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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BOISE DISTRICT
JARBIDGE RESOURCE AREA
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

JARBIDGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE

MAY 1993

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BOISE DISTRICT OFFICE
3948 DEVELOPMENT ROAD
BOISE, IDAHO 83705

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

IN REPLY REFER TO:
1600

May 20, 1993

Dear Reader:

The attached document is an update for the Jarbidge Resource Management Plan. The Environmental Impact Statement for this plan was completed in 1985 and the Record of Decision was signed on March 23, 1987. Significant progress has been made in terms of implementation of this land use plan since 1987. The attached document summarizes actions that have been implemented in each resource program. The program discussions in this document are keyed to the same multiple use areas identified in the Resource Management Plan. In conjunction with implementing the RMP, the Jarbidge Resource Area has maintained an aggressive monitoring program to track the effectiveness of actions implemented on the ground. Additional monitoring programs are planned for the future. These programs will include monitoring for water quality, threatened and endangered species, hazardous materials, and overall ecosystem conditions and trends.

Any questions or comments regarding the implementation of the Jarbidge Resource Management Plan should be directed to:

Bureau of Land Management
Jarbidge Resource Area
2620 Kimberly Road
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301
Gary Carson, Area Manager

Sincerely,

J. David Brunner
District Manager

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Jarbidge Resource Area
2620 Kimberly Road
Twin Falls, ID 83301

JARBIDGE RESOURCE AREA

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE

INTRODUCTION

In 1987, the Jarbidge Resource Management Plan (RMP) went into effect. This report generally summarizes progress made toward implementing the RMP since that year. In addition, this document outlines some of the future projects needed to meet specific RMP objectives. This report is organized by the major programs, activities or topics of interest with work accomplished to date, and work yet to be done to meet specific objectives. This document is not intended to be a comprehensive report of all of the projects completed or proposed, but rather a brief status report.

In August of 1991, the Jarbidge Resource Area office moved from Boise to Twin Falls. An open house was held on September 10, 1991, officially opening the office. Reasons for making the Jarbidge Resource Area a detached office were twofold. First, the detached office would better be able to serve the general public and user groups within the resource area. Second, it reduced travel time and associated costs for resource specialists allowing them to spend more time on-the-ground in the resource area. Currently, 85 percent of the land is within 60 miles of the area office, compared to only 4 percent when the office was in Boise.

In January of 1992, the entire Bennett Mountain Planning Unit, approximately 123,105 acres of public land, was transferred to the Bruneau Resource Area for administrative purposes. Included in the transfer were all of Multiple Use Areas (MUA) 1, 2, and 3, and part of 5 and all of the Jarbidge Resource Area north of the Snake River. (See map on page iv for MUA locations.) The transfer was the result of the decision to make the Jarbidge Resource Area a detached office located in Twin Falls, Idaho. The effects of the transfer varied by program. Impacts to programs are addressed in each program summary.

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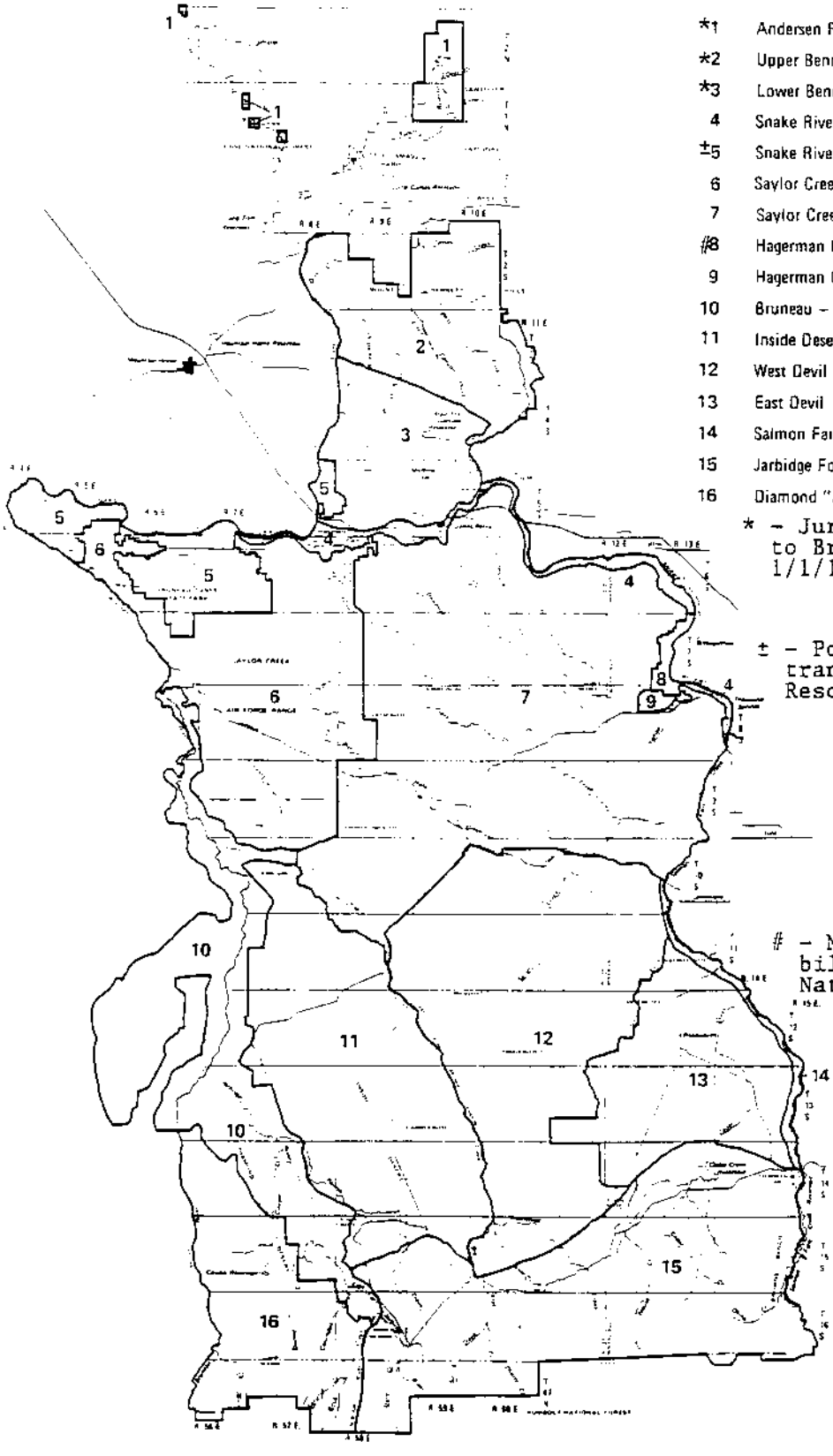
MULTIPLE USE AREAS



*1	Andersen Ranch – Boise River
*2	Upper Bennett
*3	Lower Bennett
4	Snake River Riparian
±5	Snake River Birds of Prey
6	Saylor Creek West
7	Saylor Creek East
#8	Hagerman Fossil Beds
9	Hagerman ORV
10	Bruneau – Sheep Creek
11	Inside Desert
12	West Devil
13	East Devil
14	Salmon Falls Creek
15	Jarbidge Foothills
16	Diamond "A"

* – Jurisdiction transferred to Bruneau Resource Area 1/1/1992

± – Portion north of river transferred to Bruneau Resource Area 1/1/1992

– Management responsibility conveyed to National Park Service September 1988

PROGRAM SUMMARIES

Cultural Resources Management

Since the Jarbidge RMP took effect in 1987, cultural resource inventory surveys have been conducted for approximately 230 proposed projects on lands administered by the Jarbidge Resource Area. When necessary, projects have been redesigned or rerouted to avoid damaging significant historic or prehistoric sites. To date, over 1,400 cultural resources have been recorded on Resource Area lands. Approximately 80 of these are located in the Bennett Hills Planning Unit which is now managed by the Bruneau Resource Area.

