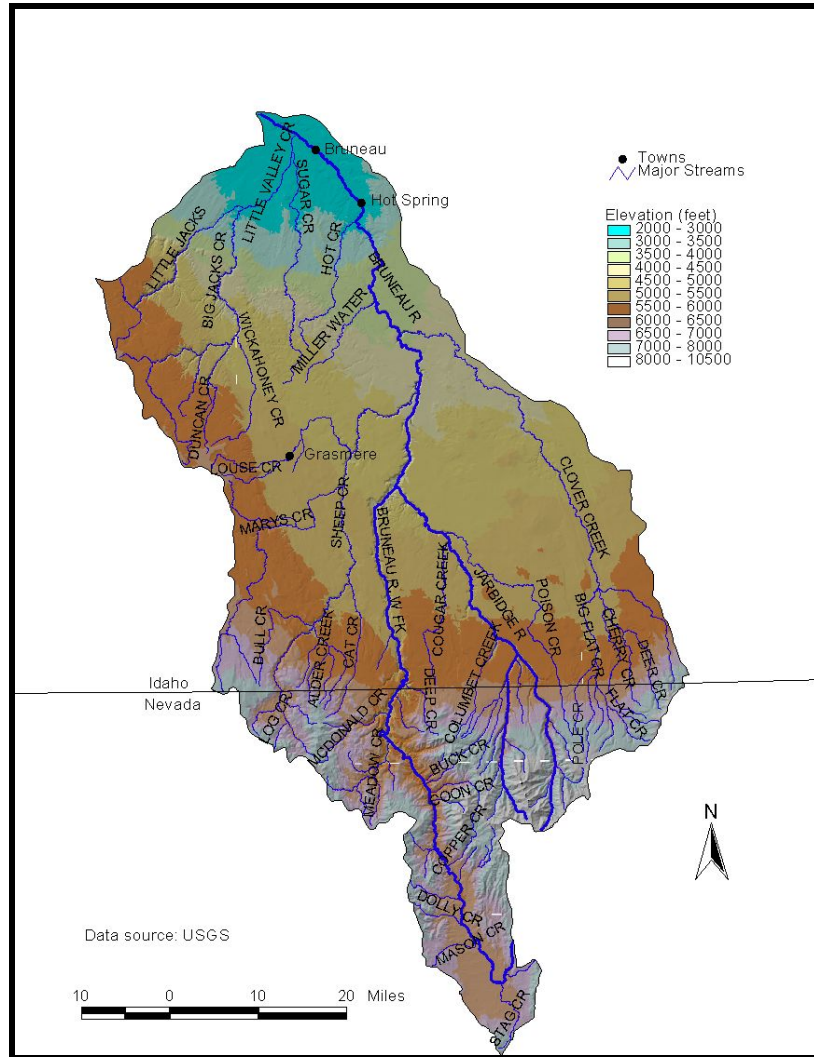


# Draft Bruneau Inventory

May 28, 2004



Compiled by  
Ecovista

Contracted by  
Shoshone Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation

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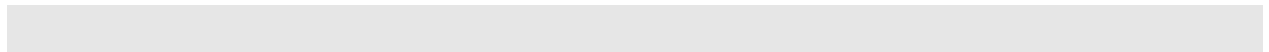
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Table 1 presents a list of acronyms used in the Bruneau subbasin inventory.

Table 1. Acronyms used in the Bruneau Subbasin Management Plan.

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Agencies or Groups</b>	
BLM	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration (Bonneville)
CBFWA	Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority
NPCC or Council	Northwest Power and Conservation Council
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
IASCD	Idaho Association of Soil Conservation Districts
ICIE	Idaho Council on Industry and the Environment
IDFG	Idaho Department of Fish and Game
IDEO	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
ISDA	Idaho State Department of Agriculture
NOAA Fisheries	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRCS	USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
SPT	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
<b>Terms</b>	
BiOp	Biological Opinion
BMP	Best Management Practice
BURP	Beneficial Use Reconnaissance Program
CCRP	Continuous Conservation Reserve Program (FSA)
CRFMP	Columbia River Fish Management Plan
CRP	Conservation Reserve Program (FSA)
CWA	Clean Water Act
EQIP	Environmental Quality Incentive Program
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FCRPS	Federal Columbia River Power System
GAP	Gap Analysis Program
HGMP	Hatchery Genetic Management Plan
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
PMU	Potential Management Unit
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load



# 1 Introduction

This Bruneau Subbasin Inventory has been organized into four major categories as suggested by the *Technical Guide for Subbasin Planners* (NPPC 2001): 1) existing protection— description of existing protection related to fish and wildlife habitats and species within the Bruneau subbasin, 2) existing plans— description of existing fish and/or wildlife management plans and water resource management plans that affect fish and wildlife within the Bruneau subbasin, 3) management programs—description of ongoing or planned management programs or initiatives that have a significant effect on fish, wildlife, water resources, riparian areas, and/or upland areas in the Bruneau subbasin, and 4) restoration and conservation projects— description of existing restoration and conservation projects related to fish and wildlife habitats and species within the Bruneau subbasin.

Information within the inventory was voluntarily provided by management entities within the subbasin. In some cases brief information was taken directly from agency web sites. In all cases, the best information available was used and efforts were made to represent all information in a consistent manner. The information within the inventory should not be considered to be an all-inclusive list of activities related to fish and wildlife within the Bruneau subbasin, but only contains the information currently available during this process.

The Northwest Power and Conservation Council's (NPCC, formerly the Northwest Power Planning Council or NPPC) website (<http://www.nwcouncil.org/fw/subbasinplanning/displayprojects.asp?id=27>) also provided a list of current and past BPA-funded projects.

The inventory is set up to identify the target area, key ecological functions addressed, project duration, funding, and management of past or current activities within the subbasin. The inventory serves as a useful tool for identifying whether fish and wildlife issues have or have not been adequately addressed. A gap analysis was conducted to determine issues and areas in the subbasin in need of further action..

The inventory is provided under separate cover as Volume 2 of the *Bruneau Subbasin Plan*. This plan will help direct Bonneville Power Administration's (BPA) funding of projects that mitigate for damage to fish and wildlife caused by the development and operations of the Columbia River basin's hydropower system. An adopted subbasin plan is intended to be a living document that increases analytical, predictive, and prescriptive ability to restore fish and wildlife. The Bruneau Subbasin Plan will be updated every three years to include new information that will guide revision of the biological objectives, strategies and implementation plan. The Council views plan development as an ongoing process of evaluation and refinement of the region's efforts through adaptive management, research and evaluation. More information about subbasin planning can be found at [www.nwcouncil.org](http://www.nwcouncil.org). The Bruneau Subbasin Plan includes three interrelated volumes that describe the characteristics, management, and vision for the future of the Bruneau Subbasin:

**Assessment--**The assessment is a technical analysis that examines the biological potential of the Bruneau Subbasin to support key habitats and species, and the factors limiting this potential. These limiting factors provide opportunity for restoration. The assessment describes existing

and historic resources and conditions within the subbasin, focal species and habitats, environmental conditions, out of subbasin impacts, ecological relationships, limiting factors and a final synthesis and interpretation. A **Technical Team** was formed to guide the development of the assessment and technical portions of the management plan. It was composed of scientific experts with the biological, physical, and management expertise to refine, validate, and analyze data used to inform the planning process.

**Inventory--** The inventory summarizes fish and wildlife protection, restoration and artificial production activities and programs within the Bruneau Subbasin that have occurred over the last five years or are about to be implemented. The information includes programs and projects as well as locally developed regulations and ordinances that provide fish, wildlife and habitat protections.

