

Idaho
Watersheds
Project

Watersheds Messenger

Vol. VII, No. 3

Fall 2000

Working to protect and restore Idaho watersheds

Better Than Us

by Louise Wagenknecht



The furor over the proposed reintroduction of grizzly bears to the Bitterroot Mountains here has quieted somewhat; the newspaper clippings on my desk grow crisp at the edges, but a quote shouts up at me from the middle of a coffee ring.

"We're fed up with you guys sitting somewhere back in the East and deciding what's going to happen Out here. We're sick and tired of having stuff shoved down our throats by people back somewhere who think they're better than us." an angry man yelled at a public hearing in Salmon last October, when the public was invited to comment upon the proposal.

A few miles south of Salmon, almost two hundred years ago, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark crossed the Continental Divide 2nd met a band of Shoshones on the Lemhi River. Cameahwait, their leader, turned out to be a brother of the expedition's Shoshone interpreter, Sacajawea. He gave Lewis and Clark an earful about the political situation in the northern Rockies.

"They told me," Lewis wrote, "that to avoid their enemies...they were obliged to remain in the interior of these mountains at least two-thirds of the year, where they suffered...great hardships for the want of food..."

"But this," added Cameahwait,...would not be the case if we had guns. We could then live in the country of buffalo and eat as our enemies do, and not be compelled to hide ourselves in these mountains and live on roots and berries as the bear do. We do not fear our enemies when placed on an equal footing with them."

So the native people of Idaho began, at the moment of their first contact with white men, a long state tradition of dependence upon the outside world. In the footsteps of the Lewis and Clark Expedition came beaver trappers. Cameahwait's people joined their fortunes to the fur trade, in a bargain which gave them guns,

made them mobile and prosperous, and in the end destroyed them, and the beaver, and began the degradation of Idaho's rivers and streams.

White miners and ranchers eventually forced the Lemhi Shoshone from their mountain homeland and sent them into exile on the Snake River plain. They were a peaceful people, led by a succession of chiefs who remembered Cameahwait and Sacajawea and Lewis and Clark. They stood with the whites during the Nez Perce and Bannock Wars, but in the end their fate was the fate of many others: loss and exile.

In the last decade of the twentieth century, as Idaho ships wheat to Pacific Rim countries through the inland port of Lewiston, the Snake River dams that make the commerce possible have destroyed the great salmon runs. We traded a ten thousand year old economy based on Chinook and Sockeye to get Toyotas and Hondas. We are still a colony: only the trade goods have changed.

Our minerals are unearthed by giant Canadian mining companies. Our old growth pines fell long since to the saws of corporations now chewing up the forests of Siberia. Yet still we welcome them, these outsiders, and never see them for what they are: the guys sitting somewhere back East, thinking they are better than us.

Take it, we say. Take the gold and the trees. Leave us

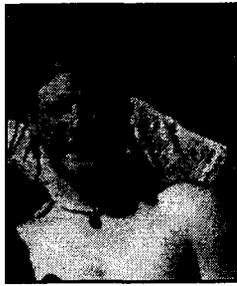
please turn to Page 3



Illustration from the journals of Patrick Gass, member of the Lewis and Clark expeditions.

Our Public Lands Dressed in Brown

by Brian R. Turner



Overgrazing is much too weak a term. Most of the public lands in the West are what you might call "cowburnt." Almost anywhere and everywhere you go in the American West you find hordes of these ugly, clumsy, stupid, bawling, stinking, fly-covered, shit-smearing, disease-spreading brutes. They are a pest and a plague. They pollute our streams and rivers. They infest our canyons, valleys, meadows and forests.

— Edward Abbey

After close scrutiny of many of our public lands watersheds in Lemhi and Custer Counties, Idaho in the year 2000, it would seem as if rangeland health issues were very minute on the agenda for the managing agencies. While my focus was primarily in the Morgan Creek and Pahsimeroi River drainages, trip after trip led me to once lush and healthy riparian zones now torn apart from sometimes over 100 years of cattle wallowing. I was struck even more visiting these allotments after the cows had been turned loose this summer. In the high desert of South Central Idaho, the dense bright green willows and alders, bright flowers, and tall aspens surrounding streams amidst mountains of dry, shrubby sagebrush is gold for our public lands ranchers to fatten their profit-yielding livestock. Nearly every livestock allotment I surveyed reeked from mounds of feces around each bend, fresh banks fallen in the stream from excessive trampling, and streams shallow, and wide from the death of native vegetation. The priceless community of life that depends on these public riparian zones will continue to be fragmented from the myriad negative affects of excessive cattle wallowing if the course of management is not radically altered, and a very small percentage of the American public is aware of it.

Yet, surprisingly, the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) have channeled millions of dollars into the scientific study and haphazard management of streamside riparian zones. An increasing number of scientists worldwide for the past 20 years have come to understand the undeniable importance of every aspect of healthy riparian areas for upholding entire ecosystems. The Forest Service in The Land Resource Management Plan for the Challis National Forest remarks: "there will be an intensive effort to inventory, monitor, and evaluate physical and biological conditions within these vegetative communities." Unfortunately the intensity they speak of is virtually impossible given the extent and history of damage to the land in the Challis region's arid climate. The BLM in its Riparian-Wetland Initiative for the 1990's also confronts rangeland issues with a similar intensity remarking that "75% or more will be in proper functioning condition by 1997," and that they will "acquire and expand key areas to provide for their maximum public benefit, protection, enhancement, and efficient management."

I will argue that despite these strikingly

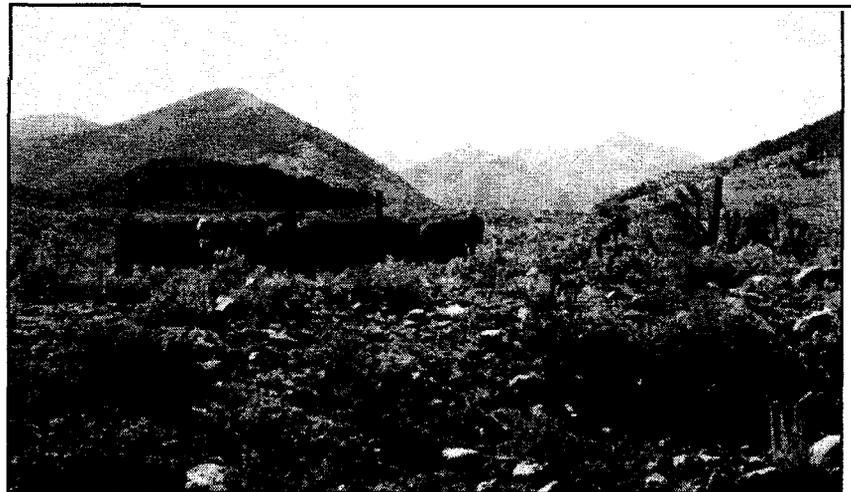
powerful claims in the BLM and Forest Service's management rhetoric, their goals are virtually impossible given the current monitoring strategies I have observed in central Idaho. It is absurd to think that such allotments can take this same treatment for another 100 years and still maintain adequate habitat for our wildlife. Riparian areas constitute less than one percent of the United States vegetative cover, yet their function to dissipate the water energy flow, provide shade for fish, and forage for animals makes their health key for the survival of our remaining native species. Annual grazing damage to them is not exclusively a result of mismanagement, but one of sheer neglect for the only effective solution for maintaining true "proper functioning condition" in riparian areas: the removal of cattle from our arid public lands.

