Lemhi Resource Management Plan

Amendment

and

Decision Record

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Salmon Field Office

August 2001

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Upper Columbia - Salmon Clearwater District
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Salmon, Idaho 83467
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In Reply Refer To:

1610 (085)

August 30, 2001

Dear Reader:

In March 2001 the Salmon Field Office - Bureau of Land Management (BLM) completed and distributed an environmental assessment (EA) which analyzed four alternative proposals to amend the Lemhi Resource Management Plan (RMP) (USDI - BLM, April 1987). The approved RMP amendment is a slightly modified version of Alternative C, the proposed amendment that was developed to address public and agency comments on a Public and Tribal Review Copy Amendment/EA document distributed in November 2000. The approved amendment designates the suitable portion of the Eighteenmile Wilderness Study Area (WSA) as "closed" to off-highway vehicle (OHV) use, rather than allowing travel on designated routes. This change to the proposed amendment was made to ensure non-impairment of wilderness values in the WSA and thus comply with direction stated in the Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review (USDI - BLM, 1995). The approved amendment also adds some clarifying language concerning (1) the use of prescribed fire, and (2) any future land exchanges involving the 2,200 acres in the Agency Creek area that are being made available for potential disposal.

The attached document contains the approved RMP amendment and Decision Record. The Lemhi RMP amendment became effective when the BLM State Director signed the Decision Record.

Thank you for your interest and participation in the planning process for this Resource Management Plan Amendment. I look forward to your continued involvement as we implement the management guidance contained in the amendment.

Sincerely,

David E. Krosting
Field Manager

Attachment

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Decision Record

Decision:

The Bureau of Land Management's decision is to implement the attached management decisions, appendices, and maps as an Amendment to the Lemhi Resource Management Plan (RMP), approved in April 1987 and amended in December 1987. This amendment applies to public lands managed by the Salmon Field Office - BLM (see Map 1).

Rationale for the Decision:

Existing management (as described in the Lemhi Resource Management Plan (USDI - BLM, April 1987) and RNA/ACEC amendment (USDI- BLM, December 1987)) fails to address some of the current needs of the Salmon Field Office area. In some cases the needs have changed. In other cases new information has become available that would support changes in management in all or a portion of the planning area. To address these changing needs, the Salmon Field Office, BLM, described and analyzed three alternative amendments to existing management (Alternatives A, B, and C) in an Environmental Assessment dated March 12, 2001 (EA Number: EA-ID-01-085-0002). The approved amendment is a slightly modified version of the proposed amendment (Alternative C), for it revises the OHV designation for the suitable portion of the Eighteenmile Wilderness Study Area (WSA) and adds clarifying language to the fire management and lands portions of the amendment.

After the EA was completed, additional information was brought forward concerning past and potential future impacts of OHV use in the Eighteenmile WSA. This information suggested that allowing a "limited" OHV designation within the suitable portion of the WSA, as provided for in the proposed amendment, would impair wilderness values by perpetuating the potential for new, unauthorized surface disturbance that reduces the naturalness of the area. Changes to the OHV impacts analysis for the WSA were documented in a revision to the EA, and a revised OHV designation for the suitable portion of the WSA was included in the approved amendment.

The approved amendment also adds clarifying language in the lands and fire sections. In the lands section it states the BLM's intent to protect anadromous salmonid habitat during any future land exchanges involving the 2,200 acres in the Agency Creek area which are being made available for potential disposal. In the fire section it clarifies that proposals for prescribed fire will include provisions for suppression efforts in the event the fire escapes prescription.

The approved amendment is expected to sustain or improve resource conditions and protect non-renewable resources (such as cultural resources), while simultaneously considering local economic and social needs and demands for existing or potential resources and values. The BLM's specific rationale for amending existing management as described in the approved amendment is as follows:

1. The amendment provides greater flexibility in the use of prescribed fire and other vegetation treatment methods in order to improve resource values or conditions; reduce fuel hazards and the risk of catastrophic fire impacts to local communities and public lands resources; and otherwise support resource management objectives. The amendment also emphasizes the BLM's intention to consider air quality concerns in fire management activities and to conform to relevant law, regulation, and policy related to air quality management.

2. The amendment allows consideration of future disposal, through exchange, of about 2,200 acres of public lands, in order to acquire lands with values such as portions of the Lewis and Clark Trail; fisheries, riparian, or wildlife habitat; and potential recreation sites.

3. The amendment provides general guidance for future management of acquired lands, an aspect of management that was not addressed in the 1987 Lemhi RMP. It also replaces specific guidance on land acquisition with more general guidance, thus providing greater flexibility to determine where, and for what purposes, land acquisitions might be pursued.

4. The amendment improves management opportunities for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail by aligning the location of the Special Recreation Management Area's designation to the area currently believed to be the Trail location. Proposed management of the Trail (e.g., minerals restrictions, visual resource and off-highway vehicle designations) will protect the Trail area's cultural and historic resources for the future, while still allowing recreational and other uses of the Trail area.

5. The amendment changes visual resource management designations to reflect changes in locations of visual importance since the 1987 RMP was developed. More stringent designations are applied to scenic resources along major travel routes and within visually sensitive areas (such as the Lewis and Clark Trail SRMA) than are applied throughout the remainder of the Field Office area.

6. The amendment deletes (or replaces) aspects of the 1987 RMP that are conflicting, ambiguous, or inconsistent with current BLM policy or direction.

7. The amendment provides future management direction for about 40,000 acres of public lands formerly managed under the Ellis-Pahsimeroi Management Framework Plan, a document that is no longer in use.

8. The amendment changes off-highway vehicle (OHV) use designations in order to manage motorized vehicle use more effectively in response to recent and anticipated increases in OHV use. The amended OHV designations maintain motorized access throughout most of the Field Office area, while simultaneously minimizing resource impacts, including impacts to the Eighteenmile Wilderness Study Area (WSA) (the amended OHV designations for the WSA satisfy non-impairment criteria).

Prepared by:	David E. Krosting, Area Manager	8/29/01 Date
Recommended by:	Fritz U. Rennebaum, District Manager	8/29/01 Date
Approved by:	Martha Hahn, State Director	8.29.01 Date

Lemhi Resource Management Plan Amendment

August 2001

Lemhi Resource Management Plan Amendment

Resource/ Program	Existing Management (1987 RMP, as amended)	Approved Amendment
Cultural Resources	"All cultural sites identified as special management areas will be closed to off-road vehicle use, vegetation manipulation, and surface occupancy." (p. 47)	Delete this standard operating procedure.
Fire Management	pp. 3-4, 15, 46, (fire) "Develop a fire management plan ... 4. Economic impacts of any fire management alternatives." (pp. 3-4) "Manage fire for the protection and enhancement of resource values such as livestock forage, wildlife habitat, and timber. Reduce fire hazard potential on 10,000 acres." "Full suppression fire management guidelines will be followed on 444,770 acres. Under this alternative, 14,796 acres will be managed under suppression restrictions to maintain wilderness quality. All developed recreation sites and sites that have the potential for site development will be under suppression restrictions, i.e., no retardant, no heavy equipment use, and no fire line explosives. Prescribed burning for vegetation manipulation will be conducted on 30,078 acres. Heavy fuel loading caused by logging debris and dead trees will be reduced on 10,000 acres to decrease the likelihood of having a disastrous fire." (p. 15)	The following fire management direction replaces existing fire management and vegetation treatment guidance quoted in the adjacent column. This amendment also renders void the prescribed burning, fire hazard treatment, seeding, and brush control sites identified on Map 4 of the Lemhi Proposed RMP and Final EIS (USDI - BLM, 1986). "Develop a fire management plan through an interdisciplinary team process, to further direct fire management on public lands managed by the Salmon Field Office. Until additional fire management planning is completed, continue full suppression of wildfires throughout the Field Office area; within the Eighteenmile WSA, suppression efforts would emphasize maintenance of wilderness qualities. As appropriate, incorporate fire management planning in other activity planning efforts." "Manage fire and fire suppression activities so as to minimize risks to public and firefighter safety, expenditures of public funds, and harmful impacts to resource values (*e.g.*, National Historic and Scenic Trails, cultural sites, habitat for special status species). Avoid fire suppression actions which cause ground disturbance along the Nez Perce Trail, Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, and Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, unless required for public or firefighter safety. Also manage fire to support resource management objectives identified during planning efforts and to maximize beneficial impacts to resource values. When necessary to prevent extensive resource damage (*e.g.*, severe erosion, sediment impacts to crucial fisheries habitat), or as otherwise deemed necessary based on interdisciplinary team review, rehabilitate public lands affected by fire, emphasizing the maintenance and restoration of native plant species and communities." *(continued)*

Resource/ Program	Existing Management (1987 RMP, as amended)	Approved Amendment
Fire Management (cont.)	"The primary fire protection objective will continue to be the control of all wildfires on or threatening public land during the first burning period." (p. 46) "The resource area has many .... allowed to burn out .... residents or tourists." (p. 46) pp. 11, 12 (vegetation treatments) "Proposed improvements will include 22,700 acres of brush control, 4,400 acres of seedings, ..." (p. 11) "Prescribed burning will occur on 7,320 acres of big game range and 40 acres of river habitat." (p. 12)	" Use prescribed fire and other vegetation treatment methods for any of the following purposes: • to reduce fuel hazards and the threat of catastrophic fire events, including consideration of any local communities at risk; • to maintain or enhance resource values or conditions, or otherwise support resource management objectives; • to protect or enhance habitat for special status species; • for research or education; and • to support tribal treaty rights or otherwise address tribal interests. Proposals for prescribed fire will include provisions for suppression efforts in the event the fire escapes prescription." "Within the Eighteenmile WSA, manage fire according to the Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review (USDI - BLM, 1995) (see Appendix A (p. 8) of this amendment), or the most current applicable policy. If the WSA is released from wilderness review, manage fire on public lands within the former WSA according to the fire management guidance stated in the paragraphs above." (**Note**: See *Glossary* for definitions of the following terms: catastrophic fire, fire suppression, interdisciplinary team, prescribed fire (burning), public lands, restoration, special status species.)
	"Administrative actions will comply with the air quality classification for that specific area [Class II]." p. 44	The following action is in addition to existing management on p. 44: "Fire management activities (*e.g.*, fire management planning, prescribed burning, fire suppression) will consider air quality concerns and conform to relevant law, regulation, and policy related to air quality management."
Lands - Retention and Disposal (Transfer)	"Public lands in a limited use class will be retained in federal ownership." (RMP, p. 8) "Public lands in an intensive use/development class will be retained in federal ownership." (RMP, p. 9)	The following statements are an exception to existing management on page 8: "Consider disposal of the Agency Creek Recreation Site and approximately 2,200 acres of other public lands (see Map 2), currently identified for retention, as part of potential land exchanges that would allow acquisition of land with values such as segments of the Lewis and Clark Trail, riparian habitat, fisheries and wildlife values, and/or potential recreation sites. Future exchange proposals involving these 2,200 acres will provide equal or greater potential for anadromous salmonid habitat protection."

