5) Report the acres of fuel treatment projects that occurred in lynx habitat within the wildland urban interface, when the project decision is approved. Report whether or not the fuel treatment met the vegetation standards. If not, report which standard(s), how many acres were affected, and why they were not met. The Field Office will report to the BLM Idaho State Office.

Forestry and Woodland Products

- 1) Within LAUs, focus vegetation management in areas that have the potential to improve winter snowshoe hare habitat but presently have poorly developed understories that lack dense horizontal cover.
 - a) Timber management projects shall not regenerate more than 15 percent of lynx habitat on NFS or BLM lands in an LAU in a ten-year period.
 - b) Precommercial thinning projects that reduce snowshoe hare habitat may occur from the stand initiation structural stage (early seral) until the stands no longer provide winter snowshoe hare habitat only:
 - i) Within 200 feet of administrative sites, dwellings, or outbuildings; or
 - ii) For research studies or genetic tree tests evaluating genetically improved reforestation stock; or
 - iii) Based on new information that is peer reviewed and accepted by the BLM State Office and FWS, where a written determination states that a project is not likely to adversely affect lynx or that a project is likely to have short-term adverse effects but would result in long-term benefits to lynx and its habitat.
 - iv) For conifer removal in aspen, or daylight thinning around individual aspen trees, where aspen is in decline;
 1. For daylight thinning of planted rust-resistant white pine where 80% of the winter snowshoe hare habitat is retained; or
 2. To restore whitebark pine.
 - c) Vegetation management projects that reduce snowshoe hare habitat in multi-story mature or late successional forests may occur only:
 - i) Within 200 feet of administrative sites, dwellings, outbuildings, recreation sites, and special use permit improvements, including infrastructure within permitted ski area boundaries; or
 - ii) For research studies or genetic tree tests evaluating genetically improved reforestation stock; or
 - iii) For incidental removal during salvage harvest (e.g. removal due to location of skid trails).
 - iv) Timber harvest is allowed in areas that have potential to improve winter snowshoe hare habitat but presently have poorly developed understories that lack dense horizontal cover (e.g., uneven age management systems could be used to create openings where there is little understory so that new forage can grow).

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- 2) Vegetation management projects should be planned to recruit a high density of conifers, hardwoods, and shrubs where such habitat is scarce or not available. Priority should be given to stem-exclusion, closed-canopy structural stage stands for lynx or their prey (e.g., mesic, monotypic lodgepole stands). Winter snowshoe hare habitat should be near denning habitat.
 - a. Habitat for alternate prey species, primarily red squirrel, should be provided in each LAU.
 - b. Cumulative total of fuel treatment projects that do not meet the vegetation standards shall not exceed 6% of mapped lynx habitat in the amendment area. This standard applies to all vegetation management projects and fuel treatment projects outside the WUI.
 - c. Fuel treatment projects in the WUI should be designed to promote lynx conservation.
- 3) Annually report the acres of vegetation management projects that occurred in winter snowshoe hare habitat during the previous fiscal year.
 - a. Report the type of activity, acres, and location (unit, LAU).
- 4) Report the acres of fuel treatment projects that occurred in lynx habitat within the wildland urban interface, when the project decision is approved. Report whether or not the fuel treatment met the vegetation standards. If standard(s) are not met, report which standard(s), how many acres were affected, and why they were not met. The Field Office will report to the Idaho State Office.

Livestock Grazing

- 1) Manage livestock grazing to be compatible with improving or maintaining lynx habitat.
 - a. In fire- and harvest-created openings, livestock grazing should be managed so that impacts do not prevent shrubs and trees from regenerating.
 - b. In aspen stands, livestock grazing should be managed to contribute to their long-term health and sustainability.
 - c. In riparian areas and willow fens, livestock grazing should be managed to contribute to maintaining or achieving a preponderance of mid- or late-seral stages, similar to conditions that would have occurred under historic disturbance regimes.
 - d. In shrub-steppe habitats, livestock grazing should be managed in the elevation ranges of forested lynx habitat in LAUs, to contribute to maintaining or achieving a preponderance of mid- or late-seral stages, similar to conditions that would have occurred under historic disturbance regimes.

Minerals

- 1) Manage human activities, such as exploring and developing minerals, to reduce impacts on lynx and its habitat.
 - a) For mineral development sites and facilities, remote monitoring should be encouraged to reduce snow compaction.
 - b) For mineral development sites and facilities that are closed, a reclamation

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- c) Winter access for mineral exploration and development should be limited to designated routes or designated over-the-snow routes.

Recreation

- 1) Manage recreational activities to maintain lynx habitat and connectivity.
 - a) Concentrate activities in existing developed areas, rather than developing new areas in lynx habitat.
 - b) Recreation developments and operations should be planned in ways that both provide for lynx movement and maintain the effectiveness of lynx habitat.

Renewable Energy

- 1) Manage human activities, such as exploring and developing energy resources, to reduce impacts on lynx and its habitat.
 - a) For energy development sites and facilities, remote monitoring should be encouraged to reduce snow compaction.
 - b) For energy development sites and facilities that are closed, a reclamation plan that restores lynx habitat should be developed.
 - c) Winter access for energy exploration and development should be limited to designated routes or designated over-the-snow routes.

Transportation and Travel Management

- 1) Maintain the lynx's natural competitive advantage over other predators in deep snow by discouraging the expansion of snow compacting activities in lynx habitat.
 - a) New permanent roads should not be built on ridge tops and saddles or in areas identified as important for lynx habitat connectivity. New permanent roads and trails should be situated away from forested stringers.
 - b) Cutting brush along low-speed, low-traffic roads should be done to the minimum level necessary to provide for public safety.
 - c) On new roads built for projects, public motorized use should be restricted. Effective closures should be provided in road designs. When the project is over, these roads should be reclaimed or decommissioned, if not needed for other management objectives.
 - d) Designated over-the-snow routes or play areas should not expand outside baseline areas of consistent snow compaction by LAU or in a combination of immediately adjacent LAUs, unless designation serves to consolidate use and improve lynx habitat.
 - e) This does not apply inside permitted ski area boundaries, to winter logging, to rerouting trails for public safety, to accessing private inholdings.
 - f) Use the same analysis boundaries for all actions subject to this guideline.

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Action SS-B1.1.7 – For gray wolf endangered population:

- Implement land use restrictions to prevent the take of wolves at active den sites (identified by USFWS, ID F&G, or Nez Perce Tribe) between April 1 and June 30. Otherwise, no additional restrictions will be necessary to reduce or prevent take of wolves solely to benefit gray wolf recovery under the ESA (50 CFR 17.40(n)(5)). The following land use

Action SS-C1.1.7 – Same as Alternative B.

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- 2) Reduce adverse highway effects on lynx by cooperating with other agencies to provide for lynx movement and habitat connectivity and to reduce the potential of lynx mortality.
 - a) Methods to avoid or reduce effects on lynx should be used in lynx habitat when upgrading unpaved roads to maintenance levels 4 or 5, if the result would be increased traffic speeds and volumes, or a foreseeable contribution to increases in human activity or development.
 - b) Methods to avoid or reduce effects on lynx should be used when constructing or reconstructing highways across federal land. Methods could include fencing, underpasses, or overpasses.

Land and Realty

- 1) Retain lynx habitat in federal ownership to the extent possible, while balancing other needs.
- 2) Provide for lynx habitat needs and connectivity when developing new or expanding existing ski areas.
- 3) When developing or expanding ski areas, provisions should be made for adequately sized inter-trail islands that include coarse woody debris, so winter snowshoe hare habitat is maintained.
- 4) When developing or expanding ski areas, nocturnal foraging should be provided consistent with the ski area's operational needs, especially where lynx habitat occurs as narrow bands of coniferous forest across mountain slopes.
- 5) When developing or expanding ski areas and trails, access roads and lift termini should be located to maintain and provide lynx diurnal security habitat.
- 6) Manage human activities within lynx habitat, such as non-recreational special uses and placement of utility transmission corridors to reduce impacts on lynx and lynx habitat. Winter access for non-recreational special uses should be limited to designated routes or designated over-the-snow routes.

Action SS-D1.1.7 – In cooperation with the IDFG, USFWS, USFS, and other partners, implement conservation measures for gray wolf, endangered population.

- 1) Improve the quality and quantity of forage on big game winter range.
- 2) Identify active den and rendezvous sites within pack territories for gray wolves.
- 3) Ensure that ongoing federal actions either support or do not preclude conservation and recovery of the species.
 - a) Review ongoing activities where local consultation has not yet been completed within known pack territories of gray wolves.
 - b) Avoid implementing activities within one mile of active den and rendezvous sites of gray wolves from April 1 to June 30.
- 4) Conduct fire suppression to protect suitable habitat. Human life and firefighter safety and property take priority over species protection.
 - a) Apply minimum impact suppression tactics (MIST) within one mile of active den and rendezvous sites for gray wolf. Consult with resource advisors to determine where MIST should be applied to avoid or minimize negative impacts.
 - b) Do not locate fire base camps, staging areas, and fueling areas within one

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restrictions would be applied on BLM public lands within one mile of active den and rendezvous sites.

- Assure that habitat for big game and secondary prey species, including riparian areas, are managed to sustain (1) an adequate prey base for a recovered wolf population based on information obtained under Tasks 431, 432, 433, and 434; and (2) accommodate State ungulate management objectives.
- Coordinate and monitor to assure that livestock operations and wolf management are compatible.
- Make logging and fire management compatible with wolf spatial and habitat requirements.
- Coordinate recreations activities with wolf spatial and habitat requirements.
- Make mining and energy operations compatible with wolf spatial and habitat requirements.
- Assure that activities requiring special use permits are made compatible with wolf spatial and habitat requirements.
- Identify private lands

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mile of active den and rendezvous sites for gray wolf. Avoid conducting other related suppression activities in these habitats.

- 5) Implement Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (ES&R) activities by planting locally appropriate vegetation preferred by big game species for gray wolf.
- 6) Designate wildland fire use projects to include appropriate burn prescriptions that maximize the conservation of big game habitat for gray wolf.
- 7) Design nonfire fuels projects to emphasize improving big game winter ranges for gray wolf.
- 8) Implement forest management actions that maintain the integrity of wolf habitat.
 - a) Avoid new road construction or reconstruction within one mile of active den sites and rendezvous sites.
 - b) Apply appropriate spatial (one mile) and temporal (April 1 to June 30) buffers to avoid human disturbance around den and rendezvous sites.
- 9) Modify existing facilities to avoid or minimize negative impacts and avoid development of new recreation facilities or expansion of existing facilities within one mile of active den and rendezvous sites of gray wolf if negative impacts are expected.
- 10) As possible and where there is the potential to reduce conflicts between people and wolves, move dispersed camps to locations or modify them to mitigate negative impacts on gray wolves.
- 11) Issue commercial and noncommercial recreation permits, including outfitter camps, so as not to preclude conservation and recovery of species. This includes management of facilities (such as camps), as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
 - a) Where there is the potential to reduce conflicts between people and wolves, modify outfitter camps or the permit stipulations to minimize negative impacts on wolves or their habitat.
 - b) Avoid issuing new recreation permits if negative impacts are expected. If a recreation permit is issued, apply stipulations to the permit to support or to not preclude species conservation and recovery. Avoid issuing recreation permits if negative impacts are expected. Avoid placing new outfitter camps and issuing permits that would have negative impacts on gray wolf habitat or would increase conflicts between people and gray wolf.
- 12) To the extent allowed by law, modify existing geothermal leases within one mile of active den and rendezvous sites of gray wolf if negative impacts are expected.
- 13) To the extent allowed by law, do not permit new geothermal development within one mile of active den and rendezvous sites of gray wolf if negative impacts are expected.
- 14) If a geothermal lease or sale will be issued in suitable habitat, apply stipulations to address habitat management requirements, including measures to avoid increasing conflicts between wolves and people.

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that may be necessary for the survival and recovery of the wolf and secure management authority through development of Memorandums of Agreement, conservation easements, and cooperative agreements or through purchase, exchange, or lease.

- Coordinate, in time and space, multiple-use activities to avoid adverse cumulative impacts.

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- 15) Modify roads, routes, and trails if negative impacts are occurring within one mile of active den and rendezvous sites of gray wolves. Evaluate the need for seasonal OHV use restrictions within or adjacent to these habitat areas to reduce disturbances to the species. Seek opportunities to close and reclaim OHV routes or nonmotorized trails and use areas if negative impacts are occurring.
- 16) Avoid constructing new roads, routes, trails, and areas if negative impacts are expected within one mile of active den and rendezvous sites of gray wolves. Consider the need for seasonal OHV use restrictions within or adjacent to these habitat areas to reduce disturbances to the species. Avoid opening new roads, routes, trails, and areas in suitable habitat.
- 17) Manage recreational travel to reduce human/wolf interactions to promote wolf recovery.
 - a) Eliminate, as appropriate, mechanized cross-country travel (designate areas as limited or closed) within one mile of active den or rendezvous sites.
 - b) Evaluate the need for seasonal restrictions or permanent closings within one mile of active den or rendezvous sites.
 - c) Avoid development of OHV routes or nonmotorized trails within one mile of active den or rendezvous sites.
- 18) Maintain regular compliance checks on road and OHV closures to protect key wolf habitat areas and to identify problems as soon as possible and take immediate corrective measures.
- 19) Retain active den and rendezvous sites in public ownership unless compelling circumstances necessitate the land tenure adjustment. Avoid the loss of suitable habitat from federal ownership. If property with suitable habitat will be transferred out of federal ownership, then permanent conservation easements may be attached to the transfer that would offer equal or greater protection than under federal management. Such measures must be approved by the State Director.
- 20) Avoid renewing existing permits or leases and issuing new permits or leases if negative impacts are expected within one mile of active den and rendezvous sites of gray wolves. Consider the seasonal nature of the proposed activities and whether this conflicts with conservation and recovery of the species. If a permit or lease will be issued or reissued in suitable habitat, apply stipulations to the permit that support or do not preclude species conservation and recovery and that avoid or minimize negative impacts.
- 21) Avoid renewing existing rights-of-way or issuing new rights-of-way if negative impacts are expected within one mile of active den and rendezvous sites of gray wolves. Consider the seasonal nature of the proposed activities and whether this conflicts with conservation and recovery of the species. If a right-of-way will be issued or reissued in suitable habitat, apply stipulations to the right-of-way that support or do not preclude species conservation recovery and that avoid or minimize negative impacts.

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Action SS-B1.1.8 – For gray wolf experimental nonessential population:

- When USFWS, ID F&G, or the Nez Perce Tribe determines that five or fewer breeding pairs are established within an experimental population area, restrict human access between April 1 and June 30 within one mile of active wolf den or rendezvous sites.
- Same as management actions for gray wolf, endangered population for BLM-authorized actions within one mile of active den and rendezvous sites identified by USFWS, ID F&G, or the Nez Perce Tribe.
- When six or more breeding pairs are established within an experimental population area, no land use restrictions may be employed (50 CFR 17.84(i)(4)). However, BLM will always exercise due care to avoid taking a gray wolf when conducting normal operations.

Action SS-B1.1.9 – Implement recovery activities for grizzly bear.

- From April 1 to November 15, BLM-authorized actions within grizzly bear habitat will meet or exceed the following management actions.

Action SS-C1.1.8 – Same as Alternative B.

Action SS-C1.1.9 – Same as Alternative B.

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Action SS-D1.1.8 – Same as Alternative B.

Action SS-D1.1.9 – In cooperation with the IDFG, USFWS, USFS, and other partners, implement conservation measures for grizzly bear.

- 1) Identify all BLM public lands within grizzly bear management units (BMU), including core areas. BLM public lands will be identified by Management Situation 1 – 5. Identify all BLM public lands outside of recovery zones that are occupied by grizzly bears.
- 2) Ensure that ongoing federal actions either support or do not preclude conservation and recovery of the species.
 - a) Review ongoing activities where local consultation has not yet been

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- Identify sources of indirect mortality that bring bears and people into conflict such as road use, land development, and recreation.
- Make domestic livestock grazing compatible with grizzly bear habitat requirements.
- Make timber harvest and road building compatible with grizzly bear habitat requirements.
- Make mining and oil and gas exploration and development compatible with grizzly bear habitat requirements.
- Make recreation compatible with grizzly bear habitat needs.
- The BLM will contribute its proportionate share of minimal habitat values within each Bear Management Unit.
 - 55% core habitat
 - Total Motorized Road Density (TMRD) > than 2 miles/mi² should not exceed 26% of the area of an individual BMU.
 - Open Motorized Road Density (OMRD) > 1 mile/mi² should not exceed 33% of the area of an individual BMU.
- Apply interagency grizzly

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- completed within known BMUs.
- 3) Cooperate in the management of habitat inside grizzly bear recovery zones.
 - a) Participate in the Selkirk and Cabinet-Yaak Ecosystem grizzly bear subcommittee.
 - b) The BLM will implement habitat allocations for lands that it manages and that the FWS has approved.

The **Ball-Trout BMU** currently has 1,393 acres of BLM public lands.

 - The current 1,163 acres of core habitat would become baseline for the BLM.
 - The linear density of 0.66 TMRD and 0.30 OMRD after the access road to Farnham Forest would become baseline for the BLM.
 - Vegetation treatment could temporarily impact core habitat for three consecutive years of any ten year period. This allocation would not be affected by Forest Service treatments.
 - Loss of core habitat resulting from actions on private land is acceptable with no compensation.
 - Construction of temporary roads would be only for life of the project and closed to the general public.
 - For the Farnham Forest RNA/ACEC:
 - Allow an easement from the Westside County Road with a potential reduction to core habitat by 0.05% for the entire BMU. The resulting core habitat would remain 1.65% above the target of 69%.

The **Boulder Creek BMU** currently has 1,537 acres of BLM public lands.

 - The 453 acres of core habitat would become baseline for the BLM after road closures occur as proposed in the Two Tail Project.
 - The linear density of 2.12 road miles per square mile would become baseline for the BLM after road closures occur as proposed in the Two Tail Project.
 - Vegetation treatment could temporarily impact core habitat for three consecutive years of any ten year period. This allocation would not be affected by Forest Service treatments.
 - Loss of core habitat resulting from actions on private land is acceptable with no compensation.
 - Construction of temporary roads would be only for life of the project and closed to the general public.
 - The BLM will explore opportunities to install a locked gate across the powerline road. This action would increase core habitat to 553 acres of BLM public land and reduce linear density to 1.13 road miles per square mile across BLM public land.

The **Long Smith BMU** currently has 150 acres of BLM public lands.

 - The current 44 acres of core habitat would become baseline for the BLM.
 - The current linear density of 2.68 road miles per square mile would

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bear management guidelines prior to recovery that maintain or enhance habitats.

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- become baseline for the BLM.
- Vegetation treatment could temporarily impact core habitat for three consecutive years of any ten year period. This allocation would not be affected by Forest Service treatments activities.
- Loss of core habitat resulting from actions on private land is acceptable with no compensation.
- Construction of temporary roads would be only for life of the project and closed to the general public.
- The BLM will work to close an apparent dead-end spur road of about 0.25 miles in length that straddles a property line. This action would not increase core habitat within the BMU, but it would reduce linear road density across BLM public lands from 9.34 to 8.52.

The **Myrtle BMU** currently has 320 acres of BLM public lands.

- The current 40 acres of core habitat would become baseline for the BLM.
- The current linear density of 1.25 road miles per square mile would become baseline for the BLM.
- Vegetation treatment could temporarily impact core habitat for three consecutive years of any ten year period. This allocation would not be affected by Forest Service treatments.
- Loss of core habitat resulting from actions on private land is acceptable with no expected compensation.
- Construction of temporary roads would be only for life of the project and closed to the general public.

The **North Lightning BMU** currently has 562 acres of BLM public lands.

- The current 278 acres of core habitat would become baseline for the BLM.
- The current linear density of 0.34 road miles per square mile would become baseline for the BLM.
- Vegetation treatment could temporarily impact core habitat for three consecutive years within each parcel of BLM public land and waiting ten years between each parcel of land. This allocation would not be affected by Forest Service treatments.
- Loss of core habitat resulting from actions on private land is acceptable with no compensation.
- Construction of temporary roads would be only for life of the project and closed to the general public.

The **Scotchman BMU** currently has 362 acres of BLM public lands.

- The current 11 acres of core habitat would not restrict actions on BLM public lands.
- The current linear density of 2.74 and 2.48 road miles per square mile (TMRD and OMRD respectively) would become baseline for the BLM.

- c) Maintain or improve habitat conditions consistent with objectives for the

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BMU and MS.

- d) Coordinate with the IGBC to develop and implement guidelines for sanitation and food storage on BLM public lands, as needed.
- 4) Manage habitat outside of recovery zones identified as occupied by grizzly bears.
 - a) Establish baseline for open and total motorized route densities on BLM public lands occupied by grizzly bears that are outside of recovery zones.
 - b) Do not allow increases of open motorized route densities on BLM public lands above the baseline conditions.
 - c) Increases in total motorized route densities as a result of temporary roads (roads gated to the public) above baseline conditions are acceptable.
 - d) Maintain or enhance existing habitat value in areas outside of recovery zones that are occupied by grizzly bears.
 - e) Coordinate with the IGBC to develop and implement guidelines for sanitation and food storage on BLM public lands, as needed.
- 5) Cooperate to protect and restore habitat connectivity between grizzly bear recovery zones.
 - a) Identify BLM public lands within linkage areas that are important to provide landscape connectivity between recovery zones.
 - b) Within linkage areas, provide for grizzly bear landscape connectivity by participating in the development and management of grizzly bear habitat on BLM public lands.
- 6) Fire suppression efforts will be conducted, as much as possible, to protect suitable habitat. Human life and firefighter safety and property take priority over species protection.
 - a) Apply MIST within BMUs. Consult with resource advisors to determine where MIST should be applied to avoid or minimize negative impacts.
 - b) Do not locate fire base camps, staging areas, and fueling areas within grizzly bear core areas. Avoid conducting other related suppression activities in these habitats.
 - c) Coordinate with the USFS and IDL personnel regarding fire suppression activities in grizzly bear habitat.
- 7) When ES&R activities are warranted, include requirements that promote grizzly bear habitat rehabilitation, minimize disturbance in project planning and implementation activities, and do not increase human /bear interactions (e.g., planting clover near roads). Activities will be consistent with the management guidelines for the MS. Design seed mixes that emphasize native vegetation and meet bear management habitat needs.
- 8) Wildland fire use projects will be designed to be consistent with grizzly BMU direction.
- 9) Prescribed fire projects will not create permanent motorized access routes or trails within grizzly bear core areas. Avoid creating other motorized access routes or trails within BMUs if negative impacts are anticipated. Emphasize

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rehabilitating roads and trails developed for project implementation.

- a) Implement prescribed fire projects to avoid other conflicts with grizzly bears, as needed.
- 10) Nonfire fuels projects will not create permanent motorized access routes or trails within grizzly bear core areas. Avoid creating other motorized access routes or trails within BMUs if negative impacts are anticipated. Emphasize rehabilitating roads and trails developed for project implementation.
- a) Implement nonfire projects to avoid other conflicts with grizzly bears, as needed.
- 11) Forest management will be conducted in a manner that is compatible with grizzly bear recovery goals. Timber harvest and associated road building will be compatible with grizzly bear habitat requirements for the BMU (management guidelines for the MS) and identified areas of bear occupancy outside of recovery zones.
- 12) Modify existing facilities to avoid or minimize negative impacts and avoid development of new recreation facilities or expansion of existing facilities within BMUs if negative impacts are expected.
- 13) As possible and where there is the potential to reduce conflicts between people and grizzly bear, move dispersed camps to locations or modify them to mitigate negative impacts on grizzly bears.
- 14) Issue commercial and noncommercial recreation permits, including outfitter camps, so as not to preclude conservation and recovery of species. This includes management of physical facilities (such as camps), as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
- a) Where there is the potential to reduce conflicts between people and grizzly bear, modify outfitter camps or the permit stipulations to minimize negative impacts on grizzly bears or their habitat.
 - b) Avoid issuing new recreation permits if negative impacts are expected. If a recreation permit is issued, apply stipulations to the permit to support or to not preclude species conservation and recovery. Avoid issuing recreation permits if negative impacts are expected. Avoid placing new outfitter camps and issuing permits that would have negative impacts on grizzly bear habitat or would increase conflicts between people and grizzly bears. When permits are issued require educational programs for outfitters and their clients regarding grizzly bear identification and conservation.
- 15) To the extent allowed by law, modify existing geothermal leases within BMUs if negative impacts are expected.
- 16) To the extent allowed by law, do not permit new geothermal development within BMUs if negative impacts are expected.
- 17) If a geothermal lease or sale will be issued in suitable habitat, apply stipulations to address habitat management requirements, including measures to avoid increasing conflicts between bears and people.
- 18) Install effective closure devices for motorized vehicles on nonmotorized trails within core grizzly bear areas on BLM public lands.

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Action SS-B1.1.10 –
Implement recovery activities for yellow-billed cuckoo.

- Implement CNFISH to protect riparian habitat.
- Maintain old forests with cottonwood-willow stands, and identify younger stands for eventual development of old growth conditions.

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Action SS-C1.1.10 – Same as Alternative B.

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- 19) Minimize construction of nonmotorized trails in grizzly bear habitat if negative impacts are anticipated.
- 20) Avoid the loss of grizzly bear habitat in recovery zone and linkage areas from federal ownership. If property is to be transferred out of federal ownership in the recovery zones, permanent conservation easements will be attached to the transfer or other measures will be taken that would result in equal or greater protection than under federal management. Such measures must be approved by the State Director.
- 21) Avoid renewing existing permits or leases and issuing new permits or leases if negative impacts are expected within BMUs. Consider the seasonal nature of the proposed activities and whether this conflicts with conservation and recovery of the species. If a permit or lease will be issued or reissued in suitable habitat, apply stipulations to the permit that support or do not preclude species conservation and recovery and that avoid or minimize negative impacts.
- 22) Avoid renewing existing rights-of-way or issuing new rights-of-way if negative impacts are expected within BMUs. Consider the seasonal nature of the proposed activities and whether this conflicts with conservation and recovery of the species. If a right-of-way will be issued or reissued in suitable habitat, apply stipulations to the right-of-way that support or do not preclude species conservation recovery and that avoid or minimize negative impacts.

Action SS-D1.1.10 – In cooperation with the IDFG, USFWS, USFS, and other partners, implement conservation measures for yellow-billed cuckoo.

- 1) Conserve mature riparian forests (i.e., cottonwood galleries) in suitable habitat to maintain their integrity for use by yellow-billed cuckoo.
 - a) Emphasize eradication of nonnative invasive species in riparian areas that compete with cottonwood regeneration. Continue to identify problem areas and implement appropriate weed control measures.
 - b) As needed, close suitable habitat in riparian forests to noncommercial firewood cutting and post the closure.
- 2) Identify known populations and suitable habitat for yellow-billed cuckoos.
- 3) Ensure that ongoing federal actions either support or do not preclude conservation and recovery of the species.
 - a) Review ongoing activities where local consultation has not yet been completed within areas with known populations of yellow-billed cuckoo.
 - b) Avoid implementing activities that have the potential to disturb or displace known populations of yellow-billed cuckoos during the breeding season (May through September).
- 4) Update or develop management plans for nest sites, communal roost sites, or key foraging areas.
- 5) In restoration areas, consider planting or other habitat enhancement measures to improve cuckoo habitat value.
- 6) Fire suppression efforts will be conducted, as possible, to protect suitable

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habitat. Human life and firefighter safety and property take priority over species protection.

- a) Apply MIST within suitable habitat for yellow-billed cuckoo. Consult with resource advisors to determine where MIST should be applied to avoid or minimize negative impacts.
 - b) Do not locate fire base camps, staging areas, and fueling areas within suitable habitat for yellow-billed cuckoo. Avoid conducting other related suppression activities in these habitats.
- 7) Implement ES&R activities to promote habitat rehabilitation by planting locally appropriate nesting and roosting trees for yellow-billed cuckoo.
 - 8) Wildland fire use projects will be designed to avoid burning adjacent to suitable habitat for yellow-billed cuckoo.
 - 9) Nonfire fuels projects will be designed to include seed mixes that will enhance or promote the growth of willows, cottonwoods, or other target species for yellow-billed cuckoo.
 - 10) Maintain and promote suitable habitat and restore areas for yellow-billed cuckoos while implementing rangeland health standards and guidelines (S&Gs).
 - a) Manage livestock grazing and trailing to promote nesting and roosting tree growth and recruitment, healthy riparian communities, or a combination of these objectives.
 - b) As needed, protect disturbed areas using temporary closures or other measures until the cottonwood saplings (or other target tree species) are reestablished and self-sustaining.
 - c) Maintain regular compliance checks on grazing allotments with nest sites and communal roost sites to identify problems as soon as possible and take immediate corrective measures.
 - d) Manage livestock facilities to promote nesting and roosting tree growth and recruitment, healthy riparian communities, or a combination of these objectives.
 - 11) Modify existing facilities to avoid or minimize negative impacts and avoid development of new recreation facilities or expansion of existing facilities within suitable habitat for yellow-billed cuckoo if negative impacts are expected.
 - 12) Educate recreation users at boat ramps and at designated camp areas about the need to conserve habitat for yellow-billed cuckoos.
 - 13) To the extent allowed by law, modify existing geothermal leases within suitable habitat for yellow-billed cuckoo if negative impacts are expected.
 - 14) To the extent allowed by law, do not permit new geothermal development within suitable habitat for yellow-billed cuckoo if negative impacts are expected.
 - 15) Modify roads, routes, and trails if negative impacts are occurring within suitable habitat for yellow-billed cuckoos. Evaluate the need for seasonal OHV use restrictions within or adjacent to these habitat areas to reduce disturbances to the species. Seek opportunities to close and reclaim OHV routes or

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Action SS-A1.1.12 – Protect and conserve threatened and endangered plants and animals.

- Standard 8: Habitats are suitable to maintain viable populations of threatened and endangered, sensitive, and other special status species. Indicators are listed in the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health.

Action SS-B1.1.11 – For new mineral leases within special status species habitat, specify a controlled surface use stipulation (CSU-2 see Appendix F).

Action SS-B1.1.12 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SS-C1.1.11 – Same as Alternative B.

Action SS-C1.1.12 -Same as Alternative A.

nonmotorized trails and use areas if negative impacts are occurring.

- 16) Avoid constructing new roads, routes, trails, and areas if negative impacts are expected within suitable habitat for yellow-billed cuckoos. Consider the need for seasonal OHV use restrictions within or adjacent to these habitat areas to reduce disturbances to the species. Avoid opening new roads, routes, trails, and areas in suitable habitat.
- 17) Avoid renewing existing permits or leases and issuing new permits or leases if negative impacts are expected within suitable habitat for yellow-billed cuckoos. Consider the seasonal nature of the proposed activities, and whether this conflicts with conservation and recovery of the species. If a permit or lease will be issued or reissued in suitable habitat, apply stipulations to the permit that support or do not preclude species conservation and recovery and that avoid or minimize negative impacts.
- 18) Avoid renewing existing rights-of-way or issuing new rights-of-way if negative impacts are expected within suitable habitat for yellow-billed cuckoos. Consider the seasonal nature of the proposed activities and whether this conflicts with conservation and recovery of the species. If a right-of-way will be issued or reissued in suitable habitat, apply stipulations to the right-of-way that support or do not preclude species conservation recovery and that avoid or minimize negative impacts.
- 19) Explore the potential for new designations that would enhance species recovery, such as relict, good condition, cottonwood galleries.

