APPENDIX 1

HABITAT MANAGEMENT GUIDES

Decisions to control and/or eradicate sagebrush should not be made until full consideration of all land use values has been given and it has been determined that sagebrush control is necessary to achieve specific high priority management goals.

The following recommendations for management of sage grouse habitat are those that are considered essential to maintain crucial habitats. The suggested procedures are primarily those that have been approved by the Western Association of Fish and Game Commissioners and that have been formulated to minimize the detrimental effects of sagebrush control on the sage grouse resource (Braun et al. 1977).

Project Coordination

1. BLM should notify the state wildlife agency of each specific proposal to control sagebrush or other vegetation a minimum of 2 years in advance of treatment. In situations where it is not possible to provide such notice, the state wildlife agency should be notified as soon as the project is proposed. An adequate amount of lead time is necessary to properly evaluate control projects during all seasons of the year.

2. BLM should provide the state wildlife agency with detailed maps on which the proposed areas to be treated are located and defined along with detailed plans as to the type of treatment and expected results.

3. The state wildlife agency will be expected to plot sage grouse use areas on the maps furnished, to include: (1) strutting grounds (leks), (2) nesting areas, (3) meadows and summer range or brood areas, and (4) wintering sites.

5. No sagebrush should be treated or removed until a comprehensive multiple-use management plan (MFP) has been formulated for the area.

6. Project plans for sagebrush control should include provisions for long-term quantitative and qualitative measurements of vegetation before and after control to acquire data on the effects of wildlife habitat, and to ascertain whether the objectives of the project were accomplished. The BLM should bear the responsibility for evaluation of the project as it relates to changes in habitat, while the state wildlife agency should assume the responsibility of measuring the effects of the project on the sage grouse. The results should then be exchanged and a joint evaluation accomplished.

Project Implementation

1. No control work should be considered where live sagebrush cover is less than 20 percent, or on steep (20 percent or more gradient) upper slopes with skeletal soils where big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) is 12 inches (30 cm) or less in height.

2. The breeding complex (strutting grounds, or leks, and nesting areas) should be considered as all lands within a 2 mile (3 km) radius of an occupied lek (in some situations, depending on the quality of the nesting habitat, this radius may well exceed 2 miles). Control of vegetation within the breeding complex should not be undertaken within 2 miles of leks, or on nesting and brood areas. On-site investigations by the Bureau and state wildlife agency personnel is essential in determining inviolate areas. Areas to be protected from treatment must be clearly defined on the project maps.

3. No control of sagebrush should be considered in any area known to have supported important wintering concentrations of sage grouse within the past 10 years.

4. No control should be attempted along streams, meadows, or secondary drainages (dry and intermittent). A 100-yard strip (minimum) of living sage should be retained on each edge of meadows and drainages. During the on-site inspection BLM and state wildlife agency personnel will assess the desirability of increasing or decreasing the width of untreated strips in specific areas.

5. When sagebrush control is found to be unavoidable in sage grouse range, all treatment measures should be applied in irregular patterns using topography and other ecological considerations to minimize adverse effects to the sage grouse resource. Widths of treated and untreated areas can vary for the convenience of application technique; except, treated areas should not be wider than 100 feet (30 m) and untreated areas will be at least as wide as treated areas. The untreated areas should not be treated until food and cover plants in the treated areas attain comparable composition to that of the untreated areas.

6. Where possible, spraying should be done with a helicopter or ground equipment. No spraying should be done when wind velocity exceeds 6 or 7 miles per hour (10 km/hr).

7. Whenever possible, complete kill or removal of sagebrush in treated areas should be avoided. Partial kill or removal of sagebrush may enhance the area for livestock, prevent loss of all snow cover in winter and allow for some use of the disturbed area by sage grouse.

8. Sagebrush treatment should be confined to only the most productive sites where the greatest favorable returns can be expected.

9. When exceptions to the above guidelines occur, sound biological judgement should be used to arrive at appropriate recommendations. Each individual situation should be carefully investigated and analyzed before arriving at the final decision.

Livestock Management

1. Every effort should be made to delay sheep bands from utilizing known sage grouse nesting areas until about the first week in June, or until young sage grouse have hatched in the particular locality. Domestic sheep are known to have caused considerable nest abandonment around bedgrounds, in trailing areas, and during normal feeding (Patterson 1952).

