Water/Water Quality: Under Alternative B 23.9 miles of stream would be managed primarily for riparian, fisheries or water quality improvement and protection. This would require 4 miles of fence to be built to protect 2 miles of stream. Approximately 53 miles of stream would be managed to maintain existing fisheries, water quality and riparian habitat in current satisfactory condition.

Public lands within the SCS Willow Creek 208 project would be managed in cooperation with other land owners to implement the watershed protection plan.

Recreation:

ORV Designations: Under Alternative B, 1,120 acres would be closed to ORV use in the Menan Butte area. An additional 21,580 acres in the Sand Mountain and Stinking Springs area would have a seasonal closure to protect big game wintering areas.

Special Designations: The National Natural Landmark designation would be maintained on Menan Butte. In addition, Special Recreation Management Designations would be applied to the Sands, Juniper Mountain area and to the Snake River. This would provide guidance for construction of user facilities such as campgrounds, trails and access.

The Cress Creek Trail has been nominated as a National Recreation Trail. This interpretive trail is one mile long and provides access to a natural area. Many schools and groups use this area yearly.

Wilderness: The two WSAs totaling 21,870 acres would be recommended as nonsuitable. These areas would be managed under the Interim Management Policy until Congress makes final determination. If the two WSAs were not designated as wilderness by Congress, they would be managed for other multiple uses as outlined in this Alternative.

Fire Management: Approximately 648,719 acres would be provided full suppression under Alternative B.

In addition to the above, 164,328 acres would be considered for prescribed burning. A burn plan would be developed for each area which describes the objectives and prescription for each burn.

Activity Plans Required for Implementation of Alternative B

Habitat Management Plan for Edie Creek Bench
Habitat Management Plan for South Fork of the Snake River

Eighty-seven Allotment Management Plans; one for each allotment in the Improve category.

One Stream Management Plan for Sand Creek.

Two Special Recreation Management Plans
One each for the Sands area and for the Snake River.

Extensive Recreation Area Management Plan

Five Fire Management Plans

One for each area in which prescribed fire would be used as a mangement tool.

Some of the activity plans listed above may be consolidated into a single multiple use plan to cover the same area.

Alternative C

Goals: This is the BLM's Preferred Alternative. A variety of resource uses would be allowed. Production and use of commodity resources and commercial use authorizations would occur, while protecting fragile resources and wildlife habitat, preserving natural systems and cultural values, and allowing for nonconsumptive resource uses. A balanced approach to multiple use would be pursued. Resource use levels would be within the range set by Alternatives B and E.

Multiple Use and Transfer Areas in Alternative C

Map 5 shows the location of the multiple use and transfer areas for Alternative C.

M 1 - Moderate Use, 581,164 acres. No special limitations or restrictions on the type or intensity of resource use would be applied in this area. Valid uses would be allowed subject to environmental review and stipulations or special conditions to protect resources. This area would be open to ORV use.

L 1 - Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, 140,415 acres. This area is a withdrawal by the Department of Energy. Under BLM's recent proposal to modify the withdrawal, 15% of the area would be closed to mineral leasing and all of the area would remain closed to locatable mineral entry. There is grazing on about 119,500 acres of the withdrawal with the rest being closed. Other uses are prohibited or restricted.

L 2 - Game Creek, 1,380 acres. This area is a municipal watershed and is closed to livestock grazing. It is also open to leasing under the "No Surface Occupancy" restriction, but about 200 acres are beyond the reach of directional drilling.

L 6 - Nine Mile Knoll Area of Critical Environmental Concern, 25,000 acres. Wildlife habitat would be a major concern in this area. Much of the area has been nominated for designation as a National Natural Landmark, and if designated will be managed to protect the area's natural integrity.

L 7 - Medicine Lodge Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized Area, 5,920 acres. This area currently has no roads in it and would continue to be managed as a nonmotorized area.

L 5 - Snake River, 15,352 acres. The river system would be withdrawn from woodland management. About 800 acres are beyond the reach of directional drilling. About 4,300 acres are currently withdrawn from locatable mineral entry and an additional 6,100 acres would be recommended for withdrawal from entry. This area includes the 1,120 acres of Menan Butte.

