



Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Idaho Resource Advisory Council Meeting 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m., 11 July 2024

Minutes

Resource Advisory Council (RAC) Members		
Name	Interest Represented/Affiliation	
Present (in-person)		
Scott Nichols, RAC Chair	Dispersed Recreation	
McKinsey Lyon	Energy and Mineral Development	
Steven Lentz	Commercial Recreation	
Virtually (via Zoom)		
Chad Colter	Tribal Representative	
Leon Smith	Federal Grazing/Permits	
Kathy Rinaldi	Environmental Organizations	
Kristy Tucker	Commercial Timber Industry	
Tyrone Daniels	Tribal Representative	
Brenda Pace	Archaeological & Historic Interests	
John Robison	Environmental Organizations	
Skylar Jett	Public-at-Large	
Absent		
Jennifer Pierce	Academia	
Terrell Huddleston	Dispersed Recreation	
Zachary Funkhouser	Energy and Minerals Development	
BLM Leadership and Staff		
Name	Title	Office
Peter Ditton	State Director (Acting)	Idaho State Office
June Shoemaker	Associate State Director	Idaho State Office
MJ Byrne	Idaho RAC Coordinator	Idaho State Office
Jennifer Hayes	Public Affairs Specialist	Idaho State Office
Ken Anderson	RAC Facilitator	Idaho State Office
Beth Maclean	Branch Chief for Social Resources, Vegetation Management, & Planning	Idaho State Office
Jarod Blades	Branch Chief Biological Resources	Idaho State Office
Martin Adell	Deputy State Fire Management Officer	Idaho State Office
Kurt Pindel	District Manager	Coeur d'Alene District Office (CDA)

Suzanne Endsley	Deputy District Manager	CDA Office
Jon Beck	Acting District Manager	Boise District Office
Jared Fluckiger	Outdoor Recreation Planner	Boise District Office, Four Rivers Field Office
Daylon Dubkowski	Deputy District Manager for Support Services	Boise District Office
Mike Courtney	District Manager	Twin Falls District Office
Mary D'Aversa	District Manager	Idaho Falls District Office
Robert Taylor	Deputy District Manager	Idaho Falls District Office
Bruce Hallman	Public Affairs Officer	Idaho Falls District Office
Congressional Representation		
Dirk Mendive		U.S. Rep. Fulcher's Office
Darren Parker		U.S. Sen. Risch's Office
Casey Attebery		U.S. Sen. Crapo's Office
Public Participation		
Garret Visser		Idaho Wildlife Federation
Zack Lanier		Member of the Public
Mary Huff	Planning Director, Joint Land Use Study (JLUS) Committee Chair, rancher & public land grazing permittee	Owyhee County
Luke Paper	Idaho Power	Member of the Public
Jonathan Stein		Member of the Public
Connie Kincheloe		Member of the Public
Morgan O'Brien		Member of the Public
Karen MacMillan		Member of the Public
Paul Moller		Member of the Public
Bobbie Moller		Member of the Public
Zack Lanier		Member of the Public
Will Miller		Member of the Public
Randy Fox		Member of the Public

Agenda Item: Welcome and introductions

Presenters: Peter Ditton, BLM Idaho State Director (Acting) Designated Federal Official for the RAC and Scott Nichols, RAC Chair.

Ditton and Nichols welcomed participants and requested meeting attendees to introduce themselves. Roundtable introductions included RAC members, BLM staff and members of the public.

Agenda Item: State Director Updates

Presenter: Peter Ditton, BLM Idaho State Director (Acting) Designated Federal Official for the RAC

Ditton shared that the BLM is issuing a decision on herbicides to control noxious and invasive weeds and the news release would be issued on July 11. BLM continues to work on the Greater Sage-Grouse Land Use Plans and on the Lava Ridge Wind Project.

Agenda Item: Nominations Update

Presenter: MJ Byrne, BLM Idaho (BLM ID) RAC Coordinator

Byrne received one nomination for the BLM ID RAC Chair position (Scott Nichols) and one nomination for the Vice-Chair position (John Robison). She confirmed a quorum was present including those RAC members participating virtually, enabling the group to elect officers. McKinsey Lyon moved to re-elect Scott Nichols as Chair and elect John Robison as Vice-Chair. Steve Lentz seconded the motion. The vote was unanimous Nichols and Robison were elected to their respected positions.