2. Cattle are generally not considered to cause nest desertion or nest trampling.

3. Livestock should not be permitted to heavily use known important sage grouse wintering areas. Heavy utilization may leave inadequate forage for sage grouse, but will depend on size of the wintering area and amount of sagebrush, depth of snow, and severity of the winter.

4. Grazing and browsing by livestock is an accepted use of sagebrush range. However, this use should be carefully controlled to encourage maximum forage productivity and to prevent range deterioration.

Fire Management

1. Where fire is used as a habitat management tool, it should be used in such manner as to result in a mosaic pattern of shrubs and open areas, with openings being from 1 to 10 acres in size.

2. Large, hot fires may remove an excessive amount of cover or may sterilize the soil and should be avoided.

3. Burning within an area should be done on a rotational basis, burning different patches every few years, possibly with as long as 20 years between burning treatments on each site. This will produce a diversity of habitat within the general area.

4. Do not burn winter sagebrush habitats that have been identified as important wintering sites. In such areas the grouse are dependent on the leaves of sagebrush, not the potential development of grass and forbs in the understory or interspersed openings.

5. Fire is an inexpensive tool that may be used for habitat manipulation but all projects must be carefully planned and supervised.

6. Use of fire should be avoided during the spring and summer when it could destroy many small nesting birds, small mammals, snakes, etc., as well as young sage grouse.

7. Fire is a natural element that has occurred on deserts and prairies for eons of time and to which most animals have become adapted over the centuries. Many of our present native environments are really disclimaxes that have resulted from natural fires. When properly used and managed, it can be successfully utilized in perpetuating the kinds of habitats that are essential to many different forms of wildlife.

APPENDIX 2

EXECUTIVE ORDER 11296--EVALUATION OF FLOOD HAZARD IN LOCATING FEDERALLY OWNED OR FINANCED BUILDINGS, ROADS, AND OTHER FACILITIES, AND IN DISPOSING OF FEDERAL LANDS AND PROPERTIES

SOURCE: Executive Order 11296 appears at 31 F.R. 10663, Aug. 11, 1966.

WHEREAS uneconomic uses of the Nation's flood plains are occurring and potential flood losses are increasing despite substantial efforts to controls floods; and

WHEREAS national and regional studies of areas and property subject to flooding indicate a further increase in flood damage potential and flood losses, even with continuing investment in flood protection structures; and

WHEREAS the Federal Government has extensive and continuing programs for the construction of buildings, roads, and other facilities and annually disposes of thousands of acres of Federal lands in flood hazard areas, all of which activities significantly influence patterns of commercial, residential, and industrial development; and

WHEREAS the availability of Federal loans and mortgage insurance and land use planning programs are determining factors in the utilization of lands:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. The heads of the executive agencies shall provide leadership in encouraging a broad and unified effort to prevent uneconomic uses and development of the Nation's flood plains and, in particular to lessen the risk of flood losses in connection with Federal lands and installations and federally financed or supported improvements. Specifically:

(1) All executive agencies directly responsible for the construction of Federal buildings, structures, roads, or other facilities shall evaluate flood hazards when planning the location of new facilities and, as far as practicable, shall preclude the uneconomic, hazardous, or unnecessary use of flood plains in connection with such facilities. With respect to existing Federally owned properties which have suffered flood damage or which may be subject thereto, the responsible agency head shall require conspicuous delineation of past and probable flood heights so as to assist in creating public awareness of and knowledge about flood hazards. Whenever practical and economically feasible, flood proofing measures shall be applied to existing facilities in order to reduce flood damage potential.

(2) All executive agencies responsible for the administration of Federal grant, loan, or mortgage insurance programs involving the construction of

buildings, structures, roads, or other facilities shall evaluate flood hazards in connection with such facilities and, in order to minimize the exposure of facilities to potential flood damage and the need for future Federal expenditures for flood protection and flood disaster relief, shall, as far as practicable, preclude the uneconomic, hazardous, or unnecessary use of flood plains in such connection.

(3) All executive agencies responsible for the disposal of Federal lands or properties shall evaluate flood hazards in connection with lands or properties proposed for disposal to non-Federal public instrumentalities or private interests and, as may be desirable, in order to minimize future Federal expenditures for flood protection and flood disaster relief and as far as practicable, shall attach appropriate restrictions with respect to uses of the lands or properties by the purchaser and his successors and may withhold such lands or properties from disposal. In carrying out this paragraph, each executive agency may make appropriate allowance for any estimated loss in sales price resulting from the incorporation of use restrictions in the disposal documents.