L 9- Timber Withdrawal, 1,114 acres. This acreage would be withdrawn from timber harvest to protect Threatened and Endangered Species habitat and critical wildlife habitat. Some acres were also withdrawn because of site limitations for forest reproduction. Due to the small size of the tracts involved they were not shown on map 5a.

T 1 - Transfer, 8,129 acres. These areas would be available for transfer from federal ownership. Transfer could be by sale, exchange, agricultural entry, or other means as determined appropriate. Detailed examination would be conducted for these tracts prior to the final decision about transfer or type of transfer. Examinations would consider threatened and endangered speices, cultural resources and other resource values.

T 2 - Transfer. This area has a mixed land ownership, with public land, state land and private land. Transfer action under this alternative in this area will be aimed at state and private exchange for consolidation of ownership. Priority for transfer actions would be (1) state or private exchange within the area or for land acquisition within Area T1, (2) sale of isolated tracts.

T 3 - Transfer. This area lies within the Sands Habitat Management Area and has a very mixed land ownership. Transfer actions in this area will be aimed at acquisition of nonpublic lands and consolidation of existing public lands to enhance wildlife management. The use of state exchange for consolidation of land ownership will be given priority.

Other Resource Uses in Alternative C

Lands: Transfer and retention of public lands was addressed above for this alternative. All other areas are open to rights-of-way application and will be subject to the environmental process and stipulations imposed by the Bureau.

Energy and Minerals: A total of 515,040 acres would be open to fluid mineral leasing with standard stipulations, 341,820 acres with seasonal occupancy restrictions and 44,870 acres under no surface occupancy restrictions. Only 28,300 acres would be closed to mineral leasing and 857 acres closed to solid mineral leasing. This alternative would include opening about 106,840 acres of the INEL to mineral leasing.

Areas open to locatable mineral entry total 786,673 acres and there would be 143,357 acres closed.

A total of 869,960 acres would be open to sale of mineral materials and 60,070 acres would be closed to protect other resource values.

Forestry: There would be 10,982 acres of public land open to commercial harvest under existing regulations, restrictions and stipulations under the preferred alternative. Deferred from harvest would be 1,966 acres which are uneconomical or not feasible to cut at this time. There would be 296 acres withdrawn from timber harvest because of slope, soils or inability of the site to reproduce timber. An additional 818 acres were withdrawn from harvest because of protection of other resource values or the acreage would be lost through transfer actions.

There would be 2,925 acres of woodland along the South Fork of the Snake River withdrawn from harvesting.

Livestock Management: Provide 100,449 AUMs of livestock forage. Approximately 621,000 acres of public land and 125,026 acres within the INEL boundary would be included in grazing allotments. Average stocking rate would be 7.4 acres per AUM.

The objective of Alternative C would be to maintain or improve existing perennial forage plants, maintain soil stability, stabilize areas currently in downward trend, and increase availability of perennial forage plants.

Range improvements would be accomplished in support of achieving the objectives stated above. See Table 2-1.

Total cost of the range improvements would be $1,425,741.

Increases could be up to full preference or beyond depending on trend, actual use and feasibility of range improvements. Range improvements, in some allotments, and existing forage production and facilities would allow for the proposed increases. No grazing preference was proposed on lands in a transfer category.

Those allotments which require a reduction in grazing use would be reduced over a 5 year period through the use of monitoring. See Appendix B, page 14 for allotments that would receive increases and decreases.

The grazing preference level proposed in Alternative C assumes an optimistic future funding level for implementation of range improvements. Burning is the preferred method of brush control and would be used where ground cover is adequate to carry fire and where species composition would allow recovery of desirable vegetation.

The initial stocking level of 100,449 AUM's is 14 percent higher than the current 5 year average actual use and is 3 percent lower than current active preference. There are several reasons why this stocking level was chosen.

-No significant conflicts with other resources were identified at this stocking level.

-The methodology used to determine the proposed stocking level indicates that the objectives for livestock forage can be met at this stocking level with the range improvements listed above.

-Although the current rate of 14.5 percent nonuse may continue into the future, the exact amount of nonuse is unpredictable. Actual use is tied to market conditions and other factors such as weather and fire. Thus, if Alternative C were implemented, the initial stocking level of 100,449 AUMs may or may not be fully utilized. The initial stocking level of 100,449 AUMs is used for analysis of the environmental effects in the event it were fully utilized.