Management Procedure

Several years ago, a conference speaker asked a group of professional range conservationists in the BLM two questions. The speaker first asked: "How many of you consider that you are in the business of managing the vegetative resources of the public lands?" Two or three tentatively put up their hands while most of the others looked rather puzzled. The second question was: "How many of you consider that you are in the business of facilitating livestock production from the public lands?" to which everyone immediately raised their hands. "This is the problem," the speaker dryly noted.

One of the greatest contradictions behind both the BLM and the Forest Service's management policies for riparian habitat is that they both acknowledge the extreme importance of the areas in writing, yet have two separate monitoring procedures. While the Forest Service uses small, enclosed utilization cages near riparian vegetation to measure the decrease in stubble height over the course of cattle use, the BLM requires a specific standard of four inches. Shearing standards for the BLM are set at specifically 20% in the Challis district while the Forest Service's Land Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) makes no mention of a regulation for the permittees. While the Forest Service has utilized varying guidelines for its survey, it faces the issues with the same priority as the BLM, that grazing must continue

please turn to Page 4



Trespassing cattle denude arid uplands.

Photo by Pat Casey

Better Than Us

continued from page 1

only the wages that will buy us, for a little while, things from outside. Put something back? Salmon? Wolves? Grizzlies? Admit that we have never been our own masters, but only wards of governments and big corporations? Admit to ourselves that we are geographically, economically, and culturally marginal, and always have been?

For six generations, our ancestors in Pennsylvania and Virginia, Ohio and Missouri and Nebraska, gobbled up land because their astonishing fecundity gave them no choice. In the seventh generation, a bare century after Cameahwait's hungry eyes burned into Lewis', our grandparents awoke to find the land filled from sea to sea. They left their fathers' farms to work for wages, in a decades-long shift that divested most of us of any tie to the soil. But for awhile, in the logging, towns and mines and grain fields of the West, we could forget that the West was, even then, mostly urban. We saw ourselves as strong and independent, and forgot that Westerners were first in line to ask the despised Federal government to remove the Nez Perce and the Shoshones, kill the wolves, and build the dams. We forgot that the nation, and not our individual states and counties, owned the West.

Now our absentee landlord returns, to shove stuff down their throats, to remind us that the mountains are not ours, after all. Now our valleys fill with strangers far richer than we, who never worked in a sawmill or mine, who never thought of the armed forces as a viable career option for their children. They have the education that we never thought we needed. They hear the quiet that we don't hear; see the beauty that we don't notice. They love the wolf and grizzly that we hate, and for the same reasons. They embrace for its freedom the same wilderness that we fear because we cannot control it.

We will lose this battle, as we have lost all the others. And from his long sleep beneath a pile of stones on a ridge top above the Lemhi River, I imagine Cameahwait stirring in astonishment as his spirit finds, at last, something in common with the strange people who made promises they never intended to keep. As the November snows creep down the Bitterroots and blow into the crevices of his grave mound, I hear his ghost laughing at us while the world spins out from under our feet.

"Good," he says. "Now you know how we felt."

IWP member Louise Wagenknecht of Leadore is a professional journalist, 02000

IWP MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

GRAND PRIZE: A WEEKEND STAY AT THE RANCH ON THE EAST FORK OF THE SALMON RIVER

Stay in a beautiful trophy home / sleeps 12 / bring your friends!!
Contest runs through February 28, 2001, for IWP Members Only.
Bring on board the most new members by March 1 and win!

END OF YEAR CONTRIBUTIONS

Please consider an additional end-of-year contribution to support IWP's important work:

- . acquiring and retiring grazing leases and permits
- . pursuing conservation agreements with landowners
- . continuing public education programs
- . encouraging public agencies to enforce regulations and protect our natural resources

News Briefs

Idaho Watersheds Project wins auction for 16,000 acre lease in Clearwater County in north Idaho.

On Tuesday August 22, 2000 Idaho Watersheds Project was the high bidder for the Lacey Meadows Allotment grazing lease in the Jim Ford Creek watershed in Clearwater County, Idaho 3 miles Southeast of Weippe, Idaho. This lease which includes over 16,000 acres of Idaho endowment land (belonging to several endowments including the public school endowment) is acknowledged by the State to have many miles of functioning-at-risk and non-functioning creeks including several of the main tributaries of Jim Ford Creek which is itself listed (on the state 303d list) as being out of compliance with State of Idaho water quality standards. Livestock grazing is acknowledged to be a significant contributor to the current degraded conditions. IWP provided a proposed 10 year management plan before the auction which proposes no livestock use for the ten year term of the lease.

The Lacey Meadows Grazing Association opened the bidding with a bid of \$1,500 which IWP followed with a bid of \$3,000. The association bid \$3,500 and IWP followed with \$5,000 after which the bidding proceeded by \$500 increments to an \$8,000 bid by IWP which proved to be the winning bid. IWP had previously paid the first year's rent of \$5,000 (for approximately 1000 AUMs) at the time of application for this expiring lease in April, 2000. In addition to the premium bid of \$8,000, IWP also paid under protest, pending resolution of an appeal, the amount of \$29,324 which the state has credited to the Lacey Meadows Grazing Association for a share of fencing costs incurred on the lease in the last 25 years.

Chris Clark, the vice-president of the Lacey Meadows Association announced after the auction that the Association will be appealing the lease auction to the Idaho Land Board although he gave no grounds for doing so.

IWP anticipates a possible legal battle for this lease if the Land Board decides to overturn the auction results and award the lease to the low bidder.

If awarded to IWP, this lease will increase IWP's grazing acreage under lease in Idaho to over 23,000 acres.

Idaho Watersheds Project wins auction for 5,050 acre grazing lease in Cassia County in southern Idaho.

