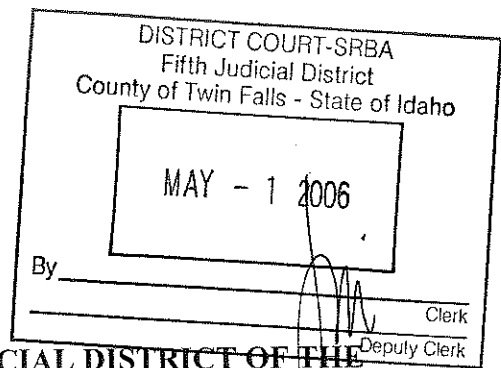




IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE
STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS

In Re SRBA

Subcase: 61-07567

Case No. 39576

ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO FILE
LATE NOTICE OF CLAIM

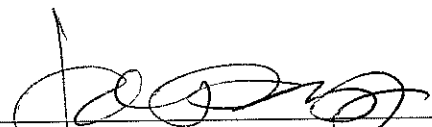
On January 10, 2006, the United States of America, acting through the USDI Bureau of Land Management, filed a *Motion to File Late Notice of Claim* for the above-captioned water right. Hearing was held on the *Motion* on April 18, 2006. This *Motion* complied with all procedural requirements under *SRBA Administrative Order 1*, and no objections were made to this late Notice of Claim.

THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED, that the *Motion to File a Late Notice of Claim* for water right 61-07567 is **granted**.

The original Notice of Claim, as well as any attached filing fees, and a copy of this **Order** will be forwarded to the Idaho Department of Water Resources for further action. Following investigation by the Idaho Department of Water Resources, recommendation for the claim will be reported in the next *Late Claims Director's Report* which is issued on an annual basis. This modifies the provisions of *SRBA Administrative Order 1* 4d(2)(h).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated May 1, 2006.


JOHN M. MELANSON
Presiding Judge
Snake River Basin Adjudication

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I certify that a true and correct copy of the ORDER GRANTING
MOTION TO FILE LATE NOTICE OF CLAIM was mailed on May 01, 2006,
with sufficient first-class postage to the following:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Represented by:
US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ENVIRONMENT & NATL' RESOURCES
550 WEST FORT STREET, MSC 033
BOISE, ID 83724

DIRECTOR OF IDWR
PO BOX 83720
BOISE, ID 83720-0098

ORDER

Page 1 5/01/06

FILE COPY FOR 00594


Deputy Clerk

MAY 03 2006

MAY 05 2006

DEPARTMENT OF
WATER RESOURCES

PPD? ☐ PD? ☐ Adm? ☐ Prob? ☒ IN THE DISTRICT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, IN
AND FOR THE COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS

In Re SRBA

REINAMENDED NOTICE of CLAIM for
Water Right number:

Case No. 39576

6107567 (IDWR number)

NAME and
ADDRESS

United States of America acting through
Bureau of Land Management
Idaho State Office
1387 South Vinnell Way
Boise, ID 83709 - 1657

BLMIDENT:

Stg: StFed:

6101688151

L

S

Other Right and date:

SOURCE:

Source Tributary

WASTEWATER SNAKE RIVER

QUANTITY:

2.91

CFS

or VOLUME:

199.7

Acre Feet

PRIORITY DATE:

06/06/1975

Diversion Means: DITCH & PONDS

REMARKS:

POINT of
DIVERSION:

Twnship	Range	Section	T1	T2	T3	LOT	B/E	within the	County of
05S	03E	4	SW	SW	05			39	ELMORE
05S	03E	9	NE	SE				39	ELMORE

PURPOSE
and
PERIOD
OF USE:

Purpose of Use	Period of Use (from - to):	Rate in CFS	or	Volume in AcFt
01	0315	1115		81
04	0101	1231		0.7
17	0101	1231		118

CONSUMPTIVE
USE:

DATE: 12-Dec-05

OTHER PROVISIONS NECESSARY FOR DEFINITION or ADMINISTRATION OF THIS WATER RIGHT:

The quantity of water decreed for this water right for stockwater use is not a
determination of historical beneficial use.

PLACE
of USE:

Water Use	Twn	Rge	Sec	T1	T2	LOT	Acres	within the	County of
04	05S	03E	4	SW	SW	05		39	ELMORE
01	05S	03E	4	SW	SW	05	16	39	ELMORE
04	05S	03E	9	SE	NE			39	ELMORE
17	05S	03E	9	SE	NE			39	ELMORE
04	05S	03E	9	NE	NW	04		39	ELMORE
17	05S	03E	9	NE	NW	04		39	ELMORE
04	05S	03E	9	NW	NW	04		39	ELMORE
17	05S	03E	9	NW	NW	04		39	ELMORE
04	05S	03E	9	NE	SE			39	ELMORE
17	05S	03E	9	NE	SE			39	ELMORE
04	05S	03E	9	SE	SE	09		39	ELMORE
17	05S	03E	9	SE	SE	09		39	ELMORE

State of Idaho

Department of Water Resources

WATER RIGHT LICENSE

License of Water Right No. 02-7196 Priority June 6, 1975 Amount 2.91 cfsTHIS IS TO CERTIFY, that U.S. Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Land Management
of Boise, Idaho, has complied with the terms and conditions of Permit
No. 02-7196 issued pursuant to Application for Permit dated June 6, 1975and has submitted proof to the Department of Water Resources on February 26, 1981that he has applied water to a beneficial use; an examination by the Department indicates that the works have a
capacity for the diversion of 2.91 cfs of water from wastewater
tributary to Snake River, and that the permit holder has applied to a beneficial use and
established a right to use water as follows:

Beneficial Use	Period of Use	Rate of Diversion	Annual Volume
Stockwater	from <u>January 1</u> to <u>December 31</u>	at <u>.02</u> cfs and	<u>.7</u> acre feet
Irrigation	from <u>March 15</u> to <u>November 15</u>	at <u>.32</u> cfs and	<u>81.0</u> acre feet
Diversion to Storage	from <u>January 1</u> to <u>December 31</u>	at <u>2.57</u> cfs and	<u>n/a</u>

* See below (both dates inclusive)

Subject, however, to the condition that no more than 2.91 cfs of water be diverted at any one time, and
that the amount of water so diverted and to which such right is entitled and contoured is for the purpose
aforementioned and is limited to the amount which can actually be beneficially used and shall not exceed
199.7 acre feet per year, and waters to be diverted within the Gov. Lot 5 (SW,SW) Section 4,
NELSE Section 9, Twp 5S, Rge 3E in the County of Elmore

Description and location of place of use:

Twp.	Range	Sec.	NE 1/4				NW 1/4				SW 1/4				SE 1/4				Totals
			NE 1/4	NW 1/4	SW 1/4	SE 1/4	NE 1/4	NW 1/4	SW 1/4	SE 1/4	NE 1/4	NW 1/4	SW 1/4	SE 1/4	NE 1/4	NW 1/4	SW 1/4	SE 1/4	
55	3E	4																	
		9																	16
						</													

X = Storage

Total number of acres irrigated 16

* Storage for wildlife

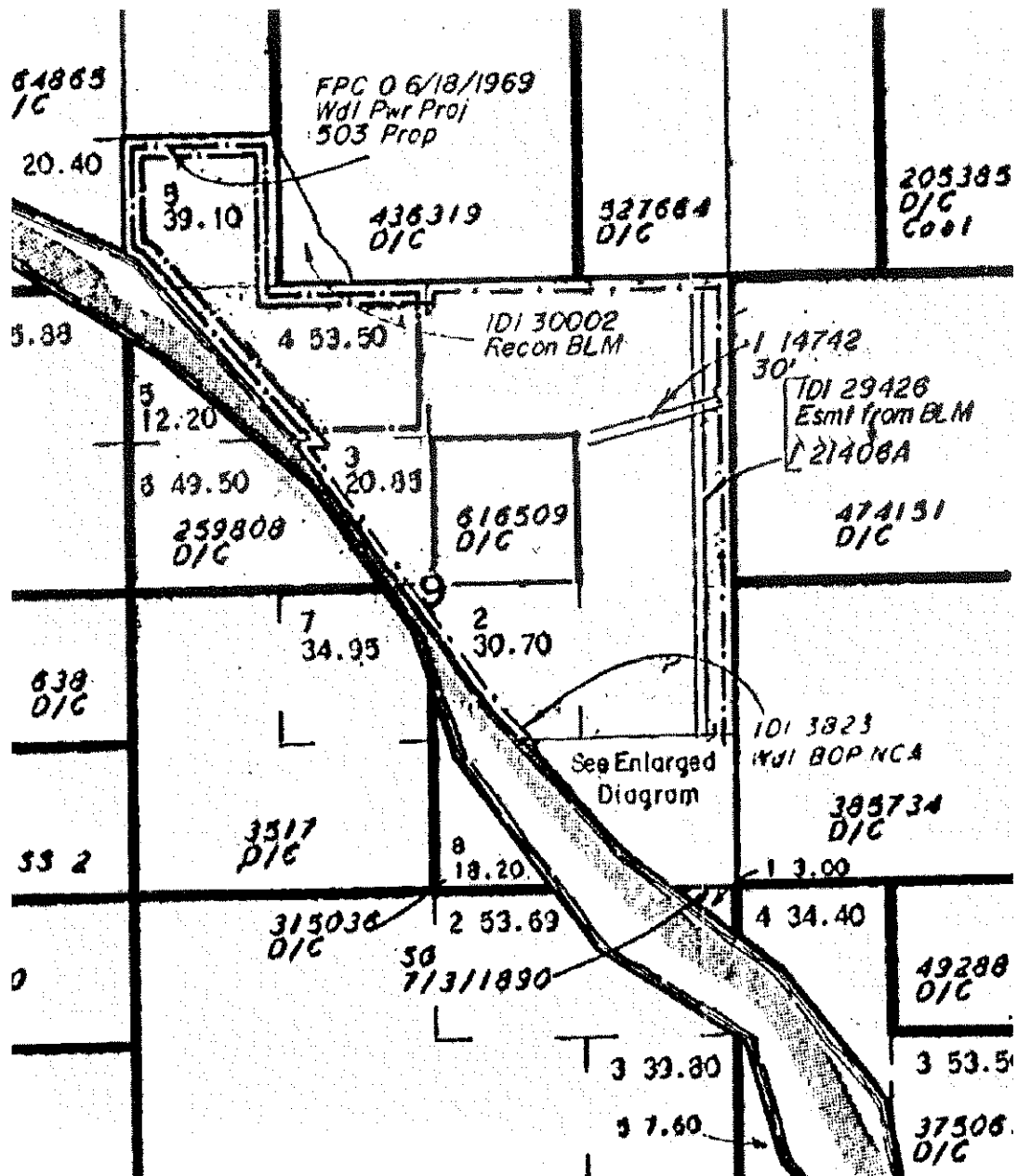
January 1 to December 31 118.0 acre feet

NOTE: Modifications to or variance from this license must be made within the limits of Section 42-222, Idaho
Code, or the applicable Idaho Law. This right may be forfeited by five years of non-use

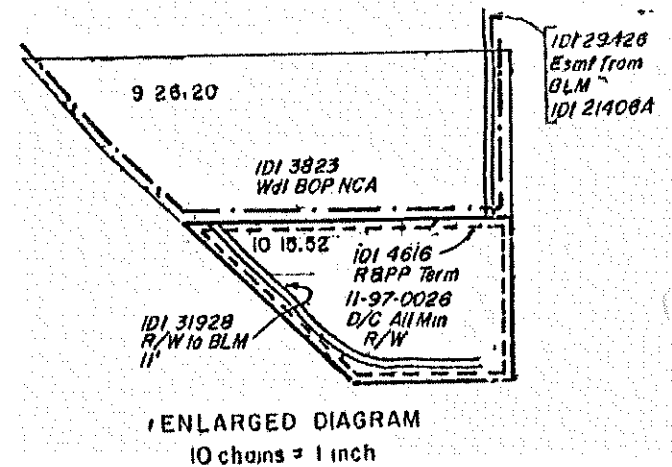
The right to the use of the water hereby confirmed is restricted and appurtenant to the lands or place of use
herein described, and is subject to all prior water rights, as provided by the laws of Idaho

Witness the seal and signature of the Director, affixed at Boise, Idaho, this 5TH day of
February, 19 84

Acting for the Director
[Signature]

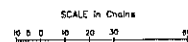


T05S R03E blow up



HOUSE DISTRICT SEC 3

OWYHEE COUNTY 073 ELMORE COUNTY 039



WARNING STATEMENT

This plot is the Bureau's Record of Title, and should be used only as a graphic display of the township survey data. Records hereon do not reflect title changes which may have been effected by lateral movements of rivers or other bodies of water. Refer to the cadastral surveys for official survey information.

THE NOTATION SHOWN ON WITHDRAWALS REPRESENT THE LAST ACTION TAKEN BUT MAY NOT BE THE EFFECTIVE DATE. SEE THE HISTORICAL INDEX FOR THE DATE OF THE ORIGINAL WITHDRAWAL ORDER.

[illegible]

EO 10/29/1913 Vol Per 3 Has 408 A/W Trans Line.
all land lying within 50' center line
See 11: 21E
Sec 12: 21E

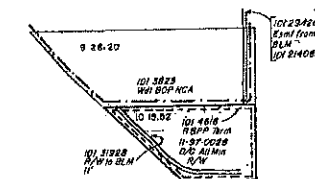
EO 2/11/1915 Mod Per 3 Res 406, EO 10/29/1913
to permit R/W Trans Line

IPC O 6/25/1925 Vol Pur Proj (408) 202 R/W
Trans Line, all land lying within 25' center line
Sec 13; Lot 3
Sec 14; Lot 1, also a 50' square substation S

EO 4/29/1912 Mod Par S Ras 117,
EO 7/2/1910 to permit RR R/W

IDI 4618 RAPP Sewage Lagoon Lvs Termin 4/21/1997
Sec 9 Lot 10

101 30002 PX WD to BLM OE on 8/2/1998
Sec 9 MAB



ENLARGED DIAGRAM
10 chains = 1 inch

FOR ORDERS EFFECTING DISPOSAL OR USE OF
UNIDENTIFIED LANDS REFER TO INDEX OF
MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

CURRENT TO	CURRENT TO
USE PLATS	

Point 11a

7 53

4 3E

TRUEBLOOD WILDLIFE AREA
HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN

MAY 1992

370-373 acres
after Smith & Singlett
acquisitions

Bureau of Land Management
Boise District
Bruneau Resource Area
Boise, Idaho

Idaho Department of Fish & Game
Region III
Boise, Idaho

ABSTRACT

The Trueblood Wildlife Area is located about one-half mile north of Grand View, Idaho, adjacent to the west side of State Highway 67 and along the north side of the Snake River. The area is about one and one-half hours driving time from Boise and one-half hour drive from Mountain Home.