-The initial stocking level of 100,449 AUMs for Alternative C may not be supported in a drought year when forage production is low. This would be handled by temporary suspension.

The initial stocking rate of 100,449 AUMs would occur based on monitoring data as discussed under Implementation in Part I. Increases dependent on range improvements would occur only if funding for the necessary improvements is available and the projects are completed. Feasibility for project implementation would be handled on a case-by-case basis as the activity plans are developed. Decreases resulting from land transfers would occur only as the identified tracts are transferred from federal ownership.

Changes in season of use would occur on some allotments where there is a conflict with other resource needs. Altered turnout dates and/or season of use may be used to improve range condition, improve vigor of perennial vegetation and implement reductions needed to achieve management goals.

Wildlife: The Sands Habitat Management Plan (HMP)would continue to be used and updated as needed. A total of 49,163 AUMs of forage would be allowed under this alternative. This would provide forage for expected herd numbers over the next 20 years.

Habitat improvement projects would be implemented for wildlife purposes. These projects would be incorporated into range projects which would be designed to take wildlife needs into consideration.

The Tex Creek Cooperative Agreement and the South Fork of the Snake River MOU with the Idaho Fish and Game would continue to be followed.

A management plan for the South Fork of the Snake River will be developed. Wildlife values will be one of the key resources planned for in that area.

Water/Water Quality: Under Alternative C, 30.5 miles of stream would be managed primarily for riparian, fisheries and/or water quality improvement and protection. This would require 13.6 miles of fence to be built to protect 6.8 miles of stream. Another 53 miles of stream would be managed to maintain existing fisheries, water quality and riparian habitat in current satisfactory condition.

Public land within the SCS Willow Creek 208 Watershed Project area would be managed in cooperation with other land owners and agencies to implement the watershed protection plan.

Recreation:

ORV Designations: Off-road-vehicle closures would be imposed on 18,907 acres in Alternative C.

An additional 69,400 acres would have seasonal closures to ORV use and 27,889 acres would have vehicle restrictions to existing roads and trails. The remaining 601,923 acres would be open to off-road-vehicle use.

Special Designations: The National Natural Landmark designation would be maintained on 1,120 acres on Menan Butte. Three areas would be nominated for designation as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). See Appendix D for additional detail.

1. Sands - This area would be managed to protect the elk migration route and elk habitat around the hook of the sands. This area is critical to this wintering elk herd. In addition to elk, deer and moose also winter in this area.

2. Snake River - This area would be managed to protect the cottonwood riparian zone along the Snake River. This zone provides habitat for the endangered bald eagle. The river also has high scenic values and provides many recreational use days to the public.

3. Menan Butte - This area has unique geologic values which are used and studied by local schools. The soils in the area are fragile and need protection to retain the unique values of the area

A Special Recreation Management Area designation would be applied to the Sand Dunes complex and also the Snake River. These areas receive considerable recreation use and also have other resource values to be considered. This designation will provide a means of more detailed planning to accomodate the recreation demands and allow for other resource values.

Research Natural Area designations would be given to one area.
1. Menan Butte

Scenic and Recreational River - 61 miles of the South Fork River System would be recommended for further study under the Wild and Scenic River Act.

The Cress Creek Trail would be nominated as a National Recreational Trail. This interpretive trail is one mile long and provides access to a natural area. Many schools and groups use this area yearly.

Wilderness: The 21,870 acres in the two WSAs would be recommended as nonsuitable. These areas would be managed under the Interim Management Policy until Congress makes final determination. If these two WSAs are not designated as wilderness by Congress, they would be managed for other multiple uses as outlined in this alternative.

Cultural Resources: Three cultural resource activity plans would be written and implemented. Plans would emphasize site monitoring and surveillance. This would reduce vandalism and nonpermitted artifact removal. Plans would favor conservation for future uses over immediate management and scientific uses. Nez Perce National Historic Trail would be extensively identified and interpreted.

Fire Management: Approximately 429,301 acres would be provided full suppression under Alternative C. The remaining 217,196 acres would be included in a limited suppression plan. Included in the above are 51,505 acres that would be considered for prescribed burning over the next 20 years. See Map 5. A burn plan would be developed for each area which describes the prescription for each burn.