On Tuesday October 3, 2000 Idaho Watersheds Project was the winning bidder at auction for the 5050 acre Robinson Hole ten year grazing lease located in Cassia County, Idaho between Oakley, Idaho and the Utah and Nevada border 15 miles to the south. The lease is located primarily on Middle Mountain between Goose Creek and

please turn to Page 5

Our Public Lands Dressed in Brown

Continued from Page 2

because it supports the local economy. Any agency official who acts otherwise is subject to a dismissal as recommended by Idaho's conservative senators. The most dangerous comment in the Forest Plan, repeated often, is that the agency should "limit streambank shearing and trampling to acceptable levels." What level is acceptable is subject to individual determination.

In a June 22nd meeting with BLM officials Renee Snyder and Mike Courtney in Salmon, Idaho, a conflict came up regarding their 20% shearing standard on Ellis Creek. It was obvious in our visits to the area that consistently for more than a mile and a half up the stream this standard was heavily exceeded, perhaps closer to 70%. This standard is essential because heavy livestock use will compact the soil, preventing native vegetation from growing and quickly eroding the banks. It is also a measure of total utilization; if banks are excessively sheared off and livestock use is excessive, it follows that all other aspects of the ecosystem, like available forage for wildlife, will be limited. Yet, the BLM staff member Courtney calmly mentioned that the banks were not excessively trampled and that he figured so based on the methods he had been taught in this district, not what is now required in other parts of the state. Upon presentation of photographs displaying disgustingly eroded banks and very little vegetation he merely shrugged. So now, despite the sometimes 20 foot cliffs created from a century of excessive use, and obvious extreme abuse this early summer, Ellis Creek will continue to be grazed. Most likely this is a result of a lack of public interest in the rural area and the biased presentation of environmental standards from BLM officials in the Challis district.

The absence of a universal grazing standard, it can be argued, is due to the unique nature of each allotment. Because of this the Challis Resource Management Plan (RMP) specifies quite often that regulations can be changed based on case-specific studies. On the development of adequate bank shearing standards, it states, "these standards...may be altered on a case-by-case basis when a watershed or site-specific assessment conducted by an ID team indicates alternative conditions are more appropriate." It seems that if both agencies wanted to be efficient at managing grazing practices, they would collaborate their scientific as well as monitoring efforts. Because of this hypocrisy in each agency's separate quest to "discourage excessive livestock use in riparian areas," the next two sections will address my observations on Forest Service and BLM lands separately.

The Morgan Creek Drainage - Forest Service

The Challis Forest Plan remarks under one section entitled "Need to Establish": "Determine current livestock grazing capacities." It seems remarkable that the same document which emphasizes that "the greatest need for increased habitat improvement is in the riparian areas..." also vows to "provide for [an] increase in livestock grazing to maintain [the] local ranching economy" while acknowledging an inadequate assessment to begin with. Unfortunately the Challis district of the Forest Service, upon my observation, is frightened to admit that a reduction in livestock use is the

only solution to their goals of improvement.

Because the management of the various tributaries draining into Morgan Creek is limited to one or two sites per watershed, mostly due to lack of staff and funding, my goal was to provide an objective survey proving extensive damage to each area. Using a Garmin 2.01 Global Positioning System (GPS), a camera and a notebook, I surveyed each riparian area in increments of usually a tenth of a mile. At each waypoint I documented cattle damage both historically and before this year's grazing. I found most often that streambanks were not only damaged in certain "hot spots," but consistently throughout each allotment.

According to the RMP, the Morgan Creek drainage is occupied by both anadromous and resident fish as well as infested with noxious weeds. While livestock degradation in riparian zones is harmful to nearly all aspects of the biodiverse community of life surrounding the area, these two factors are most influential for the agency's priority in monitoring. Bull Trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) were observed in Lick Creek and West Fork Morgan Creek.

Three crucial observations regarding the destruction of wildlife habitat in the Morgan Creek drainage struck me as most threatening. First, the presence of beaver dams which are essential in some areas to dissipate the stream energy flow, was waning. Particularly on Block Creek fresh beaver activity was lacking while there were several previously occupied ponds evident. Upon closer investigation, the new aspen shoots sent out from older fallen trees had been chewed and stripped by cattle. I actually didn't find this surprising given the layout of Block Creek. Cattle would be foolish not to wallow in the riparian areas as they provide the only shade and refreshment for miles in each direction. Upon our visit we saw mule deer, two species of ducks, and dozens of bird species all along the streamside.

Sawmill Creek was the only Forest Service controlled riparian area visited both before and after livestock grazing. While this creek is situated in a higher elevation and is not large enough to harbor a beaver population, the recruitment of new aspen was a problem here as well. In my post-grazing survey of the area I noticed several young trees that have been completely stripped of their bark and leaves and will most likely not survive the winter. The destruction of a healthy, natural aspen population contradicts the Forest Service's goal in their management plan to "place priority on improving essential wildlife and fish habitats" which includes mention of the species. It is doubtful that they even take this into consideration when reviewing allotment capacity and damage.

Another serious problem in several of the tributaries to Morgan Creek was an unstable bedload and the presence of excessive sediment. This result of exorbitant livestock trampling is dangerous for the survival of the Bull Trout which is unique to this area. Bull Trout egg sites are particularly sensitive to stability in the bedload. When small sediment increases and the bedload begins to shift with the flowing water, the eggs are easily swept downstream and lost. Because of this I used a plexiglass surface to photograph and prove the unacceptable sediment in virtually all of the Morgan Creek drainages. The Forest Plan vows to "emphasize habitat for

please turn to Page 9

A Cow Battlefield on the Big Lost

by Justine Kaiser

My name is Justine Kaiser; I live with my husband and son on the North Fork Road of the Big Lost River. We are 18 miles from Sun Valley, and 34 miles from Mackey — in between the majestic Pioneers and Boulder Mountains, where we found our piece of land we call home. We love our quiet, peaceful place, with its abundance of wildlife and endless recreation opportunities.

So who am I, and why am I writing this article? I live on 27 acres surrounded by Forest Service land. I have witnessed firsthand the abuses of overgrazing, stream bed erosion, and the intrusion upon personal property rights. I'm taking this time to tell you a little bit about my frustration and horror, which I experience every year. Because it's not just me, in this situation, and it always feels good to share.

Still, after 8 years of "cow season," I am always unprepared for the "early" arrival of the first "enemy." They love to sneak through my fences. At that point I also have to start closing my gates for the rest of the summer. I try hard not to forget. Although our hospitality dictates that we leave our gate open to all comers, we have been forced to keep it closed, as we have found out the hard way what happens if we don't. The cow season always starts with a few strays, sometimes as early as July, and continues into September. Cows are supposed to be moved around, so where are the cowboys when we need them? It becomes my husband's job to get them away from the house, fences, river bottom and springs. We end up chasing them, screaming our lungs out to get the cows to some place where there is a little grass left for them to eat. But they are always back in a few hours! It's a never-ending

task for us!