(4) All executive agencies responsible for programs which entail land use planning shall take flood hazards into account when evaluating plans and shall encourage land use appropriate to the degree of hazard involved.

SEC. 2. As may be permitted by law, the head of each executive agency shall issue appropriate rules and regulations to govern the carrying out of the provisions of Section 1 of this order by his agency.

SEC. 3. Requests for flood hazard information may be addressed to the Secretary of the Army or, in the case of lands lying in the basin of the Tennessee River, to the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Secretary or the Tennessee Valley Authority shall provide such information as may be available, including requested guidance on flood proofing. The Department of Agriculture, Department of the Interior, Department of Commerce, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and Office of Emergency Planning, and any other executive agency which may have information and data relating to floods shall cooperate with the Secretary of the Army in providing such information and in developing procedures to process information requests.

SEC. 4. Any requests for appropriations for Federal construction of new buildings, structures, roads, or other facilities transmitted to the Bureau of the Budget by an executive agency shall be accompanied by a statement by the head of the agency on the findings of his agency's evaluation and consideration of flood hazards in the development of such requests.

SEC. 5. As used in this order, the term "executive agency" includes any department, establishment, corporation, or other organizational entity of the executive branch of the Government.

SEC. 6. The executive agencies shall proceed immediately to develop such procedures, regulations, and information as are provided for in, or may be necessary to carry out, the provisions of Sections 1, 2, and 3 of this order. In other respects this order shall take effect on January 1, 1967.

APPENDIX 3

TABLE A

GRAZING MANAGEMENT FOR THE NORTH CAMAS ANALYSIS UNIT

Allotment	Kind of Livestock	Present Preference (AUMs)	New Preference Active (AUMs)	New Preference Suspended (AUMs)	Grazing Season	Grazing System	Improvements Needed to Implement Grazing System
Base Line 1/	Cattle	138	138	---	7/20 to 9/15	Deferred Rotation	Springs/2 each
Camas 2/				See	Fairfield	Allotment	
Cow Creek 1/	Sheep Cattle	134 ---	--- 134 3/	--- ---	6/16 to 10/31	Deferred Rotation	Reservoir/1 each
Deer Creek (NC)	Cattle	421	421	---	6/16 to 8/31	Deferred Rotation	Fence/3.0 miles
Ear Creek 1/	Cattle	388	388	---	6/1 to 10/15	Rest Rotation	Fence/1.0 miles
Elk Creek	Cattle	222	88	134	6/1 to 10/15	Deferred Rotation	Springs/2 each Fence/1.5 miles
Fairfield 1/ and 2/	Cattle	74	100	---	5/15 to 6/15	Deferred Rotation	Springs/3 each Brush Control/160 acres
Fork 4/	Cattle	---	7	---	6/1 to 7/30	Seasonal	None
Hot Springs 1/	Cattle	112	67	45	5/16 to 10/30	Deferred Rotation	Fence/0.5 miles
McHan Creek 1/	Cattle	63	63	---	6/16 to 9/30	Seasonal	Springs/2 each
Mill Canyon	Cattle	44	28	16	5/16 to 8/31	Seasonal	Fence/1.0 miles
Mountain View 1/	Cattle	30	30	---	6/1 to 8/31	Seasonal	Reservoir/1 each Springs/1 each Fence/0.5 miles Brush Control/120 acres
Phillips Creek 1/	Cattle	26	20	6	5/16 to 8/31	Seasonal	None
Piney	Cattle	84	43	41	6/1 to 7/18	Seasonal	Springs/1 each
Powell Creek 1/	Cattle	36	17	19	5/16 to 8/31	Seasonal	None
Roanhide 1/	Sheep	120	120	---	6/1 to 10/15	Rest Rotation	None
Rough Creek 1/	Cattle	460	391	69	6/16 to 9/30	Deferred Rotation	Springs/2 each
Sheep Point 1/	Cattle	90	71	19	5/16 to 6/15	Seasonal	Fence/0.5 miles Springs/1 each
Sheep Trail 1/	Sheep	---	158 5/	---	---	---	---
Soldier 1/	Sheep	80	80	---	9/1 to 9/20	Seasonal	None
Three Mile 1/	Cattle	19	13	6	6/1 to 10/20	Seasonal	None
Willow Creek 1/	Cattle	71	40	31	6/20 to 9/19	Seasonal	Reservoirs

1/ These allotments could be maintained as custodial use areas if the exchange and public sale proposals are to be implemented. If custodial management is maintained pending disposal, the improvements identified above will not be implemented.
2/ The Camas Allotment will be combined with the Fairfield Allotment.
3/ Covert to cattle use from sheep use.
4/ Previously unallotted.
5/ 158 AUMs available for trail use.