Activity Plans Required for Implementation of Alternative C

One Lands Activity Plan to cover all land transfer proposals in the area.

Eighty-seven Allotment Management Plans; one for each allotment in the Improve category.

Four Habitat Management Plans;
- Medicine Lodge Creek
- West Slope Management Area
- Table Butte
- Snake River

Two Stream Management Plans for Sand Creek and Kelly Canyon.

One ORV Designation Implementation Plan
Detailing how ORV designations for the planning area would be implemented including public awareness, signing and enforcement.

Three Areas of Critical Environmental Concern Management Plans
One each for the Sands, the Snake River and Menan Butte.

Two Special Recreation Management Plans
One each for the Sand Dunes Complex and the Snake River System.

Extensive Recreation Area Management Plan

Three Cultural Resources Management Plans

One Fire Management Plan
Detailed information as to the prescription that is to be applied to the limited suppression areas and to the prescribed burn fire areas.

Some of the Activity Plans listed above may be consolidated into a single multiple use plan to cover the same area.

Alternative D

Goals: The partial wilderness alternative considers part of the Sand Mountain and Snake River Islands WSAs as potential wilderness. All use levels except for Wilderness, Energy and Minerals and Lands would remain the same as for Alternative C, the preferred alternative.

Multiple Use and Transfer Areas in Alternative D

Map 6 shows the multiple use and transfer areas for Alternative D.

M 1 - Moderate Use, 574,710 acres. No special limitations or restrictions on the type or intensity of resource use would apply to this area. Valid uses would be allowed subject to environmental review and stipulations or special conditions to protect resources. This area would be open to ORV use.

L 1 - Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, 140,415 acres. This area is a withdrawal by the Department of Energy. Under BLM's recent proposal for withdrawal modification, 15 percent of the area would be withdrawn from mineral leasing and all of the area would remain closed to locatable mineral entry. There is grazing on about 119,500 acres of the withdrawal with the rest being closed.

L 2 - Game Creek, 1,380 acres. This area is a municipal watershed and is closed to livestock grazing. It is also open to leasing under the "No Surface Occupancy" restriction, but about 200 acres are beyond the reach of directional drilling.

L5 - Snake River, 15,352 acres. The river system would be withdrawn from woodland harvest. This area includes the 1,120 acres of Menan Butte. Partial wilderness designation would close 139 acres to mineral leasing. About 3,200 acres are beyond the reach of directional drilling. About 10,400 acres would be recommended for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry.

L 6 - Sands Partial Wilderness and ACEC, 28,060 acres. In this partial wilderness alternative, 6,560 acres are closed to mineral leasing. The ACEC would protect wildlife habitat in the area.

L 7 - Medicine Lodge Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized Area, 5,920 acres. This area currently has no roads in it and would be managed as a non-motorized area.

L 8 - Medicine Lodge Mineral Withdrawal, 4,000 acres. Within this area are an estimated 4,000 acres that have a significant potential for the development of industrial grade limestone deposits and are not currently under mining claims. This 4,000 acres is proposed to be withdrawn from locatable mineral entry for protection of sensitive big game winter range.

L9 - Timber Withdrawal, 1,114 acres. This acreage would be withdrawn from timber harvest to protect Threatened and Endangered Species habitat and critical wildlife habitat. Some acres were also withdrawn because of site limitations for forest reproduction. Due to the small size of the tracts involved they were not shown on map 6a.

T 1 - Transfer 2,075 acres from public ownership.

T 2 - Transfer. Same as Alternative C.

T 3 - Transfer. Same as Alternative C.

Other Resource Uses in Alternative D

Lands: Transfer of 680 acres would be by exchange or sale. Another 1,475 acres have been applied for through Desert Land Entry.

Energy and Minerals: A total of 515,040 acres would be open to fluid mineral leasing with standard stipulations, 330,860 acres would have seasonal restrictions and 49,131 acres would be open to leasing under no surface occupancy restrictions. A total of 34,999 acres would be closed to fluid mineral leasing, with 857 more acres losed to solid mineral leasing. This alternative would include opening the 106,040 acres of the INEL to mineral leasing. Areas open to locatable mineral entry would total 776,113 acres and there would be 153,917 acres closed.

A total of 858,600 acres would be open for the sale of mineral materials and 71,430 would be closed to mineral materials use to protect other resource values.