Resource/ Program	Existing Management (1987 RMP, as amended)	Approved Amendment
Lands - Acquisition	"BLM will acquire 5,600 acres. (Refer to Map 3 in Appendix of Lemhi Proposed RMP and Final EIS, June 1986)." (RMP, p. 10) "The BLM will acquire 4,960 acres of state land and 640 acres of private land to protect critical habitat in the McDevitt Creek and Center Ridge areas." (RMP, p. 12) "Acquisitions will be aimed at benefitting the wildlife program." (RMP, p. 20, paragraph 6) "Land acquisitions include the possibility of acquiring 1,240 acres of private and 4,360 acres of state land." (RMP, p. 20) "Objectives for acquiring public lands are discussed under activity needs with the alternatives." (RMP, p. 28 - refers to p. 12 above) "Easements will be obtained across private property as needed for general public use and public land management by the BLM." (RMP, p. 31)	The following statements replace existing management stated in the adjacent column: "Acquired lands shall be managed for the purposes for which acquired, and, to the extent practical, in a manner that is consistent with adjacent public lands or public lands with similar resource values. Through land exchange, donation, or willing-seller purchase, seek to acquire land and interest in land (such as easements) containing important public and natural resource values and to consolidate public land, resolve unauthorized use conflicts, and acquire public access."
Minerals - Management Within the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail SRMA	"Withdrawal of 1,820 acres from mineral entry will protect the trail route from disturbance." (p. 14) "A no-surface-occupancy stipulation will also be added to all leases within these 1,820 acres." (p. 14) "These sites will be protected from surface disturbance through appropriate withdrawals and no-surface-occupancy restrictions: ... Lewis and Clark Trail ...." (p. 16)	The following statement replaces existing minerals management on pp. 14 and 16: "To protect the Lewis and Clark Trail route from disturbance, approximately 4,840 acres (at least one-eighth mile either side of the known and possible Trail route) are recommended for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry and stipulated no-surface occupancy for mineral leasing (see Map 3). Close and rehabilitate the "River Bluffs" community pit (located in T22N, R22E, B.M., Section 32:SE¼NE¼). Limit minerals exploration and development activity to locations along designated travel routes within the SRMA (see OHV Management) and to project designs which conform with VRM Class guidelines (see Visual Resource Management). When issuing permits or authorization for minerals exploration or development within the SRMA, incorporate measures to protect the Lewis and Clark Trail and related recreational, cultural, historical, scenic, and natural values."
Public Lands Managed According to the Ellis-Pah-simeroi MFP	"The entire Ellis-Pahsimeroi area was recently covered by the Ellis-Pahsimeroi Management Framework Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (1982). Since that plan is still current, the BLM has not developed or analyzed a new plan for that portion of the Ellis Planning Unit which is now in the Lemhi Resource Area." (RMP, p. 1)	The following statements replace existing management on p. 1: "The 40,000 acres formerly managed as part of the Ellis Planning Unit under the Ellis-Pahsimeroi Management Framework Plan (see Map 1) will be managed under the off-highway vehicle use, visual resource management, fire management, and lands provisions of this RMP amendment. Livestock grazing management will be consistent with the allocations stated in the 1987 Rangeland Program Summary; *i.e.*, 2,923 AUMs of active preference will be allocated on 40,506 acres of public land within eight allotments. Management of other resources and values on those 40,000 acres will be according to the general guidelines and standard operating procedures stated in the Lemhi RMP, as amended."

Resource/ Program	Existing Management (1987 RMP, as amended)	Approved Amendment
OHV Management	<u>OHV Management Stated in the RMP:</u> "Lands open to unrestricted vehicle use will total 428,540 acres (93 percent). Recreational off-road vehicle use will continue to be limited during winter months on 16,230 acres (6 percent of the RMP area) of big game winter range." "A year-round closure to all vehicle use will be placed on 14,796 acres (3.5 percent of the RMP area) because of a wilderness designation." (RMP, p. 14) "Restrictions and closures will be established for specific roads, trails, or areas only where problems have been identified." (p. 45) "All cultural sites identified as special management areas will be closed to off-road vehicle use...." (p. 47) <u>OHV Management Stated in the RNA/ACEC Amendment (December 1987):</u> "Close the [Trail Creek] area to ORV use." (p. 14) "Vehicle use in the [Sevenmile] area would be limited to authorized vehicles only." (p. 15)	Sections 1 through 6 below <u>replace</u> existing off-highway vehicle use management described on pp. 14, 45, and 47 of the 1987 Lemhi RMP, and pp. 14 and 15 of the RNA/ACEC plan amendment (December 1987). Off-highway vehicle use designations are defined as follows: ***Closed*** - Motorized vehicle travel is prohibited in the area. Access by means other than motorized vehicle is permitted. ***Limited*** - Motorized vehicle travel within specified areas and/or on designated routes, roads, vehicle ways, or trails is subject to restrictions. Those restrictions are listed in decisions 2, 3, and 5 below. ***Open*** - Motorized vehicle travel is permitted year-long anywhere within an area designated as "open" to OHV use, if the vehicle is operated responsibly.
		1. Off-highway vehicle use designations are as follows (see Map 4) (acres and percentages are approximate): "Closed": 17,140 acres (3.5%) "Limited": 476,248 acres (96.5%) "Open": 0 acres (0 %) Reassess OHV management throughout the Field Office area no later than 2007 to determine if changes in management would be appropriate to achieve the broadest range of use opportunities. During the assessment, consider the following: Need for access; recreation opportunities; public safety; use conflicts; ability to properly maintain roads; and resource concerns such as highly erodible or fragile soils, protection of cultural resources, historic sites/areas, sacred and traditional areas, visual resources, special status species habitat, water quality, wildlife habitat, threat of weed invasion, retention of wilderness characteristics, and wetland and riparian habitat. Any changes to an area's designation as "open," "limited," or "closed" would be implemented through a land use plan amendment.
		2. Designate and manage OHV use within the Eighteenmile WSA as follows (see Maps 4 and 5): (a) Designate the suitable portion of the Eighteenmile WSA (about 14,796 acres) as "closed" to OHV use. (b) Designate the non-suitable portion of the Eighteenmile WSA (about 10,126 acres) as "limited," with OHV use limited to designated routes. (c) Temporary exceptions for OHV use in the suitable portion of the WSA and off of designated routes in the non-suitable portion of the WSA would be allowed in emergencies and search and rescue operations, for official purposes by the BLM and other Federal, State, and local agencies, and to build or maintain structures and installations, as specifically provided for in the Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review (see Appendix B (page 9) of this amendment). (d) OHV use on any portions of the Eighteenmile WSA released by Congress from wilderness review in the future would be designated as "limited," with OHV use limited to designated routes.

Resource/ Program	Existing Management (1987 RMP, as amended)	Approved Amendment
OHV Management (continued)		3. Except for within the Eighteenmile WSA, temporary exceptions to the OHV use limitations and closures listed in #4 and 5 below may be authorized for any military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while it is being used for emergency purposes; any vehicle in official use; and any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized in writing by the authorized officer. In areas designated "limited" to designated routes and OHV use areas or to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails (see #5 below), some or all of the following off-road travel would be permitted, as displayed on Maps 4 through 10: (a) within 300 feet of designated routes or existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails for direct access to campsites, to retrieve downed big game, or to harvest forest products; (b) immediately adjacent to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails for purposes such as parking, turning around, or passing another vehicle; (c) if the vehicle weighs 1,500 pounds or less gross vehicle weight and is traveling on at least six inches of continuous snow cover; (d) snowmobile use on groomed trails only.
		4. The Trail Creek ACEC (236 acres) and the suitable portion of the Eighteenmile WSA (14,796 acres) would continue to be designated "closed" to OHV use. In addition, designate the following areas (about 2,108 acres) as "closed" to OHV use: the hillside behind the Chief Tendoy Cemetery and the Birch Creek Springs area (but continue to allow vehicle travel on State Highway 28 through the Birch Creek Springs area) (see Map 4).
		5. OHV use on approximately 476,248 acres is designated "limited," with the limitations as described in (5a) through (5e) below. Changes to OHV limitations within areas designated as "limited" (but that would not change the OHV designation from "limited" to either "open" or "closed") may be initiated at any time through activity planning, with public, tribal, and agency involvement and appropriate environmental analysis.
		(5a) OHV use in the following areas (about 73,863 acres) is limited to designated routes and OHV use areas (see Maps 4 through 10): the Lewis and Clark Trail SRMA, Chief Tendoy Cemetery, the non-suitable portion of the Eighteenmile WSA, the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail SRMA, Sevenmile ACEC, designated recreation sites, and the Hayden Creek/Basin Creek/Muddy Creek area. OHV use within the R&PP lease area would be limited to the designated routes and use areas shown on Map 7. Cross-country motorized travel would be permitted within the designated use area yearlong, unless access to the R&PP lease area is temporarily restricted due to soil moisture conditions (see OHV #5d below).
		(5b) OHV use on approximately 402,385 acres is limited to the existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails visible on 1993-1994 aerial photos and/or 1992 digital orthophotos, as verified through on-the-ground field review (see Map 4). Vehicle travel on single-track vehicle ways is limited to two-wheeled vehicles and will not promote expansion of those ways into two-track routes.

Resource/ Program	Existing Management (1987 RMP, as amended)	Approved Amendment
OHV Management (cont.)		(5c) OHV use in the Agency/Pattee/Kenney Creek, Badger Springs Gulch, and Tower Creek areas (about 38,902 acres) is prohibited from December 16 through April 30 to address wildlife habitat concerns (see Maps 4, 6, and 7), with some exceptions for motorized vehicle use on the routes indicated below. Agency/Pattee/Kenney Creek: The Agency Creek Road, Alkali Flat Road, about 4 miles of the Pattee Creek Road, and the Warm Springs Wood Road shall remain open to motorized use year-long, and the following route shall be designated as a snowmobile route: The Divide Road from Lemhi Pass south to the Copper Queen Road to the Agency Creek Road. Tower Creek: The North Fork of Tower Creek Road, Tower Creek Road, and Kriley Gulch Road shall remain open to motorized use year-long. From May 1 through December 15, OHV use in the Agency/Pattee/Kenney Creek, Badger Springs Gulch, and Tower Creek areas is limited to designated routes or existing roads, ways, and trails, as shown on Maps 4, 6, and 7.
		(5d) Within areas limited to designated routes and OHV use areas or to existing roads, ways, and trails, additional OHV use limitations are, or may be, implemented in the following areas to address erosion concerns: (1) Motorized access to and within the Lewis and Clark Trail SRMA may be limited seasonally, if soil moisture conditions indicate resource damage is likely. (2) OHV use on existing roads, ways, and trails in the Henry Creek area (about 4,046 acres) is limited to vehicles 48 inches or narrower from April 11 through September 19. No motorized vehicle use is allowed from September 20 through April 10 (see Map 4). (3) Motorized vehicle travel on some designated routes in the Hayden, Basin, and Muddy Creek drainages is prohibited from March 1 through June 15 (see Map 9).
		(5e) No vehicle travel is allowed on the following roads constructed for previous timber sales, unless specifically authorized by the BLM (see Map 4): Baldy Basin Timber Sale Road Sawmill Canyon Timber Sale Road Birch Creek Timber Sale Road McDevitt Creek Timber Sale Road
		6. Vehicle use authorization for newly constructed roads will be identified when the road construction proposal is developed and analyzed. Any vehicle use authorization will be consistent with the OHV designation for the project area.
Recreation - All SRMAs	"Recognize recreation as the principal use of the lands in the three special recreation management areas...." (p. 13)	The following statement replaces existing management on p. 13 (change noted in italics): "Recognize recreation as *a* principal use of the lands in the three special recreation management areas...."

Resource/ Program	Existing Management (1987 RMP, as amended)	Approved Amendment
Recreation - Lewis and Clark Trail SRMA Designation and Management Emphasis	"The Lewis and Clark Trail will include 9,080 acres that will result from establishing a corridor wide enough to retain the natural aspects of the historic trail route. Visual resources within the corridor will be managed under Class II guidelines. Withdrawal of 1,820 acres from mineral entry will protect the trail route from disturbance. A no-surface-occupancy stipulation will also be added to all leases within these 1,820 acres" (p. 14)	The following statements replace existing management on p. 14: "The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail SRMA will contain approximately 31,014 acres of public lands, as shown on Map 11. The SRMA will include three segments of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail (totaling approximately 16.5 miles), as well as adjacent public lands. The 230 acres leased to Lemhi County for a motorized recreation use area are included within the SRMA boundary. Management of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail SRMA shall provide for the education and enjoyment of visitors to the SRMA, while simultaneously retaining natural aspects of the historic trail route and protecting the integrity of intact segments of trail tread and associated cultural sites. Management of fire, minerals, off-highway vehicle use, visual resources, and lands retention, disposal, or acquisition within the SRMA shall be as stated in those sections of this RMP amendment."
Visual Resource Management	"Visual resources within the [Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail] corridor will be managed under Class II guidelines." (p. 14) "Manage the visual resources on lands outside of the special recreation management areas to maintain existing scenic qualities." (RMP, p. 13) "For visual resource management, the following designations will be made: Class I, 14,796 acres; Class II, 29,280 acres; Class III, 184,205 acres; and Class IV, 231,285 acres. No interim classes would remain." (RMP, p. 14)	The following statements replace existing visual resources management on pp. 13 and 14: "Visual resources will be managed according to the VRM Class designations shown on Map 12 (see Glossary: visual resource management classes). The following areas (about 28,275 acres) shall be managed according to VRM Class I guidelines: Eighteenmile WSA, Continental Divide National Scenic Trail SRMA (1/4-mile either side of the trail tread), and Trail Creek ACEC. The following areas (about 271,147 acres) shall be managed according to VRM Class II guidelines: the Lewis and Clark Trail SRMA; the visual foreground-middleground along State Highway 28 and State Highway 29 (less than or equal to 3 miles), including the Birch Creek Springs area; any portions of the Eighteenmile WSA that are released by Congress from wilderness review in the future; and the Salmon River SRMA and public lands visible from or along the Salmon River (except the following areas, which shall be managed according to VRM Class III guidelines: the Sevenmile ACEC, public lands near the community landfill and rifle range, the R&PP motorized recreation use lease site; and public lands from the Ezra Creek drainage north to Rattlesnake Creek). The remaining public lands managed by the Salmon Field Office (about 193,966 acres) shall be managed according to VRM Class III guidelines."