**Management plan--** defines a vision for the future of the subbasin, including biological goals and strategies for the next 10-15 years. The management plan includes a research, monitoring and evaluation plan to insure that implemented strategies succeed in addressing limiting factors and to reduce uncertainties and data gaps. The management plan also includes information about the relationship between proposed activities and the Endangered Species Act and the Clean Water Act. Finally the plan includes a gap analysis that outlines the programs and projects currently addressing the objectives and strategies and where additional work needs to be developed. A **Planning Team** composed of representatives from government agencies with jurisdictional authority and other stakeholders in the subbasin was formed to guide the development of the management plan

The plans for each of the subbasins are developed through a process designed to involve the public and natural resource management within the subbasin. A **Project Team** composed of staff from Ecovista, Idaho Fish and Game, and the Idaho Council on Industry and the Environment was formed to develop and document, under the guidance of the technical and planning teams, the Bruneau Subbasin Plan: the assessment, the inventory, and the management plan including public comments. The completed plan was submitted to the Council by the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes. The following sections detail the entities involved in resource management within Bruneau subbasins, followed by a description of the planning, public involvement, and review procedures.

## **1.1 Entities and Authorities for Resource Management**

Multiple agencies and entities are involved in management and protection of fish and wildlife populations and their habitats in the Bruneau Subbasin . Federal, state, and local regulations, plans, policies, initiatives, and guidelines are part of this effort. The Shoshone-Piaute Tribes, Nevada Division of Wildlife and Idaho Department of Fish and Game share co-management authority over the fisheries resource. Federal involvement in this arena stems from Endangered Species Act responsibilities and from management responsibilities for federal lands. Numerous federal, state, and local land managers are responsible for multipurpose land and water use management, including the protection and restoration of fish and wildlife habitat. The major management entities for resource management and protection within the Bruneau Subbasin are outlined below.

### **1.1.1 Shoshone-Paiute Tribes (SPT) of Duck Valley Indian Reservation**

The SPT serve as lead entity for subbasin planning for the Bruneau Subbasin. The Tribe contracted with the NPCC to deliver the Bruneau Subbasin Plan. The Tribe will ensure the opportunity for participation in the process by fish and wildlife managers, local interests and other key stakeholders, including tribal and local governments.

The Shoshone-Paiute Tribes are responsible for managing, protecting, and enhancing fish and wildlife resources and habitats on the Duck Valley Indian Reservation (which encompasses portions of the Owyhee and Bruneau subbasins) as well as surrounding areas in the Lower Middle Snake Province where the tribes held aboriginal title. They are a self-governance tribe as prescribed under Public Law 103-414. A seven member Tribal Business Council is charged with making decisions on behalf of 1,818 tribal members.

The Wildlife and Parks Department, with direction from the Council, is responsible for fish and wildlife species monitoring and management, recovery efforts, mitigation, research, management of the tribal fisheries, and enforcement of fishing and hunting regulations. The department implements fish and wildlife restoration and mitigation activities towards the goal of restoring properly functioning ecosystems and species assemblages for present and future generations to enjoy.

### **1.1.2 Northwest Power Conservation Council**

The NPCC or Council has the responsibility to develop and periodically revise the Fish and Wildlife Program for the Columbia Basin. In the 2000 revision, the NPCC proposed that 62 locally developed subbasin plans, and plans for the main stem Columbia and Snake Rivers, be adopted into its Fish and Wildlife Program. The NPCC will administer subbasin planning contracts pursuant to requirements in its Master Contract with Bonneville Power Administration (NWPC 2000). The NPCC will be responsible for reviewing and adopting each subbasin plan, ensuring that it is consistent with the vision, biological objectives and strategies adopted at the Columbia Basin and province levels.

### **1.1.3 Bonneville Power Administration**

The BPA is a federal agency established to market power produced by the federal dams in the Columbia River Basin. As a result of the Northwest Power Act of 1980, BPA is required to allocate a portion of power revenues to mitigate the damages caused to fish and wildlife

populations and habitat from federal hydropower construction and operation. These funds are provided and administered through the Lower Snake River Compensation Plan (LSRCP).

### 1.1.4 Project Team

The Shoshone-Paiute Tribes subcontracted with Ecovista to facilitate the planning process and write plan documents. For information concerning the assessment, inventory and plan, please contact Ecovista at 509-334-9438. The Shoshone-Paiute Tribes subcontracted with the Idaho Council on Industry and the Environment (ICIE) to organize the public involvement and public relations tasks for the Bruneau Subbasin. For information concerning the public involvement process please contact Pat Barclay at 208-336-8506.

Ecovista and ICIE employees are not Technical or Planning Team members. Ecovista staff facilitated meetings and participated in order to accurately represent the decisions made at the meetings by the planning and technical team members.

Table 2. Bruneau Project Team Contact Information

Name	Affiliation	
Darin Saul	Ecovista	project coordinator, tech writer, and editor
Craig Rabe	Ecovista	fisheries ecologist, tech writer
Anne Davidson	Ecovista	wildlife biologist, GIS, tech writer
Amy Owen	Ecovista	planner, tech writer
Susan Johnson	Ecovista	wildlife biologist, tech writer
Tim Dykstra	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	SPT project coordinator
Pat Barclay	ICIE	public involvement coordinator

### 1.1.5 Planning Team

The Bruneau Planning Team is composed of representatives from government agencies with jurisdictional authority in the subbasin, fish and wildlife managers, county, industry and user group representatives and private landowners. The Planning Team's guided the public involvement process, developed the vision statement, helped develop and review the biological objectives, and participated in prioritizing subbasin strategies. Regular communication and input among team members occurred at the inception of and throughout the planning process. The Planning Team met monthly throughout the project period. The following list of Planning Team members was qualified by a request to be on the Planning Team and/or Planning Team contact list (Table 3).

Table 3. Bruneau Planning Team Contact Information

Name	Affiliation	Email	Telephone
Guy Dodson Sr.	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	<a href="mailto:DVIRFG98@aol.com">DVIRFG98@aol.com</a>	(208) 759-3246
Tim Dykstra	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	<a href="mailto:timandlyns@hotmail.com">timandlyns@hotmail.com</a>	(208) 860-2446
Steve Duke	US Fish & Wildlife Service	<a href="mailto:steve_duke@fws.gov">steve_duke@fws.gov</a>	(208) 378-5243
Sidney Erwin	NA	NA	(208) 845-2756
Marilyn Hemker	US Fish & Wildlife Service	<a href="mailto:marilyn_hemker@fws.gov">marilyn_hemker@fws.gov</a>	(208) 378-5288
Thomas Grant	ID Dept. Water Resources	<a href="mailto:tgrant@idwr.state.id.us">tgrant@idwr.state.id.us</a>	(208) 327-5451

Frank Bachman	Bruneau Buckaroo Ditch	<a href="mailto:fcbachman@mindspring.com">fcbachman@mindspring.com</a>	(208) 845-2094
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Steven Lysne	US Fish & Wildlife Service	<a href="mailto:Steve_Lysne@fws.gov">Steve_Lysne@fws.gov</a>	(208) 685-6956
Kevin Meyer	ID Fish & Game	<a href="mailto:kmeyer@idfg.state.id.us">kmeyer@idfg.state.id.us</a>	(208) 465-8404
Bill Moore	Southwest Idaho RC&D	<a href="mailto:swidrcd@idahorcd.org">swidrcd@idahorcd.org</a>	(208) 888-1890

### 1.1.6 Technical Team

The Technical Team includes scientific experts who guide the development of the subbasin assessment and plan. This team has the biological, physical, and management expertise to refine, validate, and analyze data used to inform the planning process. The technical team also guides and participates in developing the biological objectives, strategies and research, monitoring and evaluation sections of the plan and reviews all project documents. The Bruneau Technical Team met monthly or bimonthly throughout the process, and participated in day or multi-day workshops focused on filling data gaps. The following list of Technical Team members was qualified by a request to be on the Technical Team and/or Technical Team contact list (Table 4).