Forestry: Same as Alternative C.

Livestock Management: Same as Alternative C.

Wildlife: Same as Alternative C..

Water/Water Quality: Same as Alternative C.

Recreation: Same as Alternative C.

Wilderness: A total of 6,715 acres would be recommended as suitable for wilderness designation. The remaining 15,155 acres would be recommended as nonsuitable. These areas would be managed under the Interim Management policy until Congress makes final determination. If the two partial WSAs were not designated as wilderness by Congress, they would be managed for other multiple uses as outlined in this alternative. See Appendix E.

Cultural Resources: Same as Alternative C.

Fire Management: Same as Alternative C.

Activity Plans Required for Implementation of Alternative D

Activity plans would be the same as Alternative C except for the following:

Two Wilderness Management Plans
One for each partial WSA recommended suitable.

Alternative E

Goals: In this alternative, protection of fragile resources and wildlife habitat, preservation of natural systems and nonconsumptive resource uses would be favored. Management direction would favor habitat management to increase wildlife populations, protection of wilderness qualities and opportunities for general dispersed recreation.

Multiple Use and Transfer Areas in Alternative E

Map 7 shows the multiple use and transfer areas for Alternative E.

M 1 - Moderate Use, 567,078 acres. No special limitations or restrictions on the type or intensity of resource use would be applied in this area. Valid uses would be allowed subject to environmental review and stipulations or special conditions to protect resources. This area would be open to ORV use.

L 1 - Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, 140,415 acres. This area is a withdrawal by the Department of Energy. All of the area is currently withdrawn from leasable and locatable mineral exploration or development, 45% is withdrawn from disposal of salable minerals. There is grazing on about 119,500 acres of the withdrawal with the rest being closed. Other uses are prohibited or restricted.

L 2 - Game Creek, 1,380 acres. This area is a municipal watershed and is closed to livestock grazing. It is also open to leasing under the "No Surface Occupancy" restriction, but about 200 acres are beyond the reach of directional drilling.

L4 - Sand Mountain Wilderness Study Area, 21,100 acres. Under this all wilderness alternative all public lands would be withdrawn from all forms of mineral entry. Restrictions would also be placed on ORV use and wildlife and grazing project work.

L5 - Snake River, 15,352 acres. The river system would be withdrawn from woodland harvest. Restrictions or withdrawals would be placed on public mineral estate lands which total 20,800 acres. This area includes the 1,120 acres of Menan Butte and the 770 acres of islands recommended as wilderness.

L 6 - Nine Mile Knoll Area of Critical Environmental Concern, 15,800 acres. The ACEC would protect wildlife habitat in the area.

L 7 - Medicine Lodge Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized Area, 5,920 acres. This area currently has no roads in it and would be managed as a non-motorized area. About 4,500 acres would be beyond the reach of directional drilling.

L 8 - Medicine Lodge Mineral Withdrawal, 4,000 acres. Within this area are an estimated 4,000 acres that have a significant potential for the development of industrial grade limestone deposits and are not currently under mining claims. These 4,000 acres are proposed to be withdrawn from locatable mineral entry for protection of sensitive big game winter range.

L9 - Timber Withdrawal, 1,981 acres. This acreage would be withdrawn from timber harvest to protect Threatened and Endangered Species habitat and critical wildlife habitat. Some acres were also withdrawn because of site limitations for forest reproduction. Due to the small size of the tracts involved they were not shown on map 7a.

Transfer. There would be no transfer acres proposed in Alternative E. All 648,719 acres of public land would be retained in public ownership.

Other Resource Uses in Alternative E

Lands: There would be no lands identified for transfer from public ownership in this alternative. The 648,719 acres of public land would be retained. All areas are open to right-of-way application except those shown in Appendix A and will be subject to the environmental process and stipulations imposed by the Bureau.

Energy and Minerals: A total of 389,400 acres would be open to fluid mineral leasing with standard stipulations. Another 319,720 acres would be open to leasing under seasonal occupancy restrictions and 62,770 acres with no surface occupancy. A total of 158,140 acres would be closed to fluid mineral leasing, with 857 acres more closed to mineral leasing. This alternative would leave all of the INEL closed to leasing.

Areas open to locatable mineral entry total 750,653 acres and there would be 179,377 acres closed.