TABLE B

GRAZING MANAGEMENT FOR THE BIG WOOD ANALYSIS UNIT

Allotment	Kind of Livestock	Present Preference (AUMs)	New Preference Active (AUMs)	New Preference Suspended (AUMs)	Grazing Season	Grazing System	Improvements Needed to Implement Grazing System
Big Beaver	Cattle Sheep	144 201	0 130	248 216	6/1 to 6/30 & 10/16 to 11/30	Deferred Rotation	Reservoir/1 each Spring/2 each
Brock Creek	Cattle	19	10 1/	0	5/15 to 9/30	Seasonal	Spring/1 each
Bullion Gulch	Sheep	274	256	185	5/15 to 11/10	Seasonal	Spring/1 each Brush Control/100 acres
Camp Creek	Cattle Sheep	0 452	332 1/ 120	0 278	5/15 to 10/31	Deferred	None
Cherry Creek	Sheep	150	60	100	6/5 to 6/15	Seasonal	Fence/0.5 miles
Colorado Gulch	Sheep	27	27 1/	17	5/15 to 8/31	Seasonal	Spring/1 each
Courier	Cattle	58	58 1/	15	6/1 to 9/30	Rest Rotation	Pipeline/1 mile Brush Control/300 acres
Cove	Cattle	1302	528	1100	5/15 to 9/30	Rest Rotation	Spring/2 each Brush Control/350 acres
Croy Creek	Cattle Sheep Sheep Trail	267 1064 0	960 371 1/ 25	0 812 0	5/15 to 11/10	Rest Rotation	Reservoir/2 each Spring/5 each Pipeline/0.2 miles Brush Control/1300 acres Brush Control/1000 acres Seeding/75 acres
Decker Gulch	Cattle	16	16 1/	0	5/15 to 8/30	Seasonal	Spring/1 each
Deer Creek (SV)	Cattle	299	299 1/	136	5/15 to 10/31	Deferred Rotation	Spring/1 each Fence/1.5 miles Brush Control/700 acres
Elkhorn	Sheep	332	332 1/	83	5/15 to 6/30 & 10/10 to 11/10	Seasonal	None
~~Harry Creek~~	~~Sheep~~	~~31~~	~~31 1/~~	~~19~~	~~5/15 to 6/15~~	~~Deferred~~	~~None~~
Homestead	Cattle	10	10 1/	6	5/15 to 10/31	Seasonal	Brush Control/100 acres
Hyndman	Cattle	33	33 1/	8	5/15 to 9/30	Seasonal	Brush Control/350 acres
Indian Creek	Cattle Sheep	792 720	412 720 1/	425 334	5/15 to 10/15	Rest Rotation	Reservoir/2 each Spring/2 each Fence/2.3 miles Brush Control/350 acres Brush Control & Seeding/ 450 acres
Kent Canyon	Cattle Sheep	236 334	343 100	217 208	5/15 to 11/10	Deferred Rotation	Spring/1 each Brush Control/1625 acres
Little Beaver	Cattle Sheep	109 590	109 590	26 112	5/20 to 11/15	Seasonal	Spring/2 each
Little Rock Creek	Cattle	48	48 1/	28	5/20 to 9/30	Deferred Rotation	Fence/0.5 miles Brush Control/320 acres
Lower Rock Creek	Cattle Sheep Trail	709 0	495 45	548 0	5/20 to 9/15	Deferred Rotation	Reservoir/1 each Spring/4 each Fence/0.2 miles Brush Control & Seeding/ 500 acres Brush Control & Seeding/ 200 acres
Martin Canyon	Sheep	404	404	100	5/15 to 11/10	Seasonal	Fence/0.2 miles Brush Control/200 acres

TABLE B (Cont.)