The Wildhorse Association hires one wrangler for 2300 pairs (which are a cow and a calf); nobody can possibly cover all the 150 square miles. At first they are easy to move, but as the grass disappears they become increasingly stubborn. This is the time of the year when our peaceful happy home turns to a battlefield of cows; our 27 acres becomes an island, and outside, it's a struggle!

The fishing becomes no more fun. Although you can cross all the "cow pies" and get to the river, it's a challenge, and your boots are a bit covered with soft, stinky mud. But the worst thing of all is that the fishing has declined; I wonder why? Picture yourself hiking or just looking for a nice place for a picnic or maybe a quiet, clean place to meditate on our public land in the late summer season. What is your experience?

I have biked down Toolbox Canyon near my house and was covered from head to toe with cow pies. I also love to hike; I have been up to 10,000 foot high mountain lakes, where there is very fragile vegetation, and still can't get away from cows, who sneak up into the narrow canyons, and camp there most of the summer. I know for a fact that they have no right to be there! But where should they be?

I ask the question — what is the best use for our public land? Copper Basin, Wild Horse Canyon, Cane Creek area and North Fork Canyon are undoubtedly among the most beautiful and unspoiled mountain areas in Idaho. Let these places be for the enjoyment of all, not just for the personal gain of a few ranchers.

News Briefs

continued from Page 3

the Almo City of Rocks National Preserve.

The existing leaseholder, Pickett Ranch & Sheep Company opened the bidding for \$1,000. IWP responded with a bid of \$4,000 which Pickett followed with a \$5,000 bid. IWP followed with an \$8,000 bid. Bidding then proceeded in \$2,000 increments to a \$12,000 bid by IWP after which Pickett made their last bid of \$13,000. IWP won the auction with a final bid of \$14,000.

In addition to the amount bid, IWP paid, under protest and appeal, the sum of \$13,900 which the Idaho Department of Lands had determined to be the value of creditable improvements (primarily 5.5 miles of fencing) on the lease for which the previous leaseholder would be compensated. IWP's protest and appeal of the appraisal of value is based on the fact that some of the 5.5 miles of fencing identified in the appraisal may be as much as 50 years old and there is no written record of Pickett Ranch ever having contributed any funds to the installation of fencing at any time on the school trust lands which make up the lease.

The annual rental for this lease is just over \$2,000 per year calculated at \$4.95 per AUM.

IWP also provided a management plan for the lease for the ten year period which calls for no grazing by domestic livestock for the entire period.

The Robinson Hole area on Middle Mountain has one of the finest remnant aspen forests in southern Idaho which extends for several miles, most of which is located on the state lease. The removal of livestock from this lease will facilitate the recovery of the understory like snowberry in the aspen forest as well as the growth of aspen root shoots from the clones which have been damaged by both cattle and sheep use. The ten year recovery would also allow the restoration of the headwaters of Cold Creek which 40 years ago had large beaver ponds in what is now a degraded and dewatered upland meadow, as well as other riparian areas including the headwaters of Emery Creek. The lease may also have provided, at one time, habitat for Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout which has been petitioned for listing under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Significant habitat also exists on the lease for lynx which historically occupied the area and which is now listed as threatened under the ESA.

IWP anticipates a possible legal battle for this lease if the Land Board decides to overturn the auction results and award the lease to the low bidder. Don and Doug Pickett, who represented Pickett Ranch & Sheep Company in the auction, indicated that they would appeal the auction results to the Idaho Land Board.

If awarded to IWP, this lease will increase IWP's grazing acreage under lease in Idaho to over 28,000 acres if IWP is

please turn to Page 6

News Briefs

continued from Page 5

also awarded the 16,000 acre Lacey Meadows lease won at auction in August 2000.

IWP was ably represented at the auction by IWP Executive Director, Jon Marvel, IWP Board President Kelley Weston, and IWP staff biologist Miriam Austin.

Idaho Watersheds Project becomes the manager of 440 acre ranch with over 50,000 acres of public land grazing permits

Idaho Watersheds Project has recently signed a management agreement with the conservation buyer of a 440 acre ranch located on more than one mile of the East Fork of the Salmon River in Custer County, Idaho. IWP's management responsibilities extend to grazing permits on over 45,000 acres of Forest Service administered lands and over 8000 acres of BLM lands.

The long-term intention of the owner and IWP is to restore the damaged riparian and fisheries habitat on the river which has been degraded by over 100 years of livestock ranching and to provide recovery of the upland areas of the ranch in order to maximize wildlife habitat. The river provides spawning and rearing habitat for threatened Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, and year-round habitat for similarly threatened bull trout. One spawning redd of Chinook salmon was confirmed in the river on the ranch this year. The ranch bottomlands provide critical winter habitat for the remnant White Cloud Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep herd which has dwindled to perhaps 50 individuals. Other species for which the ranch can provide habitat include wolverine, wolves (5 wolves were shot by federal gunners this year within 5 miles of the ranch), river otter, golden and bald eagles, sage grouse, elk and mule deer.



IWP members and staff visit the ranch on the East Fork of the Salmon River: Louise and Bob Wagenknecht, Bill Wiegand, biologist Miriam Austin, grazing monitor Becca Wiegand, and Executive Director Jon Marvel.
Photo by Lynne Stone

The 40,000 acre Salmon River Breaks Forest Service grazing allotment which is being acquired as part of the sale of the ranch includes seven northern tributary creeks to the Salmon River extending from Thompson Creek on the east to Basin Creek near Stanley on the west. All of these tributary watersheds provide remnant habitat for bull trout, salmon, steelhead and westslope cutthroat trout as well as wolves, bear, wolverine, elk, deer, mountain goat, and perhaps fisher.

IWP looks forward to many years of developing a show-place on these private and federal lands for the values associated with clean water and healthy wildlife habitat.

TV Campaign Started by IWP

On Sunday October 15 Idaho Watersheds Project initiated the first screening of a 30 second television public service announcement on cable television broadcasts of National Geographic Explorer in six Idaho cities and in Seattle. The ad will continue to run on the same program on four consecutive Sundays. IWP will also be acquiring television time for this public service announcement in New York City on Sunday evening, October 29, 2000 which is the day the New York Times Magazine will have an article about wolf reintroduction in Idaho.

The excellent 30 second spot was produced by John Plummer Broadcast Video of Ketchum, Idaho.

The video starts with much helicopter engine noise and the image of a helicopter taking off. A voice-over starts speaking and states: "In April of this year, five wild wolves were gunned down by federal agents in central Idaho to preserve welfare ranching." Additional images follow of shells being loaded into a shotgun by gloved hands and the gun being snapped shut. Then two shots ring and a booted man walks away with the gun followed by images from the air of the Idaho mountains and of a running wolf and the sounds of a wolf howling. Images of cattle grazing on creek banks follow with the voice-over continuing: "Learn the truth about ranching on your public lands" followed by the IWP logo and

URL which fades out leaving an image of a wolf patting at stream water with its paw.