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Action SS-A1.1.13 – When located, threatened and/or endangered plants and animals will be protected and formal consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service will be initiated by BLM as required by Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

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Action SS-B1.1.13 – Same as Alternative A.

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Objective SS-C1.2 – Manage habitat for special status species consistent with USFWS recovery plans.

Action SS-C1.2.1 – As USFWS updates recovery plans, BLM will identify appropriate management actions to incorporate into the RMP.

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Objective SS-D1.2- Same as Alternative C.

Action SS-D1.2.1- Same as Alternative C.

Objective SS-D1.3 Comply with conservation and recovery direction for all Threatened and Endangered (T& E) plant species.

Action SS-D1.3.1 In cooperation with the IDFG Conservation Data Center (CDC), USFWS, and other partners, implement conservation measures for T&E plant species.

- 1) Projects involving the application of pesticides that may affect the species will be analyzed at the project level and designed such that pesticide applications will support conservation and recovery of species and minimize risks of exposure.
 - a) Evaluate the benefits and risks of vegetation treatment, including the following: application methods; chemicals, carriers, and surfactants used; needed treatment buffers; and use of non-chemical weed control (for example, bio-controls, hand pulling). If management objectives can effectively be accomplished using non-chemical methods, then non-chemical methods are preferred.
 - b) Apply appropriate spatial and temporal buffers to avoid species' exposure to harmful chemicals.
 - c) Implement appropriate revegetation and weed control measures to reduce the risks of nonnative species infestations following any ground/soil disturbing actions in or near suitable habitat.
- 2) Where needed and feasible, coordinate with adjacent land owners and local governments regarding control of invasive plants in riparian areas through cooperative weed management programs.
- 3) Cooperate in the development and implementation of interagency inventory

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methods and data standards for mapping or database management.

- a) In cooperation with CDC and USFWS, record and map all known populations, high priority habitat areas, and suitable habitat for BLM lands.
- b) Commit to an annual inventory effort to a level permitted by funding. Surveys and inventories will be prioritized to address areas of suitable habitat with a high likelihood of species occurrences. Inventories will be designed to complement other program needs.
- c) In cooperation with CDC, maintain a spatial database of species information.

- 4) Following current monitoring protocols, conduct regular monitoring of any populations found on BLM lands.
- 5) To promote species recovery, update or develop habitat management plans or other implementation-level plans as needed.
- 6) As funding allows, participate in research essential to recovery of the species; cooperate in determining specific limiting factors in terms of habitat needs and characteristics; and cooperate in population viability analyses to ensure that recovery criteria objectives are being met.
- 7) Support seed banks in a suitable long-term seed storage facility, as needed, and as funding allows.
- 8) Working with other agencies, compile a general list of BMPs that would apply to all programs, to the extent that such a list would assist with consultation and species recovery. The intent of implementing BMPs is to avoid or minimize negative impacts. The BLM's Idaho State Office would coordinate development of BMPs with CdA FO, CdA District Office, USFWS, and CDC and would issue an instruction memorandum. The CdA FO will implement the BMPs.
- 9) As funding allows, support the establishment and maintenance of new populations in suitable habitat. The goal of these activities is to maintain or enhance viable populations.
- 10) Ensure that ongoing federal actions support or do not preclude species recovery.
 - a) As needed, review ongoing activities in high priority habitat areas where local consultation has not yet been completed.
 - b) Determine if direct or indirect negative impacts on the species or their habitat are occurring as a result of discretionary ongoing BLM actions. If so, modify the activity to avoid or minimize anticipated negative impacts and promote species recovery.
 - c) Where needed, complete Section 7 consultation for ongoing activities that may affect listed species and their habitat.
- 11) Ensure that new federal actions support or do not preclude species recovery.
 - a) Project-level inventories will be completed in suitable habitat during project planning, if inventory information is not available or adequate. The SO will issue an instruction memorandum concerning special status species project-level clearance inventories.

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- b) If direct or indirect negative impacts on the species or their habitat are anticipated as a result of new BLM actions, modify the activity to avoid or minimize the impacts and promote species recovery.
- c) Where needed, complete Section 7 consultation for new activities that may affect listed species and their habitat.
- 12) Conduct site-specific implementation and effectiveness monitoring. Adjust management as needed to ensure that management objectives are met.
- 13) Fire suppression efforts will be conducted, as possible, to protect high priority habitat.
 - a) Review Fire Management Plan for adequacy in addressing conservation measure. Modify the plan if needed.
 - b) Apply MIST in suitable habitat, as appropriate. Consult with resource advisor(s) to determine where MIST tactics should be applied to avoid or minimize negative impacts.
 - c) Do not locate fire base camps, staging areas, and fueling areas within known populations. Avoid these and other related suppression activities in and adjacent to high priority habitat areas if negative impacts may occur.
 - d) As needed, coordinate with US Forest Service and Idaho Department of Lands personnel regarding fire suppression activities in or near suitable habitat.
- 14) Implement ES&R activities to promote species habitat rehabilitation.
 - a) As needed, protect disturbed areas using temporary closures or other measures until site-specific stabilization and rehabilitation plan goals specific to the species and habitat are met.
 - b) If needed for vegetation restoration, design native seed mixes that emphasize local stock and promote species recovery.
 - c) Burned area rehabilitation projects involving the application of pesticides in suitable habitat will be analyzed and implemented in accordance with item 1.
- 15) Wildland fire use projects (where allowed) will be designed to conserve suitable habitat. When developing wildland fire use plans, avoid burning suitable habitat if negative impacts are expected, and develop appropriate burn prescriptions that maximize the conservation of suitable habitat.
- 16) Prescribed fire projects will be designed to conserve suitable habitat. When developing prescribed fire plans, avoid or minimize negative impacts on suitable habitat and use prescribed fire as a tool for assisting with species conservation.
- 17) Implement nonfire fuels management projects involving the use of chemicals in accordance with item 1.
- 18) Promote restoration of suitable habitat following fire, burned area rehabilitation, restoration treatments, or other major disturbances. As needed, protect disturbed areas using temporary closures or other measures until the risk of

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erosion or other impacts has passed and habitat components are reestablished and self-sustaining.

- 19) Promote establishment and maintenance of habitats that support populations.
 - a) Avoid non-fire fuels management projects in or near known populations, unless such projects would enhance species recovery or are necessary for hazardous fuels reduction near the wildland-urban interface.
 - b) Implement protection measures to avoid or minimize negative impacts on known populations.
 - c) In suitable habitat, design native seed mixes that emphasize local stock and promote species recovery.
- 20) Incorporate conservation measures into Community Assistance Agreements throughout the fire management program.
- 21) Projects involving the application of pesticides that may affect the species or suitable habitat will be analyzed at the project level and designed such that pesticide applications will support conservation and recovery and minimize risks of exposure. Site-specific stipulations will be developed locally using the following criteria:
 - a) Evaluate the benefits and risks of vegetation treatment, including application methods; pesticides, carriers, and surfactants used; needed treatment buffers; and use of nonchemical weed control (for example, bio-controls, hand pulling). If management objectives can effectively be accomplished using nonchemical methods, then non-chemical methods are preferred.
 - b) Apply appropriate spatial and temporal buffers to avoid species exposure to harmful chemicals.
 - c) Emphasize eradication of competing nonnatives in high priority habitat areas as a top priority.
 - d) Implement appropriate revegetation and weed control measures to reduce the risks of nonnative species infestations following any ground/soil disturbing actions in or near known populations.
- 22) Manage livestock grazing and trailing so as not to preclude conservation and recovery of species. This includes maintaining or enhancing suitable habitat while implementing current rangeland health standards and guidelines (S&G).
 - a) In suitable habitat that has not been surveyed, schedule surveys so occurrence information is available for S&G assessments associated with permit and lease renewals. Use the survey prioritization process described under item 3 a).
 - b) As appropriate to avoid or minimize negative impacts, modify livestock grazing permits and leases.
 - c) Maintain regular compliance checks on grazing allotments with known populations to identify problems as soon as possible and take immediate corrective measures.

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Special Status Species (SS)

- 23) Manage livestock facilities to promote maintenance of suitable habitat while implementing rangeland health S&Gs. As appropriate to avoid or minimize negative impacts, modify existing and avoid placement of new livestock facilities in or adjacent to high priority habitat areas.
- 24) Approve plans of operations or allow notice level operations so as not to preclude conservation and recovery of species. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
- a) To the extent allowed by law, modify existing plans of operation or notice-level operations that conflict with species management objectives in or adjacent to suitable habitat. For notice level operations, inform the operator that modifications to proposed activities will be required to avoid negative impacts.
 - b) To the extent allowed by law, avoid approving new plans of operation or notice-level operations that conflict with species management objectives in or adjacent to suitable habitat. Consider the seasonal nature of the proposed activities, and whether this conflicts with conservation and recovery of the species. For notice level operations, inform the operator that modifications to proposed activities will be required to avoid negative impacts. If a plan of operations will be approved in suitable habitat, then apply stipulations to support or to not preclude species recovery. A notice will require modification by the operator until the BLM determines that it will not result in undue or unnecessary degradation.
- 25) When offering leases within special status species habitat, then specify a controlled surface use stipulation (CSU-2, see Appendix F of the RMP) to prevent degradation of habitat.
- 26) Manage existing and new developed recreation facilities (paved campgrounds, vault toilets, interpretive kiosks, etc.) so as not to preclude species conservation and recovery.
- a) As appropriate to avoid or minimize negative impacts, modify existing facilities.
 - b) Avoid development of new recreation facilities or expansion of existing facilities in or adjacent to high-priority habitat areas, if negative impacts are anticipated.
- 27) Manage dispersed use sites (informal areas, including camping areas and tie-up areas for pack animals) so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery.
- a) Limit disturbances to the species resulting from human uses. In addition, minimize human activity in and adjacent to high priority habitat areas, if negative impacts are occurring.
 - b) Close areas, either seasonally or year-round, as needed to protect the species and its habitat, and post and monitor the closure.
- 28) Issue commercial and noncommercial recreation permits so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of

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Special Status Species (SS)

physical facilities (such as camps), as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.

- a) If needed, modify existing permits that negatively impact high priority habitat areas for the species.
- b) Avoid issuing recreation permits if negative impacts are expected. In particular, avoid permitting new recreation activities in high priority habitat areas. If a recreation permit is to be issued, apply stipulations to the permit to support or to not preclude species conservation and recovery.

29) Approve development of renewable energy resources so as not to preclude conservation and recovery of species. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.

30) Manage roads, OHV routes and areas, as well as nonmotorized trails, in accordance with goals for promoting species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.

- a) Modify routes in high priority habitat areas, if negative impacts are occurring. Implement restrictions to reduce disturbance. Seek opportunities to close and revegetate OHV routes or nonmotorized trails and use areas in and adjacent to high priority habitat areas, if negative impacts are occurring.
- b) Avoid constructing new trails, roads, routes, and areas if negative impacts are expected. In particular, avoid opening new trails, routes, and areas in and adjacent to high priority habitat areas.
- c) Maintain regular compliance checks on OHV closures to protect known populations and to identify problems as soon as possible and take immediate corrective measures.

31) Take advantage of opportunities as they arise to support conservation easements, cooperative management efforts, and other programs on adjacent nonfederal lands to support known populations or potential habitat.

32) Take advantage of opportunities as they arise to coordinate with adjacent land owners and local governments regarding control of invasive plants through cooperative weed management programs. One of BLM's priorities within the cooperative weed program will be protection of listed and candidate plants on BLM lands.

33) Take advantage of opportunities as they arise to establish special designation areas (e.g., ACECs) that would enhance species recovery.

34) Acquire through land exchange or purchase, private lands that support known populations, as opportunities arise, and where feasible and funding is available. Priority should be given to lands that are adjacent to or near public lands and/or a population occurring on BLM and private lands.

35) Retain known populations in federal ownership unless such a transfer would result in a net benefit to the species.

- a) Review each land tenure decision in terms of species habitat.

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Special Status Species (SS)

- b) Avoid the loss of known populations from federal ownership. If property with known populations is to be transferred out of federal ownership, permanent conservation easements will be attached to the transfer or other measures will be taken that would result in equal or greater protection than under federal management. Such measures must be approved by the BLM State Director.
- 36) Issue new land use permits and leases, and review existing permits and leases at renewal, so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
 - a) Avoid issuing new permits or leases, or renewing existing permits or leases, within or adjacent to high-priority habitat areas if negative impacts are expected.
 - b) If a permit or lease is to be issued or reissued in such areas, apply stipulations to the permit that support or do not preclude species recovery and that avoid or minimize negative impacts.
- 37) Issue new rights-of-way, and review existing rights-of-way at renewal, so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
 - a) Avoid issuing rights-of-way, or renewing existing rights-of-way, in or adjacent to high-priority habitat areas if negative impacts are expected.
 - b) If a right-of-way is to be issued or reissued in such areas, apply stipulations to the right-of-way that support or do not preclude species recovery and that avoid or minimize negative impacts.
- 38) Approve plans of operations or allow notice level operations so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human uses.
 - a) To the extent allowed by law, modify plans of operation or notice-level operations that may have negative impacts on the species or their habitat. For notice level operations, inform the operator that modifications to proposed activities will be required to avoid negative impacts.
 - b) To the extent allowed by law, avoid approving plans of operation or notice-level operations that may have negative impacts on the species or their habitat. For notice level operations, inform the operator that modifications to proposed activities will be required to avoid negative impacts. If a plan of operations is to be approved in or adjacent to high priority habitat areas, apply stipulations to support or to not preclude species recovery. A notice will require modification by the operator until BLM determines that it will not result in undue or unnecessary degradation.
- 39) Approve development of saleable or leasable minerals so as not to preclude species habitat conservation and recovery. This includes management of physical facilities, as well as disturbances to the species resulting from human

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2. Description of Alternatives

Special Status Species (SS)

- uses. Modify existing mineral leases if negative impacts are expected.
- 40) Avoid development of saleable or leasable minerals in or adjacent to high priority habitat areas, if negative impacts are expected. If a minerals lease or sale is to be issued in or adjacent to high priority habitat areas, apply a no surface occupancy stipulation (NSO-5, see Appendix H) to support or to not preclude species recovery.
- Action SS-D1.3.2** In cooperation with the IDFG Conservation Data Center (CDC), USFWS, and other partners, implement conservation measures specific to the management of water howellia.
- 1) Conserve mature riparian forests in suitable habitat to protect habitat needed by pollinators of this species.
 - a) BLM will not authorize commercial firewood cutting within riparian forests.
 - 2) Retain forest structure on the edge of riparian areas with known populations or in suitable habitat for shading these wetland areas.
 - a) Allow commercial timber management projects or firewood cutting when negative impacts on suitable habitat can be avoided or minimized.
 - b) Close suitable habitat areas to noncommercial firewood cutting if management problems arise.

Goal SS-2 – Ensure that BLM-authorized actions are consistent with the conservation needs of special status species and do not contribute to the need to list any special status species under provisions of the Endangered Species Act.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Objective SS-A2.1 – Implement recovery activities for fish and wildlife species that inhabit aquatic, riparian, and wetland areas.	Objective SS-B2.1 – Same as Alternative A.	Objective SS-C2.1 – Same as Alternative A.	Objective SS-D2.1 – Same as Alternative A.
Action SS-A2.1.1 – Implement Aquatic Strategy listed under Fish and Wildlife Goal 1 (INFISH -see Appendix D).	Action SS-B2.1.1 – Implement CNFISH -see Appendix D.	Action SS-C2.1.1 – Same as Alternative B.	Action SS-D2.1.1 – Same as Alternative B.
		Action SS-C2.1.2 – Avoid and/or minimize adverse impacts on listed and sensitive species.	Action SS-D2.1.2 – Same as Alternative C.
		Action SS-C2.1.3 – Continue to inventory for populations of sensitive fish species. Where populations do exist, ensure that management of permitted activities maintains and/or	Action SS-D2.1.3 – Same as Alternative C.

Special Status Species (SS)

improves the quality of habitat.

Action SS-C2.1.4 – Maintain an updated 6th field HUC map in GIS with current fish distribution.

Action SS-C2.1.5 – Withdraw streambed and area within 300 feet of both streambanks from locatable minerals.

Action SS-D2.1.4 – Same as Alternative C.

Objective SS-A2.2 – Maintain adequate habitat for snag- and cavity-dependent animals.

Objective SS-B2.2 – Maintain adequate habitat for snag- and cavity-dependent special status animals.

Objective SS-C2.2 – Maintain adequate habitat for snag- and cavity-dependent animals, with emphasis on migratory birds and bats.

Objective SS-D2.2 – Same as Alternative C

Action SS-A2.2.1 – Guidelines include:

- Snag management would be practiced over at least 60 percent of any timber harvest area.
- All hard snags not hazardous to human activity and of little fire danger would be preserved.
- Select snags of smaller height and diameter for removal.
- Maintain a minimum of 2 large DBH (> 14") snags per acre.
- Attempt to leave at least four replacement trees per acre and allow selected trees to

Action SS-B2.2.1 – Implement CNFISH-see Appendix D.

Action SS-C2.2.1 – Implement actions under FW-C2.2.

Action SS-D2.2.1 – Implement actions under FW-D2.2.

2. Description of Alternatives

Special Status Species (SS)

mature past rotation age to provide future large snags.

- Where snag densities are below desired levels, nonmerchantable diseased trees should be girdled to provide snags. Installation of artificial nesting structures may be necessary in some areas.
- In areas where firewood cutting may reduce snag density below the desired levels, "leave" trees will be marked to prevent cutting.

Action SS-B2.2.2 – See Action FW-B2.2.1 (size and snag retention)

Action SS-B2.2.3 – Implement Action FW-B2.2.2 (actions pertaining to firewood cutting)

Objective SS-B2.3 – Implement recovery activities for fisher.

Action SS-B2.3.1 – Implement CNFISH -see Appendix D.

Action SS-B2.3.2 – Follow guidelines for snag retention **in Fisher Habitat as stated below:**

Cover Type	Snags/acre
Wet Cold Conifer	8.1
Dry Conifer	3.3
Wet Warm Conifer	5.4

Objective SS-C2.3 – Same as Alternative B.

Action SS-C2.3.1 – Same as Alternative B.

Action SS-C2.3.2 – Retain snags and large diameter trees in accordance with actions under objective FW-C2.2. In addition:

- Retain all ≥ 21 inches dbh trees and snags,

Objective SS-D2.3 – Same as Alternative B.

Action SS-D2.3.1 – Implement actions under FW-D2.2.

Special Status Species (SS)

preferably in clumps, and provide opportunities for snag recruitment.

Action SS-B2.3.3 – In areas where firewood cutting may reduce snag density below the desired levels, “leave” trees will be marked to prevent cutting.

Action SS-C2.3.3 – Identify mid-seral forest stands that could be brought into old growth conditions in the near future, and use appropriate silvicultural activities to encourage this development.

Action SS-B2.3.4 – Retain stands of late-seral forests according the forest vegetation goals, objectives, and actions.

Action SS-C2.3.4 – Retain stands of late-seral forests and promote their long-term sustainability.

Action SS-B2.3.5 – Same as Alternative C.

Action SS-C2.3.5 – Implement the selection guidelines for reserve trees as offered by Oregon OSHA and others (1995).

Objective SS-A2.4 – Implement recovery activities for wolverine.

Objective SS-B2.4 – Same as Alternative A.

Objective SS-C2.4 – Same as Alternative A.

Objective SS-D2.4 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SS-A2.4.1 – Cooperate with ID F&G to inventory for wolverine.

Action SS-B2.4.1 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SS –C2.4.1 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SS –D2.4.1 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SS-A2.4.2 – Prohibit authorized actions on or near potential denning habitat.

Action SS-B2.4.2 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SS-C2.4.2 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SS-D2.4.2 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SS-B2.4.3 – If the Crystal Lake WSA is released from further study, then continue to restrict BLM-authorized actions and snowmobile use from December 1 to March 31.

Action SS-C2.4.3 – BLM-authorized actions and snowmobile use within and near wolverine denning habitat would be restricted from December 1 to March 31.

Action SS-D2.4.3 – Outside the Crystal Lake WSA, restrict BLM-authorized actions and snowmobile use within one mile of known denning sites from December 1 to March 31; if the Crystal Lake WSA is released from further study, then continue to restrict BLM-authorized actions and snowmobile use within the WSA from December 1 to March 31.

Action SS-C2.4.4 – Reduce road densities

Action SS-D2.4.4 – Reduce (through decommissioning) or maintain open permanent road densities to one mile of road per square mile or less, outside of

2. Description of Alternatives

Special Status Species (SS)

across BLM public lands to one mile of road per square mile of land.

urban or rural areas.

Action SS-C2.4.5 – All newly constructed roads will be obliterated back to slope upon completion of the need and purpose for the road.

Action SS-D2.4.5 – All newly constructed roads will be closed and partially obliterated upon completion of the need and purpose for the road.

Action SS-C2.4.6 – Designate potential denning habitat within the Rochat Divide ACEC.

Action SS-D2.4.6 – Include potential denning habitat within designated Rochat Divide ACEC.

SENSITIVE PLANTS

Objective SS-A2.5 – Ensure that rare plant populations/associated habitats and rare plant communities are stable or continue to improve in vigor and distribution.

Objective SS-B2.5 – Same as Alternative A.

Objective SS-C2.5 – Same as Alternative A.

Objective SS-D2.5 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SS-A2.5.1 – Inventory, monitor, and cooperate with other agencies, organizations, and individuals to continue gathering information on special status plants and rare plant communities.

Action SS-B2.5.1 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SS-C2.5.1 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SS-D2.5.1 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SS-A2.5.2 – Inventory project areas to determine if special status plants or rare plant communities are present prior to authorizing activities that could potentially impact these plants/communities.

Action SS-B2.5.2 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SS-C2.5.2 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SS-D2.5.2 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SS-A2.5.3 – Design appropriate mitigation/guidelines (e.g., avoidance of occupied areas, distances from occupied habitat) when a project occurs near special status plant population(s).

Action SS-B2.5.3 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SS-C2.5.3 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SS-D2.5.3 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SS-A2.5.4 – Continue cooperative participation in

Action SS-B2.5.4 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SS-C2.5.4 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SS-D2.5.4 – Same as Alternative A.

Special Status Species (SS)

recovery plants, management plans, and conservation strategies for special status plant species.

End of actions for special status species under Alternative A.

End of actions for special status species under Alternative B

Action SS-C2.5.5 – Prioritize conservation actions, inventory, and monitoring for special status species based on habitats risk/threats, rarity, and endemism.

Priorities are:

- Federally Threatened, Endangered, Candidate, and Proposed Species
- Rangewide/Globally Imperiled Species – High Endangerment possibility
- Rangewide/Globally Imperiled Species – Moderate Endangerment: Species of Concern

Action SS-C2.5.6 – Prioritize weed control at special status plant populations threatened by weed infestation. Methods of weed spraying within or near habitat will be formulated on site-specific and species-specific basis.

Action SS-C2.5.7 – Avoid seeding within occupied habitat unless clearly beneficial for special status plants.

Action SS-C2.5.8 – Where special status species can be conserved and habitat connectivity improved through interagency cooperation, consider acquisition of lands through land tenure adjustments, easements, and interagency cooperation.

Action SS-C2.5.9 – Promote awareness, appreciation, and understanding of rare plants and their habitats through education of CdA FO personnel and public

Action SS-D2.5.5 – Same as Alternative C.

Action SS-D2.5.6 – Same as Alternative C.

Action SS-D2.5.7 – Same as Alternative C.

Action SS-D2.5.8 – Same as Alternative C.

Action SS-D2.5.9 – Same as Alternative C.

2. Description of Alternatives

Special Status Species (SS)

outreach.

Action SS-C2.5.10 – For new mineral leases within or adjacent to special status plant species, specify a no surface occupancy stipulation (NSO-5 see Appendix F).

Action SS-D2.5.10 – Same as Alternative C.

End of Actions for special status species under Alternative D.

End of Actions for special status species under Alternative C.

Wildland Fire Management (WF)

Goal WF-1 – Protect life and property while returning fire to its natural role in the ecosystem.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>Objective WF-A1.1 – Provide an Appropriate Management Response (AMR) to all wildland fires emphasizing firefighter and public safety while protecting resources and assets.</p> <p>Action WF-A1.1.1 – Suppress all wildland fires using AMR, striving to reach control status within one operational period with emphasis on “full suppression” AMR options.</p> <p>Action WF-A1.1.2 – Strive for full suppression on all fire starts and reach control status within one operational period.</p> <p>Action WF-A1.1.3 – Develop a more involved presence in the local wildland fire suppression community so as to ensure that this objective is met.</p> <p>Action WF-A1.1.4 – Consider the following criteria in establishing fire management priorities:</p>	<p>Objective WF-B1.1 – Provide an Appropriate Management Response (AMR) to all wildland fires emphasizing firefighter and public safety while protecting resources and assets and minimizing suppression costs.</p> <p>Action WF-B1.1.1 – Suppress all wildland fires using AMR, striving to reach control status within one operational period with emphasis on “full suppression” AMR options.</p> <p>Action WF-B1.1.2 – Use the WFSA process to employ suppression tactics to protect economically valuable resources and assets.</p> <p>Action WF-B1.1.3 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action WF-B1.1.4 – Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Objective WF-C1.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action WF-C1.1.1 – Use AMR on all fires with “limited suppression emphasis” outside of WUI.</p> <p>Action WF-C1.1.2 – Apply minimum impact suppression tactics (MIST) in special areas (e.g., WSA, ACEC, Recreation Sites, etc.).</p> <p>Action WF-C1.1.3 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action WF-C1.1.4 – Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Objective WF-D1.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action WF-D1.1.1 – Suppress all wildland fires within the WUI using AMR “full suppression” options, striving to reach control status within one operational period. All fires outside of the WUI will have the full range of AMR options available.</p> <p>Action WF-D1.1.2 – Use the WFSA process to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify suppression tactics appropriate for threatened resources. • Employ suppression tactics to protect valuable resources and assets while adhering to minimum impact suppression tactics (MIST) in special management areas (e.g., WSA, ACEC, Recreation Sites, etc.). <p>Action WF-D1.1.3 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action WF-D1.1.4 – Same as Alternative A.</p>

Wildland Fire Management (WF)

- Firefighter and public safety is the first priority (USDA and USDI 2004).
- Other priorities include:
 - Protect cultural and natural resources.
 - Protect areas with highly erodible soils.
 - Protect Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas (RHCAs) consistent with the Riparian Management Objectives (RMOs).
 - Protect areas at risk of invasion by nonnative plant species.
 - Protect commercial forest resources and plantations.
 - Protect active grazing allotments and improvements.
 - Protect and/or maintain municipal watersheds and SSS and habitats.
 - Protect developed recreation sites and structures on public lands.
 - Minimize the cost of fire protection.

Action WF-A1.1.5 – Restrictions, such as closures, may be imposed during times of severe fire danger to mitigate the risk of wildland fire, in accordance with the Idaho Fire Restriction Agreement, which is administered by the Northern Rockies Coordinating Group.

Action WF-B1.1.5 Same as Alternative A.

Action WF-C1.1.5– Same as Alternative A.

Action WF-D1.1.5 – Access and use restrictions, such as closures, may be imposed during times of severe fire danger to mitigate the risk of wildland fire, in accordance with the Idaho Fire Restriction Agreement, which is administered by the Northern Rockies Coordinating Group.

Objective WF-B1.2 – Allow wildland fire use in areas outside of the WUI (See Map #5).

Action WF-B1.2.1 – Approximately 52,319 acres have potential for wildland fire use to provide resource benefits and not damage economically valuable resources or assets.

Action WF-B1.2.2 – Develop plans for implementing wildland fire use in identified areas.

Action WF-B1.2.3 – Develop a more involved presence in the local wildland fire

Objective WF-C1.2 – Same as Alternative B.

Action WF-C1.2.1 – Same as Alternative B.

Action WF-C1.2.2 – Same as Alternative B.

Action WF-C1.2.3 – Same as Alternative B.

Objective WF-D1.2 – Same as Alternative B.

Action WF-D1.2.1 – Same as Alternative B.

Action WF-D1.2.2 – Same as Alternative B.

Action WF-D1.2.3 - Same as Alternative B.

2. Description of Alternatives

Wildland Fire Management (WF)

suppression community so as to ensure that this objective is met.

Objective WF-A1.3 – Stabilize and prevent degradation to natural and cultural resources; minimize threats to life or property resulting from the effect of a fire, and repair/replace/construct physical improvements necessary to prevent degradation of land or resources.

Action WF-A1.3.1 – When needed, implement emergency stabilization activities as soon as possible, and complete within one year after containment of a wildland fire.

Action WF-A1.3.2 – Apply Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) in special designations areas (e.g., WSA, ACEC, Recreation Sites, etc.)

Objective WF-B1.3 – Same as Alternative A.

Action WF-B1.3.1 – Same as Alternative A.

Action WF-B1.3.2 – Same as Alternative A.

Objective WF-C1.3 – Same as Alternative A.

Action WF-C1.3.1 – Same as Alternative A.

Action WF-C1.3.2 – Same as Alternative A.

Objective WF-D1.3 – Same as Alternative A.

Action WF-D1.3.1 – Same as Alternative A.

Action WF-D1.3.2 – Same as Alternative A.

Objective WF-A1.4 – Repair or improve fire-damaged lands unlikely to recover naturally, and repair or replace minor facilities damaged by fire.

Action WF-A1.4.1 – When needed, implement rehabilitation activities as soon as possible, and complete within three years after a wildland fire.

Objective WF-B1.4 – Same as Alternative A.

Action WF-B1.4.1 – Same as Alternative A.

Objective WF-C1.4 – Same as Alternative A.

Action WF-C1.4.1 – Same as Alternative A.

Objective WF-D1.4 – Same as Alternative A.

Action WF-D1.4.1 – Same as Alternative A.

Objective WF-A1.5 – Improve or protect valuable resources and improve the FRCC through the use of fuels treatment activities within the 7,000 acres where vegetation treatments will occur.

Action WF-A1.5.1 – Identify areas where fuels treatments will improve or protect economically valuable resources and emphasize use of small diameter trees (See Map #9).

- 33,750 acres would be available for forest fuels treatments using a full complement of treatment options.
- 22,815 acres would be available for forest fuels treatments with restrictions to achieve special management objectives (e.g., ACEC, SRMA, deer/elk winter range, VRM II, etc.).
- Forest fuels treatments will not be allowed on 25,991 acres (e.g., WSA,

Objective WF-B1.5 – Improve or protect valuable resources and improve the FRCC through the use of fuels treatment activities within the 9,000 acres where vegetation treatments will occur.

Action WF-B1.5.1 – Identify areas where fuels treatments will improve or protect economically valuable and non-commodity resources with emphasis on the use of small diameter trees (See Map #10).

- 7,282 acres would be available for forest fuels treatments using a full complement of treatment options.
- 49,283 acres would be available for forest fuels treatments with restrictions to achieve special management objectives (e.g., ACEC, SRMA, deer/elk winter range, VRM II, etc.).
- Forest fuels treatments will not be allowed on 25,991 acres (e.g., WSA,

Objective WF-C1.5 – Improve or protect valuable resources and improve the FRCC through the use of fuels treatment activities within the 1,200 acres where vegetation treatments will occur.