Table 4. Bruneau Technical Team Contact Information

Name	Affiliation	Email	Telephone
Guy Dodson Sr.	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	<a href="mailto:DVIRFG98@aol.com">DVIRFG98@aol.com</a>	(208) 759-3246
Tim Dykstra	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	<a href="mailto:timandlyns@hotmail.com">timandlyns@hotmail.com</a>	(208) 860-2446
Cary Myler	US Fish & Wildlife Service	<a href="mailto:cary_myler@fws.gov">cary_myler@fws.gov</a>	(208) 378-5098
Steven Lysne	US Fish & Wildlife Service	<a href="mailto:Steve_Lysne@fws.gov">Steve_Lysne@fws.gov</a>	(208) 685-6956
Marilyn Hemker	US Fish & Wildlife Service	<a href="mailto:marilyn_hemker@fws.gov">marilyn_hemker@fws.gov</a>	(208) 378-5288
Bruce Zoelick	US Bureau of Land Mgmt	<a href="mailto:bzoellic@blm.gov">bzoellic@blm.gov</a>	(208) 384-3456
Tony Lamansky	ID Fish & Game	<a href="mailto:tlamansky@idfg.state.id.us">tlamansky@idfg.state.id.us</a>	(208) 465-8404
Angelina Martin	US Air Force	<a href="mailto:angelina.martin@mountainhome.af.mil">angelina.martin@mountainhome.af.mil</a>	(208) 828-6668
Signey SatherBlaire	US Bureau of Land Mgmt	<a href="mailto:signe_sather-blaire@blm.gov">signe_sather-blaire@blm.gov</a>	(208) 373-3827
Jim Clark	US Bureau of Land Mgmt	<a href="mailto:jim_clark@blm.gov">jim_clark@blm.gov</a>	(208) 384-3460
Tim Burton	US Bureau of Land Mgmt	<a href="mailto:tim_burton@blm.gov">tim_burton@blm.gov</a>	(208) 373-3819
Jim Klott	US Bureau of Land Mgmt	<a href="mailto:james_klott@blm.gov">james_klott@blm.gov</a>	(208) 736-2354
Dave Parish	ID Fish & Game	<a href="mailto:dparrish@idfg.state.id.us">dparrish@idfg.state.id.us</a>	(208) 324-4359
Selena Werdon	NV Fish & Wildlife Service	<a href="mailto:Selena_Werdon@fws.gov">Selena_Werdon@fws.gov</a>	(775) 861-6328
Kevin Meyer	ID Fish & Game	<a href="mailto:kmeyer@idfg.state.id.us">kmeyer@idfg.state.id.us</a>	(208) 465-8404

## 1.2 Public Outreach and Government Involvement

As the Bruneau Subbasin Plan was developed, four methods of outreach and participation from the public and governments involved in the Bruneau Subbasin were utilized: Technical team meetings, Planning Team meetings, Public meetings and a website.

### 1.2.1 Technical Team Participation

The technical team was composed of members that have technical expertise in fish, wildlife and habitat resources in the Bruneau Subbasin. The meetings were held mornings of the fourth Thursday of every month in Mountain Home at the Forest Service Headquarters at 2180



American Legion Boulevard in Mountain Home, and were open to the public. This information was posted on the Ecovista website and provided at public meetings. The technical team reviewed and gave input on the technical aspects of the subbasin plan, which is in large part documented in the subbasin assessment. Technical team participation and involvement is summarized in Appendix A.

### **1.2.2 Planning Team Participation**

The planning team was composed of members that have expertise and knowledge of the management of natural resources and socioeconomic issues in the Bruneau Subbasin. The meetings were held afternoons of the fourth Thursday of every month in Mountain Home at the Forest Service Headquarters at 2180 American Legion Boulevard in Mountain Home, and were open to the public. This information was posted on the Ecovista website and provided at public meetings. The planning team reviewed and gave input on the management aspects of the subbasin plan, which is in large part documented in the subbasin management plan. Planning team participation and involvement is summarized in Appendix A.

### **1.2.3 Public Meeting Outreach**

Three public meetings were held in order to introduce the subbasin plan and provide an opportunity for input from local people and resource managers. Pat Barclay of the Idaho Council for Industry and the Environment (ICIE) coordinated public meeting announcements and logistics for the Bruneau Subbasin. Public meeting outreach is summarized in Appendix A.

### **1.2.4 Ecovista Website Information**

As the Bruneau Subbasin Plan was developed, draft documents and information on meetings, the subbasin and subbasin planning was posted on the website. Information that was posted on the website throughout the planning process is summarized in Appendix A.

## **1.3 Review Process**

The new or revised portions of the Bruneau Subbasin Assessment, Inventory and Plan were posted each month before Technical and Planning meetings starting in January 2004. The assessment was presented at the second round of public meetings and the management plan at the third round of public meetings. Through this review process, comments, suggestions, and clarifications were received from local, state, tribal, and federal representatives as well as from landowners and other stakeholders in the subbasin.

The Shoshone-Paiute Tribes Council passed a resolution on XXX, 2004 approving the motion to forward the Bruneau Subbasin Assessment to the NPCC for adoption. The *Bruneau Subbasin Plan* was presented to the NPCC on May 28, 2004. The NPCC is expected to adopt the plan by January 2005.

## 2 Existing Protection

This section lists and briefly describes existing management programs and policies that have a significant effect on fish, wildlife, water resources, riparian areas, and/or upland areas in the Bruneau subbasin.

### 2.1 Existing Protection

A number of protected or specially managed areas exist within the subbasin. These include Research Natural Areas (RNAs), the Jarbidge Wilderness, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) (Figure 1).

The BLM currently has PLO 6890 in effect for the Idaho portion of the Bruneau/Jarbidge River system. This order, which is being considered for a 10-year extension, withdrew public and private land from surface entry and mining (Figure 2). The objective of the restriction was to protect the recreational, scenic, and cultural values of 52,353 acres of public land and 1,280 acres of reserved mineral interests on private lands (BLM 2001a). If the order is not renewed, jasper mining activity could increase and lead to the construction of access roads and drill pads for exploration. These types of activities could damage the river canyons.