Agenda Item: Idaho RAC Vision and Future

Presenters: Peter Ditton, BLM Idaho Acting State Director, Scott Nichols, Idaho RAC Chair

Nichols recapped the May 14 and 15 RAC tour and meeting in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. He thanked RAC members for their participation and emphasized the importance of getting out on the tours and maximizing time during the RAC meetings by talking to the BLM staff, developing relationships with each other and the staff, to gather information and to advocate for their constituents. Ditton said the RAC represents the whole state of Idaho and communicates constituent concerns to the BLM. Chad Colter, RAC Tribal Representative, mentioned a general lack of information and education about Tribes and treaty rights. He expressed concerns with how energy developments will impact the Tribes. There was a brief discussion about the Council on Environmental Quality, DOI, and the Federal Columbia River Power System and impacts of additional energy production facilities on federal lands and impacts to Tribes' cultural resources.

To get a better understanding of RAC members' constituent groups interests, Nichols proposed that RAC Tribal representatives and other RAC members provide presentations to the council at a future meeting. Tribal Representative Tyrone Daniels, agreed with this suggestion. Scott asked if there was time in October agenda to fit this in?

Action item: Decide which RAC members can give presentations at October meeting. There was no objection to this suggestion, so these will be added to the October agenda.

Agendas Item: Coeur d'Alene District Proposed Recreation Fee Increase

Presenter: Kurt Pindel, BLM CDA District Manager

Pindel presented CDA's final fair market analysis and subsequent Proposed Recreation Fee Increase for RAC review and approval. Recreation fees in the CDA were last updated in 2012. Pavilion fees last updated in 2004. Visitation numbers and maintenance costs for recreation sites have significantly increased. Visitation is up 48% in the last three years and some locations are difficult to manage. Recreation areas that charge a fee help cover the costs for support and maintenance of the site and help cover the costs to maintain non-fee sites. The Federal Land Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) requires development of a business plan describing fee sites, fees collected, proposed changes, operating costs and financial analysis. The staff conducted market research with similar comparable sites (boat ramps cannot be compared with campgrounds) to determine proposed fees. Fifty percent of fees collected go back into that site's maintenance costs. Pindel presented amenities, current fee structure, comparable location fees, and proposed fee structure for Mineral Ridge Boat Launch, Mica Bay Boater

Park, Windy Bay Boater Park, Killarney Boat Launch and Campground and Huckleberry Campground. Recreation staff will be undertaking an education initiative for visitors and the public to help them understand the purpose of the fee increases. There was discussion on average operating costs, and how funds work. Every recreation site managed by the BLM has a line item and the district keeps track of each site's collected funds, which goes directly to that specific account. Ditton said 20% of funds can be discretionary and 80% goes back to the site. For example, if you need to hire a River Ranger, you can use 5% of the fees (since all funds contribute to it). Kristy Tucker asked is there a season pass for the day-use fee? The proposed annual pass is \$80. and recipients are responsible for retaining the pass, such as laminating it and keeping it in their glove compartment. Other options discussed included use and cost of automated gates at site entrances, as well as problems with scammers hacking QR codes. Fourteen comments were received during the business plan draft comment period (June 11-July 11). One outfitter commented that fee increases and structures are in line with other agencies. Ten of 13 said proposed fees are too high and 10 said that we should raise prices only for non-residents of Idaho. Other comments urged the BLM to increase law enforcement presence, however, this would not fix all problems. Lyon noted that change is hard and asked how CDA is walking public through the fee increase based on like comparisons. Information is disseminated in press releases, signs, congressional meetings and through the media. RAC Member Chad Colter expressed a need for consistency in implementing in person and on-line reservation and entrance fee waivers for Tribal members. The website Rec.gov does not allow Tribal members to make no-fee reservations. Staff confirmed that specific FLREA language addressing this is in each business plan. CDA staff have talked to law enforcement and recreation site personnel to ensure they understand this concern. BLM ID Deputy State Director, Resources Tanya Thrift has reached out to Headquarters (HQ) for national guidance for on-line systems. All states are dealing with this issue. After discussion, RAC member Steven Lentz moved to recommend approval of the annual fee proposal for CDA with an escalator clause to be included for the entire plan. RAC member McKinsey Lyon or Kathy Rinaldi seconded the motion. It was unanimously approved. The increase in already-established fees could be implemented immediately, although they won't be until the 2025 recreation season. The new day-use fees at Mica Bay, Killarney Lake, and Huckleberry will be published in a *Federal Register* Notice and will not be implemented until 6 months following publication of the Notice.

