APPENDICES

Appendix A – Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standards for Rangeland Health

Introduction

The Standards for Rangeland Health, as applied in the State of Idaho, are to be used as the Bureau of Land Management's management goals for the betterment of the environment, protection of cultural resources, and sustained productivity of the range. They are developed with the specific intent of providing for the multiple use of the public lands. Application of the standards should involve collaboration between the authorized officer, interested publics, and resource users.

Rangelands should be meeting the Standards for Rangeland Health or making significant progress toward meeting the standards. Meeting the standards provides for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Monitoring of all uses is necessary to determine if the standards are being met. It is the primary tool for determining rangeland health, condition, and trend. It will be performed on representative sites.

Appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform, indicators are a list of typical physical and biological factors and processes that can be measured and/or observed (e.g., photographic monitoring). They are used in combination to provide information necessary to determine the health and condition of the rangelands. Usually, no single indicator provides sufficient information to determine rangeland health. Only those indicators appropriate to a particular site are to be used. The indicators listed below each standard are not intended to be all inclusive.
The issue of scale must be kept in mind in evaluating the indicators listed after each standard. It is recognized that individual isolated sites within a landscape may not be meeting the standards; however, broader areas must be in proper functioning condition. Furthermore, fragmentation of habitat that reduces the effective size of large areas must also be evaluated for its consequences.

Standard 1 (Watersheds)

Watersheds provide for the proper infiltration, retention, and release of water appropriate to soil type, vegetation, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. The amount and distribution of ground cover, including litter, for identified ecological site/s) or soil-plant associations are appropriate for site stability.
2. Evidence of accelerated erosion in the form of rills and/or gullies, erosional pedestals, flow patterns, physical soil crusts/surface sealing, and compaction layers below the soil surface is minimal for soil type and landform.

Standard 2 (Riparian Areas and Wetlands)

Riparian-wetland areas are in properly functioning condition appropriate to soil type, climate, geology, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. The riparian/wetland vegetation is controlling erosion, stabilizing streambanks, shading water areas to reduce water temperature, stabilizing shorelines, filtering sediment, aiding in floodplain development, dissipating energy, delaying flood water, and increasing recharge of groundwater appropriate to site potential.
2. Riparian/wetland vegetation with deep strong binding roots is sufficient to stabilize streambanks and shorelines. Invader and shallow rooted species are a minor component of the floodplain.
3. Age class and structural diversity of riparian/wetland vegetation is appropriate for the site.
4. Noxious weeds are not increasing.

Standard 3 (Stream Channel/Floodplain)

Stream channels and floodplains are properly functioning relative to the geomorphology (e.g., gradient, size, shape, roughness, confinement, and sinuosity) and climate to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Stream channels and floodplains dissipate energy of high water flows and transport sediment. Soils support appropriate riparian-wetland species, allowing water movement, sediment filtration, and water storage. Stream channels are not entrenching.
2. Stream width/depth ratio, gradient, sinuosity, and pool, riffle and run frequency are appropriate for the valley bottom type, geology, hydrology, and soils.
3. Streams have access to their floodplains and sediment deposition is evident.
4. There is little evidence of excessive soil compaction on the floodplain due to human activities.
5. Streambanks are within an appropriate range of stability according to site potential.
6. Noxious weeds are not increasing.

Standard 4 (Native Plant Communities)

Healthy, productive, and diverse native animal habitat and populations of native plants are maintained or promoted as appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Native plant communities (flora and microbiotic crusts) are maintained or improved to ensure the proper functioning of ecological processes and continued productivity and diversity of native plant species.
2. The diversity of native species is maintained.
3. Plant vigor (total plant production, seed and seedstalk production, cover, etc.) is adequate to enable reproduction and recruitment of plants when favorable climatic events occur.
4. Noxious weeds are not increasing.
5. Adequate litter and standing dead plant material are present for site protection and for decomposition to replenish soil nutrients relative to site potential.

Standard 5 (Seedings)

Rangelands seeded with mixtures, including predominately non-native plants, are functioning to maintain life form diversity, production, native animal habitat, nutrient cycling, energy flow, and the hydrologic cycle.

Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. In established seedings, the diversity of perennial species is not diminishing over time.
2. Plant production, seed production, and cover are adequate to enable recruitment when favorable climatic events occur.
3. Noxious weeds are not increasing.
4. Adequate litter and standing dead plant material are present for site protection and for decomposition to replenish soil nutrients relative to site potential.

Standard 6 (Exotic Plant Communities, other than Seedings)

Exotic plant communities, other than seedings, will meet minimum requirements of soil stability and maintenance of existing native and seeded plants. These communities will be rehabilitated to perennial communities when feasible cost effective methods are developed.

Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Noxious weeds are not increasing.
2. The number of perennial species is not diminishing over time.
3. Plant vigor (production, seed and seedstalk production, cover, etc.) of remnant native or seeded (introduced) plants is maintained to enable reproduction and recruitment when favorable climatic or other environmental events occur.
4. Adequate litter and standing dead plant material is present for site protection and for decomposition to replenish soil nutrients relative to site potential.

Standard 7 (Water Quality)

Surface and ground water on public lands comply with the Idaho Water Quality Standards.

Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Physical, chemical, and biologic parameters described in the Idaho Water Quality Standards.

Standard 8 (Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals)

Habitats are suitable to maintain viable populations of threatened and endangered, sensitive, and other special status species.

Indicators may include, but are not limited to the following:

2. Parameters described in the Idaho Water Quality Standards.
3. Riparian/wetland vegetation with deep, strong, binding roots is sufficient to stabilize streambanks and shorelines. Invader and shallow rooted species are a minor component of the floodplain.
4. Age class and structural diversity of riparian/wetland vegetation are appropriate for the site.
5. Native plant communities (flora and microbiotic crusts) are maintained or improved to ensure the proper functioning of ecological processes and continued productivity and diversity of native plant species.
6. The diversity of native species is maintained.
7. The amount and distribution of ground cover, including litter, for identified ecological site(s) or soil-plant associations are appropriate for site stability.
8. Noxious weeds are not increasing.

Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Introduction

Guidelines direct the selection of grazing management practices, and where appropriate, livestock management facilities to promote significant progress toward, or the attainment and maintenance of, the standards. Grazing management practices are livestock management techniques. They include the manipulation of season, duration (time), and intensity of use, as well as numbers, distribution, and kind of livestock. Livestock management facilities are structures such as fences, corrals, and water developments (ponds, springs, pipelines, troughs, etc.) used to facilitate the application of grazing management practices. Livestock grazing management practices and guidelines will be consistent with the Idaho Agricultural Pollution Abatement plan.

Grazing management practices and facilities are implemented locally, usually on an allotment or watershed basis. Grazing management programs are based on a combination of appropriate grazing management practices and facilities developed through consultation, coordination, and cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management, permittees, other agencies, Indian tribes, and interested publics.

These guidelines were prepared under the assumption that regulations and policies regarding grazing on the public lands will be implemented and will be adhered to by the grazing permittees and agency personnel. Anything not covered in these guidelines will be addressed by existing laws, regulations, Indian treaties, and policies.

The BLM will identify and document within the local watershed all impacts that affect the ability to meet the standards. If a standard is not being met due to livestock grazing, then allotment management will be adjusted unless it can be demonstrated that significant progress toward the standard is being achieved. This applies to all subsequent guidelines.

Guidelines

1. Use grazing management practices and/or facilities to maintain or promote significant progress toward adequate amounts of ground cover [determined on an ecological site basis) to support infiltration, maintain soil moisture storage, and stabilize soils.
2. Locate livestock management facilities away from riparian areas wherever they conflict with achieving or maintaining riparian-wetland functions.
3. Use grazing management practices and/or facilities to maintain or promote soil conditions that support water infiltration, plant vigor, and permeability rates and minimize soil compaction appropriate to site potential.
4. Implement grazing management practices that provide periodic rest or deferment during critical growth stages to allow sufficient regrowth to achieve and maintain healthy, properly functioning conditions, including good plant vigor and adequate vegetative cover appropriate to site potential.
5. Maintain or promote grazing management practices that provide sufficient residual vegetation to improve, restore, or maintain healthy riparian-wetland functions and structure for energy dissipation, sediment capture, ground water recharge, streambank stability, and wildlife habitat appropriate to site potential.
6. The development of springs, seeps, or other projects affecting water and associated resources shall be designed to protect the ecological functions, wildlife habitat, and significant cultural and historical/ archaeological/paleontological values associated with the water source.

7. Apply grazing management practices to maintain, promote, or progress toward appropriate stream channel and streambank morphology and functions. Adverse impacts due to livestock grazing will be addressed.
8. Apply grazing management practices that maintain or promote the interaction of the hydrologic cycle, nutrient cycle, and energy flow that will support the appropriate types and amounts of soil organisms, plants, and animals appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform.
9. Apply grazing management practices to maintain adequate plant vigor for seed production, seed dispersal, and seedling survival of desired species relative to soil type, climate, and landform.
10. Implement grazing management practices and/or facilities that provide for complying with the Idaho Water Quality Standards.
11. Use grazing management practices developed in recovery plans, conservation agreements, and Endangered Species Act, Section 7 consultations to maintain or improve habitat for federally listed threatened, endangered, and sensitive plants and animals.
12. Apply grazing management practices and/or facilities that maintain or promote the physical and biological conditions necessary to sustain native plant populations and wildlife habitats in native plant communities.
13. On areas seeded predominantly with non-native plants, use grazing management practices to maintain or promote the physical and biological conditions to achieve healthy rangelands.
14. Where native communities exist, the conversion to exotic communities after disturbance will be minimized. Native species are emphasized for rehabilitating disturbed rangelands. Evaluate whether native plants are adapted, available, and able to compete with weeds or seeded exotics.
15. Use non-native plant species for rehabilitation only in those situations where:
    a. native species are not readily available in sufficient quantities;
    b. native plant species cannot maintain or achieve the standards; or
    c. non-native plant species provide for management and protection of native rangelands.

Include a diversity of appropriate grasses, forbs, and shrubs in rehabilitation efforts.[1]

16. On burned areas, allow natural regeneration when it is determined that populations of native perennial shrubs, grasses, and forbs are sufficient to revegetate the site. Rest burned or rehabilitated areas to allow recovery or establishment of perennial plant species.
17. Carefully consider the effects of new management facilities (e.g., water developments, fences) on healthy and properly functioning rangelands prior to implementation.
18. Use grazing management practices, where feasible, for wildfire control and to reduce the spread of targeted undesirable plants (e.g., cheatgrass, medusa head, wildrye, and noxious weeds) while enhancing vigor and abundance of desirable native or seeded species.
19. Employ grazing management practices that promote natural forest regeneration and protect reforestation projects until the Idaho Forest Practices Act requirements for timber stand replacement are met.
20. Design management fences to minimize adverse impacts, such as habitat fragmentation, to maintain habitat integrity and connectivity for native plants and animals.

[1] An apparent editing mistake with numbering the 1997 Idaho guidelines was carried forward in this appendix to avoid misidentifying specific guidelines.

Appendix B – Recent Actual Use and Utilization Reports

Appendix B-1: Recent Actual Use

Table B-1.1: Alkali-Wildcat actual use

	Chipmunk		Blackstock		Total
Year	**Use Period**	**AUMs**	**Use Period**	**AUMs**	
2011	4/3-6/8	178	4/3-6/8	154	332
2010	4/4-6/8	161	4/4-6/8	167	328
2009	4/4-5/22	116	4/4-5/22	105	221
2008	4/2-5/22	126	4/2-5/22	129	255
2007	4/1-5/17	116	4/2-5/17	116	232
2006	4/7-5/27	456	4/1-5/27	146	602
2005	4/1-5/26	153	4/1-5/26	120	273
2003	4/1-5/25	126	4/1-5/25	146	272
2001	4/10-5/31	132	4/10-5/31	60	192
2000	4/1-5/18	196	4/1-5/18	164	360
1999	4/1-5/25	352	4/1-5/25	141	493
1998	4/1-5/31	72	4/5-5/31	107	179
1998-2011 Average		**182**		**130**	**312**

1998-2011 Range Actual Use 179-602
1997, 2002 & 2004 No actual use reports submitted

Table B-1.2: Baxter Basin actual use

	Pasture 1		Pasture 2		Pasture 3		
Year	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Total**
2011	REST	REST	5/10-6/5	107	4/10-5/9	118	225
2010	5/15-6/5	88	ND	ND	4/15-5/14	119	207
2009	REST	REST	5/13-6/1	95	4/2-5/12	195	290
2008	6/7-6/30	114	REST	REST	5/6-6/6	153	267
2007	REST	REST	6/4-6/18	72	5/10-6/3	119	191
2006	5/11-6/1	105	REST	REST	4/1-5/10	191	296
2005	REST	REST	5/10-6/1	110	4/1-5/9	191	301
2004	5/11-6/1	112	REST	REST	4/1-5/10	195	307
2002	5/13-6/6	163	ND	ND	4/1-5/12	264	427
2001	REST	REST	5/13-6/7	214	4/1-5/12	214	428
2000	4/1-5/12	209	REST	REST	5/13-6/7	134	343
1999	REST	REST	5/13-6/7	163	4/1-5/12	263	426
1998	4/1-5/1	194	REST	REST	5/2-6/7	231	425
1997	5/13-6/7	162	REST	REST	4/1-5/12	262	424
1997-2011 Average		**143**		**127**		**189**	**326**

ND = No Data

Table B-1.3a-d: Blackstock Springs actual use

Table B-1.3a: Pasture 1

	Alan Johnstone				Ted Blackstock				Chipmunk Grazing Assoc.				Total
Year	**Date**	**AUM**	**Fall**	**AUM**	**Date**	**AUM**	**Fall**	**AUM**	**Date**	**AUM**	**Fall**	**AUM**	
2011	6/9-7/10	168	10/15-11/14	171	5/2-7/11	278	10/15-11/14	191	6/2-7/11	43	10/15-11/14	33	884
2010	6/9-7/14	198	10/20-11/20	184	5/1-7/13	319	10/19-11/19	182	5/1-7/13	55	10/19-11/19	31	969
2009	6/5-6/9	31	10/8-11/15	217	5/13-6/9	160	10/1-11/14	258	5/13-6/9	33	10/1-11/14	83	782
2008	6/12-7/7	81	10/9-11/15	241	5/12-7/1	288	10/4-11/15	243	5/23-7/1	41	10/4-11/15	44	938
2007	5/7-7/6	289	ND	ND	5/7-7/6	271	11/10-11/16	42	5/7-7/6	66	11/10-11/16	8	676
2006	6/6-7/14	208	10/20-11/3	78	5/1-7/9	335	9/29-11/14	240	5/1-7/9	51	9/59-11/14	45	957
2005	6/6-7/18	222	11/2-11/12	56	5/1-5/26	386	ND	ND	5/1-5/26	75	ND	ND	739
2004	3/26-5/23	278	ND	ND	5/1-5/18	92	9/12-11/13	380	5/8-8/18	9	9/12-11/7	41	800
2003	3/30-5/15	230	9/14-11/4	176	5/11-5/16	38	9/12-11/5	260	ND	ND	9/12-11/5	68	772
2002	5/17-6/1	80	9/14-11/16	286	5/12-6/5	129	9/11-11/15	343	5/12-6/5	15	9/12-11/15	67	920
2001	5/30-7/14	240	11/1-11/15	77	5/13-7/13	413	10/29-11/17	86	5/31-7/14	54	10/29-11/17	24	894
2000	5/4-6/17	212	9/27-11/11	238	5/16-6/18	360	9/29-11/15	199	5/18-6/18	61	9/28-11/15	49	1119
1999	6/4-6/19	69	10/4-11/13	206	5/23-6/19	179	10/4-11/13	198	5/26-6/19	29	10/5-11/13	41	722
1998	6/3-7/16	211	10/11-11/10	152	5/20-7/15	325	10/12-11/10	169	5/20-7/15	64	10/12-10-31	23	944
1997	6/12-6/29	86	10/12-11/15	147	5/18-5/31	91	11/1-11/15	238	6/1-6/8	9	10/12-11/1	24	595
1997-2011 Average													**847**

ND = No Data

Table B-1.3b: Pasture 2

	Alan Johnstone		Ted Blackstock		Chipmunk Grazing Assoc.		Total
Year	**Date**	**AUM**	**Date**	**AUM**	**Date**	**AUM**	
2011	7/11-8/23	264	7/11-8/23	266	7/11-8/23	49	579
2010	9/15-10/19	210	9/14-10/18	200	9/14-10/18	34	444
2009	6/10-8/3	341	6/10-8/3	315	6/10-8/3	101	757
2008	6/26-8/21	356	7/2-8/20	282	7/2-8/20	51	689
2007	9/26-11/17	279	9/15-11/9	340	9/15-11/9	61	680
2006	7/15-8/14	175	7/10-8/14	214	7/10-8/14	38	427
2005	7/19-9/17	327	9/16-11/12	207	9/16-11/12	40	574
2004	5/24-7/19	274	5/19-7/14	455	5/19-7/14	49	778
2003	5/16-7/17	327	5/17-7/20	346	5/25-7/20	66	739
2002	6/2-7/31	322	6/6-7/20	272	6/6-7/20	46	318
2001	9/16-11/15	314	9/14-10/28	218	9/15-10/28	52	584
2000	6/19-8/3	245	6/19-8/4	282	6/19-8/4	47	574
1999	6/20-8/4	231	6/20-8/4	333	6/20-8/4	44	608
1998	7/17-8/27	207	7/16-8/28	272	7/16-8/28	50	529
1997	8/21-10/11	269	8/21-10/31	362	8/12-10/11	60	691
1997-2011 Average							**598**

Table B-1.3c: Pasture 3

	Alan Johnstone		Ted Blackstock		Chipmunk Grazing Assoc.		Total
Year	**Date**	**AUM**	**Date**	**AUM**	**Date**	**AUM**	
2011	8/24-10-14	171	8/24-10/14	321	8/24-10/14	55	547
2010	7/15-9/14	372	7/14-9/13	353	7/14-9/13	59	784
2009	8/4-10/7	403	8/4-9/30	332	8/4-9/30	107	842
2008	8/21-10/9	317	8/21-10/3	248	8/21-10/3	45	610
2007	7/7-9/25	462	7/7-9/4	411	7/7-9/4	76	949
2006	8/15-10/19	372	8/15-9/28	268	8/15-9/28	47	687
2005	9/18-11/1	231	7/19-9/15	326	7/19-9/15	63	620
2004	7/20-9/11	145	7/15-9/11	485	7/15-9/11	24	654
2003	7/18-9/13	177	7/21-9/11	285	7/21-9/11	61	523
2002	8/1-9/13	236	7/21-9/10	314	7/21-9/10	53	603
2001	7/15-9/15	337	7/14-9/13	300	7/15-9/14	75	712
2000	8/4-9/26	282	8/5-9/27	219	8/5-9/27	54	555
1999	10/4-11/13	206	8/5-10/3	332	8/5-10/4	24	562

	Alan Johnstone		Ted Blackstock		Chipmunk Grazing Assoc.		Total
Year	**Date**	**AUM**	**Date**	**AUM**	**Date**	**AUM**	
1998	8/28-10/10	216	8/29-10/11	272	8/29-10/11	50	538
1997	6/30-10/11	263	6/1-8/20	322	6/9-8/20	85	670
1997-2011 Average							**657**

Table B-1.3d: Total

Year	Johnstone	Blackstock	Chipmunk Grazing Assoc.	Allotment Total
2011	774	1056	180	2010
2010	964	1054	179	2197
2009	992	1065	324	2381
2008	995	1061	181	2237
2007	1030	1064	211	2305
2006	833	1057	181	2071
2005	836	1228	234	1933
2004	697	1412	123	2232
2003	910	929	195	2078
2002	602	1058	181	1841
2001	968	1017	205	2190
2000	977	1060	211	2248
1999	712	1042	138	1892
1998	786	1038	187	2011
1997	765	1013	178	1956
1997-2011 Average	**856**	**1077**	**194**	**2105**

Table B-1.4: Burgess actual use

	Pasture 1		Pasture 3		Total
Year	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	
2011	4/16-5/22	73	5/23-8/16	170	243
2010	4/16-5/20	69	5/21-8/16	174	243
2009	4/16-5/18	72	5/19-8/16	195	267
2008	4/16-5/20	76	5/21-8/16	191	267
2007	4/16-5/16	67	5/17-7/15	91	158
2006	4/15-5/16	69	5/17-8/15	197	266
2005	4/16-5/15	61	5/16-8/16	184	245
2003	4/16-5/15	59	5/16-8/5	162	221
2001	4/16-5/15	59	5/16-8/16	182	241
2000	4/16-5/15	59	5/16-8/15	182	241
1999	7/1-8/16	93	4/16-6/30	150	243
1998	4/16-6/7	79	6/8-8/16	138	217

	Pasture 1		Pasture 3		Total
Year	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	
1997	7/27-8/15	34	4/16-7/26	119	153
1997-2011 Average		**67**		**164**	**231**

Table B-1.5: Burgess FFR actual use

Year	Dates	AUMs
1997-2011	12/1-12/31	11

Table B-1.6: Chimney Pot actual use

Year	Dates	AUMs
1997-2011	12/1-12/31	4

Table B-1.7: Chipmunk FFR actual use

Year	Dates	AUMs
2010	6/1-10-31	71
2008	12/1-12/31	72
1999-2007	ND	

ND = No Data

Table B-1.8: Corral Creek FFR actual use

Year	Dates	AUMs
2007-2011	12/1-12/31	9

Table B-1.9: Cow Creek actual use

	Pasture 1		Pasture 2		Pasture 3		Pasture 4		Pasture 5		
Year	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Total**
1986	4/3-4/25	151	4/26-6/27	328	5/1-5/11	31	5/12-7/15	181	6/28-9/20	200	891
1988	4/1-4/30	176	5/1-6/28	313	4/25-5/9	31	5/10-6/27	110	6/29-10/21	289	919
1989	4/1-5/1	201	5/2-6/26	294	4/25-7/14	137	5/10-8/30	316	6/27-10/19	172	1120
1990	4/1-5/1	219	5/2-6/24	305	4/25-7/16	149	5/9-8/31	340	6/25-9/30	184	1197
1991	4/1-4/30	212	5/1-6/24	329	4/25-7/16	149	5/9-8/31	321	6/1-6/30	182	1193
1992	4/1-4/30	214	5/1-6/15	270	4/25-7/12	104	5/9-8/31	322	6/16-9/19	180	1090
1993	5/15-6/24	208	4/1-5/14	314	4/25-7/16	148	5/9-8/31	322	6/25-10/27	175	1167
1994	4/1-4/30	ND	5/1-6/15	ND	6/16-9/30	ND	6/16-9/30	ND	6/16-9/30	ND	ND
1995	4/1-4/23	ND	4/24-6/24	ND	4/25-5/8 and 7/1-9/30	ND	5/9-9/30	ND	6/25-9/30	ND	ND
1996	4/1-4/30	ND	5/1-6/24	ND	4/25-5/8 and 7/1-9/30	ND	5/9-9/30	ND	6/25-9/30	ND	ND
1997	4/1-4/27	ND	4/28-6/15	ND	6/16-9/30	ND	6/16-9/30	ND	6/16-9/30	ND	ND
1998	4/1-4/29	ND	4/30-6/15	ND	6/16-9/30	ND	6/16-9/30	ND	6/16-9/30	ND	ND
1999	4/1-4/30		5/1-6/15		6/16-9/31		6/16-9/31		6/16-9/31	ND	ND
2000	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2001	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2002	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2003	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2004	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2005	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2006	4/1-4/30	195	5/1-6/24	389	4/25-7/16	123	5/9-8/31	321	6/26-9/30	210	1238
2007	4/2-See Schematic 196 Cattle										ND
2008	4/4-9/25										ND
2009	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

	Pasture 1		Pasture 2		Pasture 3		Pasture 4		Pasture 5		
Year	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Total**
2010	4/4-9/20										ND
2011	4/7-5/1	155	5/2-6/18	298	7/2-7/15	68	6/10-9/15	203	7/2-9/22	147	871