GRAZING MANAGEMENT FOR THE BIG WOOD ANALYSIS UNIT

Allotment	Kind of Livestock	Present Preference (AUMs)	New Preference Active (AUMs)	New Preference Suspended (AUMs)	Grazing Season	Grazing System	Improvements Needed to Implement Grazing System
McAtee	Cattle	36	0	0			
Muldoon Canyon	Cattle Sheep	420 1066	276 480	144 957	5/15 to 11/15	Deferred	Spring/3 each
Poison Creek	Cattle Sheep	766 133	497 92	735 122	5/15 to 9/30	Rest Rotation	Reservoir/5 each Spring/2 each Cattleguard/6 each Brush Control/500 acres
Poverty Flat	Cattle	7	0	0			None
Quigley	Sheep	739	739 1/	172	5/15 to 11/10	Seasonal	Spring/3 each
Red Elephant	Cattle Sheep	36 113	36 1/ 113 1/	44 70	5/15 to 11/10	Seasonal	None
Rota Run	Sheep	23	23 1/	14	5/15 to 10/31	Seasonal	None
Scattered Tracts	Cattle	78	43	82	5/15 to 9/30	Deferred	None
Severe	Cattle	29	29 1/	0	5/16 to 7/31	Deferred	None
Shirley	Cattle	43	0	0			None
Slaughterhouse	Sheep	670	622	215	5/15 to 11/10	Seasonal	Brush Control/100 acres
South East Fork	Sheep	146	146 1/	37	5/15 to 11/10	Rest Rotation	Spring/1 each Fence/0.2 miles
Square Mountain	Cattle	29	29 1/	18	6/1 to 9/30	Deferred	None
Timber Gulch	Sheep	136	136 1/	84	5/15 to 11/10	Seasonal	None
Upper Rock Creek	Sheep	788	788 1/	472	5/15 to 11/10	Seasonal	Spring/2 each Wells/2 each (horizontal)
Upper Slaughterhouse	Sheep	217	207	65	5/15 to 11/10	Seasonal	Spring/1 each Brush Control/50 acres
Water Gulch	Sheep	223	128	150	5/15 to 11/10	Seasonal	Brush Control/150 acres
West Bellevue	Cattle Sheep	444 535	444 535 1/	273 328	5/15 to 11/10	Deferred Rotation	Spring/4 each Cattleguard/2 each
Wolftone	Sheep	9	9 1/	5	5/15 to 8/31	Seasonal	None

1/ Additional Use is available on a nonrenewable basis up to the inventoried capacity. This additional use will be monitored for at least 5 years prior to converting to active preference.

TABLE C

GRAZING MANAGEMENT FOR THE MULDOON ANALYSIS UNIT

Allotment	Kind of Livestock	Present Preference (AUMs)	New Preference Active (AUMs)	New Preference Suspended (AUMs)	Grazing Season	Grazing System	Improvements Needed to Implement Grazing System
Baird	Cattle Sheep	135 1/	40 2/ 95 2/	--- ---	5/1 to 11/15	Deferred Rotation	None
Baptie	Sheep	128	128 2/	---	5/1 to 8/31	Seasonal	None
Barton	Cattle	100	56	44	5/1 to 9/30	Seasonal	Reservoir/1 each Spring/1 each Brush Control/90 acres Brush Control & Seeding/ 10 acres
Bennett	Cattle	62	62	---	7/1 to 7/31	Seasonal	None
Cottonwood	Sheep	288	288 2/	---	5/1 to 11/30	Seasonal	Spring/2 each
Crater	Sheep	396	396 2/	---	5/1 to 11/30	Seasonal	Spring/1 each
Dry Creek	Cattle	2649	1449	1764	5/1 to 9/15	Rest Rotation	Reservoir/2 each Spring/2 each Brush Control/3500 acres Brush Control/4000 acres Brush Control/2190 acres Brush Control & Seeding/ 150 acres
East Fork	Cattle Sheep	435 291	520 66	--- 140	5/1 to 11/30 5/1 to 11/30	Deferred Rotation	Reservoir/1 each Spring/2 each Fence/0.8 miles Brush Control/300 acres Brush Control & Seeding/ 800 acres
Elk Mountain	Cattle	308	127	181	5/15 to 7/15 & 9/16 to 10/15	Deferred Rotation	Fence/1.5 miles Brush Control & Seeding/ 600 acres
Flat Top Sheep Co.	Cattle Sheep	1675 2665	3255 1000	--- 85	5/1 to 11/30 5/1 to 11/30	Deferred Rotation Deferred Rotation	Reservoir/2 each Spring/7 each
H & S	Cattle	30	30 2/	---	7/1 to 9/30	Seasonal	Spring/1 each
Hailey Creek	Sheep	368	368 2/	---	5/1 to 11/30	Seasonal	None
Iron Mine	Sheep	923	923 2/	---	5/1 to 11/30	Seasonal	Spring/3 each
Lava Lake	Cattle	734	734 2/	---	5/1 to 11/30	Deferred Rotation	Spring/4 each Pipeline/1.3 miles Brush Control & Seeding/ 1265 acres
Little	Cattle	74	59	15	5/1 to 6/30	Seasonal	Brush Control/50 acres
Little Fish Creek	Cattle	195	162	33	6/1 to 10/31	Deferred Rotation	Spring/1 each Brush Control/100 acres
Little Wood	Sheep	538	401	137	5/1 to 6/15 & 9/1 to 11/30	Seasonal	None
McFarland	Cattle	84	84 2/	---	7/1 to 9/15	Seasonal	Spring/2 each