Action WF-C1.5.1 – Identify areas where fuels treatments will improve or protect noncommodity natural resources (See Map #11).

- 7,017 acres would be available for forest fuels treatments using a full complement of treatment options.
- 49,536 acres would be available for forest fuels treatments with restrictions to achieve special management objectives (e.g., some ACEC, SRMA, deer/elk winter range, VRM II, etc.).
- Forest fuels treatments will not be allowed on 26,003 acres (e.g., WSA, some ACEC, CNFISH buffers, etc.),

Objective WF-D1.5 – Improve or protect valuable resources and improve the FRCC through the use of fuels treatment activities within the 8,200 acres where vegetation treatments will occur.

Action WF-D1.5.1 – Identify areas where fuels treatments will improve or protect economically valuable resources and emphasize use of small diameter trees. Identify areas where fuels treatments will improve or protect noncommodity natural resources (See Map #12).

- 4,590 acres would be available for forest fuels treatments using a full complement of treatment options.
- 51,704 acres would be available for forest fuels treatments with restrictions to achieve special management objectives (e.g., some ACEC, SRMA, deer/elk winter range, VRM II, etc.).

Wildland Fire Management (WF)			
<p>ACEC, INFISH buffers, etc.), except under special circumstances identified in management decisions for the protected resources.</p>	<p>ACEC, CNFISH buffers, etc.), except under special circumstances identified in management decisions for the protected resources. This does not apply to wildland fire use.</p>	<p>except under special circumstances identified in management decisions for the protected resources. This does not apply to wildland fire use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest fuels treatments will not be allowed on 26,262 acres (e.g., WSA, some ACEC, CNFISH buffers, etc.), except under special circumstances identified in management decisions for the protected resources. This does not apply to wildland fire use.
	<p>Action WF-B1.5.2 – Develop treatment plan for identified areas. Areas identified for improvement and/or protection will emphasize commercially valuable resources (e.g., timber, recreation, and mining).</p>	<p>Action WF-C1.5.2 – Develop treatment plans for identified areas. Areas identified for improvement and/or protection will emphasize noncommodity resources (e.g., wildlife habitat).</p>	<p>Action WF-D1.5.2 – Develop treatment plan for identified areas. Treatments to areas identified for improvement and/or protection will emphasize the resource at greatest risk (e.g., WUI, timber, recreation, mining, watershed, vegetation, and wildlife habitat), when site conditions are suitable.</p>
	<p>Action WF-B1.5.3 – Conduct fuels treatments (prescribed fire, mechanical, chemical, or biological) on identified areas.</p>	<p>Action WF-C1.5.3 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Action WF-D1.5.3 – Same as Alternative B.</p>
	<p>Action WF-B1.5.4 – Develop a more involved presence in the local wildland fire suppression community so as to ensure that this objective is met.</p>	<p>Action WF-C1.5.4 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Action WF-D1.5.4 – Coordinate BLM activities with adjacent land owners and other management agencies.</p>
<p>Objective WF-A1.6 – Reduce impact from wildland fire to WUI areas, municipal watersheds, and infrastructure.</p>	<p>Objective WF-B1.6 – Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Objective WF-C1.6 – Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Objective WF-D1.6 – Same as Alternative A.</p>
	<p>Action WF-B1.6.1 – Identify areas where fuels treatments will reduce hazards, and emphasize use of small diameter trees.</p>	<p>Action WF-C1.6.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Action WF-D1.6.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p>
	<p>Action WF-B1.6.2 – Develop Management Ignited Fire Plan (MIFP) for identified areas.</p>	<p>Action WF-C1.6.2 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Action WF-D1.6.2 – Same as Alternative B.</p>
	<p>Action WF-B1.6.3 – Conduct mechanical fuels treatments on identified areas.</p>	<p>Action WF-C1.6.3 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Action WF-D1.6.3 – Same as Alternative B.</p>
	<p>Action WF-B1.6.4 – Conduct outreach to educate the public on prevention of wildland fire (county mitigation plans and North Idaho Fire Prevention CO-OP).</p>	<p>Action WF-C1.6.4 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Action WF-D1.6.4 – Same as Alternative B.</p>
	<p>Action WF-B1.6.5 – Develop a more involved presence in the local wildland fire suppression community so as to ensure that this objective is met.</p>	<p>Action WF-C1.6.5 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Action WF-D1.6.5 – Coordinate BLM activities with adjacent land owners and other management agencies.</p>
	<p>Action WF-B1.6.6 – Collaborate with local partners to assess WUI areas and update existing county wildland fire protection plans.</p>	<p>Action WF-C1.6.6 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Action WF-D1.6.6 – Same as Alternative B.</p>

2. Description of Alternatives

Cultural Resources (CR)

Goal CR-1 – Preserve and protect significant cultural resources and ensure that they are available for appropriate uses.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>Objective CR-A1.1 – Conduct proactive cultural resource inventories in priority areas.</p> <p>Action CR-A1.1.1 – Identify priority areas based on cultural resource data gaps to focus priority inventory efforts.</p> <p>Action CR-A1.1.2 – Consult with Native American tribes to identify Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs).</p>	<p>Objective CR-B1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action CR-B1.1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action CR-B1.1.2 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action CR-B1.1.3 – Conduct background research identifying potential trail routes and implement on-the-ground inventories to record segments of the Mullan Trail.</p>	<p>Objective CR-C1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action CR-C1.1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action CR-C1.1.2 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action CR-C1.1.3 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Objective CR-D1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action CR-D1.1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action CR-D1.1.2 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action CR-D1.1.3 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action CR-D1.1.4 – Coordinate with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe to establish a formal agreement regarding consultation.</p>
<p>Objective CR-A1.2 – Identify cultural properties requiring physical or administrative protection measures to protect site integrity and implement necessary measures.</p> <p>Action CR-A1.2.1 – Monitor and assess cultural resources, including TCPs, to determine if cultural resource objectives are being met.</p> <p>Action CR-A1.2.2 – Recommend site protection measures to protect at-risk sites.</p> <p>Action CR-A1.2.3 – Confine motorized vehicle use, including snowmobiles, to designated roads in the Rochat Divide Area.</p>	<p>Objective CR-B1.2 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action CR-B1.2.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action CR-B1.2.2 – Within five years of signing the ROD for this RMP, develop a long-term monitoring schedule that identifies a representative sample of cultural sites and TCPs that will be examined annually and recommend site protection measures to protect at-risk sites.</p> <p>Action CR-B1.2.3 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action CR-B1.2.4 – Designate no surface occupancy (NSO-3) for leasable minerals along the Rochat Divide ridge system.</p>	<p>Objective CR-C1.2 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action CR-C1.2.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action CR-C1.2.2 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action CR-C1.2.3 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action CR-C1.2.4 – Mineral development and other authorized activities in the Rochat Divide area will be managed as prescribed for the Rochat Divide ACEC (see SD-C1.10).</p>	<p>Objective CR-D1.2 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action CR-D1.2.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action CR-D1.2.2 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action CR-D1.2.3 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action CR-D1.2.4 – Same as Alternative B.</p>

Cultural Resources (CR)			
	Action CR-B1.2.5 – Identify opportunities for cultural heritage education to emphasize important cultural resource values and to assist in protecting sites or areas.	Action CR-C1.2.5 – Same as Alternative B.	Action CR-D1.2.5 – Same as Alternative B.
Objective CR-A1.3 – Standardize cultural site record information and evaluation documentation to allocate sites to cultural use categories.	Objective CR-B1.3 – Same as Alternative A.	Objective CR-C1.3 – Same as Alternative A.	Objective CR-D1.3 – Same as Alternative A.
Action CR-A1.3.1 – Update existing cultural records when opportunities arise.	Action CR-B1.3.1 – Within five years of the signing of the ROD for this RMP, establish a schedule to update existing cultural records on an annual basis. Information needed to better allocate resource use categories includes site characteristics, chronological placement, geomorphic relationships, and overall data potential. Methodology to collect such information may include, but would not be limited to, detailed photography, intensive mapping, excavations, geomorphic analysis, and other forms of analyses.	Action CR-C1.3.1 – Same as Alternative B.	Action CR-D1.3.1 – Same as Alternative B.
Action CR-A1.3.2 – Sites or areas will be evaluated and nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.	Action CR-B1.3.2 – Same as Alternative A.	Action CR-C1.3.2 – Same as Alternative A.	Action CR-D1.3.2 – Same as Alternative A.
Objective CR-A1.4 – Develop cultural resource management plans for significant cultural resources, including TCPs.	Objective CR-B1.4 – Same as Alternative A.	Objective CR-C1.4 – Same as Alternative A.	Objective CR-D1.4 – Same as Alternative A.
Action CR-A1.4.1 – Identify sites and/or areas requiring the development of cultural resource management plans.	Action CR-B1.4.1 – Prepare cultural resource management plans for the Rochat Divide area and Liberal King Mill.	Action CR-C1.4.1 – Same as Alternative B.	Action CR-D1.4.1 – Same as Alternative B.
	Action CR-B1.4.2 – Identify additional sites and/or areas requiring the development of cultural resource management plans.	Action CR-C1.4.2 – Same as Alternative B.	Action CR-D1.4.2 – Same as Alternative B.
Goal CR-2 – Reduce imminent threats and resolve potential conflicts from natural or human-caused deterioration, or potential conflict with other resources uses, by ensuring that all authorizations for land use and resource use will comply with National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106.			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Objective CR-A2.1 – Determine potential effects from proposed land use authorizations.	Objective CR-B2.1 – Same as Alternative A.	Objective CR-C2.1 – Same as Alternative A.	Objective CR-D2.1 – Same as Alternative A.
Action CR-A2.1.1 – Identify and evaluate sites and/or TCPs to determine potential effects.	Action CR-B2.1.1 – Same as Alternative A.	Action CR-C2.1.1 – Same as Alternative A.	Action CR-D2.1.1 – Same as Alternative A.
Action CR-A2.1.2 – Implement existing protocol agreement with State Historic Preservation Office to streamline the	Action CR-B2.1.2 – Develop new and/or implement existing protocol agreements with State Historic Preservation Office and/or	Action CR-C2.1.2 – Same as Alternative B.	Action CR-D2.1.2 – Same as Alternative B.

2. Description of Alternatives

Cultural Resources (CR)

consultation process.

Tribal Historic Preservation Office to streamline the consultation process.

Action CR-A2.1.3 – Complete government-to-government consultation with Native American tribes.

Action CR-B2.1.3 – Same as Alternative A.

Action CR-C2.1.3 – Same as Alternative A.

Action CR-D2.1.3 – Same as Alternative A.

Action CR-A2.1.4 – Minimize effects to site integrity by ensuring consideration of cultural resources early in the project planning process and by project redesign, cancellation, or mitigation when significant cultural resources are identified from inventories or consultation.

Action CR-B2.1.4 – Same as Alternative A.

Action CR-C2.1.4 – Same as Alternative A.

Action CR-D2.1.4 – Same as Alternative A.

Action CR-B2.1.5 – Monitor a sample of previously completed land use authorizations on an annual basis to determine if site objectives were met.

Action CR-C2.1.5 – Same as Alternative B.

Action CR-D2.1.5 – Same as Alternative B.

Action CR-B2.1.6 Coordinate with fire management activities through the use of resource advisors to avoid possible impact on cultural resources.

Action CR-C2.1.6 Same as Alternative B.

Action CR-D2.1.6 Same as Alternative B.

Paleontological Resources (PR)

Goal PR-1 – Preserve and protect significant paleontological resources and ensure that they are available for appropriate uses.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.

Alternative B: Commodity – Utility

Alternative C: Preservation-Protection

Alternative D: Preferred

Objective PR-A1.1 – Identify areas with paleontological resources.

Objective PR-B1.1 – Identify priority geographic areas for field inventory and protect recorded sites.

Objective PR-C1.1 – Same as Alternative B.

Objective PR-D1.1 – Same as Alternative B.

Action PR-A1.1.1 – Inventory areas that may contain paleontological resources prior to land use authorizations.

Action PR-B1.1.1 – Identify and inventory areas that may contain significant paleontological resources.

Action PR-C1.1.1 – Same as Alternative B.

Action PR-D1.1.1 – Same as Alternative B.

Action PR-B1.1.2 – Inventory areas that may contain paleontological resources prior to land use authorizations.

Action PR-C1.1.2 – Same as Alternative B.

Action PR-D1.1.2 – Same as Alternative B.

Action PR-B1.1.3 – Develop appropriate measures to protect identified paleontological resources on a case-by-case basis.

Action PR-C1.1.3 – Same as Alternative B.

Action PR-D1.1.3 – Same as Alternative B.

Visual Resources (VR)

Goal VR-1 – Manage landscapes across the public lands in a manner that will protect scenic quality values and promote aesthetically pleasing surroundings.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>Objective VR-A1.1 – Assign visual resource management class designations consistent with resource management prescriptions described throughout this alternative, and then design and implement actions to meet the assigned class objectives.</p>	<p>Objective VR-B1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Objective VR-C1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Objective VR-D1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p>
<p>Action VR-A1.1.1 – As mapped (Map 6), manage visual resources on BLM lands under the following management class designations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class I: 21,714 acres (Wilderness Study Areas – common to all alternatives) • Class II: 14,312 acres • Class III: 33,259 acres • Class IV: 27,480 acres 	<p>Action VR-B1.1.1 – As mapped (Map 6), manage visual resources on BLM lands under the following class designations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class I: 21,714 acres • Class II: 14,312 acres • Class III: 33,259 acres • Class IV: 27,480 acres 	<p>Action VR-C1.1.1 – As mapped (Map 7), manage visual resources on BLM lands under the following class designations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class I: 21,714 acres • Class II: 42,273 acres • Class III: 31,429 acres • Class IV: 1,350 acres 	<p>Action VR-D1.1.1 – As mapped (Map 8), manage visual resources on BLM lands under the following class designations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class I: 21,714 acres • Class II: 23,551 acres • Class III: 50,152 acres • Class IV: 1,350 acres
<p>Action VR-A1.1.2 – If or when the Grandmother Mountain or Crystal Lake Wilderness Study Areas are released by Congress from further study, the released area will be managed under a Class II designation except where lands continue to be managed under other special designations that warrant continuation of VRM Class I management.</p>	<p>Action VR-B1.1.2 – If or when the Grandmother Mountain or Crystal Lake Wilderness Study Areas are released by Congress from further study, the released area would be managed under a VRM Class II designation.</p>	<p>Action VR-C1.1.2 – If or when the Grandmother Mountain or Crystal Lake Wilderness Study Areas are released from further study, the released area will continue to be managed under a Class I designation based on other special management needs identified under Alternative C.</p>	<p>Action VR-D1.1.2 – If or when the Grandmother Mountain or Crystal Lake Wilderness Study Areas are released by Congress from further study, the released area would be managed under a VRM Class II designation, except for Lund Creek RNA within the Grandmother Mountain WSA, which will continue to be managed under VRM Class I.</p>
<p>Action VR-A1.1.3 – If or when the Selkirk Crest Wilderness Study Area is released by Congress from further study, it will be managed under a VRM Class II designation.</p>	<p>Action VR-B1.1.3 – If or when the Selkirk Crest Wilderness Study Area is released by Congress from further study, it will be managed under a VRM Class III designation.</p>	<p>Action VR-C1.1.3 – If or when the Selkirk Crest Wilderness Study Area is released by Congress from further study, it will be managed under a VRM Class II designation.</p>	<p>Action VR-D1.1.3 – If or when the Selkirk Crest Wilderness Study Area is released by Congress from further study, it will be managed under a VRM Class II designation.</p>
<p>Action VR-A1.1.4 – Lands acquired by the BLM subsequent to adoption of this resource management plan would be managed in accordance with the mapped management class delineations of this alternative.</p>	<p>Action VR-B1.1.4 – Lands acquired by the BLM subsequent to adoption of this resource management plan would be managed in accordance with the mapped management class delineations of this alternative.</p>	<p>Action VR-C1.1.4 – Lands acquired by the BLM subsequent to adoption of this resource management plan would be managed in accordance with the mapped management class delineations of this alternative.</p>	<p>Action VR-D1.1.4 – Lands acquired by the BLM subsequent to adoption of this resource management plan would be managed in accordance with the mapped management class delineations of this alternative.</p>
<p>Action VR-A1.1.5 – For new mineral leases within VRM Class II areas, specify controlled surface use stipulation (CSU-1 see Appendix H).</p>	<p>Action VR-B1.1.5 – Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Action VR-C1.1.5 – Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Action VR-D1.1.5 – Same as Alternative A.</p>

2. Description of Alternatives

Resource Uses

Forestry and Woodland Products (FP)

Goal FP-1 – Provide forest products (saw logs, biomass, firewood, hog fuel, etc.) to help meet local and national demands while protecting the natural component of the environment.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>Objective FP-A1.1 – Provide an ASQ of 3.7 MMBF/year over 15 years of commercial forest products (e.g., saw timber, hew wood, pulp, fuel wood, biomass fuel, etc.) from vegetation treatments designed to improve forest health on at least 7,000 acres (includes WUI).</p> <p>Action FP-A1.1.1 – Identify and treat areas to promote forest health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Retain large diameter trees. o Treat areas with excessive forest fuel loading and ingrowth. o Treat areas with insect or disease infestation. <p>Action FP-A1.1.2 – 33,750 acres would be available for forest vegetation treatments using a full complement of harvest systems and other treatment methods.</p> <p>Action FP-A1.1.3 – 22,815 acres would be available for forest vegetation treatments with restrictions to achieve special management objectives (e.g., ACEC, SRMA, deer/elk winter range, VRM II, etc.).</p> <p>Action FP-A1.1.4 – Vegetation harvest treatments will not be allowed on 25,991 acres (e.g., WSA, ACEC, INFISH Buffers, etc.), except under special circumstances identified in management decisions for the protected resources.</p>	<p>Objective FP-B1.1 – Provide a PSQ of 5.1 MMBF/year over 15 years of commercial forest products (e.g., saw timber, hew wood, pulp, fuel wood, biomass, etc.) from vegetation treatments designed to improve forest health on at least 9,600 acres (7,000 + High Priority WUI acres).</p> <p>Action FP-B1.1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action FP-B1.1.2 – 7,282 acres would be available for forest vegetation treatments using a full complement of harvest systems and other treatment methods.</p> <p>Action FP-B1.1.3 – 49,283 acres would be available for forest vegetation treatments with restrictions to achieve special management objectives (e.g., ACEC, SRMA, deer/elk winter range, VRM II, etc.).</p> <p>Action FP-B1.1.4 – Vegetation harvest treatments will not be allowed on 25,991 acres (e.g., WSA, ACEC, CNFISH Buffers, etc.), except under special circumstances identified in management decisions for the protected resources.</p> <p>Action FP-B1.1.5 – Salvage forest products that result from any natural disturbance that</p>	<p>Objective FP-C1.1 – Provide a PSQ of 880 MBF/year over 15 years of commercial forest products (e.g., saw timber, hew wood, pulp, fuel wood, biomass, etc.) from vegetation treatments designed to improve forest health on at least 1,200 acres.</p> <p>Action FP-C1.1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action FP-C1.1.2 – 7,017 acres would be available for forest vegetation treatments using a full complement of harvest systems and other treatment methods.</p> <p>Action FP-C1.1.3 – 49,536 acres would be available for forest vegetation treatments with restrictions to achieve special management objectives (e.g., Some ACEC, SRMA, deer/elk winter range, VRM II, etc.).</p> <p>Action FP-C1.1.4 – Vegetation harvest treatments will not be allowed on 26,003 acres (e.g., WSA, Some ACEC, CNFISH Buffers, etc.), except under special circumstances identified in management decisions for the protected resources.</p> <p>Action FP-C1.1.5 – Salvage forest products that result from any natural disturbance that</p>	<p>Objective FP-D1.1 – Provide a PSQ of 4.4 MMBF/year over 15 years of commercial forest products (e.g., saw timber, hew wood, pulp, fuel wood, biomass, etc.) from vegetation treatments designed to improve forest health on at least 8,200 acres.</p> <p>Action FP-D1.1.1 – Identify and treat areas to promote forest health and restore forest stands to historic species composition, structure, and function:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain large diameter trees when consistent with treatment objectives. • Treat areas with excessive forest fuel loading and ingrowth. • Treat areas with insect or disease infestation. • Treat areas where other disturbances have occurred (e.g., fire, ice storm, etc.). <p>Action FP-D1.1.2 – 4,590 acres would be available for forest vegetation treatments using a full complement of harvest systems and other treatment methods.</p> <p>Action FP-D1.1.3 – 51,704 acres would be available for forest vegetation treatments with restrictions to achieve special management objectives (e.g., Some ACEC, SRMA, deer/elk winter range, VRM II, etc.).</p> <p>Action FP-D1.1.4 – Vegetation harvest treatments will not be allowed on 26,262 acres (e.g., WSA, Some ACEC, CNFISH Buffers, etc.), except under special circumstances identified in management decisions for the protected resources.</p> <p>Action FP-D1.1.5 – Salvage forest products from areas where disturbances have occurred</p>

Forestry and Woodland Products (FP)

<p>occurs on 7,282 acres using a full complement of harvest systems and other treatment methods.</p> <p>Action FP-B1.1.6 – Salvage forest products that result from any natural disturbance that occurs on 49,283 acres with restrictions to achieve special management objectives (e.g., ACEC, SRMA, deer/elk winter range, VRM II etc.).</p>	<p>occurs on 7,017 acres using a full complement of harvest systems and other treatment methods.</p> <p>Action FP-C1.1.6 – Salvage forest products that result from any natural disturbance that occurs on 49,536 acres with restrictions to achieve special management objectives (e.g., Some ACEC, SRMA, deer/elk winter range, VRM II etc.).</p>	<p>(e.g., fire, ice storm, wind storm, etc.) within constraints as defined in other resource management sections.</p> <p>Action FP-D1.1.6 – Recover commercial forest products resulting from other authorized uses (e.g., R/W Grants, Mining Activities, Special Use Permits, Road Maintenance, fire wood permits, etc).</p>
<p>Objective FP-A1.2 – Recover commercial forest products resulting from other authorized uses.</p> <p>Action FP-A1.2.1 – Recover forest products resulting from R/W Grants, Mining Activities, Special Use Permits, Road Maintenance, etc.</p>	<p>Objective FP-B1.2. – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action FP-B1.2.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Objective FP-C1.2 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action FP – C1.2.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p>

Livestock Grazing (LG)

Goal LG-1 – Provide opportunities for grazing while meeting Rangeland Health Standards.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>Objective LG-A1.1 – Maintain approximately 4,004 acres available for livestock grazing while assuring rangeland health standards and guidelines are being met.</p> <p>Action LG-A1.1.1 – Lands leased for livestock grazing will continue to be leased for that use.</p> <p>Action LG-A1.1.2 – Management will be a custodial type with no intensive management activities undertaken.</p> <p>Action LG-A1.1.3 – Leases will be adjusted to a proper use level as determined by the carrying capacity of the land.</p> <p>Action LG-A1.1.4 – On non-AMP allotments, materials and labor for construction and maintenance of range improvements, designed primarily to benefit livestock, including</p>	<p>Objective LG-B1.1 – Maintain approximately 4,004 acres available for livestock grazing while assuring rangeland health standards and guidelines are being met.</p> <p>Action LG-B1.1.1 – Allotments will continue to be leased for livestock grazing.</p>	<p>Objective LG-C1.1 – Maintain approximately 1,218 acres (currently leased allotments) available for livestock grazing while assuring rangeland health standards and guidelines are being met, as long as there is a public demand for this use.</p> <p>Action LG-C1.1.1 – Existing active allotments will continue to be available for livestock grazing, unless there is no demand for this use or allotment review indicates this is not an appropriate use.</p>	<p>Objective LG-D1.1 – Maintain up to approximately 1,218 acres available for livestock grazing, while assuring rangeland health standards and guidelines are being met.</p> <p>Action LG-D1.1.1 – Existing allotments will continue to be available for livestock grazing, unless there is no demand for this use.</p>

2. Description of Alternatives

Livestock Grazing (LG)

cattleguards, will be furnished by the lessee.

Action LG-A1.1.5 – Construction and maintenance of rangeland improvements, including cattleguards, not designed primarily to benefit livestock grazing will be assumed by the BLM or other nonlivestock cooperators.

Action LG-A1.1.6 – All new improvements will be in compliance with BLM specifications. Reconstruction costs will be borne by the lessee. RECONSTRUCTION COSTS ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PROJECT OWNER.

	<p>Objective LG-B1.2 – Determine level management for each allotment.</p> <p>Action LG-B1.2.1 – Within one year of Record of Decision, complete a review for each allotment and assign level of management (high/low).</p>	<p>Objective LG-C1.2 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action LG-C1.2.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Objective LG-D1.2 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action LG-D1.2.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p>
	<p>Objective LG-B1.3 – Authorize livestock grazing while assuring that watersheds; riparian/wetlands; stream channel/floodplain; native plant communities; seedings; exotic plant communities; water quality; and threatened and endangered plant/animal objectives are being met.</p> <p>Action LG-B1.3.1 – Conduct monitoring to assure that resource objectives are being met.</p>	<p>Objective LG-C1.3 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action LG-C1.3.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Objective LG-D1.3 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action LG-D1.3.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p>

Minerals (MN)

Fluid – Oil and Gas, Tar Sands, Geothermal Resources, and Coal Bed Natural Gas

Goal MN- 1. – Make fluid minerals available for exploration, acquisition, and production consistent with other resource goals.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>Objective MN-A1.1 – Identify areas open to leasing subject to minor and major constraints to protect resources.</p> <p>Action MN-A1.1.1 – 73,587 acres open to leasing subject to the terms and conditions of the standard lease form.</p> <p>Action MN-A1.1.2 – 23,183 acres are closed to leasing (WSAs and existing withdrawals) (Map 16).</p>	<p>Objective MN-B1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action MN-B1.1.1 – 73,587 acres open to leasing subject to the terms and conditions of the standard lease form. Some of these acres have further constraints, as defined in the following actions (Map 17).</p> <p>Action MN-B1.1.2 – 14,721 acres are open to leasing subject to the terms and conditions of the standard lease form and no surface occupancy (NSO) constraint to protect resources (See Appendix F) (Map 17).</p> <p>Action MN-B1.1.3 – 66,391 acres are open to leasing subject to the terms and conditions of the standard lease form and Conditional Surface Use constraints to protect resources (See Appendix F) (Map 17).</p> <p>Action MN-B1.1.4 – 27,852 acres are open to leasing subject to the terms and conditions of the standard lease form and timing limitations to protect resources (See Appendix F) (Map 17).</p> <p>Action MN-B1.1.5 – (Same as MN-A1.1.2) 23,183 acres are closed to leasing (WSAs and existing withdrawals) (Map 17).</p> <p>Action MN B1.1.6 – All of the above actions apply to leasing of geothermal resources.</p>	<p>Objective MN-C1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action MN-C1.1.1 – 73,587 acres open to leasing subject to the terms and conditions of the standard lease form. Some of these acres have further constraints, as defined in the following actions (Map 18).</p> <p>Action MN-C1.1.2 – 27,805 acres are open to leasing subject to the terms and conditions of the standard lease form and no surface occupancy (NSO) constraint to protect resources (See Appendix F) (Map 18).</p> <p>Action MN-C1.1.3 – 66,567 acres are open to leasing subject to the terms and conditions of the standard lease form and Conditional Surface Use constraints to protect resources (See Appendix F) (Map 18).</p> <p>Action MN-C1.1.4 – Same as Alternative B (Map 18).</p> <p>Action MN-C1.1.5 – (Same As MN-A1.1.2) 23,183 acres are closed to leasing (WSAs and existing withdrawals) (Map 18).</p> <p>Action MN-C1.1.6 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Objective MN-D1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action MN-D1.1.1 – 73,587 acres are open to leasing subject to the terms and conditions of the standard lease form. Some of these acres have further constraints, as defined in the following actions (Map 19).</p> <p>Action MN-D1.1.2 – 27,641 acres are open to leasing subject to the terms and conditions of the standard lease form and no surface occupancy (NSO) constraint to protect resources (See Appendix F) (Map 19).</p> <p>Action MN-D1.1.3 – 65,799 acres are open to leasing subject to the terms and conditions of the standard lease form and Conditional Surface Use constraints to protect resources (See Appendix F) (Map 19).</p> <p>Action MN-D1.1.4 – Same as Alternative B (Map 19).</p> <p>Action MN-D1.1.5 – (Same As MN-A1.1.2) 23,183 acres are closed to leasing (WSAs and existing withdrawals) (Map 19).</p> <p>Action MN-D1.1.6 – Same as Alternative B.</p>

Solid Minerals – Locatable, Mineral Materials, and Leasable

Goal MN-2 – Make locatable minerals, mineral materials, and non-energy leasable minerals available for exploration, acquisition, and production consistent with other resource goals.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>Objective MN-A2.1 – Identify area(s) open to the operation of the mining laws, mineral material disposal, and solid mineral leasing.</p> <p>Action MN-A2.1.1 – 91,394 acres are open</p>	<p>Objective MN-B2.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action MN-B2.1.1 – Same as Alternative A</p>	<p>Objective MN-C2.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action MN-C2.1.1 – 67,024 acres are open to</p>	<p>Objective MN-D2.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action MN-D2.1.1 – 91,367 acres would be</p>

2. Description of Alternatives

Minerals (MN)

to the operation of mining laws. 5,376 acres are withdrawn from operation of mining laws (Map 15).

(Map 15).

the operation of mining laws. 29,746 acres are withdrawn from operation of mining laws (Map 15).

open to the operation of the mining laws; 5,403 acres would be closed to the operation of the mining laws, pending approval of recommended withdrawals (Map 15).

Action MN-A2.1.2 – 73,587 acres are open to solid mineral leasing and mineral material disposal. 23,183 acres are withdrawn from solid mineral leasing and mineral material disposal (Map 16).

Action MN-B2.1.2 – Same as Alternative A (Map 17).

Action MN-C2.1.2 – Same as Alternative A (Map 18).

Action MN-D2.1.2 – Same as Alternative A (Map 19).

Action MN-B2.1.3 – Surface use stipulations outlined in Appendix H will apply to solid mineral leasing and mineral material disposal (Map 17).

Action MN-C2.1.3 – Same as Alternative B (Map 18).

Action MN-D2.1.3 – Same as Alternative B (Map 19).

Recreation (RC)

Goal RC-1 – Provide opportunities for quality outdoor recreation experiences ensuring enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on BLM-managed or partnered lands and waters.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.

Alternative B: Commodity – Utility

Alternative C: Preservation-Protection

Alternative D: Preferred

Objective RC-A1.1 – Identify and classify units of public land on which to provide prescribed outdoor recreation opportunities.

Objective RC-B1.1 – Identify and classify units of public land on which to provide prescribed outdoor recreation opportunities with an emphasis towards community recreation-tourism markets.

Objective RC-C1.1 – Identify and classify units of public land on which to provide prescribed outdoor recreation opportunities with an emphasis towards undeveloped/dispersed recreation-tourism markets.

Objective RC-D1.1 – Identify and classify units of public land on which to provide prescribed outdoor recreation opportunities with a mixed emphasis towards both community recreation-tourism markets and undeveloped/dispersed recreation tourism markets.