Table B-1.10a-f: Elephant Butte actual use

Table B-1.10a: Pasture 1

	Ted Blackstock		Chipmunk Grazing Assoc.		Total
Year	**Spring Dates**	**AUMs**	**Spring Dates**	**AUMs**	
2011	ND	ND	4/1-4/22	30	30
2010	5/1-5/18	63	5/1-5/18	17	80
2009	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2008	4/1-5/11	95	ND	ND	95
2007	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2006	4/1-5/13	84	4/1-5/13	79	163
2005	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2004	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2003	4/2-5/9	118	4/2-5/9	55	173
2002	4/8-5/10	53	4/8-4/25	47	100
2001	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2000	4/1-5/16	70	ND	ND	70
1999	4/30-5/21	49	4/29-5/22	38	87
1998	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1997	4/1-5/17	207	4/1-5/17	59	266
1997-2011 Average					**118**

ND = No Data

Table B-1.10b: Pasture 2

	Ted Blackstock		Chipmunk Grazing Assoc.		Total
Year	**Spring Dates**	**AUMs**	**Spring Dates**	**AUMs**	
2011	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2010	4/3-4/30	98	4/3-4/30	26	124
2009	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2008	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2007	4/3-5/7	132	4/1-5/7	83	215
2006	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2005	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2004	4/1-5/8	162	4/1-5/8	44	206
2003	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2002	4/11-4/25	45	ND	ND	45
2001	4/3-5/18	52	4/3-5/18	73	125
2000	4/1-5/16	70	ND	ND	70
1999	4/1-4/29	118	ND	ND	118
1998	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1997	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1997-2011 Average					**129**

ND = No Data

Table B-1.10c: Pasture 3

	Ted Blackstock		Chipmunk Grazing Assoc.		Total
Year	**Spring Dates**	**AUMs**	**Spring Dates**	**AUMs**	
2011	ND	ND	4/23-5/31	54	54
2010	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2009	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2008	4/2-5/11	98	ND	ND	98
2007	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2006	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2005	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2004	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2003	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2002	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2001	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2000	4/1-5/21	73	4/1-5/21	79	152
1999	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1998	4/1-5/19	27	4/1-5/19	81	108
1997	4/7-5/19	122	4/7-4/20	23	145
1997-2011 Average					**111**

ND = No Data

Table B-1.10d: Pasture 4

	Ted Blackstock		Chipmunk Grazing Assoc.		Total
Year	**Spring Dates**	**AUMs**	**Spring Dates**	**AUMs**	
2011	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2010	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2009	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2008	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2007	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2006	4/1-4/30	26	ND	ND	26
2005	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2004	4/1-4/30	23	4/1-4/30	26	49
2003	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2002	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2001	3/26-3/31	9	ND	ND	9
2000	3/15-3/31	24	ND	ND	24

	Ted Blackstock		Chipmunk Grazing Assoc.		Total
Year	**Spring Dates**	**AUMs**	**Spring Dates**	**AUMs**	
1999	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1998	3/23-3/31	12	ND	ND	12
1997	3/15-4/1	44	ND	ND	44
1997-2011 Average					**27**

ND = No Data

Table B-1.10e: Pasture 5

	Ted Blackstock		Chipmunk Grazing Assoc.		Total
Year	**Spring Dates**	**AUMs**	**Spring Dates**	**AUMs**	
2011	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2010	3/15-4/2	21	3/15-4/2	7	28
2009	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2008	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2007	3/15-4/2	36	ND	ND	36
2006	3/15-3/31	24	ND	ND	24
2005	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2004	3/18-3/31	33	3/18-3/31	16	49
2003	3/15-4/1	20	3/15-4/1	26	46
2002	3/15-3/28	34	ND	ND	34
2001	4/1-5/11	109	ND	ND	109
2000	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1999	4/30-5/21	49	4/4-4/29	41	90
1998	4/5-5/19	164	ND	ND	164
1997	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1997-2011 Average					**64**

ND = No Data

Table B-1.10f: Total

Year	Total Spring AUMs	Total Use AUMs
2011	84	388
2010	232	389
2009	ND	354
2008	193	193
2007	251	251
2006	213	213
2005	ND	388
2004	304	304
2003	219	219
2002	179	179

Year	Total Spring AUMs	Total Use AUMs
2001	243	243
2000	316	371
1999	295	364
1998	284	417
1997	455	531
1997-2011 Average	**251**	**320**

ND = No Data

Table B-1.11: Ferris FFR actual use

	Seeding		Mountain		Pasture 1		
Year	**Date**	**AUM**	**Date**	**AUM**	**Date**	**AUM**	**Total AUMS**
2011	4/26-4/26	9	6/1-6/1	9	ND	ND	18
2010	12/1-12/31 148 AUMS						148
2009	12/1-12/31 150 AUMS						150
2006-2008	No Actual Use submitted						ND
2005	10/15-11/15 105 AUMS						105
1997-2004	No Actual Use submitted						ND
1997-2011 Average		**9**		**9**			**105**

ND = No Data

Table B-1.12: Franconi actual use

	Pasture 1		Pasture 2		Pasture 3		
Year	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Total AUMs**
2011	10/8-12/10 358 AUMS						111
2009	5/9-6/20	61	6/20-8/22	91	8/22-9/12	13	169
2008	Rest	Rest	Rest	Rest	Rest	Rest	Rest
2007	ND	ND	9/1-10/7 61 AUMS				61
2005	9/15-10/15 46 AUMS						46
2004	Inadequate actual use reported						ND
2003	ND	ND	8/12-10/15	35	8/25-9/30	47	82
2000-2002, 2006, 2010	No Actual Use reported						
2000-2011 Average		**61**		**63**		**30**	**90**

ND = No Data

Table B-1.13a-d: Jackson Creek actual use

Table B-1.13a: Pasture 1

	Tim McBride		LS Cattle Co		Chipmunk Grazing Assoc.		Total
Year	**Date**	**AUMs**	**Date**	**AUMs**	**Date**	**AUMs**	
2011	ND	ND	4/26-5/5	22	4/26-5/5	12	34
2010	ND	ND	4/18-6/1	76	4/18-6/1	43	119
2009	ND	ND	4/13-4/23	19	4/13-4/23	11	30
2008	ND	ND	4/8-5/18	86	4/8-5/18	48	134
2007	ND	ND	5/15-6/15	15	5/15-6/15	9	24
2006	ND	ND	4/20-6/20	506	ND	ND	506
2005	ND	ND	6/1-6/22	44	ND	ND	44
2003	10/15-10/20	11	5/23-6/18	8	5/23-6/18	20	39
2002	ND	ND	4/16-6/13	174	4/16-6/13	124	298
2001	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0
2000	ND	ND	4/19-6/18	46	4/19-6/18	27	73
1999	ND	ND	5/1-6/19	58	5/1-6/19	33	91
1999-2011 Average							**116**

ND = No Data

Table B-1.13b: Pasture 2

	Tim McBride		LS Cattle Co		Chipmunk Grazing Assoc.		Total
Year	**Date**	**AUMs**	**Date**	**AUMs**	**Date**	**AUMs**	
2011	6/1-6/21	47	6/5-6/21	47	6/5-6/21	26	120
2010	ND	ND	6/2-6/15	27	6/2-6/15	15	42
2009	ND	ND	6/14-6/23	26	6/14-6/23	15	41
2008	ND	ND	5/19-6/19	70	5/19-6/19	40	110
2007	ND	ND	4/14-6/15	162	4/14-6/15	91	253
2006	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2005	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2003	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2002	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2001	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2000	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1999	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1999-2011 Average							**113**

ND = No Data

Table B-1.13c: Pasture 3

	Tim McBride		LS Cattle Co		Chipmunk Grazing Assoc.		Total
Year	**Date**	**AUMs**	**Date**	**AUMs**	**Date**	**AUMs**	
2011	ND	ND	5/6-6/4	83	5/6-6/4	47	130
2010	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2009	ND	ND	4/24-6/13	102	4/24-6/13	57	159
2008	ND	ND	REST	Rest	Rest	Rest	ND
2007	ND	ND	6/16-6/18	8	6/16-6/18	4	12
2006	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2005	ND	ND	4/23-6/23	471	ND	ND	471
2003	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2002	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2001	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
2000	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1999	ND	ND	5/24-6/9	97	5/24-6/9	55	152
1999-2011 Average							**185**

ND = No Data

Table B-1.13d: Pastures 4 and 5

	Tim McBride		LS Cattle Co		Chipmunk Grazing Assoc.		Total
Year	**Date**	**AUMs**	**Date**	**AUMs**	**Date**	**AUMs**	
2011	6/22-10/24	266	6/22-10/31	361	6/22-10/31	204	831
2010	6/21-11/01	310	6/18-11/1	383	6/18-11/1	215	908
2009	ND	ND	6/24-11/01	366	6/24-11/01	206	572
2008	6/2-10/29	335	6/20-11/5	361	6/20-11/5	205	901
2007	5/30-10/21	329	6/20-11/05	384	6/20-11/05	217	930
2006	6/14-10/18	305	ND	ND	4/22-10/24	422	727
2005	6/11-10/23	306	ND	ND	6/25-10/12	251	557
2003	6/15-10/15	279	6/19-9/15	233	6/19-9/15	567	1079
2002	ND	ND	6/14-10/23	362	6/14-10/23	177	539
2001	ND	ND	ND	ND	6/1-10/31	347	347
2000	6/1-10/31	347	6/19-11/4	408	6/19-11/4	230	985
1999	6/1-10/31	347	6/20-11/2	193	6/20-11/2	108	648
1999-2011 Average							**752**

ND = No Data

Table B-1.14: Joint actual use

	Pasture 2		Pasture 3		Pasture 4		Total
Year	**Date**	**AUMs**	**Date**	**AUM**	**Date**	**AUMs**	
2011	6/1-7/12	311	4/26-5/31	267	7/13-8/15	27	605
2010	6/12-6/24	97	4/17-6/11	419	ND	ND	516
2009	6/6-7/18	304	4/25-6/5	297	Rest	Rest	601
2008	4/26-6/7	ND	4/26-6/7	283	ND	ND	283
2007	4/17-5/29	ND	4/17-5/29	293	Rest	Rest	293
2006	7/20-8/30	275	4/16-6/7	304	6/8-7/19	241	820
2005	07/10-11/08	638	4/19-6/2	230	6/3-7/9	193	1061
2000	10/1-11/24	189	4/16-6/3	267	10/1-10/14	2*	456
1999	6/3-7/15	229	4/16-6/2	263	10/1-11/8	91	583
1998	11/04-12/22	236	4/16-6/02	232	6/3-7/15	208	676
1997	6/3-7/15	360	4/16-6/02	402	10/15-12/13	104	866
1997-2011 Average		**293**		**296**		**144**	**615**

*trail through
ND = No Data
2001-2004 No data

Table B-1.15: Lowry FFR actual use

Year	Dates	AUMs
1997-2011	12/1-12/31	6

Table B-1.16: Madriaga actual use

	Pasture 1		Pasture 2		Pasture 3		Total
Year	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	
2011	4/17-6/17	312	6/18-8/20	322	8/21-8/27	42	676
2010	4/16-7/3	376	6/16-8/28	274	8/7-9/30	225	875
2009	5/9-6/19	197	6/20-8/22	293	8/22-9/13	102	592
2008	4/23-7/15	268	6/14-8/23	380	ND	ND	648
2007	4/16-5/29	210	5/30-6/1	352	ND	ND	562
2006	4/16-5/28	205	5/29-7/21	273	7/22-9/15	273	751
2005	Rest	0	4/18-8/5	183	Rest	Rest	183
2004	3/16-8/12	256	3/17-8/25	652	Rest	Rest	908
2002	6/1-7/15	246	4/20-5/1	60	ND	ND	306
2001	5/29-6/23	120	6/24-7/1	36	6/1-7/1	35	191
1998	6/15-8/7	306	4/18-4/27	312	ND	ND	618
1997-2011 Average		**227**		**285**		**135**	**574**

Madriaga has 2 pastures, but pasture 3 is actually part of pasture 1 and is grazed at times separately by use of hotwire fence (see schematic maps)
ND = No Data

Table B-1.17: Poison Creek actual use

	Horses		Sheep				Cattle		
Year	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Date**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Total**
2011	4/1-5/31	10	3/27-5/26	341	ND	ND	4/1-5/31	271	622
2010	4/5-4/20	2	4/4-4/20	121	ND	ND	4/1-5/30	162	285
2009	ND	ND	4/6-4/20	95	ND	ND	4/2-6/16	174	269
2008	ND	ND	4/1-4/30	240	ND	ND	4/3-6/3	275	515
2007	ND	ND	3/20-4/20	388	ND	ND	4/1-6/6	185	573
2006	ND	ND	3/20-5/11	469	ND	ND	4/6-6/1	217	686
2005	ND	ND	3/22-5/4	454	10/15-10/24	105	4/5-6/10	183	742
2004	Rest Fire	Rest Fire	Rest Fire	Rest Fire	Rest Fire	Rest Fire	Rest Fire	Rest Fire	Rest Fire
2003	Rest Fire	Rest Fire	Rest Fire	Rest Fire	Rest Fire	Rest Fire	Rest Fire	Rest Fire	Rest Fire
2000	3/28-4/17	2	3/28-4/17	222	ND	ND	4/1-5/31	174	398
1999	4/1-4/12	1	3/28-4/10	135	ND	ND	4/1-6/1	177	313
1998	ND	ND	3/28-4/18	289	ND	ND	ND	ND	289
1997	ND	ND	3/29-4/15	321	ND	ND	4/1-6/10	203	524
2005-2011 Average		**6**		**301**		**105**		**210**	**527**
1997-2011 Average		**4**		**280**		**105**		**202**	**474**

ND = No Data

Table B-1.18: R Collins FFR actual use

Year	Dates	AUMs
2011	4/1-9/12	24
1997-2010	ND	24

Table B-1.19: Rats Nest actual use

Year	Dates	AUMs
2011	4/1-6/6	513
2010	4/2-5/28	251
2009	4/3-5/25	492
2008	4/1-6/5	284
2007	4/5-5/22	468
2006	4/11-6/7	307
2005	4/1-5/25	589
2003	4/1-5/27	605
2002	4/2-5/26	557
2001	4/3-5/26	501
2000	4/2-5/27	536
1999	Rest	Rest

Year	Dates	AUMs
1998	4/3-5/23	287
1997	4/1-5/28	566
1997-2011 Average		**458**

Table B-1.20a-b: Sands Basin actual use

Table B-1.20a: Spring Use

	Pasture 1		Pasture 2		Pasture 3		Pasture 4		Total Spring AUMs	Spring/ Fall AUMs
Year	Spring Dates	AUMs	Spring Dates	AUMs	Spring Dates	AUMs	Spring Dates	AUMs		
2011	4/3-4/24	120	5/1-6/7	262	4/2-4/30	200	4/25-6/4	276	858	864
2010	4/1-6/3	303	5/16-6/6	129	4/30-5/15	213	5/1-6/3	241	886	895
2009	4/1-4/10	67	4/11-4/25	101	4/1-4/30	202	5/1-5/30	213	583	779
2008	4/1-5/1	208	5/2-6/6	242	4/2-5/4	234	5/5-6/2	206	890	899
2007	3/31-4/30	208	ND	ND	4/1-4/30	213	5/1-5/24	331	752	799
2006	4/1-5/1	206	5/1-5/25	337	4/1-4/30	213	5/26-5/31	82	838	885
2005	4/1-4/30	206	ND	ND	4/1-4/30	207	5/1-6/4	483	896	952
2004	ND	ND	ND	ND	Rest Fire	Rest Fire	ND	ND	750	750
2003	4/1-5/2	298	4/4-5/2	92	Rest Fire	Rest Fire	4/1-6/2	444	834	834
2002	4/1-4/17	114	4/18-5/13	359	4/1-4/17	120	5/14-5/30	235	828	828
2001	4/1-5/4	128	4/1-4/16	109	4/1-5/4	175	5/5-6/5	442	854	994
2000	4/1-5/5	410	ND	ND	ND	ND	5/6-6/5	428	838	993
1999	ND	ND	4/1-4/30	333	5/1-5/6	102	5/9-6/5	376	811	923
1998	4/5-4/9	44	4/1-5/28	425	ND	ND	5/1-5/31	396	865	902
1997	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	947	947
1997-2011 Avg.		193		239		188		319	829	883

ND = No Data
2003 & 2004 reductions due to wildfire
*trail through only

Table B-1.20b: Fall Use

Pasture 1			Pasture 2			Pasture 4		
Year	**Fall Dates**	**AUMs**	**Year**	**Fall Dates**	**AUMs**	**Year**	**Fall Dates**	**AUMs**
2009	10/8-10/12	32	2011	11/6-11/7	6	2008	11/8-11/10	9
2000	10/14-11/14	155	2010	10/29-10/31	9	2006	10/18-10/26	56
1999	10/10-11/6	112	2009	10/1-10/31	164	1997	10/12-10/31	122
			2007	10/28-11/6	47			
			2005	10/22-11/5	97			
			2004	11/29-11/30	13			
			2001	10-25-11/7	140			
			1998	10/17-11/1	37			

Table B-1.21: Soda Creek actual use

	Pasture 1		Pasture 2		Pasture 3		Pasture 5		Pasture 4 All Private		
Year	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Total**
2011	6/6-7/6	66	6/5-7/1	38	7/7-9/23	166	9/23-10/2	36	ND	ND	306
2010	6/1-7/13	63	6/5-7/13	55	7/14-9/17	128	ND	ND	9/18-10/6	62	308
2009	7/15-10/13	335	6/1-7/15	56	6/2-7/15	78	ND	ND	ND	ND	469
2008	ND	ND	6/1-7/13	81	7/14-9/18	184	6/2-7/14	37	ND	ND	302
2007	ND	ND	6/1-7/14	73	7/15-9/15	104	ND	ND	ND	ND	177
2006	ND	ND	6/1-7/15	180	7/14-9/15	259	ND	ND	ND	ND	439
2005	6/1-7/14	109	6/1-9/15	106	7/15-9/15	227	ND	ND	ND	ND	442
2004	6/1-7/15	105	6/1-7/15	77	7/16-9/15	261	ND	ND	ND	ND	443
2003	6/1-7/15	107	6/1-7/15	76	7/16-9/15	261	ND	ND	ND	ND	444
2001	6/1-7/5	130	6/1-7/15	130	7/16-9/26	438	ND	ND	ND	ND	698
2000	6/7-7/15	135	6/7-7/15	91	7/16-10/3	485	ND	ND	ND	ND	711
2000-2011 Average		**131**		**88**		**236**		**37**		**62**	**431**

ND = No Data

Table B-1.22: Stanford FFR actual use

Year	Dates	AUMs
2011	4/1-6/7	107
2010	12/1-12/31	76
2009	ND	ND
2008	12/1-12/31	17*
2007	1/1-12/31	12*
1997-2006	ND	114
1997-2011 Average		99

*Data incorrect
ND = No Data

Table B-1.23: Texas Basin actual use

Year	Dates	AUMs
2011	6/5-11/4	5
2009	6/1-6/15 and 10/15-10/31	5
1988	6/1-10/27	5
1985	6/5-6/21	5
1985-2011 Average		5

Texas Basin has two pastures, but the permittee did not break down actual use by pasture and used the allotment in conjunction with private land

Table B-1.24: Trout Creek actual use

	Pasture 1		Pasture 2		Pasture 3		
Year	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Total**
2011	5/16-8/14	176	4/1-5/15	87	8/15-9/12	56	319
2010	5/17-8/14	ND	4/1-5/16	ND	8/17-10/5	ND	725
2009	5/15-8/15	ND	4/1-5/14	ND	8/16-10/1	ND	401
2008	ND	ND	4/2-7/30	289	8/15-9/2	74	363
2007	5/1-7/20	175	3/15-4/30	106	trail only	ND	281
2006	4/16-1/16	210	3/15-4/14	64	REST	ND	274
2005	4/15-7/15	183	3/15-4/15	63	7/16-8/18	72	318
2001	4/22-7/1	134	3/15-4/21	100	4/28-5/30	68	302
2000	7/20-8/3	15	3/15-5/5	111	5/6-7/19	148	274
1999	6/15-9/9	143	3/25-4/25	68	4/26-6/14	105	316
1998	4/27-9/15	233	3/25-4/26	57	ND	ND	290
1997	4/30-10/6	148	4/8-4/29	26	7/17-10/20	66	240
1997-2011 Average		**157**		**97**		**84**	**342**

ND = No Data

Table B-1.25: Trout Creek/Lequerica actual use

	Pasture 1		Pasture 2		
Year	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Dates**	**AUMs**	**Total**
2010	6/20-8/18	71	8/19-9/27	11	82
2009	6/20-9/13	109	9/14-10/04	1	110
2008	7/19-10/1	108	7/3-7/18	23	131
2007	7/20-10/5	122	ND	ND	122
2006	10/8-10/31	68	ND	ND	68
2003	10/5-11/8	122	ND	ND	122
2000	9/20-11/5	82	ND	ND	82
1999	8/23-10/20	107	8/16-8/22	13	120
1998	8/17-10/1	80	8/10-8/16	12	92
1997	8/15-10/10	99	ND	ND	99
1997-2011 Average		**97**		**12**	**103**

ND = No Data
No data for 2001, 2002, 2004-2005, 2011

Appendix B-2: Utilization

Table B-2.1: Alkali-Wildcat utilization

Year	AGSP	AGCR	POSE	SIHY	STOC
1975	24		36		
			36	30	
	43		20		
	26	10	14		
	33		25		
	14		19	10	
			50	38	
1976	12			10	10
	31			38	
	32			38	
	14			19	
	16			18	
	11			34	12
1979	18				
1981	61			54	
	23				
1982	21				
	15			12	
1983	19				
	11				
1984				10	
	13				
1986	44				
1988	52				
	20			10	
1989	28				
	63				
1990				57	
				0	
1993	57				
	37				
	65				
	0				
1996	62				49
	53				
	58				
	76				
1998	10				

Year	AGSP	AGCR	POSE	SIHY	STOC
	50				
2007 landscape appearance	38				
	28				
	28				
2008			3	3	
2010	42				
	26				
2011			22	9	
			22		
			9	16	
1975-1996 Average	**32.88**	**10**	**28.57**	**25.2**	**23.67**
1998-2011 Average	**31.71**	**0**	**14**	**9.33**	**0**

Table B-2.2: Baxter Basin utilization

	Pasture 1 Native section 01				Pasture 2 Seeding sections 02/03					Pasture 3 Ephemeral sections 35/34				
Year	**AGSP**	**AGCR**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**AGSP**	**AGCR**	**POBU**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**AGSP**	**AGCR**	**POBU**	**POSE**	**SIHY**
1976						77								
1979					30			10	28					
												18	16	32
						23								
1980						21	17							
											16			
1981					10	10								
1982	7					10								
1983														19
						60								
1986						47								
1987						5					18			
						37								
1988					21	56								
						42								
						42								
1989						49								
1992		62				53								17
		50									50			
											50			70
1993														
						50								3
1994						3								
1995						26				35				

	Pasture 1 Native section 01				Pasture 2 Seeding sections 02/03					Pasture 3 Ephemeral sections 35/34				
Year	**AGSP**	**AGCR**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**AGSP**	**AGCR**	**POBU**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**AGSP**	**AGCR**	**POBU**	**POSE**	**SIHY**
										13				
1996										13				
1997						10					50			
1999														33
2000											50			
2006	35			17						25				25
			17			19		12						
		15	8					20						
		11	7											
2011			14											
Average 1976-1996	**7.00**	**56.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**20.33**	**35.94**	**17.00**	**10.00**	**28.00**	**20.33**	**33.50**	**18.00**	**16.00**	**28.20**
Average 1997-2011	**35.00**	**13.00**	**11.50**	**17.00**	**0.00**	**14.50**	**0.00**	**16.00**	**0.00**	**25.00**	**50.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**29.00**

Table B-2.3: Blackstock Springs utilization

	Pasture 1						Pasture 2					Pasture 3			
Year	**AGSP**	**AGCR**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**RYE**	**FEID**	**AGSP**	**AGCR**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**FEID**	**AGSP**	**SIHY**	**FEID**	**RYE**
	51		34	35								50	34		56
	43	46		30	40							49	38		54
1975	50		36	42											
	28	28				28	76				77				
	53	55					32				50				
	31	31					37								
1979	39	33													
	35			30		34									
1981	36			26		37									