The area includes nearly 300 acres of public land. Currently, three shallow ponds, constructed in 1969, attract thousands of migratory waterfowl, wading birds, and shorebirds. Nesting islands and heavily vegetated areas adjacent to the ponds provide attractive nesting habitat for Canada geese and several species of ducks. Emergent and riparian vegetation and brushy upland areas provide essential winter cover for pheasants and California quail. Public hunting and wildlife viewing are major recreational uses of the area.

Referred to for years as the "Grand View Duck Ponds" or simply the "Duck Ponds", the name was changed to the Trueblood Wildlife Area in March 1987. This was done in memory of Ted Trueblood, an avid hunter, conservationist, public land advocate, and renowned outdoor writer who made his home in Idaho because of outdoor recreation opportunities present here.

Management objectives for the area are to: (1) maintain existing improvements, including dikes, water control structures, nesting structures, and plantings; (2) develop additional wetlands; (3) improve riparian and upland cover; (4) acquire 113 acres of inholdings from willing sellers to fully realize the wetland and upland habitat potential for the area, and; (4) continue to provide for public hunting and other wildlife recreation.

Under a Sikes Act agreement with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, additional improvements, maintenance, and monitoring will be a shared responsibility between the two agencies.

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INTRODUCTION

Location. The Trueblood Wildlife Area is located about 40 airline miles south of Boise, Idaho. It is about one-half mile north of the small community of Grand View, adjacent to north side of the Snake River and west of State Highway 67. Driving time from Boise is about one and one-half hours and one-half hour from Mountain Home. The area includes 291.6 acres of public land (Figure 1).

Background. The significance of the wildlife habitat at the Trueblood Wildlife Area was first officially recognized in October 1948. At that time, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDF&G) filed a withdrawal application to protect about 300 acres as a bird refuge. After consideration of the withdrawal request, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) did not withdraw the area but classified some of the lands as being of value principally for wildlife use and the remainder as a public recreation area in connection with migratory and upland birds.

In August 1951, at the request of IDF&G, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (F&WS) filed an application to withdraw the following lands for their wildlife values:

Township 5 South, Range 3 East, Boise Meridian
Section 4, Lot 5
Section 9, Lots 1 & 4, and NESE
Total 171.60 acres

The notice of proposed withdrawal and reservation of lands was published in the Federal Register on October 16, 1951. The withdrawal was requested to protect:

- (1) Public access to the Snake River.
- (2) Suitable cover for upland game and waterfowl.
- (3) Public hunting opportunities.

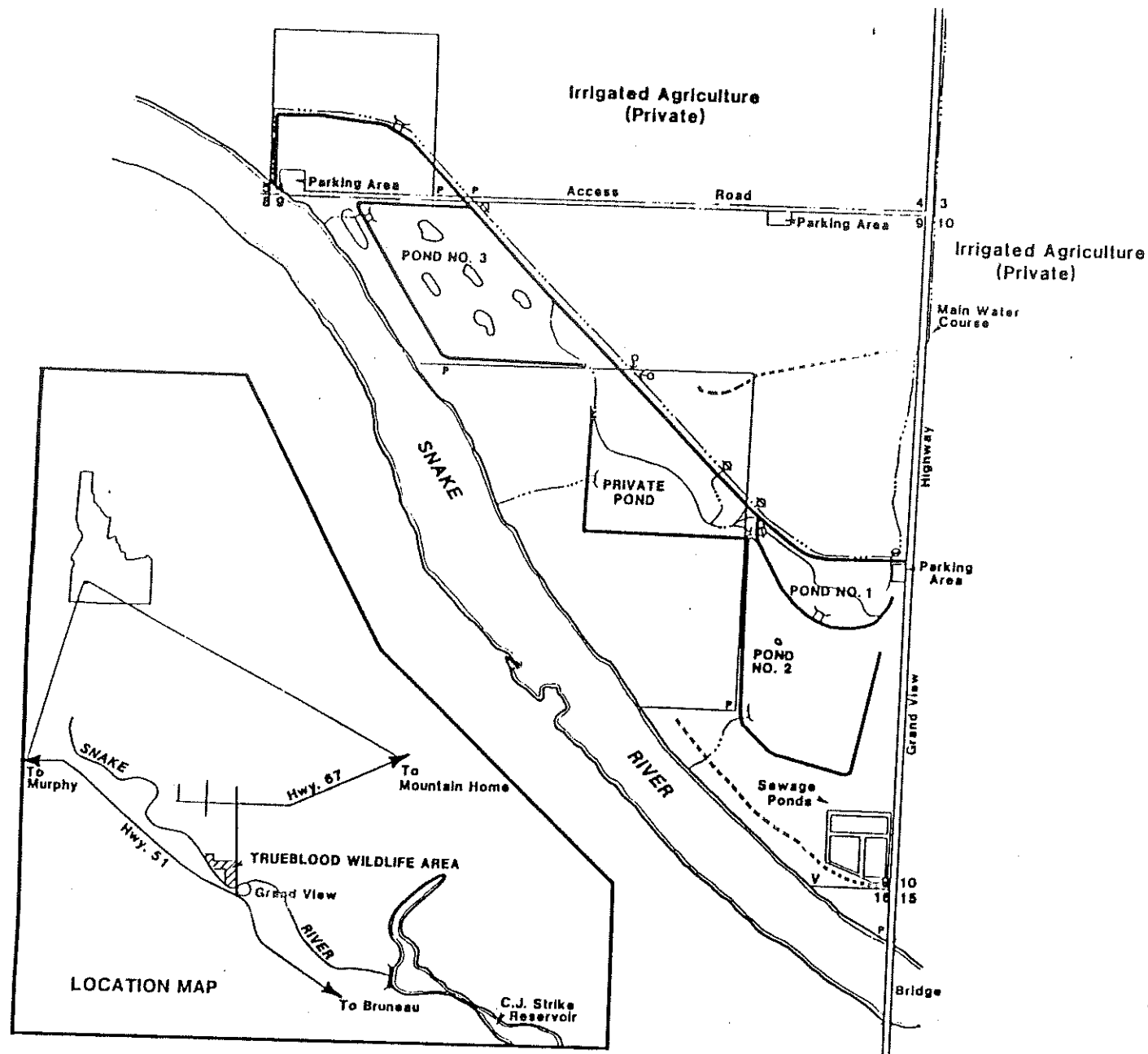
The application was amended October 16, 1957 to include the north half of the northeast quarter and the southeast of the northeast quarter of Section 9 bringing the total proposed withdrawal to 291.6 acres. It was amended once again in February 1972 by dropping the south half of government lot 1 in section 9 to enable the community of Grand View the area necessary to construct a sewage treatment facility. The net acreage currently pending under proposed withdrawal is approximately 278 acres.

At the time of original application for withdrawal, the waterfowl values were limited to the Snake River and the agricultural irrigation drain which crossed the area. The only pond in the area at that time was located on the adjacent private property (Figure 1). In April 1968, the BLM requested approval from the F&WS to construct three shallow ponds. The three ponds totalled about 63 acres. The dikes and water control structures were completed by the Marsing Job Corp in 1969. Since then a variety of other habitat improvements have been made on the area, including goose nesting structures, waterfowl nesting islands, riparian plantings, and seedings. Funding was largely provided by the BLM with assistance from IDF&G and recently from the Boise District Grazing Advisory Board. Sportsman and boy scout groups occasionally provided volunteer labor.

TRUEBLOOD WILDLIFE AREA

LEGEND

- P Private Land
- V Public Land
- Nesting Island
- ⊙ Spring
- Water Course
- ⊕ Headgate Culvert
- ⌈ Gated Culvert
- Dike



LOCATION MAP

October 1987



In 1983, the BLM and IDF&G entered into a cooperative agreement to manage the area. Maintenance and public use supervision responsibilities were largely taken over by the IDF&G at that time. Through the cooperative efforts of both agencies recent improvements include: (1) twenty acre irrigated food/nesting field, (2) replacement of most of the water control structures, (3) construction of 13 nesting islands, (4) major fence reconstruction/maintenance with several fence stiles, and (5) two parking areas (Table 1, Figure 2).

Table 1. Existing structural and habitat improvements, Trueblood Wildlife Area.

<u>Pond 1 (5.8 acres)</u>	
Dike	1600 ft.
Gated culvert (12 inch)	1
Headgate/culvert (30 inch)	1
Nesting Islands	3
<u>Pond 2 (26.2 acres)</u>	
Dike	3200 ft.
Headgate/culvert (30 inch)	2
Nesting Islands	5
Goose Nesting Structures	2
<u>Pond 3 (26.2 acres)</u>	
Dike	3200 ft.
Gated culvert (12 inch)	1
Headgate/culvert (30 inch)	1
Nesting Islands	5
Goose nesting structures	5
<u>Agricultural Irrigation Drain</u>	
Dike/ditch	6400 ft.
Gated culvert (30 inch)	2
Gated culvert (12 inch)	2
Culvert (48 inch)	1
Irrigation weir	1
<u>Other Improvements</u>	
Boundary fencing	3.8 miles
Interior fencing	0.5 miles
Fence stiles	4
Irrigated food patch	20 acres

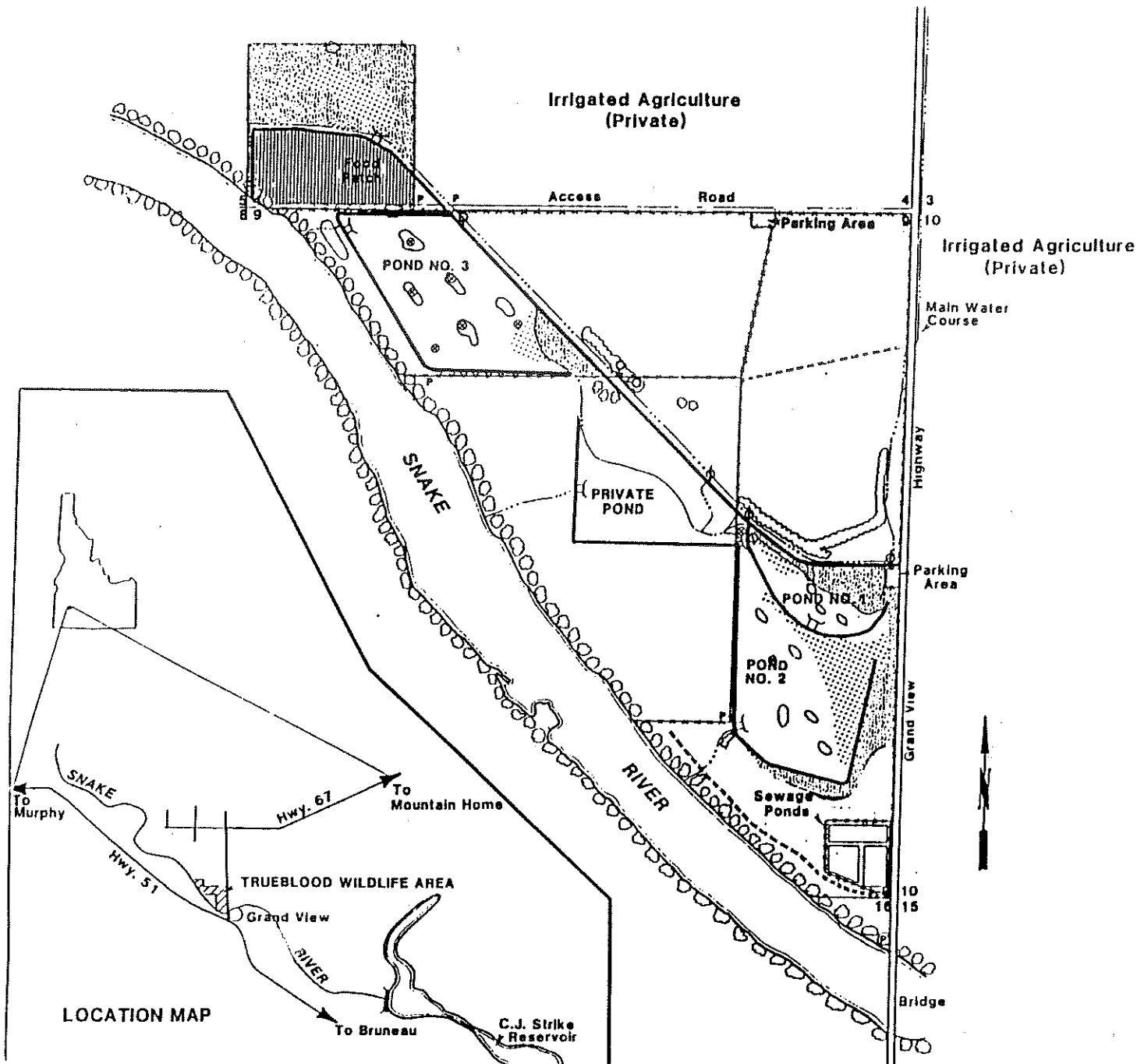
The 300-acre area was renamed and formally dedicated to the memory of Ted Trueblood in March 1987. Mr. Trueblood was a renowned outdoor writer for Field and Stream magazine, an avid hunter, an ardent conservationist, and a public land advocate. Mr. Trueblood hunted regularly on the adjacent privately owned pond before the ponds were developed on the adjacent public land in 1969. Several articles he wrote dealt with hunting and hunting techniques he used on the area. In his diary on December 5, 1952 Ted wrote: "This is the best place to hunt ducks I ever saw, too."

TRUEBLOOD WILDLIFE AREA

EXISTING SITUATION

LEGEND

- Open Water
- Emergent Vegetation
- Riparian Shrub Cover
- Shrub Cover (Poor Condition)
- Shrub or Grass Cover (Good Condition)
- Irrigated Food Patch
- Annual Vegetation (Poor Condition)
- Trees
- Nesting Island
- Goose Nesting Structure
- Water Course
- Spring
- Headgate Culvert
- Gated Culvert
- Private Land



0 1 2 mi.
Scale in Miles

October 1991

Figure 2. Existing improvements and habitat conditions.

Wildlife/Recreation Values. Public recreation use is heavy considering the small acreage included in the Trueblood Wildlife Area. IDF&G estimates 1500 to 2000 hunter-days of use on the area annually. Hunting is mainly for ducks, but geese, pheasants, California quail, mourning doves, and rabbits contribute to the use. An abundant and diverse assemblage of wildlife also makes it popular as a wildlife viewing area. Access to the Snake River for hunters, fisherman, and rafters/floaters provides another attraction to recreationists.

During migration periods the area is frequently used by up to 3500 ducks and 1500 geese. Tundra swans and recently, trumpeter swans have been observed using the wetlands. Gulls, white pelicans, wading birds, and shorebirds make substantial use of the area. Although no concerted effort has been made to record all species using the area, 137 species of birds have been observed on the area and 39 are known to nest there (Appendix 2).

The most common nesting waterfowl are Canada geese, mallards, and cinnamon teal. IDF&G estimates that about 250 goslings and 300 ducklings fledge each year from the area.