A total of 759,740 acres would be open to the sale of mineral materials and 170,290 acres would be closed to salable minerals use to protect other resource values.

Forestry: There would be 9,204 acres of public land open to commercial harvest under existing regulations, restrictions and stipulations in this alternative. Deferred from harvest because it is uneconomical to cut or is not feasible to cut at this time are 1,966 acres. There would be 296 acres withdrawn from timber harvest because of slope, soils or inability of the site to reproduce timber. An additional 1,981 acres were withdrawn from harvest because of the need to protect other resource values. A total of 1,259 acres of commercial timber would also receive special restrictions.

Along the South Fork of the Snake River, 2,925 acres of woodland would be withdrawn from woodland management. The remaining 9,848 acres of woodland would be open to selective management.

Livestock Forage: Provide 84,638 AUMs of livestock forage. Approximately 621,019 acres of public land and 125,026 acres within the INEL boundary would be included in grazing allotments. Average stocking rate would be 8.8 acres per AUM.

The objective of Alternative E would be to maintain existing perennial forage plants, maintain soil stability and stabilize areas currently in downward trend.

Range improvements would be accomplished in support of achieving the objectives stated above. See Table 2-1.

Total cost of the range improvements would be $398,714.

The initial use level would be 4 percent below the current five year average and 18 percent below the active preference. The initial stocking level of 84,638 AUMs is expected to be supported in a drought year when forage production is low.

The range improvements in Alternative E would be necessary to correct areas of declining condition or to improve management conditions in the area.

Changes in season of use would occur on some allotments where there is a conflict with other resources, where a reduction is needed to achieve proper range condition, to adjust to meet range readiness, and/or where a change is needed to meet management goals for an allotment.

Wildlife: The Sands Habitat Management Plan (HMP) would continue to be used and updated as needed. A total of 55,000 AUMs of forage would be allowed for wildlife in the resource area. This would provide forage for the expected expansion of herd numbers over the next 20 years.

Habitat improvement projects would be implemented to provide for wildlife needs. See Table 2-1.

An HMP would be developed for the Medicine Lodge area covering 168,678 acres. Objectives for this HMP would be to improve deer, antelope, sage grouse, and moose habitat in the area. Vegetation manipulation would be accomplished through controlled burning and livestock use adjustments.

The Tex Creek Cooperative Agreement and South Fork MOU with the Idaho Fish and Game would continue to be followed.

A multiresource management plan will be developed for the South Fork of the Snake River. Wildlife values would be one of the key resource programs taken into consideration in that plan.

Water/Water Quality: Under Alternative E, 32.3 miles of stream would be managed primarily for riparian, fisheries and/or water quality improvement and protection. This would require 28.3 miles of fence to be constructed to protect 13.5 miles of stream. Another 53 miles of stream would be managed to maintain existing fisheries, water quality and riparian habitat in current satisfactory condition.

Recreation:

Off-road-vehicle closures would be imposed on 43,007 acres in Alternative E.

An additional 53,600 acres would have seasonal closures to ORV use and 12,479 acres would have vehicle restrictions to existing roads and trails. The remaining 593,233 acres would be open to off-road-vehicle use.

Wilderness: under this alternative, all of both WSAs would be recommended suitable for wilderness designation. Management emphasis would favor protection of fragile resources, wildlife habitat and natural systems and encourage non-consumptive resource uses. The specific management direction for each of the WSAs is shown in the description of management units 6 and 9, contained in Part II, Chapter 2 and Appendix F. If Congress decides not to designate one or more of the WSAs as wilderness, management would revert to that described under Alternative C.

Cultural Resources: Cultural resources would be managed to reduce vandalism and nonpermitted artifact removal, and gradually encourage scientific archaeological research. Site interpretation and visitor use efforts would include the Nez Perce National Historic Trail, Menan Buttes, Wasden-Kettle Butte vicinity, and the South Fork of the Snake River. Activity plans will protect cultural resources on 12,500 acres. Snake River Sites would be included in a multiple use resource management plan.

Fire Management: Approximately 648,719 acres would be provided full protection under Alternative E. There would be 25,720 acres considered for prescribed burning over the next 20 years. See Map 7. A burn plan would be developed for each area to be burned.