	Pasture 1						Pasture 2					Pasture 3			
Year	**AGSP**	**AGCR**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**RYE**	**FEID**	**AGSP**	**AGCR**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**FEID**	**AGSP**	**SIHY**	**FEID**	**RYE**
1982							36			44	36				
							66			66					
1983							48	47							
							35								
1986							35								
1987	40	40					42				62				
1988							33								
1990							25					39			
1991							more than past					more than past			
1992		56										48		65	
		53													
		48													
1993		42										37		70	
		36										36			
		40										51			
		42													
		39													
1994	50	59					65								
	30	30					21								
		13													
1995												46			
												29			
1996		45					22				23				
		46					63			63					
1997							16					49		49	

	Pasture 1						Pasture 2					Pasture 3			
Year	**AGSP**	**AGCR**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**RYE**	**FEID**	**AGSP**	**AGCR**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**FEID**	**AGSP**	**SIHY**	**FEID**	**RYE**
1998							13								
2004							14								
							20				17				
							18				17				
							24								
2005		43													
		53													
		51													
		41													
		36													
		41													
		36													
		43													
		60													
2007	37	35													
	60	60													
	39	45													
2011									24						
							26		19						
							24		20						
Average 1975-1996	**40.50**	**41.16**	**35.00**	**32.60**	**40.00**	**33.00**	**42.40**	**47.00**	**0.00**	**57.67**	**49.60**	**42.78**	**36.00**	**67.50**	**55.00**
Average 1997-2011	**45.33**	**45.33**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**19.38**	**0.00**	**21.00**	**0.00**	**17.00**	**49.00**	**0.00**	**49.00**	**0.00**

Table B-2.4: Burgess utilization

	Pasture 1				Pasture 3			
Year	**AGSP**	**FEID**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**AGSP**	**FEID**	**PUTR**	**ELCE**
1976	90			87				
1980	48	46		40	47			50
1981	37	36		30	39			
	30	30		20	12			
1982	48	30		40				
	49			45				
1983	36	23			48			
					22			
1985	30							
1986					50	42		
1987		40			36			
1988	50							
	44	50						
1989	53							
	64							
1992		41			64			
1993	45				43			
					42			
1994	31	26			43			
1995		23			32			
		51			47			
1996	46							
1997		22			41			
2011			19		0		27	
			18		12			
Average 1976-1996	**46.73**	**36.00**	**0.00**	**43.67**	**40.38**	**42.00**	**0.00**	**50.00**
Average 1997-2011	**0.00**	**22.00**	**18.50**	**0.00**	**17.67**	**0.00**	**27.00**	**0**

Table B-2.5: Burgess FFR utilization

Year	**PUTR**	**AGSP**
1985	35	33
	52	
2011	27	12
Average 1985	**43.5**	**33**
Average 2011	**27**	**12**

Table B-2.6: Chipmunk Field FFR utilization

Year	AGSP	FEID	POSE
2006	13	30	13
2011	11		

Table B-2.7: Chimney Pot FFR utilization

Year	AGSP	POBU
2009	8	
2011		33

Table B-2.8: Corral Creek FFR utilization

Year	POSE	TACA8	PUTR2	AGCR
2011	14	11	5	51
	37			
Average 2011	25.5	11	5	51

Table B-2.9: Cow Creek utilization

	Pasture 1							Pasture 2						
Year	**AGSP**	**AGSI**	**AGCR**	**ELCA**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**STOC**	**AGSP**	**BRTE**	**FEID**	**ORHY**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**STOC**
1976	37					41		40		60			42	
1979	30					36								
	47					32								
	40					48								
1980	22					17								
1981	13					10		25		14			22	
	31			22		15	36							
	36					23								
1982								10		12			12	
1983														
1984														
1986	34							43						
1987		37												
	25					10								
	10													
1988			28											
			33											
1989			44										45	
													44	
1990			45											
1993			52					30					13	
			59					30						

	Pasture 1							Pasture 2						
Year	**AGSP**	**AGSI**	**AGCR**	**ELCA**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**STOC**	**AGSP**	**BRTE**	**FEID**	**ORHY**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**STOC**
								30			30			
								30					30	
1994			48					13						
								22		28				
								25						62
								35		56				
								13						
1995								27						
								34						
								36						
								20						
1997			63					36						
								18						
1998			50											
1999			50											
2001	10		10		10	10								
2008								10						
								12						
								4						
								3						
2009			10					33						
								33						
								31						
2011	13				15				9				23	
			14		15				20				20	

	Pasture 1							Pasture 2						
Year	**AGSP**	**AGSI**	**AGCR**	**ELCA**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**STOC**	**AGSP**	**BRTE**	**FEID**	**ORHY**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**STOC**
												24	12	
									14				9	
Avg. 1976-1996	**29.55**	**37.00**	**44.14**	**22.00**	**0.00**	**25.78**	**36.00**	**27.24**	**0.00**	**34.00**	**30.00**	**0.00**	**29.71**	**62.00**
Avg. 1997-2011	**11.50**	**0.00**	**32.83**	**0.00**	**13.33**	**10.00**	**0.00**	**20.00**	**14.33**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**24.00**	**16.00**	**0.00**

	Pasture 3				Pasture 4						Pasture 5			
Year	**AGSP**	**FEID**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**AGSP**	**FEID**	**POBO**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**STLE**	**AGSP**	**FEID**	**POSE**	**SIHY**
1976	39	40		45	60				56	61	59	45		50
	59	45		50										
1979														
1980														
1981					21	13			13					
					27	19			18					
1982														
1983											10	10		10
1984											28			
1986														
1987											18			

	Pasture 3				Pasture 4						Pasture 5			
Year	**AGSP**	**FEID**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**AGSP**	**FEID**	**POBO**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**STLE**	**AGSP**	**FEID**	**POSE**	**SIHY**
1988														
1989			10	10	44						33			
											39			
1990														
1993														
1994						47					40	40		
						36						67		
											45			
1995	3					51					47	56		
						48					44	47		
						45								
1997														
1998														
1999														
2001					38	57								
2008	19		23		8		8							
					24		18							

	Pasture 3				Pasture 4						Pasture 5			
Year	**AGSP**	**FEID**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**AGSP**	**FEID**	**POBO**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**STLE**	**AGSP**	**FEID**	**POSE**	**SIHY**
2009	37				42						44		38	
	32				29						41			
	29				21									
2011	7		7		19			14			26		24	
	9		10		26			17			32		20	
	19		16		19			11						
Avg. 1976-1996	**33.67**	**42.50**	**10.00**	**35.00**	**38.00**	**37.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**29.00**	**61.00**	**36.30**	**44.17**	**0.00**	**30.00**
Avg. 1997-2011	**21.71**	**0.00**	**14.00**	**0.00**	**25.11**	**57.00**	**13.00**	**14.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**35.75**	**0.00**	**27.33**	**0.00**

Table B-2.10: Elephant Butte utilization

	Pasture 1						Pasture 2							Pasture 3				
Year	**AGSP**	**BRTE**	**ORHY**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**SPCR**	**AGSP**	**AGCR**	**BRTE**	**ORHY**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**SPCR**	**AGSP**	**ORHY**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**STOC**
1975				50	50		33				11	30		10	14	16	12	
				47	43						34	20		30	10	57	15	
				52	36					30	37	24						
				51	40					10	28	28						
				53	44													
				65	66													
				48	59													
1976					65		90					71	70		90			
					90					60		68						

	Pasture 1						Pasture 2							Pasture 3				
Year	**AGSP**	**BRTE**	**ORHY**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**SPCR**	**AGSP**	**AGCR**	**BRTE**	**ORHY**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**SPCR**	**AGSP**	**ORHY**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**STOC**
					90													
					90													
	90				71	70												
			60		68													
1980	13																	
					40													
1981					54													
					18													
					15													
1982					48													
					13													
			10		10													
1983					10													
1986					38					48								
												59						
1989							26					62						
1991							33											
1992															50			50
														3		70		
1993			64		52													
1995					48												36	62
					64													
					70													
1996										56	50	41						

	Pasture 1						Pasture 2							Pasture 3				
Year	**AGSP**	**BRTE**	**ORHY**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**SPCR**	**AGSP**	**AGCR**	**BRTE**	**ORHY**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**SPCR**	**AGSP**	**ORHY**	**POSE**	**SIHY**	**STOC**
1997												10						10
2007																	35	36
2009					13					20	20	20					11	11
					13		25					21						
				13	26		24											
				33	33		31											
	38						31											
2011		13						28	7							0		
		9							13									
		13		19														
Average 1975-1996	**51.50**	**0.00**	**44.67**	**52.29**	**49.69**	**70.00**	**45.50**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**40.80**	**32.00**	**44.78**	**70.00**	**14.33**	**41.00**	**47.67**	**21.00**	**56.00**
Average 1997-2011	**44.75**	**8.75**	**44.67**	**29.32**	**26.94**	**70.00**	**31.30**	**14.00**	**6.67**	**30.40**	**26.00**	**23.94**	**70.00**	**14.33**	**41.00**	**23.83**	**22.33**	**28.25**

	Pasture 4	Pasture 5			
Year	SIHY	AGSP	ORHY	POSE	SIHY
1992					70
1995					52
1996	5				
1997	10				
1999	61				30
	66				
2000			63		55
2006		25		21	
2007		46			
		41			
2009	13	7		7	7
Average 1975-1996	**5.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**61.00**
Average 1997-2011	**31.00**	**19.83**	**31.50**	**9.33**	**38.25**

Table B-2.11: Ferris utilization

	Pasture 1				Pasture 2		Pasture 3
Year	AGSP	ELCI	STIPA	POA	AGSP	FEID	AGSP
1979	10		10				
1987	30						
2009		3			**3**	**3**	3
2011	19			10			26
	21			10			
					14		
Average 1979-2011	20	3	10	10	8.5	3	14.5

Table B-2.12: Franconi utilization

	Pasture 3	
Year	AGSP	POSE
2011	24	10

Table B-2.13: Jackson Creek utilization

	Pasture 1				Pasture 2				Pasture 3				
Year	**SIHY**	**AGSP**	**FEID**	**POSE**	**AGSP**	**FEID**	**SIHY**	**POSE**	**AGSP**	**POSE**	**FEID**	**SIHY**	**BRTE**
1981	**24**	**27**											
1983	**11**	**11**										**15**	
												25	
1986		**49**											
1987		**10**			**12**								
1988		**63**			**54**				**44**				
1989		53			49	45						10	
		36											
1992			36		70				70				
1993		41			45				37				
1994		19			30								
1995									50				
1997		20											
1999	3	31	39										
		12											
2005					0		0	0	14			24	
2007		48			36		31		7		25		
		46											
2008				18									
2010	62	47			18							10	
	18	18											
	25												
	36												
2011	3	3						23	10				7

	Pasture 1				Pasture 2				Pasture 3				
Year	**SIHY**	**AGSP**	**FEID**	**POSE**	**AGSP**	**FEID**	**SIHY**	**POSE**	**AGSP**	**POSE**	**FEID**	**SIHY**	**BRTE**
	3			3					15				14
	3			3					30	29			
	3			3									
	3			3									
	8	13											
Average 1975-1995	**17.50**	**34.33**	**36.00**	**0.00**	**43.33**	**45.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**50.25**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**16.67**	**0.00**
Average 1997-2011	**15.18**	**26.44**	**39.00**	**6.00**	**18.00**	**0.00**	**15.50**	**11.50**	**15.20**	**29.00**	**25.00**	**17.00**	**10.50**

	Pasture 4							Pasture 5		
Year	**AGSP**	**POBU**	**POSE**	**FEID**	**STIPA**	**AGCR**	**BRCA**	**AGSP**	**SIHY**	**FEID**
1979	**42**							**21**	**10**	**23**
1984	**26**									
	36									
1986	**35**									
1992	36									
1993	48			69				48		
1995								0		
2008			4	9						
2011	28	17		18						
		19		19	8					
						3	9			
Average 1975-1995	**37.17**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**69.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**23.00**	**10.00**	**23.00**
Average 1997-2011	**28.00**	**18.00**	**4.00**	**15.33**	**8.00**	**3.00**	**9.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Table B-2.14: Joint utilization

	Pasture 2						Pasture 3				Pasture 4				Pasture 5	
Year	AGSP	FEID	POSE	SIHY	Stipa	PUTR	AGSP	AGIN	POSE	SIHY	AGSP	SIHY	AGIN	POSE	AGSP	SIHY
1976											64	56				
1980	23	10									32					
	17	16		14												
1981								39		10						
1982	54	56														
1983	42					45										
1984								90							15	
1985	65										50					
1986	No Data															
1987								62				38				
1988	70							56			16	17			15	
								50								
1989	35	44					60	70			60	70			68	59
	35										60					
	36															
1990	39	46														
	46															
1991		34	3			30		48			52				38	28
1992	66	57		62							58	56				
	52	48									63					
	45	50														
	58			45												
1993	72							70			63					
1994		85			65			70	70	70	65	60	70			

	Pasture 2						Pasture 3				Pasture 4				Pasture 5	
Year	AGSP	FEID	POSE	SIHY	Stipa	PUTR	AGSP	AGIN	POSE	SIHY	AGSP	SIHY	AGIN	POSE	AGSP	SIHY
		69														
1995	51										70	70				
1999	8															
	12	13														
2006	3			3				36					68	45		
								60								
2008											3					
2011	21		10				10	10	10							
			17													
Average 1976-1995	**47.41**	**46.82**	**3.00**	**40.33**	**65.00**	**37.50**	**60.00**	**61.67**	**70.00**	**40.00**	**54.42**	**52.43**	**70.00**	**0.00**	**34.00**	**43.50**
Average 1999-2011	**18.28**	**29.91**	**10.00**	**21.67**	**65.00**	**37.50**	**35.00**	**41.92**	**40.00**	**40.00**	**28.71**	**52.43**	**69.00**	**22.50**	**34.00**	**43.50**

Table B-2.15: Lowry FFR utilization

	Pasture 1			
Year	**POSE**	**AGCR**	**BRTE**	**POBU**
2011	3	3	3	33

Table B-2.16: Madriaga utilization

	Pasture 1						Pasture 2			
Year	**AGSP**	**POSE**	**FEID**	**PUTR**	**SIHY**	**AGSP**	**SIHY**	**POSE**	**FEID**	**PUTR**
1976	**90**		**81**		**57**					
1979	61		60	78	48	70	24			14
	24		41	19	18					
1980	29		30		16		36			
1981	30		16		10	30	21		30	
1982	28		32							
	40									
1985	35									
1986	36		27				42			
1987	45		34			54				
			42							
1988	31		42		45					
1989										
1990	28		37							
1991										
1992	65		67						67	
1993	30		30							
1994	24		24							
	34									

	Pasture 1						Pasture 2			
Year	**AGSP**	**POSE**	**FEID**	**PUTR**	**SIHY**	**AGSP**	**SIHY**	**POSE**	**FEID**	**PUTR**
	26		31							
1995	40	60				40				
1996										
1997						25			30	
1998	20	50								
2006							31		14	
									44	
									18	
2009					22		30			
2011	3						12	19		
	32	15					18	10		
Average 1976-1996	**38.67**	**60.00**	**39.60**	**48.50**	**32.33**	**48.50**	**30.75**	**0.00**	**48.50**	**14.00**
Average 1997-2011	**18.33**	**32.50**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**22.00**	**25.00**	**22.75**	**14.50**	**26.50**	**0.00**

Table B-2.17: Poison Creek utilization

Year	AGSP	AGCR	POSE	SIHY
1975	34		31	30
	18		10	14
1976	71			90
	85			90
1981	10		10	10
	10			14
	18			11
	15			
1983	11			12
1984	11			13
				24
1986	57			
1987	39			
1992	3			
	3			
	3			
	3			
	4			
	3			
	3			
	3			
	11			
	3			
	3			
	3			
	3			
	5			
	13			
	27			
	50			
	22			
	3			
	60			
	60			
	44			
	70			
	70			
	58			
	64			
	64			

Year	AGSP	AGCR	POSE	SIHY
	26			
	5			
	30			
	3			
	3			
	3			
	3			
	3			
	3			
1993	40			
	52			
1994	4			12
	21			
	33			57
	10			
	9			
	14			
	13			
	13			
1995	10			
1996	41			
	44			
	21			
1997	0		0	0
1998	10			
2006	32			
	35			
	56			
2007		23		
		25		
		28		
2008	8	10		
	15			
	20			
	11			
	12		5	
2010	34		32	
		32		
2011	3		9	3
	11	21		
	3			3

Year	AGSP	AGCR	POSE	SIHY
Average 1975-1996	**23.24**	**0**	**17**	**31.42**
Average 1997-2011	**17.86**	**23.17**	**11.5**	**2**

Table B-2.18: Rats Nest utilization

Year	AGSP	BRTE	ELEC	ORHY	POSE	SIHY	STCO	STOC	STTH
1975	54				58	50			
	44			38	39	33			
	16				21	15			
	31				27	30			
1976	86								
			90			67		57	
						68		80	
1979		33			50	30			
		13			28	27			
	26								
	47								
	17								
	55								
	68								
1980	46					44			
	49					41			32
	43					42			
1981	27					22			
	40					19	28		
1982	25					20			17
	10					10			10
1983	10								
	26								30
1984	27								28
	28								
1985	53								
1986	52								
1989	59								
1990	50					50			50
1992	56					21			
	81					67			
	60								73
	35								70
	54								70
1994	45								
	38								48

Year	AGSP	BRTE	ELEC	ORHY	POSE	SIHY	STCO	STOC	STTH
	47								
	34								
	45								
	70								70
	51					54			56
	16					22			24
	53								
1995	49								
	50								54
	28								
1996-REST	3					3			
	20								
	17								
Wild Horse Use Only	38								
	33								
	11								
1997	70								
Too many horses									
1998	10								
1999-REST									
2007	39								
	37								
2008	11					3			
	7				6	6			
	13				3	8			
2011	17				5	18			
						3			4
Average 1975-1996	40.06	23.00	90.00	38.00	37.17	35.00	28.00	68.50	45.14
Average 1997-2011	27.12	23.00	90.00	38.00	12.79	12.17	28.00	68.50	24.57

Table B-2.19: R Collins utilization

Year	AGSP
2011	10
	4
	11
Average 2011	8.33

Table B-2.20: Sands Basin utilization

	Pasture 1					Pasture 2						
Year	**AGSP**	**POSE**	**AGCR**	**SIHY**	**FEID**	**AGSP**	**POSE**	**AGCR**	**SIHY**	**FEID**	**STTH**	**ELCI**
1975						10	10				12	
1976	28		46	20		21		46	34			
						53		67	43			
1979	10		10		10	18		30		10	25	25
						12						
						10						
1980	10				10				52			
1981						25		18	15			
						27						
1982	24											
	26		25	22	13							
1983	39		37									
	41											
1984	38					42						
1987								35				
								65				
1988												
use pattern	38					20						
	36	40										
1996						40		65			50	
1997								80				
2000			35									
			40									
2004						17					13	
2006						29		22				
						42						

	Pasture 1					Pasture 2						
Year	**AGSP**	**POSE**	**AGCR**	**SIHY**	**FEID**	**AGSP**	**POSE**	**AGCR**	**SIHY**	**FEID**	**STTH**	**ELCI**
2007	23				34					38		
										45		
2008						36	43	3		40		
						28		33				
						6		63				
						9		59		30		
						3						
						9						
2011	3	3	6			27		22				
	8		10					25				
Average 1975-1996	**29.00**	**40.00**	**29.50**	**21.00**	**11.00**	**25.27**	**10.00**	**46.57**	**36.00**	**10.00**	**29.00**	**25.00**
Average 1997-2011	**11.33**	**3.00**	**22.75**	**0.00**	**34.00**	**20.60**	**43.00**	**38.38**	**0.00**	**38.25**	**13.00**	**0**

	Pasture 3						Pasture 4				
Year	**AGSP**	**POSE**	**AGCR**	**SIHY**	**FEID**	**ELCI**	**AGSP**	**POSE**	**AGCR**	**SIHY**	**FEID**
1975	10	10		10			50	11		17	
	41	31						24		50	
1976	86			36	90	89					
	94										
1980	31			35							
1981	41										
1982	14			16	15			15			
1984	42							46			
1988											
use pattern	64							50			

	Pasture 3						Pasture 4				
Year	**AGSP**	**POSE**	**AGCR**	**SIHY**	**FEID**	**ELCI**	**AGSP**	**POSE**	**AGCR**	**SIHY**	**FEID**
								22			
1996			65								
1997			80						50	40	
									50		
2000											
									50		
2004	9			5				39			59
	7			4							
2006	21						23				
	19						39		55		
2007				48	42			40			
								36			
2008	22				3		19	26	17		
	5						0	0	3	0	
	3						3	10	3		
	3						3	3	14	3	
	12						8		14	8	
	16						8				
2011	23	25	20				20	25			
	0	14	21				6	20			
		17									
Average 1975-1996	**47.00**	**20.50**	**65.00**	**24.25**	**52.50**	**89.00**	**50.00**	**28.00**	**0.00**	**33.50**	**0.00**
Average 1997-2011	**11.67**	**18.67**	**40.33**	**19.00**	**22.50**	**0.00**	**12.90**	**22.11**	**28.44**	**12.75**	**59.00**

Table B-2.21: Soda Creek utilization

	Pasture 1		Pasture 1a			Pasture 2	Pasture 3			
Year	**AGSP**	**POSE**	**AGSP**	**SIHY**	**FEID**	**AGSP**	**AGSP**	**POBU**	**STIPA**	**FEID**
1995	70		67		64					
1999						21	16			
2006			21	12						
2009	3		28				10			
	14						42			
2011	12	5	17				24	15	14	
	18						14	19	12	
							19	16		12
Average 1995-2011	**23.4**	**5**	**33.25**	**12**	**64**		**20.83**	**16.67**	**13**	**12**

Table B-2.22: Stanford FFR utilization

Year	**AGSP**
2011	13

Table B-2.23: Texas Basin FFR utilization

Year	**Pasture 1**	**Pasture 2**
2011	Poa	Poa
	19	21
	9	
Average 2011	**14**	**21**

Table B-2.24: Trout Creek utilization

	Pasture 1							Pasture 2				Pasture 3			
Year	**AGSP**	**BRTE**	**FEID**	**POSE**	**PUTR**	**SIHY**	**STIPA**	**AGSP**	**ELCI**	**FEID**	**SIHY**	**AGSP**	**FEID**	**PUTR**	**SIHY**
1976						78									
1979	45					35		45			35	40		36	40
						42									
	40				36	40									
1980						31					49			12	31
1981					10			39			30			10	44
								33			26				
1982	12					11								28	10
	16					15									
	33					26									
1983					18			41			51	41		18	40
														12	
1984											44				
1985														30	
1986	40							40				18			
								21							
1987								56			66				50
1989								41							
								51							
								38							
1992	64														
1993	13		13			13		13			13	39			
								39			37	44			
1994	35		45					35		45		60	34		69

	Pasture 1							Pasture 2				Pasture 3			
Year	**AGSP**	**BRTE**	**FEID**	**POSE**	**PUTR**	**SIHY**	**STIPA**	**AGSP**	**ELCI**	**FEID**	**SIHY**	**AGSP**	**FEID**	**PUTR**	**SIHY**
	59					13		59			13				
1995			69				72								
2000												38			46
															62
2006									22			3			3
												3			
2009	18			13											
	28			19											
2011	14	13						0		0	0				
	19			7											
Average 1976-1995	**35.7**	**0**	**42.33**	**0**	**21.33**	**30.4**	**72**	**39.36**	**0**	**45**	**36.4**	**40.33**	**34**	**20.86**	**40.57**
Average 2000-2011	**19.75**	**13**	**0**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**22**	**0**	**0**	**14.67**	**0**	**0**	**37**

Table 2-2.25: Trout Creek/Lequerica

	Pasture 1						
Year	**AGSP**	**POSA**	**SIHY**	**STLE**	**FEID**	**PUTR**	**PONE**
1976	40		40	56	78	65	
1979	50		55				
1980	39				55		
	32						
2008	5	8					47
2011	12	17					
	10						
Average 1976-1996	40.25	0	47.5	56	66.5	65	0
Average 1997-2011	9	12.5	0	0	0	0	47

Appendix C – Comparison of Alternatives

Appendix C-1: Alternative Comparison of Allotment Data

Chipmunk Group Comparison of Alternatives by Allotment

The following section describes the differences of alternatives by allotment Tables C-1.1 through C-1.27. Alternatives 2-4 for the Wild Rat and Elephant Butte allotments will be not be comparable to other alternatives due to the substantial changes occurring in those two allotments. See permittees' applications for further detail (Appendix D) and Alternatives Section 2.2 above.