California quail and ring-necked pheasants make year-round use of the area. The area usually supports two coveys of quail. Pheasants use is concentrated during the nesting season and again in the winter, when cover on the surrounding agricultural areas is minimal. Mourning doves commonly nest on the area.

Common nesting shorebirds include American avocets, black-necked stilts, common snipe, and killdeer. Yellow-headed and red-winged blackbirds are abundant in the marshy areas while various warblers and sparrows and other passerines use the dense riparian thickets. Northern harriers, and long-eared owls are common raptorial nesting species. Golden eagles, bald eagles, red-tailed hawks, Swainson's hawks, Cooper's hawks, and great horned owls frequently hunt on the area.

ECOSYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The diversity and abundance of wildlife on the area is the result of the diversity of the cover types present, their close proximity to each other, and the productivity of aquatic and wetland environments. Aquatic habitat, emergent wetlands, riparian, irrigated grain, and upland grass and shrub cover types all contribute to this diversity. The distribution of each of these cover types is shown on Figure 2 and tabulated in Table 2.

Before the development of irrigation canals and agriculture, the natural vegetation of the area probably consisted of a narrow riparian zone along the Snake River with the remainder of the area dominated by an upland shrub/grass cover type. As a result of pond development a large part of the area has been transformed to other cover types. Nevertheless, upland shrub/grass areas still occupy about 63 percent of the area. These areas are located primarily in the northeast and southeast portions of the area.

Table 2. Existing cover types, Trueblood Wildlife Area.

Cover Type	Acreage
Open water	
Pond 1	4.9
Pond 2	18.3
Pond 3	25.3
Other areas	<u>0.9</u>
Total	49.4
Emergent vegetation	
Pond 1	0.9
Pond 2	7.9
Pond 3	0.9
Other areas	<u>4.0</u>
Total	13.7
Riparian	
Snake River	4.5
Other areas	<u>2.2</u>
Total	6.7
Grass	
Perennial	23.5
Shrub/Grass	
Annual understory	149.2
Perennial grass understory	<u>28.9</u>
Total	178.1
Irrigated Food Patch	14.7
Other Areas (roads, parking, sewage treatment ponds)	5.5
Grand Total	<u>291.6</u>

Most of the shrub/grass cover type is dominated by a dense overstory of greasewood with a sparse understory of annuals. This constitutes a poor ecological condition and relatively poor wildlife habitat. Even in this condition, it does provide good quail escape cover and serves as winter cover for pheasants. However, in good condition, the value as winter/escape cover would be maintained, if not improved, and it would provide much better nesting habitat for ducks, pheasants, quail and other ground nesting birds. In good ecological condition fourwing saltbush, Great Basin wild rye, and other perennial herbaceous plants would contribute significantly to the composition of the vegetation (see Appendix III for a description of the Saline Bottom Ecological Site).

Over the years, through either natural occupation or direct seeding and planting, a variety of native and exotic species occurs on the area. Cattail and hardstem bulrush dominate the emergent vegetation areas. Riparian areas are dominated by willow trees, Russian olive,

skunkbrush sumac, and golden currant. The dikes and upland areas disturbed during construction are dominated by tall wheatgrass and inland saltgrass. Greasewood has reinvaded some of the seeded grass areas resulting in a shrub/grass cover that provides very good wildlife habitat. The irrigated food patch is currently dominated by corn, wheat and sunflower.

RELEVANT CONSTRAINTS

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) and subsequent amendments require federal agencies to take an active role in the conservation of plants and animals which are officially listed as endangered or threatened. In keeping with this directive, this plan was reviewed by the F&WS for compliance with the Act. They indicated that the bald eagle was the only listed species which may be affected by the implementation of this plan. Management to enhance the habitat for bald eagles is incorporated in this plan.

Two Executive Orders affect management of the area. Executive Order (EO) 11990 of May 1977 requires federal agencies to conserve and enhance the beneficial values of wetlands. EO 11988 of May 1977 requires federal agencies to reduce the risk of flood loss, to minimize the impacts of floods, and to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values of floodplains. The development, maintenance, and management of the Trueblood Wildlife Area is consistent with these Executive Orders.

Discharge of fill materials into wetlands requires a permit from the Corp of Engineers as mandated by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Consequently, some of the proposed developments in this plan may require a permit prior to construction activities.

The current water right license authorized by the State of Idaho, Department of Water Resources for the Trueblood Wildlife Area is as follows:

<u>Beneficial Use</u>	<u>Period of Use</u>	<u>Rate of Diversion</u>	<u>Annual Vol</u>
Storage	Jan 1 to Dec 31	2.57 cfs	118.0 ac. ft.
Irrigation	Mar 15 to Nov 15	.32 cfs	81.0 ac. ft.
Stockwater	Jan 1 to Dec 31	.02 cfs	.7 ac. ft.

The license limits water diversion to no more than 2.91 cfs at any one time with a maximum annual diversion of 199.7 ac. ft (Appendix IV). The license applies to only a portion of the area (Lot 5, Sect. 4 and Lots 1 and 4, Sect. 9, T5S, R3E). Additional developments involving water on other parts of the Trueblood Wildlife Area will require application and license approval.

The Kuna Management Framework Plan was completed in 1982. Relevant land use decisions affecting the Trueblood Wildlife Area are:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| Wildlife 2.4 | Provides for the management of burrowing owl habitat on the Snake River Plains to maintain existing populations. |
| Wildlife 4.5(1) | Provides that the Trueblood Wildlife Area will be managed primarily as waterfowl and upland game habitat and will be retained in public ownership. |
| Wildlife 5.1(2) | Provides that any habitat alteration within three miles of any golden eagle or prairie falcon eyrie will be designed to accommodate the prey habitat needs for these species. |
| Wildlife 5.4 | Provides that riparian habitats will be managed to maintain or attain good ecological condition in order to enhance wildlife diversity and abundance. |
| Lands 3.1 | Provides for a comprehensive review of all withdrawals with rejection of those which are unnecessary to carry out management objectives. |
| Minerals 1.1 | Provides for no surface occupancy for oil, gas, or geothermal exploration/development on the Trueblood Wildlife Area. |
| Minerals 3.1 | Recommends that the Trueblood Wildlife Area be withdrawn from the 1872 mining laws. |
| Watershed 1.2 | Provides that surface disturbance activities be designed to minimize soil erosion on-site and off-site. |
| Recreation 1.2 | Recommends that wildlife habitats be improved through livestock grazing management and vegetative plantings to provide for additional hunting and viewing opportunities. |
| Range 1.2(1) | Recommends the allocation of 56 AUM's of livestock forage to the Trueblood Wildlife Area. |

A number of wildlife species which inhabit southern Idaho have declined significantly but are not so rare as to cause their listing under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). These species have been classified as Sensitive Species by the BLM and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. BLM policy is to maintain or increase populations of sensitive species to minimize the need for listing under ESA. White-faced ibis, long-billed curlew, Swainson's hawk, burrowing owl, and trumpeter swan are the five sensitive species known to inhabit the area.

COORDINATION WITH OTHER BLM PROGRAMS

1. Lands

The Trueblood Wildlife Area has a number of proposed and existing withdrawals, two rights-of-way, and one R&PP lease (Figure 3, Appendix V). Except for the proposed withdrawal initiated by the Fish and Wildlife Service for wildlife conservation, all other withdrawal actions are associated with development of water resources for power production or agricultural development.

All of the water resource related withdrawals were requested 22 or more years ago. With the exception of the USGS Order of 8/16/1955 for Power Site Classification 435, a recent review of each withdrawals has been completed. The review concluded that none of these withdrawals served a valid purpose any longer. The FPC Order of 6/18/1969 for power project 503 proposal, the PLO 1992 for the Snake River Reclamation Project and SO of 7/21/1910 for Power Site 117 have all been published for revocation and can be removed from the records. The Power Site Classification 435 has not been revoked at this time. A review of this withdrawal needs to be completed. This analysis is consistent with the Memorandum of Understanding, Appendix 1, between the Federal Power Commission (now the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)) and the Department of the Interior dated July 20, 1966.

The application for withdrawal from the Fish and Wildlife Service has been relinquished predicated upon the completion and acceptance of this Habitat Management Plan by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game

As the withdrawals are relinquished, the lands they encumbered will be added to the BLM land use plans for the appropriate management prescription prior to an order opening the lands to the various land and mineral laws.

An R&PP lease for sewage treatment facilities for Grand View was granted in May 1972. This lease affects the south half of government lot 1 in Section 9 and totals about 14 acres. The actual developed ponds and fenced area amount to less than 3 acres. Currently, only one of the three treatment ponds is necessary to handle waste treatment. It is not anticipated that they will need the remainder of the area in the foreseeable future.

Two road rights-of-way have been authorized on the area. A 60 foot road right-of-way (IDI-14742) was granted in 1979 to provide legal access from highway 67 to the private land in the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 9. In 1986 the Mountain Home Highway District was granted a 60 foot road right-of-way (IDI- 21406A) for highway 67 which runs along the east side of Section 9. In 1988, they requested that the right-of-way be enlarged to a 75 foot corridor to provide for sufficient width to upgrade the highway. After a series of meetings with both the Mountain Home Highway District and Federal Highway Administration officials an agreement was reached. Essentially it was agreed that right-of-way enlargement was acceptable in the northern half of the area with mitigation. In the southern half of the area where the existing road is in close proximity to Ponds 1 and 2, no additional right-of-way should be granted (i.e. additional right-of-way should come entirely from the east side of the road). To date, no official application for a right-of-way has been made.

Unless and until relinquished or found invalid, all rights granted under withdrawals, right-of-ways, and R&PPs must be honored.

2. Livestock Grazing

The current grazing license authorizes 56 AUM's of cattle use annually from July 1 to August 30. The period of use was established to avoid conflicts with nesting waterfowl and other ground-nesting birds. A recent grazing decision provides that the level of use of key forage grasses shall not exceed 40 percent. This level was set to maintain ample residual nesting cover for ground-nesting birds. Further adjustments in livestock use may be necessary if monitoring finds that this use is conflicting with the birds needs. The permittee did not graze the area in 1989, 1990, and 1991.

3. Minerals

As recommended in the land use plan, the area should be withdrawn from mineral entry and the no occupancy provisions for oil, gas, and geothermal should be maintained.

The area is open to application for leasable minerals. Gravels underlay a large part of the area and one small abandoned pit is located in the northwest corner of the area. Future approvals to remove leasables from the area would be permitted only if they will result in improved habitat for wildlife.

4. Cultural Resources

Several small historic sites and two pre-historic sites are located on the area (Appendix VI). Proposed developments which may affect these sites will require further evaluation and possible excavation and salvage prior to any work being initiated.

SIKES ACT AUTHORITY

Public Law 93-452, referred to as the Sikes Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to develop comprehensive plans to develop, maintain, and coordinate programs for the conservation of fish and wildlife in coordination with state fish and wildlife agencies. The Master Memorandum of Understanding between the BLM and IDF&G (May 1986) provides that Habitat Management Plans will be the vehicle to implement the Sikes Act. These documents also provide the general provisions and responsibilities for developing Sikes Act cooperative agreements.

A specific Sikes Act Agreement for the Trueblood Wildlife Area outlining the responsibilities for each agency is provided in Appendix I.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The primary management goal is to develop and maintain a variety of habitats (aquatic, wetland, riparian, and upland) that serve the needs of a diverse and abundant wildlife resource. Although many of the management objectives are associated with waterfowl and upland game species, most will serve the needs of many other types of wildlife. In no event will management become so focused on game species as to adversely affect endangered, threatened, or sensitive species. On the contrary, specific management is proposed to enhance the area for these species.

General management objectives for the area are:

1. Improve waterfowl nesting habitat and fall/winter food supplies.
2. Improve upland gamebird habitat (target species are ring-necked pheasant, California quail and mourning dove).
3. Develop winter resting/hunting perches for bald eagles.
4. Improve habitat for the following sensitive species: a. burrowing owl; b. Swainson's hawk; c. white-faced ibis; d. trumpeter swan.
5. Encourage migratory shorebird use through timely water level regulation.
6. Improve public recreational use opportunities (hunting, fishing and wildlife observation).

PLANNED ACTIONS

The following planned actions are designed to meet each of the management objectives. The numbers in parenthesis at the end of each action indicate which of the objectives will be met by that action. The proposed improvements and their estimated costs are tabulated on Table 3 and shown on Figure 3. Operation and maintenance needs and estimated annual costs are shown on Table 4.

1. Place goose nesting platforms on each of the new islands in ponds 1 and 2. This will require installation of nine new platforms.(1, 6).
2. Maintain an abundant flow of water into each pond on a continuous basis to reduce the possibility of waterfowl disease outbreaks. (1, 4d).
3. Drain one pond each spring (during shorebird migration) to encourage the production of annuals valuable to ducks and other water associated birds and to reduce the likelihood of waterfowl disease outbreaks. Reflood the area with about six inches of water from September 1 to October 1. Raise the water level to about 12 to 18 inches prior to the waterfowl hunting season. Rotate this draining among the ponds. (1, 4c, 5).
4. Acquire a water right and develop a new pond in the northeastern part of the area. Incorporate nesting islands and additional goose nesting platforms into the design. The pond would provide an additional 19 acres of aquatic and wetland habitat (See Appendix VII for details of location, soils, dike construction, and excavation. And see Action 16.). (1, 2, 4c,d 6).

5. Recontour 4000 feet of the irrigation drain ditch (Figure 3 and 4) to facilitate the development of a dense riparian thicket. Plant willow, skunkbrush sumac, currant, blackberry, hawthorne, matrimony vine, buffaloberry, and rose at appropriate spacing. (1, 2, 6).
6. Develop 1200 feet of irrigation drain ditch and riparian habitat by relocating the existing agricultural drain along the Grand View highway in the northeast part of the area from the east side to the west side of the highway. (1, 2, 6).
7. Investigate rehabilitating the depleted greasewood/annual vegetation habitat type. A portion of the area would receive brush treatment to form a mosaic pattern. The treated area would then be seeded and undisturbed areas interseeded. The seeding mixture would be as follows: fourwing saltbush - 4 lbs/ac; Forage kochia - ½ lb/ac; Great Basin wild rye - 2 lbs/ac; Tall wheatgrass - 2 lbs/ac; Alkali sacaton - 2 lbs/ac. (1,2).
8. Plant several groves of cottonwood trees near ponds 2 and 3 (Figure 3). Avoid continued beaver cutting of existing cottonwood seedling trees along the river by installing protective chainlink sleeves around the lower trunks. (2, 3, 4b, 6).
9. Develop 5-row irrigated shelterbelts along the Grand View Highway and the access road along the north line of the area. Plant species to be used for each row starting from the outside are as follows: Row 1-Rocky Mountain juniper; Row 2-Rocky Mountain juniper; Row 3-skunkbrush sumac; Row 4-Silver buffaloberry and Siberian pea; Row 5-Multiflora rose. (2, 3, 6).
10. Maintain an irrigated wildlife food crop on the 20 acres annually. (1, 2, 6).
11. Provide two additional artificial nest boxes and a low perch next to the burrow entrance for burrowing owls in open upland areas. (4a).
12. Maintain existing nesting habitat for ground nesting birds in good condition by limiting livestock utilization of key perennial grasses at 40 percent or less. (1, 2, 6).
13. Manage human use to avoid nesting abandonment or destruction with a temporary closure of the area from February 1 to July 1 annually. (1, 2, 4a,b).
14. Improve public use of the area by removing 1/4 mile of unneeded fence. (6).
15. Develop a parking/viewing area on the bench above Pond 3 adjacent to the access road to facilitate and encourage wildlife viewing (this is a Watchable Wildlife site). (6).