Activity Plans Required For Implementation of Alternative E

Eighty-seven Allotment Management Plans
One for each allotment in the Improve category.

Four Habitat Management Plans
Medicine Lodge
Teton West Slope HMP
Table Butte
Snake River

Two Stream Management Plans; one for Sand Creek and one for Kelly Canyon.

One ORV Designation Implementation Plan, detailing how the ORV designations for the planning area would be implemented, including public awareness, signing and enforcement.

Three ACEC Management Plans
One each to cover the Nine Mile Knoll ACEC, the Snake River ACEC and the Menan Butte ACEC.

Two Special Recreation Management Plans
One for the Sand Dunes Complex and one for the Snake River System.

Extensive Recreation Area Management Plan

Two Wilderness Management Plans
one for each WSA recommended as suitable.

Three Cultural Resources Management Plans

Some of the Activity Plans listed above may be consolidated into a single multiple use plan to cover the same area.

Table 2-1
Summary of Alternatives

Management Objective/Action	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Multiple Use and Transfer Areas (Acres)					
A. Limited	168,515	147,215	188,314	187,352	194,323
B. Moderate	618,604	616,453	592,691	599,707	594,811
C. Transfer	2,015	25,466	8,129	2,075	0
Lands and Realty Transactions					
A. Transfer Areas	540	12,586	5,534	680	0
1. Transfer (sales, pvt./state exchng.)					
2. Agricultural Entry (acres)					
a. Desert Land Entry App.	1,475	1,475	1,475	1,395	0
b. Soils Potential (acres)	0	11,405	1,120	0	0
B. Retain in Public Ownership	646,704	623,253	640,590	646,644	648,719
C. Idaho National Engineering Laboratory	140,415	140,415	140,415	140,415	140,415
Minerals Management					
A. Leasable Minerals					
1. Acres open to leasing under standard stipulations.	408,100	566,440	515,040	515,040	389,400
2. Acres open to leasing under seasonal occupancy restrictions.	320,920	308,520	341,820	330,860	319,720
3. Acres open to leasing under no surface occupancy restrictions.	65,630	27,170	44,870	49,131	62,770
4. Acres closed to leasing.	135,380	27,900	28,300	34,999	158,140
B. Locatable Minerals					
1. Acres open to claim location.	793,110	794,090	786,673	776,113	750,653
2. Acres closed to claim location	136,920	135,940	143,357	153,917	179,377
C. Salable Minerals					
1. Acres open to mineral materials use.	797,540	915,510	869,960	858,600	759,740
2. Acres closed to mineral materials use.	132,490	14,520	60,070	71,430	170,290
Forest Management					
A. Commercial Forest Land					
1. Deferred	0	0	1,966	1,966	1,966
2. Withdrawn Commercial Forest Land					
a. TPCC	0	0	296	296	296
b. T&E, Multiple Use	0	221	818	818	1,685
3. Restricted Commercial Forest Land					
a. Clear cut	0	0	0	0	0
b. Select cut	0	0	0	0	1,259
4. Available Commercial Forest Without Restrictions					
a. Clear cut	5,004	4,894	4,678	4,678	4,883
b. Select cut	9,406	9,295	6,652	6,652	4,321
B. Woodland					
1. Withdrawn From Timber Management	0	135	2,925	2,925	2,925
2. Timber Management Restricted	0	0	0	0	0
3. Available for Timber Management	12,773	12,638	9,848	9,848	9,848
Livestock Grazing Management					
A. Areas of Use By Livestock					
1. Available Acres	593,583	593,583	593,583	593,583	593,583
2. Closed	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
3. Restricted (acres)	13,284	13,284	13,284	13,284	13,284
4. Unleased or Unpermitted Acres	39,352	39,352	39,352	39,352	39,352
B. Stocking Levels (AUMs)					
1. Initial (end of 5 years)	88,302	108,835	100,449	100,449	84,638
2. % change from existing use	0	+23%	+14%	+14%	-04%
3. Future (end of 20 years)	88,851	127,423	107,249	107,249	71,930
4. % change from existing use	+0.5%	+44%	+21%	+21%	-19%
C. Vegetative Community					
Acres of poor and fair condition improved.	5,260	196,463	87,780	87,780	39,300
D. Range Improvements					
1. Brush Control (acres)	5,260	164,378	70,005	70,005	25,720
2. Seeding (acres)	0	26,995	10,075	10,075	780
3. Springs (each)	0	25	20	20	22
4. Wells (each)	0	63	36	36	2
5. Pipelines (miles)	0	46	25	25	8
6. Reservoirs (each)	0	80	34	34	18
7. Fences (miles)	0	137	115	115	6
8. Total Cost	$11,835	$2,772,740	$1,425,741	$1,425,741	$398,714
E. Allotment Categorization					
1. # of Maintain Allot. (M)	154	154	154	154	154
2. # of Improve Allot. (I)	87	87	87	87	87
3. # of Custodial Allot. (C)	28	28	28	28	28