Recreation (RC)

Action RC-A1.1.1 – Establish the following recreation management areas (Map 20):

	Rural	Roaded Natural	Semi-primitive	Total
Coeur d'Alene Lake	215	1,971	0	2,186
Lower Coeur d'Alene River	244	403	0	647
Gamlin Lake	192	225	0	417
Extensive	4,729	41,191	47,601	93,521
Total	5,380	43,790	47,601	

Action RC-B1.1.1 – Establish the following recreation management areas, identifying a corresponding market for each special recreation management area (SRMA) (Map 21):

	Rural	Roaded Natural	Semi-primitive	Total
Coeur d'Alene Lake (Community-based market)	215	1,971	0	2,186
Lower Coeur d'Alene River (Community-based market)	244	403	0	647
Gamlin Lake (Community-based market)	194	1,701	0	1,895
Rochat Divide/Pine Creek (Undeveloped/dispersed market)	0	13,371	29,022	42,393
Silver Valley (Community-based market)	3,046	13,167	434	16,647
Huckleberry Campground (Community-based market)	77	83	0	160
Extensive (Custodial management – no target market)	1,603	13,094	18,145	32,842
Total	5,379	43,790	47,601	

Action RC-C1.1.1 – Establish the following recreation management areas, identifying a corresponding market for each special recreation management area (SRMA) (Map 22):

	Rural	Roaded Natural	Semi-primitive	Total
Coeur d'Alene Lake (Community-based market)	215	1,971	0	2,186
Gamlin Lake (Undeveloped/dispersed market)	192	225	0	417
Rochat Divide/Pine Creek (Undeveloped/dispersed market)	0	13,371	29,022	42,393
Killarney Lake (Community-based market)	0	247	0	247
Widow Mountain (Undeveloped/dispersed market)	0	612	15,012	15,624
Extensive (Custodial management – no target market)	4,972	27,365	3,567	35,904
Total	5,379	43,791	47,601	

Action RC-D1.1.1 – Establish the following recreation management areas, identifying a corresponding market for each special recreation management area (SRMA) (Map 23):

	Rural	Roaded Natural	Semi-primitive	Total
Coeur d'Alene Lake (community based market)	215	1,971	0	2,186
Killarney Lake (Community based market)	0	247	0	247
Gamlin Lake (Community based market)	194	1,701	0	1,895
Rochat Divide/Pine Creek (Undeveloped/dispersed market)	0	13,371	29,022	42,393
Silver Valley (community based market)	3046	13,167	434	16,647
Widow Mountain (Undeveloped/dispersed market)	0	612	15,012	15,624
Huckleberry Campground (Community based market)	77	83	0	160
Extensive (Custodial management – no target market)	1,847	12,639	3,133	17,619
Total	5,379	43,791	47,601	

Objective RC-A1.2 – Coeur d'Alene Lake SRMA: Manage this area to provide rural and roaded-natural recreation opportunities emphasizing general leisure, fishing, and water sports activity opportunities.

Objective RC-B1.2 – Coeur d'Alene Lake SRMA: Manage this area to provide opportunities for local residents and visiting tourists to engage in land- and water-based leisure activities for outdoor sport, relaxation,

Objective RC-C1.2 – Coeur d'Alene Lake SRMA: Manage this area to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in land- and water-based leisure activities for outdoor sport, relaxation, social group or family affiliation, and

Objective RC-D1.2 – Coeur d'Alene Lake SRMA: Manage this area to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in land- and water-based leisure activities for outdoor sport, relaxation, social group or family affiliation, and

2. Description of Alternatives

Recreation (RC)

social group or family affiliation, and personal enrichment or learning through environmental study within accessible natural forested lakeshore settings.

Action RC-B1.2.1 – Same as in Alternative A.

personal enrichment or learning through environmental study within accessible natural forested lakeshore settings.

Action RC-C1.2.1 – Same as in Alternative A.

personal enrichment or learning through environmental study within accessible natural forested lakeshore settings.

Action RC-A1.2.1 – Maintain the existing rural and roaded-natural settings (which are characterized by a culturally modified pastoral environment or by a generally natural appearing environment with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of man) by:

- Providing paved and improved road access and motorized boat access to developed recreation facilities
- Providing accessible recreation facilities for user convenience resource protection, and visitor health and safety
- Accommodating visitor use in developed sites at moderate to high levels where contact between visitors is frequent or common and opportunities for solitude are either not provided or are minimal
- Accommodating visitor use outside of developed sites at moderate levels where contact between visitors may be less frequent and opportunities to interact with the natural environment may either be present or prevalent
- Providing a regular periodic onsite management presence to monitor use, address user and resource conflicts, and enhance visitor safety

Action RC-D1.2.1 – Maintain the existing rural and roaded-natural settings (which are characterized by a culturally modified pastoral environment or by a generally natural appearing environment with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of man) by:

- Providing paved and improved road access and motorized boat access to developed recreation facilities
- Providing accessible recreation facilities for user convenience, resource protection, and visitor health and safety
- Accommodating visitor use in developed sites at moderate to high levels, where contact between visitors is frequent or common and opportunities for solitude are either not provided or are minimal
- Accommodating visitor use outside of developed sites at moderate levels, where contact between visitors may be less frequent and opportunities to interact with the natural environment may either be present or prevalent
- Providing a regular periodic onsite management presence to monitor use, address user and resource conflicts, and enhance visitor safety

Recreation (RC)

Action RC-A1.2.2 – Maintain the following recreation facilities in good condition (defined as safe, clean appearing, and functional for the intended use level and purpose) at the indicated Maintenance Level (ML) where:

ML 1	low maintenance intensity
ML 2	moderate maintenance intensity
ML 3	high maintenance intensity

Action RC-B1.2.2 – Maintain the following recreation facilities in good condition (defined as safe, clean appearing, and functional for the intended use level and purpose) at the indicated Maintenance Level (ML) where:

ML 1	low maintenance intensity
ML 2	moderate maintenance intensity
ML 3	high maintenance intensity

Action RC-C1.2.2 – Same as in Alternative A. Map 22 displays developed recreation sites under Alternative C.

Action RC-D1.2.2 – Maintain the following recreation facilities in good condition (defined as safe, clean appearing, and functional for the intended use level and purpose) at the indicated Maintenance Level (ML) where:

ML 1	low maintenance intensity
ML 2	moderate maintenance intensity
ML 3	high maintenance intensity

Facility (Map 20)	ML
Beauty Bay Recreation Site	2
Blackwell Island Recreation Site	3
Blue Creek Bay (undeveloped)	1
Cougar Bay Wildlife Viewing Area (undeveloped)	1
Mica Bay Boater Park	2
Mineral Ridge Boat Launch	2
Mineral Ridge Scenic Area	2
Ross Point (undeveloped)	1
Windy Bay Boater Park	2

Facility (Map 21)	ML
Beauty Bay Recreation Site	2
Blackwell Island Recreation Site	3
Blue Creek Bay (undeveloped)	2
Cougar Bay Wildlife Viewing Area (undeveloped)	2
Mica Bay Boater Park	3
Mineral Ridge Boat Launch	2
Mineral Ridge Scenic Area	3
Ross Point (undeveloped)	2
Windy Bay Boater Park	2

Facility (Map 23)	ML
Beauty Bay Recreation Site	2
Blackwell Island Recreation Site	3
Blue Creek Bay (undeveloped)	2
Cougar Bay Wildlife Viewing Area (undeveloped)	2
Mica Bay Boater Park	3
Mineral Ridge Boat Launch	2
Mineral Ridge Scenic Area	3
Ross Point (undeveloped)	2
Windy Bay Boater Park	2

Action RC-A1.2.3 – Operate developed sites as fee areas where federal fee collection criteria are met (Map 20). This would include the following:

- Blackwell Island Recreation Site
- Mica Bay Boater Park
- Windy Bay Boater Park

Action RC-B1.2.3 – Operate developed sites as fee areas where federal fee collection criteria are met (Map 21). This would include the following:

- Blackwell Island Recreation Site
- Mica Bay Boater Park
- Windy Bay Boater Park

Action RC-C1.2.3 – Operate developed sites as fee areas where federal fee collection criteria are met. This would include the following (Map 22):

- Blackwell Island Recreation Site
- Mica Bay Boater Park
- Windy Bay Boater Park

Action RC-D1.2.3 – Operate developed sites as fee areas where federal fee collection criteria are met. This would include the following (Map 23):

- Blackwell Island Recreation Site
- Mica Bay Boater Park
- Windy Bay Boater Park

2. Description of Alternatives

Recreation (RC)

Action RC-A1.2.4 – Authorize additional special uses when there is a demonstrated public need or benefit and the uses are consistent and compatible with the area’s management objective and managed condition.

Action RC-A1.2.5 – Continue to authorize by special recreation permit, existing commercial recreation uses of developed recreation sites by:

- Vendors providing delivery of rental water craft to boat launching sites
- Youth summer camps providing overnight canoeing/sailing/boating adventures to Mica Bay and Windy Bay Boater Parks
- Authorize additional special uses when there is a demonstrated public need or benefit and the uses are consistent and compatible with the area’s management objective and managed condition

Action RC-A1.2.6 – Provide controls and limit management actions to protect visitors and developed recreation sites or to protect and enhance water, riparian, and wildlife resource values that contribute to the area’s unique setting by:

- Applying VRM Class II management constraints
- Limiting motorized vehicles to designated developed roads

- Mineral Ridge Boat Launch Site
- As new facilities are constructed, evaluate the need for assessing use fees in accordance with current guidance at the time

Action RC-B1.2.4 – Same as Alternative A.

Action RC-B1.2.5 – Continue to authorize by special recreation permit, existing commercial recreation uses of developed recreation sites by:

- Vendors providing delivery of rental water craft to boat launching sites
- Youth summer camps providing overnight canoeing/sailing/boating adventures to Mica Bay and Windy Bay Boater Parks
- Additionally including any new permits on a case-by-case basis
- Authorize additional special uses when there is a demonstrated public need or benefit and the uses are consistent and compatible with the area’s management objective and managed condition

Action RC-B1.2.6 – Provide controls and limit management actions to protect visitors and developed recreation sites or to protect and enhance water, riparian, and wildlife resource values that contribute to the areas unique setting by:

- Applying VRM Class II management constraints
- Limiting motorized vehicles to designated developed roads

- Mineral Ridge Boat Launch Site

Action RC-C1.2.4 – Same as Alternative A.

Action RC-C1.2.5 – Same as Alternative B.

Action RC-C1.2.6 – Same as Alternative B.

- Mineral Ridge Boat Launch Site
- As new facilities are constructed, evaluate the need for assessing use fees in accordance with current guidance at the time

Action RC-D1.2.4 – Authorize additional special uses when there is a demonstrated public need or benefit and the uses are consistent and compatible with the area’s management objective and managed condition.

Action RC-D1.2.5 – Continue to authorize by special recreation permit, existing commercial recreation uses of developed recreation sites by:

- Vendors providing delivery of rental water craft to boat launching sites
- Youth summer camps providing overnight canoeing/sailing/boating adventures to Mica Bay and Windy Bay Boater Parks
- Additionally including any new permits on a case-by-case basis

Action RC-D1.2.6 – Provide controls and limit management actions to protect visitors and developed recreation sites or to protect and enhance water, riparian, and wildlife resource values that contribute to the area’s unique setting by:

- Applying VRM Class II management constraints
- Limiting motorized vehicles to designated developed roads

Recreation (RC)

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing the Blackwell Canals to motorized boats (except that portion developed for boat launching) • Closing developed day-use sites to camping (overnight occupancy) • Continuing other special restrictions at Blackwell Island Recreation Site, Mica Bay Boater Park, or Blue Creek Bay (undeveloped) regarding firewood collection, firearms possession, or alcohol use or possession | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing the Blackwell Canals to motorized boats (except that portion developed for boat launching) • Closing developed day-use sites to camping (overnight occupancy) • Continuing other special restrictions at Blackwell Island Recreation Site, Mica Bay Boater Park, or Blue Creek Bay (undeveloped) regarding firewood collection, firearms possession, or alcohol use or possession • Establishing additional rules as needed in response to changing situations • Specifying no surface occupancy stipulation (NSO-7 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to protect developed recreation sites • Specifying controlled surface use stipulation (CSU-3 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to prevent adverse impacts on use of this SRMA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing the Blackwell Canals to motorized boats (except that portion developed for boat launching) • Closing developed day-use sites to camping (overnight occupancy) • Continuing other special restrictions at Blackwell Island Recreation Site, Mica Bay Boater Park, or Blue Creek Bay (undeveloped) regarding firewood collection, firearms possession, or alcohol use or possession • Establishing additional rules as needed in response to changing situations • Enforcing the established 14-day campground stay limit and other established rules of use for developed recreation sites • Using volunteer campground hosts to provide visitor services • Specifying no surface occupancy stipulation (NSO-7 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to protect developed recreation sites • Specifying controlled surface use stipulation (CSU-3 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to prevent adverse impacts on use of this SRMA |
|---|--|--|

Action RC-A1.2.7 – Acquire additional lands suitable for the development of needed boating and camping facilities and for preservation of recreation resource values in accordance with the following priorities:

- Existing recreation use areas and facilities at risk of being lost to continued public use

Action RC-B1.2.7 – Same as Alternative A.

Action RC-C1.2.7 – As a high priority, acquire additional lands suitable for preservation of recreation resource values, placing less emphasis on acquisitions for expanding developed facilities.

Action RC-D1.2.7 – Acquire additional lands suitable for the development of needed boating and camping facilities and for preservation of recreation resource values in accordance with the following priorities:

- Existing recreation use areas and facilities at risk of being lost to continued public use

2. Description of Alternatives

Recreation (RC)

- Lands in proximity to Coeur d'Alene suited for boat launching and parking developments
- Lake-view lands suited for camping developments in proximity to major highway corridors
- Bald Eagle perching habitat
- Other lands with important recreation, wildlife, wetland, or riparian values

Action RC-A1.2.8 – Continue a Memorandum of Understanding with Kootenai County concerning the joint management and operation of Mica Bay and Windy Bay Boater Parks.

Action RC-A1.2.9 – Strive to involve user groups, volunteers, and other interested public to help maintain resources through partnerships, volunteer agreements, adoption programs, or other similar cooperative efforts.

Action RC-A1.2.10 – Continue management of the Mineral Ridge National Recreation Trail to enhance environmental education opportunities through maintenance of the existing interpretive trail and guide booklet.

Action RC-A1.2.11 – Proceed to formulate site development project plans for acquired land tracts at Blue Creek Bay and Loff's

Action RC-B1.2.8 – Continue a Memorandum of Understanding with Kootenai County concerning the joint management and operation of Mica Bay and Windy Bay Boater Parks and also seek to expand the cooperative working relationship where mutually beneficial.

Action RC-B1.2.9 – Same as Alternative A.

Action RC-B1.2.10 – Continue management of the Mineral Ridge National Recreation Trail to enhance environmental education opportunities through maintenance of the existing interpretive trail and guide booklet. Additionally, plan and construct or implement additional interpretive or environmental education sites or projects at:

- Blackwell Island Recreation Site
- Cougar Bay Wildlife Viewing Area
- Blue Creek Bay (undeveloped)
- Loff's Bay (undeveloped)

Action RC-B1.2.11 – Plan and implement recreation site development projects at the Wallace L Forest Conservation Area (Blue

- Lands in proximity to Coeur d'Alene suited for boat launching and parking developments
- Lake-view lands suited for camping developments in proximity to major highway corridors
- Bald Eagle perching or nesting habitat
- Other lands with important recreation, wildlife, wetland, or riparian values

Action RC-D1.2.8 – Continue existing Memorandum of Understandings concerning joint recreation facility operations, but expand working relationships where possible for joint resource management activities.

Action RC-D1.2.9 – Strive to involve user groups, volunteers, Native American tribes, and other interested public to help maintain resources through partnerships, volunteer agreements, adoption programs, or other similar cooperative efforts.

Action RC-D1.2.10 – Continue management of the Mineral Ridge National Recreation Trail to enhance environmental education opportunities through maintenance of the existing interpretive trail, guide booklet, and bald eagle viewing booklet. Additionally, plan and construct or implement additional interpretive or environmental education sites or projects at:

- Blackwell Island Recreation Site
- Cougar Bay Wildlife Viewing Area
- Blue Creek Bay (undeveloped)
- Loff's Bay (undeveloped)

Action RC-D1.2.11 – Plan and implement recreation site development projects at the Wallace L Forest Conservation Area (Blue

Recreation (RC)

Bay in accordance with the Recreation Management Plan for the Coeur d'Alene Lake Recreation Management Area (BLM 1993).

- Creek Bay) to provide:
- Public camping
 - Docks for day use and overnight moorage
 - A community use boat launching ramp
 - An upland trail system for nonmotorized uses
 - Wildlife viewing and interpretive facilities

- Action RC-B1.2.12** – Plan and implement site development at Loff’s Bay to provide:
- Additional launch site parking
 - Public camping
 - Day-use picnicking, trail, wildlife viewing, and interpretive facilities

Action RC-B1.2.13 – Enter into a cooperative management agreement with the city of Post Falls and Kootenai County for their joint development and operation of a community park at Ross Point.

- Action RC-B1.2.14** – Implement site development plans for Cougar Bay Wildlife Viewing Area to provide:
- Paved access road and a six stall parking area
 - Toilet facilities
 - Trail and viewing deck
 - Lake access trail for canoe launching

Action RC-B1.2.15 – Initiate project planning for the John C. Pointner Wildlife Sanctuary. Manage the area in conjunction with the Cougar Bay Wildlife Viewing Area and consider development of trails and wildlife viewing facilities.

- Creek Bay) to provide:
- Docks for day use and overnight moorage
 - An upland trail system for nonmotorized uses
 - Wildlife viewing and interpretive facilities

- Action RC-C1.2.12** – Plan and implement site development at Loff’s Bay to provide:
- Additional launch site parking
 - Undeveloped open space and trails

Action RC-C1.2.13 – Same as Alternative B.

Action RC-C1.2.14 – Same as Alternative B.

Action RC-C1.2.15 – Same as Alternative B.

- Creek Bay) that consider :
- Public camping
 - Docks for day use and overnight moorage
 - A community use boat launching ramp
 - An upland trail system for nonmotorized uses
 - Wildlife viewing and interpretive facilities

- Action RC-D1.2.12** – Plan and implement site development at Loff’s Bay that consider:
- Additional launch site parking
 - Public camping
 - Day-use picnicking, trail, wildlife viewing, and interpretive facilities

Action RC-D1.2.13 – Enter into a cooperative management agreement with the city of Post Falls and Kootenai County for their joint development and operation of a community park at Ross Point.

- Action RC-D1.2.14** – Implement site development plans for Cougar Bay Wildlife Viewing Area to provide:
- Paved access road and a six stall parking area
 - Toilet facilities
 - Trail and viewing deck
 - Lake access trail for canoe launching

Action RC-D1.2.15 – Initiate project planning for the John C. Pointner Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary. Manage the area in conjunction with the Cougar Bay Wildlife Viewing Area and adjoining property owners, and consider development of trails and wildlife viewing facilities.

2. Description of Alternatives

Recreation (RC)

Action RC-B1.2.16 – At existing developed facilities make improvements when needed for:

- Life, safety, and health
- Accessibility compliance
- Component renewal
- Deferred maintenance
- Modernization
- Resource protection

Action RC-C1.2.16 – Same as Alternative B.

Action RC-D1.2.16 – At existing developed facilities make improvements when needed for:

- Life, safety, and health
- Accessibility compliance
- Component renewal
- Deferred maintenance
- Modernization
- Resource protection

Objective RC-A1.3 – Lower Coeur d’Alene River SRMA: Manage this area to provide roaded-natural recreation opportunities emphasizing general leisure, fishing, hunting, boating, and camping activities.

Objective RC-B1.3 – Lower Coeur d’Alene River SRMA: Manage this area to provide local residents and visiting tourists the opportunity to engage in water-based leisure for outdoor sport, relaxation, social group or family affiliation, and personal enrichment through environmental study within a unique natural wetland setting.

Objective RC-C1.3 – Killarney Lake SRMA: Manage this area to provide visitors the opportunity to engage in water-based leisure for outdoor sport, relaxation, and social group or family affiliation within a unique, natural wetland setting.

Objective RC-D1.3 – Killarney Lake SRMA: Manage this area to provide local residents and visiting tourists the opportunity to engage in water-based leisure for outdoor sport, relaxation, and social group or family affiliation within a unique, natural wetland setting.

Action RC-A1.3.1 – Maintain the existing rural and roaded-natural setting (which are characterized by a culturally modified pastoral environment or by a natural appearing environment with moderate evidence of the sights and sound of man) by:

- Providing improved road access and motorized boat access to developed recreation facilities
- Providing accessible recreation facilities for user convenience, resource protection, and visitor health and safety
- Accommodating visitor use in developed areas at moderate levels where contact between visitors is common and opportunities for solitude are minimal, but outside of developed sites where contacts are less frequent and opportunities to interact with the natural environment are prevalent
- Providing indirect management controls coupled with a regular and

Action RC-B1.3.1 – Same as Alternative A.

Action RC-C1.3.1 – Maintain the existing roaded-natural setting around Killarney Lake the same as in Alternative A.

Action RC-D1.3.1 – Maintain the existing roaded-natural setting (which is characterized by a culturally modified pastoral environment or by a natural appearing environment with moderate evidence of the sights and sound of man) by:

- Providing improved road access and motorized boat access to developed recreation facilities
- Providing accessible recreation facilities for user convenience, resource protection, and visitor health and safety
- Accommodating visitor use in developed areas at moderate levels where contact between visitors is common and opportunities for solitude are minimal, but outside of developed sites where contacts are less frequent and opportunities to interact with the natural environment are prevalent
- Providing indirect management controls coupled with a regular and

Recreation (RC)

periodic onsite management presence to monitor use, address user and resource conflicts, and enhance visitor safety

periodic onsite management presence to monitor use, address user and resource conflicts, and enhance visitor safety

Action RC-A1.3.2 – Maintain Killarney Lake Boat launch, Killarney Lake Picnic Site, and Popcorn Island facilities in good condition (defined as safe, clean appearing, and functional for the intended use level and purpose) at a moderate maintenance intensity level.

Action RC-B1.3.2 – Maintain the three existing recreation sites in good condition (defined as safe, clean appearing, and functional for the intended use level and purpose) at a moderate maintenance intensity level. Make improvements when needed for:

Action RC-C1.3.2 – Maintain the three existing recreation sites in good condition (defined as safe, clean appearing, and functional for the intended use level and purpose) at a moderate maintenance intensity level. Make improvements when needed for:

Action RC-D1.3.2 – Maintain Killarney Lake Boat launch, Killarney Lake Picnic Site, and Popcorn Island facilities in good condition (defined as safe, clean appearing, and functional for the intended use level and purpose) at a moderate maintenance intensity level. Make improvements when needed for:

- Life, safety, and health
- Accessibility compliance
- Component renewal
- Deferred maintenance
- Modernization
- Resource protection

- Life, safety, and health
- Accessibility compliance
- Component renewal
- Deferred maintenance
- Resource protection

- Life, safety, and health
- Accessibility compliance
- Component renewal
- Deferred maintenance
- Modernization
- Resource protection

Action RC-A1.3.3 – Operate developed sites as fee areas where they meet federal fee collection criteria. This includes the Killarney Lake Boat Launch site (fee for overnight camping).

Action RC-B1.3.3 – Continue to charge a fee for overnight camping use at the Killarney Lake Boat Launch.

Action RC-C1.3.3 – Same as Alternative B.

Action RC-D1.3.3 – Operate developed sites as fee areas where they meet federal fee collection criteria. This includes the Killarney Lake Boat Launch site (fee for overnight camping).

Action RC-A1.3.4 – Consider special recreation permit authorizations for commercial, competitive and organized group activities on a case-by-case basis. Authorize special uses when there is a demonstrated public need or benefit and the uses are consistent and compatible with the area’s management objective and managed condition.

Action RC-B1.3.4 – Same as Alternative A.

Action RC-C1.3.4 – Same as Alternative A.

Action RC-D1.3.4 – Consider special recreation permit authorizations for commercial, competitive, and organized group activities on a case-by-case basis. Authorize special uses when there is a demonstrated public need or benefit and the uses are consistent and compatible with the area’s management objective and managed condition.

Action RC-A1.3.5 – Limit resource management actions to protect developed recreation sites and to protect and enhance water, riparian, and wildlife resource values that contribute to the areas unique setting by:

Action RC-B1.3.5 – Limit resource management actions to protect developed recreation sites and to protect and enhance water, riparian, and wildlife resource values that contribute to the areas unique setting by:

Action RC-C1.3.5 – Limit resource management actions to protect developed recreation sites and to protect and enhance water, riparian, and wildlife resource values that contribute to the area’s unique setting by:

Action RC-D1.3.5 – Limit resource management actions to protect developed recreation sites and to protect and enhance water, riparian, and wildlife resource values that contribute to the area’s unique setting by:

- Applying VRM Class II and III management constraints (as mapped)

- Applying VRM Class II and III management constraints (as mapped)

- Applying VRM Class II management constraints
- Limiting motorized vehicles to

- Applying VRM Class II management constraints
- Limiting motorized vehicles to

2. Description of Alternatives

Recreation (RC)

- Limiting motorized vehicles to designated developed roads

Action RC-A1.3.6 – Conduct activity-level planning to resolve facility development and visitor health and safety issue. Proceed cooperatively with other involved agencies to produce an integrated plan.

Action RC-A1.3.7 – Provide signs, brochures, and take other outreach actions advising visitors of potential health risks related to metals contamination.

Action RC-A1.3.8 – Continue the R&PP lease to Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation at Old Mission State Park.

Objective RC-A1.4 – Gamlin Lake SRMA: Manage this area to provide rural and roaded-natural recreation opportunities emphasizing general leisure, wildlife viewing, and fishing activities.

Action RC-A1.4 .1 – Maintain the existing rural and roaded-natural settings (which are characterized as culturally modified pastoral

- Limiting motorized vehicles to designated developed roads
- Specifying no surface occupancy stipulation (NSO-7 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to protect developed recreation sites
- Specifying controlled surface use stipulation (CSU-3 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to prevent adverse impacts on use of this SRMA

Action RC-B1.3.6 – Conduct activity-level planning to resolve facility development and visitor health and safety issues the same as in Alternative A. Proceed cooperatively with other involved agencies to produce an integrated plan.

Action RC-B1.3.7 – Same as Alternative A.

Action RC-B1.3.8 – Same as Alternative A.

Action RC-B1.3.9 – Acquire additional shore lands suitable for boat access camping areas.

Objective RC-B1.4 – Gamlin Lake (Expanded) SRMA: Manage this area for local community residents to engage in day-use nonmotorized trail or water-related activities for personal relaxation or reflection, exercise or fitness, and personal enrichment or learning through environmental study.

Action RC-B1.4 .1 – Maintain the existing rural and roaded-natural recreation settings as in Alternative A (including the additional

designated developed roads

- Specifying no surface occupancy stipulation (NSO-7 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to protect developed recreation sites
- Specifying controlled surface use stipulation (CSU-3 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to prevent adverse impacts on use of this SRMA

Action RC-C1.3.6 – Conduct activity-level planning to resolve visitor health and safety issues.

Action RC-C1.3.7 – Same as Alternative A.

Objective RC-C1.4 – Gamlin Lake SRMA: Manage this area for local community residents to engage in day-use nonmotorized trail or water-related activities for personal relaxation or reflection, exercise or fitness, and personal enrichment or learning through environmental study.

Action RC-C1.4.1 – Same as Alternative A.

designated developed roads

- Enforcing the established 14-day campground stay limit and other established rules of use for developed recreation sites
- Using volunteer campground hosts to provide visitor services
- Specifying no surface occupancy stipulation (NSO-7 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to protect developed recreation sites
- Specifying controlled surface use stipulation (CSU-3 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to prevent adverse impacts on use of this SRMA

Action RC-D1.3.6 – Conduct activity-level planning to resolve facility development and visitor health and safety issues the same as in Alternative A. Proceed cooperatively with other involved agencies to produce an integrated plan.

Action RC-D1.3.7 – Provide signs, brochures, and take other outreach actions advising visitors of potential health risks related to metals contamination.

Objective RC-D1.4 – Gamlin Lake (Expanded) SRMA: Manage this area for local residents and visitors to engage in day-use nonmotorized trail or water-related activities for personal relaxation or reflection, exercise or fitness, and personal enrichment or learning through environmental study.

Action RC-D1.4.1 – Maintain the existing rural and roaded-natural settings (which are characterized a culturally modified pastoral

Recreation (RC)

environment or by a generally natural appearing environment with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of man) by:

- Providing improved road access to developed recreation facilities
- Providing accessible recreation facilities for user convenience, resource protection, and visitor health and safety
- Accommodating visitor use in developed areas at moderate to high levels where contact between visitors is frequent or common and opportunities for solitude are minimal, but outside of developed sites, contacts are less frequent and opportunities to interact with the natural environment are prevalent
- Providing indirect management controls coupled with a regular and periodic onsite management presence to monitor use, address user and resource conflicts, and enhance visitor safety

lands around Gold Hill).

environment or by a generally natural appearing environment with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of man) by:

- Providing improved road access to developed recreation facilities
- Providing accessible recreation facilities for user convenience, resource protection, and visitor health and safety
- Accommodating visitor use in developed areas at moderate to high levels where contact between visitors is frequent or common and opportunities for solitude are minimal, but outside of developed sites where contacts are less frequent and opportunities to interact with the natural environment are prevalent
- Providing indirect management controls coupled with a regular and periodic onsite management presence to monitor use, address user and resource conflicts, and to enhance visitor safety

Action RC-A1.4.2 – Maintain the Gamlin Lake Recreation Site in good condition (defined as safe, clean appearing, and functional for its intended use) at a moderate maintenance intensity level.

Action RC-B1.4.2 – Maintain the Gamlin Lake Recreation Site in good condition (defined as safe, clean appearing, and functional for its intended use) at a moderate maintenance intensity level. Additional facilities added later would be maintained at the same level.

Action RC-C1.4.2 – Same as Alternative A.

Action RC-D1.4.2 – Maintain the Gamlin Lake Recreation Site in good condition (defined as safe, clean appearing, and functional for its intended use) at a moderate maintenance intensity level. Additional facilities added later would be maintained at the same level.

Action RC-A1.4.3 – Consider special recreation permit authorizations for commercial, competitive, and organized group activities on a case-by-case basis. Authorize special uses when there is a demonstrated public need or benefit and the uses are consistent and compatible with the area’s management objective and managed condition.

Action RC-B1.4.3 – Same as Alternative A.

Action RC-C1.4.3 – Same as Alternative A.

Action RC-D1.4.3 – Consider special recreation permit authorizations for commercial, competitive, and organized group activities on a case-by-case basis. Authorize special uses when there is a demonstrated public need or benefit and the uses are consistent and compatible with the area’s management objective and managed condition.