IWP would have enjoyed having James Earl Jones or Robert Redford as the voice-over, but all-in-all the video turned out very successfully. IWP is hopeful that we can put the video up on our web site as streaming video for web surfers to see. IWP has put up several pages on our web site as well as links to other sites underlining the fact that public lands ranching is the reason for the killing of wolves (an endangered species in the US) and other native predators.

A summary report by IWP's third summer 2000 intern, Patrick Casey, titled *Our Mismanaged Public Lands*, will be featured in the Winter 2001 issue of the *Watersheds Messenger*.

Saddle Butte and Owyhee River Wilderness Study Areas

by James R. Shake

Dark rain clouds were piling up over the top of Marsing Hill as we left Marsing, Idaho on September 1, 2000. Cloud shadows crept along the slopes of the highest hills, giving them a misty veil where showers spilled from the dark clouds. The air was cool, clean, and smelled of wet sagebrush, grass, and soil. It smelled so good!

Bob Moore, Katie Fite, her dog Nesa, and I were going on a fact finding tour to the Saddle Butte Wilderness Study Area. I had not been in this area before although I had flown over it with a friend in 1988.

This area is the site of a massive pipeline project that is supposed to be finished this year. We wanted to see how work was progressing for ourselves. We had heard reports ranging from one third of the pipeline was done to reports of road blading being done by Malheur County Road Department in the WSA without BLM's knowledge. It was beautiful day to take a trip into the beautiful Owyhee Desert.

We turned right at Rome, Oregon and drove west for roughly five miles. We passed the striking eroded "Rome Pillars" in the upper southwestern corner of the Rome Valley which is a pretty valley of irrigated hayfields surrounded by sage-covered hills terraced with black lava outcrops intermingled with white, chalky hillsides. These deposits were evidence that this area had once been underwater millions of years ago.

Winding through the weathered pillars of green chalk, the road comes to a junction with another good gravel road. Turn to the right turning left would take you back to the main highway. This road drops down into another smaller valley of Crooked Creek. You will come to a metal gate — close the gate so that the horses don't get out of their pastures. Travel down to the Y and take the right fork.

This fork travels up a small wash, crosses Crooked Creek and then you come to another gate. Take a moment to look at the clear water of Crooked Creek. This creek is really a big artesian spring that bubbles out of the ground roughly 20 miles upstream. The water is always clear, the flow is constant, and the temperature is stable. This stream, unlike others in this area, including Jordan Creek that empties into the Owyhee in the Rome Valley, never dries up during the long, hot summer.

I must report another fact at this point. Traveling along the highway, I noticed Cow Creek, north of Jordan Valley, and Jordan Creek, south of Jordan Valley, are both dry. I am 52 years old and I have seen what I thought were severe droughts. I've seen Cow Creek go dry — no pools — just sand and rock in the exposed creek bed. More disturbing is that the wild hay meadows on both creeks are dying — turned brown and lifeless.

Antelope Reservoir, the only large irrigation reservoir in the area, is also dry. So are all of the irrigation ditches — this whole region is in the grips of a severe drought. Keep this in mind as I describe the vegetation as we continue on our trip. Remember to close the last gate — you are on public land now.

We traveled up a long hill on a good road that was 8 feet

wide — a single track that was not wide enough for two cars to pass in most places. But it still was a good road when dry — rains would soon make it muddy so we kept a close watch



Roads sprout like weeds in the "wilderness."

Photo by Jim Shak

on distant storms. This is part of the Kiger Road (790) and signs of grading were evident until we reached a Y.

We turned right to continue on the Tub Springs Road (691) after passing a BLM sign saying we were entering Saddle Butte Wilderness Study Area. Unlike the road to the left that was graded, this road had not been graded for a long time. Sagebrush and rabbitbrush had sprouted in the center of this 8-foot wide road but the vegetation had also grown to the edge of the tracks. It still was a road because we could see it stretching ahead of us, but it hadn't been maintained and graded until we reached Chalk Basin.

We saw several places yellow ribbons had been tied to sagebrush to mark something. No writing or stakes were present at this first site but we guessed it was a well and stock tank. We had a rough map provided by the BLM from Barry Nord, Natural Resources Conservation Service out of Ontario, Oregon, who is working on this project. We saw no stakes indicating the exact route of the pipeline during our entire trip and no writing on any of the many yellow ribbons we encountered.

Without Barry's rough map, we had no idea what these ribbons represented. Nowhere did we encounter survey stakes with coordinates or even mile marker or limits of construction. In short, I saw no signs of survey at all — I have to ask how you can design an irrigation or watering system without at least determining elevation and grade. All the leveling projects I've seen on irrigated farmland required these figures so the water will run to the end of the field without forming a pool in the middle.

We traveled along the road, which is rough; 10 miles per hour was our average speed. We climbed out of a small drainage to drive up a steep, rough road that literally went over the edge of a small lava outcrop. The road at this point was solid black lava. We have an increase in elevation of 71 feet but what concerns me is that we were not on the original road.

Continued on Page 8

Saddle Butte

continued from Page 7

The original road lay roughly 100 feet to the east and it was washed out — impassable to vehicles. It was rutted with a deep ditch too deep to drive through. The pipeline will probably go up this old cut unless it follows the road center like it is supposed to. I doubt that because of the lava outcrop. Once the pipeline is buried, how will it be held down to prevent the pipe from being exposed when the soil washes out? It will wash out eventually because this is a drain for spring snowmelt on this small ridge. Also, in muddy conditions, I doubt if a loaded water truck could make it — this is a bad spot.

We saw a couple of stakes with yellow ribbons (but no writing) that we took to be sites for wells. I wonder how far they have to drill through lava for water. No indication or writing was on these stakes. No work or soil disturbance had been done and during this entire trip we saw no heavy equipment. No holes or core sample sites — just a stake. I think these wells will have to be around 200 feet deep at least.

I base this on my experience floating the adjacent Owyhee River during the spring and early summer months. I have knowledge of only one spot where water comes out of the high lava cliffs to flow into the river — this place is called “Weeping Wall.”

This is drinkable water — we stop to fill our water jugs on every trip. This is the only good, unpolluted water source for 15 miles each direction — both upstream and downstream. There are springs near the Rigors Hot Springs and near the Rustler’s Cabin. They taste of sulfur and flow out of a marshy riparian area that is on private land and grazed — I don’t drink from these springs.

It seems to me if this rock formation at Weeping Wall is representative geologically of the area we are driving today, these wells will be very expensive. I’m not a geologist but I’m guessing this 200-plus-foot cap of lava extends back to where the stakes are because they are only a couple of miles west of the river.