Management Objective/Action	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Wildlife Management					
A. AUMs of Use					
1. Elk	20,553	13,476	25,688	25,688	31,525
2. Deer	7,019	5,043	10,401	10,401	10,401
3. Moose	3,204	1,897	7,153	7,153	7,153
4. Antelope	4,283	3,404	4,898	4,898	4,898
5. Whitetail Deer	799	639	958	958	958
B. Wildlife Habitat Improvements					
1. Brush Control (acres)	7,060	0	21,465	21,465	21,465
2. Seeding (acres)	100	0	1,785	1,785	1,785
3. Springs (each)	3	0	25	25	25
4. Wells (each)	0	0	1	1	1
5. Pipeline (miles)	0	0	7	7	7
6. Reservoirs (each)	0	0	9	9	9
7. Fences (miles)	1	0	5	5	5
8. Wildlife Guzzlers (each)	8	0	33	33	34
9. Goose Nest Platforms (each)	20	0	20	20	20
10. Bitterbrush Plantings (acres)	55	0	245	245	245
11. Curl Leaf Mahogany Treatment (acres)	5	0	50	50	50
12. Shelterbelt Plantings	0	0	3	3	3
13. Aspen Treatment	11	0	65	65	65
C. Management Actions					
1. Designate and manage peregrine prey base (acres).	0	0	40	40	40
Riparian and Fisheries Management					
A. Miles of stream managed primarily for riparian habitat improvement or water quality protection (portion to be managed by exclosure/miles of fencing required)	1.2 (0/0)	19.2 (1.5/3)	19.2 (1.5/3)	19.2 (1.5/3)	19.9 (2.2/5)
B. Miles of stream to be managed for fishery habitat and riparian habitat improvement. (Portion to be managed by exclosure/miles of fencing required).	0 (0/0)	4.7 (.5/1.0)	11.3 (5.3/10.6)	11.3 (5.3/10.6)	12.3 (11.3/23.3)
C. Miles of stream managed to maintain existing fisheries water quality and riparian habitat in current satisfactory condition.	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9
Recreation Management					
A. ORV Designations					
1. Open	647,599	647,599	601,923	590,244	593,233
2. Limited					
a. Seasonal	21,580	21,580	69,400	64,600	53,600
b. Designated Routes	0	0	27,889	27,889	12,479
3. Closed	1,120	1,120	18,907	30,586	43,007
B. Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Classes					
1. Primitive	0	0	0	6,560	21,100
2. Semi-primitive, non-motorized	0	0	12,030	15,030	15,030
3. Semi-primitive, motorized	52,280	52,280	40,510	29,900	29,900
4. Roaded natural	450,039	450,039	449,779	450,829	436,289
5. Rural	146,400	146,400	146,400	146,400	146,400
C. Recreation Sites or Developments	0	17	9	8	7
Special Designations					
1. National Natural Landmark	28,470	28,470	28,470	28,470	28,470
2. ACEC	0	0	36,120	36,120	36,120
3. Special Recreation Management Areas	0	51,659	51,659	51,659	51,659
4. Research Natural Areas	0	0	1,120	2,977	3,117
5. National Recreation Trail	0	1 mi.	1 mi.	1 mi.	1 mi.
Wilderness					
A. WSA Recommendations					
1. Suitable	0	0	0	6,715	21,870
2. Nonsuitable	21,870	21,870	21,870	15,155	0
Fire Management					
A. Prescribed Fire Areas	7,010	164,378	51,505	51,505	25,720
B. Full Suppression	648,719	648,719	431,523	431,523	648,719
C. Limited Suppression	0	0	217,196	217,196	0