Agenda Item: BLM Idaho Budget

Presenter: June Shoemaker, Associate State Director

Shoemaker presented an overview of the Federal budgeting process, defining key terms to include Appropriations, Appropriations Bill and Authorization Bill, explaining how the budget is developed by the Department through the Office of Management and Budget in Washington, D.C. and how it is distributed down to the Bureaus. The budget is complicated, the President proposes his/her budget and rolls it out during the State of the Union speech, and then it is submitted to Congress. Congress proposes its own budget, informed by the President's request, and then passes a budget bill that is negotiated between the House and Senate. Formulating the budget is not as simple as creating a spreadsheet. It includes numerous conversations and negotiations that eventually leads to a Bureau's request. Planning, Target and Allocation (PTA) is the guidance the states receive as feedback from HQ for every individual program in the BLM. PTA includes cost targets, program priorities, and expected accomplishments. Annual Work Plans (AWP) are the final budget guidance and amounts based on the funded Appropriations Act from Congress and signed by the President. June explained that BLM Idaho has a \$7 million recreation budget and for context provided that the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation has a \$65 million recreation budget. This shows some of the funding challenges since the state of Idaho's recreation budget is more than the BLM's entire recreation budget, Bureau wide.

BLM ID has a streamlined budget process. Approximately six years ago, BLM ID developed a standard operating procedure (SOP) that includes: centralized labor, funding silos, and basic business practices for planning/execution of the budget. This process streamlined funding requests and enabled the field to hire priority vacant positions. When the budget is funded BLM ID prioritizes first labor, then items such as rent/lease for buildings/computers/etc., and then projects on the ground. It is an organized process. When we have salary and cost of living raise increases, our funding from Congress does not increase, so we have less money to pay for everything and that ends up having an impact on projects, since that is the last item funded. RAC Chair Nichols said people ask why a field office can't just go buy something, but understanding the budget constraints, now makes more sense why BLM seeks partnership and coalitions to invest money to do improvement projects. The RAC can communicate these needs. We can look at innovative funding opportunities for recreational and non-recreational projects. Shoemaker said people can now donate money through the BLM's Foundation for America's Public Lands. In addition to the \$7M in BLM ID's appropriated recreation funds, the Recreation Enhancement Fee Program (REFP) is also used to pay for site maintenance and facilities improvements. Fees collected at many sites are often not enough to fund larger infrastructure replacements or improvements. FLREA allows states to use 15% of all fees collected statewide to fund reimbursable grant proposals. To take advantage of that, BLM ID created a Strategic Recreation Fund to provide seed money for state recreation grants that are reimbursed after the work has been completed or require upfront match. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2024, this 15% statewide provided \$360,000 to augment grant proposals/opportunities.

Agenda Item: Public comment period

Presenter: Scott Nichols, RAC Chair.

One member of the public, Planning Director for Owyhee County, Joint Land Use Study Committee Chair, rancher & public land grazing permittee, Mary Huff expressed her concerns that solar, wind and battery storage energy projects may possibly interfere with military airspace, strategic readiness training and grazing allotments.

Action item: RAC Chair said he would contact Mary to continue discussing the topic. Lyons moved to close the public comment period. Lentz seconded the motion. It was passed by unanimous consent. Nichols followed up with Mary and discussed energy challenges and also offered to present at an Owyhee Commissioner's meeting regarding geothermal resources.

Agenda Item: BLM Idaho District Updates: Idaho Falls District (IFD); Twin Falls District (TFD); Boise District (BDO) and Coeur d'Alene District (CDA).

Presenters: Mary D'Aversa, BLM IFD Manager, Mike Courtney, BLM TFD Manager; BLM BDO Deputy District Manager for Support Services, Daylan Dubkowski; and Kurt Pindel, BLM CDA District Manager