Appendix A
Fire Management Within the Eighteenmile Wilderness Study Area

Fire management in the Eighteenmile Wilderness Study Area (WSA) would follow relevant fire management direction contained in the Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review (IMP) (USDI - BLM 1995), unless more current policy applies. The following paragraphs quote a section of the IMP that relates directly to fire management (BLM Manual H-8550-1, Chapter III, Section J, pp. 48-49). Additional portions of the IMP may also contain guidance which applies during fire management planning or implementation.

"The BLM will conduct all prescribed fire and suppression activities in accordance with fire management activity plans and subsequent operational plans (prescribed fire and preattack) for all WSAs, using caution to avoid unnecessary impairment of an area's suitability for preservation as wilderness. "Light-Hand-On-The-Land" fire suppression tactics will be used. Fire is a natural component of many wilderness ecosystems and fire plans need to give serious consideration to this fact before recommending one fire management technique over another. Resource area advisors will use the fire plans in making decisions during emergency fire situations and prescribed ignitions. All uses of earth moving equipment within a WSA require authorization. Priority for placement of large fire camps should be outside WSAs. Use of motorized vehicles and mechanical equipment during mop-up should be minimized."

"The fire preattack plan covering a WSA will specify the fire management objectives and special considerations for each WSA, taking into account a number of factors including the existing wilderness characteristics of the area, the need to prevent impairing actions, historic fire occurrence, the natural role of fire, proposed degree of suppression, expected fire behavior, acceptable suppression techniques, adequate buffer zones, smoke management, effect on private or other agency inholdings and on adjacent landowners, the limits of acceptable fire weather, fire behavior, fire effects, and the access requirements of other agencies. In planning firebreaks, the use of natural firebreaks and existing roads is encouraged. Emergency fire rehabilitation measures will continue to be carried out under guidelines in Handbook H-1742-1 and Manual Section 1742. Efforts should be made to rehabilitate any impacts created by suppression activities prior to releasing fire crews and associated equipment following fire containment."

"To hold fire to the desired level within WSAs, fire management procedures and plans will rely on: (1) the most effective methods of suppression that are least damaging to wilderness values (i.e. "light-hand-on-the-land" techniques), other resources, and the environment, while requiring the least expenditure of public funds including rehabilitation of the area; (2) an aggressive fire prevention program; and (3) an integrated cooperative suppression program by agencies of the Department among themselves or with other qualified suppression organizations. Present suppression methods may be used, including use of power tools, aircraft, motorboats, and motorized fire-fighting equipment while applying "light-hand-on-the-land" techniques. Existing fire lookout towers and helispots may be used and maintained; new ones may be approved as part of the fire management activity plan if they are the minimum necessary for fire suppression in the WSA."

"Fire managers should inform suppression personnel during dispatch that the fire is in a WSA and that special constraints apply. Memoranda of Understanding with other agencies should contain stipulations reflecting wilderness interim management guidance. Fire managers should notify Area Managers of any unsuccessful initial attack action on a fire in a WSA before developing the Escaped Fire Situation Analysis."

Appendix B
Off-road Vehicle Use Within the Eighteenmile Wilderness Study Area

Exceptions for off-road vehicle travel within the Eighteenmile Wilderness Study Area (WSA) would be those provided for in the Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review (IMP) (USDI - BLM 1995), unless more current policy applies. The following paragraphs quote a portion of the IMP that relates directly to off-road vehicle use (BLM Manual H-8550-1, Chapter 1, Section B, #11, pp. 15-16). Additional sections of the IMP may also contain relevant motorized vehicle management guidance.

"Motor vehicles ... may be allowed off boundary roads and existing ways for these purposes only:

a. in emergencies and search and rescue operations (as described in Section 12, below);

b. for official purposes by the BLM and other Federal, State, and local agencies and their agents when necessary and specifically authorized by the BLM for protection of human life, safety, and property; for protection of the lands and their resources; and,

c. to build or maintain structures and installations authorized in this document, as long as such use of vehicles is determined to satisfy the nonimpairment criteria and is only along routes authorized and specified by the BLM. No grading, blading, or vegetative disturbance will be permitted as this would constitute surface disturbance and thus not meet the nonimpairment criteria.

In emergencies, cross-country travel will not be held to the nonimpairment standard; but in all other cases, cross-country travel is allowed only where it is specifically authorized by BLM and it satisfies the nonimpairment criteria. If impacts threaten to impair the area's wilderness suitability, the BLM may limit or close the affected lands to the uses causing the problem.

Mechanical transport, including all motorized devices as well as trail and mountain bikes, may only be allowed on existing ways and within "open" areas that were designated prior to the passage of FLPMA [Federal Land Policy and Management Act] (October 21, 1976). Use of such devices off of existing ways and trails are allowed only for the purposes listed in the paragraph above."

Glossary

List of Acronyms.

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern.
ATV	All-terrain vehicle.
AUM	Animal unit month.
BLM	Bureau of Land Management.
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations.
EA	Environmental Assessment.
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement.
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act.
MFP	Management Framework Plan.
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act.
NHT	National Historic Trail.
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service.
NSO	No surface occupancy.
OHV	Off-highway vehicle, sometimes called off-road vehicle (ORV).
R&PP	Recreation & Public Purposes (Act).
RMP	Resource Management Plan.
RNA	Research Natural Area.
SRMA	Special Recreation Management Area.
USFS	United States Forest Service.
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
VRM	Visual resource management.
WSA	Wilderness Study Area.

Glossary Definitions.

Activity planning - A level of BLM planning where objectives are established and a plan of activities to meet those objectives is developed. Examples include Habitat Management Plans and Allotment Management Plans.

Animal unit month (AUM) - The amount of forage needed to sustain one cow unit or its equivalent (one horse or five sheep, all over six months old) for one month (approximately 800 pounds of forage).

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) - Acreage within BLM public lands where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historical, cultural, or visual values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards. The identification of a potential ACEC shall not, of itself, change or prevent change of the management or use of public lands. (43 CFR 1601.0-5(a))

Big game - Those species of large mammals normally managed as a sport hunting resource; includes elk, mule deer, pronghorn antelope, and bighorn sheep.

Catastrophic fire - A large-scale, high-severity fire which has long-lasting or detrimental effects on certain resources, such as private or historic structures, threatened or endangered species habitat, or cultural resources.

Cultural property - A definite location of past human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field inventory, historical documentation, or oral evidence. Includes archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses, and possible religious importance to specified social and/or cultural groups. Concrete, material places and things that are classified, ranked, and managed through a system of inventory, evaluation, planning, protection, and utilization.

Cultural resource - According to BLM Manual 8100, Release 8-38: a general term meaning any cultural property or traditional lifeway value. Also, the physical remains of human activity (artifacts, ruins, petroglyphs, etc.) and the conceptual content or context of an area (such as a setting for legendary, historic, or prehistoric events or a sacred area of native peoples) .

Developed recreation site - A site developed primarily to accommodate specific intensive use activities or groupings of activities, such as camping, picnicking, boating, swimming, or winter sports. These sites include permanent facilities which require continuing management commitment and regular maintenance, such as roads, trails, toilets, and other facilities needed to accommodate recreation use over the long term. (BLM Manual)

Disturbance - Any management activity that has the potential to accelerate erosion or mass movement. Also, any other activity that may tend to disrupt the normal movement or habits of a particular wildlife or plant species.

Effects (impacts) - The biological, physical, social, or economic consequences resulting from a proposed action. Effects may be adverse (detrimental) or beneficial, and direct, indirect, or cumulative. *Direct effects* are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place. *Indirect effects* are also caused by the action, but occur at a later time or further removed in distance. *Cumulative effects* include incremental

effects of the proposed action when added to other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes the other actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time (40 CFR 1508.7).

Endangered species - Any plant or animal species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range, and has been officially listed as endangered by the Secretary of Interior or Commerce under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. A final rule for the listing has been published in the *Federal Register*.

Environment - The aggregate of physical, biological, economic, and social factors affecting organisms in an area.

Environmental Assessment (EA) - A concise public document which complies with NEPA law and regulation and analyzes the effects of a proposed action. An EA briefly provides sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement or a Finding of No Significant Impact, aids an agency's compliance with NEPA when an EIS is unnecessary, and facilitates preparation of an EIS when necessary.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) - A detailed public document which complies with NEPA law and regulation. An EIS describes a major Federal action which significantly affects the quality of the human environment, provides alternatives to the proposed action, and analyzes the effects of the proposed action.

Ephemeral stream - A stream which has no predictable flow pattern and only flows in direct response to precipitation (rainfall), and whose channel is at all times above the water table.

Erosion - The wearing away of the land's surface by water, wind, ice or other physical processes. It includes detachment, transport, and deposition of soil or rock fragments.

Existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails - For Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), "existing" refers to roads, vehicle ways, and trails which existed as of the Idaho Intensive Wilderness Inventory Final Decision (November 1980). For the remainder of the Salmon Field Office, "existing" refers to roads, vehicle ways, and trails which are visible on 1993-1994 aerial photos and/or 1992 digital orthophotos of the Field Office area. Also see *road; vehicle way*; and *trail*.

Fire suppression - All work and activities associated with fire extinguishing operations, beginning with discovery and continuing until the fire is completely extinguished.

Full suppression consists of management designed to aggressively suppress all new fires on or threatening public land.

Conditional suppression consists of management which allows fires to continue to burn without active suppression activity, as long as they are burning within prescribed limits, including fire location, weather conditions, forces available, and fire size. Monitoring of the fire would be done throughout the fire's duration, and direct suppression would be undertaken if any one condition is exceeded.

Forage - All browse and non-woody plants that are available to wildlife for grazing or harvested for feeding livestock. Normally includes only the current year's growth.

Habitat - A specific set of physical conditions that surround a species, group of species, or large community. For example, major habitat components for wildlife are food, water, living space, and cover.

Issue - Defined by BLM Manual 1601 as a matter of controversy or dispute regarding a resource management activity or land use that is well defined and/or topically discrete, and involves alternatives among which to choose or decide.

Interdisciplinary (ID) team process - A process of assembling a team of staff resource specialists who become fully involved in a discussion of issues, problems, conflicts and concerns; the development of alternatives; analysis of environmental effects; and development of final recommendations for management decision. From time to time, members of the general public or specialists from outside groups or agencies may participate with ID teams.

Intermittent stream - A stream or segment of stream that flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from springs or from some surface source such as melting snow in mountainous areas.

Land transfer - The sale, exchange, or other conveyance of land from one owner to another, especially under the authority of land disposal laws such as the Desert Land Act, Carey Act, Recreation and Public Purposes Act, FLPMA, etc.

Locatable minerals - Generally, the metallic minerals subject to development specified in the General Mining Law of 1872. Includes metallic minerals such as gold, silver, copper, and iron, and all other minerals not subject to lease or sale (limestone, talc, gypsum, etc.).

Mineral withdrawal - Closure of public land to specific mineral development laws such as the Mining Law of 1872 and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. Withdrawal of public lands is subject to valid existing rights, such as valid mining claims and mineral leases which precede the withdrawal.

Monitoring - The systematic gathering of data to determine whether progress is being made in achieving land use objectives or goals.

Non-suitable WSA - A Wilderness Study Area that has been studied by the BLM and recommended to the President for uses other than Wilderness.

No surface occupancy (NSO) stipulation - A stipulation which prohibits construction or placement of energy mineral development facilities (buildings, roads, drilling equipment, etc.) on an area of land surface. An NSO stipulation is often attached to energy mineral leases for particular tracts of land leased for energy mineral development.

Noxious weed - Any plant designated as noxious by the director of the Idaho Department of Agriculture.