Table C-1.1: Alkali-Wildcat allotment (#514) alternative comparison of data

	Alternative 1 *No Action*	**Alternative 2** *Applicant's Proposed Action*[1]	**Alternative 3** *Deferred Grazing*[1]	**Alternative 4** *Season-Based*[1]	**Alternative 6** *No Grazing*
Cattle Number	311	See Wild Rat Allotment			0
Active AUMs	624				0
Suspension AUMs	0				0
Permitted AUMs	624				0
% Change compared to Ave actual use (312 AUMs) (1997-2011)	Average actual use: +100%				Average actual use: -100%
% Change compared to Max actual use (602 AUMS) (1997-2011)	Max actual use: +4%				Max actual use: -100%
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)	No Change				-100%

[1]Alkali-wildcat allotment becomes a pasture of Wild-Rat allotment.

Table C-1.2: Baxter Basin allotment (#530) alternative comparison of data

	Alternative 1 *No Action*	**Alternative 2** *Applicant's Proposed Action*	**Alternative 3**[1] *Deferred Grazing*	**Alternative 6** *No Grazing*
Cattle Number	121	121	121	0
Active AUMs	299	299	302	0
Suspension AUMs	0	0	0	0
Permitted AUMs	299	299	302	0
% Change compared to Ave actual use (326 AUMs) (2002-2011)	Average actual use: -8%	Average actual use: -8%	Average actual use: -7%	Average actual use: -100%
% Change compared to Max actual use (428 AUMs) (2002-2011)	Max actual use: -30%	Max actual use: -30%	Max actual use: -29%	Max actual use: -100%
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)	No Change	No Change	-3%[1]	-100%

[1]Alternative 3 based on average actual use and resting one pasture every third year.

Table C-1.3: Blackstock Springs allotment (#515) alternative comparison of data

	Alternative 1 *No Action*	**Alternative 2** *Applicant's Proposed Action*	**Alternative 3** *Deferred Grazing*	**Alternative 4** *Season-Based*	**Alternative 6** *No Grazing*
Cattle Number	442	442	442[4]	442[4]	0
Active AUMs	2,057	2,057	1506[1]	1249[2]	0
Suspension AUMs	0	0	0	0	0
Permitted AUMs	2,057	2,057	1506	1249	0
% Change compared to Ave actual use (2105 AUMs) (2002-2011)	Average actual use: -2%	Average actual use: -2%	Average actual use: -28%	Average actual use: -41%	Average actual use: -100%
% Change compared to Max actual use (2381 AUMs) (2002-2011)	Max actual use: -14%	Max actual use: -14%	Max actual use: -37%	Max actual use: -48%	Max actual use: -100%
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)	No Change	No Change	-27%	-50%[3]	-100%

[1]Alternative 3 based on 8.5 acres/AUM stocking rate and deferred grazing, not to exceed 815 AUMs in pasture 1, 434 in pasture 2, and 257 in pasture 3.
[2]Alternative 4 based on 8.5 acres/AUM stocking rate by pasture and rest, not to exceed 815 AUMs in pasture 1, 434 in pasture 2, and 257 in pasture 3.
[3]Based on AUM reductions over the 10-year permit
[4]Cattle numbers may vary up to 442, not to exceed AUMs per pasture.

Table C-1.4: Burgess allotment (#572) alternative comparison of data

	Alternative 1 ***No Action***	**Alternative 2** ***Applicant's Proposed Action***	**Alternative 3** ***Deferred Grazing***	**Alternative 4** ***Season-Based***	**Alternative 6** ***No Grazing***
Cattle Number	66	66	66	63	0
Active AUMs	240	240	240	231	0
Suspension AUMs	0	0	0	0	0
Permitted AUMs	240	240	240	231	0
% Change compared to Ave actual use (231 AUMs) (2002-2011)	Average actual use: +4%	Average actual use: +4%	Average actual use: +4%	Average actual use: No Change	Average actual use: -100%
% Change compared to Max actual use (267 AUMs) (2002-2011)	Max actual use: -10%	Max actual use: -10%	Max actual use: -10%	Max actual use: -13%	Max actual use: -100%
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)	No Change	No Change	No Change	-62%[1]	-100%

[1]Alternative 4 percent change based on average actual use and rest.

Table C-1.5: Burgess FFR allotment (#638) alternative comparison of data

	Alternative 1 ***No Action***	**Alternative 2**[1] ***Applicant's Proposed Action***	**Alternative 3** ***Deferred Grazing***	**Alternative 4** ***Season-Based***	**Alternative 6** ***No Grazing***
Cattle Number	11	3	7[1]	7	0
Active AUMs	11	11	11	11	0
Suspension AUMs	0	0	0	0	0
Permitted AUMs	11	11	11	11	0
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)[2]	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change	-100%

[1]Based on 35 percent public land
[2]Avg Use = 11 AUMs Max Use = 11 AUMs

Table C-1.6: Chimney Pot FFR allotment (#464) alternative comparison of data

	Alternative 1 ***No Action***	**Alternative 2** ***Applicant's Proposed Action***	**Alternative 6** ***No Grazing***
Cattle Number	4	17[1]	0
Active AUMs	4	4	0
Suspension AUMs	0	0	0
Permitted AUMs	4	4	0
Season of Use	12/1-12/30	3/1-2/28[1]	-
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)[2]	No Change	No Change	-100%

[1]Based on 2 percent public land
[2]Avg Use = 4 AUMs Max Use = 4 AUMs

Table C-1.7: Chipmunk FFR allotment (#523) alternative comparison of data

	Alternative 1 ***No Action***	**Alternative 2[1]** ***Applicant's Proposed Action***	**Alternative 6** ***No Grazing***
Cattle Number	71	155	0
Active AUMs	72	72	0
Suspension AUMs	0	0	0
Permitted AUMs	72	72	0
Season of Use	12/1-12/31	3/1-2/28	-
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)[2]	No Change	No Change	-100%

[1]Based on 4 percent public land
[2]Avg Use = 72 AUMs Max Use = 72 AUMs

Table C-1.8: Corral Creek FFR allotment (#602) alternative comparison of data

	Alternative 1 ***No Action***	**Alternative 2[1]** ***Applicant's Proposed Action***	**Alternative 3** ***Deferred Grazing***	**Alternative 6** ***No Grazing***
Cattle Number	9	3	3	0
Active AUMs	9	9	9	0
Suspension AUMs	0	0	0	0
Permitted AUMs	9	9	9	0
Season of Use	12/1-12/31	3/1-2/28	3/1-2/28	-
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)[2]	No Change	No Change	No Change	-100%

[1]Based on 26 percent public land
[2]Avg Use = 9 AUMs Max Use = 9 AUMs

Table C-1.9: Cow Creek allotment (#562) alternative comparison of data

	Alternative 1 *No Action*	**Alternative 2** *Applicant's Proposed Action*	**Alternative 3**[1] *Deferred Grazing*	**Alternative 4** *Season-Based*	**Alternative 6** *No Grazing*
Cattle Number	201	201	201	201	0
Active AUMs	1214	1214	1210	1210	0
Suspension AUMs	0	0	0	0	0
Permitted AUMs	1214	1214	1210	1210[2]	0
% Change compared to Ave actual use (1188[3] AUMs) (2002-2011)	Average actual use: +2%	Average actual use: +2%	Average actual use: +2%	Average actual use: +2%	Average actual use: -100%
% Change compared to Max actual use (1238[3] AUMs) (2002-2011)	Max actual use: -2%	Max actual use: -2%	Max actual use: -2%	Max actual use: -2%	Max actual use: -100%
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)	No Change	No Change	-17%	-34%[4]	-100%

[1]Alternative 3 is based on 6.5 acres/AUM stocking rate and may not exceed AUMs by pasture; number of cattle may vary by pasture. Not to exceed 1210 AUMs in year 1, 1210 AUMs in year 2, and 519 AUMs in year 3

[2]Alternative 4 is based on 6.5 acres/AUM stocking rate and rest years and may not exceed 1210 AUMs in year 1, 519 AUMs in year 2, and 519 AUMs in year 3; number of cattle may vary by pasture.

[3]Actual use reported by the permittee is inadequate to determine average and max actual use by pasture, therefore stocking rates were used.

[4]Change reflects the life of the 10-year permit.

Table C-1.10: Elephant Butte allotment (#513) alternatives 1 and 6 comparison of data

	Alternative 1 *No Action*	**Alternative 2** *Applicant's Proposed Action*	**Alternative 3** *Deferred Grazing*	**Alternative 4** *Season-Based*	**Alternative 6** *No Grazing*
Cattle Number	195	See Elephant Butte for below for Alternatives 2-4			0
Active AUMs	390				0
Suspension AUMs	0				0
Permitted AUMs	390				0
% Change compared to Ave actual use (320 AUMs) (1997-2011)	Average actual use: +22%				Average actual use: -100%
% Change compared to Max actual use (531	Max actual use: -27%				Max actual use: -100%

	Alternative 1 *No Action*	**Alternative 2** *Applicant's Proposed Action*	**Alternative 3** *Deferred Grazing*	**Alternative 4** *Season-Based*	**Alternative 6** *No Grazing*
AUMs) (1997-2011)					
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)	No Change				-100%

Table C-1.11: Elephant Butte allotment (#513) Alternative 2 –4 comparison of data

	Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*	**Alternative 3**[1] *Deferred Grazing*	**Alternative 4**[2] *Season-Based*
Cattle Number	72	72	72
Active AUMs	417	417	308
Suspension AUMs	0	0	0
Permitted AUMs	417	417	308
% Change compared to recent Average Actual Use (320) (1997-2011)	Average Actual Use: +30%	Average Actual Use: +30%	Average Actual Use: -4%
% Change compared to recent Maximum Actual Use (531) (1997-2011)	Max Actual Use: -21%	Max Actual Use: -21%	Max Actual Use: -42%
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)	+7%	+7%	-29%

[1]Alternative 3 would defer the current grazing to fall use one in three years. Not to exceed average actual use by pasture; includes adding pasture 6 and 1,050 acres. Total allotment acres 7044.
[2]Alternative 4 would add rest into the current grazing schedule one out of three years. Not to exceed average actual use by pasture year 1-267 year 2-259 year 3- 308; includes adding pasture 6. Total allotment acres 7044.

Table C-1.12: Ferris FFR allotment (#545) alternative comparison of data

	Alternative 1 *No Action*	**Alternative 2** *Applicant's Proposed Action*	**Alternative 3** *Deferred Grazing*[1]	**Alternative 4** *Season-Based*[1]	**Alternative 6** *No Grazing*
Cattle Number	147	38	82	82	0
Active AUMs	150	150	150	150	0
Suspension AUMs	0	0	0	0	0
Permitted AUMs	150	150	150	150	0
% Change compared to Ave actual use (105 AUMs) (2002-2011)	Average actual use: +43%	Average actual use: +43%	Average actual use: +43%	Average actual use: +43%	Average actual use: -100%

	Alternative 1 ***No Action***	**Alternative 2** ***Applicant's Proposed Action***	**Alternative 3** ***Deferred Grazing***[1]	**Alternative 4** ***Season-Based***[1]	**Alternative 6** ***No Grazing***
% Change compared to Max actual use (150 AUMs) (2002-2011)	Max actual use: No Change	Max actual use: No Change	Max actual use: No Change	Max actual use: No Change	Max actual use: -100%
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change	-100%

[1]Alternatives 3 and 4 based on 33 percent public land

Table C-1.13: Franconi allotment (#558) alternative comparison of data

	Alternative 1 ***No Action***	**Alternative 2** ***Applicant's Proposed Action***[1]	**Alternative 3** ***Deferred Grazing***[1]	**Alternative 6** ***No Grazing***
Cattle Number	118	32	32	0
Active AUMs	120	120	120	0
Suspension AUMs	0	0	0	0
Permitted AUMs	120	120	120	0
Season of Use	12/1-12/30	3/1-2/28[1]		-
% Change compared to Ave actual use (90 AUMs) (2002-2011)	Average actual use: +33%	Average actual use: +33%	Average actual use: +33%	Average actual use: -100%
% Change compared to Max actual use (169 AUMs) (2002-2011)	Max actual use: -29%	Max actual use: -29%	Max actual use: -29%	Max actual use: -100%
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)	No Change	No Change	No Change	-100%

[1]Based on season-long grazing and 31 percent public land

Table C-1.14: Jackson Creek allotment (#506) alternative comparison of data

	Alternative 1 ***No Action***	**Alternative 2** ***Applicant's Proposed Action***	**Alternative 3 Deferred Grazing**	**Alternative 4[2]** ***Season-Based***	**Alternative 6** ***No Grazing***
Cattle Number	338	338	338[4]	338[4]	0
Active AUMs	1139	1139	948	719	0
Suspension AUMs	0	0	0	0	0
Permitted AUMs	1139	1139	948[1]	719[2]	0
% Change compared to Ave actual use (1142 AUMs) (2002-2011)	Average actual use: No Change	Average actual use: No Change	Average actual use: -17%	Average actual use: -37%	Average actual use: -100%
Permitted AUMs % Change compared to Max actual use (1233 AUMs) (2002-2011)	Max actual use: -8%	Max actual use: -8%	Max actual use: -23%	Max actual use: -42%	Max actual use: -100%
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)	No Change	No Change	-17%	-41%[3]	-100%

[1]Average use by pasture
[2]May not exceed average actual use by pasture in year 1 (650 AUMs) year 2 (647 AUMs and year 3 (719 AUMs)
[3]Alternative 4 changes are based on a 10-year permit**.**
[4]Cattle numbers may vary up to 338, not to exceed AUMs per pasture.

Table C-1.15: Joint allotment (#531) alternative comparison of data

	Alternative 1 ***No Action***	**Alternative 2** ***Applicant's Proposed Action***	**Alternative 3[1]**	**Alternative 4[1]**	**Alternative 6** ***No Grazing***
Cattle Number	568	568	285	285	0
Active AUMs	1,089	1,089	601	601	0
Suspension AUMs	0	0	0	0	0
Permitted AUMs	1,089	1,089	601	601	0
% Change compared to Ave actual use (615 AUMs) (2002-2011)	Average actual use: +77%	Average actual use: +77%	Average actual use: -2%	Average actual use: -2%	Average actual use: -100%
% Change compared to Max actual use	Max actual use: +3%	Max actual use: +3%	Max actual use: -43%	Max actual use: -43%	Max actual use: -100%

	Alternative 1 ***No Action***	**Alternative 2** ***Applicant's Proposed Action***	**Alternative 3**[1]	**Alternative 4**[1]	**Alternative 6** ***No Grazing***
(1061 AUMs) (2002-2011)					
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)	No Change	No Change	-45%	-45%	-100%

[1]Alternatives 3 and 4 based on average actual use by pasture and stocking rates from ESDs. Livestock numbers will not exceed 285 head, not to exceed authorized AUMs by pasture.

Table C-1.16: Lowry FFR allotment (477) alternative comparison of data

	Alternative 1 ***No Action***	**Alternative 2** ***Applicant's Proposed Action***	**Alternative 3** ***Deferred Grazing***	**Alternative 6** ***No Grazing***
Cattle Number	6	4	4	6
Active AUMs	6	6	6	0
Suspension AUMs	0	0	0	0
Permitted AUMs	6	6	6	6
Season of Use	12/1-12/30	3/1-2/28[1]	3/1-2/28	-
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)[2]	No Change	No Change	No Change	-100%

[1]Based on 14 percent public land
[2]Avg Use =6 AUMs Max Use = 6 AUMs

Table C-1.17: Madriaga allotment (#557) alternative comparison of data

	Alternative 1 ***No Action***	**Alternative 2** ***Applicant's Proposed Action***	**Alternative 3** ***Deferred Grazing***	**Alternative 4** ***Season-Based***	**Alternative 6** ***No Grazing***
Cattle Number	160	225	160	160	0
Active AUMs	865	865	647[1]	647[1]	0
Suspension AUMs	0	0	0	0	0
Permitted AUMs	865	865	647	647	0
% Change compared to Ave actual use (574 AUMs) (2002-2011)	Average actual use: +51%	Average actual use: +51%	Average actual use: +13%	Average actual use: +13%	Average actual use: -100%
% Change compared to Max actual use (908	Max actual use: -5%	Max actual use: -5%	Max actual use: -29%	Max actual use: -29%	Max actual use: -100%

	Alternative 1 *No Action*	**Alternative 2** *Applicant's Proposed Action*	**Alternative 3** *Deferred Grazing*	**Alternative 4** *Season-Based*	**Alternative 6** *No Grazing*
AUMs) (2002-2011)					
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)	No Change	No Change	-25%	-48%[2]	-100%

[1]Alternatives 3 and 4 based on average actual use by pasture
[2]Change reflects the life of the 10-year permit with added rest.

Table C-1.18: Poison Creek allotment (#603) alternative comparison of data

	Alternative 1 *No Action*	**Alternative 2** *Applicant's Proposed Action*	**Alternative 3**[1] *Deferred Grazing*	**Alternative 4**[2] *Season-Based*	**Alternative 5** *Sheep to Cattle Conversion*	**Alternative 6** *No Grazing*
Cattle Sheep Horse Number	174 1,000 5	174 1,600 5	174 1,600 5	174[3] 1,600 5	365 0 5	0 0 0
Active AUMs	761	761	742	474	742	0
Suspension AUMs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permitted AUMs	761	761	742	474	742	0
% Change compared to Ave actual use (474 AUMs) (1997-2011)	Average actual use: +61%	Average actual use: +61%	Average actual use: +57%	Average actual use: No Change	Average actual use: +57%	Average actual use: -100%
% Change compared to Max actual use (742 AUMs) (1997-2011)	Max actual use:+3%	Max actual use: +3%	Max actual use: No Change	Max actual use: -36%	Max actual use: No Change	Max actual use: -100%
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)	No Change	No Change	-2%	-56%	-2%	-100%

[1]Alternative 3 would defer grazing to fall use 1 in 3 years.
[2]Alternative 4 would not exceed average actual use and add rest into the current grazing schedule 2 out of 3 years.
[3]Livestock numbers could change as long as they do not exceed 474 AUMs per year (could cut sheep numbers and add cow numbers)

Table C-1.19: R Collins FFR allotment (#612) alternative comparison of data

	Alternative 1 *No Action*	**Alternative 2** *Applicant's Proposed Action*	**Alternative 6** *No Grazing*
Cattle Number	24	9	0
Active AUMs	24	24	0
Suspension AUMs	0	0	0
Permitted AUMs	24	24	0
Season of Use	12/1-12/30	3/1-2/28[1]	-
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)[2]	No Change	No Change	-100%

[1]Based on 23 percent public land
[2]Avg Use = 24 AUMs Max Use = 24 AUMs

Table C-1.20: Rat's Nest allotment (#522) alternative comparison of data

	Alternative 1 *No Action*	**Alternative 2** *Applicant's Proposed Action*	**Alternative 3**[1] *Deferred Grazing*	**Alternative 4**[2] *Season-Based*	**Alternative 6** *No Grazing*
Cattle Number	323	See Wild Rat Allotment			0
Active AUMs	557				0
Suspension AUMs	160				0
Permitted AUMs	717				0
% Change compared to Ave actual use (458 AUMs) (1997-2011)	Average actual use: + 22%				Average actual use: -100%
% Change compared to Max actual use (605 AUMs) (1997-2011)	Max actual use: -8%				Max actual use: -100%
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)	No Change				-100%

[1]Rats Nest becomes a pasture in the Wild-Rat allotment.

Table C-1.21: Sands Basin allotment (#521) alternative comparison of data

	Alternative 1 ***No Action***	**Alternative 2**[3] ***Applicant's Proposed Action***	**Alternative 3**[1] ***Deferred Grazing***	**Alternative 4**[2] ***Season-Based***	**Alternative 6** ***No Grazing***
Cattle Number	723	723	600	600	0
Active AUMs	999	999	912[3]	558[2]	0
Suspension AUMs	0	0	0	0	0
Permitted AUMs	999	999	912	558	0
% Change compared to Ave actual use (883 AUMs) (2002-2011)	Average actual use: +13%	Average actual use: +13%	Average actual use: +3%	Average actual use: -37%	Average actual use: -100%
% Change compared to Max actual use (994 AUMs) (2002-2011)	Max actual use: +1%	Max actual use: +1%	Max actual use: -8%	Max actual use: -44%	Max actual use: -100%
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)	No Change	No Change	-9%	-53%[4]	-100%

[1]Alternatives 3 would authorize 912 AUMs based on average actual use and splitting herd between two pastures.
[2]Alternative 4 would authorize 381 AUMs in year 1, 558 AUMs in year 2; AUMs in every other year may not exceed average actual use by pasture.
[3]Alternatives 2-4 will allow no double grazing in fall; trailing home may occur only from 10/1 to 10/30, not to exceed 6 days or 88 AUMs.
[4]Reduction in AUMs over the 10-year permit

Table C-1.22: Soda Creek allotment (#652) alternative comparison of data

	Alternative 1 ***No Action***	**Alternative 2** ***Applicant's Proposed Action***	**Alternative 3** ***Deferred Grazing***	**Alternative 4** **Season-Based**	**Alternative 6** ***No Grazing***
Cattle Number	276	299	276	276	0
Active AUMs	501	731[1]	501	501	0
Suspension AUMs	0	0	0	0	0
Permitted AUMs	501	731	501	501	0
% Change compared to Ave actual use (431 AUMs) (2000-2011)	Average actual use: +16%	Average actual use: +70%	Average actual use: +16%	Average actual use: +16%	Average actual use: -100%
% Change compared to Max actual use	Max actual use: -30%	Max actual use: +3%	Max actual use: -30%	Max actual use: -30%	Max actual use: -100%

	Alternative 1 ***No Action***	**Alternative 2** ***Applicant's Proposed Action***	**Alternative 3** ***Deferred Grazing***	**Alternative 4 Season-Based**	**Alternative 6** ***No Grazing***
(711 AUMs) (2000-2011)					
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)	No Change	+46%	No Change	No Change	-100%

[1]698 Aums Jim Elordi and 33 Aums Elordi sheep camp in Pasture 6 only based on 24 percent public land.