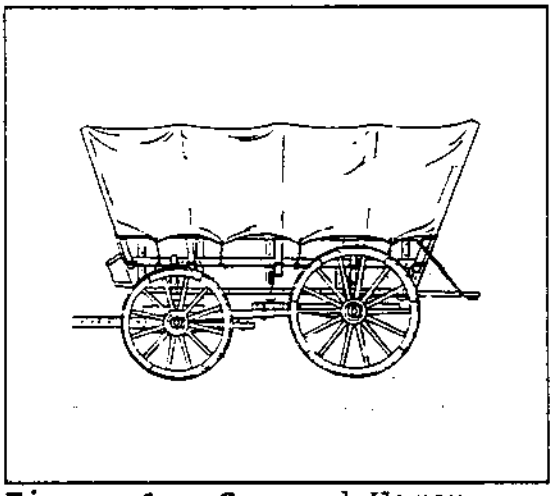


Figure 1. Covered Wagon

In 1984, the Boise District completed its Oregon Trail Management Plan. In compliance with this plan and cultural resource objectives outlined in the Jarbidge RMP for MUAs 3, 4, 5, and 7, all known remnants of the Oregon Trail and other emigrant, stage, and freight routes have been marked at regular intervals with fiberglass posts. Approximately 22.5 miles of Oregon Trail and North Alternate ruts located north of the Snake River are now managed by the Bruneau Resource Area. The Jarbidge Resource Area retained 28.7 miles, including segments of the main Oregon Trail from Salmon Falls Creek to Three Island Crossing, and the South Alternate from Three Island to the Bruneau River. The condition of the trail remnants and markers are monitored annually.

The Sand Point Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) Management Plan and the cultural resource management plan (CRMP) for site 10-OE-2296, have been completed for an 815 acre parcel of public land along the Snake River. The Sand Point ACEC contains significant paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources. The protection of these resources is in line with RMP objectives for MUAs 4 and 6.

Implementation of existing plans for Sand Point and the Oregon Trail will continue, with increased emphasis on providing public information and access to the Oregon Trail. In 1992, Jarbidge Resource Area staff helped with the revision and reprinting of the popular Boise District brochure Guide to the Oregon Trail in Southwestern Idaho. In 1993, the Oregon Trail sesquicentennial (150 year) celebration will occur. This event is expected to greatly increase public awareness and use of the historic emigrant trail system nationwide. The Resource Area will be heavily involved in updating the Boise District's Oregon Trail Management Plan and in hosting the Official Oregon Trail Sesquicentennial Wagon Train at Pilgrim Springs. Also in 1993, planning will begin for the proposed Three Island Crossing National Back Country Byway which will parallel the main Oregon Trail from Salmon Falls Creek to Bonneville Point, near Boise. Interpretive signs and kiosks will eventually be installed along the route. This project was identified in A Study and Action Plan for Idaho's Commemoration of the Oregon Trail Sesquicentennial: 1993 and Beyond, a report prepared for the Governor's Oregon Trail Executive

Committee and the Idaho/Oregon Trail Working Committee.

Other efforts include the completion of the Dry Lakes/Bruneau River CRMP, and the continuation of a cooperative agreement with the College of Southern Idaho to facilitate archaeological research in the Jarbidge River drainage. The Jarbidge Resource Area actively participates in Idaho Archaeology Week, school presentations, and other public awareness activities as part of the BLM's Adventures in the Past program.

Fire & Green Stripping

Since 1987, a total of 103 wild fires burned 92,957 acres of land. Fire suppression costs for wild fires totaled $644,490. Approximately 73 percent of the acreage were reburns of previous fires. From 1980 to 1986, 123 fires were man caused, whereas 82 fires were caused by lightning. From 1987 to 1991, only 40 fires were man caused and 63 were started by lightning.

Fire rehabilitation plans were prepared for 16 wildfires. Of the approximately 72,000 acres burned, 16,770 acres were rehabilitated. The 55,230 acres not treated were either not in Federal ownership, or the areas were too steep or rocky to make rehabilitation practical. Rehabilitation costs for these fires totaled about $471,000. Shrubs, sagebrush, four-wing saltbush, and antelope bitterbrush, were seeded in areas when critical wildlife habitat was burned. In 1990, an additional 6,400 acres of rangelands that burned in 1985 were redrilled at a cost of nearly $99,500.

In July of 1987, the Jarbidge Green Stripping Plan was approved. Green strips are areas seeded to perennial vegetation that cures out later in the year than annual grasses or native range. Green stripping is being used to protect native ranges, and interrupt vast expanses of annual grasses to reduce large scale wild fires. The plan proposed green strips to cover 598 miles or approximately 22,000 acres. To date, 108 miles or approximately 3,800 acres have been completed.

Hazardous Materials

Many of the hazardous material sites on public lands are the result of illegal dumps, i.e. pesticide and/or herbicide containers, field stones, or in some cases, household garbage. Due to restriction on disposal and closures of local landfills, this type of action will continue with an upward trend. The close proximity of public lands to large tracts of agricultural lands in the Resource Area, increase the incidence and severity of this problem. Some lands actions have the potential to create hazardous material situations on public lands. Various permits and leases involve the use, storage and transportation of hazardous materials (underground storage tanks at telecommunication sites or highway maintenance shops) on public lands. Rights-of-way also have the potential to increase hazardous waste incidents within the Resource Area. Polychlorinated biphenols (PCBs) can be associated with power lines, whereas gas and oil spills can occur from pipelines.

At present, BLM policy does not allow the lease of public lands for the purpose of sanitary landfills. However, land may be sold or exchanged for this purpose under the appropriate lands action. Hazardous materials incidents on public lands are handled according to the Idaho BLM Contingency Plan for Hazardous Materials Incidents. All actions are consistent with current Federal and State regulations.

Presently, there are six sites within the Jarbidge Resource Area that are on the Federal Facilities Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket.

Black Mesa Dump and Reeder Flying Service Airstrip #2 have all been cleaned up and are awaiting an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designation of no further action.

Reeder Flying Service Airstrip #1 was determined not to be contaminated and

a preliminary assessment with this information has been submitted to the EPA. Reeder Flying Service Airstrip #3 has undergone various removal and remediation actions to eliminate any threat that this site may pose to the public or environment. In December of 1991, a preliminary assessment was submitted to the EPA. Contamination at Clark's Air Service Airstrip was determined to be minimal, remediation is pending. Presently, landfills operating in the Jarbidge Resource Area include the House Creek and Roseworth sites. The Glenns Ferry landfill is still operating but was sold to Elmore County.

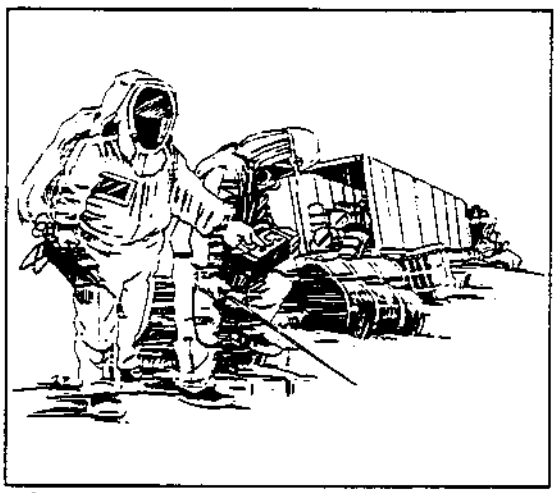


Figure 2. Hazardous Materials

We foresee an increase in the amount of both solid and hazardous waste illegally dumped on public lands. Educating the public to this situation and more law enforcement will help curtail this situation. Many of the landfills that have closed or that are closing will be subject to investigation and possible corrective action, as more information of past hazardous material activity becomes known. In 1992, an inventory of potential hazardous waste sites will be initiated. This will cover mine sites, lease and permit sites, rights-of-way, and any other activities that may produce a hazardous materials incident on public lands. All Lands and Minerals actions are reviewed both internally and externally, if appropriate, for compliance with Federal and State regulations. Special stipulations are developed as part of the permit or lease to safeguard human health, environmental damages and Bureau liability. Proposed activities will continue to be identified and analyzed for environmental impacts from hazardous materials.