IFD: Manager Mary D'Aversa reviewed Pocatello Field Office Harmon II Solar Project status. On April 19, 2024, BRP Garnet 3, LLC submitted an incomplete application for a two-phase solar project, on approximately 1,300 acres of BLM-managed public lands in Bannock County, Idaho, and on adjacent private land. This project was selected from proposals received following completion of the nationwide BLM Solar Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Harmon Solar Project proposal has a projected power output capacity of 300-megawatt (MW) facility with a 300 MW / 1,200 MWh (megawatt-hour) Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). The project is expected to be operational by end of 2027 and will generate substantial local and state revenues for decades. The pre-application meeting was held with the proponent on June 11, 2024. Initial issues and application deficiencies were discussed, and a Plan of Development was requested. One phase of the proponent's proposal located on

adjacent private land is on hold, because Bannock County recently imposed a moratorium on wind and solar projects. BLM public land, however, is not subject to the County's moratorium. Harmon I project (phase one) is the proponent's priority with a target for in-service of 2028; Harmon II project (phase two) is in preliminary stages; proponent does not have specific locations, maps or information. Harmon II has a target for in-service date of 2030. Once operational, Harmon Solar could generate approximately \$1.7M in annual tax payments to Bannock County. During the construction phase, project will create approximately 300 jobs and approximately four highly skilled, long-term jobs for project operations. Revenue from Harmon Solar can help local landowners diversify their income through solar lease payments that can be reinvested in their farms and communities. Lyon's asked D'Aversa to discuss the distinction between private and public lands projects.

The Salmon Field Office is working with the Lost Apple Project to assess historic fruit orchards. In 1900 there 15,000 to 20,000 unique apple tree cultivars, and to date, only about 5,000 have survived. Ripe apples were sent to the Temperate Orchard Conservancy in Molalla, Oregon for expert identification. One of the samples called "Dugout Dick" on a BLM site resembles a "White June eating" apple which is an heirloom English apple dating back to the 1600s. Work continues, and more mature apples will be resubmitted for further identification and dating.

TFD: Manager Mike Courtney discussed Twin Fall Recreation Fee implementation and shared revenue numbers following the fee increases and implementation of a day-use fee at Milner Historic Recreation Area and Lud Drexler Park. The Burley Field Office implemented these in 2022, following the RAC's recommended approval. The fees at Lud Drexler park and Milner Historic Recreation Area increased to \$15 for overnight camping and implemented a \$5 day-use fee. There was a big jump in revenue due to increased visitor use in 2020, going from \$17,411 to \$24,179. There was a revenue increase of approximately \$24,000 with the fee increase in 2022 to \$49,214. Even with the revenue increase, there is barely enough revenue to cover the annual maintenance (\$16,000) and staffing (\$23,000) expenses. The Burley Field Office is still relying on Shoshone Field Office recreation sub-activity funding.

Courtney gave an update on the Lava Ridge Wind Energy Project proposal. The BLM has blended elements from Alternatives B, C, D, and E based on feedback from cooperating agencies and the public on the draft EIS. The preferred alternative aims to mitigate impacts on Minidoka National Historical Site, Wilson Butte Cave, big game migration routes, Jerome County Airport, agricultural aviation, and non-participating private landowners. It involves adjustments to siting corridors and infrastructure to minimize impacts while developing the wind resource

BLM has contracted with a third-party facilitation service to schedule meetings this summer to facilitate engagement with the Japanese American interested parties, grazing permittees, Magic Valley Energy, and the BLM. This work will develop a common understanding of each party's position and identify possible remedies to conflicting positions. Based on RAC questions, Courtney confirmed the project has been determined to be economically feasible with its reduced size.

BDO: Daylan Dubkowski, Deputy District Manager for Support Services, reported to the RAC that version-two of DeLamar's Mining Plan of Operations was submitted on April 30, 2024, and determined to be sufficient to continue BLM review under the mining regulations. Over the next 90 days BDO is identifying preliminary issues, creating/finalizing affected environment technical reports, coordinating Tribal Consultation and working with proponent to identify preliminary alternatives that may require baseline data collected prior to start of the National Environmental Policy Act process. Pending completion of the baseline data collection and affected environment reports, the Initial Action Notice and draft Notice of Intent Briefing package will be developed and submitted to BLM for review.

The Bruneau Field Office cancelled the Grand View Travel Management Plan (TMP) Environmental Assessment to work with partners to address public comments, reassess and update valid route inventory. The team will reinstate the NEPA process with a robust public involvement strategy. RAC Facilitator Ken Anderson reported that Blue Ribbon Coalition's appeal of the Silver City TMP was dismissed on 12 July 2024. Canyonlands East, Canyonlands West, and Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area South TMP's decisions are all being litigated. Owyhee County is an appellant to the three TMP Decisions.

Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation awarded Bruneau FO a \$90,000 grant in September 2023, to use for developing the Perjue Canyon Recreation Site. BLM provided \$15,000 for labor and equipment costs, and then another \$5,000 was received from third-party partners. That funding will be invested in signs for the recreation site along with a kiosk, metal fencing around the parking lot and with gravel and trail improvements. The road leading up to the outdoor classroom has been improved in preparation for basalt columns that will be delivered up to the classroom area. The project needs more funding, and it is a challenge to secure it.