Table C-1.23: Stanford FFR allotment (#608) alternative comparison of data

	Alternative 1 ***No Action***	**Alternative 2** ***Applicant's Proposed Action***	**Alternative 3** ***Deferred Grazing***	**Alternative 6** ***No Grazing***
Cattle Number	112	33	33	0
Active AUMs	114	114	114	0
Suspension AUMs	0	0	0	0
Permitted AUMs	114	114	114	0
Season of Use	12/1-12/31	3/1-2/28[2]	3/1-2/28[2]	-
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)[2]	No Change	No Change	No Change	-100%

[1]Based on 29 percent public land
[2]Avg Use = 114 AUMs Max Use = 114 AUMs

Table C-1.24: Texas Basin FFR allotment (#472) alternative comparison of data

	Alternative 1 ***No Action***	**Alternative 2**[1] ***Applicant's Proposed Action***	**Alternative 3** ***Deferred Grazing***	**Alternative 6** ***No Grazing***
Cattle Number	5	9	9	0
Active AUMs	5	5	5	0
Suspension AUMs	0	0	0	0
Permitted AUMs	5	5	5	0
Season of Use	12/1-12/31	3/1-2/28	3/1-2/28	-
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)[2]	No Change	No Change	No Change	-100%

[1]Based on 5 percent public land
[2]Avg Use = 5 AUMs Max Use = 5 AUMs

Table C-1.25: Trout Creek allotment (#529) alternative comparison of data

	Alternative 1 ***No Action***	**Alternative 2** ***Applicant's Proposed Action***	**Alternative 3** **Deferred Grazing**	**Alternative 6** ***No Grazing***
Cattle Number	123	123	123	0
Active AUMs	726	726	342	0
Suspension AUMs	0	0	0	0
Permitted AUMs	726	726	342	0
% Change compared to Ave actual use (342 AUMs) (2002-2011)	Average actual use: +112%	Average actual use: +112%	Average actual use: No Change	Average actual use: -100%
% Change compared to Max actual use (725 AUMs) (2002-2011)	Max actual use: No Change	Max actual use: No Change	Max actual use: -53%	Max actual use: -100%
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)	No Change	No Change	-53%	-100%

Table C-1.26: Trout Creek/ Lequerica allotment (#560) alternative comparison of data

	Alternative 1 ***No Action***	**Alternative 2** ***Applicant's Proposed Action***	**Alternative 3**[1] ***Deferred Grazing***	**Alternative 4**[2] ***Season-Based***	**Alternative 6** ***No Grazing***
Cattle Number	52	52	52	52	0
Active AUMs	115	115	115	115	0
Suspension AUMs	0	0	0	0	0
Permitted AUMs	115	115	115	115	0
% Change compared to Ave actual use (106 AUMs) (2002-2011)	Average actual use: +8%	Average actual use: +8%	Average actual use: +8%	Average actual use:+8%	Average actual use: -100%
% Change compared to Max actual use (131 AUMs) (2002-2011)	Max actual use: -12%	Max actual use: -12%	Max actual use: -12%	Max actual use: -12%	Max actual use: -100%
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change	-100%

[1]Spring grazing every other year
[2]Spring grazing 1 in 3 years

Table C-1.27: Wild Rat – Alternative 2 Applicant's Proposed Action (combining Alkali Wildcat and Rats Nest Allotments) including Alternative 3 & 4 comparison of data.

	Alternative 2 ***Applicant's Proposed Action***			**Alternative 3** ***Deferred Grazing***			**Alternative 4** ***Season-Based***		
	Wild Rat Allotment			Wild Rat Allotment			Wild Rat Allotment		
Pasture	Alkali Wildcat	Rat's Nest	Total	Alkali Wildcat	Rat's Nest	Total	Alkali Wildcat	Rat's Nest	Total
Cattle Number	300	276	576	300	276	576	300	276	576
Active AUMs	572	525	1097	572	525	1097	572	525	1097
Suspension AUMs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permitted AUMs	572	525	1097	572	525	1097	572	525	1097
Percent Change as compared to Average Actual use AUMs	Average Actual Use (312): +83%	Average Actual Use (458): +15%	NA	Average Actual Use (312): +83%	Average Actual Use (458): +15%	NA	Average Actual Use (312): +83%	Average Actual Use (458): +15%	NA
Percent Change as compared to Maximum Actual use AUMs	Max Actual Use (602): -5%	Max Actual Use (605): -13%	NA	Max Actual Use (602): -5%	Max Actual Use (605): -13%	NA	Max Actual Use (602): -5%	Max Actual Use (605): -13%	NA
% Change Compared to Current Authorized Active AUMs (10-year permit)	-8%	-6%	-7%	-8%	-6%	-7%	-63%	-62%	-63%

[1]Removal of 1,050 acres in Alkali-Wildcat Pasture created pasture 6 in Elephant Butte of alternatives 2-4

Appendix C-2: Alternative Comparison of Pasture Data

Table C-2.1: Alkali-wildcat (514) alternative comparison of pasture data

	Pasture	**Alternative 1** ***No Action***		**Alternative 6** ***No Grazing***
Seasons of Use by Pasture	1	All Years	4/1-5/31	*NA*
Number of Days by Pasture	1	All Years	61	
AUMs by Pasture	1	All Years	602	
Acres per AUM by Pasture	1	All Years	10.3	

Table C-2.2: Baxter Basin (530) alternative comparison of pasture data

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
Seasons of Use by Pasture	1	All Years	4/1-6/14	All Years	4/1-6/14	Year 1	4/16-5/6	
						Year 2	rest	
						Year 3	5/18-6/14	
	2	All Years	4/1-6/14	All Years	4/1-6/14	Year 1	5/7-6/7	
						Year 2	4/1-5/2	
						Year 3	rest	
	3	All Years	4/1-6/14	All Years	4/1-6/14	Year 1	rest	
						Year 2	5/3-6/14	
						Year 3	4/1-5/17	
Number of Days by Pasture	1	All Years	76	All Years	76	Year 1	36	
						Year 2	36	
						Year 3	36	
	2	All Years	76	All Years	76	Year 1	32	
						Year 2	32	
						Year 3	32	
	3	All Years	76	All Years	76	Year 1	48	
						Year 2	48	
						Year 3	48	
AUMs by Pasture (10 year average)	1	All Years	143	All Years	143	Year 1	143	
						Year 2	143	
						Year 3	143	
	2	All Years	127	All Years	127	Year 1	127	
						Year 2	127	
						Year 3	127	
	3	All Years	189	All Years	189	Year 1	189	
						Year 2	189	
						Year 3	189	
Acres per AUM by Pasture	1	All Years	2.3	All Years	2.3	Year 1	2.3	
						Year 2	2.3	
						Year 3	2.3	
	2	All	4.6	All Years	4.6	Year 1	4.6	

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
		Years				Year 2	4.6	
						Year 3	4.6	
	3	All Years	2.7	All Years	2.7	Year 1	2.7	
						Year 2	2.7	
						Year 3	2.7	

Table C-2.3: Blackstock Springs (515) alternative comparison of pasture data

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 4 *Season-based*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
Seasons of Use by Pasture	1	All Years	5/1-11/15	All Years	5/1-11/15	Year 1	5/15-8/31	Year 1	5/15-8/31	NA
						Year 2	8/16-12/2	Year 2	9/1-12/18	
						Year 3	6/19/10/5	Year 3	rest	
	2	All Years	5/1-11/15	All Years	5/1-11/15	Year 1	9/1-10/28	Year 1	rest	
						Year 2	5/15-7/11	Year 2	7/5-8/31	
						Year 3	10/6-12/2	Year 3	9/1-10/28	
	3	All Years	5/1-11/15	All Years	5/1-11/15	Year 1	10/29-12/2	Year 1	9/1-10/5	
						Year 2	7/12-8/15	Year 2	rest	
						Year 3	5/15-6/18	Year 3	7/28-8/31	
Number of Days by Pasture (Max)	1	All Years	90	All Years	86	Year 1	109	Year 1	109	
						Year 2	109	Year 2	109	
						Year 3	109	Year 3	0	
	2	All Years	55	All Years	45	Year 1	58	Year 1	0	
						Year 2	58	Year 2	58	
						Year 3	58	Year 3	58	
	3	All Years	58	All Years	60	Year 1	35	Year 1	35	
						Year 2	35	Year 2	0	
						Year 3	35	Year 3	35	
AUMs by Pasture (max actual use	1	All Years	847	All Years	847	Year 1	815	Year 1	815	
						Year 2	815	Year 2	815	
						Year 3	815	Year 3	0	
	2	All	598	All Years	598	Year 1	434	Year 1	0	

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 4 *Season-based*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
Alt 1 &2, average actual use Alt 3 &4)		Years				Year 2	434	Year 2	434	
						Year 3	434	Year 3	434	
	3	All Years	657	All Years	657	Year 1	257	Year 1	257	
						Year 2	257	Year 2	0	
						Year 3	257	Year 3	257	
Acres per AUM by Pasture (1997-2011 Average)	1	All Years	8.2	All Years	8.2	Year 1	8.5	Year 1	8.5	
						Year 2	8.5	Year 2	8.5	
						Year 3	8.5	Year 3	-	
	2	All Years	6.2	All Years	6.2	Year 1	8.5	Year 1	-	
						Year 2	8.5	Year 2	8.5	
						Year 3	8.5	Year 3	8.5	
	3	All Years	3.3(6.5)[1]	All Years	3.3	Year 1	8.5	Year 1	8.5	
						Year 2	8.5	Year 2	-	
						Year 3	8.5	Year 3	8.5	

[1]Total pasture acres including private and state.

Table C-2.4: Burgess (572) alternative comparison of pasture data

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 4 *Season-based*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
Seasons of Use by Pasture	1	All Years	4/16-8/15	All Years	4/16-8/15	Year 1	4/16-5/20	Year 1	4/16-5/20	
						Year 2	7/12-8/15	Year 2	rest	
								Year 3	rest	
	3	All Years	4/16-8/15	All Years	4/16-8/15	Year 1	5/21-8/15	Year 1	5/21-8/15	
						Year 2	4/16-7/11	Year 2	rest	
								Year 3	rest	
Number of Days by Pasture	1	All Years	122	All Years	122	Year 1	35	Year 1	36	
								Year 2	0	
						Year 2	35	Year 3	0	
	3	All Years	122	All Years	122	Year 1	87	Year 1	87	
						Year 2	87	Year 2	0	
								Year 3	0	
AUMs by Pasture	1	All Years	67	All Years	67	Year 1	67	Year 1	67	
						Year 2	67	Year 2	0	

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 4 *Season-based*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
(1997-2011 average actual use)								Year 3	0	
	3	All Years	164	All Years	164	Year 1	164	Year 1	164	
						Year 2	164	Year 2	0	
								Year 3	0	
Acres per AUM by Pasture (based on 1997-2011 actual use)	1	All Years	4.4	All Years	4.4	Year 1	4.4	Year 1	4.4	
						Year 2	4.4	Year 2	-	
								Year 3	-	
	3	All Years	5.4	All Years	5.4	Year 1	5.4	Year 1	5.4	
						Year 2	5.4	Year 2	-	
								Year 3	-	

Table C-2.5: Burgess FFR (638) alternative comparison of pasture data

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 4 *Season-based*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
Seasons of Use by Pasture	1	All Years	Season Long 12/1-12/31	All Years	3/1-2/28	Year 1	5/1-6/10	Year 1	5/1-6/10	
						Year 2	8/14-9/23	Year 2	9/1-10/11	
								Year 3	9/1-10/11	*NA*
	2	All Years	Season Long 12/1-12/31	All Years	3/1-2/28	Year 1	6/11/9/23	Year 1	6/11-9/23	
						Year 2	5/1-8/13	Year 2	10/12-1/23	
								Year 3	10/12-1/23	
Number of Days by Pasture	1	All Years	41	All Years	41	Year 1	41	Year 1	41	
								Year 2	41	
						Year 2	41	Year 3	41	*NA*
	2	All Years	105	All Years	105	Year 1	105	Year 1	105	
						Year 2	105	Year 2	0	
								Year 3	105	
AUMs by Pasture (1997-2011 average actual use)	1	All Years	3	All Years	3	Year 1	3	Year 1	3	
						Year 2	3	Year 2	0	
								Year 3	0	*NA*
	2	All Years	8	All Years	8	Year 1	8	Year 1	8	

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 4 *Season-based*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
						Year 2	8	Year 2	0	
								Year 3	0	
Acres per AUM by Pasture (based on 1997-2011 actual use)	1	All Years	22.7	All Years	22.7	Year 1	22.7	Year 1	22.7	*NA*
						Year 2	22.7	Year 2	-	
								Year 3	-	
	2	All Years	22.7	All Years	22.7	Year 1	22.7	Year 1	22.7	
						Year 2	22.7	Year 2	-	
								Year 3	-	

Table C-2.6: Corral Creek FFR (602) alternative comparison of pasture data

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
Seasons of Use by Pasture	1	All Years	12/1-12/31	All Years	3/1-2/28	Year 1	3/1-6/30	NA
						Year 2	3/1-6/30	
						Year 3	7/1-2/28	
	2	All Years	12/1-12/31	All Years	3/1-2/28	Year 1	7/1-2/28	
						Year 2	7/1-2/28	
						Year 3	3/1-6/30	
Number of Days by Pasture (Max)	1	All Years	31	All Years	365	Year 1	122	*0*
						Year 2	122	
						Year 3	243	
	2	All Years	31	All Years	365	Year 1	243	
						Year 2	243	
						Year 3	122	
AUMs by Pasture (max actual use alt 1 &2 average actual use alt 3 &4)	1	All Years	9	All Years	9	Year 1	2	*0*
						Year 2	2	
						Year 3	2(2 cows)	
	2	All Years	9	All Years	9	Year 1	7	
						Year 2	7	
						Year 3	7(3 cows)	
Acres per	1	All	7.8	All Years	7.8	Year 1	7.8	*0*

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
AUM by Pasture (1997-2011 Average)		Years				Year 2	7.8	
						Year 3	7.8	
	2	All Years	7.8	All Years	7.8	Year 1	7.8	
						Year 2	7.8	
						Year 3	7.8	

Table C-2.7: Cow Creek (562) alternative comparison of pasture data

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 4 *Season-based*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
Seasons of Use by Pasture	1	All Years	4/1-9/30	All Years	4/1-9/30	Year 1	4/1-6/30	Year 1	4/1-6/30	
						Year 2	4/1-6/30	Year 2	rest	
						Year 3	Rest	Year 3	rest	
	2	All Years	4/1-9/30	All Years	4/1-9/30	Year 1	4/1-6/30	Year 1	4/1-6/30	
						Year 2	4/1-6/30	Year 2	rest	
						Year 3	Rest	Year 3	rest	
	3	All Years	4/1-9/30	All Years	4/1-9/30	Year 1	6/16-9/30	Year 1	7/1-9/30	
						Year 2	6/16-9/30	Year 2	9/1-10/15	
						Year 3	9/1-11/15	Year 3	9/1-10/15	
	4	All Years	4/1-9/30	All Years	4/1-9/30	Year 1	6/16-9/30	Year 1	7/1-9/30	
						Year 2	6/16-9/30	Year 2	9/1-10/15	
						Year 3	6/16-9/30	Year 3	9/1-10/15	
	5	All Years	4/1-9/30	All Years	4/1-9/30	Year 1	6/16-9/30	Year 1	7/1-9/30	
						Year 2	6/16-9/30	Year 2	9/1-10/15	
						Year 3	6/16-9/30	Year 3	9/1-10/15	
Number of Days by Pasture	1	All Years	183	All Years	183	Year 1	18	Year 1	18	
						Year 2	18	Year 2	0	
						Year 3	0	Year 3	0	
	2	All Years	183	All Years	183	Year 1	86	Year 1	86	
						Year 2	86	Year 2	0	
						Year 3	0	Year 3	0	
	3	All Years	183	All Years	183	Year 1	28	Year 1	0	
						Year 2	28	Year 2	28	
						Year 3	28	Year 3	28	
	4	All	183	All Years	183	Year 1	18	Year 1	0	

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 4 *Season-based*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
		Years				Year 2	18	Year 2	18	
						Year 3	18	Year 3	18	
	5	All Years	183	All Years	183	Year 1	32	Year 1	32	
						Year 2	32	Year 2	32	
						Year 3	32	Year 3	0	
AUMs by Pasture[i]	1	All Years	175	All Years	175	Year 1	124	Year 1	124	
						Year 2	124	Year 2	0	
						Year 3	0	Year 3	0	
	2	All Years	344	All Years	344	Year 1	567	Year 1	567	
						Year 2	567	Year 2	0	
						Year 3	0	Year 3	0	
	3	All Years	96	All Years	96	Year 1	182	Year 1	0	
						Year 2	182	Year 2	182	
						Year 3	182	Year 3	182	
	4	All Years	262	All Years	262	Year 1	123	Year 1	0	
						Year 2	123	Year 2	123	
						Year 3	123	Year 3	123	
	5	All Years	179	All Years	179	Year 1	214	Year 1	214	
						Year 2	214	Year 2	214	
						Year 3	214	Year 3	0	
Acres per AUM by Pasture	1	All Years	4.5	All Years	4.5	Year 1	6.5	Year 1	6.5	
						Year 2	6.5	Year 2	-	
						Year 3	-	Year 3	-	
	2	All Years	10.7	All Years	10.7	Year 1	6.5	Year 1	6.5	
						Year 2	6.5	Year 2	-	
						Year 3	-	Year 3	-	
	3	All Years	12.3	All Years	12.3	Year 1	6.5	Year 1	-	
						Year 2	6.5	Year 2	6.5	
						Year 3	6.5	Year 3	6.5	
	4	All Years	3.0	All Years	3.0	Year 1	6.5	Year 1	-	
						Year 2	6.5	Year 2	6.5	
						Year 3	6.5	Year 3	6.5	
	5	All Years	7.7	All Years	7.7	Year 1	6.5	Year 1	6.5	
						Year 2	6.5	Year 2	6.5	
						Year 3	6.5	Year 3	-	

Table C-2.8: Elephant Butte (513) alternative comparison of pasture data

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 5 *No Grazing*
Seasons of Use by Pasture	1	All Years	3/15-5/31 11/1-12/31 4/1-5/31	*NA*
	2	All Years	3/15-5/31 11/1-12/31 4/1-5/31	
	3	All Years	3/15-5/31 11/1-12/31 4/1-5/31	
	4	All Years	3/15-5/31 11/1-12/31 4/1-5/31	
	5	All Years	3/15-5/31 11/1-12/31 4/1-5/31	
	6	NA	NA	
Number of Days by Pasture (max)	1	All Years	60	*NA*
	2	All Years	67	
	3	All Years	62	
	4	All Years	14	
	5	All Years	50	

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 5 *No Grazing*
	6	NA	NA	
AUMs by Pasture average	1	All Years	118	*NA*
	2	All Years	133	
	3	All Years	122	
	4	All Years	27	
	5	All Years	99	
	6	NA	NA	
Acres per AUM by Pasture	1	All Years	14.2	*NA*
	2	All Years	13.0	
	3	All Years	17.4	
	4	All Years	16.8	

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 5 *No Grazing*
	5	All Years	9.6	
	6 (1050)	NA	NA	

Table C-2.9: Ferris FFR (545) alternative comparison of pasture data

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 4 *Season-based*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
Seasons of Use by Pasture	1	All Years	Season long 12/1-12/31	All Years	Season long 12/1-12/31	Year 1	5/15-7/16	Year 1	5/15-7/17	*NA*
						Year 2	8/28-10/29	Year 2	9/1-11/2	
						Year 3	8/8-10/9	Year 3	9/1-11/2	
	2	All Years	Season long 12/1-12/31	All Years	Season long 12/1-12/31	Year 1	7/17-8/5	Year 1	7/18-8/6	
						Year 2	5/15-6/3	Year 2	11/3-11/22	
						Year 3	10/10-10/29	Year 3	11/3-11/22	
	3	All Years	Season long 12/1-12/31	All Years	Season long 12/1-12/31	Year 1	8/6-10/29	Year 1	8/7-12/5	
						Year 2	6/4-8/27	Year 2	11/23-2/15	
						Year 3	5/15-8/7	Year 3	11/23-2/25	
Number of Days by Pasture	1	All Years	63	All Years	63	Year 1	64	Year 1	31	*NA*
						Year 2	64	Year 2	46	
						Year 3	64	Year 3	46	
	2	All Years	20	All Years	20	Year 1	20	Year 1	60	
						Year 2	20	Year 2	46	
						Year 3	20	Year 3	46	
	3	All Years	85	All Years	85	Year 1	121	Year 1	46	
						Year 2	121	Year 2	46	
						Year 3	121	Year 3	46	
AUMs by Pasture (based on 1997-2011	1	All Years	56	All Years	56	Year 1	56	Year 1	56	*NA*
						Year 2	56	Year 2	56	
						Year 3	56	Year 3	56	
	2	All	18	All Years	18	Year 1	18	Year 1	18	

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 4 *Season-based*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
average)		Years				Year 2	18	Year 2	18	
						Year 3	18	Year 3	18	
	3	All Years	76	All Years	76	Year 1	76	Year 1	76	
						Year 2	76	Year 2	76	
						Year 3	76	Year 3	76	
Acres per AUM by Pasture	1	All Years	7.0	All Years	7.0	Year 1	7.0	Year 1	7.0	*NA*
						Year 2	7.0	Year 2	7.0	
						Year 3	7.0	Year 3	7.0	
	2	All Years	7.0	All Years	7.0	Year 1	7.0	Year 1	7.0	
						Year 2	7.0	Year 2	7.0	
						Year 3	7.0	Year 3	7.0	
	3	All Years	7.0	All Years	7.0	Year 1	7.0	Year 1	7.0	
						Year 2	7.0	Year 2	7.0	
						Year 3	7.0	Year 3	7.0	

Table C-2.10: Franconi (558) alternative comparison of pasture data

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
Seasons of Use by Pasture	1	All Years	12/1-12/30 Spring	All Years	3/1-2/28	Year 1	3/19-5/8	*NA*
						Year 2	3/19-5/8	
						Year 3	9/1-10/21	
	2	All Years	12/1-12/30 Summer	All Years	3/1-2/28	Year 1	5/9-8/31	
						Year 2	5/9-8/31	
						Year 3	10/22-2/13	
	3	All Years	12/1-12/30 Fall	All Years	3/1-2/28	Year 1	9/1-2/28	
						Year 2	9/1-2/28	
						Year 3	2/14-8/31	
Number of Days by Pasture	1	All Years	31	All Years	365	Year 1	51	*0*
						Year 2	51	
						Year 3	51	
	2	All Years	31	All Years	365	Year 1	115	
						Year 2	115	
						Year 3	115	
	3	All Years	31	All Years	365	Year 1	119	
						Year 2	119	

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
						Year 3	119	
AUMs by Pasture (based on 1997-2011 average)	1	All Years	61	All Years	61	Year 1	16	*0*
						Year 2	16	
						Year 3	16	
	2	All Years	63	All Years	63	Year 1	38	
						Year 2	38	
						Year 3	38	
	3	All Years	30	All Years	30	Year 1	68	
						Year 2	68	
						Year 3	68	
Acres per AUM by Pasture	1	All Years	1.3	All Years	5.2	Year 1	5.2	*0*
						Year 2	5.2	
						Year 3	5.5	
	2	All Years	3.1	All Years	5.2	Year 1	5.2	
						Year 2	5.2	
						Year 3	5.2	
	3	All Years	11.7	All Years	5.2	Year 1	5.2	
						Year 2	5.2	
						Year 3	5.2	

Table C-2.11: Jackson Creek (506) alternative comparison of pasture data

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3[2] *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 4 *Resource-based*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
Seasons of Use by Pasture	1	All Years	4/16-10/31	All Years	4/16-10/31	Year 1	6/27-7/15	Year 1	4/15-5/30	*NA*
						Year 2	8/13-8/31	Year 2	-	
						Year 3	7/26-8/13	Year 3	-	
	2	All Years	4/16-10/31	All Years	4/16-10/31	Year 1	7/16-8/2	Year 1	-	
						Year 2	6/27-7/14	Year 2	4/15-5/15	
						Year 3	8/14-8/31	Year 3	-	
	3	All Years	4/16-10/31	All Years	4/16-10/31	Year 1	8/3-8/31	Year 1	-	
						Year 2	7/15-8/12	Year 2	-	
						Year 3	6/27-7/25	Year 3	4/15-5/30	
	4/5	All Years	4/16-10/31	All Years	4/16-10/31	Year 1	9/1-11/25	Year 1	7/1-10/30	
						Year 2	9/1-11/25	Year 2	9/1-11/25	
						Year 3	9/1-11/25	Year 3	9/1-11/25	
Number of	1	All Years	60	All Years	21±5	Year 1	19	Year 1	19	*NA*

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3[2] *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 4 *Resource-based*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
Days by Pasture						Year 2	19	Year 2	0	
						Year 3	19	Year 3	0	
	2	All Years	60	All Years	10±5	Year 1	18	Year 1	0	
						Year 2	18	Year 2	18	
						Year 3	18	Year 3	0	
	3	All Years	60	All Years	21±5	Year 1	29	Year 1	0	
						Year 2	29	Year 2	0	
						Year 3	29	Year 3	29	
	4/5	All Years	120	All Years	70±10	Year 1	86	Year 1	86	
						Year 2	86	Year 2	86	
						Year 3	86	Year 3	86	
AUMs by Pasture (1997-2011 Average)	1	All Years	116	All Years	136	Year 1	116	Year 1	116	*NA*
						Year 2	116	Year 2	0	
						Year 3	116	Year 3	0	
	2	All Years	113	All Years	113	Year 1	113	Year 1	0	
						Year 2	113	Year 2	113	
						Year 3	113	Year 3	0	
	3	All Years	185	All Years	110	Year 1	185	Year 1	0	
						Year 2	185	Year 2	0	
						Year 3	185	Year 3	185	
	4/5	All Years	752	All Years	780	Year 1	534	Year 1	534	
						Year 2	534	Year 2	534	
						Year 3	534	Year 3	534	
Acres per AUM by Pasture (based on current 10 year max actual use)	1	All Years	11.9	All Years	10.1	Year 1	11.9	Year 1	11.9	*NA*
						Year 2	11.9	Year 2	-	
						Year 3	11.9	Year 3	-	
	2	All Years	5.3	All Years	5.3	Year 1	5.3	Year 1	-	
						Year 2	5.3	Year 2	5.3	
						Year 3	5.3	Year 3	-	
	3	All Years	6.4	All Years	10.7	Year 1	6.4	Year 1	-	
						Year 2	6.4	Year 2	-	
						Year 3	6.4	Year 3	6.4	
	4/5	All Years	3.5	All Years	3.4	Year 1	5.0[1]	Year 1	5.0	*NA*
						Year 2	5.0	Year 2	5.0	
						Year 3	5.0	Year 3	5.0	

[1]Based on equivalent stocking rate with state land
[2]Season of use would not exceed AUMs by pasture.