Lands & Rights-of-Way

Overview:

At the time the Jarbidge RMP was adopted, the Jarbidge Resource Area encompassed 1,690,473 acres of public land. About 123,105 acres of these lands were transferred to the Bruneau Resource Area on January 1, 1992.

Another major land transfer was the creation of a new national monument in the Hagerman, Idaho area. The National Park Service acquired 3,788 acres from BLM to establish the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument. Up until September 15, 1989, the site had long been a major paleontological site managed by BLM, receiving numerous guided tours each year.

Throughout the past six years, the Lands and Rights-of-Way Program has been active in implementing the decisions for disposal and land use authorizations. The decision was to consider for transfer from Federal ownership 90,406 acres of public lands through sale, exchange, and the agricultural development programs.

Management direction for this Resource Area remains committed to these goals. However, emphasis on specific realty programs has shifted due to the reduction of land area managed, availability of water resources, and Departmental programs funded. This includes disposal through Desert Land Entry (DLE), the Carey Act, and private and State exchanges. These management shifts are addressed more fully in the following discussions.

Land Disposal:

There have been 222 acres of public land sold in six separate sales to eliminate isolated and hard to manage

tracts of public lands, or to remedy an encroachment. An additional parcel was sold to a local municipality under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. This land tenure adjustment will continue through current efforts being made on other parcels that may be disposed of in upcoming years.

In 1987, the land use plan was finalized and there were approximately 258 DLE applications on file. Subsequent processing of these applications has resulted in a determination that several of the filings do not meet requirements in terms of economics, water needs, and soil capabilities. Approximately 252 of the original filings have been processed through either patent, relinquishment, or rejection. The remaining applications are currently undergoing assessment.

With the relinquishment and rejection of many of the DLEs processed over recent years, the RMP is clear that these lands will no longer be available under the Carey Act or the Desert Land Act. These lands would revert to a retention category and will not be available for further agricultural purposes. This is consistent with the general intent of Bureau policy of retention for multiple use management purposes.

Private and State land exchange opportunities exist but very little has been accomplished in this regard. Potential for boundary adjustments, acquisition of cultural resources, crucial wildlife and livestock habitat, and recreational site enhancement, are all attainable through a more active exchange program. More emphasis will be placed in the exchange program for future years.

Accomplishments already made in the exchange program accredits 4,163 acres of land being acquired in two separate exchanges, while transferring out of Federal ownership 6,722 acres. Three other proposals were analyzed in depth and rejected because they were not consistent with the land use plan decisions.

Land Use Authorizations:

Public lands are prone to numerous requests for short- and long-term uses. From a realty perspective this includes rights-of-way, leases, easements, and permits. There are nearly 1.3 million acres available for such uses.

Since 1987, there have been 84 rights-of-way and 46 land use permits granted. These range from small nonpermanent uses, like temporary placement of beehives (apiary yards) and hay stacks, to more long-lasting authorizations such as major pipeline or powerline systems, to roads and highways.

Unauthorized uses occur from time to time and are documented when found. Currently, the Resource Area has a large backlog of agricultural type trespass cases. There are other unauthorized activities including occupancy, utility lines, and hazardous materials. Much emphasis has been placed in resolving trespass in the past, but much more effort must be placed in this activity in the future. A total of 43 trespass cases were resolved with nearly that many new ones opened. Currently, there are 93 active trespass cases, in various stages of processing.

A considerable amount of time has been devoted to reviewing proposals for additional training ranges for the U. S. Air Force. The Saylor Creek training range is situated within the Jarbidge Resource Area. Resource data presented in the Jarbidge RMP has been instrumental in assessing proposals and alternatives in Environmental Impact Statements prepared by the Air Force.

There have been three EISs prepared by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for hydro-projects being proposed by Idaho Power Company on the Snake River. These projects include Dike, A. J. Wiley, and Lower Salmon Falls Dams. None of these projects have been constructed. However, the last two proposals may still be viable as interest in development increases.

Future Realty Actions:

Program goals through the next two years will be to reduce backlogs in rights-of-way, trespasses, and DLEs. More emphasis will be placed in viable exchange proposals by trading lands with the state or private individuals to enhance land boundaries or acquire resources with high public values. It is believed that better land management will be achieved through continued implementation of the realty RMP goals and objectives.

Minerals

Overview:

Since the RMP was implemented, mining and mineral materials activity have continued at a fairly level pace and no mineral leases have been issued. No significant changes or new operations have occurred within the Jarbidge Resource Area.

Mineral Materials:

Presently, there are 24 material sites in the Resource Area of which five are community pits. The Jarbidge Resource Area has issued free use permits to city and county agencies. From 1988 to date, approximately 100 sales of mineral materials (cinders, gravel, etc.) have been made, averaging 15 to 20 per year. Approximately 80 of these sales have been made from the community pits. It is estimated that 340 compliance inspections have been made on these material sites. Since 1987, inspection of all mineral material sites is occurring on an annual basis, in accordance with current Bureau policy. Where incidents of trespass have been discovered, steps were taken to resolve the trespass and to recover damages incurred.

Mining Law Administration:

Currently, there are four active mining plans of operation and one active mining notice of intent under the 3802 and 3809 regulations within the Jarbidge Resource Area. Inspection of exploration and mining operations is occurring twice a year in accordance with current Bureau policy. Since 1987 approximately 35 compliance inspections of these mining operations have been made. Incidents of non-compliance have been resolved with no Notices of Noncompliance now in effect.

Monitoring

Since 1987, the Jarbidge Resource Area has initiated an aggressive monitoring program to study trends of the rangeland vegetation resources. In accordance with Idaho's Minimum Monitoring Standard guidelines, trend is currently being monitored either by the Nested-Plot Frequency (NPF) method, or by comparing photo plots or points (or using a combination of the two). These methods for monitoring rangeland/riparian trends are customarily used throughout the Boise District, BLM, and the State of Idaho.

A total of 370 study sites in 111 allotments have been established in the Jarbidge Resource Area over the past five years (1987-92). About half a dozen sites were established in response to fire rehabilitation or green strip projects. As of January 1, 1992, 30 allotments in the Bennett Hills area (MUAs 1-4) were transferred to the Bruneau Resource Area of the Boise District. Of these 30 allotments, 17 contained established monitoring sites, totalling 88 sites in all. Table 1 shows those allotments and number of study sites transferred to the Bruneau Resource Area. Trend, in most cases, is static (showing no changes) in vegetation frequency for those sites that have been resampled. Those sites having only an initial reading cannot be analyzed for trend at this time.

Since the completion of the above allotment/study site transfer, there remains a total of 81 allotments and 283 study sites in the Jarbidge Resource Area today. Table 2 is a current summary of allotments and associated study sites in the Resource Area as of April 15, 1992.

In late 1988, a computer model Resource Monitoring (RESMON) tracking

Table 1. Allotments, number of study sites, types of studies, dates established, times read and trend in the MUAs transferred to Bruneau Resource Area.