Action RC-A1.4.4 – Limit resource management and human actions to protect

Action RC-B1.4.4 – Limit resource management and human actions to protect

Action RC-C1.4.4 – Limit resource management and human actions to protect

Action RC-D1.4.4 – Limit resource management and human actions to protect

2. Description of Alternatives

Recreation (RC)

developed recreation sites and to protect and enhance water, riparian, timber, and wildlife resource values that contribute to the area's unique setting by:

- Applying VRM Class III management constraints
- Limiting motorized vehicles to designated developed roads
- Closing the day-use area to camping (overnight occupancy)
- Closing the area to grazing and equestrian uses
- Managing the timber resource under custodial guidelines
- Designing roads and trails to minimize soil erosion

Action RC-A1.4.5 – Continue implementation actions contained in the Management Plan for the Gamlin Lake Special Management Area BLM (1995). These include:

- Selective tree removal along trails to open the canopy to allow additional snow accumulations and to improve the trails for cross-country skiing
- Acquisition of additional lands on the north end of the lake and construction of parking and a small boat launching facility

developed recreation sites and to protect and enhance water, riparian, timber, and wildlife resource values that contribute to the area's unique setting by:

- Applying VRM Class III management constraints
- Limiting motorized vehicles to designated developed roads
- Closing the day-use area to camping (overnight occupancy)
- Closing the area to grazing
- Closing certain trails to equestrian use and leaving others open to such use
- Managing the timber resource under custodial guidelines
- Designing roads and trails to minimize soil erosion
- Specifying no surface occupancy stipulation (NSO-7 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to protect developed recreation sites
- Specifying controlled surface use stipulation (CSU-3 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to prevent adverse impacts on use of this SRMA

Action RC-B1.4.5 – Revise the existing Gamlin Lake activity plan to include the added lands around Gold Hill, but continue to implement actions already approved by the 1995 plan as in Alternative A.

developed recreation sites and to protect and enhance water, riparian, timber, and wildlife resource values that contribute to the area's unique setting by:

- Applying VRM Class III management constraints
- Limiting motorized vehicles to designated developed roads
- Closing the day-use area to camping (overnight occupancy)
- Closing the area to grazing but leaving the trails open to equestrian uses
- Managing the timber resource under custodial guidelines
- Designing roads and trails to minimize soil erosion
- Specifying no surface occupancy stipulation (NSO-7 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to protect developed recreation sites
- Specifying controlled surface use stipulation (CSU-3 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to prevent adverse impacts on use of this SRMA

Action RC-C1.4.5 – Same as Alternative A.

developed recreation sites and to protect and enhance water, riparian, timber, and wildlife resource values that contribute to the area's unique setting by:

- Applying VRM Class III management constraints
- Limiting motorized vehicles to designated developed roads
- Closing the day-use area to camping (overnight occupancy)
- Closing the area to grazing but leaving specified trails open to equestrian uses
- Managing the timber resource under custodial guidelines
- Designing roads and trails to minimize soil erosion and impacts on special status plants and rare plant communities.
- Specifying no surface occupancy stipulation (NSO-7 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to protect developed recreation sites
- Specifying controlled surface use stipulation (CSU-3 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to prevent adverse impacts on use of this SRMA

Action RC-D1.4.5 – Revise the existing Gamlin Lake activity plan to include the added lands around Gold Hill, but continue to implement actions already approved by the 1995 plan as in Alternative A and as modified by the above actions.

Recreation (RC)

- Construction of wildlife viewing platforms and boardwalk adjacent to the wetlands

Objective RC-A1.5 – Extensive Recreation Management Area: Where outdoor recreation activities occur within this area, provide needed custodial management to fulfill basic land stewardship responsibilities of the agency.

Action RC-A1.5.1 – Maintain the following recreation facilities in good condition (defined as safe, clean appearing, and functional for their intended use level and purpose) at the indicated maintenance level (ML) where:

- ML 1 Low maintenance intensity
- ML 2 moderate maintenance intensity
- ML 3 high maintenance intensity

Facility	ML
Crater Lake Saddle	1
Crater Peak	1
Huckleberry Campground	2
Orphan Point Saddle	1
Sheep Springs	1
Tingley Springs	1

Action RC-A1.5.2 – Operate developed sites as fee areas where they meet federal fee collection criteria. This includes Huckleberry

Objective RC-B1.5 – Rochat Divide/Pine Creek SRMA (backcountry motorized zone): Manage this area to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in motorized primitive road and trail-related activities for adventure, exploration, challenge or risk, outdoor sport, and social group or family affiliation in mid-country and backcountry settings.

Action RC-B1.5.1 – Maintain the existing roaded-natural setting (which is characterized by a generally natural appearing environment with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of man) and semiprimitive motorized setting (which is characterized by a predominantly unmodified natural environment altered with primitive roads and trails) by:

- Providing improved road access to trailheads and primitive road and trail recreation routes through the area
- Providing recreation facilities for resource protection and visitor health and safety
- Accommodating visitor use at access points at low to moderate levels where contact between visitors is anticipated and opportunities for solitude are minimal, but away from the access points where contacts are less frequent and opportunities to interact with the natural environment are predominant
- Providing primarily indirect management controls apparent mostly at trailhead access points. Conduct patrols to monitor use and resource conditions

Action RC-B1.5.2 – Maintain the recreation sites at Sheep Springs and Tingley Springs in good condition (defined as safe, clean

Objective RC-C1.5 – Same as Alternative B.

Action RC-C1.5.1 – Same as Alternative B.

Action RC-C1.5.2 – Same as Alternative B.

Objective RC-D1.5 – Rochat Divide/Pine Creek SRMA (backcountry motorized zone): Manage this area to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in motorized primitive road and trail-related activities for adventure, exploration, challenge or risk, outdoor sport, and social group or family affiliation in mid-country and backcountry settings.

Action RC-D1.5.1 – Maintain the existing roaded-natural setting (which is characterized by a generally natural appearing environment with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of man) and semiprimitive motorized setting (which is characterized by a predominantly unmodified natural environment altered with primitive roads and trails) by:

- Providing improved road access to trailheads and primitive road and trail recreation routes through the area
- Providing recreation facilities for resource protection, and visitor health and safety
- Accommodating visitor use at access points at low to moderate levels where contact between visitors is anticipated and opportunities for solitude are minimal, but away from the access points contacts are less frequent and opportunities to interact with the natural environment are predominant
- Providing primarily indirect management controls apparent mostly at trailhead access points. Conduct patrols to monitor use and resource conditions

Action RC-D1.5.2 – Maintain the recreation sites at Sheep Springs and Tingley Springs in good condition (defined as safe, clean

2. Description of Alternatives

Recreation (RC)

Campground.

appearing, and functional for the intended use level and purpose) at a moderate maintenance intensity level. Make facility improvements as needed for:

- Life, safety, and health
- Accessibility compliance
- Component renewal
- Deferred maintenance
- Resource protection

Action RC-A1.5.3 – Authorize additional special uses when there is a demonstrated public need or benefit and the uses are consistent and compatible with the area’s management objective and managed condition.

Action RC-A1.5.4 – Continue to authorize current special recreation permits for commercial outfitting and guiding activities including:

- One permit in the Rochat Divide area for winter backcountry snowcat skiing
- One permit in the Widow Mountain area for big game hunting (rifle and archer) and summer trail rides
- One authorization via joint Forest Service use permit in the Blue Lake area for summer trail rides

Action RC-A1.5.5 – Regulate recreation activities in accordance with standard rules of use and adopted travel restrictions. Take administrative and monitoring actions where needed but prioritize developed sites and special management areas for onsite patrols.

End of actions for recreation management under Alternative A.

Action RC-B1.5.3 – Same as Alternative A.

Action RC-B1.5.4 – Continue to authorize the one current special recreation permit for commercial outfitting and guiding activities. Do not consider any additional proposed commercial uses that would duplicate services or overlap with the existing permit.

Action RC-B1.5.5 – Provide controls and limit management actions to protect developed recreation facilities and primitive roads and trails or to protect the scenic values that contribute to the area’s aesthetic setting by:

- Applying VRM Class II and III management constraints
- Limiting motorized vehicles to designated travel routes
- Limiting motorized vehicle use of single-track trails to two-wheeled

appearing, and functional for the intended use level and purpose) at a moderate maintenance intensity level. Make facility improvements as needed for:

- Life, safety, and health
- Accessibility compliance
- Component renewal
- Deferred maintenance
- Resource protection

Action RC-D1.5.3 – Authorize additional special uses when there is a demonstrated public need or benefit and the uses are consistent and compatible with the area’s management objective and managed condition.

Action RC-D1.5.4 – Continue to authorize the one current special recreation permit for commercial outfitting and guiding activities. Do not consider any additional proposed commercial uses that would duplicate services or overlap with the existing permit.

Action RC-C1.5.4 – Continue to authorize only the one current special recreation permit for commercial outfitting and guiding activities. Issue no new permits.

Action RC-C1.5.5 – Same as Alternative B.

Action RC-D1.5.5 – Provide controls (including motorized vehicle restrictions when necessary) and limit management actions to protect developed recreation facilities and primitive roads and trails or to protect the scenic values that contribute to the area’s aesthetic setting by:

- Applying VRM Class II and III management constraints
- Limiting motorized vehicles to designated travel routes
- Limiting motorized vehicle use of

Recreation (RC)

vehicles

- Specifying no surface occupancy stipulation (NSO-7 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to protect developed recreation sites
- Specifying controlled surface use stipulation (CSU-3 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to prevent adverse impacts on use of this SRMA

single-track trails to two-wheeled vehicles

- Specifying no surface occupancy stipulation (NSO-7 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to protect developed recreation sites
- Specifying controlled surface use stipulation (CSU-3 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to prevent adverse impacts on use of this SRMA

Action RC-B1.5.6 – Conduct activity-level planning to design an interconnected recreation road and trail network. Identify specific easement acquisition needs.

Action RC-C1.5.6 – Same as Alternative B.

Action RC-D1.5.6 – Conduct activity-level planning to design an interconnected recreation road and trail network. Identify specific easement acquisition needs and acquire on a willing-seller basis. Strive to involve user groups, volunteers, and other interested public to help plan and maintain the travel system through partnerships, volunteer agreements, adoption programs, or other similar cooperative efforts.

Action RC-B1.5.7 – Keep the Middle Fork Pine Creek Road unmaintained and manage it as a motorized trail for “rock crawling” (extreme 4WD) activities.

Action RC-C1.5.7 – Do not designate the Middle Fork Pine Creek Road as a motorized travel route.

Action RC-D1.5.7 – Manage the Middle Fork Pine Creek Road as a motorized trail for “rock crawling” (extreme 4WD) activities. Perform only limited maintenance actions, and establish restrictions when necessary for minimizing unacceptable resource damages.

Action RC-B1.5.8 – Acquire easements needed to provide a continuous trail route along the Coeur d’Alene St. Joe Divide from the Rochat Divide Road to the National Forest boundary. Manage it as a motorized route except for the portion within the Crystal Lake WSA.

Action RC-C1.5.8 – Same as Alternative B.

Action RC-D1.5.8 – Acquire easements needed to provide a continuous trail route along the Coeur d’Alene St. Joe Divide from the Rochat Divide Road to the National Forest boundary. Manage it as a motorized route except for the portion within the Crystal Lake WSA. Repair washouts on the Calusa Creek road, and maintain it as a connecting ATV trail to the Coeur d’Alene St. Joe Divide Trail.

- Allow motorized use of the trail within the WSA portion if the WSA is released for multiple uses by Congress

Allow motorized use of the trail within the WSA portion, if the WSA is released for multiple uses by Congress.

2. Description of Alternatives

Recreation (RC)

Objective RC-B1.6 – Rochat Divide/Pine Creek SRMA (backcountry nonmotorized zone):
Manage this area to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in nonmotorized trail-related activities for adventure, challenge or risk, solitude, outdoor sport, and social group or family affiliation within a backcountry setting.

Action RC-B1.6.1 – Maintain the existing semiprimitive recreation setting (which is characterized by a predominantly unmodified natural environment altered with primitive roads and trails) by:

- Providing primitive road access to trailhead facilities and trail access through the area
- Providing recreation facilities primarily for resource protection
- Accommodating visitor use at access points at low to moderate levels where contact between visitors is anticipated and opportunities for solitude are minimal, but away from the access points where contacts are less frequent and opportunities to interact with the natural environment are predominant
- Providing primarily indirect management controls apparent mostly at trailhead access points. Conduct patrols to monitor use and resource conditions

Action RC-B1.6.2 – Authorize additional special uses when there is a demonstrated

Objective RC-C1.6 – Same as Alternative B.

Actions RC-C1.6.1 – Maintain the existing semiprimitive recreation setting (which is characterized by a predominantly unmodified natural environment altered with primitive roads and trails) by:

- Providing primitive road access to trailhead facilities and trail access through the area
- Providing recreation facilities primarily for resource protection
- Accommodating visitor use at access points at low to moderate levels where contact between visitors is anticipated and opportunities for solitude are minimal, but away from the access points where contacts are less frequent and opportunities to interact with the natural environment are predominant
- Providing primarily indirect management controls apparent mostly at trailhead access points. Conduct patrols to monitor use and resource conditions
- Specifying no surface occupancy stipulation (NSO-7 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to protect developed recreation sites
- Specifying controlled surface use stipulation (CSU-3 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to prevent adverse impacts on use of this SRMA

Action RC-C1.6.2 – Same as in Alternative B.

Objective RC-D1.6 – Rochat Divide/Pine Creek SRMA (backcountry nonmotorized zone):
Manage this area to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in nonmotorized trail-related activities for adventure, challenge or risk, solitude, outdoor sport, and social group or family affiliation within a backcountry setting.

Action RC-D1.6.1 – Maintain the existing semiprimitive recreation setting (which is characterized by a predominantly unmodified natural environment altered with primitive roads and trails) by:

- Providing primitive road access to trailhead facilities and trail access through the area
- Providing recreation facilities primarily for resource protection
- Accommodating visitor use at access points at low to moderate levels where contact between visitors is anticipated and opportunities for solitude are minimal, but away from the access points where contacts are less frequent and opportunities to interact with the natural environment are predominant
- Providing primarily indirect management controls apparent mostly at trailhead access points. Conduct patrols to monitor use and resource conditions

Action RC-D1.6.2 – Authorize additional special uses when there is a demonstrated

Recreation (RC)

public need or benefit and the uses are consistent and compatible with the area's management objective and managed condition.

Action RC-B1.6.3 – Continue to authorize the one current special recreation permit for commercial outfitting and guiding activities. Do not consider any additional proposed commercial uses for hunting or that would overlap with the existing permit duplicating services. Authorize additional special uses when there is a demonstrated public need or benefit and the uses are consistent and compatible with the area's management objective and managed condition.

Action RC-B1.6.4 – Provide controls and limit management actions to protect developed recreation facilities and primitive roads and trails or to protect the scenic values that contribute to the area's aesthetic setting by:

- Applying VRM Class I or II management constraints
- Limiting motorized vehicles to designated travel routes
- Closing the Crystal Lake Trail from Sheep Springs to equestrian and mechanized uses
- Specifying no surface occupancy stipulation (NSO-7 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to protect developed recreation sites
- Specifying controlled surface use stipulation (CSU-3 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to prevent adverse impacts on use of this SRMA

Objective RC-B1.7 – Silver Valley SRMA: Manage this area to provide opportunities for local residents and visiting tourists to engage in motorized road and trail-related activities for adventure, exploration, and social group or family affiliation within front and mid-country

public need or benefit and the uses are consistent and compatible with the area's management objective and managed condition.

Action RC-D1.6.3 – Continue to authorize the one current special recreation permit for commercial outfitting and guiding activities. Do not consider any additional proposed commercial uses for hunting or that would overlap with the existing permit duplicating services.

Action RC-D1.6.4 – Provide controls and limit management actions to protect developed recreation facilities and primitive roads and trails or to protect the scenic values that contribute to the area's aesthetic setting by:

- Applying VRM Class I or II management constraints
- Limiting motorized vehicles to designated travel routes
- Closing the Crystal Lake Trail from Sheep Springs to equestrian and mechanized uses
- Specifying no surface occupancy stipulation (NSO-7 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to protect developed recreation sites
- Specifying controlled surface use stipulation (CSU-3 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to prevent adverse impacts on use of this SRMA

Objective RC-C1.7 – Widow (Grandmother) Mountain SRMA: Manage this area to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in motorized and nonmotorized outdoor activities in a backcountry setting for adventure, solitude, scenic and cultural appreciation, and using and

Objective RC-D1.7 – Silver Valley SRMA: Manage this area to provide opportunities for local residents and visiting tourists to engage in motorized road and trail-related activities for adventure, exploration, and social group or family affiliation within front and mid-country

2. Description of Alternatives

Recreation (RC)

forested mountain settings.

Action RC-B1.7.1 – Maintain the existing rural and roaded-natural settings (which are characterized by a culturally modified environment or by a generally natural appearing environment with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of man) by:

- Providing paved and improved road access to developed sites and areas
- Providing accessible recreation facilities including trails for user convenience, resource protection, and visitor health and safety
- Accommodating visitor use in developed areas at moderate to high levels, where contact between visitors is frequent or common and opportunities for solitude are either not provided or are minimal
- Accommodating visitor use outside of developed areas at moderate levels where contact between visitors may be less frequent and opportunities to interact with the natural environment may either be present or prevalent
- Provide indirect management controls coupled with a regular and periodic onsite management presence to monitor use, address user and resource conflicts, and enhance visitor safety

Action RC-B1.7.2 – Limit resource management actions to protect the recreation setting by:

- Applying VRM Class II, III, and IV management constraints (as mapped)
- Limiting motorized vehicles to designated roads and trails
- Limiting motorized vehicle use of single-track trails to two-wheeled vehicles

practicing outdoor skills.

Action RC-C1.7.1 – Maintain the existing semiprimitive motorized setting (which is characterized by a predominantly unmodified natural environment altered with primitive roads and trails) by:

- Providing primitive road access to trailhead facilities and trail access through the area
- Providing minimal recreation facilities for resource protection and visitor health and safety
- Accommodating visitor use at access points at low to moderate levels where contact between visitors is anticipated and opportunities for solitude are minimal, but away from the access points where contacts are less frequent and opportunities to interact with the natural environment are predominant
- Providing primarily indirect management controls apparent mostly at trailhead access points. Conduct patrols to monitor use and resource conditions

Action RC-C1.7.2 – Provide controls and limit management actions to protect developed recreation facilities and primitive roads and trails or to protect the scenic values which contribute to the areas aesthetic setting by:

- Applying VRM Class I or II management constraints
- Limiting motorized vehicles to designated travel routes
- Limiting motorized vehicle use of

forested mountain settings.

Action RC-D1.7.1 – Maintain the existing rural and roaded-natural settings (which are characterized by a culturally modified environment or by a generally natural appearing environment with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of man) by:

- Providing paved and improved road access to developed sites and areas
- Providing accessible recreation facilities, including trails for user convenience, resource protection, and visitor health and safety
- Accommodating visitor use in developed areas at moderate to high levels where contact between visitors is frequent or common and opportunities for solitude are either not provided or are minimal
- Accommodating visitor use outside of developed areas at moderate levels where contact between visitors may be less frequent and opportunities to interact with the natural environment may either be present or prevalent
- Providing indirect management controls coupled with a regular and periodic onsite management presence to monitor use, address user and resource conflicts, and enhance visitor safety

Action RC-D 1.7.2 – Limit resource management actions to protect the recreation setting by:

- Applying VRM Class II, III, and IV management constraints (as mapped)
- Limiting motorized vehicles to designated roads and trails
- Limiting motorized vehicle use of single-track trails to two-wheeled

Recreation (RC)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specifying no surface occupancy stipulation (NSO-7 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to protect developed recreation sites • Specifying controlled surface use stipulation (CSU-3 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to prevent adverse impacts on use of this SRMA 	<p>single-track trails to two-wheeled vehicles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specifying no surface occupancy stipulation (NSO-7 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to protect developed recreation sites • Specifying controlled surface use stipulation (CSU-3 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to prevent adverse impacts on use of this SRMA 	<p>vehicles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specifying no surface occupancy stipulation (NSO-7 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to protect developed recreation sites • Specifying controlled surface use stipulation (CSU-3 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to prevent adverse impacts on use of this SRMA
<p>Action RC-B1.7.3 – Conduct activity-level travel management planning to design an interconnected recreation road and trail network. Work in conjunction with the Forest Service and other partners to make logical connections and to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make consistent travel designations • Identify easement and acquisition needs • Produce consistent brochures, maps, and other information • Provide consistent signing 	<p>Action RC-C1.7.3 – Coordinate management activities with the Forest Service.</p>	<p>Action RC-D1.7.3 – Conduct activity-level travel management planning to design an interconnected recreation road and trail network. Work in conjunction with the Forest Service and other partners to make logical connections and to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make consistent travel designations • Identify easement and acquisition needs • Produce consistent brochures, maps, and other information • Provide consistent signing
<p>Action RC-B1.7.4 – Continue to cooperate with the Forest Service on the Pulaski Tunnel trail project.</p>	<p>Action RC-C1.7.4 – Maintain the three developed recreation sites in good condition (defined as safe, clean appearing, and functional for the intended use level and purpose) at moderate maintenance intensity level. Make facility improvements as needed for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility compliance needs • Component renewal • Deferred maintenance • Resource Protection 	<p>Action RC-D1.7.4 – Continue to cooperate with the Forest Service on the Pulaski Tunnel trail project.</p>
<p>Action RC-B1.7.5 – Strive to involve user groups, volunteers, and other interested public to help plan and maintain the travel system through partnerships, volunteer</p>	<p>Action RC-C1.7.5 – Authorize additional special uses when there is a demonstrated public need or benefit and the uses are consistent and compatible with the area's</p>	<p>Action RC-D1.7.5 – Strive to involve user groups, volunteers, and other interested public to help plan and maintain the travel system through partnerships, volunteer</p>

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<p>agreements, adoption programs, or other similar cooperative efforts.</p> <p>Action RC-B1.7.6 – Consider special recreation permit authorizations for commercial, competitive, and organized group activities on a case-by-case basis. Authorize special uses when there is a demonstrated public need or benefit and the uses are consistent and compatible with the area’s management objective and managed condition.</p>	<p>management objective and managed condition.</p> <p>Action RC-C1.7.6 – Continue to authorize the one current special recreation permit for commercial outfitting and guiding activities. Do not consider any additional proposed commercial uses that would overlap with the existing permit, duplicating services. Authorize additional special uses when there is a demonstrated public need or benefit and the uses are consistent and compatible with the area’s management objective and managed condition.</p>	<p>agreements, adoption programs, or other similar cooperative efforts.</p> <p>Action RC-D1.7.6 – Consider special recreation permit authorizations for commercial, competitive, and organized group activities on a case-by-case basis. Authorize special uses when there is a demonstrated public need or benefit and the uses are consistent and compatible with the area’s management objective and managed condition.</p>
<p>Objective RC-B1.8 – Extensive Recreation Management Area: Where outdoor recreation activities occur within this area, provide needed custodial management to fulfill basic land stewardship responsibilities of the agency.</p> <p>Action RC-B1.8.1 – Regulate recreation activities in accordance with standard rules of use and adopted travel restrictions. Take administrative and monitoring actions where needed.</p>	<p>Objective RC-C1.8 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action RC-C1.8.1 – Maintain Huckleberry Campground in good condition (defined as safe, clean appearing, and functional for its intended use level and purpose) at a high maintenance intensity level. Make facility improvements as needed for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility compliance needs • Component renewal • Deferred maintenance • Resource Protection 	<p>Objective RC-D1.8 – Widow (Grandmother) Mountain SRMA: Manage this area to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in motorized and nonmotorized outdoor activities in a backcountry setting for adventure, solitude, scenic and cultural appreciation, and using and practicing outdoor skills.</p> <p>Action RC-D1.8.1 – Maintain the existing semiprimitive motorized setting (which is characterized by a predominantly unmodified natural environment altered with primitive roads and trails) by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing primitive road access to trailhead facilities and trail access through the area • Providing recreation facilities for resource protection and visitor health and safety • Accommodating visitor use at access points at low to moderate levels where contact between visitors is anticipated and opportunities for solitude are minimal, but away from the access points where contacts are less frequent and opportunities to interact with the natural environment are predominant • Providing primarily indirect management controls apparent mostly at trailhead access points. Conduct patrols to monitor use and resource conditions

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Action RC-B1.8.2 – Consider special recreation permit authorizations for commercial, competitive, and organized group activities on a case-by-case basis. Authorize special uses when there is a demonstrated public need or benefit and the uses are consistent and compatible with the area's management objective and managed condition.

Action RC-C1.8.2 – Operate Huckleberry Campground as a federal fee collection area. Consider commercial special use permit applications for vending services, such as the sale of firewood, on a case-by-case basis.

Action RC-D1.8.2 – Provide controls and limit management actions to protect developed recreation facilities and primitive roads and trails or to protect the scenic values that contribute to the area's aesthetic setting by:

- Applying VRM Class I or II management constraints
- Limiting motorized vehicles to designated travel routes
- Limiting motorized vehicle use of single-track trails to two-wheeled vehicles
- Specifying no surface occupancy stipulation (NSO-7 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to protect developed recreation sites
- Specifying controlled surface use stipulation (CSU-3 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to prevent adverse impacts on use of this SRMA
- BLM lands will be designated right-of-way avoidance areas if they are adjacent to Forest Service Inventoried Roadless Areas and
 - 1) The recreational setting for the BLM parcels is semiprimitive
 - 2) The IPNF manages the Inventoried Roadless Area as backcountry or recommended wilderness
 - 3) There are no roads within the parcel that would be the most practical way to or through the area in the future.

Action RC-C1.8.3 – Authorize additional special uses when there is a demonstrated public need or benefit and the uses are consistent and compatible with the area's management objective and managed condition.

Action RC-D1.8.3 – Coordinate management activities with the Forest Service.

Action RC-C1.8.4 – Continue to authorize

Action RC-D1.8.4 – Maintain Crater Lake

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current special recreation permits for commercial outfitting and guiding activities and consider new nonoverlapping proposals on a case-by-case basis. This includes one authorization via joint Forest Service use permit in the Blue Lake area for summer trail rides. Authorize additional special uses when there is a demonstrated public need or benefit and the uses are consistent and compatible with the area's management objective and managed condition.

Action RC-C1.8.5 – Continue the R&PP lease to Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation at Old Mission State Park.

Action RC-C1.8.5 – Regulate recreation activities in accordance with standard rules of use and adopted travel restrictions. Take administrative and monitoring actions where needed, but prioritize developed sites and special management areas for onsite patrols.

Action RC-C1.8.6 – Specify no surface occupancy stipulation (NSO-7 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to protect developed recreation sites.

Saddle, Orphan Point Saddle, and Crater Peak recreation sites in good condition (defined as safe, clean appearing, and functional for the intended use level and purpose) at moderate maintenance intensity level. Make facility improvements as needed for:

- Accessibility compliance needs
- Component renewal
- Deferred maintenance
- Resource Protection

Action RC-D1.8.5 – Continue to authorize the one current special recreation permit for commercial outfitting and guiding activities. Do not consider any additional proposed commercial uses that would overlap with the existing permit, duplicating services. Authorize additional special uses when there is a demonstrated public need or benefit and the uses are consistent and compatible with the area's management objective and managed condition.

Objective RC-B1.9 – Huckleberry Campground SRMA: Manage this developed riverside tract for overnight RV camping, providing visitors the opportunity for rest, relaxation, and social group or family affiliation. Also, manage this site to serve as a staging area from which visitors can pursue offsite day-use adventures.

Action RC-B1.9.1 – Maintain a rural setting (which is characterized by a culturally modified natural environment where sights

End of actions for recreation management under Alternative C.

Objective RC-D1.9 – Same as Alternative B.

Action RC-D1.9.1 – Maintain the existing rural and roaded-natural settings (which are characterized by a culturally modified

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and sounds of man are readily evident) by:

- Providing improved road access, including a developed campground road system
- Providing accessible recreation facilities for user convenience, resource protection, and visitor health and safety
- Accommodating visitor use at moderate to high levels where contact between visitors is frequent and opportunities for solitude are not provided
- Providing a regular periodic onsite management presence to monitor use, address user and resource conflicts, and enhance visitor safety

Action RC-B1.9.2 – Maintain Huckleberry Campground in good condition (defined as safe, clean appearing, and functional for its intended use) at a high maintenance intensity level.

Action RC-B1.9.3 – Operate Huckleberry Campground as a federal fee collection area, providing reservation services in the future when onsite communications become more reliable.

Action RC-B1.9.4 – Consider commercial special use permit applications for vending services, such as the sale of firewood, on a case-by-case basis.

pastoral environment or by a generally naturally appearing environment with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of humans) by:

- Providing improved road access including a developed campground road system
- Providing accessible recreation facilities for user convenience, resource protection, and visitor health and safety
- Accommodating visitor use at moderate to high levels where contact between visitors is frequent and opportunities for solitude are not provided
- Providing a regular periodic onsite management presence to monitor use, address user and resource conflicts, and enhance visitor safety

Action RC-D1.9.2 – Maintain Huckleberry Campground in good condition (defined as safe, clean appearing, and functional for its intended use) at a high maintenance intensity level.

Action RC-D1.9.3 – Operate Huckleberry Campground as a federal fee collection area providing reservation services in the future when onsite communications become more reliable.

Action RC-D1.9.4 – Consider commercial special use permit applications for vending services, such as the sale of firewood, on a case-by-case basis.

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Action RC-B1.9.5 – Provide controls and limit management actions to protect visitors and developed recreation facilities by:

- Applying VRM Class II management constraints
- Limiting motorized vehicles to designated developed roads
- Enforcing the established 14-day campground stay limit and other established rules of use for developed recreation sites
- Using volunteer campground hosts to provide visitor services.
- Specifying no surface occupancy stipulation (NSO-7 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to protect developed recreation sites
- Specifying controlled surface use stipulation (CSU-3 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to prevent adverse impacts on use of this SRMA

Action RC-B1.9.6 – Make facility improvements for:

- Accessibility compliance needs
- Component renewal
- Deferred maintenance
- Modernization
- Increased camping capacity

Action RC-D1.9.5 – Provide controls and limit management actions to protect visitors and developed recreation facilities by:

- Applying VRM Class II management constraints
- Limiting motorized vehicles to designated developed roads
- Enforcing the established 14-day campground stay limit and other established rules of use for developed recreation sites
- Using volunteer campground hosts to provide visitor services
- Specifying no surface occupancy stipulation (NSO-7 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to protect developed recreation sites
- Specifying controlled surface use stipulation (CSU-3 see Appendix H) on new mineral leases to prevent adverse impacts on use of this SRMA

Action RC-D1.9.6 – Make facility improvements for:

- Accessibility compliance needs
- Component renewal
- Deferred maintenance
- Modernization
- Increased camping capacity

Objective RC-D1.10 – Extensive Recreation Management Area: Where outdoor recreation activities occur within this area, provide needed custodial management to fulfill basic land stewardship responsibilities of the agency.

Action RC-D1.10.1 – Regulate recreation activities in accordance with standard rules of use and adopted travel restrictions. Take

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administrative and monitoring actions where needed.

Action RC-D1.10.2 – Consider special recreation permit authorizations for commercial, competitive, and organized group activities on a case-by-case basis. Authorize special uses when there is a demonstrated public need or benefit and the uses are consistent and compatible with the area’s management objective and managed condition.

Action RC-D1.10.3 – Continue the R&PP lease to Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation at Old Mission State Park.