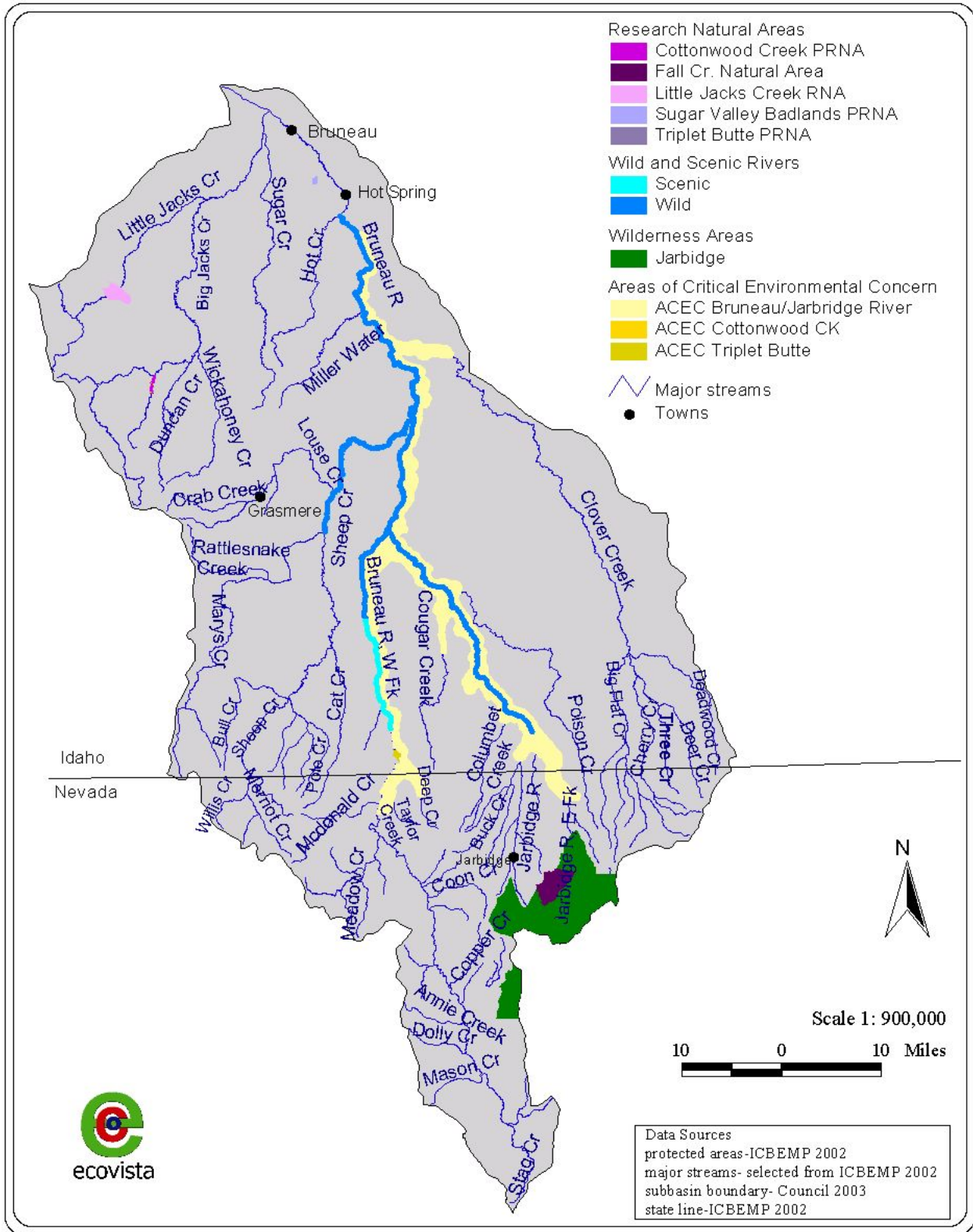


Figure 1 Protected Areas in the Bruneau Subbasin

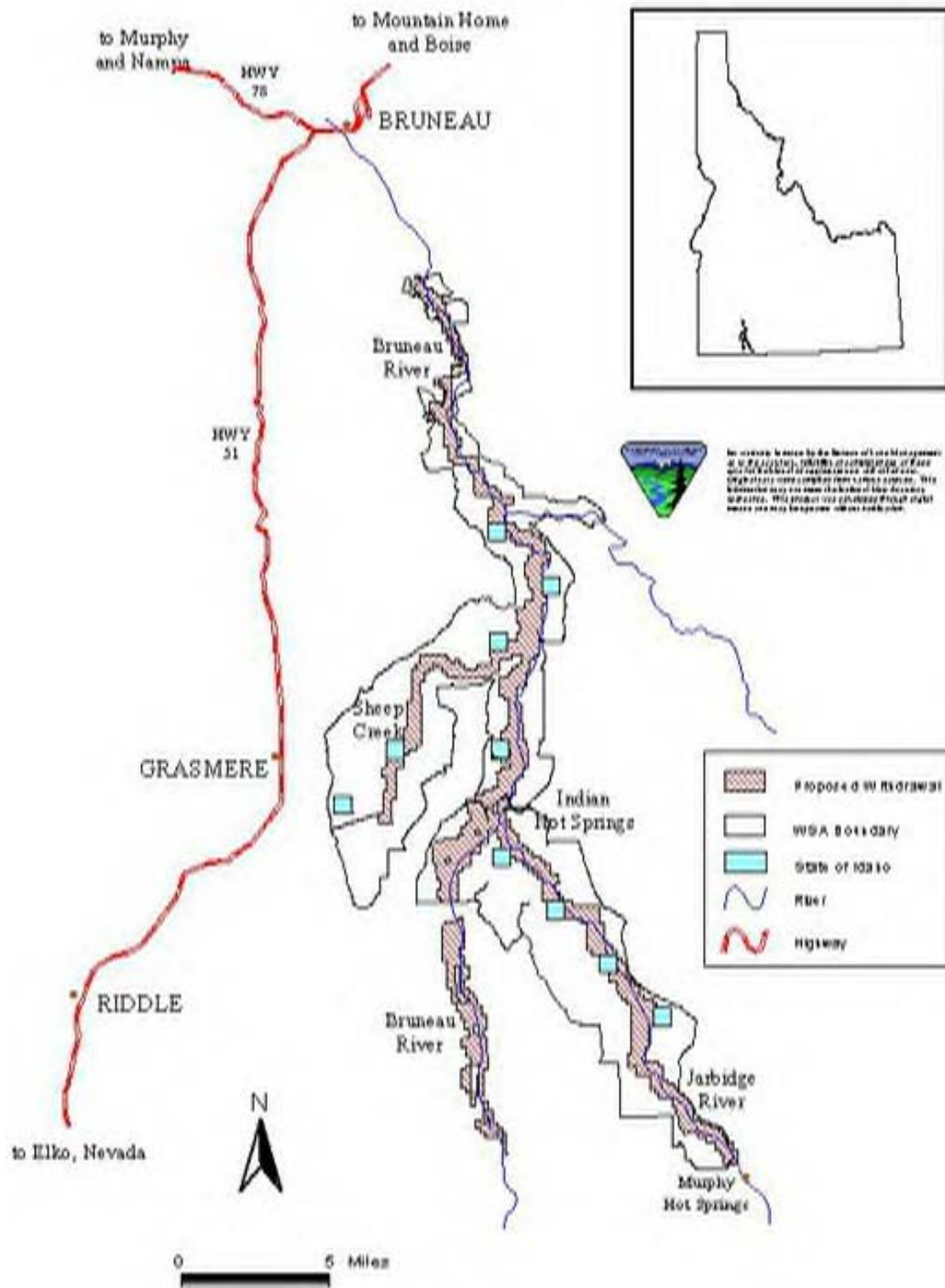
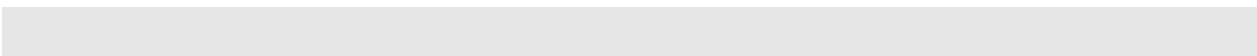


Figure 2 Area covered by State of Idaho PLO 6890 (BLM 2001a)

## **Existing Plans**

This section presents known existing plans affecting the Bruneau subbasin. The information presented is presented in Table 5. This information was submitted by participants in the subbasin planning process.

Table 5 Existing fish and/or wildlife management plans and water resource management plans that affect fish and wildlife within the Bruneau subbasin.