16. Acquire 113 acres from four adjacent parcels from willing private owners (Figure 5). These areas contain valuable riparian and wetland habitats. The potential to develop additional wetlands is high on the largest parcel. If acquired in 1992 this parcel will be developed in lieu of action four. (1 through 6).

Table 3 - Proposed habitat improvements and estimated costs of development.

<u>Pond 1</u>			
Goose nesting platforms	3 @ \$150 ea		\$ 450
		TOTAL	\$ 450
<u>Pond 2</u>			
Goose nesting platforms	5 @ \$150 ea		\$ 750
		TOTAL	750
<u>Pond 3</u>			
Goose nesting platform	1 @ \$ 150 ea		\$ 150
Wildlife observation area	1 @ \$1,000 ea		\$ 1,000
		TOTAL	\$ 1,150
<u>Pond 4 (new - 19 acres)</u>			
Survey and design	1 WMs @ \$3300 per WM		\$ 3,300
Fence removal	1/4 mi. @ \$800 per mile		\$ 200
Vegetation clearing	25 acs. @ \$10 per ac.		\$ 250
Dike construction(2460 ft)	20000 cu. yds @ \$1 per yd.		\$20,000
Gated culvert(12 inch)	1 @ \$300 ea.		\$ 300
Headgate/culvert(30 inch)	1 @ \$1200 ea.		\$ 1200
Nesting islands	4 @ \$1200 ea.		\$ 4,800
Goose nesting platforms	4 @ \$150 ea.		\$ 600
Shrub/grass seeding	5 acs. @ \$50 per ac.		\$ 250
		TOTAL	\$31,600
<u>Other Improvements</u>			
Shrub/grass chaining			
seeding	124 acs. @ \$75 per ac.		\$ 9,300
Irrigation Drain Recontour	4000ft. @ \$6 per ft.		\$24,000
Riparian plantings	4000ft. @ \$1.00 per ft.		\$ 4,000
Shelterbelt plantings	13500ft. @ \$0.75 per ft.		\$10,100
Tree plantings	20 @ \$20 per tree		\$ 400
Parking/viewing area	1 @ \$1,000		\$ 1,000
		TOTAL	\$48,800
TOTAL IMPROVEMENTS			\$82,750
<u>Acquisitions (Figure 5)</u>			
Acquire adjacent private parcels from willing sellers			
Parcel 1	10 ac. @ \$500 per ac.(est.)		\$ 5,000
Parcel 2	60 ac. @ \$500 per ac.(est.)		\$30,000
Parcel 3	40 ac. @ \$1000per ac.(est.)		\$40,000
Parcel 4	2.5 ac. @ \$2000 per ac.(est.)		\$ 5,000
Acquire needed water right (nominal cost)			_____
TOTAL ACQUISITION			\$80,000
GRAND TOTAL			\$162,750

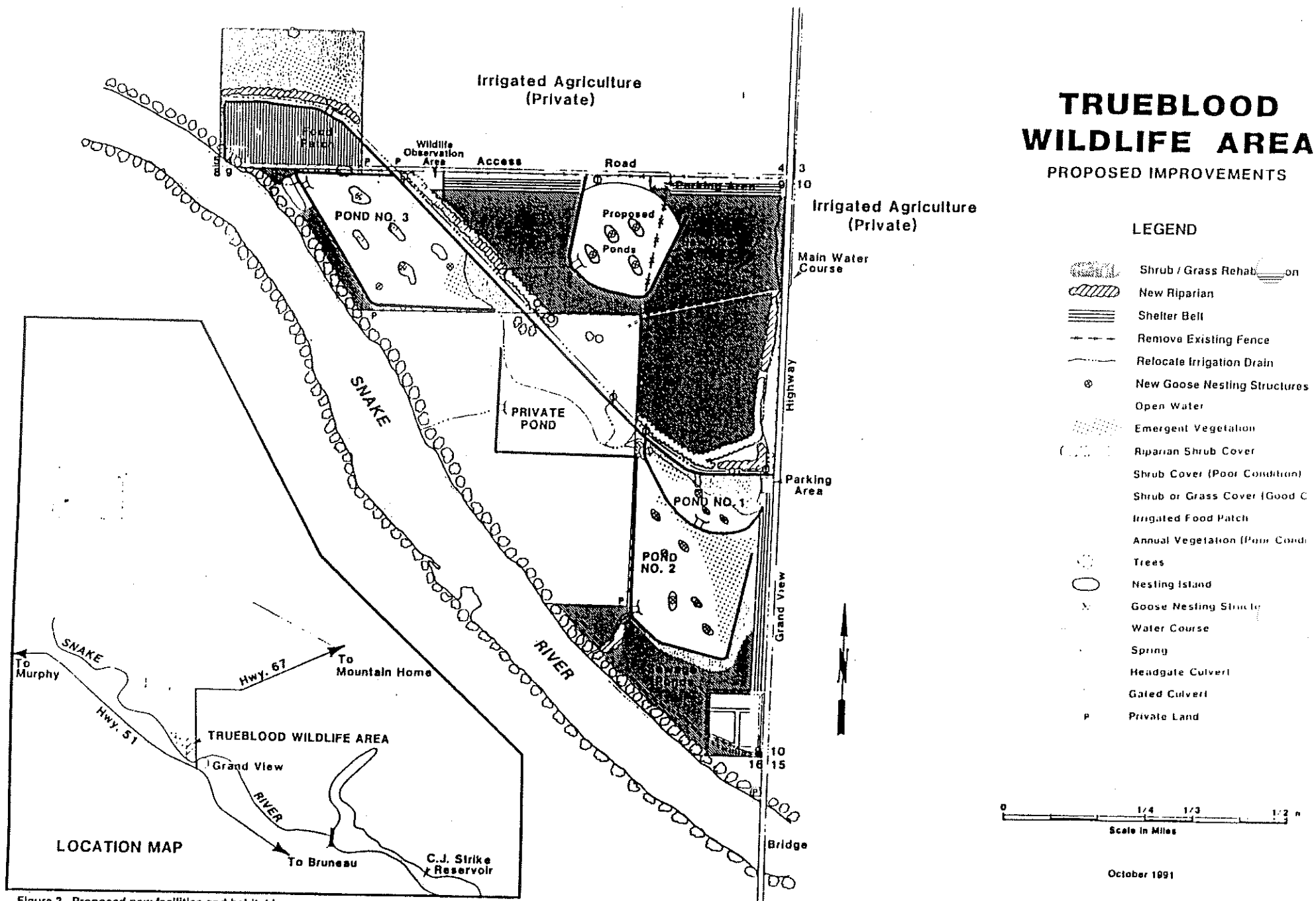
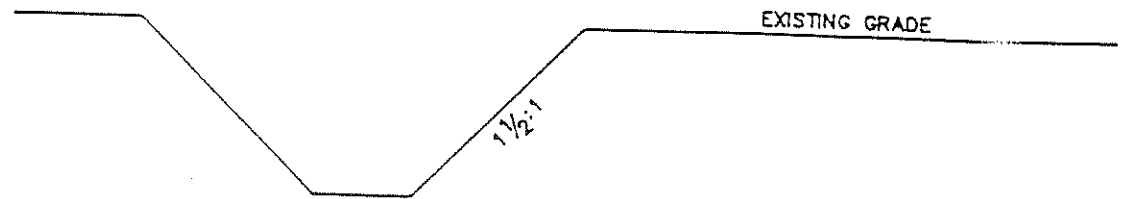
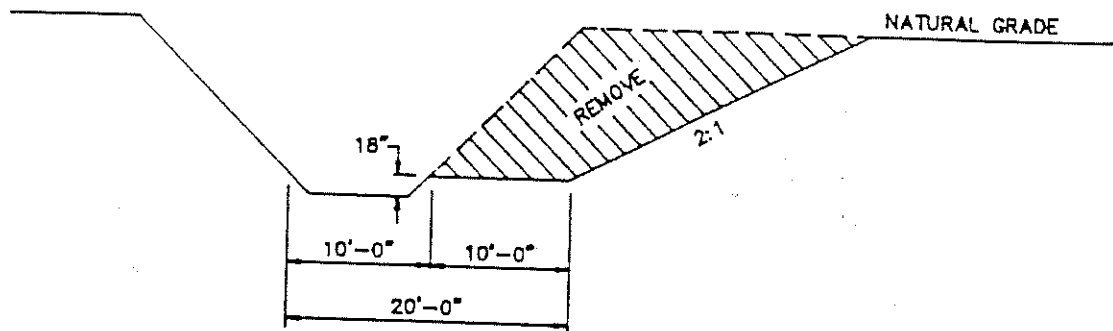


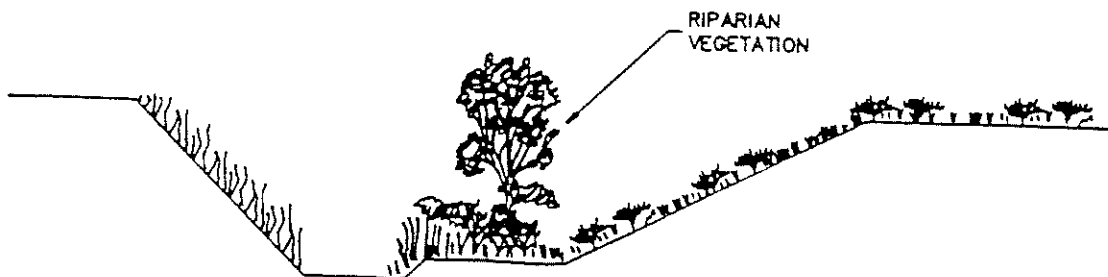
Figure 3. Proposed new facilities and habitat improvements.



EXISTING IRRIGATION DRAIN PROFILE



MODIFICATION SPECIFICATIONS



FINAL HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS

Figure 4. Design specifications to modify existing irrigation drain to facilitate riparian vegetation development

LEGEND

- P Private Land
 V Public Land
 Nesting Island
 Spring
 Water Course
 Headgate Culvert
 Gated Culvert
 Dike
 Proposed Acquisition Areas
 (Exchange, sale or easement
 willing sellers)

October 1991

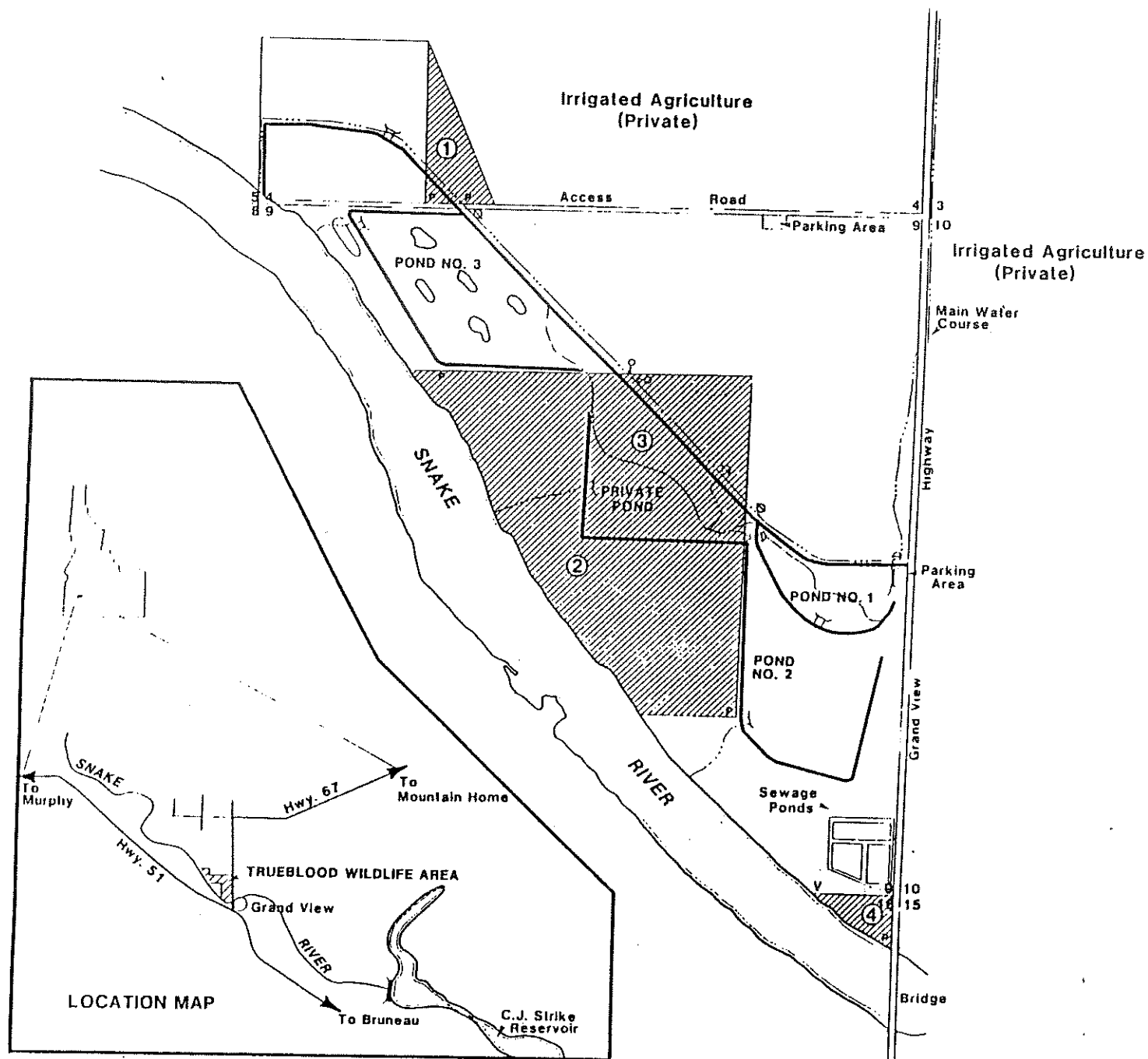
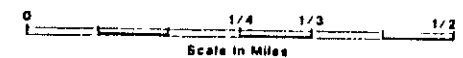


Figure 5. Proposed acquisition areas.