Table C-2.12: Joint (531) alternative comparison of pasture data

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 4 *Season-Based*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
Seasons of Use by Pasture	2	All Years	4/1-7/15 10/1-11/15	All Years	4/1-7/15 10/1-11/15	Year 1	4/16-5/29	Year 1	4/16-5/29	
						Year 2	10/1-11/13	Year 2	10/1-11/13	
						Year 3	4/16-5/29	Year 3	10/1-11/13	
	3	All Years	4/1-7/15 10/1-11/15	All Years	4/1-7/15 10/1-11/15	Year 1	5/30-7/1	Year 1	5/30-7/1	
						Year 2	11/14-12/16	Year 2	11/14-12/16	
						Year 3	5/30-7/1	Year 3	11/14-12/16	
	4	All Years	4/1-7/15 10/1-11/15	All Years	4/1-7/15 10/1-11/15	Year 1	7/2-7/15	Year 1	7/2-7/15	
						Year 2	12/17-12/30	Year 2	12/17-12/30	
						Year 3	7/2-7/15	Year 3	12/17-12/30	
Number of Days by Pasture	2	All Years	42	All Years	42	Year 1	44	Year 1	44	
						Year 2	44	Year 2	44	
						Year 3	44	Year 3	44	
	3	All Years	40	All Years	40	Year 1	33	Year 1	33	
						Year 2	33	Year 2	33	
						Year 3	33	Year 3	33	
	4	All Years	30	All Years	30	Year 1	14	Year 1	14	
						Year 2	14	Year 2	14	
						Year 3	14	Year 3	14	
AUMs by Pasture (based on 1997-2011 average)	2	All Years	293	All Years	293	Year 1	293	Year 1	293	
						Year 2	293	Year 2	293	
						Year 3	293	Year 3	293	
	3	All Years	296	All Years	296	Year 1	216	Year 1	216	
						Year 2	216	Year 2	216	
						Year 3	216	Year 3	216	
	4	All Years	144	All Years	144	Year 1	92	Year 1	92	
						Year 2	92	Year 2	92	
						Year 3	92	Year 3	92	
Acres per AUM by	2	All Years	5.5	All Years	5.5	Year 1	5.5	Year 1	5.5	
						Year 2	5.5	Year 2	5.5	

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 4 *Season-Based*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
Pasture						Year 3	5.5	Year 3	5.5	
	3	All Years	3.6	All Years	3.6	Year 1	4.9[1]	Year 1	4.9	
						Year 2	4.9	Year 2	4.9	
						Year 3	4.9	Year 3	4.9	
	4	All Years	3.3	All Years	3.3	Year 1	5.2[1]	Year 1	5.2	
						Year 2	5.2	Year 2	5.2	
						Year 3	5.2	Year 3	5.2	

[1]Stocking rate based on ESD

Table C-2.13: Lowry FFR (477) alternative comparison of pasture data

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 Applicant's Proposed Action	Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
Seasons of Use by Pasture	1	All Years	12/1-12/30	3/1-2/281	Year 1	3/1-8/31	*NA*
					Year 2	3/1-8/31	
					Year 3	9/1-2/28	
Number of Days by Pasture	1	All Years	31	365	Year 1	184	
					Year 2	184	
					Year 3	181	
AUMs by Pasture	1	All Years	6	6	Year 1	6	
					Year 2	6	
					Year 3	6	
Acres per AUM by Pasture	1	All Years	6.2	6.2	Year 1	6.2	
					Year 2	6.2	
					Year 3	6.2	

Table C-2.14: Madriaga (557) alternative comparison of pasture data

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 4 *Season-based*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
Seasons of Use by Pasture	1&3	All Years	4/16-9/30	All Years	4/16-9/30	Year 1	6/1-8/31	Year 1	6/1-8/31	
						Year 2	9/1-12/1	Year 2	9/1-12/1	
								Year 3	rest	
	2	All Years	4/16-9/30	All Years	4/16-9/30	Year 1	9/1-11/15	Year 1	9/1-11/15	
						Year 2	6/17-8/31	Year 2	6/17-8/31	
								Year 3	rest	
Number of Days by Pasture	1&3	All Years	60	All Years	60	Year 1	92	Year 1	90	
								Year 2	76	
						Year 2	92	Year 3	0	
	2	All Years	60	All Years	60	Year 1	76	Year 1	76	
						Year 2	76	Year 2	90	
								Year 3	0	
AUMs by Pasture (based on current 10 year average actual use)	1&3	All Years	362	All Years	362	Year 1	362	Year 1	362	
						Year 2	362	Year 2	362	
								Year 3	0	
	2	All Years	285	All Years	285	Year 1	285	Year 1	285	
						Year 2	285	Year 2	285	
								Year 3	0	
Acres per AUM by Pasture (based on current 10 year avg. actual use)	1&3	All Years	7.1	All Years	7.1	Year 1	7.1	Year 1	7.1	
						Year 2	7.1	Year 2	7.1	
								Year 3	-	
	2	All Years	4.8	All Years	4.8	Year 1	4.8	Year 1	4.8	
						Year 2	4.8	Year 2	4.8	
								Year 3	-	

Table C-2.15: Poison Creek (603) alternative comparison of pasture data

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 4 *Season-based*		Alternative 5 *Sheep to Cattle Conversion*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
Seasons of Use by Pasture	1	All Years	4/1-5/31	All Years	4/1-5/31	Year 1	4/1-5/31	Year 1	4/1-5/31	Year 1	4/1-5/31	*NA*
						Year 2	4/1-5/31	Year 2	10/1-10/31	Year 2	4/1-5/31	
						Year 3	10/15-11/30	Year 3	rest	Year 3	10/15-11/30	
Number of Days by Pasture	1	All Years	61	All Years	61	Year 1	61	Year 1	61	Year 1	61	*0*
						Year 2	61	Year 2	0	Year 2	61	
						Year 3	61	Year 3	0	Year 3	61	
AUMs by Pasture	1	All Years	474	All Years	761	Year 1	742	Year 1	474	Year 1	742	*0*
						Year 2	742	Year 2	0	Year 2	742	
						Year 3	742	Year 3	0	Year 3	742	
Acres per AUM by Pasture	1	All Years	7.1	All Years	6.9	Year 1	7.1	Year 1	11.1	Year 1	7.1	*0*
						Year 2	7.1	Year 2	-	Year 2	7.1	
						Year 3	7.1	Year 3	-	Year 3	7.1	

Table C-2.16: Rats Nest (522) alternative comparison of pasture data

	Pasture	**Alternative 1** *No Action*		**Alternative 6** *No Grazing*
Seasons of Use by Pasture	1	All Years	4/1-5/27	*NA*
Number of Days by Pasture	1	All Years	57	*0*
AUMs by Pasture	1	All Years	458	*0*
Acres per AUM by Pasture	1	All Years	10.6	*0*

Table C-2.17: Sands Basin (521) alternative comparison of pasture data

	Pasture	**Alternative 1** *No Action*		**Alternative 2** *Applicant's Proposed Action*		**Alternative 3** *Deferred Grazing*		**Alternative 4** *Season-Based*		**Alternative 6** *No Grazing*
Seasons of Use by Pasture	1	All Years	4/1-6/5 10/1-10/31	All Years	4/1-4/21 ±7days 10/1-11/30	Year 1	4/1-4/30	Year 1	4/1-4/30	*NA*
						Year 2	9/1-9/30	Year 2	rest	
	2	All Years	4/1-6/5 10/1-10/31	All Years	4/1-4/21 ±7days 10/1-11/30	Year 1	4/1-4/30	Year 1	5/1-6/5	
						Year 2	9/1-9/30	Year 2	rest	
	3	All Years	4/1-6/5 10/1-10/31	All Years	4/15-5/25±7days 10/1-11/30	Year 1	5/1-6/5	Year 1	rest	
						Year 2	10/1-11/5	Year 2	4/1-4/30	
	4	All Years	4/1-6/5 10/1-10/31	All Years	4/15-5/25±7days 10/1-11/30	Year 1	5/1-6/5	Year 1	rest	
						Year 2	10/1-11/5	Year 2	5/1-6/5	
Number of Days by	1	All Years	64	All Years	64	Year 1	30	Year 1	30	*0*
						Year 2	30	Year 2	0	

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 4 *Season-Based*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
Pasture (max not to exceed permitted)	2	All Years	58	All Years	58	Year 1	35	Year 1	35	
						Year 2	35	Year 2	0	
	3	All Years	30	All Years	30	Year 1	30	Year 1	0	
						Year 2	30	Year 2	30	
	4	All Years	63	All Years	63	Year 1	35	Year 1	0	
						Year 2	35	Year 2	35	
AUMs by Pasture (based on average actual use 1997-2011)	1	All Years	193	All Years	193	Year 1	207	Year 1	193	
						Year 2	207	Year 2	0	
	2	All Years	239	All Years	239	Year 1	249	Year 1	0	*0*
						Year 2	249	Year 2	239	
	3	All Years	188	All Years	188	Year 1	207	Year 1	188	
						Year 2	207	Year 2	0	
	4	All Years	319	All Years	319	Year 1	249	Year 1	0	
						Year 2	249	Year 2	319	
Acres per AUM by Pasture (based on 1997-2011 avg. use)	1	All Years	7.5	All Years	7.5	Year 1	6.9	Year 1	7.5	
						Year 2	6.9	Year 2	-	
	2	All Years	12.3	All Years	12.2	Year 1	14.1	Year 1	12.3	
						Year 2	14.1	Year 2	-	
	3	All Years	10.1	All Years	10.1	Year 1	9.2	Year 1	-	
						Year 2	9.2	Year 2	10.1	
	4	All Years	14.4	All Years	14.4	Year 1	18.4	Year 1	-	
						Year 2	18.4	Year 2	14.4	

Table C-2.18: Soda Creek (652) alternative comparison of pasture data

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*[1]		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 4 *Season-based*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
Seasons of Use by Pasture	1	All Years	6/1-10/31	All Years	6/1-7/30	Year 1	6/1-6/20	Year 1	6/1-6/20	
						Year 2	12/21-1/9	Year 2	12/21-1/9	
						Year 3	6/1-6/20	Year 3[2]	9/1-1/31	
	2	All Years	6/1-10/31	All Years	6/1-7/30	Year 1	6/21-7/2	Year 1	6/21-7/2	
						Year 2	12/9-12/20	Year 2	12/9-12/20	
						Year 3	6/21-7/2	Year 3[2]	9/1-1/31	
	3/6	All	6/1-10/31	All Years	7/1-10/31	Year 1	7/3-10/9	Year 1	7/3-10/9	

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*[1]		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 4 *Season-based*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
		Years				Year 2	9/1-12/8	Year 2	9/1-12/8	
						Year 3	7/3-10/9	Year 3[2]	9/1-1/31	
	5	All Years	6/1-10/31	All Years	7/1-10/31	Year 1	10/10-10/31	Year 1	10/10-10/31	
						Year 2	8/10-8/31	Year 2	8/10-8/31	
						Year 3	10/10-10/31	Year 3[2]	9/1-1/31	
Number of Days by Pasture	1	All Years	153	All Years	60	All Years 20		Year 1	20	
								Year 2	20	
								Year 3	20	
	2	All Years	153	All Years	60	All Years 12		Year 1	12	
								Year 2	12	
								Year 3	12	
	3/6	All Years	153	All Years	92	All Years 99		Year 1	99	
								Year 2	99	
								Year 3	99	
	5	All Years	153	All Years	92	All Years 22		Year 1	22	
								Year 2	22	
								Year 3	22	
AUMs by Pasture (Average 1997-2011)	1	All Years	131	All Years	80	All Years 36		Year 1	36	
								Year 2	36	
								Year 3	36	
	2	All Years	88	All Years	135	All Years 50		Year 1	50	
								Year 2	50	
								Year 3	50	
	3/6	All Years	236	All Years	874	All Years 395		Year 1	395	
								Year 2	395	
								Year 3	395	
	5	All Years	37	All Years	48	All Years 19		Year 1	19	
								Year 2	19	
								Year 3	19	
Acres per AUM by Pasture	1	All Years	1.7	All Years	2.7	All Years 6.0		Year 1	6.0	
								Year 2	6.0	
								Year 3	6.0	
	2	All Years	3.4	All Years	2.2	All Years 6.0		Year 1	6.0	
								Year 2	6.0	

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*[1]		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*	Alternative 4 *Season-based*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
							Year 3	6.0	
	3/6	All Years	7.9	All Years	2.7	All Years 6.0	Year 1	6.0	
							Year 2	6.0	
							Year 3	6.0	
	5	All Years	2.9	All Years	2.2	All Years 6.0	Year 1	6.0	
							Year 2	6.0	
							Year 3	6.0	

[1]Pasture 6 (splits pasture 3) with 33 AUMs (15.3 AUMs per acre) and 5 horses. Pasture 4 is all private.
[2]Year 3 not to exceed days per pasture

Table C-2.19: Stanford FFR (608) alternative comparison of pasture data

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*	Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
Seasons of Use by Pasture	1	All Years	12/1-12/30	3/1-2/281	Year 1	3/1-8/31	*NA*
					Year 2	3/1-8/31	
					Year 3	9/1-2/28	
Number of Days by Pasture	1	All Years	31	365	Year 1	184	
					Year 2	184	
					Year 3	181	
AUMs by Pasture	1	All Years	24	24	Year 1	114	
					Year 2	114	
					Year 3	114	
Acres per AUM by Pasture	1	All Years	4.9	4.9	Year 1	4.9	
					Year 2	4.9	
					Year 3	4.9	

Table C-2.20: Texas Basin FFR (472) alternative comparison of pasture data

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3 Deferred Grazing		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
Seasons of Use by Pasture	1	All Years	12/1-12/31	All Years	3/1-2/28	Year 1	3/1-6/30	NA
						Year 2	3/1-6/30	
						Year 3	7/1-2/28	
	2	All Years	12/1-12/31	All Years	3/1-2/28	Year 1	7/1-2/28	
						Year 2	7/1-2/28	
						Year 3	3/1-6/30	
Number of Days by Pasture (Max)	1	All Years	31	All Years	365	Year 1	122	*0*
						Year 2	122	
						Year 3	243	
	2	All Years	31	All Years	365	Year 1	243	
						Year 2	243	
						Year 3	122	
AUMs by Pasture (max actual use alt 1 &2 average actual use alt 3 &4)	1	All Years	5	All Years	5	Year 1	2	*0*
						Year 2	2	
						Year 3	2(10 cows)	
	2	All Years	5	All Years	5	Year 1	3	
						Year 2	3	
						Year 3	3(8 cows)	
Acres per AUM by Pasture (1997-2011 Average)	1	All Years	16.2	All Years	16.2	Year 1	16.2	*0*
						Year 2	16.2	
						Year 3	16.2	
	2	All Years	16.2	All Years	16.2	Year 1	16.2	
						Year 2	16.2	
						Year 3	16.2	

Table C-2.21: Trout Creek (529) alternative comparison of pasture data

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3[2] Deferred Grazing		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
Seasons of Use by Pasture	1	All Years	4/1-5/15	All Years	5/16-8/15	Year 1	6/28-8/6	*NA*
						Year 2	9/1-10/10	
						Year 3	7/23-8/31	
	2	All Years	5/16-8/15	All Years	5/16-8/15	Year 1	8/7-8/31	
						Year 2	7/18-8/11	
						Year 3	9/1-9/25	
	3	All Years	8/16-9/30	All Years	8/16-9/30	Year 1	9/1-9/20	
						Year 2	8/12-8/31	
						Year 3	7/3-7/22	
Number of Days by Pasture	1	All Years	45	All Years	45	Year 1	40	*0*
						Year 2	40	
						Year 3	40	
	2	All Years	92	All Years	92	Year 1	25	
						Year 2	25	
						Year 3	25	
	3	All Years	46	All Years	46	Year 1	20	
						Year 2	20	
						Year 3	20	
AUMs by Pasture (based on current 10 year average actual use)	1	All Years	157	All Years	157	Year 1	158	*0*
						Year 2	158	
						Year 3	158	
	2	All Years	97	All Years	97	Year 1	98	
						Year 2	98	
						Year 3	98	
	3	All Years	84	All Years	84	Year 1	84	
						Year 2	84	
						Year 3	84	
Acres per AUM by Pasture (based on current 10 year actual use-	1	All Years	13.3	All Years	13.3	Year 1	13.3	*0*
						Year 2	13.3	
						Year 3	13.3	
	2	All Years	3.9[1]	All Years	3.9	Year 1	3.9	
						Year 2	3.9	
						Year 3	3.9	
	3	All	10.5	All Years	10.5	Year 1	10.5	

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3[2] Deferred Grazing		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
average)		Years				Year 2	10.5	
						Year 3	10.5	

[1]Previous signed determination indicates the allotment is not meeting Standards but livestock grazing is not causal factor (Exotics is the causal factor).

Table C-2.22: Trout Creek/ Lequerica (560) alternative comparison of pasture data

	Pasture	Alternative 1 *No Action*		Alternative 2 *Applicant's Proposed Action*		Alternative 3 *Deferred Grazing*		Alternative 4 *Season-based*		Alternative 6 *No Grazing*
Seasons of Use by Pasture	1	All Years	6/1-10/31	All Years	6/1-10/31	Year 1	6/15-8/31	Year 1	6/15-8/31	
						Year 2	9/1-11/15	Year 2	9/1-11/15	
								Year 3	11/16-12/31	
	2	All Years	6/1-10/31	All Years	6/1-10/31	Year 1	9/1-11/15	Year 1	9/1-11/15	
						Year 2	6/15-8/31	Year 2	6/15-8/31	
								Year 3	9/1-11/15	
Number of Days by Pasture	1	All Years	153	All Years	153	Year 1	76	Year 1	61	
								Year 2	76	
						Year 2	77	Year 3	76	
	2	All Years	153	All Years	153	Year 1	77	Year 1	92	
						Year 2	76	Year 2	76	
								Year 3	76	
AUMs by Pasture (1997-2011 average actual use)	1	All Years	97	All Years	100	Year 1	104	Year 1	104	
						Year 2	104	Year 2	104	
								Year 3	104	
	2	All Years	12	All Years	24	Year 1	18	Year 1	18	
						Year 2	18	Year 2	18	
								Year 3	18	
Acres per AUM by Pasture (1997-2011 average actual use)	1	All Years	7.2	All Years	7.2	Year 1	7.2	Year 1	7.2	
						Year 2	7.2	Year 2	7.2	
								Year 3	7.2	
	2	All Years	3.1[1]	All Years	3.1	Year 1	3.1	Year 1	3.1	
						Year 2	3.1	Year 2	3.1	
								Year 3	3.1	

[1]Meeting upland Standard based on stocking rate; deferment and rest will improve riparian areas.

Appendix D – Permittee Applications for Permit Renewal

Ted Blackstock Application/Grazing Use and Management Amended / Clarified Proposal 12/14/2012

Elephant Butte Allotment

Mandatory terms and conditions:

- The total authorized use is 501 AUMs, consisting of 417 active use AUMs and 84 exchange of use AUMs.
- The season of use begins November 1 and ends May 31.
- The number of livestock may vary among pastures within the authorized season of use as long as the total active permitted use AUMs is not exceeded.
- The kind of livestock is cattle.

Mandatory terms and conditions					AUMs	
Allotment	**Cattle**	**Begin**	**End**	**%PL**	**Active Use**	**Total with exchange**
Elephant Butte / Ted Blackstock	72	1-Nov	31 May	83%	**417**	**501**

Broad flexibility in the management of annual grasslands is an essential element to address fuel loading that perpetuates the cheatgrass / wildland fire cycle which assures continued degradation. The following grazing treatments are authorized to be applied at the discretion of the permittee. In addition temporary use authorizations may be approved under specific conditions as described below.

- Winter Grazing (November 1 to March 15) may be applied annually in any pasture.
- Early Spring (March 15 to April 25) may be applied annually in any pasture.
- Spring Grazing (April 25 to May 31) may be applied one year in three to any pasture.

Wild Rat Allotment

The following grazing management plan is based on the proposed range line agreement and grazing preference adjustment between the Elephant Butte and Alkali-Wildcat allotments. The agreement would place about 1,050 acres of the Alkali-Wildcat allotment into the Elephant Butte allotment along with 69 AUMs of grazing use held by Ted Blackstock. In addition, 85 AUMs of Blackstock preference in the Alkali-Wildcat allotment will be transferred to the Elephant Butte allotment and 85 AUMs of CGA preference in the Elephant Butte allotment will be transferred to the Alkali-Wildcat allotment.

This proposal combines the Alkali-Wildcat allotment and Rats Nest allotment into a single (Wild Rat) allotment. However, there is a discrepancy in the record of 15 AUMs relative to Exchange of Use in the Rats Nest Allotment. The BLM records show 48 AUMs of exchange while the State Land (636 acres) leased to CGA allows 63 AUMs. It is presumed in this proposal that the 15 AUM difference was intended as public land suspended use. Therefore, the suspended use for the combined allotment should be 245 AUMs instead of 230. Accordingly, the exchange of use for the combined allotment would be as indicated in Table 2.

The following table shows the permitted use (AUMs) for the Rats Nest and Alkali Wildcat allotments as reported in EA #ID096-02006. The numbers represent the status prior to the Final Decision issued March 22, 2002, which was partially stayed by an order of IBLA dated June 6, 2002. The numbers in this table are consistent with the stay order and subsequent court decisions.

Table D-2: Permitted use for Rats Nest and Alakali-Wildcat allotments

Allotment	Permittee	Total	Suspended Use	Active Use	Exchange Of Use	Total Use	% BLM
Rats Nest	Chipmunk	787	230	557	48	605	92
Alkali-Wildcat	Chipmunk	469	0	469	0	469	100
Alkali-Wildcat	Blackstock	154	0	154	0	154	100
Allotment Totals		1,410	230	1,180	48	1,228	na

The following table shows the new and corrected permitted use as a result of combining the Rats Nest and Alkali-Wildcat allotments and completion of the RLA between Blackstock, CGA and BLM.

Table D-3: New and corrected permitted use for Wildrat allotment

Allotment	Permittee	Total	Suspended Use	Active Use	Exchange Of Use	Total Use	% BLM
Wild Rat	Blackstock	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wild Rat	Chipmunk	RLA= –69 1,341	+15 * 245	1,096	+15 * 63	1,159	94%

* This correction increases the suspended permitted use by 15 AUMs that were previously taken form an existing State land lease that actually provides 63 AUMs of grazing use.