Renewable Energy (RE)

Goal RE-1. – Provide opportunities for the development of renewable energy resources compatible with other resource goals.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>Objective RE-A1.1 – Provide opportunities for development of renewable energy resources.</p> <p>Action RE-A1.1.1 – Authorize renewable energy projects in accordance with existing laws, regulations, and policies.</p>	<p>Objective RE-B1.1 – Provide opportunities for production of energy through use of biomass.</p> <p>Action RE-B1.1.1 – See FP-B1.1.</p>	<p>Objective RE-C1.1 – Provide opportunities for production of energy through use of biomass.</p> <p>Action RE-C1.1.1 – See FP-C1.1.</p>	<p>Objective RE-D1.1 – Provide opportunities for production of energy through use of biomass.</p> <p>Action RE-D1.1.1 – Same as Action FP-C1.1.</p>
	<p>Objective RE-B1.2 – Provide opportunities for development of geothermal energy resources.</p> <p>Action RE-B1.2.1 – See Fluid Minerals Section, Actions MN-B1.1.1 – MN-B1.1.6.</p>	<p>Objective RE-C1.2 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action RE-C1.2.1 – See Fluid Minerals Section, Actions MN-C1.1.1 – MN-C1.1.6.</p>	<p>Objective RE-D1.2 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action RE-D1.2.1 – Same as Fluid Minerals, Actions MN-D1.1.1 – MN-D1.1.6.</p>
	<p>Objective RE-B1.3 – Provide opportunities for development of wind energy resources.</p> <p>Action RE-B1.3.1 – Issue right-of-way grants for wind energy development projects consistent with Lands and Realty Section, Objective LR-B1.1 and Actions LR-B1.1.1 – LR-B1.1.5.</p>	<p>Objective RE-C1.3 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action RE-C1.3.1 – Issue right-of-way grants for wind energy development projects consistent with Lands and Realty Section, Objective LR-C1.1 and Actions LR-C1.1.1 – LR-C1.1.5.</p>	<p>Objective RE-D1.3: Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action RE-D1.3.1 – Issue right-of-way grants for wind energy development projects consistent with Lands and Realty Section, Objective LR-D1.1 and Actions LR-D1.1.1 – LR-D1.1.5.</p> <p>Action RE-D1.3.2 - Programmatic policies and BMPs in the Wind Energy Development Program will be adopted.</p> <p>Action RE-D1.3.3 - Wind energy development will be restricted from wildlife habitat where adverse effects cannot be mitigated.</p>

2. Description of Alternatives

Transportation and Travel Management (TM)

Goal TM-1 – Provide adequate administrative access for resource management needs and appropriate public access to recreation opportunities on BLM-managed or partnered lands and waters.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.

Objective TM-A1.1 – Consistent with resource management actions described throughout Alternative A, make area travel management designations to classify BLM lands as open, limited, or closed to motorized vehicle use, define spatial, temporal, or functional travel restrictions within limited areas, and then identify needed implementation actions.

Action TM-A1.1.1 – Allow unconfined motorized vehicle use except where restrictions are required to address specific resource management problems or conflicts as mapped (see Maps 25, 26, 27, and 28) and quantified as follows:

- Open Designation: 63,041 acres
- Limited Designation: 33,567 acres
- Closed Designation 162 acres

Action TM-A1.1.2 – Restrict motorized vehicle travel within limited areas to designated routes as mapped and quantified as follows:

- 13.2 miles of road available to all classes of vehicles (roads in open areas are not designated or included in this calculation)
- 0 miles of road available with restrictions by season of use or by class of vehicle
- 14 miles of trail available but restricted by class of vehicle

Action TM-A1.1.3 – Cross-country travel by snowmobiles would be allowed in areas designated as open.

- 66,949 acres available for cross-

Alternative B: Commodity – Utility

Objective TM-B1.1 – Same as Alternative A.

Action TM-B1.1.1 – Allow motorized vehicle use as mapped (see Maps 29, 30, 31, and 32) and quantified as follows:

- Open Designation: 0 acres
- Limited Designation: 96,608 acres
- Closed Designation: 162 acres

Action TM-B1.1.2 – Except for snowmobile use, restrict motorized vehicle travel within limited areas to designated routes as mapped and quantified as follows:

- 169 miles of road available to all classes of vehicles
- 62 miles of road available with restrictions by season of use or by class of vehicle
- 51 miles of trail available but restricted by class of vehicle

Action TM-B1.1.3 – Cross-country travel by snowmobile would be allowed on frozen and snow-covered ground except closed areas, Wilderness Study Areas, Rochat Divide roadless area, Coeur d’Alene Lake Special

Alternative C: Preservation-Protection

Objective TM-C1.1 – Same as Alternative A.

Action TM-C1.1.1 – Restrict motorized vehicle use as mapped (see maps 33, 34, 35, and 36) and quantified as follows:

- Open Designation: 0 acres
- Limited Designation: 96,459 acres
- Closed Designation: 311 acres

Action TM-C1.1.2 – Restrict all motorized vehicle travel within limited areas to designated routes as mapped and quantified as follows:

- 53 miles of road available to all classes of vehicles
- 65 miles of road available with restrictions by season of use or by class of vehicle
- 4 miles of trail available but restricted by class of vehicle

Action TM-C1.1.3 – No cross-country snowmobile use would be allowed.

Alternative D: Preferred

Objective TM-D1.1 – Consistent with resource management actions described throughout Alternative D, make area travel management designations to classify BLM lands as open, limited, or closed to motorized vehicle use, define spatial, temporal, or functional travel restrictions within limited areas, and then identify needed implementation actions.

Action TM-D1.1.1 – Allow motorized vehicle use as mapped (see Maps 37, 38, 39, and 40) and quantified as follows:

- Open Designation: 0 acres
- Limited Designation: 96,139 acres
- Closed Designation: 631 acres

Action TM-D1.1.2 – Except for snowmobile use, restrict motorized vehicle travel within limited areas to designated routes as mapped and quantified as follows:

- 107 miles of road available to all classes of vehicles
- 18 miles of road available with restrictions by season of use or by class of vehicle
- 50 miles of trail available but restricted by class of vehicle

Action TM-D1.1.3 – Cross-country travel by snowmobile would be allowed on frozen and snow-covered ground except closed areas, Wilderness Study Areas, Rochat Divide roadless area, Wolverine den sites, Coeur

Transportation and Travel Management (TM)

- country use by snowmobiles (not all acres are physically accessible)
- 29,821 acres closed to cross-country snowmobile use

Recreation Management Area, Gamlin Lake Special Recreation Management Area, and developed recreation or administrative sites.

- 64,157 acres available for use by snowmobiles during the winter season (not all acres are physically accessible)
- 32,613 acres closed to cross-country snowmobile use

d'Alene Lake Special Recreation Management Area, Gamlin Lake Special Recreation Management Area, and developed recreation or administrative sites.

- 63,373 acres available for use by snowmobiles during the winter season (not all acres are physically accessible)
- 33,397 acres closed to cross-country snowmobile use

Action TM-B1.1.4 – In closed or limited areas, the following vehicle uses would be allowed without prior explicit written permission:

- Any military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle being used for emergency purposes
- Any combat or combat support vehicle when used in times of national defense emergencies
- Official use as defined in the OHV regulations

Action TM-C1.1.4 – Same as Alternative B.

Action TM-D1.1.4 – Same as Alternative B.

Action TM-A1.1.4 – Exempt uses as defined in the OHV regulations would be allowed without explicit prior permission.

Action TM-B1.1.5 – Additional exempt uses as defined in the OHV regulations may be allowed on a case-by-case basis with prior written permission from the authorized officer.

Action TM-C1.1.5 – Same as Alternative B

Action TM-D1.1.5 – Same as Alternative B.

Action TM-A1.1.5 – There would be no travel restrictions on mechanized nonmotorized forms of travel.

Action TM-B1.1.6 – Apply cross-country travel restrictions to mechanized nonmotorized forms of travel the same as snowmobiles.

Action TM-C1.1.6 – The same travel restrictions as applied to motorized vehicles would be applied to mechanized nonmotorized forms of travel.

Action TM-D1.1.6 – Apply cross-country travel restrictions to mechanized nonmotorized forms of travel the same as snowmobiles.

Action TM-A1.1.6 – Equestrian use is not allowed at the following developed recreation sites:

- Mineral Ridge Trail (3.3 miles)
- Beauty Bay Trail (0.4 miles)
- Blackwell Island Boardwalk (.5 miles)

Action TM-B1.1.7 – Neither equestrian nor mountain biking is allowed at the following developed recreation sites:

- Mineral Ridge Trail (3.3 miles)
- Beauty Bay Trail (0.4 miles)
- Blackwell Island Boardwalk (0.25 miles)

Action TM-C1.1.7 – The following restrictions apply to nonmotorized use in the specified developed recreation sites:

- Closed to equestrian:
- Mineral Ridge Trail (3.3 miles)
 - Beauty Bay Trail (0.4 miles)
 - Blackwell Island Boardwalk (0.5

Action TM-D.1.7 – The following restrictions would apply to nonmotorized use in the specified developed recreation sites:

- Closed to equestrian:
- Mineral Ridge Trail (3.3 miles)
 - Beauty Bay Trail (0.4 miles)
 - Blackwell Island Boardwalk (0.5

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- Gamlin Lake Trail (4.3 miles)

miles)

- Gamlin Lake Trail (4.3 miles)
- Closed to mountain bikes:
- Mineral Ridge Trail (3.3 miles)
 - Beauty Bay Trail (0.4 miles)
 - Blackwell Island Boardwalk (0.25 miles)

miles)

- Gamlin Lake Trail (Certain specific trails and trail segments determined through activity-level planning)
- Closed to mountain bikes:
- Mineral Ridge Trail (3.3 miles)
 - Beauty Bay Trail (0.4 miles)
 - Blackwell Island Boardwalk (0.25 miles)

Action TM-A1.1.7 – Within areas designated as limited, adjustments to the transportation network restrictions may be considered annually provided adopted changes are consistent with the resource management prescriptions of Alternative A. Changes may add or eliminate available routes, change allowed seasons of use, or modify allowed types of use.

Action TM-A1.1.8 – Communicate travel and transportation information to public land visitors through the use of signs, maps, and other means.

Action TM-A1.1.9 – If or when Wilderness Study Areas are released by Congress from further study, the existing limited travel designations will continue to apply. However, implementation-level decisions on route restrictions may be made in accordance with Action TM-A1.1.7.

Action TM-A1.1.10 – Areas, roads, or trails may be temporarily closed during times of severely high fire danger, as described in the Wildland Fire Management Section.

Action TM-B1.1.8 – Within areas designated as limited, adjustments to the transportation network restrictions may be considered annually provided adopted changes are consistent with the resource management prescriptions of Alternative B. Changes may add or eliminate available routes, change allowed seasons of use, or modify allowed types of use.

Action TM-B1.1.9 – Work collaboratively with the Forest Service and other land owners to jointly and uniformly communicate travel and transportation closure and restriction requirements to public land visitors through publication of common maps, the use of consistent signs, and other coordinated means.

Action TM-B1.1.10 – If or when Wilderness Study Areas are released by Congress from further study, the existing limited travel designations will continue to apply. However, implementation-level decisions on route restrictions may be made in accordance with Action TM-B1.1.8.

Action TM-B1.1.11 – Same as TM-A1.1.10.

Action TM-C1.1.8 – Within areas designated as limited, adjustments to the transportation network restrictions may be considered annually provided adopted changes are consistent with the resource management prescriptions of Alternative C. Changes may eliminate available routes, change allowed seasons of use, or modify allowed types of use.

Action TM-C1.1.9 – Same as Alternative B.

Action TM-C1.1.10 – If or when Wilderness Study Areas are released by Congress from further study, the existing limited travel designations will continue to apply. However, implementation-level decisions on route restrictions may be made in accordance with Action TM-C1.1.7.

Action TM-C1.1.11 – Same as TM-A1.1.10.

Action TM-D1.1.8 – Within areas designated as limited, adjustments to the transportation network restrictions may be considered annually provided adopted changes are consistent with the resource management prescriptions of Alternative D. Changes may add or eliminate available routes, change allowed seasons of use, or modify allowed types of use.

Action TM-D1.1.9 – Work collaboratively with the Forest Service and other land owners to jointly and uniformly communicate travel and transportation closure and restriction requirements to public land visitors through publication of common maps, the use of consistent signs, and other coordinated means.

Action TM-D.1.10 – If or when Wilderness Study Areas are released by Congress from further study, the existing limited travel designations will continue to apply. However, implementation-level decisions on route restrictions may be made in accordance with Action TM-B1.1.8.

Action TM-D1.1.11 – Same as TM-A1.1.10.

Objective TM-A1.2 – Consistent with current management prescriptions described throughout Alternative A, identify and assign maintenance classifications to transportation

Objective TM-B1.2 – Consistent with resource management prescriptions described throughout Alternative B, identify and assign management and maintenance classifications to

Objective TM-C1.2 – Directed by resource management prescriptions described throughout Alternative C, which minimizes road access in favor of primitive road or trail access,

Objective TM-D1.2 – Consistent with resource management prescriptions described throughout Alternative D, identify and assign management and maintenance classifications to

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facilities needed or administered by BLM.	transportation facilities needed or administered by BLM.	identify and assign management and maintenance classifications to transportation facilities needed or administered by BLM.	transportation facilities needed or administered by BLM.
<p>Action TM-A1.2.1 – Recognizing that public road needs are provided by other entities, operate all BLM roads as administrative routes. Public use may be allowed in accordance with established restrictions.</p>	<p>Action TM-B1.2.1 – Recognize the critical importance of certain local transportation routes to BLM land and resource management activities by recommending (with concurrence of the local jurisdiction) the following select routes be designated as Federal Land Management Highways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latour Creek Road (Eastside Highway District, Kootenai County) • Killarney Lake Road (Eastside Highway District, Kootenai County) • Pine Creek Road (Shoshone County) • East Fork Pine Creek Road (Shoshone County) • Yellowstone Trail Road (Eastside Highway District, Kootenai County) 	<p>Action TM-C1.2.1 – Explicitly designate all BLM roads as administrative routes but allow public use in accordance with established restrictions.</p>	<p>Action TM-D1.2.1 – Recognize the critical importance of certain local transportation routes to BLM land and resource management activities by recommending (with concurrence of the local jurisdiction) the following select routes be designated as Federal Land Management Highways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latour Creek Road (Eastside Highway District, Kootenai County) • Killarney Lake Road (Eastside Highway District, Kootenai County) • Pine Creek Road (Shoshone County) • East Fork Pine Creek Road (Shoshone County) • Yellowstone Trail Road including Landing Road (Eastside Highway District, Kootenai County)
<p>Action TM-A1.2.2 – Maintain system roads and trails in good condition (defined as safe and functional for their intended levels and types of use).</p>	<p>Action TM-B1.2.2 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action TM-B1.2.3 – Recognize the critical importance of certain BLM roads and designate the following select routes as “public roads,” making them part of the Public Road Transportation System and eligible for Public Land Highway funds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rochat Divide Road • Phillips Draw Road 	<p>Action TM-C1.2.2 – Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Action TM-D1.2.2 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action TM-D1.2.3 – Recognize the critical importance of the Rochat Road by nominating it for designation as a “public road,” making it part of the Public Road Transportation System and eligible for Public Land Highway funds.</p>
	<p>Action TM-B1.2.4 – Except for the routes identified in Action TM-B1.2.3 above, explicitly designate BLM roads as administrative routes. Allow public use of both public and administrative routes in accordance with established restrictions.</p>		<p>Action TM-B1.2.4 – Explicitly designate BLM roads as administrative routes except roads subsequently designated public in accordance with Action TM-D1.2.3, above. Allow public use of both public and administrative routes in accordance with established restrictions.</p>

2. Description of Alternatives

Lands and Realty (LR)

Goal LR-1 – Meet public needs for use authorizations such as rights-of-way, leases, and permits when such needs are consistent with other resource values.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>Objective LR-A1.1 – Issue use authorizations consistent with other resource values.</p>	<p>Objective LR-B1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Objective LR-C1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Objective LR-D1.1 – Issue use authorizations consistent with other resource values.</p>
<p>Action LR-A1.1.1 – Require holders of such authorizations to follow standard vegetative, soil disturbance, and wildlife mitigations.</p>	<p>Action LR-B1.1.1 – Designate right-of-way corridors across the planning area as delineated in the 1992 Western Regional Corridor Study (updated in 2003). Nominal corridor width would be 1,320 feet on each side of the centerline of existing facilities.</p>	<p>Action LR-C1.1.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Action LR-D1.1.1 – Designate right-of-way corridors across the planning area as delineated in the 1992 Western Regional Corridor Study (updated in 2003), except as noted below. Nominal corridor width would be 1,320 feet on each side of the centerline of existing facilities. If a designated or existing corridor passes through a SRMA or ACEC, additional uses within the corridor will be allowed only to the extent that the additional use does not conflict with the purpose for SRMA or ACEC designation. Section 368 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (designation of West-wide energy corridors) is being implemented through the current development of an interagency Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS). The final PEIS will identify plan amendment decisions that will address numerous energy corridor related issues, including the use of existing corridors (potentially including enhancements and upgrades), identification of new corridors, supply and demand considerations, and compatibility with other corridor and project planning efforts. The identification of corridors in the PEIS may affect the Coeur d’Alene planning area, and the approved PEIS would amend the Coeur d’Alene RMP.</p>
	<p>Action LR-B1.1.2 – Rights-of-way authorizations will require holders to follow best management practices (see Appendix A) when appropriate to protect vegetation and wildlife habitat and to minimize soil disturbance.</p>	<p>Action LR-C1.1.2 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Action LR-D1.1.2 – Same as Alternative B.</p>
	<p>Action LR-B1.1.3 – To the extent possible, locate such authorized uses and applications</p>	<p>Action LR-C1.1.3 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Action LR-D1.1.3 – Same as Alternative B.</p>

Lands and Realty (LR)

for such uses where impacts on other resources would be the least disturbing.

No exclusion areas.

Action LR-B1.1.4 – Designate 21,636 acres as exclusion areas for ROWs, leases, permits, etc. In these areas, issuance of use authorizations would not be allowed:

- WSAs

No avoidance areas.

Action LR-B1.1.5 – Designate 23,586 acres as avoidance areas for the issuance of use authorizations. In these areas, efforts will be made to reroute a proposal. They may be allowed if no reasonable alternative is found; however, special mitigations may be required to protect resource values. They may also be allowed if they support or promote other management objectives for the area. The areas are:

- Hideaway Islands RNA/ACEC
- Lund Creek RNA/ACEC
- VRM Class II or A class scenery
- RCAs
- Lake Coeur d'Alene SRMA
- Lower Coeur d'Alene River SRMA
- Gamlin Lake SRMA
- Huckleberry SRMA

Action LR-C1.1.4 – Designate 21,819 acres as exclusion areas for ROWs, leases, permits, etc. In these areas, issuance of use authorizations would not be allowed:

- WSAs
- WSR Corridors (wild designations)
- Hideaway Islands RNA/ACEC
- Lund Creek RNA/ACEC
- Farnham Forest RNA/ACEC
- Gamlin Lake ACEC
- Windy Bay ACEC

Action LR-C1.1.5 – Designate 46,273 acres as avoidance areas for the issuance of use authorizations. In these areas, efforts will be made to reroute a proposal. They may be allowed if no reasonable alternative is found; however, special mitigations may be required to protect resource values. They may also be allowed if they support or promote other management objectives for the area. The areas are:

- Constitution ACEC
- Liberal King ACEC
- Hecla-Star ACEC
- Motherload ACEC
- Nabob ACEC
- Rex ACEC
- Sidney ACEC
- Wallace Landfill ACEC
- Killarney Lake ACEC
- Morton Slough ACEC
- Rochat Divide ACEC
- WSR Corridors (scenic or

Action LR-D1.1.4 – Designate 22,069 acres as exclusion areas for ROWs, leases, permits, etc. In these areas, issuance of use authorizations would not be allowed:

- WSAs
- WSR Corridors (wild designations)
- Windy Bay RNA/ACEC
- Lund Creek RNA/ACEC
- Farnham Forest RNA/ACEC
- Hideaways Islands RNA/ACEC

Action LR-D1.1.5 – Designate 13,688 acres as avoidance areas for the issuance of use authorizations. In these areas, efforts will be made to reroute a proposal. They may be allowed if no reasonable alternative is found; however, special mitigations may be required to protect resource values. They may also be allowed if they support or promote other management objectives for the area. The areas are:

- RCAs
- Developed recreation sites
- WSR Corridors (scenic or recreation designations)
- BLM lands with a semiprimitive recreational setting, adjacent to inventoried roadless areas that the Forest Service manages as backcountry or recommended wilderness and that contain no roads that would be the most practical way to or through the area in the future. Lands meeting this criteria total approximately 2,390 acres adjacent to Pinchot Butte, Grandmother Mountain, and Selkirk Inventoried Roadless

2. Description of Alternatives

Lands and Realty (LR)

recreation designations) Areas.

- Kootenai Riverfront ACEC
- Little North Fork ACEC
- VRM Class II or A class scenery
- RCAs
- Lake Coeur d’Alene SRMA
- Killarney Lake SRMA
- Gamlin Lake SRMA

Goal LR-2 – Provide for public ownership of lands (or interest in lands) with high resource and/or public use values.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.

Objective LR-A2.1 – Adjust public land ownership to improve resource values and eliminate administrative inefficiency of managing scattered public lands containing less important public values.

Action LR-2.1.1 – 71,840 acres of public land, currently within management areas, would be retained in public ownership (Map 41).

Alternative B: Commodity – Utility

Objective LR-B2.1 – Adjust and consolidate public land ownership (or interest in lands such as easements) to protect resources and promote low impact uses.

Action LR-B2.1.1 – Lands including, but not limited to, those that generally meet one or more of the criteria below will be retained or acquired. Those lands that do not meet these criteria will be available for adjustment.

- High-value timberlands and growing sites
- Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs)
- Wildlife habitat (hunnable, fishable, trappable, viewable)
- Forage for livestock grazing
- Mineral potential
- Consolidation for management efficiency
- Hazardous material sites (do not acquire and exchange or otherwise dispose of except with potentially responsible parties)
- Municipal watersheds

Alternative C: Preservation-Protection

Objective LR-C2.1 – Adjust and consolidate public land ownership (or interest in lands such as easements) to protect resources and promote low impact uses.

Action LR-C2.1.1 – Lands including, but not limited to, those that generally meet one or more of the criteria below will be retained or acquired. Those lands that do not meet these criteria will be available for adjustment.

- SSS plant and wildlife habitat
- Traditional Cultural Uses
- Significant archeological sites
- Dispersed recreation use
- Riparian and wetland habitat
- Consolidation for management efficiency
- Hazardous material sites (do not acquire and exchange or otherwise dispose of only with potentially responsible parties)
- Municipal watersheds
- Public or administrative access
- Special designation areas

Alternative D: Preferred

Objective LR-D2.1 – Adjust and consolidate public land ownership (or interest in lands such as easements) to protect resources and promote uses.

Action LR-D2.1.1 – Lands including, but not limited to, those that generally meet one or more of the criteria below will be retained or acquired. Those lands that do not meet these criteria will be available for adjustment. Utilize specific criteria contained in other sections to identify acquisitions where so delineated.

- High-value timberlands and growing sites
- Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs)
- Riparian and wetland habitat
- Public or administrative access
- Traditional Cultural Uses and/or significant archaeological and historic sites
- Consolidation for management efficiency
- Hazardous material sites (do not acquire and exchange or otherwise dispose of only with potentially responsible parties)

Lands and Realty (LR)

- Public or administrative access
- Special designation areas

responsible parties)

- Municipal watersheds
- Specified in objectives SS-D1.1, SS-D1.2, and SS-D1.3 and subordinate actions.
- Special designation areas

Action LR-A2.1.2 – 24,930 acres of public land, currently within adjustment areas, would be available for exchange for nonpublic lands to expand the public land base within the management areas. Acquired lands would be managed in accordance with the Emerald Empire MFP (Map 41).

Action LR-B2.1.2 – Implement a land tenure adjustment program with approximately 87,302 acres considered for retention and 9,468 acres considered for adjustment, based on the criteria under Action LR-B2.1.1, above. Exchange or disposal of lands with hazardous materials can be done only with potentially responsible parties (Map 42).

Action LR-C2.1.2 – Implement a land tenure adjustment program with approximately 72,687 acres considered for retention and 24,083 acres considered for adjustment, based on the criteria under Action LR-C2.1.1, above. Exchange or disposal of lands with hazardous materials can be done only with potentially responsible parties (Map 43).

Action LR-D2.1.2 – Implement a land tenure adjustment program with approximately 87,240 acres considered for retention and 9,530 acres considered for adjustment, based on the criteria under Action LR-D2.1.1, above. Exchange or disposal of lands with hazardous materials can be done only with potentially responsible parties (Map 44).

Action LR-B2.1.3 – Manage lands or interests in lands acquired in a manner consistent with adjacent or nearby public lands, or managed for the goals and objectives for which they were acquired.

Action LR-C2.1.3 – Same as Alternative B.

Action LR-D2.1.3 – Manage lands or interests in lands acquired in a manner consistent with adjacent or nearby public lands, or managed for the goals and objectives for which they were acquired.

Action LR-B2.1.4 – Work with willing partners to acquire land that is in the public interest.

Action LR-C2.1.4 – Same as Alternative B.

Action LR-D2.1.4 – Work with willing partners to acquire land that is in the public interest.

Action LR-B2.1.5 – Consult with appropriate Indian tribes regarding land tenure adjustments.

Action LR-C2.1.5 – Same as Alternative B.

Action LR-D2.1.5 – Consult with appropriate Indian tribes regarding land tenure adjustments.

Action LR-B2.1.6 – Retain necessary public access when lands are transferred out of federal ownership.

Action LR-C2.1.6 – Same as Alternative B.

Action LR-D2.1.6 – Retain necessary public access when lands are transferred out of federal ownership.

Action LR-B2.1.7 – Retain those public lands withdrawn from the public land laws, the mining laws, or the mineral leasing laws. At the termination of the withdrawal, use the criteria contained in Action LR-B2.1.1 to determine whether the lands formerly withdrawn should be retained or should be available for adjustment.

Action LR-C2.1.7 – Same as Alternative B.

Action LR-D2.1.7 – Retain those public lands withdrawn from the public land laws, the mining laws, or the mineral leasing laws. At the termination of the withdrawal, use the criteria contained in Action LR-D2.1.1 to determine whether the lands formerly withdrawn should be retained or be available for adjustment.

Action LR-B2.1.8 – Isolated parcels that meet the criteria contained in Action LR-B1.1.1, but are not in a management area, may be retained.

Action LR-C2.1.8 – Isolated parcels that meet the criteria contained in Action LR-C1.1.1, but are not in a management area, may be retained.

Action LR-D2.1.8 – Isolated parcels that meet the criteria contained in Action LR-D2.1.1, but are not in a management area, may be retained.

Action LR-B2.1.9 – Recognizing the scattered nature and odd configuration of some public

Action LR-C2.1.9 – Same as Alternative B.

Action LR-D2.1.9 – Recognizing the scattered nature and odd configuration of some public

2. Description of Alternatives

Lands and Realty (LR)

lands in retention areas, allow the adjustment of such lands when it is determined that they meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Generally fragmented and/or isolated
- Difficult and uneconomic to manage
- Relatively inaccessible to the public
- Does not contain high resource values

lands in retention areas, allow the adjustment of such lands when it is determined that they meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Generally fragmented and/or isolated
- Difficult and uneconomic to manage
- Relatively inaccessible to the public
- Does not contain high resource values

Action LR-D2.1.10- Land sales (Sec 203, FLPMA) will not be a mechanism for disposing of public lands except for very unique situations, specifically Historical Occupancy Trespass and Hazmat.

Action LR-D2.1.11- Public or administrative access to BLM-administered lands would continue to be pursued with adjacent land owners.

Objective LR-B2.2 – Minimize restrictions from withdrawals on public use of resources. Public lands may be withdrawn from the public land laws, mining laws, and/or mineral leasing laws.

Action LR-B2.2.1 – Recommend the continuation of all withdrawals, initiated by other agencies that are currently in effect, unless the initiating agency requests that the withdrawal be terminated.

Action LR-B2.2.2 – Recommend modification or revocation of withdrawals that are no longer needed, in whole or part, for the purpose for which they were withdrawn.

Action LR-B2.2.3 – Recommend new withdrawals on a case-by-case basis when such action is necessary to protect resource values.

Objective LR-C2.2 – Recommend or retain withdrawals to protect cultural and natural resources from impacts that would otherwise result from authorized uses.

Action LR-C2.2.1 – Same as Alternative B.

Action LR-C2.2.2 – Same as Alternative B.

Action LR-C2.2.3 – Same as Alternative B.

Objective LR-D2.2 – Recommend new withdrawals, or retain existing ones, to protect cultural and natural resources from impacts that would otherwise result from authorized uses.

Action LR-D2.2.1 – Recommend the continuation of all withdrawals, initiated by other agencies that are currently in effect, unless the initiating agency requests that the withdrawal be terminated.

Action LR-D2.2.2 – Recommend modification or revocation of withdrawals that are no longer needed, in whole or part, for the purpose for which they were withdrawn.

Action LR-D2.2.3 – Recommend new withdrawals on a case-by-case basis when such action is necessary to protect resource values.