These wells will have to go through this lava to get to the aquifer — it is a small aquifer — I’ve never seen it dry. It flows roughly the same amount of water all year — see the plants in the photo and the moss that would not survive if the aquifer dried up. Where the water comes from, I don’t know. I do know it is cold, clear, and safe to drink. I’ve stopped here every trip since my first in 1985. I have never taken ill — I float roughly a trip each year since then although I missed the last two years.

Is there any geological report mapping this aquifer so we know the source? Will these wells pollute the aquifer so that E-coli gets into the aquifer and rafters’ water supply? Or worse yet, will these wells dry up the aquifer? It is not very big — I think that these wells could dry it up.

We traveled on and saw chukars, antelope, a family of sage grouse but not one jackrabbit. No rabbits at all in roughly 20 miles of driving. Vegetation near the road was mostly cheatgrass, mustard, Russian thistle, some squirrel-tail grass, few isolated bunchgrass, and rabbitbrush.

Further from the road are small areas of pristine high

desert vegetation — stands of squirreltail, bunchgrass, ricegrass, bitterbrush, blue sage, buckwheats, sagebrush; and very little cheatgrass. What disturbs me is that all the vegetation is short — due to the drought. The cheatgrass is about 4 to 6 inches on the flats near the road where the water tanks will be. The native vegetation isn’t over 15 inches at best — most is shorter — even the bunchgrass. What are cattle going to eat during the winter? Looks to me that the native areas will be used very hard since the cheatgrass is so short. The whole area I traveled looked that way — very short grass — too short to even cover the small pebbles that make up the shallow soil.

Noxious weeds are invading in the form of cheatgrass and Russian thistle (tumbleweeds). These plants are present, established and part of the vegetation. Russian thistle blows across this flat country during the winter and spring, rolling into the river corridor. They accumulate at the base of the cliffs from roughly the Weeping Wall downstream to Bogus Falls, roughly 8 miles. These deep piles, most about 10 feet deep, completely kill the native vegetation. Nothing grows under these huge piles — not even sage — the soil is bare. These areas are coming down from the base of the rim, slowly destroying the vegetation in the river corridor.

When I first noticed these areas on my first trip — they are quite obvious from the river but invisible from the top — they were about 50 feet wide and two feet deep. In the course of 15 years, they have increased to perhaps 300 to 400 feet wide, 10 feet deep, and form a gray band of dead tumbleweeds under the cliffs for 8 miles of river. The tumbleweeds continue to pile up and heavy grazing on top will only accelerate the process. I have been watching this and it is happening very fast — nothing has been done by anyone to stop or slow down the process.

Other weeds such as whitetop will come in but for now this area is in good shape. I saw no Scotch thistle at all, a welcome sight, but patches of whitetop were within 50 feet of the newly-graded road. With further disturbance, we will have more weeds — I guarantee it. It is just a matter of time. I consider weeds to be the biggest single threat to this entire area — both sides of the river and the river itself. Whitetop grows on every sandbar from roughly Weeping Wall to the mouth of Bogus Creek.

Who brought it in is now a moot question. The plant is here, it is established, and it will take the river. This is whether or not any cows go to the river. The plants scatter their seeds on the sandbars. The sandbars flood every spring. Whitetop is now invading the canyon below Bogus Falls — this is from seeds floating downstream and becoming established on pristine sandbars. The canyon is very beautiful and too steep for cows, but the whitetop is there and is increasing.

Very little has been done to control this weed — by anyone. If nothing is done, I fully expect to see whitetop invading every riparian area and spring along the river from Rome to Birch Creek — I give it another 20 years. These observations are my own views of what might happen — the timing might be different but the end result will be the same.

We stopped in the middle of a large, 100-plus-acre plot

please turn to Page 9

Saddle Butte

continued from page 8

at the end of the small road overlooking Chalk Basin. According to biologist Katie Fite, this was pristine with original plants all present. The whole rim around Chalk Basin is one of the most pristine areas and also beautiful chalk formations are in this basin.

From the river this is the site of Pruitt's Castle, a very magnificent land form and site of four popular river camps. It is a great place to hike with a large spring about halfway to the rim. I've hiked this area several times — it is beautiful and fragile. The water in this spring is very saline — it leaves a white line along the edge of the creek from the spring all the way to the river.

I've hiked the length of this tiny stream, roughly one mile from the river. A salt sedge grows here but the water feels slick; Prince's plume grows wild near the bottom of the canyon. This plant is beautiful but unpalatable because it favors soils high in selenium which is poisonous to livestock. A primitive road, worse than the one we traveled on, goes down into this bowl. Rain was threatening and the road looked bad — it would be a good place to get stuck. Katie walked down to the road to see if it had been graded — it hadn't yet — but the grader had come to the junction 200 yards west of us.

I don't see how cattle could be kept out of the riparian area and also from going down to the river. This area is one of the most popular spots on the entire Owyhee River. Yes, cows

will go in and out of this area. One trip in April, I followed two cows and their calves up the creek to the springs above, then through a small draw in the rim to the other spring at the road's end. There is good forage in this basin; it is in pristine condition but the water isn't good.

The cows I followed out had been living on the river where the grass was. I was told that this extension was added after the original plan had been agreed on in court. This whole section is another lawsuit waiting to happen, in my opinion. And the road is so steep that more than grading will be needed to construct the lines, tank, and well or pump.

We traveled along the rough, newly-graded road that is now 18 feet wide rather than 8 feet. Upturned rocks with white underlinings shone in the sun. Plants were pushed out and soil disturbed along the left side of the road — perfect for new weeds to get established. We found three large patches of whitetop, seeded out, growing west of this road from 50 to 100 feet. Prevailing wind is from the northwest — seeds will soon blow into this newly exposed soil.

Roughly two miles north, the grader crossed the road to grade the other side. Why we weren't sure — until we came to the junction near Chanis Rock. The road had been graded on both sides now as far west as we could see.

We were able to photograph what the original road had looked like before grading, because the county hadn't finished the other side. Look closely at the photos — you decide whether this road is a way or not.

please turn to Page 12

'Our Public Lands Dressed in Brown

continued from Page 2

Threatened and Endangered Species," as well as "prohibit or mitigate activities that will, or have a potential to, increase sediment in spawning gravels 2% over existing levels. In addition, it's hard to believe that the agency will achieve its goal of managing the anadromous fish habitat "to attain 90% of habitat capability" given the conditions 13 years after the declaration was made.