Off-highway vehicle (OHV) (off road vehicle) - A motorized vehicle which can travel off of constructed road surfaces, such as a motorcycle, all-terrain vehicle, four-wheel drive vehicle, or snowmobile.

Off-highway vehicle use designations -

> *Open:* Motorized vehicle travel is permitted year-long anywhere within an area designated as "open" to OHV use, if the vehicle is operated responsibly.
>
> *Limited:* Motorized vehicle travel within specified areas and/or on designated routes, roads, vehicle ways, or trails is subject to restrictions.
>
> *Closed*: Motorized vehicle travel is prohibited in the area. Access by means other than motorized vehicle is permitted.

Perennial stream - A stream that flows continuously and is generally associated with a water table in the areas through which it flows.

Prescribed fire - Intentional use of fire, whether by planned or unplanned ignition, to accomplish planned objectives.

Proposed species - Species that have been officially proposed for listing as threatened or endangered by the Secretary of the Interior or Commerce under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. A proposed rule has been published in the *Federal Register*.

Public - Affected or interested individuals, including consumer organizations, public land resource users, corporations and other business entities, environmental organizations and other special interest groups, and officials of State, local, and Indian tribal governments (43 CFR 1601.0-5(h)).

Public land - Any land and interest in land (*e.g.*, mineral estate) owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM, except lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf and lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos (43 CFR 1601.0-5(i)). May include public domain or acquired lands in any combination.

Research Natural Area (RNA) - An area in as near a natural condition as possible, which exemplifies typical or unique vegetation and associated biotic, soil, geologic, and aquatic features. The area is set aside to preserve a representative sample of an ecological community primarily for scientific and educational purposes.

Restoration - Holistic actions taken to modify an ecosystem to achieve desired, healthy, and functioning conditions and processes. Generally refers to the process of enabling the system to resume its resiliency to disturbances (USDI - BLM and USDA - Forest Service, May 1997).

Riparian area/habitat - The area between permanently saturated wetland and upland areas, which exhibits vegetation or physical characteristics reflective of permanent surface or subsurface water influence. Typical riparian areas include lands along, adjacent to, or contiguous with perennial and intermittent streams, glacial potholes, and the shores of lakes and reservoirs with stable water levels. Excluded are ephemeral streams or washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent upon free water in the soil.

Road - A vehicle route which has been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use.

Sediment - Solid material that originates mostly from disintegrating rocks and is transformed by, suspended in, or deposited by water. Sediment includes chemical and biochemical precipitates and decomposed organic material.

Sensitive species - Plant or animal species designated by the BLM State Director as sensitive, usually in cooperation with the State agency responsible for managing the species. Sensitive species are those (a) which are under status review by the USFWS or NMFS; or (b) whose numbers are declining so rapidly that Federal listing may become necessary; or (c) with typically small and widely dispersed populations; or (d) inhabiting ecological refugia of other specialized or unique habitats. (BLM Manual 6840)

Special status species - Species which have official recognition of rarity or decline, including species identified in the *Federal Register* as "threatened," "endangered," or "proposed," or species listed as "sensitive" by a state or the Bureau of Land Management. The BLM sensitive species list for the Salmon Field Office BLM generally follows the list of State of Idaho sensitive species recognized by the Idaho

Department of Fish and Game. (Also see *threatened species, endangered species, proposed species, sensitive species.*)

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) - BLM administrative units established to direct recreation program priorities, including the allocation of funding and personnel, to those public lands where a commitment has been made to provide specific recreation activities and experience opportunities on a sustained yield basis.

Spring - A saturated zone at or near the ground surface where voids in the rock or soil are filled with water at greater that atmospheric pressure. Seep or spring sites are typically characterized by riparian vegetation and soil formed in the presence of water. Water may or may not be discharging from these sites, depending on the underlying geology, water source, season, or long term climatic trends. A seep is a small spring.

Suitable WSA - A Wilderness Study Area that has been studied by the BLM and recommended to the President as suitable for inclusion into the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Threatened species - A plant or animal species which is likely to become endangered (see *endangered species*) within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range, and is officially listed as threatened by the Secretary of the Interior or Commerce under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. A final rule for the listing has been published in the *Federal Register*.

Traditional lifeway value - The quality of being useful in or important to the maintenance of a specified social and/or cultural group's traditional systems or religious belief, cultural practice, or social interaction, not closely identified with definite locations.

Trail - Any designated, designed, and constructed pathway suitable for one or more of the following methods of travel: foot, packstock, cross country ski, mountain bike, motorcycle, or all terrain vehicle (ATV).

Treaty - A formal agreement between two or more nations, relating to peace alliance, trade, etc. Treaties between the United States government and Indian tribes are formal contracts between two sovereigns which were signed by authorized representatives and ratified by two-thirds of the U.S. Senate.

Treaty rights - Those provisions negotiated in treaties between the U.S. government and Indian tribes which retain certain "rights" for the Indian tribes, such as hunting and fishing rights, land rights, water rights, etc.

Upland - The portion of land located away from riparian or floodplain areas.

Vehicle way (way) - A route established and maintained solely by the passage of motor vehicles.

Visual foreground-middleground - The area visible from a travel route, use area, or other observation point to a distance of 3 to 5 miles. The outer boundary of this zone is defined as the point where the texture and form of individual plants are no longer apparent in the landscape. Vegetation is apparent only in patterns or outline.

Visual resource management classes (VRM classes) -

Class I - Preservation. The objective of this class is to maintain a landscape setting that appears unaltered by humans. Natural ecological changes and very limited management activity are allowed. Any contrast created within the characteristic landscape must not attract attention. It is applied to wilderness areas, some natural areas, wild portions of Wild and Scenic Rivers, and other similar situations where management activities are to be restricted.

Class II - Retention. The objective of this class is to design proposed alterations so as to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

Class III - Partial Retention. The objective of this class is to design proposed alterations so as to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. Contrasts to the basic elements (form, line, color, and texture) caused by a management activity may be evident and begin to attract attention in the characteristic landscape. However, the change should remain subordinate to the existing characteristic landscape. Structures located in the foreground distance zone (0-½ mile) often create a contrast that exceeds the VRM class, even when designed to harmonize and blend with the characteristic landscape. This may be especially true when a distinctive architectural motif or style is designed. Approval by the District Manager is required on a case-by-case basis to determine whether the structure(s) meet the acceptable VRM class standards and, if not, whether they add acceptable visual variety to the landscape.

Class IV - Modification. The objective of this class is to provide for management activities which require major modification of the existing character of the landscape.

Contrasts may attract attention and be a dominant feature of the landscape in terms of scale; however, the change should repeat the basic elements (form, line, color, and texture) inherent in the characteristic landscape. Structures located in the foreground distance zone (0-½ mile) often create a contrast that exceeds the VRM class, even when designed to harmonize and blend with the characteristic landscape. This may be especially true when a distinctive architectural motif or style is designed. Approval by the District Manager is required on a case-by-case basis to determine whether the structure(s) meet the acceptable VRM class standards and, if not, whether they add acceptable visual variety to the landscape.

Class V - Rehabilitation or Enhancement. Change is needed to bring an area up to the standards of Class I, II, III, or IV (rehabilitation), or change may add acceptable visual variety to an area (enhancement). This class applies to areas where the natural character of the landscape has been disturbed to a point where the contrast is inharmonious with the characteristic landscape and rehabilitation is needed. (For example, unacceptable cultural modification has reduced the scenic quality.) It may also be applied to areas that have the potential to increase the visual quality or variety of an area or site. Class V should be considered an interim or short term classification until one of the other VRM class objectives can be reached through rehabilitation or enhancement. The desired visual resource management class should be identified.

Visual quality - The relative worth of a landscape from a visual perception point of view (BLM, VRM Manual).

Visual resource - The visible physical features on a landscape (*e.g.*, land, water, vegetation, animals, structures, and other features) (BLM, VRM Manual).

Way - See *vehicle way*.

Wetland area/habitat - An area where at least periodic inundation or saturation with water (either from the surface or subsurface) is the predominant factor determining the nature of soil development and the types of plant and animal communities living there. These include the entire zones associated with streams, lakes, ponds, canals, seeps, wet meadows, and some aspen stands.

Wilderness - All lands included in the National Wilderness Preservation System by public law. Also, generally defined as undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA) - A roadless area that has been inventoried and found to have wilderness characteristics, having few human developments and providing opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation, as described in Section 603 of FLPMA and Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Wildlife - Animals living in a natural, undomesticated state, including birds (raptors, songbirds, upland game birds), mammals (furbearers, big game, nongame mammals), reptiles, amphibians, and fish.

Winter range - A population or portion of a population of animals use the suitable habitat within this range annually, but in substantial numbers only during the winter.

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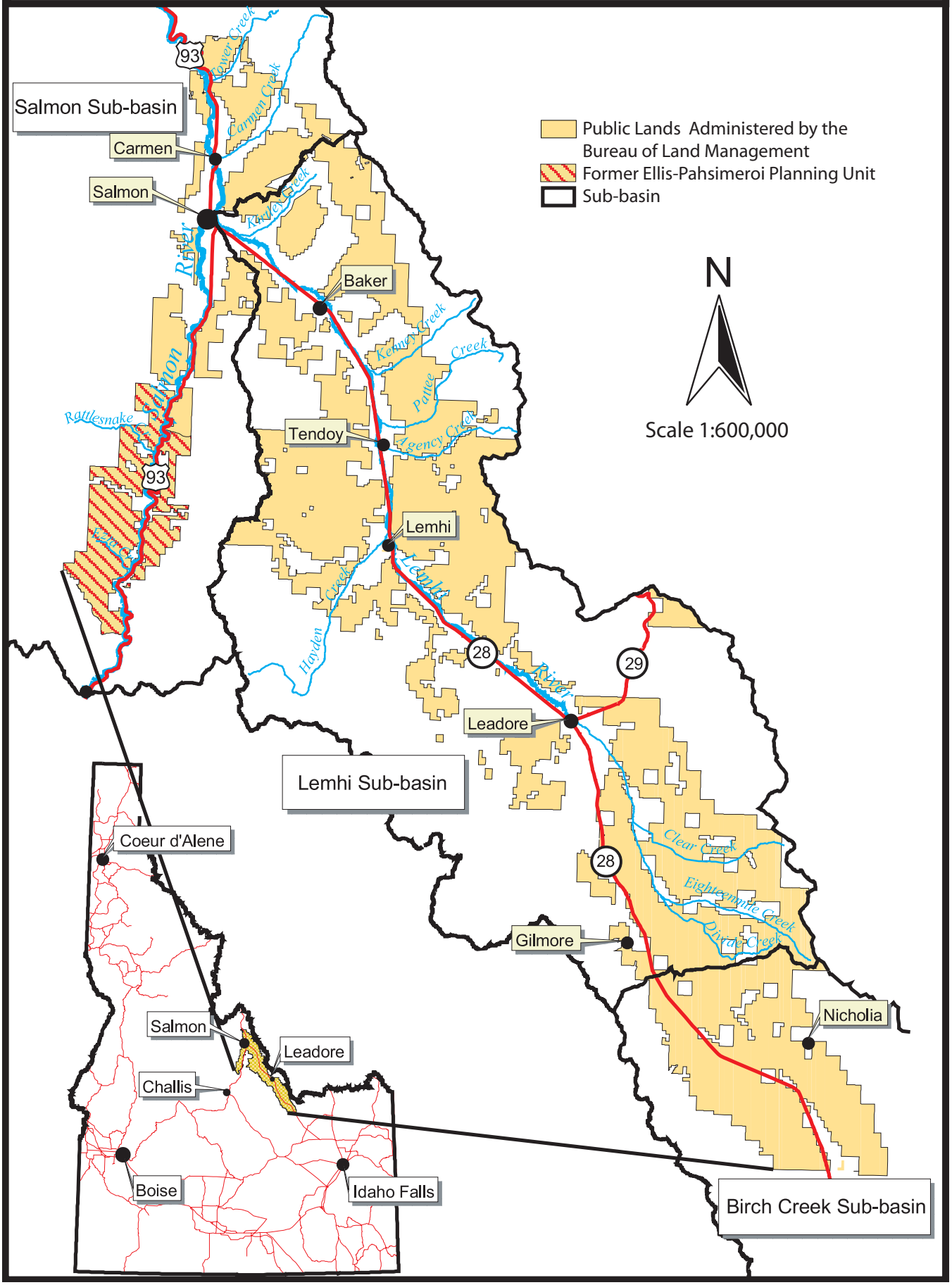
Maps