Allot. Name	Allot. No.	No. of Sites	Study Type*	Estab. Date	Times Read	Trend
Ballantyne	1198	-	-	-	-	-
Camas Crk Fd	1091	-	-	-	-	-
Double Anchor	1097	-	-	-	-	-
E. Bennett Mtn	1101	2	NF	8/88	1	N/A
E. Hammett #5	1037	4	NF/PP	7/87&88	2	Static
Emigrant Cross	1028	3	NF	5/87	1	N/A
Hammett #1	1033	15	NF	7/87&90	1	N/A
Hammett #2	1034	-	-	-	-	-
Hammett #3	1035	-	-	-	-	-
Hammett #4	1036	14	NF/PP	5/87&90	1	N/A
Hammett State	1040	-	-	-	-	-
Hammett #6	1038	8	NF/PP	5/87&89	1	N/A
Hammett #7	1039	3	NF	6/90	1	N/A
Hammett Ind.	1054	-	-	-	-	-
Hammett Lvsk.	1195	-	-	-	-	-
Hot Springs	1103	2	NF	6/88	1	-
Joost Sec. 15	1199	-	-	-	-	-
King Hill Cyn	1041	-	-	-	-	-
Little Canyon	1068	-	-	-	-	-
Lower Alkali	1127	-	-	-	-	-
Lower Bennett	1045	3	NF/PP	5/87	1	N/A
Morrow Field	1104	1	PP	5/90	1	N/A
North Camas	1098	-	-	-	-	-
North Cold Spr	1128	5	NF	6/86&88	1	N/A
North Slope	1044	5	NF/PP	7/87&88	1	N/A
S.E. Alkali	1129	2	NF	8/88	1	N/A
S.W. Alkali	1030	3	NF/PP	6/86&88	1	N/A
South Camas	1043	3	PP	8/89	1	N/A
S. Cold Spr.	1130	2	NF/PP	6/86&88	1	N/A
Sugar Bowl	1124	3	NF	5/87&88	1	N/A
Totals:		88				

* NF = Nested Frequency
PP = Photo Plot

N/A - Initial reading only. Unable to establish trend at this time.

Table 2. Number of study sites, study types, dates established, time read, and trend by allotment for monitoring in the Jarbidge Resource Area.

Allot. Name	Allot. No.	No. of Sites	Study Type*	Estab. Date	Times Read	Trend
Turner Butte	1000	-	-	-	-	-
Cedar Butte E.	1001	-	-	-	-	-
Cedar Butte DC	1002	1	NF	6/84	1	N/A
Cedar Butte #9	1004	1	NF	7/89	1	N/A
Cedar Butte #10	1007	12	NF	7/89	1	N/A
Brackett Bench	1008	12	NF/PP	6/88	1	N/A
Roseworth FFR	1009	-	-	-	-	-
Cedar Cyn Field	1013	-	-	-	-	-
Roseworth Point	1014	1	PP	8/86	1	N/A
Devil Crk. #1	1016	4	NF/PP	7/86&87	1	N/A
Devil Crk Patrk	1017	3	NF	6/87	2	Static
South Deadwood	1018	1	NF	7/87	1	N/A
E/W Deadwood	1020	1	NF	7/87	2	Static
Diamond A	1021	9	NF/PP	7/87&89	2	Static
Cedar Crossing	1022	-	-	-	-	-
Cedar Cr. Cyn.	1023	-	-	-	-	-
Deadwood	1024	2	NF	6/87	1	N/A
China Creek	1025	3	NF	7/87	2	Static
Bear Creek	1026	1	NF	7/87	1	N/A
Player Canyon	1027	-	-	-	-	-
Grassy Hills	1029	2	NF	7/87	1	N/A
Juniper Ranch	1031	14	NF	6/88	1	N/A
Hammett Unit	1032	-	-	-	-	-
House Creek	1042	-	-	-	-	-
Kinyon	1046	-	-	-	-	-
Player Butte	1047	-	-	-	-	-
Poison Creek	1050	33	NF/PP	5/88&89	1	N/A
Poison Crk-Bert	1051	38	NF/PP	5/88&89	1	N/A
Bruneau Arm	1052	-	-	-	-	-
Browns Gulch	1053	-	-	-	-	-
Lower Saylor Crk	1055	1	NF/PP	7/86&90	1	N/A
Bruneau Hill	1057	4	PP	5/75	3	Upward
Echo	1058	-	-	-	-	-
Flat Top	1059	-	-	-	-	-
Flat Iron	1060	-	-	-	-	-
E. Roseworth Pt.	1061	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Trail	1063	-	-	-	-	-
Winter Camp	1064	-	-	-	-	-
Three Crk-Clover	1065	-	-	-	-	-
Three Crk #8-Pvt	1066	-	-	-	-	-
Three Crk #2	1067	4	NF	6/87	2	Static
Three Crk #8	1070	-	-	-	-	-
Three Crk Blos	1071	-	-	-	-	-
Three Crk #8	1075	-	-	-	-	-
Three Crk #9	1076	-	-	-	-	-
Taylor Pocket	1077	9	NF	7/87&89	1	N/A
Wilkins Island	1084	3	NF	6/87	1	N/A
North Fork Fd.	1088	2	NF	7/87	2	Static
Signal Butte	1092	16	NF/PP	9/87&88	1	N/A
Little House Cr	1093	-	-	-	-	-
Guerry Patrick	1094	5	NF	7/89	1	N/A
Camas Slough	1095	1	NF	7/87	2	Static
Antelope Sprs.	1096	22	NF/PP	8/88&90	1	N/A
71 Desert	1099	-	-	-	-	-
Bruneau Canyon	1100	-	-	-	-	-
Crawfish	1118	1	PP	9/82	1	N/A

Table 2, continued;

Allot. Name	Allot. No.	No. of Sites	Study Type*	Estab. Date	Times Read	Trend
Juniper Butte	1119	1	PP	5/75	3	Upward
Horse Butte	1120	10	NF/PP	5/89	1	N/A
Grassy Hills AMP	1121	13	NF	5/89	1	N/A
Buck Flat	1122	1	PP	9/82	1	N/A
Coonskin	1123	-	-	-	-	-
Pigtail	1125	13	NF	7/87&89	1	N/A
Conover	1126	6	NF	7/87	2	Static
Cedar Creek	1131	5	NF	7/87	1	N/A
E. Juniper Draw	1132	1	NF	5/85	1	N/A
Devil/Bal. Rock	1133	-	-	-	-	-
Guerry Ind.	1134	-	-	-	-	-
S. Crows Nest	1135	-	-	-	-	-
East Clover	1136	-	-	-	-	-
W. Saylor Crk.	1137	8	PP	5/74&76	2	Upward
Juniper Draw	1138	9	NF	6/88	1	N/A
N. Balance Rock	1139	-	-	-	-	-
Noh Field	1140	-	-	-	-	-
Lower Salmon Falls	1141	-	-	-	-	-
Thousand Sprs.	1142	-	-	-	-	-
Yahoo	1143	-	-	-	-	-
Notch Butte	1144	1	PP	8/86	1	N/A
Twin Butte	1145	5	NF/PP	6/77&84	3	Upward
Dove Springs	1146	-	-	-	-	-
Kubic	1147	1	PP	8/86	1	N/A
Southside Grp.	1148	2	PP	5/74&89	2	Upward
Echo Group	1149	1	PP	10/86	1	N/A
Hagerman Group	1150	-	-	-	-	-
McPherson Sec 15	1197	-	-	-	-	-
Totals: 85 Allotments		283 study sites.				

* NF = Nested Frequency
PP = Photo Plot

N/A - Initial reading only. Unable to establish trend at this time.

system was developed and implemented in COBOL on the Idaho State Office Honeywell DPS-6 database system.

This system maintains and organizes rangeland monitoring records, and determines range condition trend. Currently, all of the Jarbidge Resource Area study files are being maintained and stored in RESMON for future retrieval, update, and evaluation. The entire Resource Area is included in a Resource Objective and Monitoring Plan (ROMP). This plan is based on the ecological site inventory and objectives that are identified in the RMP.