TABLE C (Cont.)

GRAZING MANAGEMENT FOR THE MULDOON ANALYSIS UNIT

Allotment	Kind of Livestock	Present Preference (AUMs)	New Preference Active (AUMs)	New Preference Suspended (AUMs)	Grazing Season	Grazing System	Improvements Needed to Implement Grazing System
Muldoon	Cattle Sheep	1020 1/ 88	400 708 2/	--- ---	5/1 to 11/15 5/1 to 11/15	Seasonal Seasonal	Spring/2 each
North 40	Sheep	40	36	4	5/1 to 11/30	Seasonal	Brush Control/30 acres
Queens Crown	Cattle	715	396	319	5/1 to 7/15	Deferred Rotation	Spring/2 each
Road Canyon	Cattle	543	379	164	5/1 to 7/31	Seasonal	Reservoir/3 each Spring/4 each Brush Control/440 acres Brush Control & Seeding/ 60 acres
Rocky Bar	Cattle Sheep	234 ---	120 2	--- 112	5/1 to 11/10 5/1 to 11/10	Seasonal Seasonal	None
Shale	Cattle	106	62	44	5/1 to 8/31	Seasonal	Spring/1 each Brush Control & Seeding/ 90 acres
Sheep Creek	Sheep	705	705 2/	---	5/1 to 11/30	Seasonal	Fence/1.5 miles
Silver Creek	Cattle	500	250	250	5/1 to 7/31	Deferred Rotation	Reservoir/2 each Spring/2 each Brush Control/130 acres Brush Control & Seeding/ 150 acres
Simpson	Sheep	32	22	10	5/1 to 11/10	Seasonal	Cattleguard/1 each
South 120	Sheep	40	28	12	5/1 to 11/30	Seasonal	None
Spring Creek	Cattle Sheep	88 1/	75 2/ 13 2/	--- ---	5/1 to 7/31	Seasonal Seasonal	Fence/0.5 miles
Stocking	Cattle	90	180 2/	---	5/1 to 9/15	Seasonal	Spring/2 each
Telfer	Sheep	39	39	---	5/1 to 8/31	Seasonal	None
Timber Butte	Cattle	900	540	360	6/16 to 10/15	Deferred Rotation	Reservoir/2 each Spring/3 each Fence/3.5 miles Brush Control/325 acres Brush Control & Seeding/ 125 acres
Trail Creek	Sheep Cattle	285 321	285 321	--- ---	5/1 to 9/30 5/1 to 9/30	Seasonal Seasonal	Spring/1 each
Upper Fish Creek	Sheep	189	189 2/	---	5/1 to 8/31	Seasonal	None
West Fork Fish Creek	Cattle Sheep	273 1/	77 156	--- 40	5/1 to 8/31 5/1 to 8/31	Seasonal Seasonal	None
Woodbury	Cattle	125	84	41	5/15 to 7/31	Seasonal	Spring/1 each Brush Control/80 acres Brush Control & Seeding/ 20 acres

1/ Presently adjudicated for either sheep or cattle.
2/ Additional forage is available on a nonrenewable basis up to the inventoried capacity. This additional use will be monitored for at least 5 years prior to converting to active preference.