Table 4 Anticipated annual operation and maintenance costs.

Item	Estimated Annual Cost
Dikes/Ditches (sporadic need)	\$ 600
Water level control in ponds	\$ 400
Headgates/Culverts (replacement at about 20 years)	\$ 100
Islands	N/A
Goose nesting structures	\$ 100
Burrowing owl nest boxes	\$ 100
Fences	\$ 100
Irrigated food patch (disc, corrugate, plant)	\$ 800
Irrigation	
Food Patch	\$ 500
Shelterbelts	\$ 300
Water quality monitoring	<u>\$ 300</u>
TOTAL	\$3300

EVALUATION/MONITORING

A brief evaluation report will be prepared every year to describe wildlife populations, habitat conditions, and public use. This evaluation will be assembled from data obtained from the following monitoring activities:

1. Annual nest site occupancy and nest success from goose nesting platforms.
2. Mid-winter waterfowl aerial trend counts.
3. Annual mid-winter survey of the area to determine use by bald eagles.
4. Annual waterfowl brood count.
5. Annual nest site occupancy survey of burrowing owl nest boxes.
6. Base line and at least bi-annual surveys of nongame and sensitive species.
7. Annual utilization readings of key grasses along established and planned transects. Currently three utilization transects and accompanying photo plots are in place; one in the vicinity of each pond (Specific locations and records are maintained in the Duck Ponds grazing case file). With the development of the fourth pond or the improvement of the upland area in the northeast part of the area, two additional utilization transects will be established.
8. Periodic sampling of hunters to assess harvest, hunter success, and attitudes.

The report will also describe maintenance and management actions undertaken or needed as well as existing and anticipated management needs and problems.

Because the water supply for the area is agricultural runoff, periodic sampling of water quality is needed to properly manage the area. Specific analysis is needed for at least sediments, selenium, fecal coliforms, and agricultural chemicals. Samples should be taken from the two primary water sources during the peak of the growing season.

ECONOMICS

A benefit/cost analysis was completed for the improvement projects listed on page 14. The BLM's Wildlife/Fisheries Productivity Analysis (WFPA) system was used to estimate the changes in wildlife populations due to the improved habitat. Changes in game species were the only values estimated since they are readily converted to hunter-days, which have an established value. No estimate of population changes in non-game species were made. No value was estimated for the expected increase in use of the area by non-consumptive wildlife observers on the area although an increase in this type of use is expected.

Changes in species abundance were estimated for Canada geese, ducks, quail, and pheasants, dove and cottontail rabbits. The current population and habitat condition was estimated for each species and compared to the projected population as a result of the improved habitat. An acceptable harvest level was used to determine how many could be taken without reducing the capacity of the remaining animals to restore the population by the next year. These estimates, calculations and assumptions are documented on standard forms. These are available for review in the Trueblood Habitat Management Plan file, stored at Boise District Office.

The change in harvestable wildlife with and without the project was input into the BLM's Investment Analysis Model computer program. This program converts the changes in wildlife populations into the value in hunter-days and calculates the benefit/cost ratio using standard economic theory. Initial costs, maintenance costs, and replacement costs are taken into account. If it takes more than one year for the habitat improvement to provide the expected benefit, this is also calculated in the analysis.

The benefit/cost analyses for each individual project are as follows;

1. Goose nesting structures - 4.9/1.0
2. Riparian/Shelterbelt plantings (quail, pheasants, dove, rabbit) - 1.0/1.0
3. Chaining and seeding (ducks, quail, pheasant) - 2.2/1.0
4. New pond/island development (geese, ducks, quail, pheasant) - 0.5/1.0

The goose nesting structures and the chaining/seeding show significant benefits beyond cost. The riparian/shelterbelt showed similar benefits to cost and the new pond/island development does not have a net economic benefit.

Again, these calculations take only consumptive recreation increases into account; no estimates of nonconsumptive use have been included. Another factor to consider is that many of the projects will be at least partially completed by volunteers, thereby significantly reducing the cost to the government. The project with the worst cost effectiveness, the pond construction, is proposed to be constructed by the Job Corp or the National Guard as a training exercise.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The area received a great deal of public attention as a result of the dedication ceremony conducted in March 1987 in honor of Ted Trueblood. At that time several articles appeared in newspapers along with radio and television coverage. Idaho wildlife magazine published a short article on the area in the May/June 1987 issue. A commemorative plaque was placed at the main entrance identifying the area and its values.

A sign, large enough to be seen from the Grand View highway, was installed so that travelers would continue to be made aware of the area. A Watchable Wildlife logo sign is in place just above Pond 3 but there is currently little room to park in this area. A parking area will be developed at this site. Possibly, interpretative facilities may be added to this site at some future date.

Appendix I - Trueblood Wildlife Area Sikes Act Cooperative Agreement,

between

Bureau of Land Management

and

Idaho Department of Fish and Game

This Cooperative Agreement will serve to identify the roles and responsibilities of each agency to implement the Trueblood Wildlife Area Habitat Management Plan (HMP).

The agreement shall apply to those public lands known as the Trueblood Wildlife Area. Specifically, the following lands are included in the area:

Township 5 South, Range 3 East, Boise Meridian

Section 4

Lot 5 39.10 acres

Section 9

Lot 1 39.00 acres

Lot 4 53.50 acres

NESE 40.00 acres

SENE 40.00 acres

NENE 40.00 acres

NWNE 40.00 acres

Total 291.60 acres

In the event of acquisition of any of the private lands identified in the HMP this agreement will be modified to include the additional lands.

The following specific items will identify the roles and responsibilities for management of this area:

The Bureau Of Land Management (BLM) will:

1. Designate public lands shown as an area under Sikes Act Agreement and record this notation on the Master File Title Plats in the BLM land office in Boise.
2. Be responsible for the administration of the livestock grazing permit, including but not limited to billing, use supervision, and vegetative monitoring.
3. Be responsible for fence maintenance.
4. Monitor burrowing owl use and maintain nest boxes

5. Periodically patrol and clean up any accumulated litter.
6. Maintain the dedication plaque and entrance sign.
7. Make fencing changes as shown in the plan.
8. Seek to acquire additional lands identified in the HMP through exchange and/or Land and Water Conservation funds.
9. Establish a water quality monitoring program and provide the IDF&G with a copy of the results.
10. Monitor nongame and sensitive species.

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDF&G) will:

1. Regularly patrol the area and clean up any accumulated litter.
2. Maintain the goose nesting structures.
3. Manipulate the water levels in the ponds to meet the objectives of the plan.
4. Maintain the irrigated food patch and be responsible for annual farming operations.
5. Maintain irrigation of shelterbelts.
6. Monitor duck and goose production and fall/winter waterfowl use.
7. Monitor public use regularly during the hunting season to assess use, harvest, and conduct needed enforcement.
8. Conduct mid-winter aerial trend counts of waterfowl.
9. Annually provide an evaluation/monitoring report related to those items for which the agency has responsibility.

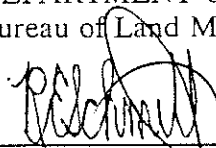
The BLM and the IDF&G will jointly:

1. Support the wildlife management proposals described in the HMP.

2. Share on a 50-50 basis the cost of maintenance of existing facilities and improvements.
3. Share on a 50-50 basis the cost of the annual farming contract.
4. Subject to the availability of funds, share on a 50-50 basis the cost of construction, reconstruction, and replacement of structural facilities and other habitat improvements identified in this plan.
5. Conduct annual mid-winter bald eagle survey.

This Agreement shall become effective on the date when last signed and shall remain in effect until terminated by mutual agreement, by amendment or abolished by an Act of Congress, or by either party upon thirty (30) days notice in writing to the other party of its intent to terminate upon a date indicated.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management



David Brunner
District Manager
Boise District

5/12/92

Date

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME



Stacy Gebhards
Regional Supervisor
Region 3

5/27/92

Date

APPENDIX II - Wildlife Species List, Trueblood Wildlife Area

Western Grebe	Sora*
Eared Grebe	American Coot*
Pied-billed Grebe	Killdeer*
American White Pelican	Long-billed Curlew
Double-crested Cormorant	Marbled Godwit
Tundra Swan	Greater Yellowlegs
Trumpeter Swan	Lesser Yellowlegs
Canada Goose*	Solitary Sandpiper
Snow Goose	Spotted Sandpiper
Mallard*	Long-billed Dowitcher
Northern Pintail	Wilson's Phalarope
Gadwall*	Red-necked Phalarope
American Wigeon	Common Snipe*
Northern Shoveler	Dunlin
Blue-winged Teal	Sanderling
Cinnamon Teal*	Baird's Sandpiper
Green-winged Teal*	Least Sandpiper
Redhead*	Semipalmated Sandpiper
Canvasback	Western Sandpiper
Ring-necked Duck	California Gull*
Lesser Scaup	Ring-billed Gull*
Common Goldeneye	Franklin's Gull
Bufflehead	Bonaparte's Gull
Common Merganser	Forster's Tern
Hooded Merganser	Caspian Tern
Ruddy Duck*	Black Tern
Turkey Vulture	Mourning Dove*
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Rock Dove
Cooper's Hawk	Great Horned Owl*
Northern Goshawk	Western Screech-Owl
Northern Harrier*	Long-eared Owl*
Rough-legged Hawk	Short-eared Owl*
Red-tailed Hawk*	Burrowing Owl*
Swainson's Hawk	Common Barn-Owl
Golden Eagle	Common Nighthawk
Bald Eagle	Belted Kingfisher
Osprey	Common Flicker
Prairie Falcon	Eastern Kingbird
Merlin	Western Kingbird*
American Kestrel	Say's Phoebe
California Quail*	Horned Lark
Ring-necked Pheasant*	Barn Swallow
Snowy Egret	Cliff Swallow
American Bittern	Violet-green Swallow
Great Egret	Tree Swallow
Great Blue Heron	Northern Rough-winged Swallow

APPENDIX II (cont.)

Bank Swallow	Black-crowned Night-Heron
Mountain Chickadee	Marsh Wren*
Black-capped Chickadee	Golden-crowned Kinglet
Common Raven	American Robin*
American Crow*	White-faced Ibis
Black-billed Magpie*	Virginia Rail*
American Avocet*	
Black-necked Stilt*	
Semipalmated Plover	
Water Pipit	
Loggerhead Shrike	
Northern Shrike	
European Starling*	
Orange-crowned Warbler	
Yellow-rumped Warbler	
Yellow Warbler	
Common Yellowthroat*	
Yellow-breasted Chat	
Western Meadowlark	
Yellow-headed Blackbird*	
Red-winged Blackbird*	
Brewer's Blackbird*	
Brown-headed Cowbird*	
Northern Oriole*	
Western Tanager	
Lazuli Bunting*	
Rufous-sided Towhee	
Savannah Sparrow	
Lark Sparrow	
Dark-eyed Junco	
American Tree Sparrow	
Chipping Sparrow	
White-crowned Sparrow	
Song Sparrow*	
House Finch	
American Goldfinch	
Pine Sisken	
Evening Grosbeak	
House Sparrow	

* known to nest on site

Site Description
BLM-SCS Idaho
E11-1
January, 1982

Site Name: Saline Bottom 8-12" (20-30 cm) ppt. - SAVE/ELCI2 - greasewood/
basin wildrye.

A. Physical Characteristics

1. Physiographic Features

This site is associated with the Snake River lacustrine deposits and occurs along drainageways and low lying bottoms where salts accumulate. This site occurs on all aspects with slopes of 0-12%. Elevations range from 2,300-3,500 feet (701-1067 m).

2. Climatic Features

- a. Annual precipitation on this site averages 8-12" (20-30 cm) with the greatest amount arriving in late fall, winter and early spring.
- b. The plant growth period begins about March 15 to April 15 and most grasses and forbs mature by July 15. The average frost-free period is 130-150 days.

3. Potential Natural Plant Community

- a. The dominant visual aspect of this site is greasewood and basin wildrye. Composition by weight is approximately 45-60% grass, 2-5% forbs and 35-50% shrubs.

b. Location of Typical Example of Site:

NW1/4, NW1/4, Section 36, T.5S., R.1E., Owyhee County, Idaho
NW1/4, SE1/4, Section 5, T.7S., R.5E., Owyhee County, Idaho

- c. See Table 1 for potential natural plant community composition and production.

- d. Vegetation cover averages 30-45%.

e. Variation

Species composition on this site varies with salinity and saturation gradients. The tolerance of individual plant species to salinity and saturation determines their relative amounts on specific sites. Associated sites are: Calcareous loam 7-10", Silty 7-10", Saline silty 7-10", Loamy bottom 12-16", Loamy 8-10" and Loamy 10-13".

TABLE 1. Potential Natural Plant Community
Composition and Production

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>% Composition by Weight (Air-dry)</u>	<u>Range in Production (Air-dry)</u>	
			<u>lbs/ac</u>	<u>kg/ha</u>
<u>Grasses and Grasslike</u>		45-60	270-720	302-806
basin wildrye	ELCI2	30-40	180-480	202-538
inland saltgrass	DIST	10-15	60-180	67-202
bottlebrush squirreltail	SIHY	5-10	30-120	34-134
*cheatgrass brome	BRTE	T-2	T-12	T-13
alkali mahly	MUAS	T-5	T-60	T-67
dropseed	SPORO	T-5	T-60	T-67
<u>Forbs</u>		2-5	12-60	13-67
other perennials	PPFF	2-5	12-60	13-67
<u>Shrubs</u>		35-50	210-600	235-672
greasewood	SAVE	35-45	210-540	235-605
horsebrush	TETRA	T-1	T-12	T-13
fourwing saltbush	ATCAC	T-5	T-60	T-67
shadscale	ATCO	0-2	0-12	0-13
Wyoming big sagebrush	ARTRW	0-2	0-12	0-13

* Not a part of original climax, but may now have established an ecological niche in the potential plant community.

Total Average Annual Production (Air-dry):

	lbs/ac	kg/ha
Favorable years	1200	1344
Median years	900	1008
Unfavorable years	600	672

4. Soils

The soils supporting this range site are well and moderately well drained and have moderately rapid permeability. Runoff is very slow to medium and the erosion hazard from water is low unless water is channeled. The potential for wind erosion is severe especially if the surface layer is disturbed. These soils are generally deep or very deep and are somewhat poorly or moderately well drained. They are moderately or strongly saline-alkali and contain sodium salts throughout the profile. These soils are usually coarse textured from the surface to >60 inches.

<u>Soil Series</u>	<u>Taxonomy</u>
Mazuma	Coarse-loamy, mixed (Calcareous) mesic Typic Torriorthents
Sundown	Mixed, mesic Typic Torripsamments
Bramwell	Fine-silty, mixed, mesic Aquic Calcorthids

B. Interpretations1. Grazing

This site is suitable for livestock grazing in the late spring, summer, and fall. Natural water supplies are usually available only in the spring.