Table D-4: Wildrat allotment management

Mandatory terms and conditions					**AUMs**	
Allotment	**Cattle**	**Begin**	**End**	**% PL**	**Active**	**Total**
Wild Rat	576	1-Apr	31-May	95.0%	**1097**	**1155**

The new **Wild Rat allotment** consists of two pastures. Pasture 1 is represented by the new Alkali-Wildcat allotment boundary and Pasture 2 is represented by the old Rats Nest allotment.

Grazing management and flexibility:

- The Alkali-Wildcat pasture 1 will be authorized for a light use spring grazing treatment (up to 30 percent average utilization) annually for 61 days beginning April 1 with 300 cattle. The number of livestock may vary commensurate with delayed turnout and/or early removal as long as the total active AUMs in the Wild Rat allotment are not exceeded.

- The Rats Nest pasture 2 will be authorized for a light use spring grazing treatment (up to 30 percent average utilization by cattle) annually for 61 days beginning April 1 with 276 cattle. The number of livestock may vary commensurate with delayed turnout and/or early removal as long as the total active AUMs in the allotment are not exceeded.
- Grazing use of the Rats Nest pasture is authorized for cow/calf pairs or yearling cattle at the discretion of the permittee.
- Herding and salting practices would be employed to encourage uniform animal use distribution.
- All upland and riparian monitoring will be conducted in a manner that clearly distinguished livestock use from use by wild horses. At a minimum five utilization cages will be placed at the end of the livestock grazing season, on or about June 1, with results documented at the end of the grazing year, on or about December 1st, in order to quantify wild horse impact on utilization levels.
- Utilization of uplands well be conducted using the Key Forage Plant method with a minimum of 25 hits at a minimum of 10 locations.

(See also the RLA)

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1101389
DATE PRINTED: 9/27/2011

Form 4130-2a
(February 1999)

2012 JUN 30 PM 4:19

~~UNITED STATES~~
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

RETURN BY: October 27, 2011

STATE	ID
OFFICE	LLIDB03000
AUTH NUMBER	1101389
PREFERENCE CODE	03
DATE PRINTED	09/27/2011

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE
20 FIRST AVE WEST
MARSING ID 83639

TED BLACKSTOCK
6754 OPALINE RD
GIVEN SPRINGS ID 83641

This application for grazing permit renewal describes your current permit schedule(s) and summarizes your permitted use. If you wish to apply for renewal of this permit, sign and return this form by the date shown above. Contact your local BLM office at 208-896-5912 if you have questions.

MANDATORY TERMS AND CONDITONS

ALLOTMENT	PASTURE	LIVESTOCK NUMBER	KIND	GRAZING BEGIN	PERIOD END	%PL	TYPE USE	AUMS
00513	ELEPHANT BUTTE	67	CATTLE	03/15	05/31	88	ACTIVE	151
		86	CATTLE	11/01	12/31	88	ACTIVE	152
00514	ALKALI-WILDCAT	77	CATTLE	04/01	05/31	100	ACTIVE	154
00515	BLACKSTOCK SPRIN	189	CATTLE	05/01	11/18	85	ACTIVE	1067

OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

A MINIMUM 4 INCH STUBBLE HEIGHT WILL BE LEFT ON HERBACEOUS VEGETATION WITHIN THE RIPARIAN AREA ALONG 1.4 MILES OF LITTLE MCBRIDE CREEK IN ALLOTMENT #0515 AND ALONG 0.75 MILES OF JUMP CREEK IN ALLOTMENT #0514

AT THE END OF THE GROWING SEASON AS IDENTIFIED IN THE FISHERIES OBJECTIVE OF THE OWYHEE EIS. EXCEPTION TO TERM AND CONDITION #3 MAY BE GRANTED BY THE AUTHORIZED OFFICER THROUGH CONSULTATION, COOPERATION AND COORDINATION.

TERM AND CONDITION #5 TRAILING ACTIVITIES ARE "GENERALLY INTERPRETATED TO MEAN PRE-PLANNED MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK ACROSS PUBLIC LANDS WHERE THOSE LIVESTOCK ARE NOT OTHERWISE AUTHORIZED". EARLY USE (MAR 15 TO MAR 31) MAY BE AUTHORIZED ON A ANNUAL BASIS IN
PASTURE #4 THE ELEPHANT BUTTE ALLOTMENT #0513.

TURN OUT IS SUBJECT TO BOISE DISTRICT RANGE READINESS CRTIERIA.

YOU ARE REQUIRED TO PROPERLY COMPLETE, SIGN, AND DATE AN ACTUAL GRAZING USE REPORT FORM (4130-5) FOR EACH ALLOTMENT. THE COMPLETED

FORM(S) MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THIS OFFICE WITHIN 15 DAYS FROM THE LAST DAY OF YOUR AUTHORIZED ANNUAL GRAZING USE.

SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING IS LIMITED TO SALT, MINERAL, AND/OR PROTEIN IN BLOCK, GRANULAR, OR LIQUID FORM. IF USED, THESE SUPPLEMENTS MUST BE

PLACED AT LEAST ONE-QUARTER 1/4 MILE AWAY FROM ANY RIPARIAN AREA, SPRING, STREAM, MEADOW, ASPEN STAND, PLAYA, SPECIAL STATUS PLANT POPULATION, OR WATER DEVELOPMENT.

AUTH NUMBER: 1101389
DATE PRINTED: 9/27/2011

PURSUANT TO 43 CFR 10.4(B) YOU MUST NOTIFY THE BLM FIELD MANAGER, BY TELEPHONE WITH WRITTEN CONFIRMATION, IMMEDIATELY UPON THE DISCOVERY

OF HUMAN REMAINS, FUNERARY OBJECTS, SACRED OBJECTS, OR OBJECTS OF CULTURAL PATRIMONY (AS DEFINED IN 43 CFR 10.2) ON FEDERAL LANDS.

PURSUANT TO 43 CFR 10.4(C), YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP ANY ONGOING ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH SUCH DISCOVERY AND MAKE A REASONABLE EFFORT TO PROTECT THE DISCOVERED REMAINS OR OBJECTS.

ALLOT NO CONDITIONS

00515 LIVESTOCK GRAZING IN THE BLACKSTOCK SPRINGS ALLOTMENT WILL BE AUTHORIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH JUDGE WINMILL'S FEBRUARY 29, 2000, MEMORANDUM DECISION AND ORDER. AT THIS TIME A TEN YEAR TERM PERMIT IS NOT BEING ISSUED FOR GRAZING IN THIS ALLOTMENT UNTIL A S&G AND LUP ALLOTMENT REVIEW IS COMPLETED. IN THE INTERIM, THE (4) INTERIM TERMS AND CONDITIONS WILL CONTINUE TO APPLY TO ALL GRAZING AUTHORIZATIONS FOR THIS ALLOTMENT UNTIL THE ALLOTMENT REVIEW IS COMPLETED AND A FINAL DECISION IS ISSED OFFERING A NEW 10 YEAR GRAZING PERMIT.

NO OFFICE TERMS OR CONDITIONS

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY (AUM'S)

ALLOTMENT	ACTIVE AUMS	SUSPENDED AUMS	TEMP SUSPENDED AUMS	PERMITTED USE
00513 ELEPHANT BUTTE	305	0	0	305
00514 ALKALI-WILDCAT	155	0	0	155
00515 BLACKSTOCK SPRINGS	1052	0	0	1052

AUTH NUMBER: 1101389
DATE PRINTED: 9/27/2011

Standard
Terms and Conditions

1. Grazing permit or lease terms and conditions and the fees charged for grazing use are established in accordance with all the provisions of the grazing regulations now or hereafter approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. They are subject to cancellation, in whole or in part, at any time because of:
   a. Noncompliance by the permittee/lessee with rules and regulations.
   b. Loss of control by the permittee/lessee of all or a part of the property upon which it is based.
   c. A transfer of grazing preference by the permittee/lessee to another party.
   d. A decrease in the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management within the allotment(s) described.
   e. Repeated willful unauthorized grazing use.

3. They are subject to the terms and conditions of allotment management plans if such plans have been prepared. Allotment management plans MUST be incorporated in permits or leases when completed.

4. Those holding permits or leases MUST own or control and be responsible for the management of livestock authorized to graze.

5. The authorized officer may require counting and/or additional or special marking or tagging of the livestock authorized to graze.

6. The permittee's/lessee's grazing case file is available for public inspection as required by the Freedom of Information Act.

7. Grazing permits or leases are subject to the nondiscrimination clauses set forth in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1964, as amended. A copy of this order may be obtained from the authorized officer.

8. Livestock grazing use that is different from that authorized by a permit or lease MUST be applied for prior to the grazing period and MUST be filed with and approved by the authorized officer before grazing use can be made.

9. Billing notices are issued which specify fees due. Billing notices, when paid, become a part of the grazing permit or lease. Grazing use cannot be authorized during any period of delinquency in the payment of amounts due, including settlement for unauthorized use.

10. Grazing fee payments are due on the date specified on the billing notice and MUST be paid in full within 15 days of the due date, except as otherwise provided in the grazing permit or lease. If payment is not made within that time frame, a late fee (the greater of $25 or 10 percent of the amount owed but not more than $250) will be assessed.

11. No Member of, or Delegate to, Congress or Resident Commissioner, after his election of appointment, or either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, and no officer, agent, or employee of the Department of the Interior, other than members of Advisory committees appointed in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.1) and Sections 309 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) shall be admitted to any share or part in a permit or lease, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom; and the provision of Section 3741 Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22; 18 U.S.C. Sections 431-433, and 43 CFR Part 7), enter into and form a part of a grazing permit or lease, so far as the same may be applicable.

SIGNATURE OF PERMITTEE: Jed S Blackstock DATE : 10/1/14

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false ficticious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

Elephant Butte Grazing Use and Management

Permittee: Ted Blackstock

Mandatory terms and conditions:

- The total permitted use is 501 AUMs, consisting of 417 active use AUMs and 84 exchange of use AUMs.
- The season of use begins November 1 and ends May 31.
- The number of livestock is 85 head provided that the number of livestock may vary among pastures within the authorized season of use as long as the total active permitted use AUMs is not exceeded.
- The kind of livestock is cattle.

Mandatory terms and conditions					AUMs	
Allotment	**Cattle**	**Begin**	**End**	**%PL**	**Active Use**	**Total**
Elephant Butte / Ted Blackstock	85	1-Nov	31 May	83%	**417**	**501**

Broad flexibility in the management of annual grasslands is an essential element to address fuel loading that perpetuates the Cheatgrass / Wildland fire cycle which assures continued degradation. The following grazing treatments are authorized to be applied at the discretion of the permittee. In addition temporary use authorizations may be approved under specific conditions.

- Winter Grazing (November 1 to March 15) may be applied annually in any pasture.
- Early Spring (March 15 to April 25) may be applied annually in any pasture.
- Spring Grazing (April 25 to May 31) may be applied one year in three to any pasture.

Authorized Temporary Non Renewable grazing use (TNR)

The forage in this allotment consists primarily of Cheatgrass with minor inclusions of sparse perennial bunchgrass including Indian ricegrass, Bottlebrush Squirreltail, Bluebunch wheatgrass and Sandberg bluegrass. Some areas also support a sparse to expected shrub component. The strategies for using grazing animals to address annual grassland are short term manipulation of fuels and long term effect on plant community species composition [6]. Given the primarily annual plant community, production variation among years is extreme and can range from near zero to in excess of 3,000# per acre [5]. Measured production in southern Idaho can vary from 360# per ac one year to 3,460 the next year [4]. Variation in fuel loading is consistent with annual production less harvested forage. Heavy grazing use of Cheatgrass during the boot stage has been demonstrated to effectively reduce fuel characteristics such as fuel bed depth, percent cover and fuel loading [2]. In addition, clipping studies conducted in nearby Oregon have demonstrated reductions in seed density and seed

bank integrity in subsequent years [3]. Growing season rest is as beneficial to Cheatgrass as it is to native perennials [8]; therefore, winter grazing of Cheatgrass range primarily affects fuel loading. Periodic spring grazing use should remain an option for grazing use of annual ranges.

The initial conservative stocking density of 20 acres per AUM is sufficient to meet the forage demand in all but the most extreme drought years. However, it is entirely inadequate to properly manage Cheatgrass in more productive years. Therefore, the fuel load in years with higher precipitation, favorable growing conditions and high production presents an added wildfire danger to the existing native forage species as well as the shrub component of the existing plant community. These circumstances provide opportunity to utilize TNR to manage high fuel loads and/or better manage higher elevation allotments to the benefit of native perennial bunchgrass and sage-grouse habitat.

TNR may be utilized by increasing the number of AUMs of grazing use to; 1) reduce high fuel loads, 2) decrease the competitive seed bank and 3) shifting some spring/summer grazing use away from perennial bunchgrass range.

Thus, at the request of the permittee, TNR may be approved for up to 100% of the existing active permitted use. A TNR request may be approved when:

- Precipitation at the nearest weather station is substantially above average during February, March and April and temperatures are sufficient to maintain high growth rates, and
- Production from Cheatgrass at the beginning of any winter grazing treatment is 3 time the amount necessary to meet the active permitted use demand of 80# /acre, and/or
- Sufficient Cheatgrass remains palatable during any spring grazing treatment to avoid use of native perennials.

Grazing preference status: This assumes completion of a transfer of 85 AUMs from Chipmunk Grazing Association to Ted Blackstock and completion of a Range Line Agreement changing the boundary of the Elephant Butte and Alkali-wildcat allotments. (see attached RLA)

The Owyhee RMP grazing preference in the Elephant Butte allotment shows 412 AUMs with 307 held by Ted Blackstock, 22 held by R. Pershall and 85 held by Chipmunk Grazing Assn. Subsequent changes include a reduction of 22 AUMs due to cancellation of the Ray Pershall preference, a reduction of 42 AUMs through a land sale to Owyhee County. The addition of 69 AUMs resulting from a boundary change with the Alkali-wildcat allotment*. The resulting preference for the allotment is 417 active use AUMs. Following the transfer of 85 AUMs from Chipmunk Grazing Assn. all remaining active preference AUMs are held by Ted Blackstock.

* See attached RLA and map.

Preference Status	**412 AUMs**
Pershall Cancellation	-22
Owyhee Co. Purchase	-42
Range Line Agreement w/ Alkali-wildcat	+69
Adjusted Active permitted use	417
Blackstock Exchange of use (private /County)	84
Total allowable use held by Ted Blackstock	**501 AUMs**

The percent federal = 83.3% based on AUM source.

	Pastures	**Acres**
Pastures and acreage summary	DLE	3,192
	Alkali Springs (1)	1,923
	Moon orchard (2)	2,308
	Reservoir (3)	722
	Alkali West	958
	Solar Well (6)	1,050
		10,153

The stocking density is 20 acres per AUM.

Science References:

1 Courtois, D. R., B. L. Perryman, and H. S. Hussein; 2004. Vegetation change after 65 years of grazing and grazing exclusion; Journal of Range Management.

2 Diamond, J. M., C. C. Call, and N. Devoe; 2009. Effects of targeted cattle grazing on fire behavior of Cheatgrass-dominated rangeland in the northern Great Basin, USA; International Journal of Wildland Fire.

3 Hempy-Mayer, K. and D. A. Pyke; 2008. Defoliation effects on Bromus tectorum seed production: Implications for grazing; Rangeland Ecology and Management

4 Klemmedson, J. O.; Smith, J. G. 1964. Cheatgrass (*Broumus Tectorum* L.). The Botanical Review. 30: 226-262.

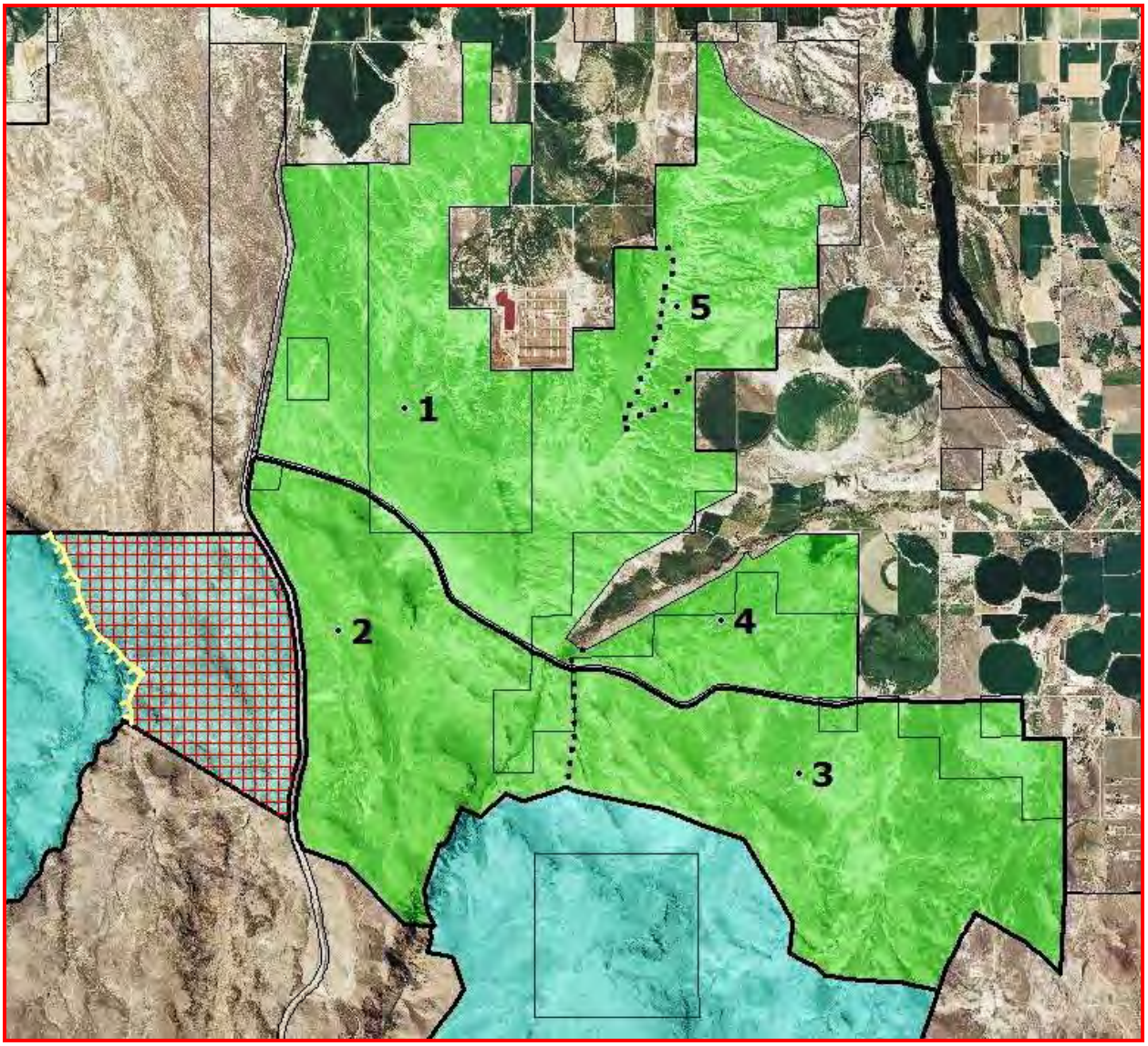
5 Mayland H.F., R.B. Murray and G.E. Shewmaker, 1994. Forage yields and quality trends of annual grasses in the great basin. In: Proceedings – Ecology and Management of Annual Rangelands, USDA Intermountain Research Station, General Technical Report INT-GTR- 313, 1994

6 Nader, Glenn, Zalmen Henkin, Ed Smith, Roger Ingram and Nelmy Narvaez. 2007. Planned Herbivory in the Management of Wildfire Fuels. Rangelands Oct 2007, Vol. 29, No. 5 . pp. 18-24.

7 Perryman, B. L., W. A. Laycock, L. B. Bruce, K. K. Crane and J. W. Burkhardt, 2005. Range Readiness Is an Obsolete Management Tool, Rangelands Apr 2005, Vol. 27, No. 2 pp. 36-41.

8 Young, James A and Charlie D. Clements, 2007. Cheatgrass and Grazing Rangelands, Rangelands Dec 2007, Vol. 29, No. 6, pp. 15-20.

Elephant Butte Allotment map. Cross hatch will transfer from Alkali-Wildcat to Elephant Butte and become pasture 6 (Solar Well).



RANGE LINE AGREEMENT

This Range Line Agreement is made between: The Bureau of Land Management, Owyhee Field Office, - Chipmunk Grazing Association, and Ted Blackstock,

Agreement:

Chipmunk Grazing Association, Ted Blackstock, and BLM acting through the BLM Owyhee Field Office affirm a division of the Elephant Butte Allotment and Alkali-Wildcat Allotment and agree to establish allotment boundaries as shown on the attached map. It is affirmed and agreed that the allotment boundary adjustment and associated AUMs documented on the attached map constitute a fair, equitable and practical range division based on the respective qualifications of the dependent base properties of the permittees participating in this agreement.

The allotment boundary change results in approximately 1050 acres being transferred from the Alkali-Wildcat allotment to the Elephant Butte allotment. Consistent with this acreage change, 69 AUMs of permitted use held by Ted Blackstock in the Alkali-Wildcat allotment would be reassigned to the Elephant Butte allotment and Ted Blackstock base property.

The division of the allotments would be accomplished by use of natural barriers and would not require any range fences, structures or other range improvements.

Adjustments:

It is further affirmed and agreed that any future adjustments in Grazing Preference/permitted use shall hereinafter be made within the allotment in which the preference is assigned and in accordance with the applicable grazing regulations.

This Range Line Agreement is affirmed and entered into on this _____day of _____, 2012.

_____ _____

Bureau of Land Management, Authorized Officer Date

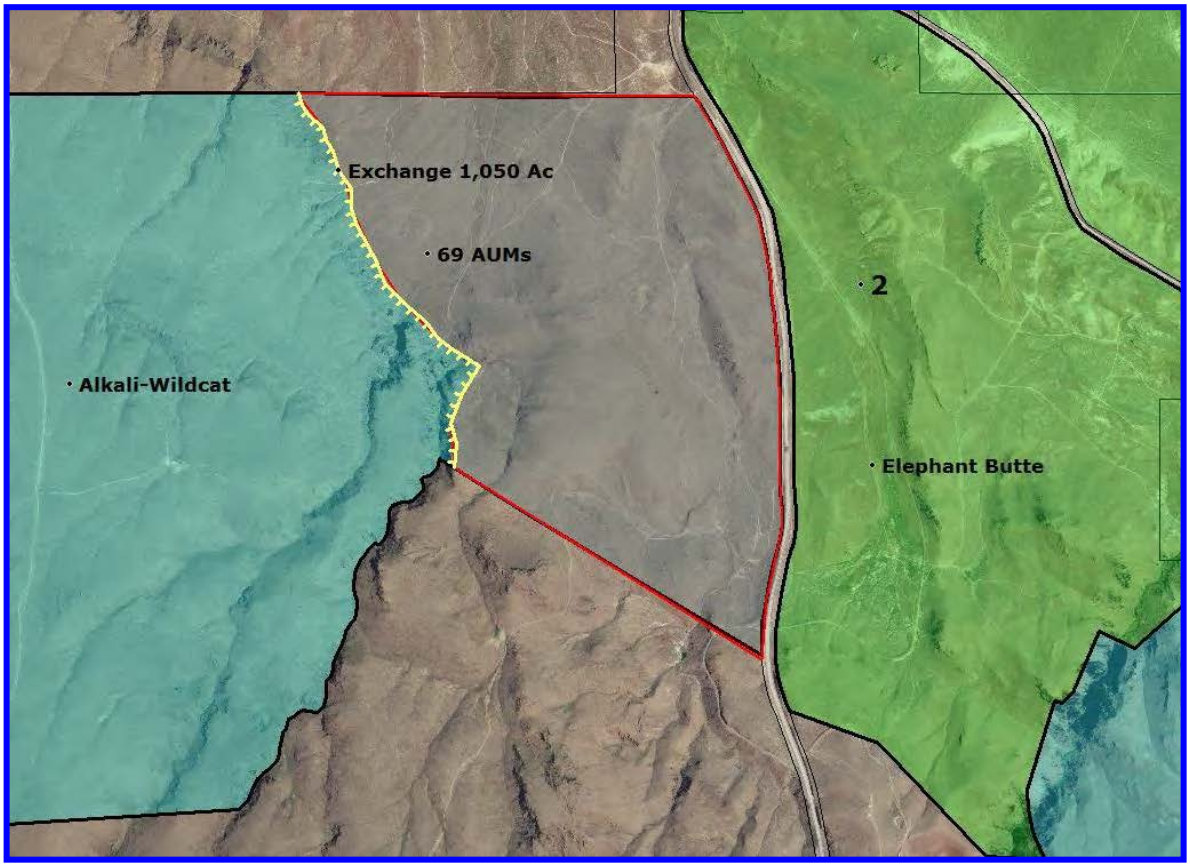
_____ _____

Elias Jaca, President, Chipmunk Grazing Association Date

_____ _____

Ted Blackstock, Elephant Butte Allotment Permittee Date

Alkali-Wildcat and Elephant Butte Division map:
The shaded area with red and yellow border (1,050 acres) is within the Alkali-Wildcat allotment. The shaded 1,050 acre area along with the associated 69 AUMs will be moved into the Elephant Butte allotment. The yellow line shows the natural Barrier that accomplishes the division between the allotments.