Plan Title	Date Started	Project Duration	Responsible Agency	Description	Scale of Plan	Goal of Plan	Key Ecological Functions Addressed	Results of Plan: Accomplishments and Failures (include a quantitative assessment)
A Vision for the Future: Idaho Department of Fish and Game Policy Plan, 1990-2005	1990	1990-2005	IDFG		Idaho			
Black Bear Management Plan 2000-2010	1998	2000-2010	IDFG		Idaho		wildlife populations, wildlife habitat	
Bruneau Hot Springsnail Draft Recovery Plan	2000	2000-	USFWS	implement conservation measures to increase water levels in the regional geothermal aquifer; monitor the survival and recovery of the Bruneau hot springsnail and its habitat; Develop and implement a control program for non-native fish that prey on the Bruneau hot springsnail within the recovery area		to recover the Bruneau hot springsnail to the point where delisting is warranted	Bruneau hpt springsnail recovery	
Bull Trout Draft Recovery Plan			USFWS	USFWS has drafted the Bull Trout Recovery Plan in cooperation with 24 local recovery unit teams and with collaboration of federal, state, tribal and private biologists working with representatives of local watersheds, private landowners and industry and conservation organizations.				The plan (USFWS 2002) was released for public review and comment in January 2003. A final decision is pending.
Fishery Resource Compensation Plan			USFWS	identifies the need to replace adult salmon and steelhead and resident trout fishing opportunities			salmon, steelhead, and resident trout fishing populations	identification of the need to replace adult salmon and steelhead and resident trout fishing opportunities

Plan Title	Date Started	Project Duration	Responsible Agency	Description	Scale of Plan	Goal of Plan	Key Ecological Functions Addressed	Results of Plan: Accomplishments and Failures (include a quantitative assessment)
Furbearer Plan 1991-1995	1991	1991-1995	IDFG		Idaho		wildlife populations, wildlife habitat	
Idaho Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan (Ag Plan)			ISCC		private and state agricultural plans in Idaho			
Idaho Conservation Data Center	1984		IDFG	collects and maintains information on the status of rare, threatened, and endangered plant and animal species, as well as on exemplary ecological reference and natural areas, terrestrial and aquatic habitats, and plant communities, using standardized methods and protocols in the framework of an integrated, relational data management system	Idaho	maintain biodiversity information within the Idaho portion of the subbasin; assist with conservation actions within the subbasin	rare, threatened, and endangered animal and plant species	
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality 2004–2008 Strategic Plan			IDEQ	The following three priorities from the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's (IDEQ) <i>2004–2008 Strategic Plan</i> are relevant to protecting and restoring ecosystem resources in the Bruneau (IDEQ 2003): 1) Improve groundwater quality in degraded areas and protect all groundwater. 2) Improve the surface water quality in areas that have been identified as not supporting their beneficial uses or where the state believes threatened or endangered species exist 3) Improve environmental quality in areas subject to past or present mining activities		1) Improve groundwater quality in degraded areas and protect all groundwater. 2) Improve the surface water quality in areas that have been identified as not supporting their beneficial uses or where the state believes threatened or endangered species exist 3) Improve environmental quality in areas subject to past or present mining activities		

Plan Title	Date Started	Project Duration	Responsible Agency	Description	Scale of Plan	Goal of Plan	Key Ecological Functions Addressed	Results of Plan: Accomplishments and Failures (include a quantitative assessment)
Idaho Department of Fish and Game Five Year Fish Management Plan: 2001-2006	2001	2001-2006	IDFG		Idaho			
Idaho Department of Fish and Game Strategic Plan	2001		IDFG		Idaho			
Idaho SWCD Annual Work Plan/Five Year Resource Conservation Plan, 2001	2001		Idaho SWCD		Idaho	encourage and promote best management practices (BMPs) to reduce soil erosion and enhance water quality, improve water quality on §303(d)-listed streams, and improve fish and wildlife habitat	soil erosion, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat	
Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan () –	2003		Mountain Home Air Force Base					
Jarbidge Resource Management Plan	1993 for update		BLM	This plan describes existing conditions and makes management prescriptions for the Jarbidge Resource Management Area				
Moose, Sheep and Goat Plan 1991-1995	1991	1991-1995	IDFG		Idaho		wildlife populations, wildlife habitat	
Mountain Lion Plan 1991-1995	1991	1991-1995	IDFG		Idaho		wildlife populations, wildlife habitat	



Plan Title	Date Started	Project Duration	Responsible Agency	Description	Scale of Plan	Goal of Plan	Key Ecological Functions Addressed	Results of Plan: Accomplishments and Failures (include a quantitative assessment)
Natural Resources Conservation Service Strategic Plan 2000-2005	2000	2000-2005	USDA, NRCS			enhance natural resource productivity to enable a strong agricultural and natural resource sector, reduce unintended adverse effects of natural resource development and use to ensure a high-quality environment, reduce risks from drought and flooding to protect individual and community health and safety, and deliver high-quality services to the public to enable natural resource stewardship	natural resource productivity, natural resource stewardship	
Nongame Plan 1991-1995	1991	1991-1995	IDFG		Idaho		wildlife populations, wildlife habitat	
Owyhee Initiative			Owyhee County Commissioners	Implement a landscape-based research, management and restorative program that identifies current state of scientific knowledge of the area, identifies information gaps and needed research, identifies and builds on successful management strategies and research and restoration projects, and identifies management strategies designed to achieve the objectives		To develop and implement a landscape-scale program in Owyhee County that preserves the natural process that create and maintain a functioning, unfragmented landscape supporting and sustaining a flourishing community of human, plant and animal life, that provides for economic stability by preserving livestock grazing as an economically viable use, and that provides for the protection of cultural resources		
Owyhee Resource Management Plan	1999		BLM	This plan describes existing conditions and management recommendations for the Owyhee Resource Management Area.				

Plan Title	Date Started	Project Duration	Responsible Agency	Description	Scale of Plan	Goal of Plan	Key Ecological Functions Addressed	Results of Plan: Accomplishments and Failures (include a quantitative assessment)
State of Idaho Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Program Comprehensive Program	2001		IDFG		Idaho			
Upland Game Plan 1991-1995	1991	1991-1995	IDFG		Idaho		wildlife populations, wildlife habitat	
Water Quality Program for Agriculture Program			ISCC		Idaho			
Waterfowl Plan 1991-1995	1991	1991-1995	IDFG		Idaho		wildlife populations, wildlife habitat	
White-tailed Deer, Mule Deer and Elk Management Plan	1999		IDFG		Idaho		wildlife populations, wildlife habitat	

## 2.2 Total Maximum Daily Loads

Water quality standards are set by states, territories, and tribes. They identify the uses for each water body—for example, drinking water supply, contact recreation (swimming), and aquatic life support (fishing)—and the scientific criteria to support those uses. A TMDL is the sum of the allowable loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point and nonpoint sources. The calculation must include a margin of safety to ensure that the water body can be used for the purposes that the state has designated. The calculation must also account for seasonal variation in water quality. The CWA, section 303, establishes the parameters for water quality standards and TMDL programs. The 1996 303(d) list for the state of Idaho (EPA 1996) included 16 segments occurring within the region designated as the Bruneau River Subbasin. Nine segments remain on the 1998 303(d) list. The Bruneau River Subbasin Assessment and Total Maximum Daily Load (SBA-TMDL) for surface waters of the Hydrological Unit Code 17050102 (Lay 2000) describes those nine water bodies and 19 pollutants that are listed on the 1998 303(d) list prepared by the state of Idaho. In addition, two additional pollutant water body combinations are included in the SBA-TMDL.

## 3 Management Programs and Policies

This section presents the information on existing management programs in two formats. The first presents a list drawn from the *Bruneau Subbasin Summary* (Saul et al. 2001). This is supplemented by **Error! Reference source not found.**, which presents additional programs and information submitted by managers and other participants in the Subbasin Planning process.

### 3.1.1 Conservation Reserve Program and Environmental Quality Incentives Program

The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is implemented on marginal cropland and pastureland, as well as on agricultural uplands in Asotin County. The program is managed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and funded under the USDA's Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). This voluntary program involves incentives to take crops out of production by eliminating cultivation and providing direct seeding of marginal cropland and pastureland. Program goals are to decrease field erosion, decrease stream turbidity, and increase wildlife habitat. Within Asotin county, 26,793 acres of marginal cropland and pastureland were taken out of production and an additional 1,522 acres were provided with direct seeding over a 5-year period. Other EQIP-implemented projects include grassed waterways, sediment basins, and pasture/hay and planting.