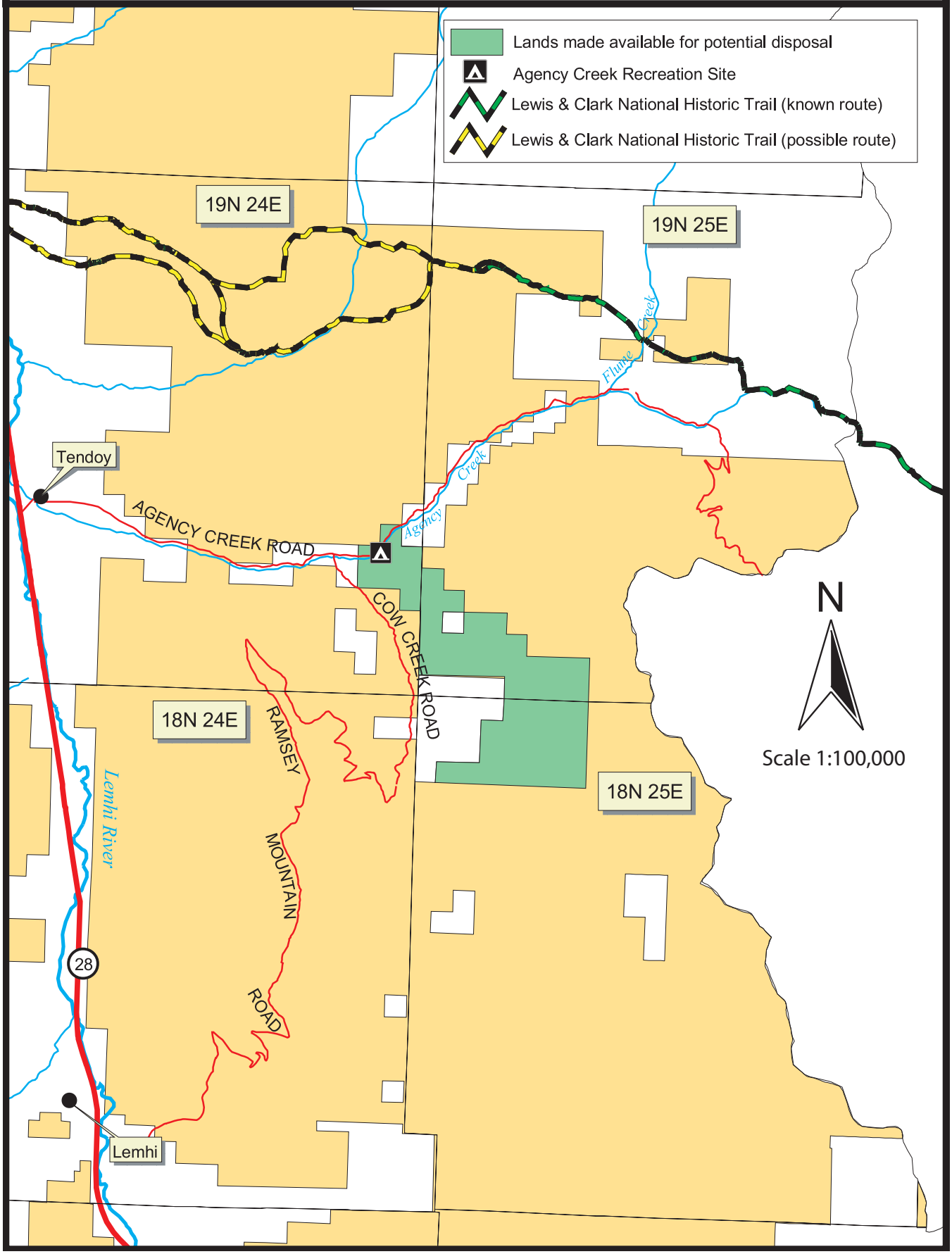
(Note: No warranty is made by the BLM for use of these data for purposes not intended by the BLM.)

Map 1: General Location
Map 2: Land Disposal/Retention Status Changes
Map 3: Lewis and Clark NHT Minerals Restrictions
Map 4: OHV Designations - Salmon Field Office Area
Map 5: OHV Designations - Eighteenmile WSA
Map 6: OHV Designations - Kenney, Pattee, and Agency Creek Areas
Map 7: OHV Designations - Tower Creek, Badger Springs, and River Bluffs Areas
Map 8: OHV Designations - Sevenmile ACEC
Map 9: OHV Designations - Hayden, Basin, and Muddy Creek Areas
Map 10: OHV Designations - Continental Divide National Scenic Trail
Map 11: Lewis and Clark NHT Special Recreation Management Area
Map 12: Visual Resource Management Designations

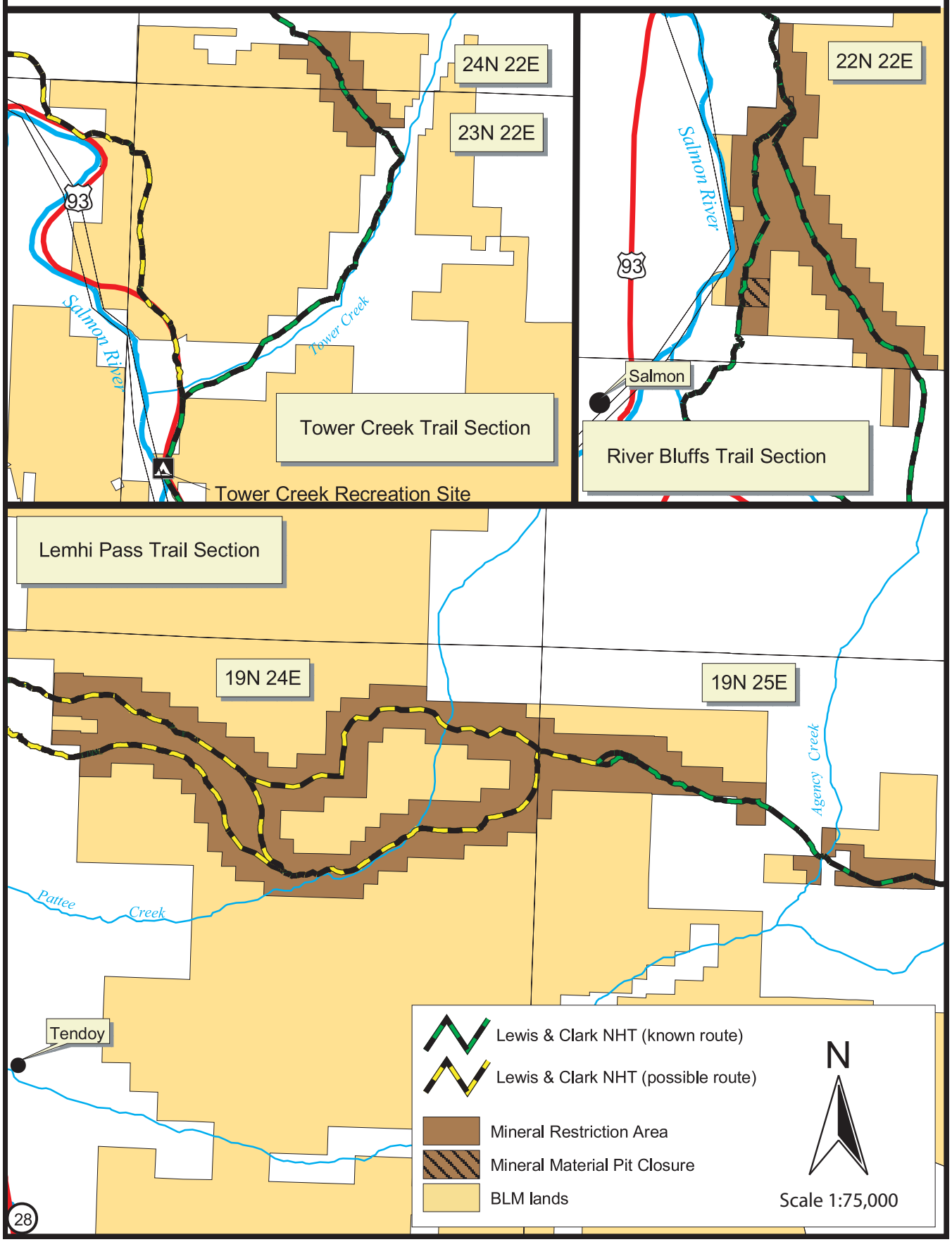
Map1: Salmon Field Office - General Location



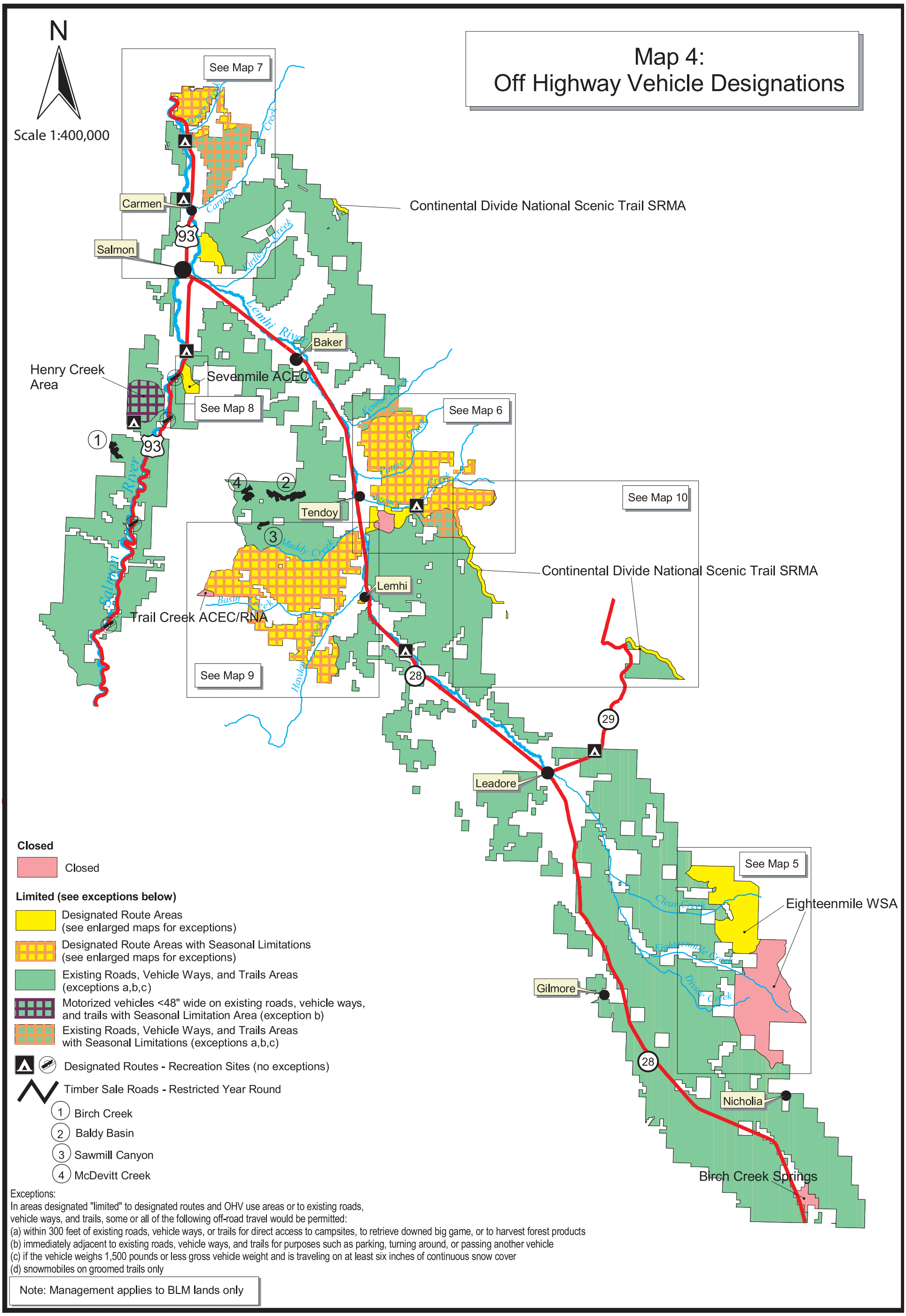
Map 2:
Land Disposal/Retention Status Changes