If range condition declines on this site, basin wildrye and inland saltgrass decrease and greasewood increases. In poor condition, this site is dominated by greasewood and the understory is primarily annual grasses and forbs.

2. Soils

If adequate subsurface drainage is available, heavy applications of irrigation water under intensive management will remove salts from the profile and greatly increase the agricultural capabilities of these soils. Rangeland reseeding, burning or spraying are not feasible management opportunities because of the salts.

State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources

WATER RIGHT LICENSE

License of Water Right No. 02-7196 Priority June 6, 1975 Amount 2.91 cfs

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that U.S. Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Land Management
of Boise, Idaho, has complied with the terms and conditions of Permit
No. 02-7196 issued pursuant to Application for Permit dated June 6, 1975
and has submitted proof to the Department of Water Resources on February 26, 1981
that he has applied water to a beneficial use; an examination by the Department indicates that the works have a
capacity for the diversion of 2.91 cfs of water from wastewater
tributary to Snake River, and that the permit holder has applied to a beneficial use and
established a right to use water as follows:

Beneficial Use	Period of Use	Rate of Diversion	Annual Volume
Stockwater	from <u>January 1</u> to <u>December 31</u>	at <u>.02</u> cfs and	<u>.7</u> acre feet
Irrigation	from <u>March 15</u> to <u>November 15</u>	at <u>.32</u> cfs and	<u>81.0</u> acre feet
Diversion to Storage	from <u>January 1</u> to <u>December 31</u>	at <u>2.57</u> cfs and	<u>n/a</u>

* See below (both dates inclusive)

Subject, however, to the condition that no more than 2.91 cfs of water be diverted at any one time, and
that the amount of water so diverted and to which such right is entitled and confirmed is for the purpose
aforementioned and is limited to the amount which can actually be beneficially used and shall not exceed
199.7 acre feet per year, said waters to be diverted within the Gov. Lot 5 (SW1/4SW) Section 4,
NE1/4SE1/4 Section 9, Twp 5S, Rge 3E in the County of Elmore

Description and location of place of use:

Twp.	Range	Sec.	NE1/4				NW1/4				SW1/4				SE1/4				Totals
			NE1/4	NW1/4	SW1/4	SE1/4	NE1/4	NW1/4	SW1/4	SE1/4	NE1/4	NW1/4	SW1/4	SE1/4	NE1/4	NW1/4	SW1/4	SE1/4	
55	3E	4												GL5					
		9					GL4	GL4											16
							X	X										GL1	

X = Storage

Total number of acres irrigated 16

* Storage for wildlife

January 1 to December 31 118.0 acre feet

NOTE: Modifications to or variance from this license must be made within the limits of Section 42-222, Idaho Code, or the applicable Idaho Law. This right may be forfeited by five years of non-use.

The right to the use of the water hereby confirmed is restricted and appurtenant to the lands or place of use herein described, and is subject to all prior water rights, as provided by the laws of Idaho.

Witness the seal and signature of the Director, affixed at Boise, Idaho, this 5TH day of FEBRUARY, 19 84.

Acting for the Director [Signature]

APPENDIX V - Withdrawals, proposed withdrawals, R&PP, and Rights-of-Ways affecting
the Trueblood Wildlife Area.

Township 5 South, Range 3 East, Boise Meridian
Section 4

Lot 5

Power Site Reserve #117 2/27/17
F&WS Proposed Withdrawal #06678 10/31/55
Public Land Order #1992 9/23/59
Power Project #503 6/18/69

Section 9

Lot 1

Power Site Reserve #435 8/16/55
Public Land Order #1992 9/23/59
Power Project #503 6/18/69
R/W Mtn. Home Hwy Dist IDI-21406A 5/6/86
N 1/2 - F&WS Proposed Withdrawal #06678 10/31/55
S 1/2 - Grand View Water & Sewer Assoc. R&PP I4616 5/23/72

Lot 4

Power Site Reserve #435 8/16/55
F&WS Proposed Withdrawal #06678 10/31/55
Public Land Order #1992 9/23/59
Power Project #503 6/18/69

NE/SE

F&WS Proposed Withdrawal #06678 10/31/55
Public Land Order #1992 9/23/59
R/W Mtn. Home Hwy. Dist. IDI-21406A 5/6/86

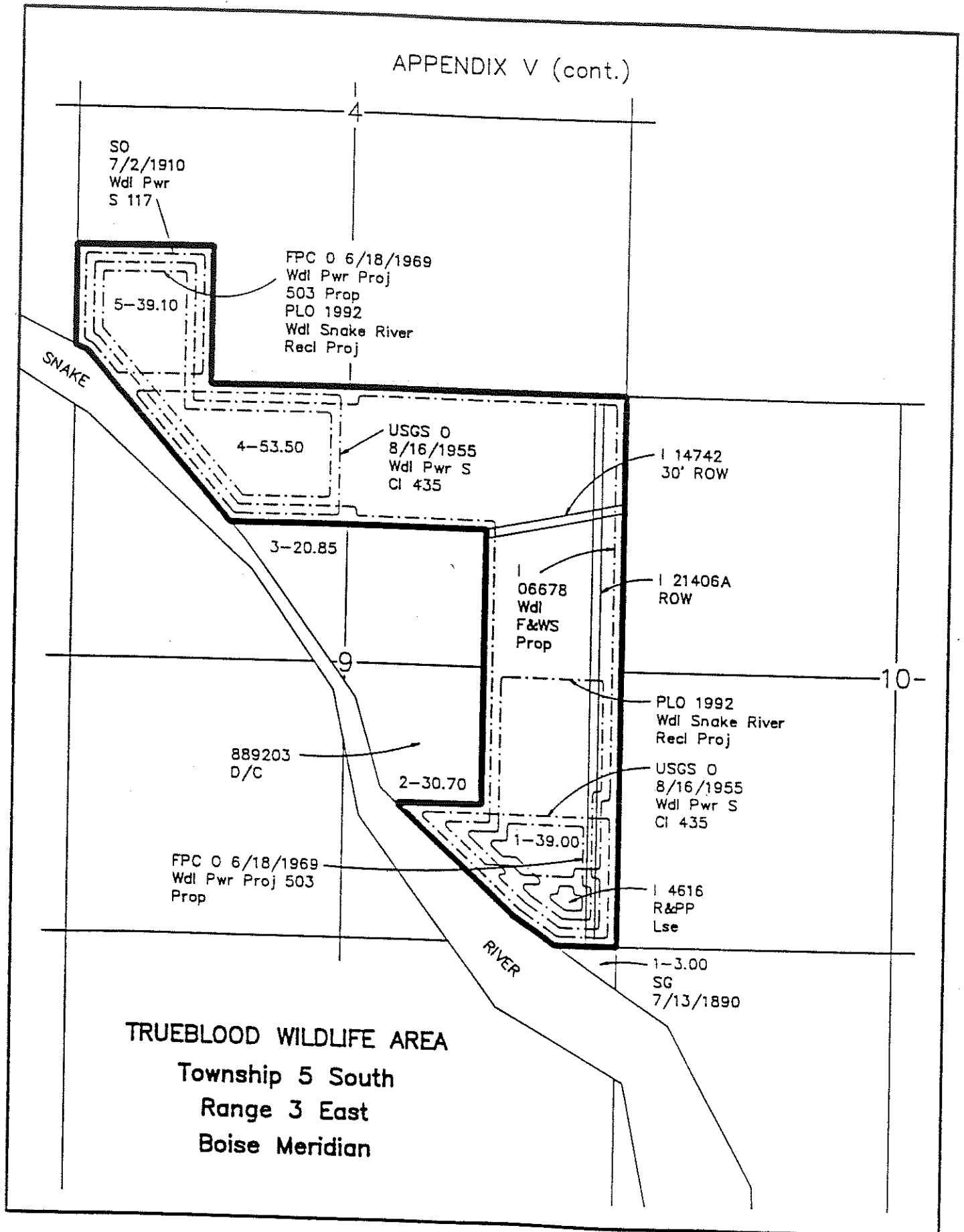
SE/SE; NE/NE

F&WS Proposed Withdrawal #06678 10/31/55
R/W Roland Towle IDI-14742 9/4/79
R/W Mtn. Home Hwy. Dist. IDI-21406A 5/6/86

NW/NE

F&WS Proposed Withdrawal #06678 10/31/55

APPENDIX V (cont.)



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
IDAHO STATE OFFICE

CULTURAL RESOURCE CLEARANCE WORKSHEET

1. Project Title and/or Case Number	
Trueblood Wildlife Area Part B	
2. Project/Action Description (Type of action, size, location, etc.)	
Chaining, seeding and planting of approx. 40 acres on the north bank of the Snake River near Grandview. (Also see CRR# ID-1-88-B-13 which covered the northern part of this project.)	
3. Individual and Organization Conducting Inventory	4. Date of Inventory
Judy Willig Jarbidge RA Archaeologist	11/87 & 6/29/88
Frank Jenks Bruneau RA Archaeologist	
5. Legal Location of Inventory	
T.5S.. R3E.. Section 9: SE1/4 and NW1/4	
6. List Site Numbers and Results of Evaluation	
WJ-1, lithic scatter and WJ-2, Lithic scatter/camp, were discovered during this survey. His site TB-1 was discovered in the first phase of the inventory in 8/87. 10-51-301 was recorded.	
7.*	
☐ Full Clearance	☒ Conditional Clearance
	☐ Negative Clearance
8. Mitigation or Special Stipulations Needed to Protect Cultural Resource Values	
6. (continued)	
by Kelly Murphey in 1977 and was found again during this survey. A projectile point fragment was collected off this site. A 50x50cm. test pit was placed in s. portion of WJ-2.	
Recommendations for Mitigation prior to project construction:	
WJ-1 Option 1: Avoid. Option 2: Place 5 or more shovel tests to determine stratigraphy, depth(if any) of deposit and areal extent of site. Surface collect diagnostic artifact Map. WJ-1 = 10-51-931	
WJ-2 Option 1: Avoid. Option 2: Salvage excavate portion of site lying south of road and adjacent to the Snake River. Place 6 to 8 additional shovel tests on greewood flat north of the road to corroborate findings of test excavation. Surface collect diagnostic Map. WJ-2 = 10 EL 930	
(continued on next sheet)	
9. Cultural Resource Specialist	Date
<i>Frank Jenks</i>	7-19-88
10. Area/District Manager	
<i>[Signature]</i>	7/10/88
* Cultural resource clearance will indicate that an action has no impact upon cultural resources, or that impacts have been satisfactorily resolved. A conditional or negative clearance will indicate that cultural resource problems are not resolved and further steps must be taken to mitigate the impact. If mitigation is not possible, then the project or action shall be cancelled. The Area or District Managers signature is only required for conditional or negative clearance. Copies of completed clearance worksheet must be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer.	

Mitigation Recommendations continued:

10-EL-391: Option 1: Avoid. Option 2: Place 2 50cm.x50cm. test pits and 5 shovel tests to determine depth (if any) and significance of deposits. Surface collect diagnostic Map.

10-EL-916 (TB-1) Avoidance is not possible because of future highway expansion to the west. Photograph, map, collect temporally sensitive diagnostics.

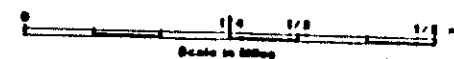
TRUEBLOOD WILDLIFE AREA

EXISTING SITUATION

LEGEND

- Open Water
- Emergent Vegetation
- Riparian Shrub Cover
- Shrub Cover (Poor Condition)
- Shrub or Grass Cover (Good Condition)
- Irrigated Food Patch
- Annual Vegetation (Poor Condition)
- Trees
- Nesting Island
- Goose Nesting Structure
- Water Course
- Spring
- Headgate Culvert
- Gated Culvert
- Private Land