### 3.1.2 Forestry Incentives Program

The USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) implemented a program called the Forestry Incentives Program (FIP) for improving privately owned forested lands. Authorized in 1978, the program shared up to 65% of the costs of tree planting, timber stand improvements, and related practices on non-industrial private forest lands. On May 13, 2002, the 2002 Farm Bill de-authorized this program, and funds remaining on that date were to be exhausted through FIP closeout, primarily funding the existing contractual backlog (NRCS 2004a).

### 3.1.3 Idaho Agricultural Water Quality Program

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) manages a groundwater protection program throughout Idaho. The Agricultural Water Quality Program implements agricultural monitoring and protection programs with public and private partners to protect surface- and groundwater quality (ISDA 2004). Implementation of Idaho's Agricultural Ground Water Quality Protection Program is through the Agricultural Ground Water Coordination Committee. Water program staff lead the pesticide water quality portion of a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Agency groundwater monitoring and protection projects are related to pesticides, nutrients, and animal waste impacts. Water program staff evaluate water quality concerns related to dairies and beef feedlots. The ISDA works with the Idaho Soil Conservation Commission and Idaho Association of Soil Conservation Districts to implement an Agricultural Total Maximum Daily Load Implementation Monitoring Program that is related to the Clean Water Act (CWA) and state laws and rules. The ISDA works with Soil Conservation Districts to evaluate sources of agricultural contaminants and best management practices (BMPs). Information dissemination and local coordination with the agriculture community and the general public are key to the success of the water quality programs.

### **3.1.4 Idaho Noxious Weed Programs**

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) implements the Noxious Weed Control and Noxious Weed Free Forage and Straw Certification Program to control noxious weeds across Idaho.

### **3.1.5 Idaho Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Program**

This program was federally initiated and funded. In fiscal year 2001, the federal government provided the first substantial funding for state work on nongame wildlife conservation and wildlife-related recreation and education (State of Idaho 2004). As part of appropriations from the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, a new program called the Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Program (WCRP) distributed \$50 million among the 50 states, District of Columbia, U.S. Territories, and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico through a subaccount of the Wildlife Restoration Fund (Pittman-Robertson). Funds were distributed through a formula based upon one-third land area and two-thirds population size and required a 25% nonfederal match for conservation planning projects and a 50% state or program match for implementation projects. The WCRP program closely followed the language developed by the Teaming with Wildlife coalition for Title III of the Conservation and Reinvestment Act, an act that was designed to provide local, state, and federal programs with funding for wildlife and other conservation programs but that was not passed by Congress. Also, \$25 million was made available to states through Department of the Interior appropriations for State Wildlife Grants (SWG), a competitive program designed to fund state-level projects to benefit wildlife and their habitats.

### **3.1.6 Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project**

The Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP) was conducted from 1993 to 1997 to develop and implement a scientifically sound, ecosystem-based management strategy for lands administered by the USFS and BLM in Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, and Utah. An important goal of ICBEMP was to provide long-term direction to replace PACFISH and InFish (see above). The Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the ICBEMP was released in June 1997, as well as a strategy to conclude the project (ICBEMP 2002).

The program is to be implemented on over 63 million acres of federal land over the interior Columbia Basin. Activities would include restoration of federal lands, landscape health, aquatic and terrestrial habitats, and human needs, products, and services. The strategy affects how federal agencies prioritize actions and undertake and fund restoration activities, and it replaces the interim management strategies, providing for longer-term management of lands east of the Cascade Range.

Several assessments derived from this program and conducted by the project's science integration team include Source Habitats for Terrestrial Vertebrates of Focus in the Interior Columbia Basin: Broad-Scale Trends and Management Implications (Wisdom et al. 1998), An Assessment of Ecosystem Components in the Interior Columbia Basin and Portions of the Klamath and Great Basins (Quigley and Arbelbide 1997a,b), and Integrated Scientific Assessment for Ecosystem Management in the Interior Columbia Basin and Portions of the

Klamath and Great Basins (Quigley et al. 1996). These assessments characterize historical and current conditions and associated trends, as well as document accelerated changes in vegetation patterns, fish and wildlife distributions, and terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem processes that have occurred in the past century.

### **3.1.7 USDA Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program**

Funded by the USDA, the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program is a voluntary program for people who want to develop and improve wildlife habitat, primarily on private land. The NRCS provides both technical assistance and up to 75% cost-share assistance to establish and improve fish and wildlife habitat. Agreements between NRCS and a participant generally last from 5 to 10 years from the date the agreement is signed. This program has proven to be highly effective and widely accepted across the country. By targeting wildlife habitat projects on all lands and aquatic areas, assistance is given to conservation-minded landowners who are unable to meet the specific eligibility requirements of other USDA conservation programs. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 reauthorized this program as a voluntary approach to improving wildlife habitat in our nation (NRCS 2004c).

### **3.1.8 Wetlands Reserve Program**

The Wetlands Reserve Program is a voluntary program offering landowners the opportunity to protect, restore, and enhance wetlands on their property (NRCS 2004b). The NRCS provides technical and financial support to help landowners with their wetland restoration efforts. The NRCS goal is to achieve the greatest wetland functions and values, along with optimum wildlife habitat, on every acre enrolled in the program, which helps establish long-term conservation and wildlife protection.

Table 6 Description of ongoing or planned management programs or initiatives in the Bruneau subbasin

Program Or Document Title	Project Duration	Funding Source and ID #	Responsible Entity	Scale of Program	Key Ecological Functions Addressed	Goal of Program	Results of Program	Publications
Aerial Big Game Surveys	Nevada (annual); Idaho (periodic)		Nevada and Idaho state fish and wildlife agencies	Nevada and Idaho		monitor sage grouse populations by conducting lek counts and through collection of wing barrel data		
Conservation Reserve Program			USDA- Farm Services Agency (FSA), NRCS,		soil erosion, wildlife habitat	place sensitive croplands under permanent vegetative cover		
Continuing Education			Nevada Department of Agriculture					
Education		SWCD				protecting and promoting the natural resources within the county boundaries; conservation management and planning		
Entomology			Nevada Department of Agriculture					
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)	1996		USDA- Farm Services Agency (FSA), NRCS		soil, water, natural resources conservation	voluntary conservation for farmers and ranchers who face serious threats to soil, water, and related natural resources		
Erosion And Non-Point Source Pollution Control		SWCD				protecting and promoting the natural resources within the county boundaries; conservation management and planning		
FCRPS Biological Opinion			NMFS, FWS	Columbia River	mitigation in tributaries		concludes that off-site mitigation in tributaries is necessary to continue to operate the hydropower system	FCRPS Biological Opinion
Fish And Wildlife Program			Council		fish and wildlife populations and habitat			
Forestry Incentive Program			NRCS					
Grazing Land Conservation Initiative			ISCC, NRCS	Idaho agricultural lands	soil and water conservation; protection of riparian areas	Allocate funding to develop grazing and riparian conservation plans		
Groundwater Protection		SWCD				protecting and promoting the natural resources within the county boundaries; conservation management and planning		