In addition to photo plots and the nested plot frequency monitoring method to determine trend, shrub density plots have also been established at several bitterbrush sites to help detect any additional vegetal changes that may occur over a period of time, in response to current management practices. In riparian and upland game areas, monitoring methods used to measure trend consist of photo points, videos and cover, density, and line intercept transects. Most of these studies have only baseline data, and have not been resampled or rephotographed since the initial establishment. If resampling has occurred, the data has not been analyzed or evaluated to date, and the trend is estimated to be static (Table 2).

As of March 1993, the Resource Area has initiated a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP). This procedural guidebook is to provide proper direction on the procedures, processes, and actions of the monitoring and evaluation program in the Resource Area.

Since 1987, riparian monitoring efforts have centered on the projects listed in Table 3.

There have been no water quality monitoring studies initiated in the Resource Area since 1987. In 1992, however, four water temperature monitoring stations were established on the East Fork of the Bruneau River. Additional monitoring attributes to be measured in the future on perennial streams include: Temperature, sediment, bacteria, pH, dissolved oxygen, herbicides/insecticides, peak/low flows, and channel shape and pattern.

Range

Since the completion of the RMP, some significant changes in allotment boundaries have been made. In general, through consolidations and divisions affecting 14 of the original 79 allotments in the Resource Area, there are now 113 allotments being recognized. It is anticipated that future adjustments to other allotment boundaries will also occur. These changes are being made in response to changing livestock operations, to simplify administrative procedures, or attempts to intensify livestock management practices. Thirty allotments were transferred to the Bruneau Resource Area with the Bennett Mountain Planning Unit.

As monitoring data becomes available, allotment evaluations (AIEs) are being prepared to determine if resource objectives are being met. To date, AIEs have been finalized on 13 allotments.

Informal grazing systems using rotational or deferred grazing patterns have been implemented on 31 allotments. Emphasis has been placed on reducing or rotating the amount of spring grazing use which has historically occurred.

Completed range improvement projects include:

(A) Approximately 213 miles of new pipeline construction and 25.5 miles of existing pipeline reconstructed;
(B) One new well drilled and equipped and two existing wells equipped;
(C) 15 cattle guards installed;
(D) 149 miles of fence constructed;
(E) 9 new reservoirs built and 2 others reconstructed;
(F) 3 new springs developed and 2 existing springs redeveloped;
(G) 3,300 acres of prescribed burn.

Table 3. Monitoring on riparian areas in the Jarbidge Resource Area.

Project	Type of Monitoring	Unit
1. East Fork of the Bruneau River Gap Fences (1988)	- Photo Plots and Video	6 mi.
2. Antelope Spring (1992)	- Photo Points	3 ac.
3. Whiteside Spring (1992)	- Photo Points	5 ac.
4. Cedar Creek (1992)	- Water Temp, Photo Points, Greenline Transects	6 mi.
5. Heil Reservoir (1989)	- Photo Points	10 ac.
6. 71 Draw Reservoir (1987)	- Photo Points	15 ac.
7. Camas Slough Resv. (1991)	- Photo Points	5 ac.

Table 4 lists the types and quantity of projects completed within each MUA.

Recreation

In conjunction with the Cultural Resource Program, the Oregon Trail and associated stage/freight roads have been identified and marked with fiberglass posts throughout the Resource Area. The marking program not only identifies the historic trails, it also denotes public/private property lines and use restrictions (e.g., no motorized vehicles on undisturbed segments). Planning and interagency coordination was initiated for Idaho's Centennial Trail, which will provide a multiple use corridor for backcountry travel from the Canadian border to the Nevada border. Most of the BLM portion of this trail will lie within the Jarbidge Resource Area.

In 1990, the Bruneau Canyon Overlook site was completed with the installation of a kiosk and interpretive signs describing the natural and recreational features of the canyon. In 1991, the Jarbidge River Recreation Site was completed. This facility serves as a launch site for boaters and a primitive campground. It contains a kiosk with boating regulations and river information, permanent fire-rings, a toilet, and a parking area.

The transfer of the Bennett Hills Planning Unit removes 22.5 miles of the Oregon Trail, and the proposed Bennett Hills Winter Special Recreation Management Area from Jarbidge Resource Area control.

Maintenance will continue on the Bruneau Canyon Overlook, Jarbidge River Recreation Site, and historic trail systems. Final route selection and marking of the Idaho Centennial Trail within the Resource Area will be accomplished with the cooperation of the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation and the Idaho Trails Council.

In 1993 and 1994, the planning and initial marking of the Three Island Crossing National Back Country Byway should be completed. These efforts will be made in conjunction with the cultural resources program.

In 1993, the development of a site plan for improvements at Cedar Creek Reservoir will be completed. Currently, Cedar Creek Reservoir has two boat docks and two toilets. BLM plans to improve the facilities by adding new handicap accessible toilets, ramadas, picnic tables and parking areas.

Riparian

The Jarbidge RMP targeted riparian habitat improvement projects on 53.3 miles of rivers and creeks. To date, there have been approximately 33 miles of riparian areas protected by gap fences. Portions of rivers and creeks protected presently include Dive Creek, East Fork of the Bruneau River, Salmon Falls Creek, and Little Canyon Creek (Table 5). Generally, the projects have been started in areas rated the highest priority for aquatic habitat. A willow and dogwood planting on the East Fork of the Bruneau River was conducted. By 1990 however, only one dogwood was alive. Crane Falls Lake adjacent to C. J. Strike Reservoir has been gap fenced to restrict livestock grazing and to protect wetlands, as well as to enhance waterfowl and shorebird nesting habitat, aquatic habitat, and to improve recreation. Dive Creek and Little Canyon Creek are located in the Bennett Mountain Planning Unit, transferred to the Bruneau Resource Area.

Portions of Deer and Cedar Creek, the Jarbidge River, and the Snake River will have improvement projects scheduled from fiscal years 1992 to 1995 (Table 5). Bear and Shack Creek were both given high priority for riparian improvement in the Jarbidge RMP. However, since 1987, resource conflicts identified by the public have caused these two creeks to have their priority lowered. These riparian areas are still under consideration for enhancement in the future. Riparian areas along portions of Cougar and Columbet Creek, as well as Dorsey

Table 4. Livestock management projects completed in each MUA since 1987.

Water Related Projects

MUA#	Pipeline New (mi.)	Pipeline Reconstr (mi.)	Well each	Reservoir New each	Reservoir Reconstr each	Springs Develop each	Springs Redevel each
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
3	2.5	0	0	0	0	1	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	2.5	0	1	0	0	0	0
6	21.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	83.5	0	2	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	41.0	0	0	1	0	0	1
12	26.5	18.0	0	1	2	0	0
13	17.5	3.0	0	1	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	17.0	0	0	3	0	0	1
16	1.0	4.5	0	0	0	2	0
Total	213	25.5	3	9	2	3	2

Other Livestock Management Projects

MUA#	Cattle Guard each	Prescribed Burn (Acres)	Prescribed Burn & Seed (Acres)	Fire Rehab (Acres)	Green Strip (mi.)	Fence (mi.)
1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	3.7
3	0	0	0	320	13	12.0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	8	0	0	10883	7	80.3
8	0	0	0	0	0	4.5
9	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	1	0	0	6611	0	13.0
12	3	0	0	471	74	15.7
13	1	1890	0	836	10	11.5
14	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	1	0	0	638	0	8.3
16	0	1410	1410	0	0	0
Total	15	3300	1410	19759	104	150.0

Table 5. Segments of rivers and creeks with riparian improvement projects in the Jarbidge Resource Area.

River/Creek	Miles Protected	Miles Remaining	RMP Target (Miles)
East Fork of the Bruneau	9.2	22.2	31.4
Dive Creek	1.5	0.0	1.4
Little Canyon Creek	1.8	1.4	3.2
Salmon Falls Creek	22.0	0.0	4.0
Snake River	2.0	53.0	0.0
Total	33.8	79.1	

Table 6. Rivers and creeks where riparian area improvement projects are being proposed.