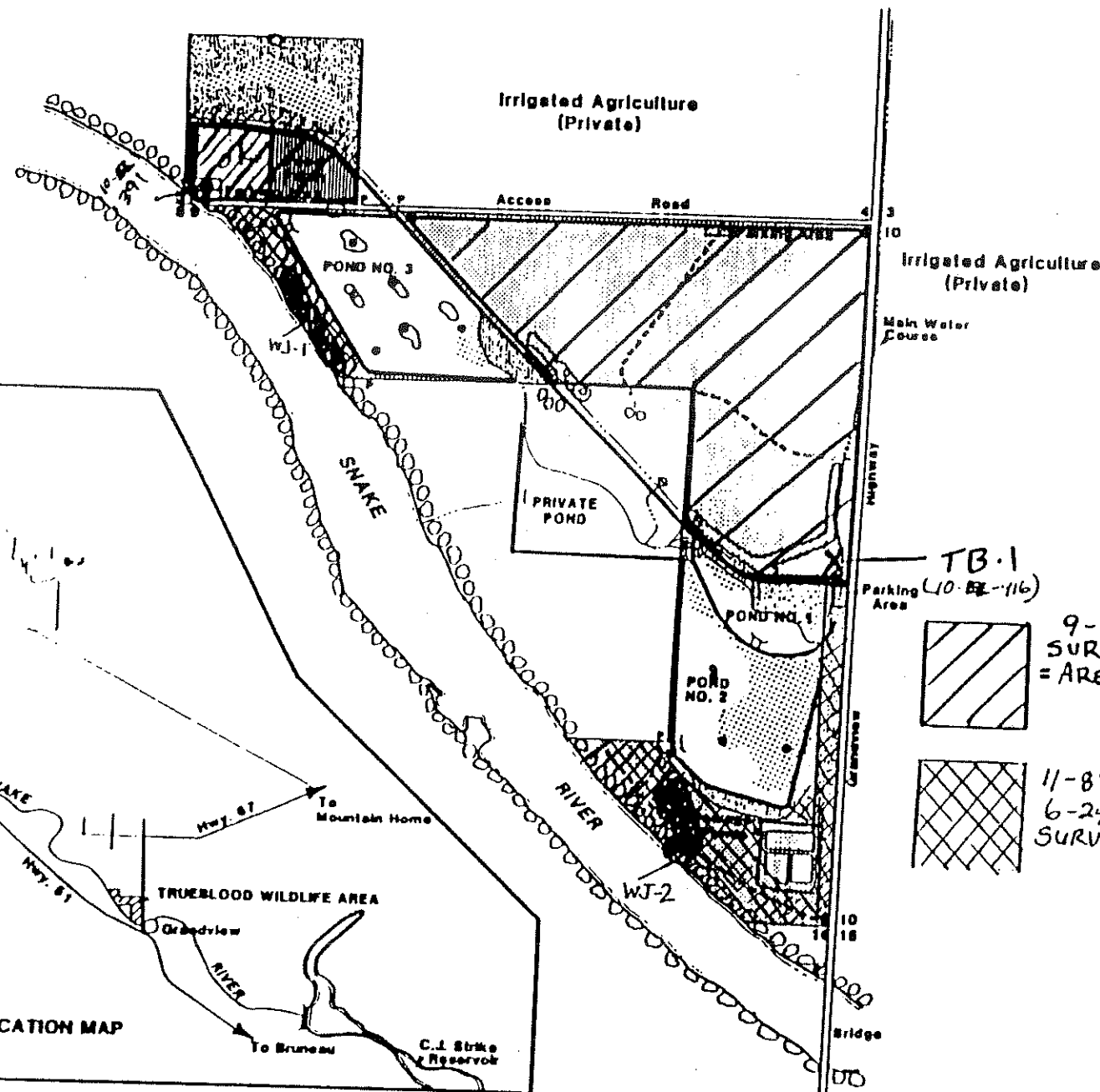
October 1987



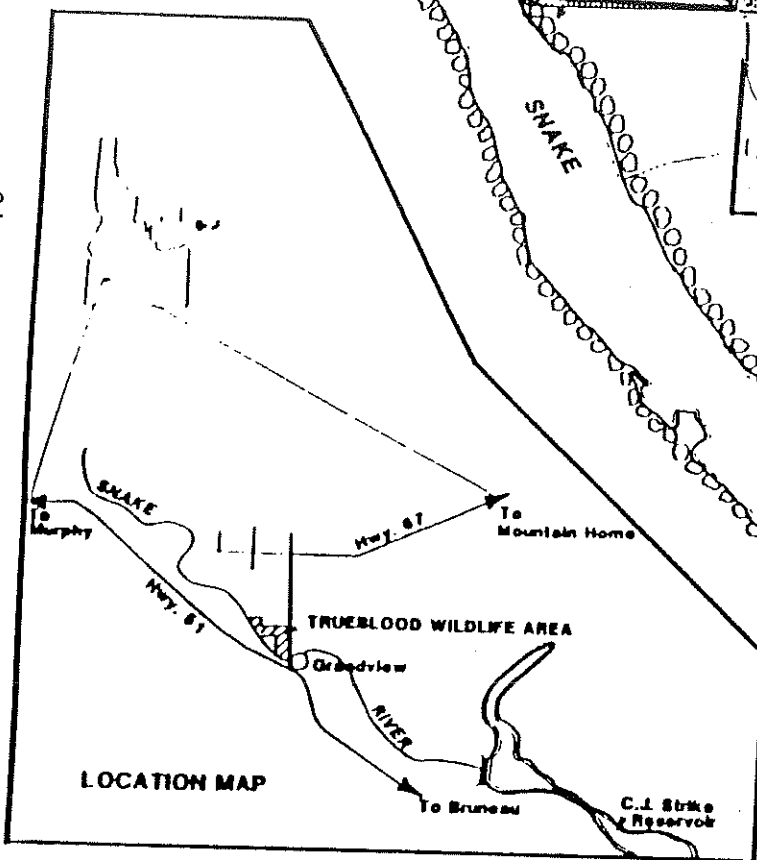
TB.1
410-82-116

9-87
SURVEY
= AREA

11-87 &
6-24-88
SURVEY AREA



LOCATION MAP



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
BOISE DISTRICT BLM
CULTURAL RESOURCE NARRATIVE
IDAHO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

A. Project Name and Number: Trueblood Wildlife Area (Amended)

B. Full Description of the Proposed Undertaking (Key to Map)
(Be specific and describe all direct and indirect impacts expected.)

1. Portions in the extreme Northwest and southeast will be chained and seeded to improve wildlife habitat. Total area= approx. 25 acres. (About 100 acres were inventoried for chaining and seeding in an earlier inventory.)
2. Chaining and seeding and planting trees and shrubs in the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9 parallel to the Grandview Highway to provide a visual and auditory "shelterbelt" for wildlife using the area. Total area = approximately 5 acres.

C. Location and General Environmental Setting (Key to Map)

The 300 acre Trueblood Wildlife Area is located near Grandview, Idaho on terraces of the Snake River immediately north of the river. Portions of the area have undergone a variety of developments in recent times including construction of irrigation ditches, cultivation of ponds for wildlife, construction of low standard roads, Placer mining excavations and construction of sewage ponds. The present vegetation complex consists of heavy riparian stands of willow, currant and russian olive along the river banks, thick stands of greasewood on flats away from the river and a variety of marshlike plants such as cattails, reeds, sedges and marsh grasses in and around the manmade wildlife ponds.

Township, Range, Section: T. 5S., R. 3E., Sections 4 and 9.
USGS Topographic Map(s): Dorsey Butte; Grandview
Aerial Photo Number:

D. Pre-Field Research

1. Sources of information checked: ☒ Overview ☐ National Register
☐ Site Density Projection Overlays ☒ Inventory Records (Maps & Site Files) ☐ Other (list)

2. Summary of previous studies in this general area (Include titles)

Heritage Resources of the Snake River 1977 Kelley Murphey
BLM Class III Inventory by Lois Palmgren, Margaret Wyatt and Judy M. Big.

E. Expected Historic and Prehistoric Land Use and Site Density

1. Are there sites known in this area? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2. Are sites expected ☒ Yes (Where?) ☐ No (Why?) Explain below:

Along the Snake River. Anticipated site types: Prehistoric camps and villages; fishing stations, musselshell middens, lithic scatters. Historic homesteads, mining camps, Placer diggings, ferry sites, roads.

F. Field Methods (Be specific and complete)

1. Areas examined and type of coverage (Key to Map)

1. General coverage: parallel transects by two pedestrian surveyors with transect intervals of 30meters or less.
2. Test excavation: test pit was excavated to a depth of 60 centimeters below surface (sterile sands). Dirt was screened through $\frac{1}{2}$ " mesh. Two shovel tests were dug to a depth of approximately 25 centimeters; dirt was also screened through $\frac{1}{2}$ " mesh.

2. Number of Acres Surveyed

Approximately 40 acres were inventoried in this project.

3. Areas not examined and rationale (Key to Map)

Most riverbank areas were examined, but portions of the steep, eroded riverbank were inaccessible from above and were therefore, not examined.

4. Personnel conducting or assisting in the survey (include job title)

Judy Willig	Jarbridge Area Archaeologist
Frank Jenks	Bruneau Area Archaeologist

5. Dates of survey

June 29, 1988

6. Surface and subsurface visibility (%)

60 to 80% overall, heavy brush occasionally obscured surface visibility in places, as did recently deposited, windblown silts.

7. Problems encountered

G. Results

1. All cultural resources recorded for this area (Key to Map) ☐ None

Field No.Site No.Type of Site

WJ-1

10-EL-391

Prehistoric camp

WJ-2

10-EL-916

Historic Dump

Lithic scatter

Lithic scatter/shell midden/

Historic mining site.

2. Cultural resources noted but not formally recorded (Key to Map)
☐ None Two modern can dumps observed but not recorded.

Field No.DescriptionReason not Recorded

WJ-3

Modern can dump

WJ-4

" "

H. Conclusions and Recommendations

(Possible impacts, relation of sites to impacts, avoidance options, additional work needed, etc.)

Test excavation of portions of WJ-2 indicated that areas of the site near the Snake River held intact, culture-bearing deposits in a remnant A2 horizon, but that the site away from the river had lost those deposits through deflation. 10-EL-391 should have at least 2 50x50cm. test pits plus a minimum of 5 shovel tests to determine stratigraphy, depth of deposit and areal extent of site before ground-disturbing activities commence. WJ-1 should have a minimum of 5 shovel tests to determine if any undisturbed deposits remain intact. WJ-2 should have a minimum of 6 to 8 shovel tests across the northern portion of the site where preliminary findings assume that intact deposits have been disrupted by deflation. The area near the river where deposits have been revealed should be avoided if possible, or salvaged if not possible. The historic dump should be photographed and thoroughly documented before any disturbance occurs. Diagnostic artifacts should be collected.

I. Attachments

1. IMACS Site Form attached for each site?
2. Maps attached?
3. Other attachments? (List)

☒ Yes☒ Yes☐ Yes

J. Certification of Results

I certify that I conducted the investigation reported here, that my observations and methods are fully documented, and that this report is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Signature of Recorder

Date

Cultural Resource Specialist

Date

CULTURAL RESOURCE REPORT NARRATIVE CONTINUATION SHEET

(Please indicate which portion of narrative is being continued.)

Summary of test excavations at WJ-2:

WJ-2 is a prehistoric lithic scatter/camp located on a terrace of the Snake River near Grandview, Idaho. The site also contains a historic placer mining excavation in its extreme southern portion which has displaced the prehistoric site to some extent in that area. The prehistoric site surface near the Snake River is littered with obsidian, basalt and chert flakes, several cobble spalls and an abundance of musselshell fragments. Since much of the 200m. x 40m. site lies in the path of proposed wildlife improvement project a 50cm. x 50cm. test pit and two shovel tests were dug to determine site stratigraphy, depth and significance. The test pit was placed near the river in an area of high surface artifact density. The pit was excavated in 10cm. arbitrary levels. All dirt was screened through $\frac{1}{4}$ " mesh screen.

Surface collection of the test pit (unit 1) produced 6 obsidian flakes, 6 pieces of shattered river cobble, possibly fire-cracked, and a chalcedony flake and a siltstone flake. Also observed but not collected were numerous musselshell fragments.

The next level, Level 1 (0 to 10 cm.) produced a cylindrical pestle fragment in 3 pieces made of river cobble, 4 pieces of shattered river cobble, again possibly fire-cracked, and a continuous abundance of musselshell.

Level 2 (10-20cm.) produced an elevated number of musselshell fragments, some in thick lenses, particularly from about 12cm. and below. Also found: A large cobble spall; 3 river cobble flakes and a chalcedony flake.

Level 3 (20-30cm.) continued the high numbers of musselshell fragments with thick lenses evident to about 25cm. depth. Also recovered: 3 cobble fragments and 3 obsidian flakes.

Level 4 (30-40cm.) saw a marked decrease in shell fragments and only 2 flakes recovered: 1 basalt flake and one tiny river cobble flake.

Level 5 (40-50cm.) saw only an occasional shell fragment and a single cobble flake recovered.

Level 6 (50-60cm.) had no artifactual material and hit sterile unconsolidated sands and gravel at 50 to 55cm. below ground surface.

Stratigraphic profile of the SE face of test unit 1 revealed a recently formed Av (Vesicular A) soil horizon from the surface to a depth of about 8cm. This vesicular soil is characteristic of a newly formed desert soil that is alternately saturated with water then dried out several times during its formation. This soil appears to be wind-deposited.

An older A2 horizon from about 8cm. to 28cm. is the section of the soil profile with a clear cultural association. This is the zone where musselshells occur in greatest abundance. Levels below this remnant surface show a marked decrease in shell and flake counts. The high numbers of cobble fragments along with the shell suggest mussel roasting pits occurring at the A2 level, though no pits were observed either in excavation or in profile on the exposed edges of the historic placer feature which was 6 to 8 feet deep.

Farther to the north of the river, a much thinner but nonetheless uninterrupted lithic and musselshell scatter continues north and west until obscured by historically constructed ponds and ditches. Two shovel tests in two locations in the northern portion of the site were dug to a depth of about 25cm. to compare stratigraphy with the site closer to the river. The cultural significant A2 horizon was not found. Instead, the silt clay layer labelled Level 3 in the attached stratigraphic profile was intercepted about 15 to 20 cm. below the present surface. This interpretation requires further work before the area can be chained and seeded, however. A single obsidian projectile point fragment was found in this northern area but is not complete enough to be diagnostic.

CULTURAL RESOURCE REPORT NARRATIVE CONTINUATION SHEET

(Please indicate which portion of narrative is being continued.)

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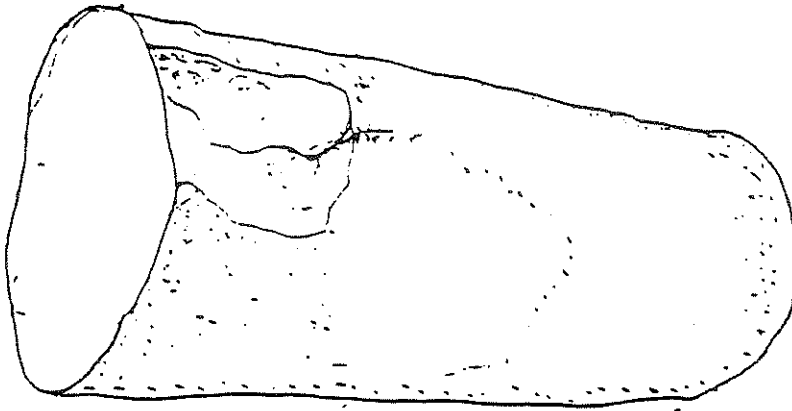
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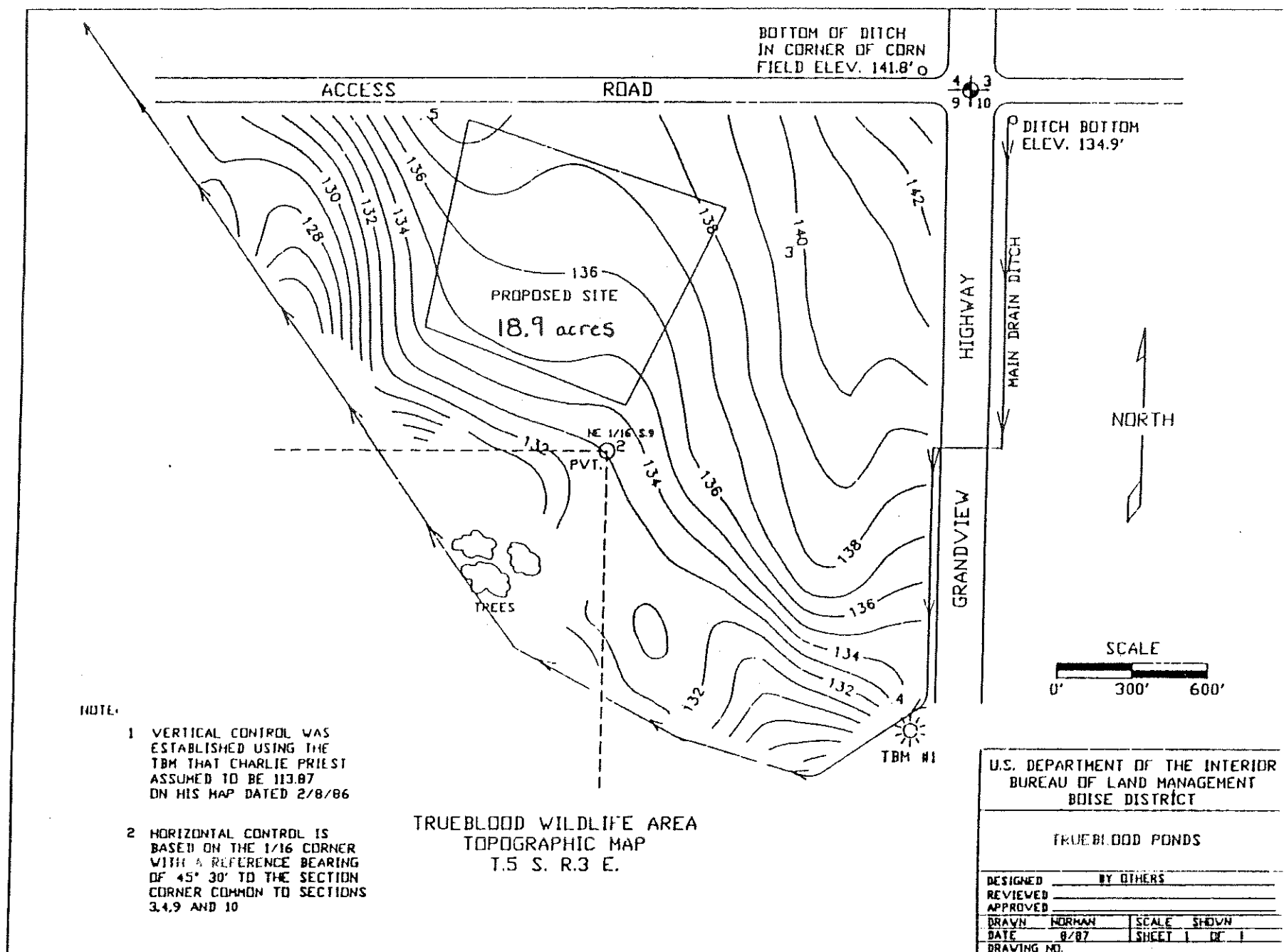
SURFACE COLLECTION FROM NJ-2