Program Or Document Title	Project Duration	Funding Source and ID #	Responsible Entity	Scale of Program	Key Ecological Functions Addressed	Goal of Program	Results of Program	Publications
Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP)			USFS, BLM	63 million acres of federal land over the interior Columbia Basin	restoration of federal lands, landscape health, aquatic and terrestrial habitats, human needs, products and services	affect how federal agencies will prioritize actions and undertake and fund restoration activities	If approved, ICBEMP will replace the interim management strategies, providing for longer-term management of lands east of the Cascades. As implemented, subbasin and watershed assessments and plans will target further habitat work	Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (March 2000), Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP)
Invasive Weed Strategies			Nevada Department of Agriculture					
Mainstem Jarbidge River Management						Proposed activities in source areas (highly erosive areas) in the Jarbidge should trigger extensive analysis; Each bridge in upper watershed should be evaluated for effects on hydrologic regime and aquatic habitats		
Native Salmonid Assessment Research			IDFG			Protect and rebuild populations of native salmonids in the middle and upper Snake River provinces to self-sustaining, harvestable levels		
Natural Resources Conservation Income Tax Credit			ISCC, NRCS	Idaho private land owners	riparian protection	Tax credit to owners and operators of private lands for installation of riparian protection practices		
Nevada Division Of Forestry's Natural Resource Management Program			NDF	Nevada	forestry conservation and restoration	financial incentives, technical assistance, and education to landowners for scientifically-based forestry, conservation, and restoration practices		



Program Or Document Title	Project Duration	Funding Source and ID #	Responsible Entity	Scale of Program	Key Ecological Functions Addressed	Goal of Program	Results of Program	Publications
Nevada Natural Heritage Program			Nevada Natural Heritage Program	Nevada	threatened, endangered, and sensitive species	NNHP maintains an inventory and current database on the locations, biology, and conservation status of all threatened, endangered, and sensitive species and biological communities in the state. NNHP continually evaluates conservation priorities for over 600 species of native plants and animals. NNHP supplies information and technical services to meet diverse conservation, planning, development, and research needs.		
Pesticide And Fertilizer Product Registration			Nevada Department of Agriculture					
Public Law 566 (Small Watershed Program)			NRCS					
RCRDP – Grants			ISCC, NRCS	Idaho agricultural lands	water quality; protection fish and wildlife habitat	Provides 50 percent cost-sharing for installation of agricultural conservation practices to protect water quality and enhance critical fish and wildlife habitat		
RCRDP – Loans			ISCC, NRCS	Idaho agricultural lands	soil and water conservation; protection of riparian areas and fish and wildlife habitat; agricultural productivity	Low interest loans to agricultural operators to implement practices for the enhancement of soil and water resources, improvement of riparian areas and fish and wildlife habitat, and to increase agricultural productivity		
Riparian Recovery Initiative	current		BLM	BLM lands in the Bruneau	This program focuses on improving riparian conditions on BLM lands.			
River Basin Studies			NRCS					

Program Or Document Title	Project Duration	Funding Source and ID #	Responsible Entity	Scale of Program	Key Ecological Functions Addressed	Goal of Program	Results of Program	Publications
Spotted Frog Long-Term Monitoring Program	2001-2011		USFWS			(1) collect long-term monitoring information on the Owyhee subpopulation of spotted frogs; (2) survey sites that are representative of the subpopulation; (3) provide federal and state land management agencies with information they can use to modify land management practices to ensure the persistence of the species		
Stream Surveys	periodic		USFS, BLM	USFS and BLM lands				
Water Quality Program For Idaho			ISCC, NRCS	Idaho agricultural lands	water quality	Provides cost-sharing to owners and operators of agricultural lands for agricultural and grazing improvements to protect water quality. Priority areas include TMDL watersheds, watersheds with threatened aquatic species under the Endangered Species Act, and ground water quality protection areas.		
Wetlands Reserve Program			NRCS		wetlands protection			
Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program			NRCS		wildlife habitat			
Wildlife Inventories And Monitoring	periodic		USFS, BLM	USFS and BLM lands				

## **4 Restoration and Conservation Projects**

The following list of projects in was drawn from information submitted by subbasin planning participants.

Table 7 Existing restoration and conservation projects related to fish and wildlife habitats and species within the Bruneau subbasin.

Project Title	Project Duration	Funding Source and ID #	Responsible Entity	Project Description	Scale of Project	Key Ecological Functions Addressed	Goal of Project	Results of Project:
Assess Resident Fish Stocks of the Owyhee/Bruneau Subbasins		BPA # 200007900	DVIR	access the current status of native salmonids in the rivers and tributaries within the boundaries of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation	rivers and tributaries within the boundaries of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation	salmonid populations and habitat	(1) provide baseline information on genetic variation within and among populations of redband trout within the East Fork Owyhee River and Bruneau River drainage; (2) assess the extent of hatchery introduced rainbow trout introgression within these populations; and (3) provide baseline information on bull trout populations on the DVIR	Six of the ten streams scheduled for sampling in 2001 were completed and fin clips are currently being analyzed at a regional genetics laboratory
Agricultural component of comprehensive TMDL implementation plans for the Bruneau subbasin			ISCC	Agricultural component of comprehensive TMDL implementation plans for the Bruneau subbasin				
Big Flat Cr/Cherry Cr Fences and Ponds (tribs of E Fk Bruneau R)	Started in 1999	400583	BLM	Fencing to restrict livestock access along segments of Big Flat Creek and cherry creek, water to be provided for cattle. Project includes several sections in Idaho and three in Nevada.	Big Flat and Cherry Creeks	Targets redband trout and wildlife	Decrease erosion/stream sedimentation; Decrease livestock access to stream; Increase native plant species composition; Improve water quality; Improve wildlife habitat	
Bruneau Hot Springsnail Cooperative Monitoring project	Ongoing since 1993		BLM, ISU					

Project Title	Project Duration	Funding Source and ID #	Responsible Entity	Project Description	Scale of Project	Key Ecological Functions Addressed	Goal of Project	Results of Project:
Bruneau Hot Springsnail habitat monitoring project	Ongoing since 1999		USFWS,ISU					
Bruneau Resource Area Wildlife Tracts	1999 ongoing	400575	IDFG and BLM	Develop, protect, and improve wildlife habitat on 20+ isolated tracts of public land. These tracts will be managed byBLM and IDFGunder guidelines of the Sikes act. Riparian improvement will include shrub plantings and pond construction.		Benefits redband trout and wildlife	Increase riparian wildlife habitat; Improve water quality; Improve wildlife habitat	
Bull trout in the Jarbidge River system			Southwest Basin Native Fish Technical Group	seek funding for the Jacks Creek bridge in Nevada; to identify ways to reduce road impacts and explore ways to move the road from the flood plain		protect bull trout habitat and populations	To recover spawning and juvenile rearing habitat and populations	
California Bighorn Sheep			The Nature Conservancy	Protect and maintain California bighorn sheep populations and their habitats		California bighorn sheep populations and habitats	Protect and maintain California bighorn sheep populations and their habitats	
Crab Cr Riparian Fences	1998	400578	BLM	Construct at least two fence segments to create a riparian pasture to include Crab Creek headwaters and more than two miles of Crab Creek on state, private, and public lands. These fences would ensure long-term management benefits to Crab Creek.		Targets redband trout and wildlife	Increase stream bank stabilization/protection; Decrease erosion/stream sedimentation; Decrease livestock access to stream; Increase native plant species composition; Improve water quality; Improve wildlife habitat	

Project Title	Project Duration	Funding Source and ID #	Responsible Entity	Project Description	Scale of Project	Key Ecological Functions Addressed	Goal of Project	Results of Project:
Dave Creek Gap Fence	Began 1998	400588	BLM	Construct a post and pole fence to restrict livestock movement into Dave Creek. This project would have positive benefits to riparian vegetation, bull trout habitat, and redband trout habitat.		Targets bull and redband trout and wildlife	Decrease erosion/stream sedimentation; Decrease livestock access to stream; Improve water quality; Improve wildlife habitat	
Fenced off Bruneau hot springsnail habitat from cattle grazing	Completed 1992		BLM	Fenced off Bruneau hot springsnail habitat from cattle grazing				
Fenced off Indian Bathtub in Hot Creek Watershed	Completed 1990		USFWS	Fenced off Indian Bathtub in Hot Creek Watershed				
Groundwater, spring discharge and annual well withdrawals monitoring	Ongoing since 1993 (excluding 1997)		USFWS, USGS					
Habitat enhancement and protection – Shoshone-Paiute Reservation	Ongoing	BPA # 9701100	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	Habitat enhancement and protection – Shoshone-Paiute Reservation		habitat enhancement and protection		

