

The following changes to the Draft LUPA/EIS have been included in this errata sheet to clarify areas of confusion. New or revised language is noted with red text and removed or replaced language is denoted with strike through.

New or revised language.
~~Removed language.~~

Page 2-82

Land Use Authorizations (Infrastructure)

Infrastructure development would be guided by management actions specific to the habitat zone within which the infrastructure project is located:

- CHZ: New infrastructure generally precluded except for valid existing rights and/or or incremental upgrade and/or capacity increase of existing subject to some limitations. Notwithstanding this general limitation, the Governor's Alternative provides a limited process for exemptions focusing on ensuring the population objectives for that CA is being met.
- IHZ: New infrastructure generally permitted subject to certain criteria similar to the best management practices required for proposing a project under the CHZ exemption process.
- IHZ: If a hard trigger is tripped, proposed infrastructure projects in the IHZ must meet the CHZ approval criteria until the triggering event(s) have been sufficiently resolved.
- GHZ: New infrastructure permitted. No special GRSG direction.

Range Management (Livestock Grazing)

Livestock grazing management would occur with the following considerations:

- Focus on meeting the Idaho Rangeland Health Standards with particular emphasis on Standards 2, 4 (per the COT) and 8 with respect to GRSG.
- ~~Provide an adaptive response where necessary and appropriate for Standard 8, with respect to GRSG that relies on the adaptive construct of the plan as mentioned above.~~
- Adaptive review for Standard 8 would only be initiated if a trigger is engaged. If a hard trigger is engaged, as detailed in the process outlined on page 2-80-81, and livestock grazing is determined to be the casual factor, then the best management practices (as described in Appendix D, pages D-57-58 & D-63-64) would be implemented as necessary for addressing the issue.

- For regularly scheduled permit renewals, the process for analyzing Standards 2, 4 prioritizes the need to examine allotments within CHZ with declining population. Second, the Alternative stresses the need to use Ecological Site Potential and the desired conditions described in Tables 2-16 through 2-18 in determining whether grazing is the casual factor for the decline of GRSG or GRSG habitat. Where grazing is the casual factor, the Alternative provides a suite of potential best management practices tailored to resolve the limiting factor(s) based on appropriate spatial and temporal monitoring.