Map 3:
Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Mineral Restrictions



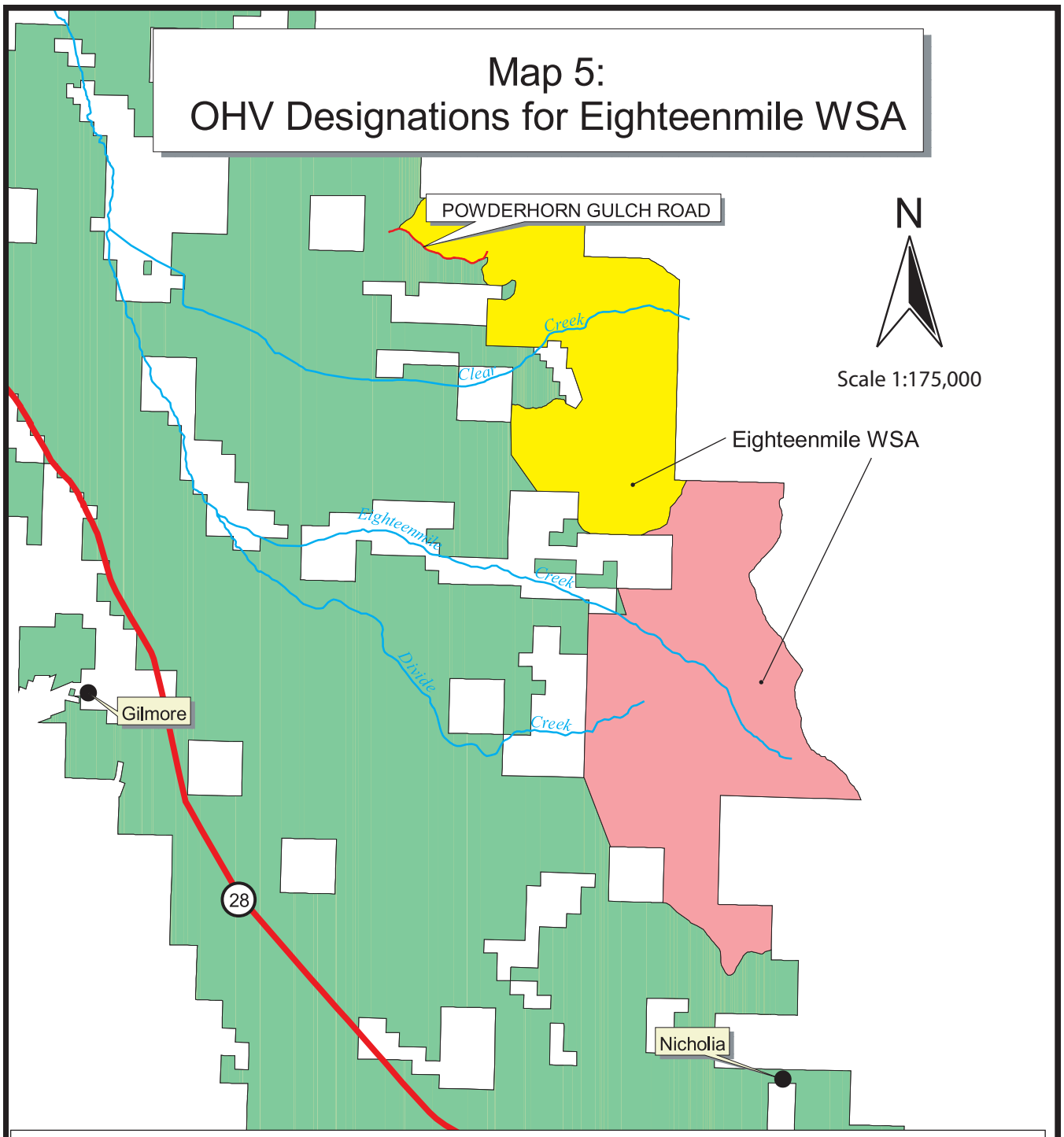
Map 4:
Off Highway Vehicle Designations



Exceptions:
In areas designated "limited" to designated routes and OHV use areas or to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails, some or all of the following off-road travel would be permitted:
(a) within 300 feet of existing roads, vehicle ways, or trails for direct access to campsites, to retrieve downed big game, or to harvest forest products
(b) immediately adjacent to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails for purposes such as parking, turning around, or passing another vehicle
(c) if the vehicle weighs 1,500 pounds or less gross vehicle weight and is traveling on at least six inches of continuous snow cover
(d) snowmobiles on groomed trails only

Note: Management applies to BLM lands only

Map 5:
OHV Designations for Eighteenmile WSA



Closed

Closed

Limited (see exceptions below)

Existing Roads, Vehicle Ways, and Trails Areas (exceptions a,b,c)

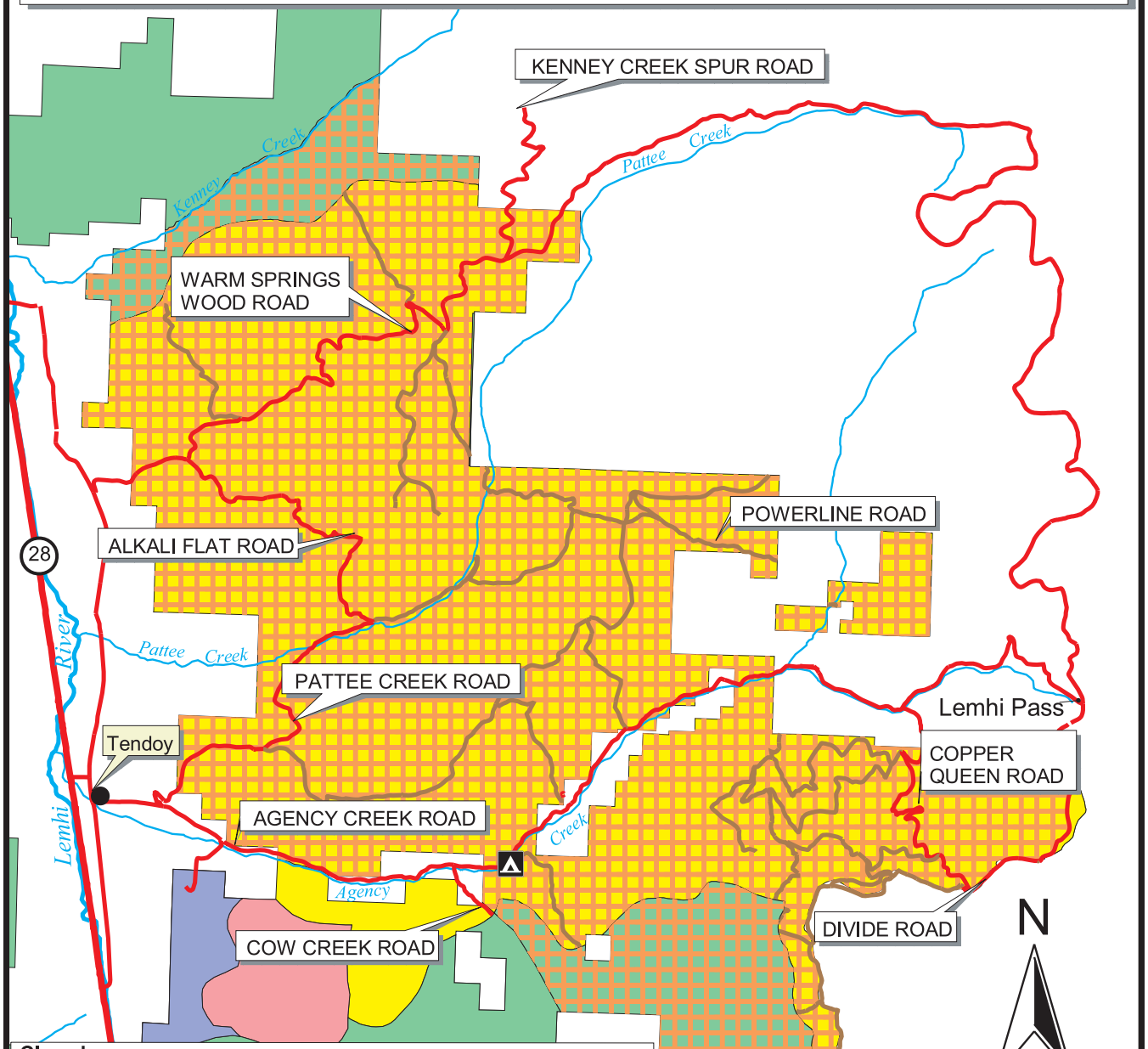
Designated Route Areas (exception b)

Designated Routes - Year long access

Note: Management applies to BLM lands only

Exceptions:
In areas designated "limited" to designated routes and OHV use areas
or to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails, some or all of the following off-road travel would be permitted:
(a) within 300 feet of existing roads, vehicle ways, or trails for direct access to campsites, to retrieve downed big game, or to harvest forest products
(b) immediately adjacent to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails for purposes such as parking, turning around, or passing another vehicle
(c) if the vehicle weighs 1,500 pounds or less gross vehicle weight and is traveling on at least six inches of continuous snow cover
(d) snowmobiles on groomed trails only

Map 6:
OHV Designations for Kenney, Pattee, and Agency Creeks



Closed

Closed

Limited (see exceptions below)

Designated Route Areas (exceptions a,b,c)

Designated Route Areas with Seasonal Limitations (exceptions a,b,d)

Existing Roads, Vehicle Ways, and Trails Areas (exceptions a,b,c)

Existing Roads, Vehicle Ways, and Trails Areas with Seasonal Limitations (exceptions a,b)

Designated Route Areas (no exceptions)

Designated Routes - Recreation Sites (no exceptions)

Designated Routes - seasonal limitations

Designated Routes - Year long access

Note: Management applies to BLM lands only .

Exceptions:

In areas designated "limited" to designated routes and OHV use areas
or to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails, some or all of the following off-road travel would be permitted:

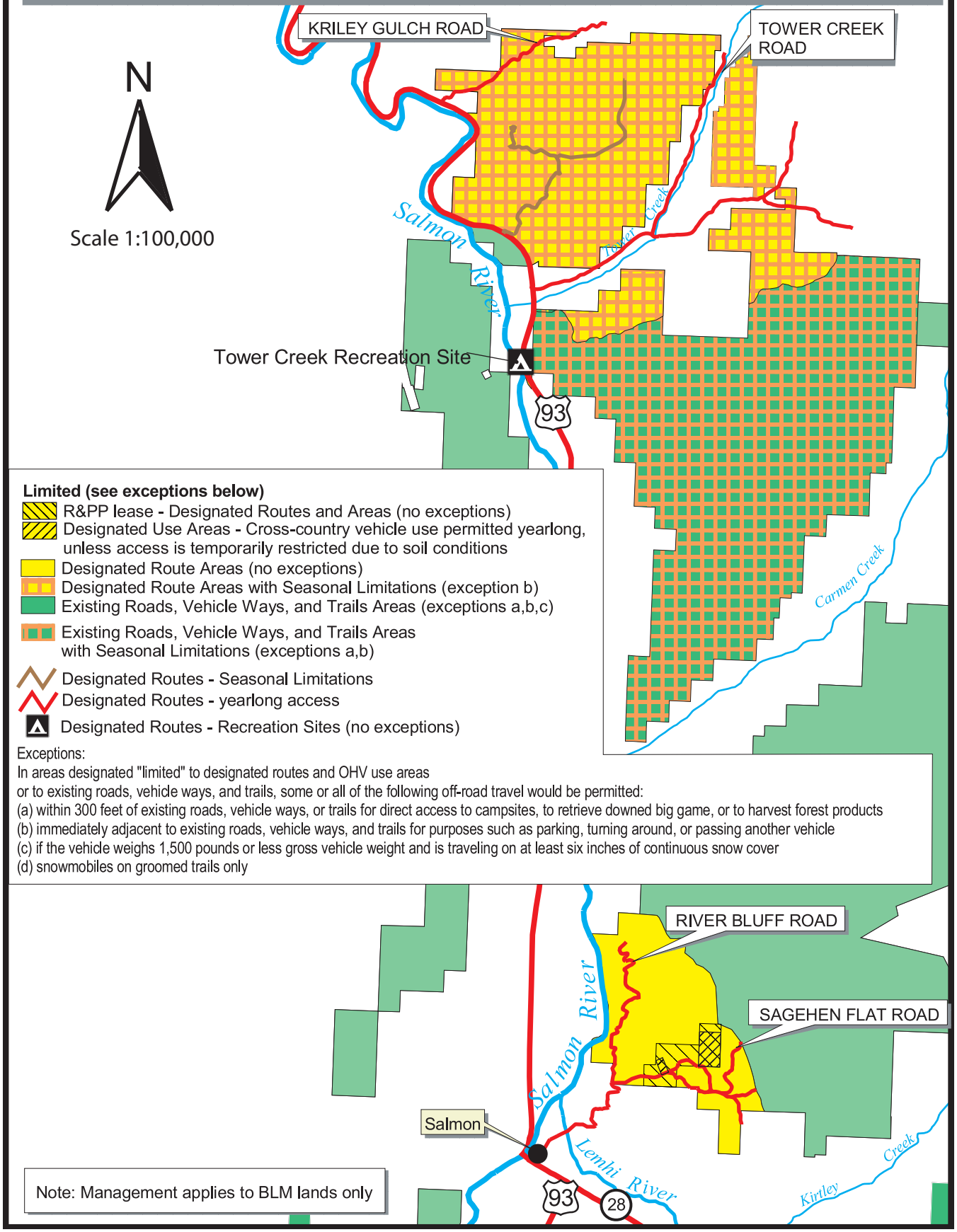
(a) within 300 feet of existing roads, vehicle ways, or trails for direct access to campsites, to retrieve downed big game, or to harvest forest products