Project Title	Project Duration	Funding Source and ID #	Responsible Entity	Project Description	Scale of Project	Key Ecological Functions Addressed	Goal of Project	Results of Project:
Intermittent Streams and Rivers			The Nature Conservancy	Maintain the high quality and diversity of the riparian communities within and along intermittent streams and rivers and prevent the degradation of these systems		protect riparian communities	Maintain the high quality and diversity of the riparian communities within and along intermittent streams and rivers and prevent the degradation of these systems	
Jarbidge Sage Grouse Working Group			BLM, IDFG, local ranchers, sportsmen, environmental groups	Prevent fire in critical Wyoming big sagebrush, low sagebrush and mountain sagebrush communities and related cheatgrass and exotic annual grass infestations; Rehabilitate areas following wild fire with native seeds before weed infestation occurs	Jarbidge Resource Area		Maintain huntable and sustainable sage grouse populations; Sustain, maintain or improve sage grouse habitat in the various sub-units of the Jarbidge Resource Area	
Native Salmonid Assessment Project	1998-	BPA # 199900200	IDFG	assess the current status of native salmonids in the Middle and Upper Snake Provinces in Idaho (Phase I), identify factors limiting populations (Phase II), and develop and implement recovery strategies and plans (Phase III)	Middle and Upper Snake Provinces in ID	salmonid populations and habitat		

Project Title	Project Duration	Funding Source and ID #	Responsible Entity	Project Description	Scale of Project	Key Ecological Functions Addressed	Goal of Project	Results of Project:
Owyhee County Sage Grouse Working Group				Map locations of all known active and historic sage grouse leks in Owyhee County; Identify and map sage grouse breeding (nesting and early brood) habitat associated with active leks; Identify and map known sage grouse wintering habitat	Owyhee County	Preserve sage grouse populations	Preserve and increase sage grouse populations in Owyhee County	
Poison Butte Fence	Began 1998	400589	BLM	Construct 5.75 miles of cross fence to implement a 4-pasture rest-rotation grazing system in the Poison creek allotment.	Poison Creek Allotment	Targets miscellaneous fresh water species and wildlife	Decrease erosion/stream sedimentation; Decrease livestock access to stream; Increase native plant species composition; Improve water quality; Improve wildlife habitat	
Project 32007				monitor bull trout densities and habitat conditions annually to assess project effectiveness; Bull trout spawning surveys				
Project 32012				assessing water quality standards attainment and meeting grazing, fisheries and terrestrial objectives				



Project Title	Project Duration	Funding Source and ID #	Responsible Entity	Project Description	Scale of Project	Key Ecological Functions Addressed	Goal of Project	Results of Project:
Rangewide surveys for all geothermal springs	Ongoing (every 2-3 years) since 1993		USFWS, ISU					
Redband and Bull Trout			The Nature Conservancy	Protect and maintain population strongholds of redband trout by focusing on the protection and enhancement of riparian habitat within the stronghold population's watershed		Protect redband and bull trout populations and habitat	Protect and maintain population strongholds of redband trout by focusing on the protection and enhancement of riparian habitat within the stronghold population's watershed	
Replace culvert on Jack Creek to remove passage barrier	Completed in 1997		Jarbidge Bull Trout Group	Replace culvert on Jack Creek to remove passage barrier				
Sage grouse habitat fragmentation study	2000-2004		IDFG and UI	Researchers will monitor sage grouse using radio telemetry to determine sage grouse use of fragmented habitats; examine sagebrush patch size selection, nest site selection, seasonal movements, and seasonal habitat use in fragmented versus continuous habitat	Jarbidge Resource Area	sage grouse populations and habitat		
Sage grouse life history study	Data collected in 2000/2001		IDFG, UI					

Project Title	Project Duration	Funding Source and ID #	Responsible Entity	Project Description	Scale of Project	Key Ecological Functions Addressed	Goal of Project	Results of Project:
Sage Grouse Predator Project	2002-2008		IDFG	six year study that will monitor six sage grouse populations across the state, one of which is in the Sheep Creek drainage west of the Bruneau River	Idaho	sage grouse populations and predator effects	(1) evaluate the effect of predator control on sage grouse nest success; (2) evaluate the effect of predator control on sage grouse survival; (3) document cause-specific mortality of sage grouse eggs, juveniles and adults; (4) evaluate the effect of predator control on sage grouse breeding populations; (5) document the relative abundance and species composition of predators in different study areas; (6) document the relative change in predator numbers following removal efforts in different sage grouse habitats; and (7) assess the cost/benefit ratio associated with removing predators to increase sage grouse numbers	
Sage grouse recovery in Elko County			Eastern Nevada Stewardship Group, Inc. (Northeast Nevada 2001)	Rehabilitate annual grasslands to perennial plant communities capable of supporting diverse land uses; Improve water quality and quantity within managed basin; Manage uplands and riparian vegetation to improve systems at risk and nonfunctioning systems to proper functioning condition	Elko County	Preserve sage grouse populations	To manage watersheds, basins, or subbasins in a manner that restores or enhances (as appropriate) the ecological processes necessary to maintain proper function ecosystems inclusive of sage grouse	

Project Title	Project Duration	Funding Source and ID #	Responsible Entity	Project Description	Scale of Project	Key Ecological Functions Addressed	Goal of Project	Results of Project:
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes Sage Grouse Working Group			tribal members, Wildlife and Parks Department biologists and Tribal Business Council members		Duck Valley Indian Reservation	Preserve sage grouse populations	To maintain a sustainable sage grouse population on the Duck Valley Indian Reservation, promote healthy ecosystems and preserve traditional and cultural appreciation of the species	
Shrub Steppe Habitat			The Nature Conservancy	Identify and protect the existing high quality shrub steppe habitat (late seral condition areas), while moving the fair quality shrub steppe (mid seral areas) into late seral conditions		protect shrub steppe habitat	Identify and protect the existing high quality shrub steppe habitat (late seral condition areas), while moving the fair quality shrub steppe (mid seral areas) into late seral conditions	

Project Title	Project Duration	Funding Source and ID #	Responsible Entity	Project Description	Scale of Project	Key Ecological Functions Addressed	Goal of Project	Results of Project:
Snake River Native Salmonid Assessment	1998-2015	BPA # 980002	IDFG	assess the status of native salmonids in the Middle and Upper Snake Provinces in Idaho (Phase I), identify factors limiting populations of native salmonids (Phase II), and develop and implement recovery strategies and plans (Phase III)	Snake River	salmonid populations		in the first 3+ years of the project, fish and habitat surveys have occurred at a total of 757 sites on private and public lands across southern Idaho in nearly all major watersheds. Genetic samples of redband trout and Yellowstone cutthroat trout have been collected at a total of 155 sites, and results are available for 15 sites
Spotted frog surveys	ongoing		USFWS, IDFG, BSU					
Springs, Spring Creek Systems, and Wetlands			The Nature Conservancy	Maintain or improve the ecological conditions of all springs, spring creek systems, and wetlands so as to be rated in Proper Functioning Condition		protect springs, spring creek systems, and wetlands	Maintain or improve the ecological conditions of all springs, spring creek systems, and wetlands so as to be rated in Proper Functioning Condition	

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