The Owyhee FO received two Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) applications near the Hemingway Field Station. BLM is reviewing the applications for completeness. If they are determined complete, BLM will begin developing the right-of-way process and environmental documentation. RAC Chair Nichols said that power is generated during sunlight hours, and additional sources of batteries are needed to store the power generated. There is a push to conserve energy. Increasing use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is creating a huge additional demand on Idaho Power Company and other electricity power producers across the nation. Nichols expressed his understanding of Owyhee County's concern for energy demand and consumption. He told the new RAC member that he would circle back with the Governor's Office of Energy and provide information for members to share with their constituents.

For action: BLM will provide the RAC additional information on Delmar Mine Plan of Operations, as it pertains to mitigation and clean-up -- controlling acid rock drainage, captive clay, neutralizing agent, treatment.

CDA: Kurt Pindel discussed CDA's Whitebark Pine tree species recovery work. Fifty-one percent of standing Whitebark Pine trees in the U.S. are dead, due to White Pine blister rust, Mountain Pine beetle, altered fire regimes and climate change. They grow at high elevations (6,400 ft.). Grizzly bear and other wildlife species depend on them. To aid in the species' recovery, CDA partnered with U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service to collect 2000 seeds, grow them, and plant 200 Whitebark Pine seedlings in remote sections of BLM-managed lands within the Coeur d'Alene District. Seeds were collected and reestablished in the same 1–2-acre radius where the Whitebark Pine trees were first found.

CDA District is using BIL/IRA (spell out) funding for hazardous fuels reduction, prescribed burning and other landscape restoration projects. Teams treated 120 acres at Lynch Gulch Fuel Break, 68 acres at Cave Gulch Burn, and 100 acres at Too Smokey Burn. Accessing some treatment areas can be a logistics challenge. Gulch Fuel Break required access by two jet boats and the assistance of Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Contractors, Fish and Game and Hotshots crew all worked on Too Smokey.

Agenda Item: Public Lands Rule

Presenters: Jarod Blades, Branch Chief Biological Resources

The Public Lands Rule went into effect on June 10, 2024, and though there is some public sentiment that BLM lands are degrading, rangeland monitoring indicates BLM Idaho's public lands health is improving. The Public Lands rule has three tiers: restoration, decision-making, and protecting intact landscapes. It requires BLM to maintain a publicly available database of landscape intactness data and provides consistency for prioritizing areas of critical environmental concern. It establishes the process for applying for, evaluating, analyzing, and granting restoration leases and mitigation leases, including suspension and termination, determining noncompliance, and setting bonding obligations. There is a focus on Restoration Leases and Mitigation Leases.

Leases do not override valid existing rights. The Public Lands Rule also incorporates consideration of land health into all decision-making (not just grazing). BLM will review and amend land health standards every 10 years and provide options for States to adopt regionally specific standards. The Rule promotes Tribal engagement and provides opportunity to be co-leads or serve as cooperating agencies in the development of EISs or EAs. RAC members asked whether there is funding provided for Tribes to engage and what next steps will be, once identified by BLM. More than 200,000 people voiced opinions over a 90-day public comment period resulting in changes between the draft and final rule.

“Conservation leases” changed to “Restoration Leases” and “Mitigation Leases.” A non-conflicting use element was added stating that restoration or mitigation leases will only be authorized if they do not conflict with existing authorizations, and it reiterates that development, including clean energy, would continue to be permitted, while emphasizing the importance of avoiding or minimizing impacts, and when the impacts are unavoidable, using compensatory mitigation, including through mitigation leases. Lyon asked for clarification on determination if conservation leases were compatible with expired or renewing permits. Courtney said TFD issues grazing permit renewals and processes the other applications alongside. BLM Idaho is awaiting clarity on much of the Public Land Rule and how it will be implemented in Idaho. RAC members are interested in learning next steps, as they roll out and whether mitigation credits will be issued.

For Action: Re: Public Lands Rule - Relay information about timing of next steps to McKinsey Lyons and other interested RAC members.