River/Creek	Riparian Goal Miles
Cedar Creek	7.0
Deer Creek	1.8
Shack Creek	1.1
Bear Creek	0.4
Spring Creek	3.2
Cherry Creek	2.4
East Fork of the Bruneau	6.5
North Fork Salmon Falls Creek	1.2
Big Flat Creek	1.6
Deadwood Creek	4.0
Three Creek	1.2
Columbet Creek	Not Specified
Cougar Creek	Not Specified
Dorsey Creek	Not Specified
Jarbidge River	Not Specified

Creek, are also being considered for future improvement projects. These creeks rated high for aquatic habitat improvement. In conjunction with the riparian program, a booklet is being developed which outlines the specific objectives for riparian areas, and actions to be taken which would enable the Jarbidge Resource Area to meet those objectives. The booklet also describes the monitoring techniques and time frames that will be used to evaluate vegetative, and other improvements within the riparian zones. In addition to riparian areas associated with rivers and creeks, a number of projects have been completed to enhance wildlife values at several springs and reservoirs. Projects have included fencing, constructing nesting islands, and developing water away from riparian areas. The springs and reservoirs with projects include: Camas Slough, Heil Reservoir, Ryegrass Reservoir, 71-Draw Reservoir, Cedar Mesa Reservoir, Roseworth Pond, Prince Albert Pond, and Dove Spring. In the fiscal year of 1992 and 1993, Whiteside Pond and Antelope Spring are scheduled to be fenced.

Wild Horses

In 1989, 56 wild horses were rounded up and removed from the Saylor Creek Wild Horse Herd. They were transported to Boise for adoption in the Adopt-A-Horse Program. All of the 56 horses were adopted. Six head of horses captured in other herd areas were released with the remaining Saylor Creek horses to reduce the potential for inbreeding. In 1991, monitoring of the herd documented a total of 44 horses within the herd area. In 1990, a management plan was completed for the Saylor Creek Wild Horse Herd. No wild horses are present in the area that was transferred to the Bruneau Resource Area.

Wilderness/Wild & Scenic Rivers

Wilderness:

In September of 1987, the final Jarbidge Wilderness Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was published. This study is based upon the recommendations of the Proposed Jarbidge RMP and Final EIS which addressed wilderness suitability of three Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), totaling 208,833 acres of land. The proposed action states that 37,540 acres within the two WSAs are suitable for wilderness designation. These include 20,800 acres in the Bruneau River-Sheep Creek WSA (ID-111-17) and 16,740 acres in the Jarbidge River WSA (ID-17-11). The entire 29,309 acre King Hill Creek WSA (ID-19-2) was determined to be unsuitable for wilderness designation. In June of 1990, these recommendations were incorporated into the Idaho Wilderness Study Report, which was subsequently approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the President, and presented to Congress.

Pending decisions by Congress regarding wilderness designation, all WSA lands are managed under the Wilderness Interim Management Policy (IMP) so as not to impair the suitability of each area for consideration as wilderness. Monitoring and compliance checks have been conducted each year throughout the field season in all three WSAs. In 1991, Student Conservation Association (SCA) volunteers were used to conduct intensive examinations of the interiors of the Bruneau-Sheep Creek and King Hill Creek WSAs. In 1992, SCA volunteers were used to replace boundary signs around the Jarbidge River and Bruneau River-Sheep Creek WSAs.

Management of the King Hill Creek WSA was transferred to the Bruneau Resource Area in January of 1992.

Wild & Scenic Rivers:

The main stem of the Bruneau River was designated a study river in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968. As a result, a federal-state study team with representatives from the Idaho Governor's office, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Idaho Department of Water Resources, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, BLM, U.S. Forest Service, and Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, was established. The team produced a final report in 1976. The report recom-

mends that a total of 121 miles, including 71 miles of Bruneau River, 29 miles of Jarbidge River, and 21 miles of Sheep Creek, be included in the National Wild and Scenic River system. The upper 11 miles of the Bruneau were recommended for "scenic" designation; the remaining 110 miles were recommended for "wild" river status. In 1977, these proposals were incorporated into proposed legislation but no further action was taken. In 1991, Public Land Order 6890 went into effect, extending the minerals withdrawal, which had been in effect since 1968, for an additional 10 years. The stated purpose of the withdrawal is to protect the recreational, scenic, and cultural values of the Bruneau and Jarbidge Rivers. Pending Congressional action, the Bruneau and Jarbidge Rivers will be managed so as not to impair their suitability for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River system.

Wildlife/Fish

Threatened & Endangered Species:

Historically, peregrine falcons nested near C. J. Strike Reservoir. However, the nest area has not been active for many years. A pair of peregrine falcons were observed along Salmon Falls Creek near the Nevada border in 1992. No nest was located, however, the area will be surveyed for the next three years to determine if the pair established a nest. Bald eagles currently winter along the Snake River, and are not known to nest within the Jarbidge Resource Area. Winter habitat for bald eagles will be checked over the next five years to identify critical roosting and foraging areas along the Snake River. In January 1993, the Fish & Wildlife Service listed the Bruneau Hot Springsnail as endangered in the Bruneau River. The Snake River Physa Snail, Idaho Springsnail, and Utah Valvata Snail were listed as endangered, whereas the Bliss Rapids Snail was listed as threatened in the Snake River by the Fish & Wildlife Service in December 1992.

The Bruneau Hot Springsnail is found only in thermal seeps and springs. The Snake River snails are found only in the main stem of the Snake River and are declining due to poor water quality. The listed species are found in a few scattered locations from Indian Cover Bridge up to the confluence of Salmon Falls Creek in the Jarbidge Resource Area.

Candidate and Sensitive Species:

A variety of candidate, or sensitive species are known or suspected of being present within the Jarbidge Resource Area. These include fish, mammals, birds, snakes and some invertebrates. Interior red band trout have been documented in five rivers or creeks. In 1992, the Jarbidge River was inventoried to determine if bull trout, also known as dolly varden, were still present. None were documented during the survey, however, a few were documented upstream in Nevada. Mark Vinson also observed one near the junction of the Jarbidge River Forks. The Shoshone sculpin and white sturgeon are only known to occur in the Snake River. The known distributions for these species has not changed.

The Idaho Dunes Tiger Beetle is listed as a C2 species. (C2 = Species for which information indicates that proposed listing as threatened or endangered is appropriate, but conclusive data, biological vulnerability, or threats are not currently available.) Current information indicates that the population within Bruneau Dunes State Park is in danger of extinction. Potential threats to this species include collectors, off-road vehicle use, and livestock grazing. During the spring of 1992, in conjunction with Bruneau Sand Dunes State Park, the area was evaluated to see which is the best method to maintain the population in this area. A fence will be constructed in 1993 to minimize ORV and livestock impacts.

Ferruginous hawks, Swainson's hawks, loggerhead shrikes, western burrowing owls, and long-billed curlew are known to nest within the Jarbidge Resource Area. Data on long-billed curlew indicate that the population is stable. Population data on ferruginous hawks, Swainson's hawks, and western burrowing owls are lacking

and based on incidental reports. White-faced ibis, trumpeter swans, and black terns have been observed along the Snake River. Currently, there is no detailed information for these species. Mountain quail have been reported from several locations with in the Resource Area. Recently, Columbian sharp-tailed grouse were reported to be in northern Nevada within a few miles of the Resource Area. In recent years, neither species have been confirmed to be within the Jarbidge Resource Area.