(b) immediately adjacent to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails for purposes such as parking, turning around, or passing another vehicle

(c) if the vehicle weighs 1,500 pounds or less gross vehicle weight and is traveling on at least six inches of continuous snow cover

(d) snowmobiles on groomed trails only

Map 7:
OHV Designations for
Tower Creek, Badger Springs, and River Bluffs

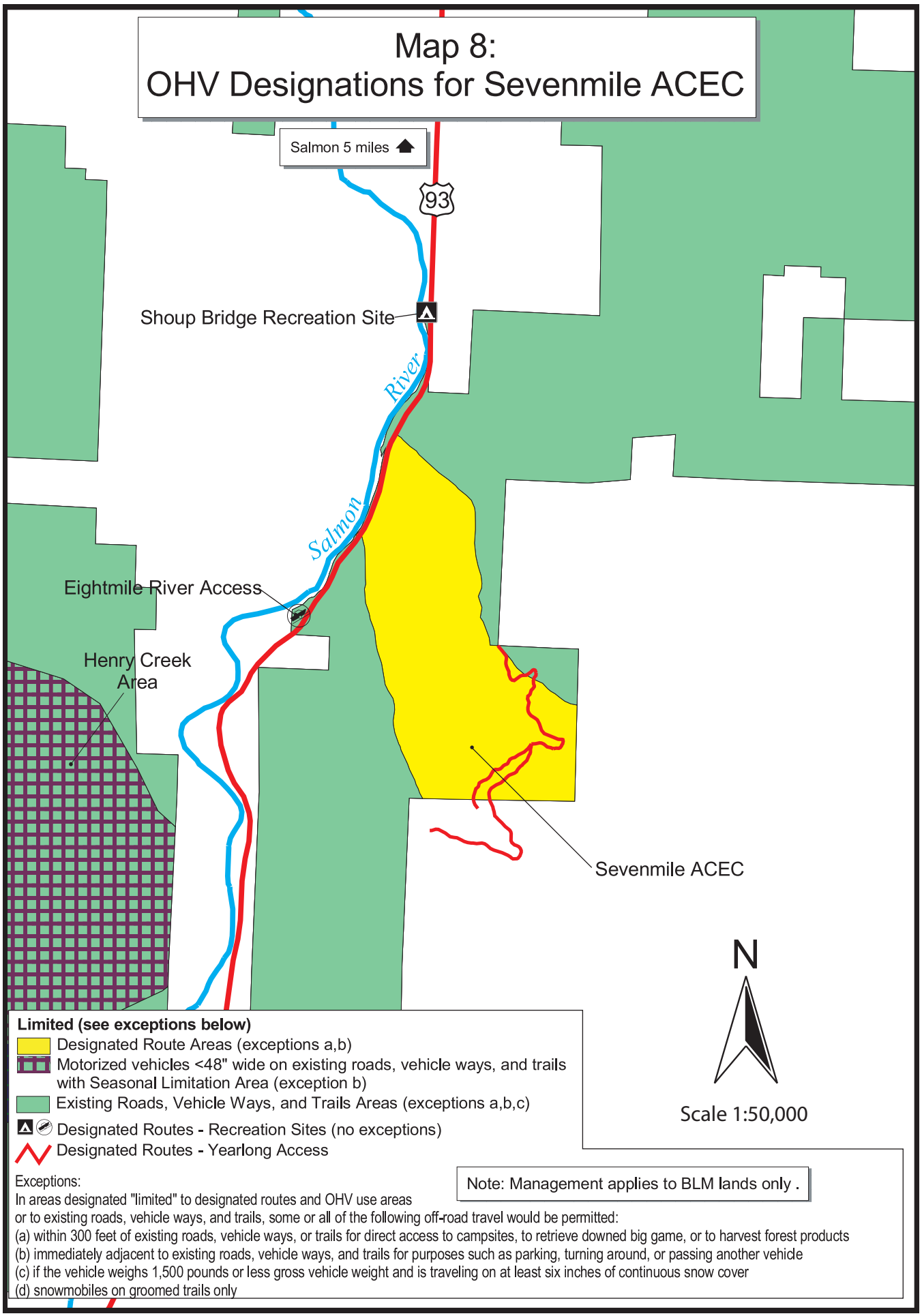


Limited (see exceptions below)

- R&PP lease - Designated Routes and Areas (no exceptions)
- Designated Use Areas - Cross-country vehicle use permitted yearlong, unless access is temporarily restricted due to soil conditions
- Designated Route Areas (no exceptions)
- Designated Route Areas with Seasonal Limitations (exception b)
- Existing Roads, Vehicle Ways, and Trails Areas (exceptions a,b,c)
- Existing Roads, Vehicle Ways, and Trails Areas with Seasonal Limitations (exceptions a,b)
- Designated Routes - Seasonal Limitations
- Designated Routes - yearlong access
- Designated Routes - Recreation Sites (no exceptions)

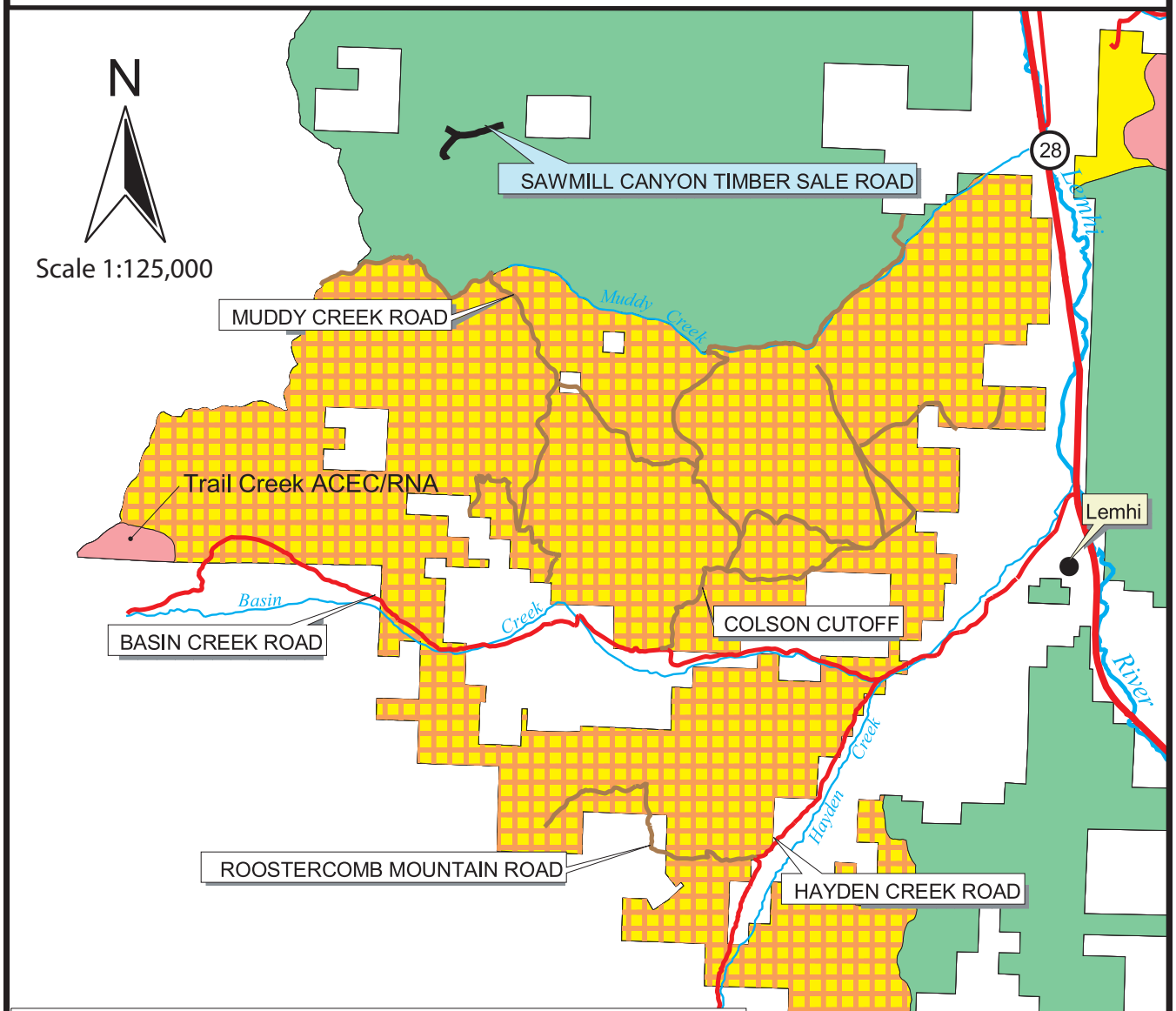
Exceptions:
In areas designated "limited" to designated routes and OHV use areas
or to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails, some or all of the following off-road travel would be permitted:
(a) within 300 feet of existing roads, vehicle ways, or trails for direct access to campsites, to retrieve downed big game, or to harvest forest products
(b) immediately adjacent to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails for purposes such as parking, turning around, or passing another vehicle
(c) if the vehicle weighs 1,500 pounds or less gross vehicle weight and is traveling on at least six inches of continuous snow cover
(d) snowmobiles on groomed trails only

Map 8:
OHV Designations for Sevenmile ACEC



Exceptions:
In areas designated "limited" to designated routes and OHV use areas
or to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails, some or all of the following off-road travel would be permitted:
(a) within 300 feet of existing roads, vehicle ways, or trails for direct access to campsites, to retrieve downed big game, or to harvest forest products
(b) immediately adjacent to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails for purposes such as parking, turning around, or passing another vehicle
(c) if the vehicle weighs 1,500 pounds or less gross vehicle weight and is traveling on at least six inches of continuous snow cover
(d) snowmobiles on groomed trails only

Map 9:
OHV Designations for Hayden, Basin, and Muddy Creeks



Closed

Closed

Limited (see exceptions below)

Designated Route Areas (no exceptions)

Designated Route Areas with Seasonal Limitations (exceptions a,b,c)

Existing Roads, Vehicle Ways, and Trails Areas (exceptions a,b,c)

Timber Sale Road - Restricted Year Round

Designated Routes - Seasonal Limitations

Designated Routes - Year long access

Note: Management applies to BLM lands only .