APPENDIX 4

Shoshone District: Off-Road Vehicle Designation Decisions

Agency: Bureau of Land Management, Interior

Action: Notice of Off-Road Vehicle Designation Decisions

SUMMARY: The Shoshone District, Bureau of Land Management, has completed decisions to designate 245,000 acres of public land in Blaine, Camas, Butte, Custer, and Elmore counties, Idaho as open, limited, or closed to off-road vehicle use. Designations are a result of land use planning decisions made in the 1981 Sun Valley Management Framework Plan. During planning, public comment was minimal in regards to off-road vehicle (ORV) use.

The effect of the designations is to eliminate ORV use on some public lands to protect natural values or limit use subject to restrictions on seasons of use or routes of travel in areas of crucial wildlife habitat values, or important scenic, cultural, or recreation values. However, most public lands are open to all vehicle use. Thirteen areas will be affected, resulting in 9,712 acres closed to ORVs, 42,799 acres limited, and 192,489 acres open to ORVs. No private or state lands will be affected by these designations.

DATE: The subject planning decision modifications are effective October 1, 1982.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dick Kodeski, Outdoor Recreation Planner, Monument Resource Area, P. O. Box 2B, Shoshone, Idaho 83352 (208)886-2206; Ervin Cowley, Area Manager, Monument Resource Area, P. O. Box 2B, Shoshone, Idaho 83352 (208)886-2206.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The authority for this decision is derived from Executive Orders 11644 and 11989 and regulations contained in 43 CFR 8340.

Specific area designations are as follows:

I. Open Designation

Vehicle travel is permitted in the area (both on and off roads) if the vehicle is operated responsibly in a manner not causing, or unlikely to cause significant, undue damage to, or disturbance of the soil, wildlife, wildlife habitat, improvements, cultural or vegetative resources or other authorized uses. Most of the public lands in the Sun Valley Planning Unit, 192,489 acres, have been designated as open to all forms of ORV use on a year long basis.

II. Limited Designations

Vehicle travel is limited by restrictions placed on seasons of use, types of vehicles allowed, travel areas or combinations of these restrictions as necessary to protect natural resources.

A. Seasonal restrictions - closed to all motor vehicle use December 1-April 30.

1. Big/Little Beaver area located approximately 15 miles west of Bellevue, Idaho (6,520 acres).
2. Elk Mountain area located approximately 18 miles north of Carey, Idaho (8,296 acres).
3. Martin Canyon area located approximately 5 miles east of Bellevue, Idaho (5,834 acres).
4. Triumph area located just north of Triumph, Idaho (2,461 acres).
5. Deer Creek area located approximately 5 miles northwest of Hailey, Idaho (230 acres).

6. Minnie Moore area located approximately 2 miles west of Bellevue, Idaho (3,599 acres).

7. Queen's Crown area located approximately 5 miles west of Carey, Idaho (7,808 acres).

B. Seasonal restrictions (closed to all motor vehicle use December 1-April 30) and motorized travel limited to designated roads the remainder of the year.

1. Jasper Flats area located approximately 3 miles east of Gannett, Idaho (695 acres).

C. All motorized travel limited to designated roads.

1. North Ketchum area located approximately 3 miles north of Ketchum, Idaho (44 acres).

D. Travel limited to designated roads except over snow vehicles.

1. Dry Creek Springs area located approximately 5 miles north of Picabo, Idaho (230 acres).

E. Travel limited to authorized vehicles under permit.

1. Bald Mountain area located approximately 1 mile southwest of Ketchum, Idaho (1,440 acres).

III. Closed Designation

Several areas have been closed to all motor vehicle use. These areas total 9,712 acres.

A. Hemingway School Environmental Education Area located 1/4 mile west of Ketchum, Idaho (70 acres).

B. Friedman area located approximately 22 miles east of Hailey, Idaho (9,535 acres).

C. North Ketchum area located approximately 3 miles north of Ketchum, Idaho (107 acres).

An environmental assessment describing the impact of these designations was completed and no significant environmental impacts were found. This document, as well as detailed maps of closed and limited areas are available for inspection at the office listed above.

Charles J. Haszier
District Manager