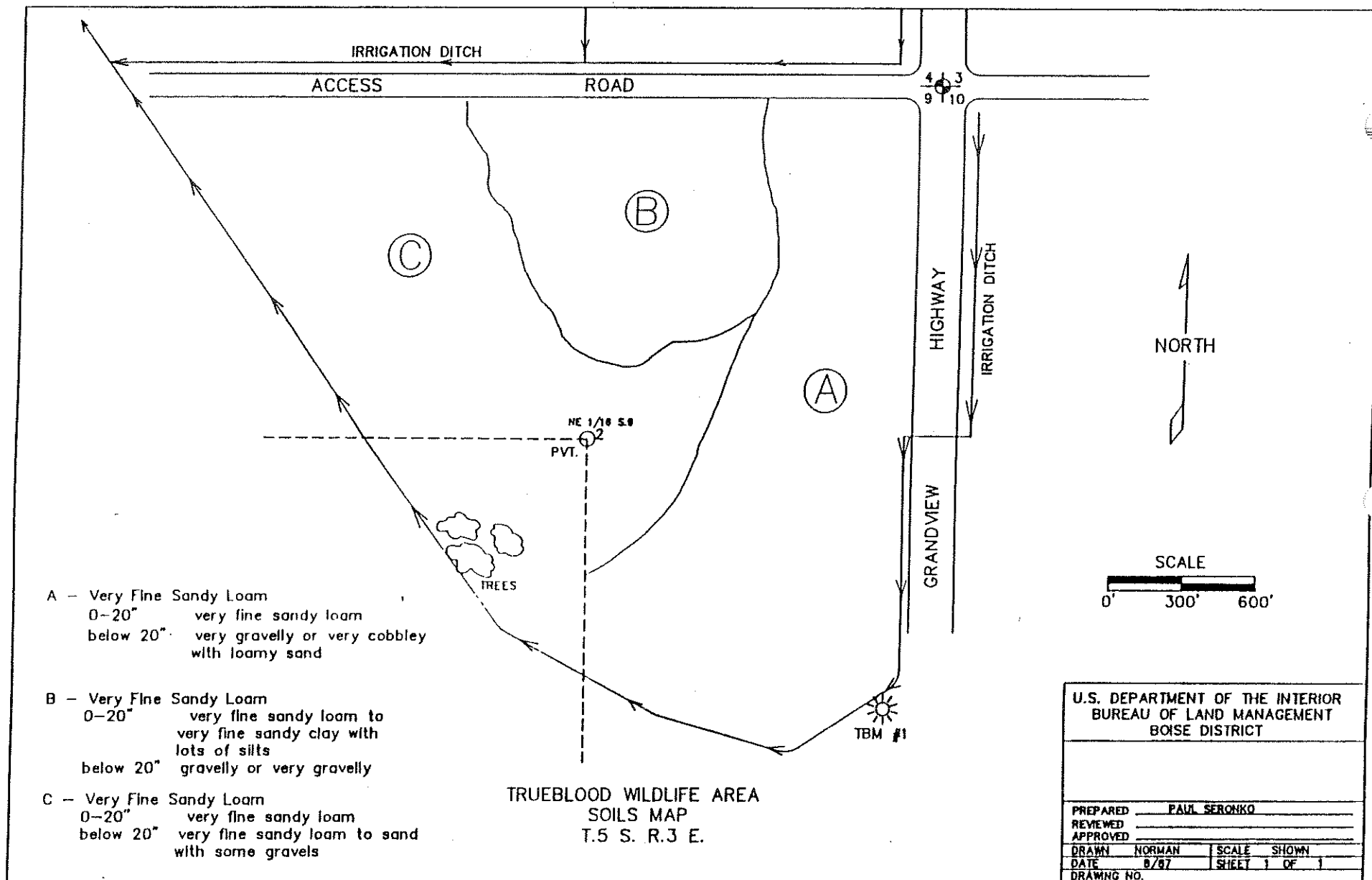


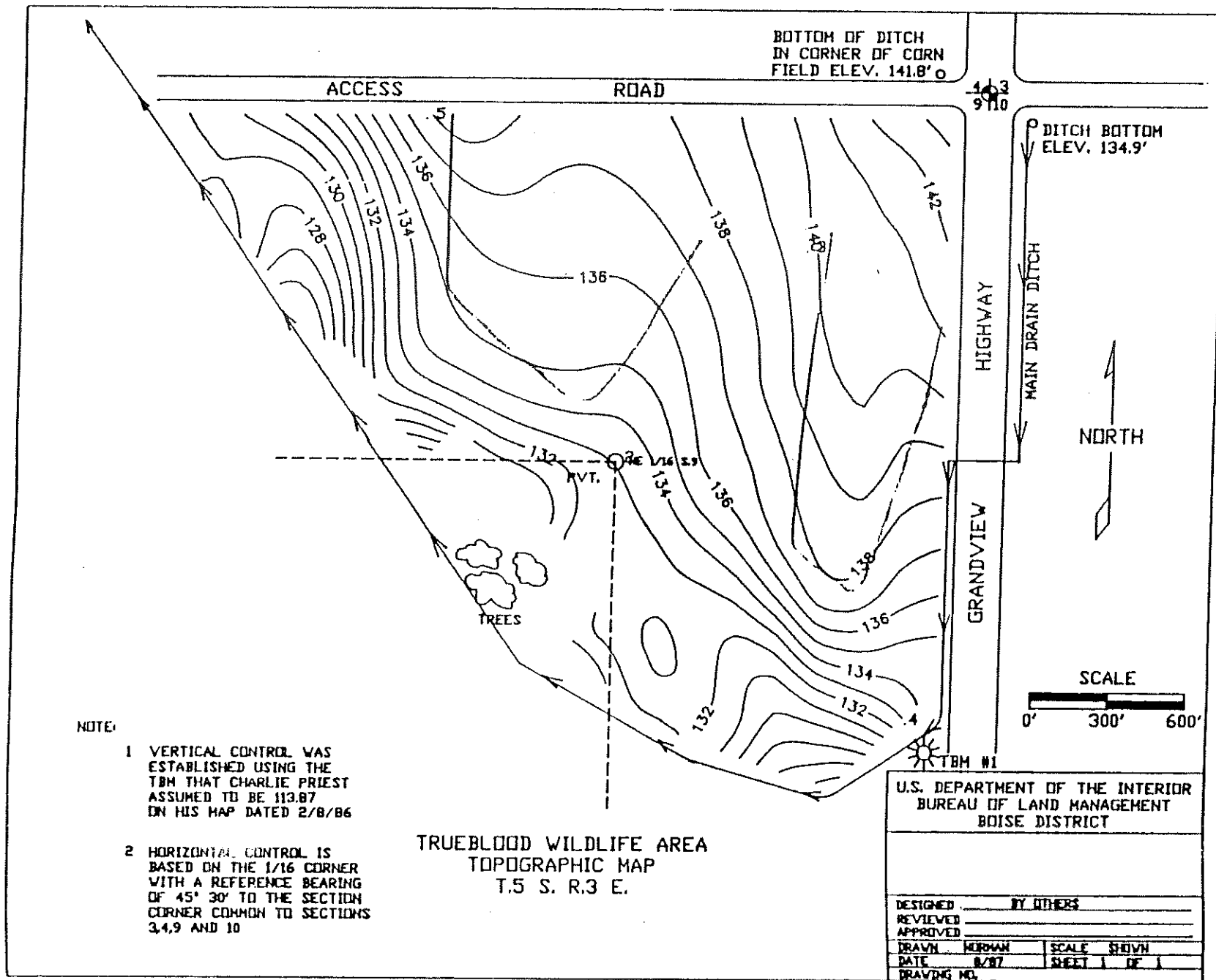
GROUND STONE PESTLE FRAGMENT



OBSIDIAN PROJECTILE POINT FRAGMENT







APPENDIX VII cont..

To: Alan Sands, Wildlife Biologist
From: Paul Seronko, Soil Scientist
Subject: Trueblood Wildlife Project

An on-site soil investigation on the Trueblood Wildlife Area was conducted September 2, 1987. The area was surveyed to evaluate the potential for pond development in the winter cover area (approximately N1/2/NE and SE/NE Sec 9, T5S, R3E).

Generally the area consists of surface layers composed of very fine sandy loams to sandy loams with variable gravel and cobble content. Clay content is low (6 to 14 percent) and silt content high (35 to 45 percent). Permeability is moderate to moderately rapid (0.6 to 6.0 inches/hour). The layer averages about 15 to 25 inches thick.

The substrata (below about 20 inches) ranges from fine sandy loam to loamy sand with the coarser end the more dominant. This layer is usually influenced by greater than 25 percent gravel and cobble. Permeability is moderately rapid to rapid (2.0 to 20 inches/hour).

For a more detail break down of the soils refer to Trueblood Wildlife Area soils map.

If pond excavation depth is kept at less than 20 inches the potential for rapid sealing of the pond bottom is good. The dominance of very fine sand and silt in this layer creates small soil pores that can be plugged by fine material settling out of the pond waters over time (wind blown fines from adjacent agricultural land would be one source). Also it would be advisable to pack the excavated pond bottom with several passes of a sheep's foot roller or other compacting device. Soil moisture content should be made optimal for best results. For best results the excavated pond bottom should be packed and some of the overburden from the excavation should be reapplied and packed. If a source of finer material (clay content above 30 percent) is available it would be ideal for pond bottom sealing in this second packing operation.

If excavation is deeper than 20 inches, sealing the pond bottom would be more difficult. This highly permeable material would require more time, effort, and introduced materials to achieve successful results.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN PROGRESS REPORT

OBJECTIVES	DATE COMPLETED	PLANNED ACTIONS	DATE COMPLETED	EVALUATION/MONITORING	DATE COMPLETED
1) Improve waterfowl nesting habitat		Close the area to public entry from Feb 1 to July 1 to protect nesting birds Construct nesting islands and establish vegetative cover. Install goose nesting platforms Pond 1 - 2 Pond 2 - 2 Pond 3 - 1 Pond 4 - 4 Construct dikes and water construct gates to create a 19 acre pond/wetland.		Wildlife Manager for C.J. Strike Wildlife Mgmt Area and local conservation officer occasional patrol. Construct according to U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service guidelines (Appendix	
2) Maintain waterfowl fall/winter food supplies.		Annually plant and irrigate the 20 acre food patch.			

INSTRUCTIONS

1. List specific HMP objectives as developed from RMP/MFP planning documents or as otherwise approved.
2. List specific planned actions to be initiated to meet each specific objective.
3. List scheduled evaluation/monitoring study(s) planned to evaluate accomplishments.
4. Enter completion date for each objective, action, or evaluation/monitoring study as accomplished.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN PROGRESS REPORT

OBJECTIVES	DATE COMPLETED	PLANNED ACTIONS	DATE COMPLETED	EVALUATION/MONITORING	DATE COMPLETED
3) Improve pheasant nesting and winter cover, California quail nesting cover.		Chain and seed 124 acs of depleted greasewood vegetation to establish a mixed community of shrubs and grasses.			
		Establish a five-row shelterbelt planting along north line of area adjacent to private farmland and along the Grand View Hwy adjacent to pond 1 & 2.			
4) Improve California quail nesting and roosting habitat.		Establish 4000 ft of riparian shrub species along one side of irrigation drain.			
5) Improve mourning dove nesting habitat.		See objective 4 and planned action.			
6) Develop winter hunting/resting perches for bald eagles.		Establish cottonwood tree groves near pond 2 and 3 and in suitable places along the river. Protect from potential beaver destruction.			

INSTRUCTIONS

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN PROGRESS REPORT

OBJECTIVES	DATE COMPLETED	PLANNED ACTIONS	DATE COMPLETED	EVALUATION/MONITORING	DATE COMPLETED
7) Improve habitat for: a. burrowing owls b. Swainson's hawk c. White-faced Ibis		Construct and install 2 additional nest chambers & burrows (total 5) See objective 6. Cottonwood trees will provide attractive nesting sites for Swainson's hawk. Slowly drain one pond each year starting Aug 15. Refill by Oct 15.			
8) Enhance public use		Acquire existing and potential important wild-life habitat from adjacent private owners on a willing seller basis.			
9) Maintain all facilities		Remove 1/4 mile of fence. Monitor grazing use to insure habitats are not overused. Regularly visit area to check for or anticipate problems.		Conducted annually by BLM personnel. Conducted by manager C.J. Strike Wildlife Mgmt Area and BLM Resource biologist.	

INSTRUCTIONS

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN PROGRESS REPORT

OBJECTIVES	DATE COMPLETED	PLANNED ACTIONS	DATE COMPLETED	EVALUATION/MONITORING	DATE COMPLETED
9) continued		Fences		Responsibilities of BLM	
		Goose nesting platforms		Manager C.J. Strike WMA	
		Dikes/Ditches		Manager C.J. Strike WMA	
		Water Control Structures		Manager C.J. Strike WMA	
		Irrigated food patch		Annual contract supervised by manager C.J. Strike WMA	
		Shelterbelt irrigation		Annual contract supervised by manager C.J. Strike.	

INSTRUCTIONS

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2. List specific planned actions to be initiated to meet each specific objective.
3. List scheduled evaluation/monitoring study(s) planned to evaluate accomplishments.
4. Enter completion date for each objective, action, or evaluation/monitoring study as accomplished.