Agenda Item: Travel and Transportation Management Planning

Presenters: Elizabeth “Beth” Maclean, BLM Idaho Branch Chief for Social Resources, Vegetation Management, and Planning

Beth gave an overview of the Travel Planning Process from route inventory to implementation. Every route is GPSd and standard data collected includes road width, road base materials, and type of road. To facilitate accurate data collection and route inventory, which takes 1-2 years, the route data should be shared with the public. Public outreach and data processing takes approximately four months. Routes captured in the inventory are evaluated using the required designation criteria (published in the Code of Federal Regulations 43 CFR 8342.1). This criterion requires BLM to minimize impacts to resources such as soil, air, vegetation, wildlife, Threatened and Endangered species; and reduce conflicts between recreation visitors and neighboring communities. During route evaluation, resource specialists identify characteristics relevant to their resource. Adjacent land managers with knowledge on evaluated routes may be brought into the process. Public outreach expedites the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review process if it is initiated early and often. Data received from outreach is incorporated in the range of alternatives. The Route Evaluation phase takes years to complete. NEPA analysis or the planning phase is the next step. BLM writes the analysis and releases the draft to the public for comment. Comments are incorporated into a final document and released to the public along with the Record of Decision. It typically takes at least one year to complete the NEPA process. The last phase is

implementation. BLM produces maps, install signs, monitors and maintain routes for the life of the plan. When changes are needed, the plan can be adapted. Education includes development and dissemination of maps, brochures, kiosks, website updates and use of social media. Partners help with public outreach (i.e., Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation website). Education and enforcement are increased during initial implementation of plan. BLM works with other county and agency law enforcement to assist with implementation. Citations for violations of travel management plans can only be issued when routes are signed clearly. Route rehabilitation includes closing routes by fencing, planting native vegetation, ripping compacted soil and seeding with native seed mixtures. BLM implements a monitoring and evaluation program to address emerging issues that may adversely impact resource or visitor experience. Prioritization of work is guided by four factors. The highest priority is given to maintaining and enhancing public safety, areas of high resource value, above-average number of important sensitive species and disturbance. There are 28 TMPs statewide. More than half of those plans require data updates and changes to route designations. The Boise District completed 4 TMPs in the past year and will be developing a district-wide implementation strategy. Upper Snake Field Office in IFD will be implementing a travel plan during fiscal year (FY) 2024 and a Decision Notice signed at the beginning of June 2024. Future TMPs include: Bruneau Field Office – Grandview TMP (FY25), Upper Snake Field Office – St. Anthony Sand Dunes Recreation Area Management Plan (FY25) and Sand Creek Desert TMP (FY25), Pocatello Field Office – Update Pocatello Field Office Special Recreation Management Area Plan (FY26).

There was general RAC discussion regarding challenges BLM faces including continued need for paper maps, for those without cell phones or areas without cell service, citizen's personal route inventory conveyed to mobile mapping companies such as AllTrails, Avenza and on X which may conflict with BLM's designated routes, year-to-year funding, agreement among multiple different trail users, seasonal and weather restrictions, weather and fire-resistant simple signage, educating user groups and public, weather impacts on trails and controlling unauthorized trails development. BLM's trail management and maintenance often conflicts with the public's view of self-perpetuating trails. It is critical to TMP success to bring user groups together to ensure social media trail platform maps are accurate and can be supported by multiple user groups - such as motorized vehicles, e-bikes, mountain-bikes, horses, and hikers. Sometimes BLM closes routes to protect cultural, archeological, or wildlife resources. BLM annually evaluates level of route traffic and impacts. Tucker asked how BLM could produce interpretive signs that last longer and are more resilient to weather changes. The RAC can help with increasing public outreach, partnerships and identifying additional sources of funding (grants/donations).

Agenda Item: Wrap-up and closing remarks

Presenters: Peter Ditton, BLM Idaho State Director (Acting)

Ditton thanked RAC members for their participation, engagement, and feedback and members of the public for their participation and comments. He encouraged RAC members to attend the next field tour and meeting, October 9-10, in person, in Pocatello, with a virtual participation option. Byrne asked RAC members to look at their calendars for meeting dates for next year. D'Aversa said she is open to suggestions to add to the October meeting agenda.

Agenda Item: Adjourn

Presenter: Scott Nichols, RAC Chair

Nichols moved unanimous consent to adjourn the meeting at 4:00 p.m. The motion passed without objection.

Minutes approved and certified on October 10, 2024

_____	<u>10 October 2024</u>	_____	<u>10 October</u>
<u>2024</u>	Date	Peter J Ditton	Date
Scott Nichols		Designated Federal Officer, BLM-ID RAC	
Chair, BLM-ID RAC			