Special Designations (SD)

Goal SD-1 – Protect relevant and important values and protect the public from natural hazards.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>Objective SD-A1.1 – Hideaway Islands ACEC/RNA: Preserve the existing plant communities in an unmodified condition as a typical representation of a black cottonwood/red-osier dogwood habitat type for the primary purpose of research and education (Maps 46 and 51).</p> <p>Action SD-A1.1.1 – Manage the area in a nondestructive and nonmanipulative manner (Map 51).</p>	<p>Objective SD-B1.1 – Hideaway Islands: Preserve the existing plant communities in an unmodified condition as a typical representation of a black cottonwood/red-osier dogwood habitat type for the primary purpose of research and education through designation as an RNA/ACEC (Maps 46 and 51).</p> <p>Action SD-B1.1.1 – Manage the area in a nondestructive and nonmanipulative manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSO-1 surface use stipulation • ROW avoidance area 	<p>Objective SD-C1.1 – Same as Alternative B (Maps 46 and 51).</p> <p>Action SD-C1.1.1 – Manage the area in a nondestructive and nonmanipulative manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSO-1 surface use stipulation • ROW exclusion area • Recommend withdrawal from mining laws • Closed to motorized and mechanized vehicles. 	<p>Objective SD-D1.1 – Same as Alternative B (Maps 46 and 51).</p> <p>Action SD-D1.1.1 – Manage the area in a nondestructive and nonmanipulative manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSO-1 surface use stipulation to allow mineral leasing and sales without impacting relevant and important values • ROW exclusion area. No ROW (e.g., for a road) would be granted within or through the RNA • Closed to motorized and mechanized vehicles. • No vegetation manipulation (including timber harvest) except treatments to prevent spread of invasive species. The vegetation must remain in a natural, untreated state for scientific study and education.
<p>Objective SD-A1.2 – Lund Creek RNA/ACEC: Protect unique natural features and ecological diversity for research and education (Map 46).</p> <p>Action SD-A1.2.1 – Scientists and educators are encouraged to use the area for study purposes.</p> <p>Action SD-A1.2.2 – All uses must be nondestructive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No vegetative manipulation (including timber harvest) or vehicle use is permitted 	<p>Objective SD-B1.2 – Lund Creek: Protect unique natural features and ecological diversity for research and education through designation as an RNA/ACEC (Maps 46 and 55).</p> <p>Action SD-B1.2.1 – Scientists and educators are encouraged to use the area for study purposes.</p> <p>Action SD-B1.2.2 – All uses must be nondestructive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No vegetative manipulation (including timber harvest) • All vehicles will be limited to 	<p>Objective SD-C1.2 – Same as Alternative B (Maps 46 and 55).</p> <p>Action SD-C1.2.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action SD-C1.2.2 – All uses must be nondestructive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No vegetative manipulation (including timber harvest) except to treatments to prevent spread of invasive species 	<p>Objective SD-D1.2 – Same as Alternative B (Maps 46 and 55).</p> <p>Action SD-D1.2.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action SD-D1.2.2 – All uses must be nondestructive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No vegetative manipulation (including timber harvest) except treatments to prevent spread of invasive species. The vegetation

2. Description of Alternatives

Special Designations (SD)			
<p>designated routes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSO-1 surface use stipulation • ROW avoidance area 	<p>designated routes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All vehicles will be limited to designated routes • NSO-1 surface use stipulation • ROW exclusion area • Recommend withdrawal from mining laws if released from WSA status 	<p>must be allowed to remain in a natural, untreated state for scientific study and education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSO-1 surface use stipulation to allow mineral leasing and sales without impacting relevant and important values • ROW Exclusion area (this does not include Forest Road 301) 	
<p>Note: See Social and Economic (SE) – Health and Safety Section for management goal (SE-2), objectives, and actions related to hazardous materials under Alternative A.</p>	<p>Note: See Social and Economic (SE) – Health and Safety Section for management goal (SE-2), objectives, and actions related to hazardous materials under Alternative B.</p>	<p>Objective SD-C1.3 – Protect the public from natural hazards and protect cultural values at the Constitution Mine and Mill Site and the Liberal King Mine Site through ACEC designation (Maps 46, 47, and 54).</p> <p>Action SD-C1.3.1 – Determine if the historic structures at the Liberal King site should be removed to provide for public safety. If so, then record the structures to appropriate standards before removal.</p> <p>Action SD-C1.3.2 – Determine if the Constitution Mine foundations should be removed to provide for public safety, and if so then record the features to appropriate standards before removal.</p> <p>Action SD-C1.3.3 – Evaluate hazardous materials and determine the optimum cleanup procedures or other actions to ensure public safety.</p> <p>Action SD-C1.3.4 – NSO-1.</p> <p>Action SD-C1.3.5 – ROW avoidance.</p> <p>Action SD-C1.3.6 – Recommend withdrawal from mining laws.</p>	<p>Note: See Social and Economic (SE) – Health and Safety Section for management goal (SE-2), objectives, and actions related to hazardous materials under Alternative D.</p>
<p>Note: See Social and Economic (SE) – Health and Safety Section for management goal (SE-2), objectives, and actions related to hazardous materials under Alternative A.</p>	<p>Note: See Social and Economic (SE) – Health and Safety Section for management goal (SE-2), objectives, and actions related to hazardous materials under Alternative B.</p>	<p>Objective SD-C1.4 – Protect the public from natural hazards at the Hecla-Star Tailings Pile, Motherlode Mine, Nabob Millsite, Rex Millsite Tailings Pile, Sidney Mine & Millsite, Wallace Landfill, and We-Like Mine through ACEC designation (Maps 46, 50, 54, 56, 59, 61, and 62).</p> <p>Action SD-C1.4.1 – Evaluate hazardous materials and determine the optimum cleanup procedures or other actions to ensure public</p>	<p>Note: See Social and Economic (SE) – Health and Safety Section for management goal (SE-2), objectives, and actions related to hazardous materials under Alternative D.</p>

Special Designations (SD)

safety.

Action SD-C1.4.2 – NSO-1.

Action SD-C1.4.3 – ROW avoidance.

Action SD-C1.4.4 – Recommend withdrawal from mining laws.

Note: See Social and Economic (SE) – Health and Safety Section for management goal (SE-2), objectives, and actions related to hazardous materials under Alternative A.

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Note: See Social and Economic (SE) – Health and Safety Section for management goal (SE-2), objectives, and actions related to hazardous materials under Alternative B.

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Objective SD-C1.5 – Protect relevant and important values, and protect the public from natural hazards at Killarney Lake through ACEC designation (Maps 46 and 52).

Action SD-C1.5.1 – Evaluate hazardous materials and determine the optimum cleanup procedures or other actions to ensure public safety.

Action SD-C1.5.2 – NSO-1.

Action SD-C1.5.3 – ROW avoidance.

Action SD-C1.5.4 – Check to see if this area is already withdrawn. If so, continue withdrawal.

Note: See Social and Economic (SE) – Health and Safety Section for management goal (SE-2), objectives, and actions related to hazardous materials under Alternative D.

Objective SD-C1.6 – Farnham Forest: Protect unique natural features and ecological diversity for research and education through designation as an RNA/ACEC (Maps 46 and 48).

Action SD-C1.6.1 – Scientists and educators are encouraged to use the area for study purposes.

Action SD-C1.6.2 – All uses must be nondestructive.

- No vegetative manipulation (including timber harvest) except for purposes of scientific research and education, or to prevent the spread of invasive species
- Closed to motorized or mechanized vehicles
- NSO-1 surface use stipulation
- ROW exclusion area
- Recommend withdrawal from mining laws

Objective SD-D1.6 – Same as Alternative C (Maps 46 and 48).

Action SD-D1.6.1 – Same as Alternative C.

Action SD-D1.6.2 – All uses must be nondestructive.

- No vegetative manipulation (including timber harvest) except for purposes of scientific research and education, or to prevent the spread of invasive species. The vegetation must be allowed to remain in a natural, untreated state for scientific study and education
- NSO-1 surface use stipulation to allow mineral leasing and sales without impacting relevant and important values
- ROW exclusion area. No ROW (e.g., for a road) would be granted within or

2. Description of Alternatives

Special Designations (SD)

through the RNA

- Closed to motorized and mechanized vehicles.

Action SD-D1.6.3 – Acquire trail/road easement across private land from the county road for administrative access

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Objective SD-C1.7 – Gamlin Lake: Preserve the existing wetland and riparian plant communities in a condition that protects ecological diversity and five BLM sensitive plant species through designation as an ACEC (Maps 46 and 49).

Action SD-C1.7.1 – Limit management actions and authorized uses to those that maintain or enhance the existing habitat and plant communities.

- Vehicles limited to designated routes
- NSO-1 surface use stipulation
- ROW exclusion area
- Recommend withdrawal from mining laws

Action SD-C1.7.2 – Conduct public outreach concerning impacts of disturbance and/or weedy species on the riparian/wetland communities.

Objective SD-C1.8 – Morton Slough: Preserve the existing plant communities in a condition that protects old growth ponderosa pine, bald eagles, and ecological diversity through designation as an ACEC (Maps 46 and 57).

Action SD-C1.8.1 – Limit management actions and authorized uses to those that maintain and encourage old growth ponderosa pine forest stand characteristics, where ecologically feasible.

- Closed to motorized or mechanized vehicles
- NSO-1 surface use stipulation

Special Designations (SD)

- ROW avoidance area
- Recommend withdrawal from mining laws

Action SD-C1.8.2 – Implement management Action 4 listed under Goal SS-1, Objective SS-1.1.

Objective SD-C1.9 – Windy Bay: Preserve the existing remnant grassland community through designation as an ACEC (Maps 46 and 63).

Objective SD-D1.9 –Windy Bay: Preserve the existing remnant grassland community for scientific research and education through designation as an RNA/ACEC (Maps 46 and 63).

Action SD-C1.9.1 – Limit management actions and authorized uses to those that maintain or enhance the remnant grassland community.

Action SD-D1.9.1 – Limit management actions and authorized uses to those that maintain or enhance the remnant grassland community.

- Motorized vehicles limited to designated routes
- NSO-1 surface use stipulation
- ROW exclusion area
- Recommend withdrawal from mining laws

- NSO-1 surface use stipulation to allow mineral leasing and sales without impacting relevant and important values
- ROW exclusion area. No ROW (e.g., for a road) would be granted within or through the RNA
- Use fire as needed to prevent woody species invasion/dominance and to reduce litter accumulation
- Monitor for weed invasion/encroachment and treat, if necessary

Action SD-C1.9.2 – Conduct public outreach with adjacent landowners for awareness of site rarity.

Action SD-D1.9.2 – Same as Alternative C.

Objective SD-C1.10 – Protect the cultural and scenic values, and wolverine denning habitat, within the Rochat Divide area through designation as an ACEC (Maps 46 and 60).

Action SD-C1.10.1 – Limit management actions and authorized uses to those that protect or enhance these resource values:

- Motorized vehicles limited to designated routes
- NSO-1 surface use stipulation

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2. Description of Alternatives

Special Designations (SD)

- ROW avoidance
- Recommend withdrawal from mining laws

Objective SD-C1.11 – Manage the Pulaski Tunnel to encourage public use through interpretation by designation as an ACEC (Maps 46 and 58).

Objective SD-D1.11 – Same as Alternative C (Maps 46 and 58).

Action SD-C1.11.1 – Management actions and authorized uses must protect or enhance these resource values:

Action SD-D1.11.1 – Same as Alternative C.

- NSO-1 surface use stipulation
- Recommend withdrawal from mining laws

Action SD-C1.11.2 – Encourage public and other agency involvement in developing interpretive plans for this area.

Action SD-D1.11.2 – Same as Alternative C.

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Objective SD-C1.12 – Manage the Kootenai River Front to protect habitat for white sturgeon, bull trout, westslope cutthroat trout, and bald eagles (Maps 46 and 53).

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Action SD-C1.12.1 – Limit management actions and authorized uses to those that maintain or enhance aquatic and riparian habitat.

- NSO-1
- ROW avoidance
- Continue power site withdrawal

Action SD-C1.12.2 – See management actions for SSS – aquatic and terrestrial (bald eagle) wildlife.

Objective SD-C1.13 – Manage the Little North Fork Clearwater Headwaters (Widow Mountain) for scenic values and habitat for bull trout, westslope cutthroat trout, Coeur d'Alene salamander, and Canada lynx through ACEC designation (Maps 46 and 55).

Special Designations (SD)

Action SD-C1.13.1 – See Objective SS-C1.1 (Special Status Species)

- SS-C1.1.1
- SS-C1.1.2
- SS-C1.1.6
- FW-C1.1.1 (Riparian)

Objective SD-C1.14 – Manage Wolf Lodge Bay to protect habitat for bull trout, westslope cutthroat trout, bald eagles, Coeur d’Alene salamander, and migratory birds (Maps 46 and 64).

Action SD-C1.14.1 – See Objective SS-C1.1 (Special Status Species)

- SS-C1.1.1
- SS-C1.1.2
- SS-C1.1.5
- FW-D1.1.1 (Riparian)

Goal SD-2 – Identify river segments suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System, protecting outstandingly remarkable resource values in accordance with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and BLM manual guidance.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>Objective SD-A2.1 – Make no suitability recommendations but provide indefinite protective management to preserve identified outstandingly remarkable resource values of the five eligible river segments (Maps 65 and 71).</p>	<p>Objective SD-B2.1 – Make no suitability recommendations concerning the five eligible river segments, and manage the river segments and associated corridor lands in accordance with the prescriptions described throughout Alternative B rather than under the protective management objectives for eligible or suitable rivers (Maps 66 and 71).</p>	<p>Objective SD-C2.1 – Find all five eligible river segments suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System (Maps 67 and 71).</p>	<p>Objective SD-D2.1 – Find select river segments suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System (Maps 68 and 71).</p>

2. Description of Alternatives

Special Designations (SD)

Action SD-A2.1.1 – The following stream segments are identified as eligible and would receive protective management:

- Kootenai River (14 miles) – from the Idaho/Montana state line downstream past Hideaway Islands
- Little North Fork Clearwater River – from its source at Fish Lake downstream 3.61 miles to the National Forest boundary
- Lost Lake Creek – its entire 3.43-mile length
- Little Lost Lake Creek – its entire 3.09-mile length
- Lund Creek – its entire 3.88-mile length

Action SD-A2.1.2 – Establish the following protective management guidelines:

- Approve no actions altering the free-flowing nature of the eligible stream segments through impoundments, diversions, channeling, or riprapping.
- Approve no actions that would measurably diminish a stream segment's identified outstandingly remarkable value(s), affecting its potential future suitability.
- Approve no actions that would modify the setting or level of development of an eligible river segment to a degree that would change its identified potential classification.

Action SD-A2.1.3 – Protective management would be subject to valid existing rights.

Action SD-B2.1.1 – Make a nonsuitable determination for the following river segments and take no Wild and Scenic River management actions:

- Kootenai River (14 miles)
- Little North Fork Clearwater River (3.61 miles)
- Lost Lake Creek (3.43 miles)
- Little Lost Lake Creek (3.09 miles)
- Lund Creek (3.88 miles)

Continued on page 2-114

Action SD-C2.1.1 – Make the following suitability recommendations:

- Kootenai River (14 miles) – recreational classification from the Idaho/Montana state line downstream past Hideaway Islands
- Little North Fork Clearwater River (3.61 miles) – wild classification (2.51 miles) from its source at Fish Lake downstream to Forest Road # 1925 and the remaining downstream segment classified as recreational (1.10 miles)
- Lost Lake Creek (3.43 miles) – wild classification (3.09 miles) from its source downstream to Forest Road #1925 and the remaining downstream segment classified as scenic (0.34 miles).
- Little Lost Lake Creek (3.09 miles) – wild classification for its entire length
- Lund Creek (3.88 miles) – wild classification for its entire length

Action SD-C2.1.2 – Until designated or released to multiple-use by Congress, adopt the same protective management guidelines as identified in Alternative A. In addition:

- Wild eligible segments – NSO-1/ROW exclusion
- Scenic and recreation eligible – CSU-3/ROW avoidance

Action SD-C2.1.3 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SD-D2.1.1 – Make the following suitability recommendations:

- Little North Fork Clearwater River (3.61 miles) – wild classification (2.51 miles) from its source at Fish Lake downstream to Forest Road # 1925 and the remaining downstream segment classified as recreational (1.10 miles)
- Lost Lake Creek (3.43 miles) – wild classification from its source downstream to Forest Road #1925 and the remaining downstream segment classified as scenic (0.34 miles)
- Little Lost Lake Creek (3.09 miles) – wild classification for its entire length
- Lund Creek (3.88 miles) – wild classification for its entire length

Action SD-D2.1.2 – Until designated or released to multiple-use by Congress, adopt the same protective management guidelines as identified in Alternative A. In addition:

- Wild eligible segments – NSO-1/ROW exclusion
- Scenic and recreation eligible – CSU-3/ROW avoidance

Action SD-D2.1.3 – Protective management would be subject to valid existing rights.

Special Designations (SD)

Action SD-C2.1.4 – Defer implementation action on these suitability recommendations until the Forest Service makes suitability determinations affecting National Forest Lands on the same streams and is in concurrence with the BLM.

Action SD-D2.1.4 – Defer implementation action on the suitability recommendations contained at Action SD-D2.1.1 until the Forest Service makes suitability determinations affecting National Forest Lands on the same streams. Take coordinated implementation actions if suitability recommendations between the agencies are in concurrence. Proceed unilaterally with implementation actions affecting only the BLM lands if agency recommendations diverge.

Action SD-C2.1.5 – Implement designation action on the Kootenai River in accordance with Section 2 (a) (ii) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by encouraging the Governor of the State of Idaho to petition the Secretary of the Interior for designation.

Action SD-D2.1.5 – Defer making a suitability recommendation on the Kootenai River until the Forest Service completes evaluation of suitability affecting the National Forest Lands along the River in Idaho and Montana. In the interim, provide protective management in accordance with Action SD-A2.1.2. Reevaluate suitability when National Forest Lands are recommended as either suitable or unsuitable. Make a suitable recommendation contingent on Forest Service concurrence and favor implementation in accordance with Section 2 (a) (ii) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by encouraging the Governor of the State of Idaho to petition the Secretary of the Interior for designation.

Goal SD-3 – Manage Wilderness Study areas (WSAs) so as not to impair their suitability for preservation as wilderness until such time as Congress either designates them as wilderness or releases them from further study.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Action SD-A3.1.1 – Implement BLM IMP (H-8550-1).	<p>Objective SD-B3.1 – Protect wilderness characteristics of WSAs until released by Congress for multiple uses (Map 66).</p> <p>Action SD-B3.1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Objective SDC3.1 – Same as Alternative B (Map 67).</p> <p>Action SD-C3.1.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Objective SD-D3.1 – Protect wilderness characteristics of WSAs until released by Congress for multiple uses (Map 68).</p> <p>Action SD-D3.1.1 – Implement BLM IMP (H-8550-1).</p>
	<p>Objective SD-B3.2 – When released by Congress from further study, manage the WSAs for multiple uses consistent with resource goals of Alternative B.</p> <p>Action SD-B3.2.1 – Adopt the following management prescription for the Selkirk Crest area:</p>	<p>Objective SD-C3.2 – When released by Congress from further study, manage the WSAs for multiple uses consistent with resource goals of Alternative C.</p> <p>Action SD-C3.2.1 – Adopt the following management prescription for the Selkirk Crest area:</p>	<p>Objective SD-D3.2 – If released by Congress from further study, manage the WSAs for multiple uses consistent with resource goals of Alternative D.</p> <p>Action SD-D3.2.1 – Adopt the following management prescription for the Selkirk Crest area:</p>

2. Description of Alternatives

Special Designations (SD)

- Extensive recreation management
- VRM Class III
- Wheeled vehicles limited to designated routes
- No restrictions – snowmobiles
- Custodial timber management
- ROW available
- Leasable Minerals – Available
- Locatable Minerals – Available

Action SD-B3.2.2 – Adopt the following management prescription for the Crystal Lake area:

- Semiprimitive motorized, Rochat Divide/Pine Creek SRMA
- VRM Class II
- Vehicle use limited to designated routes
- Custodial timber management – no permanent road construction
- ROW available
- Leasable Minerals – Available
- Locatable Minerals – Available except withdrawn recreation sites

Action SD-B3.2.3 – Adopt the following management prescription for the Grandmother Mountain area:

- Extensive recreation management
- VRM Class II
- Vehicle use limited to designated routes
- Custodial timber management – no

- Extensive recreation management
- VRM Class II
- Vehicles limited to designated routes
- ROW avoidance
- Leasable Minerals – Available
- Locatable Minerals – Available

Action SD-C3.2.2 – Adopt the following management prescription for the Crystal Lake area:

- Semiprimitive motorized, Rochat Divide/Pine Creek SRMA
- VRM Class II
- Vehicle use limited to designated routes
- ROW avoidance
- Leasable Minerals – NSO-1
- Locatable Minerals – Recommend withdrawal

Action SD-C3.2.3 – Adopt the following management prescription for the Grandmother Mountain area:

- Semiprimitive motorized, Widow Mountain SRMA
- VRM Class II
- Vehicle use limited to designated routes

- Extensive recreation management
- VRM Class II
- Wheeled vehicles limited to designated routes
- No restrictions – snowmobiles –
- Allow vegetation treatments as outlined in the forest vegetation section
- ROW available
- Leasable Minerals – Available
- Locatable Minerals – Available
- ROW Avoidance Area

Action SD-D3.2.2 – Adopt the following management prescription for the Crystal Lake area:

- Semiprimitive motorized, Rochat Divide/Pine Creek SRMA
- VRM Class II
- Vehicle use limited to designated routes
- Leasable Minerals – NSO-1
- ROW avoidance area

Action SD-D3.2.3 – Adopt the following management prescription for the Grandmother Mountain area:

- Semiprimitive motorized, Widow Mountain SRMA
- VRM Class II, Except for Lund Creek RNA, which will continue as Class I
- Vehicle use limited to designated

Special Designations (SD)

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • permanent road construction • ROW available • Leasable Minerals – Available • Locatable Minerals – Available • Lund Creek RNA/ACEC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROW – avoidance • Leasable Minerals – NSO-1 • Lund Creek RNA • Wild and Scenic River Designations – Little North Fork Clearwater River and tributaries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • routes • Leasable Minerals – NSO-1 • Lund Creek RNA • Wild and Scenic River Designations – Little North Fork Clearwater River and tributaries • ROW Avoidance Area |
|--|---|--|

Goal SD-4 – Administratively designate and manage select areas to provide special or unique quality outdoor recreation opportunities.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>Objective SD-A4.1 – Manage select routes as National Recreation Trails to provide opportunities for visitors to pursue trail-related outdoor recreation activities for enjoyment and appreciation of open-air outdoor areas (Map 65).</p> <p>Action SD-A4.1.1 – Continue the National Recreation Trail (NRT) designations for the Mineral Ridge and the Marble Creek trail system (Map 65).</p> <p>Action SD-A4.1.2 – Maintain the trails and related facilities in good condition (defined as safe, clean appearing, and functional for their intended use).</p> <p>Action SD-A4.1.3 – Maintain recreation settings and provide appropriate visitor controls for the areas, as described in the recreation and travel and transportation management sections.</p> <p>Objective SD-A4.2 – Manage select sites as Watchable Wildlife Viewing Areas to highlight and provide opportunities for visitors to observe</p>	<p>Objective SD-B4.1 – Same as Alternative A (Map 66).</p> <p>Action SD-B4.1.1 – Continue the National Recreation Trail (NRT) designations for the Mineral Ridge and Marble Creek trail system, and nominate the following additional routes for designation (Map 66):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beauty Bay Trail: 0.4 miles • Blackwell Island Boardwalk: 0.25 miles • Gamlin Lake Trails: 4.3 miles <p>Action SD-B4.1.2 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action SD-B4.1.3 – Maintain recreation settings and provide appropriate visitor controls for the areas, as described in the recreation and travel and transportation management sections for Alternative B.</p> <p>Objective SD-B4.2 – Same as Alternative A (Map 66).</p>	<p>Objective SD-C4.1 – Same as Alternative A (Map 67).</p> <p>Action SD-C4.1.1 – Same as Alternative B, <u>except</u> as follows (Map 67):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beauty Bay Trail: 0.4 miles • Blackwell Island Boardwalk: 0.25 miles • Gamlin Lake Trails: 4.3 miles • Crystal Lake Trails: 3.2 miles <p>Action SD-C4.1.2 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action SD-C4.1.3 – Maintain recreation settings and provide appropriate visitor controls for the areas, as described in the recreation and travel and transportation management sections for Alternative C.</p> <p>Objective SD-C4.2 – Same as Alternative A (Map 67).</p>	<p>Objective SD-D4.1 – Same as Alternative A (Map 68).</p> <p>Action SD-D4.1.1 – Continue the National Recreation Trail (NRT) designations for the Mineral Ridge and the Marble Creek trail system and nominate the following additional routes for designation (Map 68):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beauty Bay Trail: 0.4 miles • Blackwell Island Boardwalk: 0.25 miles • Gamlin Lake Trails: 4.3 miles • Crystal Lake Trails: 3.2 miles <p>Action SD-D4.1.2 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action SD-D4.1.3 – Maintain recreation settings and provide appropriate visitor controls for the areas, as described in the recreation and travel and transportation management sections for Alternative D.</p> <p>Objective SD-D4.2 – Same as Alternative A (Map 68).</p>

2. Description of Alternatives

Special Designations (SD)

wildlife in natural settings for personal enrichment or learning through environmental education (Map 65).

Action SD-A4.2.1 – Continue to recognize the following sites as Watchable Wildlife Viewing Areas (Map 65):

- Lower Coeur d’Alene River
- Cougar Bay
- Gamlin Lake
- Wolf Lodge Bay

Action SD-A4.2.2 – Maintain the recreation and transportation facilities related to the viewing areas in good condition (defined as safe, clean appearing, and functional for their intended use).

Action SD-A4.2.3 – Maintain wildlife habitats, maintain recreation settings, and provide appropriate visitor controls for the areas, as described in the wildlife, recreation, and transportation and travel management sections for Alternative A.

Action SD-B4.2.1 – Recognize the following sites as Watchable Wildlife Viewing Areas (Map 66):

- Blackwell Island
- Blue Creek Bay
- Lower Coeur d’Alene River
- Cougar Bay
- Gamlin Lake
- Wolf Lodge Bay

Action SD-B4.2.2 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SD-B4.2.3 – Maintain wildlife habitats, maintain recreation settings, and provide appropriate visitor controls for the areas, as described in the wildlife, recreation, and transportation and travel management sections for Alternative B.

Action SD-C4.2.1 – Same as Alternative B (Map 67).

Action SD-C4.2.2 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SD-C4.2.3 – Maintain wildlife habitats, maintain recreation settings, and provide appropriate visitor controls for the areas, as described in the wildlife, recreation, and transportation and travel management sections for Alternative C.

Action SD-D4.2.1 – Recognize the following sites as Watchable Wildlife Viewing Areas (Map 68):

- Blackwell Island
- Blue Creek Bay
- Lower Coeur d’Alene River
- Cougar Bay
- Gamlin Lake
- Wolf Lodge Bay

Action SD-D4.2.2 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SD-D4.2.3 – Maintain wildlife habitats, maintain recreation settings, and provide appropriate visitor controls for the areas as described in the wildlife, recreation, and transportation and travel management sections for Alternative D.

Social and Economic (SE)

Native American Tribal Uses

Goal SE -1 – Manage natural and cultural resources consistent with treaty and trust responsibilities to Native American tribes.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Objective SE-A1.1 – Maintain and, where possible, improve natural and cultural resource conditions to enhance opportunities to exercise Native American traditional uses.	Objective SE-B1.1 – Same as Alternative A.	Objective SE-C1.1 – Same as Alternative A.	Objective SE-D1.1 – Same as Alternative A.
Action SE-A1.1.1 – Consult with Native American tribes to identify culturally significant plants, animals, fish, and important habitats.	Action SE-B1.1.1 – Same as Alternative A.	Action SE-C1.1.1 – Same as Alternative A.	Action SE-D1.1.1 – Same as Alternative A.
Action SE-A1.1.2 – Consult with Native American tribes and allow collection of vegetal resources consistent with other	Action SE-B1.1.2 – Same as Alternative A.	Action SE-C1.1.2 – Same as Alternative A.	Action SE-D1.1.2 – Same as Alternative A.

Social and Economic (SE)

resource goals/objectives.

Action SE-B1.1.3 – Incorporate important habitat information into monitoring protocols to assess habitat conditions.

Action SE-C1.1.3 – Same as Alternative B.

Action SE-D1.1.3 – Same as Alternative B.

Action SE-D1.1.4 – Coordinate with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe to establish a formal agreement regarding consultation.

Health and Safety

Goal SE-2 – Reduce threats to public health, safety, and property from exposure to hazards associated with abandoned mine lands and hazardous materials.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Objective SE-A2.1 – Identify potential hazard sites and prioritize those that pose a risk.	Objective SE-B2.1 – Same as Alternative A.	Objective SE-C2.1 – Same as Alternative A.	Objective SE-D2.1 – Same as Alternative A.
Action SE-A2.1.1 – Identify Abandoned Mine Land (AML), hazardous materials, solid waste, and other hazard sites.	Action SE-B2.1.1 – Same as Alternative A.	Action SE-C2.1.1 – Same as Alternative A.	Action SE-D2.1.1 – Same as Alternative A.
Action SE-A2.1.2 – Assess level of risk at hazard sites and prioritize high-risk sites.	Action SE-B2.1.2 – Same as Alternative A.	Action SE-C2.1.2 – Same as Alternative A.	Action SE-D2.1.2 – Same as Alternative A.
Action SE-A2.1.3 – Rank physical hazard sites for corrective actions.	Action SE-B2.1.3 – Same as Alternative A.	Action SE-C2.1.3 – Same as Alternative A.	Action SE-D2.1.3 – Same as Alternative A.
Action SE-A2.1.4 – Maintain an inventory of AML and hazardous material sites.	Action SE-B2.1.4 – Maintain an inventory of AML and hazardous material sites with site files and databases.	Action SE-C2.1.4 – Same as Alternative B.	Action SE-D2.1.4 – Same as Alternative B.
	Action SE-B2.1.5 – Regularly assess recreation facilities and use areas for safety hazards and, when deemed necessary, develop and take corrective actions to correct these hazards.	Action SE-C2.1.5 – Same as Alternative B.	Action SE-D2.1.5 – Same as Alternative B.
Objective SE-A2.2 – Whenever practicable or possible, mitigate newly discovered or reported physical and chemical hazards within 120 days to ensure visitor or public safety.	Objective SE-B2.2 – Same as Alternative A.	Objective SE-C2.2 – Same as Alternative A.	Objective SE-D2.2 – Same as Alternative A.
Action SE-A2.2.1 – Newly discovered or reported hazards are to be investigated and corrected or mitigated in a timely manner using standard procedures.	Action SE-B2.2.1 – Same as Alternative A.	Action SE-C2.2.1 – Same as Alternative A.	Action SE-D2.2.1 – Same as Alternative A.
Action SE-A2.2.2 – All incidences of hazardous materials on public land are handled as outlined in the District's contingency plan.	Action SE-B2.2.2 – Same as Alternative A.	Action SE-C2.2.2 – Same as Alternative A.	Action SE-D2.2.2 – Same as Alternative A.

2. Description of Alternatives

Social and Economic (SE)

<p>Objective SE-A2.3 – Correct physical safety hazards and cleanup hazardous materials sites on public lands.</p> <p>Action SE-A2.3.1 – Pursue the reduction of hazards, particularly at abandoned mines and facilities on public lands, to ensure they are safe for employees and the public.</p> <p>Action SE-A2.3.2– Cleanup and reclamation of sites would be conducted in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).</p>	<p>Objective SE-B2.3 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action SE-B2.3.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action SE-B2.3.2 – Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Objective SE-C2.3 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action SE-C2.3.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action SE-C2.3.2 – Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Objective SE-D2.3 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action SE-D2.3.1 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action SE-D2.3.2 – Same as Alternative A.</p>
<p>Objective SE-A2.4 – Ensure that the remedy at closed/remediated sites remains protective of human health, welfare, and/or the environment where potentially hazardous substances remain.</p> <p>Action SE-A2.4.1 – Review the performance by monitoring the actions and remedy at sites where hazardous substances remain.</p>	<p>Objective SE-B2.4 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action SE-B2.4.1 – Review the performance by monitoring the actions and remedy at hazardous substance sites following written monitoring plans.</p> <p>Action SE-B2.4.2 – Review the performance no less than every five years of the remedy for sites where hazardous substances remain to ensure the remedy remains.</p> <p>Action SE-B2.4.3 – All actions authorizing the use of or potential for closed and remediated sites where potentially hazardous substances remain at the site on public lands will comply with federal and state regulations, and where appropriate, special stipulations will be developed as part of the permit, lease, or other action to assure human and natural resource safety.</p> <p>Action SE-B2.4.4 – Closed and remediated sites with potentially hazardous substances remaining at the site should be restricted with no surface occupancy with special conditions requiring no disturbance of the hazardous materials or stipulations to ensure that they are properly handled and</p>	<p>Objective SE-C2.4 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action SE-C2.4.1 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action SE-C2.4.2 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action SE-C2.4.3 – Use ACEC designations and plans to protect significant or at-risk closed and remediated sites where potentially hazardous substances remain at the site. All actions authorizing the use at these sites on public lands will comply with all applicable federal and state regulations, and appropriate special stipulations will be developed as part of the permit, lease, or other action to assure human and natural resource safety.</p> <p>Action SE-C2.4.4 – Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Objective SE-D2.4 – Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Action SE-D2.4.1 – Monitor the effectiveness of corrective actions at hazardous substance sites.</p> <p>Action SE-D2.4.2 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action SE-D2.4.3 – Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Action SE-D2.4.4 – Closed and remediated sites with potentially hazardous substances remaining at the site should be restricted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSO-6 • Closed to motorized vehicles when

Social and Economic (SE)

bonded.

appropriate

- Ensure mineral developments are appropriately handled and bonded

Objective SE-A2.5 – Continue to manage and clean up contaminated public lands in the Coeur d’Alene basin and in parts of the expanded Bunker Hill/Coeur d’Alene Basin Superfund Site listing to protect the public, BLM employees, and the environment.