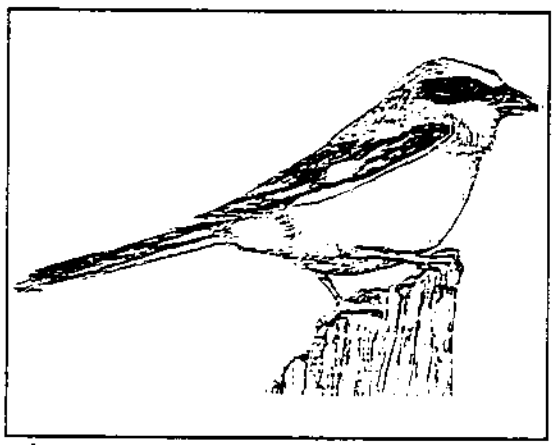


Figure 3. Loggerhead Shrike

In the future, nesting habitat for ferruginous hawks, Swainson's hawks, and western burrowing owls will be more closely monitored to estimate populations of these species. Potential habitat for Columbian sharp-tailed grouse and mountain quail will be checked to document the presence of these species. If either species is not present, the habitat will be evaluated to determine suitability for possible reintroductions of these species to their historic ranges. Inventory of the Snake River will include identifying potential nesting habitat for black terns and white-faced ibis. However, since these species occur in low numbers, establishing population trends may not be possible.

Pygmy rabbits and Idaho ground squirrels are known to inhabit the Jarbidge Resource Area. California bighorn sheep, listed as a state sensitive species, are covered in more detail in the big game section.

Information on the population and presence of other sensitive, or candidate species is very limited. Species lacking adequate information include: Spotted bats, Pacific big-eared bats, kit fox, Preble's shrew, longnose snake, ringneck snake, night snake and western ground snake. Threatened, Endangered and Candidate, and Sensitive plant species are addressed in the botany section.

Fish:

Many years ago, a variety of non-native fish were introduced into the rivers and creeks in the Jarbidge Resource Area. Walleye, Coho salmon, and brook trout are present in Salmon Falls Reservoir. Brook trout are now widespread in suitable habitat as well. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDF&G) still stock rainbow trout in a number of locations within the Resource Area. A variety of non-game fish occupy suitable habitat. The status of the fisheries within the Resource Area are gradually improving, as projects on riparian areas are completed. As the shrubby vegetation increases along the banks of these creeks and rivers, water temperature is expected to decline because of shading, or enhancing the habitat for cold water fish. Redband trout, bull trout, Shoshone sculpin, as well as white sturgeon were discussed in the Candidate, and Sensitive species section.

Big Game:

Based on IDF&G information, the antelope population appears to be on the increase. The number of antelope has exceeded the RMP target of 1,340 yearlong and 3,130 wintering antelope. Four mild winters in succession have contributed to the increase in antelope numbers.

Elk in the Bennett Mountain area are conservatively estimated to be approximately 200 animals yearlong, with over 250 wintering elk by the IDF&G. In 1985, the elk population was estimated to be 125 yearlong resident elk which have met the RMP target. Wintering elk are approaching the RMP target of 300 animals. This area was transferred to the Bruneau Resource Area. Recently, the

Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW), introduced elk into the Jarbidge Mountain area. To date, none of the radio collared elk have spent any time in the Resource Area but, in 1990, a nonradioed elk was poached in the Resource Area. A few elk were observed along the southern boundary of the Resource Area in 1992. With the growth of the Nevada population, elk numbers are expected to increase in the southern part of the Resource Area.

Mule deer populations are believed to be stable or slightly increasing. No accurate mule deer count information was available. However, the IDF&G believes that there are approximately 3,000 deer yearlong in the Resource Area. This estimate is close to the RMP target of 3,380 deer yearlong. The mild winters have resulted in higher than expected winter survival. The bulk of the designated mule deer winter range was within the Bennett Mountain Planning Unit.

Bighorn sheep inhabit the Bruneau and Jarbidge Canyon complexes (MUAs 10, 15, and 16). Recent aerial surveys, conducted by the IDF&G, resulted in a population estimate of 120 animals. During preparation of the RMP and EIS, the population was estimated to be 25. The 20-year population goal for all MUAs is 364 bighorn sheep. To meet this goal, the IDF&G is considering a bighorn sheep transplant into the area identified as potential bighorn sheep habitat, near the confluence of the East Fork of the Bruneau River and the Bruneau River itself. The IDF&G may offer more ram permits in the future.

Gamebirds:

Since 1984, sage grouse numbers based on hunter success information, appear to have declined. Part of the decline is due to a large number of wildfires that burned nesting complexes, as well as winter habitat. Additionally, in some areas, sage grouse appear to follow a ten-year cycle and may be in the downward part of it. Monitoring of known and historic sage grouse leks will be conducted in conjunction with the IDF&G, to obtain better information on population trends, nesting and brood rearing habitat.

In the 1960's and 1970's, pheasant, California quail, and gray partridge populations are slightly up over the last six years but are down from population highs. IDF&G believes that populations for these gamebirds are currently stable. Private land acreage enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), has increased and is probably partly responsible for higher pheasant and gray partridge populations. The past four mild winters have also contributed to greater survival of these species.

Since the heavy snow winter of 1983-1984, chukar partridge populations have varied but are increasing. Population increases are generally attributed to the past mild winters.

Isolated Tracts:

The Jarbidge Resource Area has 122 tracts for management in the Isolated Tracts/Sikes Act program. The isolated tracts are generally clumped into three general geographic areas - Bell Rapids, Blue Gulch, and Grindstone Butte. Sikes Act agreements allow portions of public land to be farmed, whereas the farmer agrees to create irrigated wildlife habitat on public land, as well as leave stubble at a certain height, not harvest until after gamebirds hatch, and some standing crops for winter cover and food. Since 1986, three agreements have been terminated by mutual consent or non-compliance. Presently, there are five active Sikes Act cooperative agreements. Fourteen guzzlers, three shelter belts, and three ponds have been constructed on the tracts to benefit wildlife. At least 300 acres have been interseeded to shrubs. Approximately 39 miles of fence have been constructed to reduce agricultural and livestock trespass problems.

One of the Jarbidge RMP goals was to develop and implement a habitat management plan (HMP) for the Snake River (MUA 4). Starting in the fiscal year of 1992, the Bureau of Land Management will inventory lands along the Snake River in MUA 4 and MUA 8 (Hagerman Fossil Beds) and MUA 5

(Snake River Birds of Prey). Upon conclusion of the inventory, all tracts will be evaluated and prioritized. Priority rankings will be based on the presence of threatened or endangered species (plant and animal), unique habitats, potential to reach management objectives, and overall values. Specific objectives and management actions to meet those objectives will be written for the tracts.

Botany

In 1985, the Jarbidge RMP and final EIS stated that there were seven plants on the Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Plant lists for the Resource Area. Currently, 27 sensitive plant species or subspecies are known to inhabit the Jarbidge Resource Area. Table 7 lists the plant species and the number of known locations that are currently in the Jarbidge Resource Area. Future inventories may increase the number of sensitive species known to be present, as well as the number of known sites where sensitive species are found. Resource specialists in the Jarbidge Resource Area plan to develop a herbarium for all plants in the area. Two species, *Stylocline filaginae* and *Primula wilcoxiana*, were only known from locations in the Bennett Mountain Planning Unit.

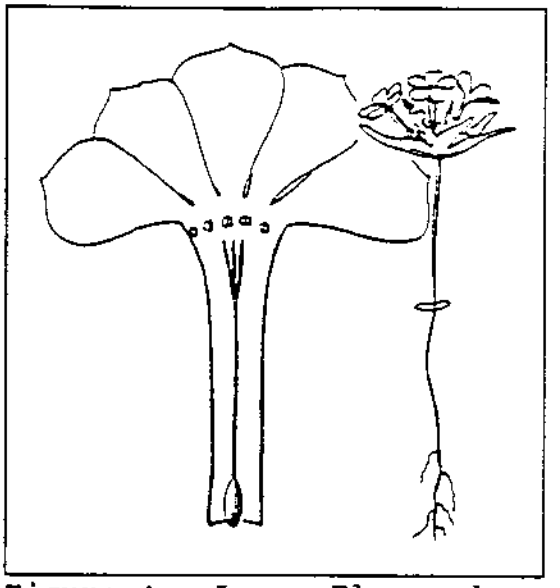


Figure 4. Large-Flowered Gymnosteris

Table 7. Sensitive plant species and number of known locations in the Jarbidge Resource Area.