Lastly, the stipulation in the Forest Plan that "range improvements will be maintained annually by permittees to standards adequate for public safety...and control and proper distribution of livestock. Maintenance will be completed before livestock are allowed on the allotment" was not enforced and could not be given current monitoring strategies. On both Sawmill and West Morgan Creeks I found fences completely down before livestock use. This rule is in place because the Forest Service does not have the manpower to survey every mile of fence and the ranchers in this area have accordingly taken advantage of that. Downed fences are particularly dangerous in this area because the dry climate provides for a limited amount of riparian vegetation. Any forage cattle consume outside of their allotment is crucial for the survival of wildlife and biodiversity within the region. While fences are oftentimes cut by hunters or other recreational

users, this law within the Forest Plan provides no excuse for the ranchers not to maintain their public lands allotments. Because the ranchers within the 'Morgan Creek drainage are taking advantage of the limited management capacity of the Forest Service it is necessary that immediate action be taken to curtail this. I recommend a serious reduction in the permittees allowed livestock capacity for such irresponsibility.

Summer 2000 Intern Brian R. Turner is a student at Grinnell College in Iowa.



*Fragile riparian zone hammered by overgrazing.
Photo by Pat Casey*

Lynx: An Elusive Presence

by: Miriam L. Austin

Lynx are one of our most elusive creatures — now poised at the brink of extinction within the continental U.S. Historically, Lynx once extended down the Rocky Mountains as far south as Colorado, and down the Sierra Nevada to Oregon and California. Pressured by activities such as trapping, timbering, development and livestock grazing, these elegant carnivores have been nearly eradicated.



Their larger feet, fewer spots, and longer ear tufts distinguish Lynx from their close relative, the Bobcat. They frequently climb trees, and may leap upon passing prey. The large ear tufts enhance hearing, and the large feet of the Lynx enable it to travel swiftly over snow in pursuit of prey. The dense fur allows silent stalking; Lynx are also powerful swimmers. Lynx will cache prey, partially covering it with snow or forest litter. Lynx are usually silent, but may shriek or utter a wailing scream during the mating season. Lynx breed following their first year, generally in January or February. The gestation period is 60 days, with a litter size of 1 to 6. Kittens are born streaked and spotted and will remain with their mother through a first winter. Kittens begin foraging at two months and are weaned by three. Lynx predators include man, mountain lions, bears and other Lynx.

Elusive populations of Lynx still exist in northern and central Idaho. Two Lynx were killed in southern Idaho in 1972; one near Jerome, Idaho, and one 5 miles south of Hansen, Idaho in the South Hills. Snowshoe Hare populations and suitable Lynx habitat still exist in the southeastern mountains of Idaho, including within the Black Pine, Jim Sage, Albion, Middle, and Cassia Mountains. Suitable habitat for remnant populations of Lynx also exists in many other areas of the state where known populations were previously extirpated.

Lynx populations in the continental U.S. were heavily trapped from the mid 1800s to the early 1900s. Hudson Bay Co. records indicate approximately 2 million Lynx and nearly 3 million Snowshoe Hares were taken between 1845 and 1905! Idaho's remnant Lynx populations of today are still being pushed closer to the brink of extinction through human activities.

Other predators have been forced to compete with Lynx through loss of habitat and prey sources. Dispersed recreation and backcountry development have encroached upon Lynx territory. Livestock grazing has led to a loss of forage for many native wildlife species, resulting in population declines of Lynx prey such as the Snowshoe Hare. Timber harvest practices are a serious factor in the decline of Lynx and their prey base populations. Clear-cutting and similar timber removal practices can have devastating effects on many wildlife species such as Snowshoe Hare and Lynx. Removal of fallen timber, prescribed burns, and road construction interfere with both denning and forage habitat. Other factors such as highway mortality or the loss of habitat to large projects such as water impoundments have also played a part in the decline

of our Lynx populations.

Historic Lynx habitat exists throughout Idaho as a mix of private, state, BLM and Forest Service lands. Despite a federal listing this year as "threatened" by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, destruction of Lynx habitat, prey and prey base habitat has continued, if not accelerated, throughout Idaho. State and federal land management agencies are refusing to initiate required consultations for the preservation of Lynx populations and their necessary habitat/prey on lands under their jurisdiction. The interested public must become actively involved in helping preserve a future for the Lynx — one of our more elusive and endangered wildlife species.

Biologist Miriam Austin works with IWP from her home south of Oakley, Idaho

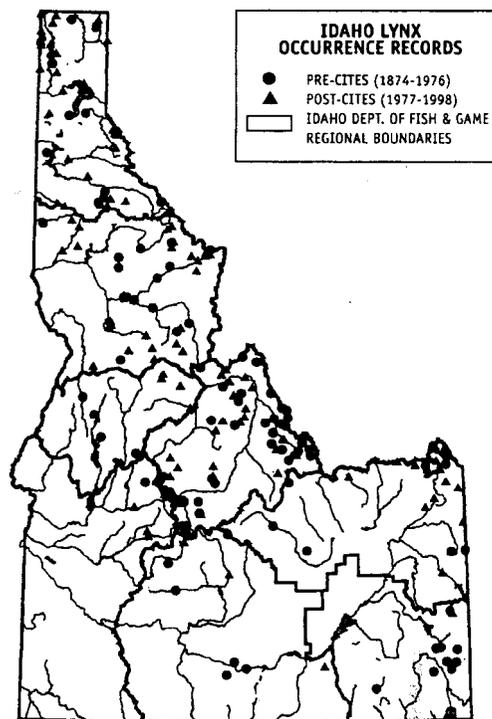
References:

Hesse, R. 1937. Ecological Animal Geography. Wiley & Sons. N.Y.

Lewis, L. and Wenger, C. 1998. Idaho's Canada Lynx: Pieces of the Puzzle. BLM. Boise, ID.

Snyder, S. 1991. Lynx lynx. In: Fire Effects Information System. Missoula, MT.

Whitaker, J. 1997. National Audubon Society Field Guide to N. American Mammals. Knopf, N.Y.



Lynx occurrence records for Idaho, 1874-1998

A Summer Trek in Mountain Valleys

by: Emily Howell



During the months of June, July and August, 2000 I worked as a monitor for Idaho Watersheds Project on the Leadbelt, Antelope and Cherry Creek allotments located mainly in Antelope Valley, along with the Boone Creek Allotment mainly in Copper Basin. I was given copies of the Annual Operating Plans for each of these allotments

and attempted to follow the cows as they moved through the allotments. Each AOP has a rotation sequence of how the cattle will be moved along with a map of the allotment.

I quickly discovered how difficult it was to figure out for sure where the cows would be located at any given time. All the AOPs had an order of use for each unit but only Boone Creek gave any dates (which were not followed exactly). I tried to take the length of time the cows were allowed on the allotment and divide it by the number of units in an attempt to determine where the cows would be. I was not successful. Apparently the ranchers leave the cattle in different units for varying amounts of time.