Action SE-A2.5.1 – Take actions to clean up hazards and protect the public while maintaining consistency and coordination with the Environmental Protection Agency’s Records of Decision for Bunker Hill / Coeur d’Alene Basin.

Action SE-A2.5.2 – Continue coordination and cooperative efforts with the Natural Resources Damages federal trustees to restore the public lands and values in the basin.

Action SE-A2.5.3 – Coordinate and work with the Environmental Protection Agency to clean up mixed ownership sites involving public land and to aid in implementing the Records of Decision for Bunker Hill / Coeur d’Alene Basin.

Action SE-A2.5.4 – Coordinate and work with the Coeur d’Alene River Basin Commission in implementing the Coeur d’Alene Basin Record of Decision.

Action SE-A2.5.5 – Ensure that BLM employees are properly trained and equipped to work with and around the contaminated and hazard areas within the basin.

Objective SE-B2.5 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SE-B2.5.1 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SE-B2.5.2 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SE-B2.5.3 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SE-B2.5.4 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SE-B2.5.5 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SE-B2.5.6 – Because of the extensive floodplain contamination, recreation planning within the Lower Coeur d’Alene River area will be coordinated with stakeholders to protect users.

Action SE-B2.5.7 – Recreation planning and uses around Coeur d’Alene Lake need to take into account the State and Tribe

Objective SE-C2.5 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SE-C2.5.1 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SE-C2.5.2 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SE-C2.5.3 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SE-C2.5.4 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SE-C2.5.5 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SE-C2.5.6 – Same as Alternative B.

Action SE-C2.5.7 – Same as Alternative B.

Objective SE-D2.5 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SE-D2.5.1 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SE-D2.5.2 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SE-D2.5.3 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SE-D2.5.4 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SE-D2.5.5 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SE-D2.5.6 – Same as Alternative B.

Action SE-D2.5.7 – Recreation planning and uses around Coeur d’Alene Lake must consider the State and Tribe Coeur d’Alene

2. Description of Alternatives

Social and Economic (SE)

Coeur d'Alene Lake Management Plan dealing with the protection of the water quality and metals.

Lake Management Plan dealing with the protection of the water quality and metals.

Action SE-B2.5.8 – Recreation planning and use authorizations within the Silver Valley must consider mining and floodplain contamination and incorporate special conditions to ensure protection of people and the environment.

Action SE-C2.5.8 – Same as Alternative B.

Action SE-D2.5.8 – Same as Alternative B.

Objective SE-A2.6 –Safeguard human health, prevent environmental damage, and limit BLM liability from hazards by appropriate use authorization actions on public lands.

Objective SE-B2.6 – Same as Alternative A.

Objective SE-C2.6 – Same as Alternative A.

Objective SE-D2.6 – Same as Alternative A.

Action SE-A2.6.1 – All actions authorizing the use of or potential for hazardous materials on public lands will comply with federal and state regulations.

Action SE-B2.6.1 – All actions authorizing the use of or potential for hazardous materials on public lands will comply with federal and state regulations, and where appropriate, special stipulations will be developed as part of the permit, lease, or other action to assure human and natural resource safety.

Action SE-C2.6.1 – Same as Alternative B.

Action SE-D2.6.1 – All actions authorizing the use of or potential for hazardous materials on public lands will comply with federal and state regulations, and where appropriate, special stipulations will be developed as part of the permit, lease, or other action to assure human and natural resource safety.

Action SE-A2.6.2 – Authorized actions related to land or minerals with hazardous materials are to be reviewed for compliance with federal and state regulations.

Action SE-B2.6.2 – Authorized actions related to land or minerals with hazardous materials are to be reviewed periodically for compliance with federal and state regulations. Ensure compliance with special stipulations developed as part of the permit, lease, or other action.

Action SE-C2.6.2 – Same as Alternative B.

Action SE-D2.6.2 – Lands, realty, and minerals actions involving hazardous materials will be reviewed periodically for compliance with federal and state regulations, and special stipulations will be developed as part of the permit, lease, or other action.

Action SE-B2.6.3 – Exchange or disposal of lands with hazardous materials can be done only with potentially responsible parties.

Action SE-C2.6.3 – Same as Alternative B.

Action SE-D2.6.3 – Same as Alternative B.

Action SE-B2.6.4 – Do not permit unauthorized storage, treatment, or disposal of hazardous materials on public lands.

Action SE-C2.6.4 – Same as Alternative B.

Action SE-D2.6.4 – Same as Alternative B.

Action SE-B2.6.5 – Sites with potentially hazardous materials should be restricted under the mining law with special conditions requiring no disturbance of the hazardous materials, or stipulations to ensure that they are properly handled and bonded under the mining law. Stipulate no surface occupancy for mineral leases within hazardous material sites (NSO-6 see Appendix H).

Action SE-C2.6.5 – Sites with significant hazardous materials including significant cleaned up and restored sites should be closed under the mining law.

Action SE-D2.6.5 – Sites with hazardous materials should stipulate no surface occupancy for mineral leases (NSO-6 see Appendix H). Ensure mineral developments are appropriately handled and bonded.

Sites with significant known hazardous materials will be closed to motorized vehicles when appropriate.

Social and Economic (SE)

Goal SE-3 – Provide opportunities for economic benefits while protecting cultural and natural resources.

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Objective SE-A3 – Continue to provide opportunities for commercial use of natural resources at the current levels.	Objective SE-B3 – Emphasize opportunities for commercial use of natural resources, consistent with goals and objectives identified in other sections of this plan.	Objective SE-C3 – Resource protection takes precedence over opportunities for commercial activities and other noncommercial human uses.	Objective SE-D3 – Balance resource protection with opportunities for commercial activities and other noncommercial human uses.

2. Alternatives

2.5 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Table 2-2 provides a summary description of the general environmental consequences for each alternative. Alternative A would maintain the current effects on local economies and businesses that depend on uses of BLM-administered public lands for tourism, recreation, and resource extraction. However, this alternative also has the greatest potential of any alternative to result in impacts on the physical and biological environment. Taking no action would prohibit the BLM from implementing management measures needed to both protect resources and address concerns related to growing recreational uses. Alternative B offers the greatest potential economic benefit. This alternative would also result in impacts on the physical and biological environment, but less so than Alternative A. Alternative C would have the least potential impact on physical and biological resources, but the greatest potential for adverse impacts on the local economies. Alternative D would allow for most uses to continue or increase, but would constrain certain activities in order to reduce potential impacts. Potential for and magnitude of impacts under Alternative D would be between those under Alternatives B and C.

Table 2-2. Summary Comparison of Environmental Consequences

RESOURCES			
Summary of Impacts on Air Quality			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Vegetation treatments, fire suppression, and transportation and travel would contribute particulate emissions from smoke and dust, but these impacts would be short-term and localized. Fire suppression would reduce short-term smoke emissions, but would also increase the potential for large scale and/or high impact stand replacing wildland fire, which could create much greater amounts of smoke. Coordination of actions with policies and measures required under the Clean Air Act, Idaho Statewide Implementation Strategy for the National Fire Plan, IDEQ, and MIAG would reduce impacts.	Impacts would be the similar to Alternative A, except vegetation treatments would increase by 37% which would slightly increase short-term potential impacts. Fire use would be considered. This could potentially create greater short term smoke emissions, but would also reduce potential for greater long-term impacts from large scale and/or high impact stand replacing wildland fire. Off-road motorized travel would not be allowed, which would greatly reduce the potential for fugitive dust. However, this alternative designates the greatest amount of roads, which could result in generation of dust.	Same as Alternative B, but to a lesser degree because Alternative C would have the least amount of vegetation treatments (83% decrease from current management), and the least amount of designated roads for travel, of any alternative.	Same as Alternative B, but to a lesser degree, though more than Alternative C.

Summary of Impacts on Geology and Soils			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Road construction for vegetation treatments and on rights-of-ways (ROWs), fire suppression activities, and transportation and travel would be the primary contributors to soil erosion and compaction. Road guidelines would reduce potential for these impacts.	Similar to Alternative A; however, management actions would outline more specific direction and BMPs for road construction and timber harvesting to reduce the potential for short- and long-term impacts. Wildland fire use would reduce the potential for large-scale or high impact stand replacing wildland fire and associated erosion. Off-road motorized travel would not be allowed, which would greatly reduce the potential for erosion and compaction.	Same as Alternative B; however, this alternative would have the least amount of vegetation treatments, and the least amount of designated roads for travel, of any alternative.	Same as Alternative B

2. Description of Alternatives

Summary of Impacts on Water			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>Soil erosion caused by road construction for vegetation treatments and rights-of-way would contribute sediments to streams. Off-road motorized travel would also cause soil erosion and sediment delivery to streams. Fire suppression would reduce the short-term potential for soil erosion and sediment, but would increase the potential for greater impacts from large scale and/or high impact stand replacing wildland fire. Protection of riparian habitat conservation areas would greatly reduce or eliminate potential impacts.</p>	<p>Similar to Alternative A; however, forest vegetation treatment would be 37 percent greater. BMPs would reduce potential impacts. Wildland fire use could cause short-term erosion and sediment delivery to streams, but would reduce the potential for greater impact from large scale and/or high impact stand replacing wildland fire, Designation of all riparian conservation areas as ROW avoidance areas would also help reduce potential impacts. Off-road motorized travel would not be allowed, which would greatly reduce the potential for erosion and sediment delivery.</p> <p>Establishment of conservation and restoration watersheds would provide more focused effort on restoration of damaged watersheds, and improvements to water quality.</p>	<p>Similar to Alternative B; however, forest vegetation potential for impacts would be greatly reduced due to the 83 percent reduction from current management of forest vegetation treatments.</p>	<p>Similar to Alternative B; however, forest vegetation treatments would only increase 17 percent from current management.</p>

Summary of Impacts on Vegetation– Forests and Woodlands			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>Forest vegetation treatments and fire management would contribute to restoration of historic species composition. Fuel reduction (including prescribed burns) and other treatments would help restore historic structure and function, but fire suppression would have the opposite effect. Only 8% (7,000 acres) of the forested vegetation would receive treatment. Most of the remaining 92% would remain outside of historic range of variability.</p>	<p>Similar to Alternative A, except, approximately 12% (9,600 acres) of the total forested vegetation would be treated to restore historic composition and structure. Treatments would be specifically designed to restore both historic composition and structure. Fire use would allow fire to resume its role in the ecosystem, contributing to restoration of historic structure and function. Focusing treatments in FRCC</p>	<p>Similar to Alternative B, except approximately 1% (1,200 acres) of the total forested vegetation would be treated to restore historic composition. Different from Alternatives A and B, this alternative would actively restore and conserve aspen, birch, and cottonwood stands.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative B, except approximately 10% (8,200 acres) of the total forested vegetation would be treated to restore historic composition and structure. Like Alternative C, this alternative would actively restore and conserve aspen, birch, and cottonwood stands.</p>

Summary of Impacts on Vegetation– Forests and Woodlands			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
	<p>II and III stands would also contribute to restoration of historic structure and function.</p> <p>This alternative contains specific guidance for identifying and protecting old growth stands.</p>		

Summary of Impacts on Vegetation– Riparian and Wetlands			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Implementation of the Inland Native Fish Strategy (INFISH) would establish riparian habitat conservation areas (RHCAs) to protect and enhance riparian and wetland areas, while also helping to achieve the objective of 75 percent of these areas in proper functioning condition (PFC).	Implementation of the Coeur d'Alene Native Fish Strategy (CNFISH) would establish riparian conservation areas (RCAs) to protect and enhance riparian and wetland areas, while helping to achieve the objective of 50 percent of these areas in PFC.	Same as Alternative B; except the objective would be 75 percent of riparian and wetland areas in PFC.	Same as Alternative C.

Summary of Impacts on Vegetation – Nonforested			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Meeting Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management requires that existing native plant communities be maintained.	Same as Alternative A; however, natural recovery and prevention of tree species in existing nonforested areas would be emphasized.	Same as Alternative B; however, management actions would be proactive in preventing off-road motorized vehicle use in nonforested areas to protect these areas from soil and vegetation disturbance. Native seedings would be used to restore and enhance composition and structure.	Same as Alternative C.

Summary of Impacts on Vegetation – Invasive Species and Noxious Weeds			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>Actions would be implemented to contain the spread of weeds and to prevent new outbreaks.</p> <p>Actions in other resource programs have the potential to introduce and spread invasive species and noxious weeds;</p>	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A; except this alternative establishes vehicle wash requirements to further diminish the potential for the introduction and spread of invasive species and noxious weeds.	Same as Alternative A, and weed control would be prioritized.

2. Description of Alternatives

Summary of Impacts on Vegetation – Invasive Species and Noxious Weeds			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>therefore, each resource program would implement weed control components.</p> <p>Weed control would follow the procedures contained in the multiple agency Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA) operating plans</p>			

Summary of Impacts on Fish and Wildlife - Fish			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>INFISH guidance would be followed to protect and improve fish, aquatic, and riparian habitats, including identification of priority watersheds. RHCAs provide specific management measures. Fish passages would be improved at all road crossings, where beneficial.</p> <p>INFISH would prohibit the use of some fire suppression methods in RHCAs, except in cases where fire damage would cause long-term damage to the ecological health of riparian systems.</p>	<p>CNFISH guidance would be implemented to protect and improve fish, aquatic, and riparian habitats, and RCAs established. Four conservation and eight restorations watersheds are identified. Fish passages would be improved, as needed.</p> <p>CNFISH would prohibit the use of some fire suppression methods in RCAs, except in cases where fire damage would cause long-term damage to the ecological health of riparian systems.</p>	<p>Improvement and protection of fish, aquatic, and riparian habitats would be the same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Improvement and protection of fish, aquatic, and riparian habitats would be the same as Alternative B.</p>

Summary of Impacts on Fish and Wildlife- Terrestrial			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
	<p>Habitat management plans would be implemented for waterfowl, which could improve or decrease the quantity and quality of habitat available for migratory birds.</p>		

Summary of Impacts on Fish and Wildlife- Terrestrial			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>Seasonal road closures in crucial winter range would reduce impacts on big game herds.</p> <p>Closing and partially obliterating roads would reduce direct, indirect, cumulative, and additive impacts on forest wildlife species.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A; except the criteria for seasonal and permanent road closures would be more effective; vegetation treatments would be used to further improve deer and elk winter range. Off-road motorized travel (would not be allowed (except snowmobiles), which would further help reduce impacts on species sensitive to human activities.</p>	<p>Similar to Alternative B, except this alternative designates the least amount of roads for travel, and prohibits off-road motorized travel, including snowmobiles. Thus it provides the greatest protection of habitat for big game and other species that are sensitive human activities.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative B.</p>
<p>Snag management would leave habitat for cavity-dependent wildlife.</p> <p>A 100-yard buffer would be implemented around raptor nests.</p> <p>Grouse habitat would be actively improved</p>	<p>Similar to Alternative A; except the number of snags recruited would be less than Alternative A.</p> <p>Only a 50-yard buffer would be implemented around raptor nests.</p> <p>Actions to enhance furbearer habitat through CNFISH and other measures would maintain and enhance old growth forest stands</p>	<p>Similar to Alternative A; except snag recruitment would emphasize larger trees.</p> <p>No improvements for grouse habitat would be implemented.</p> <p>Actions to enhance furbearer habitat would be the same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Some vegetation treatments could be restricted from May 15-July 15 to protect migratory birds. Such protections would also indirectly benefit disturbance during deer fawning and elk calving periods.</p>	<p>Snag recruitment would be the same as Alternative C.</p> <p>Buffer restrictions around raptor nests would be 100 yards outside urban areas, and 50 yards within rural areas.</p> <p>Improvements for grouse habitat and populations would be similar to Alternative B.</p> <p>Actions to enhance furbearer habitat would be the same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Vegetation treatment restrictions would be the same as Alternative C; where practicable.</p>

Summary of Impacts on Special Status Species- Fish			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>Impacts from special status fish species management would be the same as described for fish under Alternative A in <i>Fish and Wildlife</i> above.</p>	<p>Impacts from special status fish species management would be the same as described for fish under Alternative B in <i>Fish and Wildlife</i> above.</p> <p>Specific habitat improvement measures would be implemented to protect and enhance populations of bull trout and white sturgeon.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative B</p>	<p>Same as Alternative B.</p>

2. Description of Alternatives

Summary of Impacts on Special Status Species - Terrestrial			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>Actions from all resource programs would comply with the Endangered Species Act and BLM Memorandum 80-722 to reduce the likelihood of harming or killing special status terrestrial wildlife species.</p> <p>Inventories and monitoring would be implemented.</p>	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
<p>Implementation of INFISH and RHCAs would indirectly improve riparian habitat for special status terrestrial wildlife that are riparian-dependent.</p>	<p>Implementation of CNFISH and RCAs would indirectly improve riparian habitat for special status terrestrial wildlife that are riparian-dependent.</p>	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
<p>Overall less potential to make progress toward recovery of special status species and their habitats.</p>	<p>Recovery activities would focus on protecting and improving habitat for: woodland caribou, bald eagle nesting and roosting sites, Canada lynx denning and snowshoe hare, grizzly bear, gray wolf denning and prey, wolverine, and fisher.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative B; except, management would be less humanly intrusive and rely more on natural recovery of habitats.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative B, except there are more conservation measures to protect federally listed species than other alternatives.</p>

Summary of Impacts on Special Status Species - Plants			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>Actions from all resource programs would comply with the Endangered Species Act and BLM Memorandum 80-722 to reduce the likelihood of harming or killing special status plant species.</p>	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
<p>Implementation of INFISH and RHCAs would improve riparian habitat for riparian-dependent special status plants.</p>	<p>Implementation of CNFISH and RCAs would improve riparian habitat riparian-dependent special status plants.</p>	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
<p>Overall less potential to make progress toward recovery of special status species and their habitats.</p>	<p>Recovery activities would focus on improving habitat for special status plants.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative B; except, management would be less humanly intrusive and rely more on natural recovery of habitats. Weed control would be prioritized.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative B, except there are more conservation measures for federally listed species than other alternatives. Weed control would be prioritized.</p>

Summary of Impacts on Wildland Fire Management			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
<p>Full wildland fire suppression would continue to be emphasized</p> <p>Appropriate management response would emphasize consideration of values at risk, firefighter and public safety, and resources available.</p> <p>Options for reducing FRCC using non-fire treatments (e.g., thinning, logging) would occur, but options for reducing FRCC using wildland fire would not occur.</p>	<p>Full wildland fire suppression would be emphasized within the wildland urban interface (WUI); however, the wildland fire situation analysis (WFSA) process would be used to determine suppression tactics.</p> <p>Options for reducing FRCC through wildland fire use and non-fire treatments would occur.</p> <p>Appropriate management response would emphasize consideration of values at risk, firefighter and public safety, and resources available.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative B. However, as explained in Ch. 4, overall fire size could be greater under this alternative, due to less frequent fires burning at higher intensity and severity.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative B.</p>
<p>Greatest potential impacts on resources from large scale and/or high impact stand replacing wildland fire resulting from an emphasis on fire suppression.</p>	<p>About 52, 319 acres identified as suitable for wildland fire use. Emphasis on protecting commodity resources. Increased risk of short-term impacts on soil, water quality, forested vegetation, fish and wildlife, special status species, recreation, and mining resources, but reduced risk of long-term impacts on these resources.</p> <p>Treatments to focus on reducing impacts from wildland fire in the WUI and municipal watersheds.</p> <p>Minimum impact suppression tactics would be used in special designations (Wilderness Study Areas, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, and Research Natural Areas).</p>	<p>Low impact suppression techniques and protection of non-commodity resources emphasized. Less active prevention techniques emphasized would increase short-term risk to resources, and would increase long-term risks due to potential greater fuel loads.</p>	<p>Similar to Alternative B, but with greater emphasis on protecting non-commodity resources. Short-term impacts similar to Alternative B, but less than Alternative C. Impacts more dependent on the effectiveness in preventing large, uncontrolled fires.</p>
<p>Vegetation treatments to improve FRCC and return forested vegetation stands would occur on approximately eight percent (7,000 acres) of the total forested vegetation</p> <p>Untreated stands would continue to remain outside their normal range of variability.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A, except, approximately 12 percent (9,600 acres) of the total forested vegetation would be treated to restore historic composition and structure.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A; except, only one percent (1,200 acres) of the total forested vegetation would be treated to restore historic composition and structure. As a result, this alternative would have the most potential for large scale and/or high impact stand replacing wildland fire.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A, except approximately 10 percent (8,200 acres) of the total forested vegetation would be treated to restore historic composition and structure.</p>

2. Description of Alternatives

Summary of Impacts on Cultural Resources			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Current management would result in the greatest risk of direct impacts on cultural resources from land tenure adjustments, ROW development, and vegetation treatments. Risks to cultural resources from off-road OHV use would be the greatest under this Alternative as would the long-term risk to cultural resources from large scale and/or high impact stand replacing wildland fire.	Would result in high risk to cultural resources because it anticipates the most surface disturbance and provides the fewest constraints on potentially incompatible activities. This Alternative would limit OHV use to designated routes reducing the risk of impacts. It would also consider adjustment of much less public land than current management.	The risk of impacts on cultural resources would be the least by limiting OHV use to designated routes, reducing forest vegetation treatments by 83%, and placing emphasis on resource protection instead of commodity production. However, this alternative identifies only slightly less public land available for adjustment than current management.	The risk of impacts on cultural resources would be reduced by limiting OHV use to designated routes. Potential for other impacts would be less than under Alternative B, but more than under Alternative C.

Summary of Impacts on Paleontological Resources			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
The risk of impacts on paleontological resources would be very low due to low potential for occurrence of these resources.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.

Summary of Impacts on Visual Resources			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Risk of visual impacts would be greatest under Alternative A because restrictions apply to fewer acres in VRM II areas.	Risk of visual impacts would be greatest the same as Alternative A.	Risks to visual impacts would be the least under Alternative C because restrictions apply to the greatest number of acres in VRM II areas.	Risks to visual impacts would intermediary between Alternatives A and B and Alternative C.
Off-road motorized vehicle use could impact visual resources.	Off-road motorized travel would not be allowed, so potential impacts would be eliminated.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.

RESOURCE USES**Summary of Impacts on Forestry and Woodland Products**

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
The ASQ is currently 3,700 MBF.	The PSQ would be 5,100 MBF annually, a 37% increase.	The PSQ would be 880 MBF annually, an 83% decrease from current management.	The PSQ would be 4,400 MBF annually, a 17% increase from current management.

Summary of Impacts on Livestock Grazing

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Continued implementation of BLM Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management would prevent or minimize environmental degradation and ensure good long-term site productivity, properly functioning conditions for riparian and wetland areas, ecologically healthier vegetation communities, improved water quality, and desirable native and nonnative plant and animal species and habitats.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Approximately 4,004 acres are currently allocated for livestock grazing.	Same as Alternative A.	Approximately 1,218 acres would be allocated for livestock grazing.	Same as Alternative C.

Summary of Impacts on Minerals

Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Approximately five percent of BLM public lands are currently withdrawn from mining.	Same as Alternative A.	Approximately 31 percent of BLM public lands would be withdrawn from mining.	Approximately six percent of BLM public lands would be withdrawn from mining.
Approximately 24 percent of BLM public lands are currently closed to mineral leasing laws.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Currently no areas have leasing stipulations - no surface occupancy (NSO), controlled surface use (CSU), or timing limitations (TL).	NSO lease stipulations would occur on 15 percent of BLM public lands; CSU on 69 percent; and TL would occur on 29 percent.	NSO lease stipulations would occur on 29 percent of BLM public lands; CSU on 69 percent; and TL would occur on 29 percent.	Same as Alternative C.

2. Description of Alternatives

Summary of Impacts on Recreation			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Recreation would be intensely managed, and the current setting protected on three percent of BLM public lands within special recreation management areas (SRMAs) to provide prescribed outdoor recreation opportunities.	Recreation would be more intensely managed and the current setting protected through designation of an additional three SRMA, totaling 66 percent of BLM public lands.	Intensive recreation management and protection of the current setting would occur within designated SRMAs totaling 63 percent of BLM public lands.	Intensive recreation management and protection of the current setting would occur within designated SRMAs on 82 percent of BLM public lands - the greatest amount of all alternatives.
Custodial management of recreation within the extensive recreation management area (ERMA) would continue to occur on 97 percent of BLM public lands.	Custodial management for the ERMA would continue to occur on 34 percent of BLM public lands.	Custodial management for the ERMA would continue to occur on 37 percent of BLM public lands.	Custodial management for the ERMA would continue to occur on 18 percent of BLM public lands.
Minor displacement of recreational activities due to activities such as vegetation treatments and mineral development.	Greatest displacement of recreational activities due to surface disturbing activities, which could further reduce the quality of recreational experiences.	Least displacement of recreational activities due to less surface disturbing activities.	The potential for displacement of recreational activities due to surface disturbing activities is greater than Alternative C, but less than Alternatives A or B.

Summary of Impacts on Renewable Energy			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
This alternative would have the least restrictions on renewable energy development. Opportunity for use of biomass would be associated with forest vegetation treatments on 7,000 acres.	Wind energy development would be limited by ROW exclusion and avoidance areas. Opportunities for biomass would increase over current management due to a 37% increase in the acres of forest vegetation to be treated. Mineral leasing stipulations would place restrictions on geothermal development.	Same as Alternative B, except there would be the greatest amount of ROW exclusion areas, and the least amount of forest vegetation acres treated (83% decrease from current management)	Same as Alternative B, except there would be less area designated as a ROW avoidance area, and slightly fewer acres of forest vegetation treated (17% increase over current management).

Summary of Impacts on Transportation and Travel Management			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Travel management would be the least restrictive. Most BLM lands would be open to off-road motorized travel.	There would be no off-road motorized travel (except snowmobiles) but this alternative has the greatest amount of designated roads and trails.	There should be no off-road motorized travel, including snow-mobiles. This alternative has the least amount of designated roads and trails.	Similar to Alternative B, except with fewer designated roads and trails.

Summary of Impacts on Lands and Realty			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Approximately 26 percent of BLM-managed land is currently available for exchange or adjustment.	Approximately 10 percent of BLM-managed land would be available for exchange or adjustment.	Approximately 25 percent of BLM-managed land would be available for exchange or adjustment.	Same as Alternative B.
No ROW corridors are currently designated; therefore, no exclusion and avoidance areas exist.	Approximately 26 percent of BLM-managed lands would have restrictions due to exclusion and/or avoidance designations.	Approximately 71 percent of BLM-managed lands would have restrictions due to exclusion and/or avoidance designations.	Approximately 37 percent of BLM-managed lands would have restrictions due to exclusion and/or avoidance designations.

Summary of Impacts on Special Designations			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Hideaway Islands RNA/ACEC and Lund Creek RNA/ACEC would continue to be managed for the values for which they were established. Management would be applied to protect relevant and important values when activities are proposed.	Same as Alternative A; except, additional NSO and ROW avoidance restrictions would be applied to both special designations; vegetation manipulation and route designations would also be added to protect Lund Creek.	Same as Alternative B for Hideaway Islands RNA/ACEC and Lund Creek RNA/ACEC. There would also be 19 additional ACECs designated, totaling an additional 23,275 acres, the greatest amount of any alternative	Same as Alternative B; except three additional ACECs would be designated and the boundary of the Lund Creek RNA/ACEC would be expanded, totaling an additional 377 acres.
Five stream segments totaling 28 miles are currently eligible for wild and scenic river (WSR) protection, and would receive protective management.	All eligible WSRs would be considered non-suitable and receive no special management.	All eligible WSRs would be considered suitable and receive protective management until designated or released by Congress.	Same as Alternative C; except suitability determination for the Kootenai River segment would be deferred until IPNF makes a suitability determination on adjacent segments. All segments would receive protective management until designated or released by Congress, or (for the Kootenai) until determined unsuitable (if this should occur).
National Recreation Trail (NRT) designations include two routes, totaling 48.3 miles.	NRT designations would be expanded to include five routes, totaling 53.25 miles.	NRT designations would be expanded to include six routes, totaling 56.45 miles.	Same as Alternative C.

2. Description of Alternatives

Summary of Impacts on Social and Economic			
Alternative A: No Action – Current Mgmt.	Alternative B: Commodity – Utility	Alternative C: Preservation-Protection	Alternative D: Preferred
Timber sales resulting from vegetation treatments would continue at current levels.	Greatest increase in potential timber sales resulting from vegetation treatments.	Smallest increase in potential timber sales resulting from vegetation treatments.	Increase in potential timber sales resulting from fuels treatments - greater than Alternative A, but less than Alternatives B and C.
No change in potential protection of public health and safety through inventories, corrective actions, closures, and other mitigative measures aimed cleaning up abandoned mine lands (AMLs) and hazardous materials (HM) sites.	Increase in inventories, corrective actions, closures, and other mitigative measures over Alternative A.	Increase in inventories, corrective actions, closures, and other mitigative measures over Alternatives A and B. Alternative C would use ACEC designations to protect significant and at-risk closed and remediated sites.	Increase in inventories, corrective actions, closures, and other mitigative measures over Alternatives A and B with hazmat sites closed to motorized vehicles.
Availability and access to sites, resources, and resource uses of interest to Native Americans could be limited in the short-term by vegetation treatments. Restoration of historic species composition and return of fire to its natural role from these treatments would likely increase general ecosystem health. INFISH guidance and RHCAs would protect native fish and other wildlife habitat of interest to Native Americans.	This alternative has the greatest potential for short-term limitations on availability and access to sites, resources, and resource uses of interest to Native Americans while vegetation treatments are occurring. Vegetation treatments are directed specifically at restoration of historic composition, structure and function, so would be more effective at restoring the ecosystem. Elimination of off-road motorized travel may limit access for Native Americans, but it would also prevent impacts on sites and resources of interest. CNFISH guidance and RCAs would protect native fish and other wildlife habitat of interest to Native Americans similar to Alternative A. Designation of restoration and conservation watersheds would further protect and restore habitat, as well as place emphasis on water quality.	Least potential to affect Native American interests because management would emphasize preservation and conservation of resources, and calls for the least amount of vegetation treatment. However, without treatment, ecosystem restoration would not occur. Also, this alternative prohibits off-road motorized travel and has the least amount of designated roads, which both restricts access to and protects sites and resources from impacts. Impacts on fish and riparian habitat, and water quality would be the same as under Alternative B.	Similar to B, with more protection of resources of interest, and slightly less vegetation treatment and fewer designated roads.