Scientific Name	Number of Locations
Astragalus atratus var. inseptus	3
Astragalus atratus var. owyheensis	8
Astragalus camptopus	9
Astragalus kentrophyta var. jessiae	4
Astragalus mulfordiae	1
Astragalus purshii var. ophiogenes	5
Cymopteris acaulis var. greeleyorum	1
Eatonella nivea	4
Epipactis gigantea	1
Erigeron latus	2
Eriogonum ochrocephalum	1
Eriogonum salicornoides	5
Eriogonum shockley var. shockley	11
Gilia polycladon	1
Glyptopleura marginata	4
Gymnosteris nudicaulis	8
Gymnosteris parvula	1
Lepidium montanum var. papilliferum	2
Lepidium davisii	9
Leptodacytlon glabrum	4
Malacothrix glabratta	4
Malacothrix torreyi	1
Mentzelia torreyi var. torreyi	17
Pediocactus simpsonii var. robustior	2
Penstemon janishiae	1
Peteria thompsonae	4
Stipa webberi	1

ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

The following list of projects are being considered for the next five-year period. This list is not intended to be complete, but reflects some projects anticipated to meet long-range objectives. Funding sources for the projects include 8100 (Range Improvement), 4350 (Wildlife Habitat), and 7120 (Grazing Advisory Board). Additionally, the Jarbidge Resource Area will coordinate with the IDF&G to seek matching funds from the Habitat Improvement Program (HIP) for projects that qualify.

Proposed Projects Livestock Management	Description	Estimated Fiscal Year	Completed Fiscal Year
Antelope Springs Pipeline	Install 10 miles of water pipeline to improve livestock distribution. MUA 13	93	
Rosevear Pipeline	Install 10 miles of water pipeline to improve livestock distribution. MUA 7	93-94	
Juniper Ranch Pipeline	Install 5 miles of water pipeline to improve livestock distribution. MUA 11	93-94	
Big Draw Lateral	Install 10 miles of water pipeline to improve livestock distribution. MUA 7	93-95	
Notch Butte Pipeline	Install 5 miles of water pipeline to improve livestock distribution. MUA 7	93	
Indian Jim Pipeline	Install 5 miles of water pipeline to improve livestock distribution. MUA 15	93	
Jim Bob Pipeline	Install 5 miles of water pipeline to improve livestock distribution. MUA 11	93	
Jarbidge Storage Tanks	Install 4 50,000 gallon water storage tanks for livestock water systems. MUA 7	93	
Brushfield Water System	Drill a well and install 10 miles of water pipeline to improve livestock distribution. MUA 6	94-95	
Cheatgrass Water System	Install 5 miles of water pipeline to improve livestock distribution. MUA 7	93-94	
Rock Corral Pipeline	Install 8 miles of water pipeline to improve livestock distribution. MUA 11	94	

Proposed Projects Livestock Management	Description	Estimated Fiscal Year	Completed Fiscal Year
China Creek Pipeline	Install 7 miles of water pipeline to improve livestock distribution. MUA 15	94	
Horse Butte Pipeline	Install 5 miles of water pipeline to improve livestock distribution. MUA 12	94	
Coonskin Pipeline	Install 5 miles of water pipeline to improve livestock distribution. MUA 12	94	
Riparian:			
Scotch Trail	Protect about 1.7 miles of riparian zones on the East Fork of the Bruneau River south of Juniper Ranch by constructing about 1.2 miles of gap fence. MUAs 11 & 12	92-93	92
Malat Trail	Improve 6.5 miles of riparian area on East Fork of the Bruneau River by altering grazing, developing water in uplands, and fencing. MUAs 11 & 12	93-94	
Cedar Creek	Improve about 7 miles of riparian zone on Cedar Creek by gap fencing and developing water in uplands. MUA 15	92-95	
Deer Creek	Protect approximately 1.8 miles of riparian zones along Deer Creek by fencing and developing water in uplands. MUA 15	93-96	
Shack Creek	Improve 1.1 miles of riparian zone and fisheries along Shack Creek by changing grazing or fencing. MUA 15	94-96	
Bear Creek	Improve riparian zones and fish habitat along 0.5 miles of Bear Creek by gap fencing and changes in grazing. MUA 15	95+	
Big Flat Creek	Improve riparian zone along 1.6 miles of Big Flat Creek by fencing and changing grazing practices. MUA 15	95+	
Three Creek	Improve 1.2 miles of riparian zones in Three Creek with gap fencing. MUAs 12 & 15	94+	
Antelope Spring	Improve wetland at Antelope Spring by fencing approximately 20 acres around spring head. MUA 15	93	

Proposed Projects Livestock Management	Description	Estimated Fiscal Year	Completed Fiscal Year
N. Fork Salmon Falls Creek	Improve riparian zone along 1.2 miles of stream by changing grazing and fencing. MUA 15	95+	
Diamond A Gap Fence	Construct 3 miles of riparian protecting fence to improve 13 miles of Jarbidge River and portions of Columbet and Dorsey Creeks. MUA 10	94	
East Fork Gap Fences	Improve 6.5 miles of riparian zones by constructing gap fences and water lanes in MUAs 11 & 12	94	
Wildlife:			
Goose Nest Platforms			
Heil Reservoir	Enhance waterfowl nesting habitat at Heil Reservoir. MUA 13	92-94	
Camas Slough	Enhance waterfowl nesting habitat at Camas Slough. MUA 12	92-94	
71-Draw Reservoir	Enhance waterfowl nesting habitat within fenced portion of the reservoir in MUA 12.	92-94	
Isolated Tracts			
Blue Gulch Tract #51 Fence	Construct approximately 2.5 miles of fence to protect vegetation on a 240 acre wildlife tract. MUA 7	93-94	
Bell Rapids Tract #4 Shrub Planting	Establish perennial shrubby vegetation to enhance upland gamebird nesting and winter habitat. MUA 7	93	
Bell Rapids Tract Guzzler	Enhance wildlife habitat by providing a reliable source of drinking water. Tracts 2, 3, 10. MUA 7	93-96	
Grindstone Tract #13 Shrub Planting	Establish perennial shrubby vegetation to enhance upland gamebird nesting and winter habitat. MUA 7	94	
Grindstone Tract #15 Shrub Planting	Establish perennial shrubby vegetation to enhance upland gamebird nesting and winter habitat. MUA 7	95	
Grindstone Tract #16 Shrub Planting	Establish perennial shrubby vegetation to enhance upland gamebird nesting and winter habitat. MUA 7	96	
Grindstone Tract #17 Shrub Planting	Establish perennial shrubby vegetation to enhance upland gamebird nesting and winter habitat. MUA 7	95	

Proposed Projects Livestock Management	Description	Estimated Fiscal Year	Completed Fiscal Year
Bell Rapids Fence	Protect 1200 acres on Bell Rapids Tracts #5 and #6 by constructing 5 miles of fence. MUA 7	94	
Grindstone Tract #16 Pond	Enhance waterfowl nesting and brood habitat by building 1 pond on Tract 16. MUA 7	93	
Grindstone Tract #17 Ponds	Enhance waterfowl nesting and brood habitat by building 2 ponds on Tract 17. MUA 7	93	
Shrub Restoration			
9,000 acres (Specific locations not identified to date. Tentatively, sage grouse nesting and winter habitat and mule deer habitat in MUAs 7 and 11.)		94+	