Even if I had exact dates, I still could not figure out for sure where the cows would be. Some of the maps were very difficult to read. The Antelope Allotment did not bother to draw in the units on the map of the allotment. Boone Creek Allotment is a bad copy of a bad map; it is almost **incomprehensible**. ~~Not only could I not figure out where the cattle were, I doubt if the ranchers knew either!~~ I never saw anyone out with the cows and keeping track of their movement. The units are usually quite large and so the cattle are widely spread out. The cattle tend to congregate in some areas more than others so that on any given unit there is a wide range of damage.

Although a majority of the cattle are moved from one unit to another, many stragglers are left behind. In addition many of the fences are damaged or down. I came up with a theory that held almost completely true: if you come across a fence while hiking, you can walk in either direction and within 10 yards you will find an easy place to cross. None of the fences is marked on any of the maps and seem to be randomly placed, some ending in the middle of fields. In some cases, the fence surrounding an allotment was down so there was nothing preventing the cattle from wandering even further (Leadbelt Allotment, just a few yards off the main road). I was curious as to how wild animals got through the fences. Most of them were barbed wire but there were a few that were electrical such as that on the Richardson Canyon unit on the Cherry Creek Allotment. This means that even though a majority of the cows may be in one location there will still be a few sprinkled throughout the entire allotment.

I did notice that on every unit I went on, I found the bones of at least one cow. I do not know what killed them, but thought it was an interesting observation. I did not see much wildlife. In all my time on the allotments, I saw a few antelope on the Road Creek Unit in the Boone Creek Allotment, a fox on the Leadbelt Allotment, and birds. I did

see signs of elk on a fair number of the units.

Some of the locations cattle managed to get to surprised me. There were always cattle in the high elevations even if there was heavy brush or debris. A few units were heavily damaged all along the stream. Mostly, there were places of very concentrated damage. This usually was the case along streams with lots of willows. The cattle tended to select a few locations where they would access the river. Even then, I could see signs of the cattle all along the stream. I noticed that often, though there may be many willows along the bank, they were often older ones that had been eaten around the base. The cattle ate all the younger ones. I saw many full-grown willows that were completely eaten and eroded around their base.

The cattle appeared to be very selective about what they ate. For example, they apparently avoided irises at all costs. It was common for me to see an entire field of iris with every thing else mowed to the ground. The cattle also avoided the sedges and rushes when possible. They would eat them if necessary but most often the sedges and rushes immediately along the bank were higher than the surrounding plant life.

Another common problem I noticed was hummocks. I saw many fields completely covered in hummocks. Most commonly, I saw this around wetter areas such as surrounding springs or in boggy areas. In some places, it was so bad that I had difficulty walking and was rather surprised that the cows could get through.

Never once did I see anyone attempting to monitor the cattle. It appeared to me that the ranchers essentially let the cows go on an allotment and then came back in three months to pick them up. If cattle continue to be allowed to graze on such lands, they must be closely monitored. Also, there must be fewer cattle and they cannot spend as much time in any given place. Finally, a personal 'note: beyond all the damage the cattle cause to the land and streams, they also destroy the experience for hikers and outdoor enthusiasts. It is very clear when cows have been there. It is a muddy, smelly mess that often times I did not want to take my dog through. A field of mowed grass covered in cow patties and hummocks destroys the surrounding view.



Severe bummocking and pugging along Rock Creek, Boone Creek Allotment. Cloven hooves exert an average pressure of 24 lbs./sq. — ideal topsoil terminators w create a cattle quagmire.
Photo by Emily Howell

IWP summer intern Emily Howell of Ketchum, Idaho is a sophomore at Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA.



Watersheds Messenger

Editor: Faus Geiger

Watersheds Messenger is published periodically for members, friends, and supporters of Idaho Watersheds Project. Changes of address, renewals, new subscriptions, undelivered copies, and ideas for articles should be sent to IWP, P.O. Box 1602, Hailey, Idaho 83333, or call (208) 788-2290. Fax (208) 788-2298. Please note our e-mail address:

idwp@idahowatersheds.org. and Web Site: www.idahowatersheds.org.

Officers and Directors of Idaho Watersheds Project:

- Kelley Weston - President
- Don Johnson - Vice President
- Janet O’Crowley - Secretary . Gene Bray - Treasurer

Staff

- Jon Marvel - Executive Director
- Stew Churchwell - Central Idaho Director
- Judy Hall - Director of Fund Development
- Faus Geiger - Administrative Director
- Miriam Austin & Katie Fite - Biologists
- Lynne Stone, Becca Wiegand & Jackie Maughan - Grazing Monitors
- Emily Howell, Patrick Casey, Brian Turner - Year 2000 Interns

Mission Statement

Idaho Watersheds Project is a nonprofit 501(c)3 membership corporation committed to the restoration of the ecological integrity of all public lands on Idaho watersheds. IWP works for the elimination of inappropriate public land uses by increasing public awareness and education and through legal advocacy.

Saddle Butte

continued from page 9

A black thunderstorm was coming from Saddle Butte so we decided to go back. It was a muddy trip because the clay soil clung to our tires. We had to use 4-wheel-drive over the level just to keep moving. We slid sideways on the grade dropping into Crooked Creek. We were going downhill — it would have been real interesting if we were going uphill. A truck full of water would have slid off the road and it had only rained for two hours.

We reached the highway about 6:00 PM, so this trip took all day. The thunderstorms racing across the wide desert were very beautiful. Rainbows followed the storms while the sun glistened on the wet grass. White curtains of hail shone against the dark blue rain under huge cumulus clouds. The air was clean and smelled so good — the long, hot, dusty summer was finally over!

IWP member Jim Shake is a weed consultant from Parma, Idaho



Did you know that you can support Idaho Watersheds Project through your workplace giving program? IWP is a member of Community Shares of Idaho, a nonprofit fund-raising effort. Community Shares participates side-by-side with United Way in various workplace-giving programs.

Please Join Us or Renew Your Membership Now

YES, I want to renew my membership in Idaho Watersheds Project and help protect and restore streams, wildlife, plants and ecosystems. Enclosed is my tax deductible annual membership:

Living Lightly: \$10.00 Individual: \$25.00 Family: \$35.00 Sponsor: \$500.00 Other \$ _____
 Advocate: \$100 Patron: \$250

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____ E-mail _____

Mail to: Idaho Watersheds Project • Box 1602 • Hailey, ID 83333



P.O. Box 1602
Hailey, Idaho 83333

NON-PAOFIT ORGANIZATION

U.S. POSTAGE

PAID

HAILEY, IDAHO
PERMIT NO. 11

Change Service Requested

JACQUELINE HARVEY
P.O. BOX 1962
MCCALL IDAHO 83638