Exceptions:

In areas designated "limited" to designated routes and OHV use areas
or to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails, some or all of the following off-road travel would be permitted:

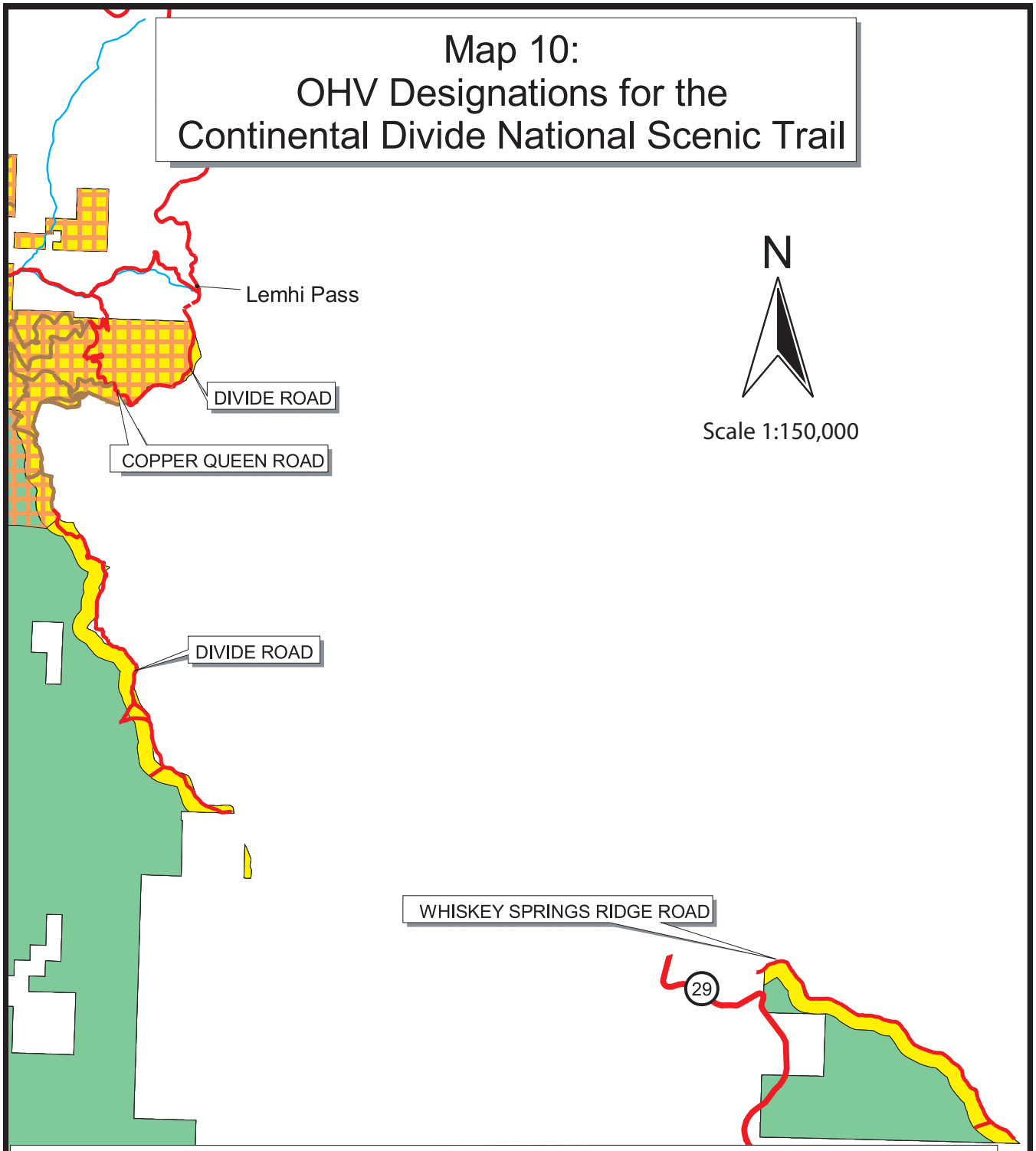
(a) within 300 feet of existing roads, vehicle ways, or trails for direct access to campsites, to retrieve downed big game, or to harvest forest products

(b) immediately adjacent to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails for purposes such as parking, turning around, or passing another vehicle

(c) if the vehicle weighs 1,500 pounds or less gross vehicle weight and is traveling on at least six inches of continuous snow cover

(d) snowmobiles on groomed trails only

Map 10:
OHV Designations for the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail



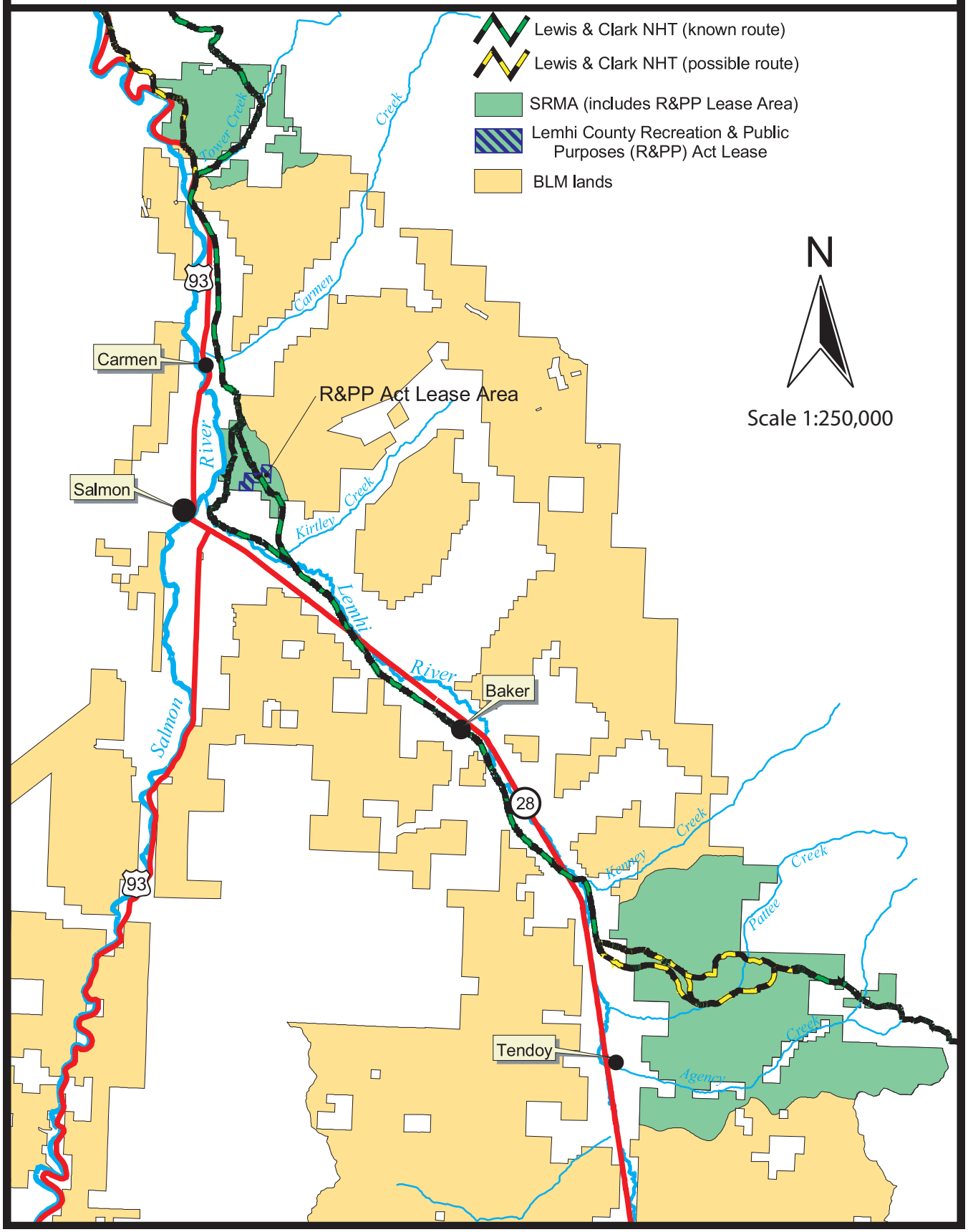
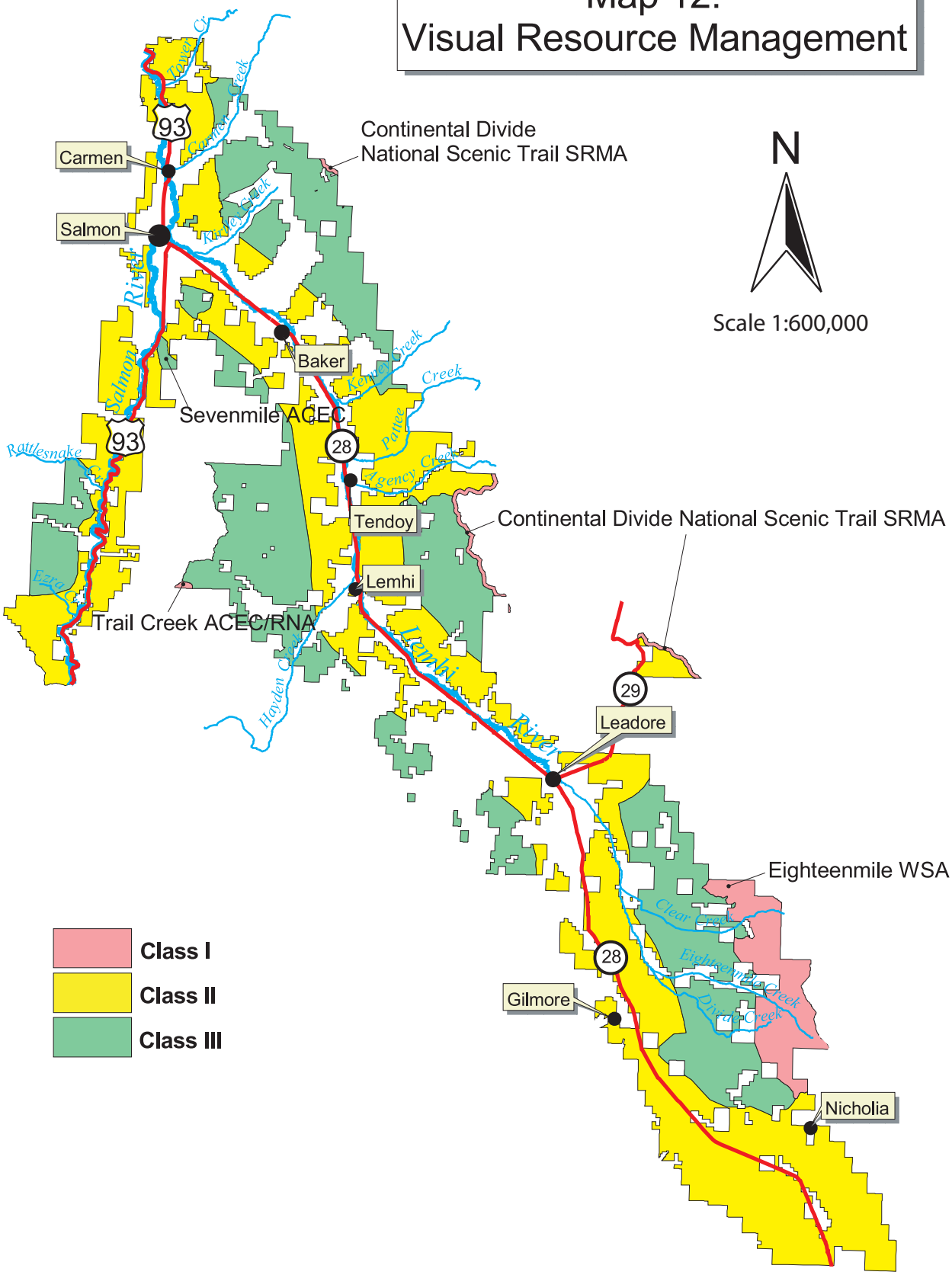
Limited (see exceptions below)

- Designated Route Areas (exceptions a,b,c)
- Designated Route Areas with Seasonal Limitations (exceptions a,b,d)
- Existing Roads, Vehicle Ways, and Trails Areas (exceptions a,b,c)
- Existing Roads, Vehicle Ways, and Trails Areas with Seasonal Limitations (exceptions a,b)
- Designated Routes - seasonal limitations
- Designated Routes - Year long access

Note: Management applies to BLM lands only .

Exceptions:
In areas designated "limited" to designated routes and OHV use areas
or to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails, some or all of the following off-road travel would be permitted:
(a) within 300 feet of existing roads, vehicle ways, or trails for direct access to campsites, to retrieve downed big game, or to harvest forest products
(b) immediately adjacent to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails for purposes such as parking, turning around, or passing another vehicle
(c) if the vehicle weighs 1,500 pounds or less gross vehicle weight and is traveling on at least six inches of continuous snow cover
(d) snowmobiles on groomed trails only

Map 11:
Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail (NHT) Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)



Map 12: Visual Resource Management