The land within the exchange area will become pasture 6 of the Elephant Butte Allotment and will be identified as the Solar Well Pasture.

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1101395
DATE PRINTED: 5/25/2011

Form 4130-2a
(February 1999)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

RETURN BY: June 24, 2011

STATE	ID
OFFICE	LLIDB03000
AUTH NUMBER	1101395
PREFERENCE CODE	03
DATE PRINTED	05/25/2011

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE
20 FIRST AVE WEST
MARSING ID 83639

CHIPMUNK GRAZING ASSN.
C/O ELIAS JACA
BOX 175
MARSING ID 83639

RECEIVED
2012 JAN 13 PM 2:37
OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE

This application for grazing permit renewal describes your current permit schedule(s) and summarizes your permitted use. If you wish to apply for renewal of this permit, sign and return this form by the date shown above. Contact your local BLM office at 208-896-5912 if you have questions.

MANDATORY TERMS AND CONDITONS

ALLOTMENT	PASTURE	LIVESTOCK NUMBER	KIND	GRAZING BEGIN	PERIOD END	%PL	TYPE USE	AUMS
00506	JACKSON CREEK	191	CATTLE	04/16	10/30	23	ACTIVE	286
00513	ELEPHANT BUTTE	21	CATTLE	04/01	05/31	100	ACTIVE	42
		21	CATTLE	11/01	12/31	100	ACTIVE	42
00514	ALKALI-WILDCAT	234	CATTLE	04/01	05/31	100	ACTIVE	469
00515	BLACKSTOCK SPRIN	61	CATTLE	05/01	11/18	47	ACTIVE	190
00521	SANDS BASIN	600	CATTLE	04/01	06/05	70	ACTIVE	911
00522	RATS NEST	323	CATTLE	04/01	05/27	92	ACTIVE	557
00523	CHIPMUNK FIELD F	71	CATTLE	12/01	12/31	100	ACTIVE	72
00472	TEXAS BASIN	5	CATTLE	12/01	12/31	100	ACTIVE	5
00521	SANDS BASIN	123	CATTLE	10/01	10/31	70	ACTIVE	88
00570	JUMP CREEK	385	CATTLE	06/01	09/30	32	ACTIVE	494
00651	EAST REYNOLDS CR	197	CATTLE	04/05	06/30	97	ACTIVE	547

OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

FALL USE (OCTOBER 1 TO NOVEMBER 30) MAY BE AUTHORIZED ON AN ANNUAL BASIS IN THE SANDS BASIN ALLOTMENT #0521.

EARLY USE (MARCH 1 TO MARCH 31) MAY BE AUTHORIZED ON AN ANNUAL BASIS IN THE ELEPHANT BUTTE ALLOTMENT #0513.

~~GATES IN MANAGEMENT FENCES LOCATED INSIDE WILD HORSE HERD MANAGEMENT AREAS WILL BE OPENED WITHIN 15 DAYS AFTER THE AUTHORIZED GRAZING PERIOD. THIS IS AS DESCRIBED IN A LETTER SENT TO YOU ON JAN. 29, 1992~~.

THE NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK AND SEASON OF USE ON THE FENCED IN FEDERAL RANGE (FFR) ALLOTMENTS #0523 AND #0472 IS AT YOUR DISCRETION.

~~A MINIMUM 4 INCH STUBBLE HEIGHT WILL BE LEFT ON HERBACEOUS VEGETATION WITHIN THE RIPARIAN AREA ALONG .75 MILES OF JUMP CREEK IN ALLOTMENT #0514 AND 2.0 MILES OF JUMP CREEK IN ALLOTMENT #0521, .25 MILES OF~~

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1101395
DATE PRINTED: 5/25/2011

JORDAN CREEK IN ALLOTMENT #0570, 2.5 MILES OF REYNOLDS CREEK IN ALLOTMENT #0651, 1.4 MILES OF LITTLE MCBRIDE CREEK IN ALLOTMENT #0515 AT THE END OF THE GROWING SEASON AS IDENTIFIED IN THE FISHERIES OBJECTIVE OF THE OWYHEE EIS.

GRAZING WITHIN THE EAST REYNOLDS CREEK ALLOTMENT #0651 AND JUMP CREEK ALLOTMENT #0570 WILL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS FINAL DECISION DATED DECEMBER 31, 2003.

YOU ARE REQUIRED TO PROPERLY COMPLETE, SIGN, AND DATE AN ACTUAL GRAZING USE REPORT FORM (4130-5) FOR EACH ALLOTMENT. THE COMPLETED FORM(S) MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THIS OFFICE WITHIN 15 DAYS FROM THE LAST DAY OF YOUR AUTHORIZED ANNUAL GRAZING USE.

Clarify paragraph ?

SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING IS LIMITED TO SALT, MINERAL, AND/OR PROTEIN IN BLOCK, GRANULAR, OR LIQUID FORM. IF USED, THESE SUPPLEMENTS MUST BE PLACED AT LEAST ONE-QUARTER 1/4 MILE AWAY FROM ANY RIPARIAN AREA, SPRING, STREAM, MEADOW, ASPEN STAND, PLAYA, SPECIAL STATUS PLANT POPULATION, OR WATER DEVELOPMENT.

Flexibilty needed

PURSUANT TO 43 CFR 10.4(B) YOU MUST NOTIFY THE BLM FIELD MANAGER, BY TELEPHONE WITH WRITTEN CONFIRMATION, IMMEDIATELY UPON THE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS, FUNERARY OBJECTS, SACRED OBJECTS, OR OBJECTS OF CULTURAL PATRIMONY (AS DEFINED IN 43 CFR 10.2) ON FEDERAL LANDS. PURSUANT TO 43 CFR 10.4(C), YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP ANY ONGOING ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH SUCH DISCOVERY AND MAKE A REASONABLE EFFORT TO PROTECT THE DISCOVERED REMAINS OR OBJECTS.

Not Needed as a Term and Condition of Permit

LIVESTOCK GRAZING IS NOT AUTHORIZED IN EXCLOSURES WITHIN THE JUMP CREEK AND EAST REYNOLDS CREEK ALLOTMENTS, INCLUDING SPRING EXCLOSURES AND SPECIAL STATUS PLANT EXCLOSURES.

?

****

AS A RESULT OF JUDGE WINMILL'S FEBRUARY 29, 2000, "MEMORANDUM DECISION AND ORDER" THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS APPLY TO YOUR GRAZING AUTHORIZATION (EXCEPT FOR EAST REYNOLDS CREEK ALLOTMENT #651 AND JUMP CREEK ALLOTMENT #570):

(1) KEY HERBACEOUS RIPARIAN VEGETATION, WHERE STREAMBANK STABILITY IS DEPENDENT UPON IT, WILL HAVE A MINIMUM STUBBLE HEIGHT OF 4 INCHES ON THE STREAMBANK, ALONG THE GREELINE, AFTER THE GROWING SEASON;

(2) KEY RIPARIAN BROWSE VEGETATION WILL NOT BE USED MORE THAN 50% OF CURRENT ANNUAL TWIG GROWTH THAT IS WITHIN REACH OF THE ANIMALS;

(3) KEY HERBACEOUS RIPARIAN VEGETATION ON RIPARIAN AREAS, OTHER THAN THE STREAMBANKS, WILL NOT BE GRAZED MORE THAN 50% DURING THE GROWING SEASON, OR 60% DURING THE DORMANT SEASON; AND,

(4) STREAMBANK DAMAGE ATTRIBUTABLE TO GRAZING LIVESTOCK WILL BE LESS THAN 10% ON A STREAM SEGMENT.

TURN OUT IS SUBJECT TO BOISE DISTRICT RANGE READINESS CRTIERIA.

ALLOT NO CONDITIONS

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1101395
DATE PRINTED: 5/25/2011

00515 ~~LIVESTOCK GRAZING IN THE BLACKSTOCK SPRINGS ALLOTMENT WILL BE AUTHORIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH JUDGE WINMILL'S FEBRUARY 29, 2000, MEMORANDUM DECISION AND ORDER. AT THIS TIME A TEN YEAR TERM PERMIT IS NOT BEING ISSUED FOR GRAZING IN THIS ALLOTMENT UNTIL A S&G AND LUP ALLOTMENT REVIEW IS COMPLETED. IN THE INTERIM, THE (4) INTERIM TERMS AND CONDITIONS WILL CONTINUE TO APPLY TO ALL GRAZING AUTHORIZATIONS FOR THIS ALLOTMENT UNTIL THE ALLOTMENT REVIEW IS COMPLETED AND A FINAL DECISION IS ISSED OFFERING A NEW 10 YEAR GRAZING PERMIT.~~

NO OFFICE TERMS OR CONDITIONS

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY (AUM'S)

ALLOTMENT	ACTIVE AUMS	SUSPENDED AUMS	TEMP SUSPENDED AUMS	PERMITTED USE
00472 TEXAS BASIN	5	0	0	5
00506 JACKSON CREEK	285	0	0	285
00513 ELEPHANT BUTTE	85	0	0	85
00514 ALKALI-WILDCAT	469	0	0	469
00515 BLACKSTOCK SPRINGS	190	0	0	190
00521 SANDS BASIN	999	0	0	999
00522 RATS NEST	557	160	0	717
00523 CHIPMUNK FIELD FFR	72	0	0	72
00570 JUMP CREEK	494	0	0	494
00651 EAST REYNOLDS CREEK	547	330	0	877

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1101395
DATE PRINTED: 5/25/2011

Standard
Terms and Conditions

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2. They are subject to cancellation, in whole or in part, at any time because of:
   a. Noncompliance by the permittee/lessee with rules and regulations.
   b. Loss of control by the permittee/lessee of all or a part of the property upon which it is based.
   c. A transfer of grazing preference by the permittee/lessee to another party.
   d. A decrease in the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management within the allotment(s) described.
   e. Repeated willful unauthorized grazing use.

3. They are subject to the terms and conditions of allotment management plans if such plans have been prepared. Allotment management plans MUST be incorporated in permits or leases when completed.

4. Those holding permits or leases MUST own or control and be responsible for the management of livestock authorized to graze.

5. The authorized officer may require counting and/or additional or special marking or tagging of the livestock authorized to graze.

6. The permittee's/lessee's grazing case file is available for public inspection as required by the Freedom of Information Act.

7. Grazing permits or leases are subject to the nondiscrimination clauses set forth in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1964, as amended. A copy of this order may be obtained from the authorized officer.

8. Livestock grazing use that is different from that authorized by a permit or lease MUST be applied for prior to the grazing period and MUST be filed with and approved by the authorized officer before grazing use can be made.

9. Billing notices are issued which specify fees due. Billing notices, when paid, become a part of the grazing permit or lease. Grazing use cannot be authorized during any period of delinquency in the payment of amounts due, including settlement for unauthorized use.

10. Grazing fee payments are due on the date specified on the billing notice and MUST be paid in full within 15 days of the due date, except as otherwise provided in the grazing permit or lease. If payment is not made within that time frame, a late fee (the greater of $25 or 10 percent of the amount owed but not more than $250) will be assessed.

11. No Member of, or Delegate to, Congress or Resident Commissioner, after his election of appointment, or either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, and no officer, agent, or employee of the Department of the Interior, other than members of Advisory committees appointed in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.1) and Sections 309 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) shall be admitted to any share or part in a permit or lease, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom; and the provision of Section 3741 Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22; 18 U.S.C. Sections 431-433, and 43 CFR Part 7), enter into and form a part of a grazing permit or lease, so far as the same may be applicable.

SIGNATURE OF PERMITTEE: Chipmunk Grazing Assn. By Elsie Jaca, Pres. DATE : Jan. 13, 2012

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false ficticious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

PLEASE SIGN & RETURN

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

Chipmunk Grazing Association
P.O. Box 175, Marsing, ID 83639

July 20, 2012

Bureau of Land Management
Loretta Chandler, Manager
Owyhee Field Office
20 First Avenue
Marsing, ID 83639

RE: Grazing Applications relative to renewal of grazing permits for Chipmunk Grazing Association Allotments

Dear Loretta:

Attached are proposals for grazing management of the Sands Basin, proposed new Wild Rat, Texas Basin FFR, Chipmunk Field FFR, Blackstock Springs and Jackson Creek Allotments in which CGA holds grazing preference.

It should be noted that these proposals assume the completion of a transfer of 85 AUM held by CGA in the Elephant Butte Allotment to Ted Blackstock and the transfer of 85 AUM held by Ted Blackstock in the Alkali-Wildcat allotment to CGA. This transfer would remove all CGA preference from the Elephant Butte Allotment and therefore no proposal for management of that allotment is offered by CGA.

We have not received written documentation analyzing or summarizing the range studies and use monitoring conducted by BLM that may identify specific grazing issues related to livestock grazing management. Oral presentation of some of the information at the last meeting with BLM was insufficient for us to identify any specific resource issue that could or should be addressed by grazing management.

Therefore, the attached proposals are intended to achieve proper grazing management of the available resources. Upon careful consideration of such resources, we have identified grazing treatments based on the timing, intensity and duration of grazing use over time specific to each allotment and pasture. The grazing management proposed by CGA is expected and intended to protect and preserve high seral range conditions and provide opportunity for improvement toward that status where possible.

Significant consideration has been given to flexible management options necessary to achieve proper grazing management. Flexibility in planned use is essential for immediate responses to weather conditions in order to assure proper application of grazing treatments.

While the grazing proposals seek to achieve only light to moderate utilization levels, we believe they will serve to provide a balance between the amount of grazing use and reductions of fine fuels sufficient to lessen fire danger and promote more effective wildfire suppression. We have already experienced two wildfires in or near our allotments that were unusually early, intense and spread rapidly into potential sage-grouse habitat. The significant buildup of fine fuel in this and past years contributed to the damage by these fires and must be seriously addressed in future management practices.

It is also very important to recognize the presence and impact of wild horses in the proposed new Wild Rat and Sands Basin Allotments. When available information indicates there are "excess animals" in these allotments, the statutory, regulatory and case law requires the removal of such "excess animals". More specifically the statutory, regulatory and case law identifies "excess animals" as wild horses. Our management proposals assume that BLM will adhere to the law and assure that wild horse numbers do not exceed the standard for excess animals or if they do so, BLM will promptly remove excess animals in accordance with applicable law.

We are aware that sage-grouse habitat will be a significant consideration for grazing management in some of the allotments where CGA holds grazing preference. We have carefully considered the management proposals for our allotments relative to sage-grouse nesting and brood rearing habitat. We believe our management proposals are fully compatible with all sage-grouse habitat objectives.

Given that we are not aware of any specific concerns BLM may have for grazing management in these allotments, we request that as soon as possible BLM review our proposals and meets with CGA to assure that BLM understands the terms of these proposals. Such meeting would also provide an opportunity to resolve any issues BLM may have which we are unaware of.

We look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Elias Jaca, Pres.

Elias Jaca, president

Chipmunk Grazing Association

Application / Proposed Grazing Management -- July 2012

Elephant Butte Allotment.

Completion of the proposed AUM transfer and Range Line Agreement between CGA and Ted Blackstock will remove all CGA preference from the Elephant Butte Allotment. Accordingly, these proposals do not include the Elephant Butte Allotment.

Sands Basin Allotment.

Mandatory terms and conditions					AUMs	
Allotment	**Cattle**	**Begin**	**End**	**%PL**	**Active Use**	**Total**
Sands Basin	600	1-Apr	5-Jun	70.0%	**911**	**1302**
	TBT	1-Oct	Nov 30	70.0%	**All AUMs remaining available after spring use**	
Total Active/Exchange					**999**	**1427**

Pasture acreage summary	Pasture 1, East Sands	1,440
	Pasture 2, Sands Basin	2,928
	Pasture 3, Bridge Creek	1,901
	Pasture 4, Barrel Springs	4,590
	Total Acres	**10,859**

Grazing management and flexibility.

1. The East Sands and Bridge Creek pastures would be authorized for an Early Spring grazing treatment beginning April 1st for 21 ± 7 days with 300 cattle annually as modified in #6 below.
2. The Sands Basin and Barrel Springs pastures would be authorized for a spring grazing treatment beginning on or after April 15th for 40 ± 7 days with up to 300 cattle annually as modified by #6 below.

3. The allotment will be authorized for a fall grazing treatment beginning October 1st. Such use is limited to active use AUMs that are not used during the spring grazing season.
4. All grazing would occur within the established season of use.
5. Livestock numbers may vary as long as the total active use is not exceeded.
6. To accommodate climate / weather conditions the following practices will be employed:
    a. When weather conditions permit, or at least 2 years in 10, cattle will be held in the East Sands and Bridge Creek pastures for the maximum time allowed in order to minimize use in the Sands Basin and Barrel Springs pastures.
    b. When weather conditions permit, or at least 2 years in 10, the pasture rotation will be reversed in order to apply an early spring light (< 31% utilization) grazing treatment in the Sands Basin and Barrel Springs pastures.
7. All upland and riparian monitoring will be conducted in a manner that clearly distinguished livestock use from use by wild horses. At a minimum utilization will be conducted at the end of the growing season, on or about July 1, and at the end of the grazing year, on or about December 1st, to document wild horse impact on utilization.
8. Discretionary days of use will be applied only for the purpose of achieving management objectives.

Chipmunk Grazing Association

Application / Proposed Grazing Management -- July 2012

Texas Basin FFR Allotment.

Mandatory Terms and Conditions						
	Cattle	**Begin**	**End**	**%PL**	**BLM AUMs**	**Total AUMs**
Texas Basin FFR	5	12/1	12/31	4%	**5**	NA

Grazing management and flexibility.

The 1,999 acre Texas Basin FFR allotment is 95% private land. The 5 AUMs of active permitted use are authorized to be used at the discretion of the permittee so long as the public land within the allotment is maintained at current conditions and does not deteriorate.

Chipmunk Field FFR Allotment

Mandatory Terms and Conditions						
	Cattle	**Begin**	**End**	**%PL**	**BLM AUMs**	**Total AUMs**
Chipmunk Field FFR	71	12/1	12/31	4%	**72**	NA

Grazing management and flexibility.

The 12,973 acre Chipmunk Field FFR allotment is 95% private land. The 72 AUMs of active permitted use are authorized to be used at the discretion of the permittee so long as the public land within the allotment is maintained at current conditions and does not deteriorate.

Chipmunk Grazing Association

Application / Proposed Grazing Management -- July 2012

Wild Rat Allotment.

The following grazing management plan is based on the proposed range line agreement and grazing preference adjustment between the Elephant Butte and Alkali-Wildcat allotments. The agreement would place 1,050 acres of the Alkali-Wildcat allotment into the Elephant Butte allotment along with 69 AUMs of grazing use held by Ted Blackstock. In addition, 85 AUMs of Blackstock preference in the Alkali-Wildcat allotment will be transferred to the Elephant Butte allotment and 85 AUMs of CGA preference in the Elephant Butte allotment will be transferred to the Alkali-Wildcat allotment.

This proposal combines the Alkali-Wildcat allotment and Rats Nest allotment into a single (Wild Rat) allotment. *However, there is a discrepancy in the record of 15 AUMs relative to Exchange of Use in the Rats Nest Allotment. The BLM records show 48 AUMs of exchange while the State Land (636 acres) leased to CGA allows 63 AUMs. It is presumed in this proposal that the 15 AUM difference was intended as public land suspended use. Therefore, the suspended use for the combined allotment should be 245 AUMs instead of 230. Accordingly, the exchange of use for the combined allotment would be as shown in Table 1.*

Table 1. Preference / active use / exchange status of the combined Wild Rat Allotment.

Allotment	Preference Total	Suspended	Active	Exchange	Total	%PL
Rats Nest	787	**245**	542	63	605	90%
Alkali	554	0	554	0	554	100%
Wild Rat	**1341**	**245**	**1096**	**63**	**1159**	**95%**

Mandatory terms and conditions					AUMs	
	Cattle	Begin	End	% PL	Active	Total
Wild Rat Allotment	576	1-Apr	31-May	95.0%	**1097**	**1155**

Grazing management and flexibility.

- The Alkali-Wildcat pasture will be authorized for a lite use spring grazing treatment (up to 30% Average Utilization) annually for 61 days beginning April 1 with 300 cattle. The number of livestock may vary commensurate with delayed turnout and/or early removal as long as the total active AUMs in the allotment are not exceeded.
- The Rats Nest pasture will be authorized for a lite use spring grazing treatment (up to 30% Average Utilization) annually for 61 days beginning April 1 with 276 cattle. The number of livestock may vary commensurate with delayed turnout and/or early removal as long as the total active AUMs in the allotment are not exceeded.
- Grazing use of the Rats Nest pasture is authorized for cow/calf pairs or yearling cattle at the discretion of the permittee.
- Herding and salting practices would be employed to encourage uniform animal use distribution.
- All upland and riparian monitoring will be conducted in a manner that clearly distinguished livestock use from use by wild horses. At a minimum utilization will be conducted at the end of the grazing season, on or about June 1, and at the end of the grazing year, on or about December 1st, to document wild horse impact on utilization.

(SEE ATTACHED RLA)

Chipmunk Grazing Association

Application / Proposed Grazing Management -- July 2012

Blackstock Springs Allotment.

	Number	Total Acres
Pasture acreage summary	Pasture 1	7,587 – 44%
	Pasture 2	5458 – 31%
	Pasture 3	4291 – 25%

Mandatory Terms and Conditions.

Blackstock Springs	Cattle	Begin	End	%PL	BLM AUMs	Total AUMs
CGA	61	1-May	18-Nov	47%	190	405
Ted Blackstock						
Alan Johnstone						

Grazing management and flexibility.

Pasture 1: During years 1 & 2 a light spring grazing treatment will occur over a period of 65± 14 days at the start of the grazing season. In addition a fall deferred grazing treatment will occur over a period of 21 ± 7 days at the end of the grazing season. In year 3 a slight to light spring grazing treatment will occur for a period of 45± 10 days with a fall deferred grazing treatment occurring for a period of 45 ± 10 days at the end of the grazing season.

Pasture 2: Pasture 2 will receive a deferred grazing treatment for a period of 45 ± 10 days in years 1 and 2 and a primarily deferred grazing treatment in year 3 for a period of 45 ± 10 day

Pasture 3: Pasture 3 will receive a late season deferred grazing treatment annually for a period of 60 ± 10 days.

No grazing would occur in pastures 2 and 3 (56% of the allotment) during the sage grouse nesting season.

Chipmunk Grazing Association

Application / Proposed Grazing Management -- July 2012

Jackson Creek Allotment.

	Number	Total Acres
Pasture acreage Summary	Pasture 1	1403
	Pasture 2	606
	Pasture 3	1385
	Pasture 4	3825
	Pasture 5	2903
	Allotment	**10,122**

Mandatory Terms and Conditions					**AUMs**	
Jackson Creek	**Cattle**	**Begin**	**End**	**%PL**	**Active BLM**	**Total**
CGA	191	16-Apr	30-Oct	23%	**286**	1,243
Gordon Stanford						
Tim McBride						
Allotment Total					**1,139***	

Grazing Management and flexibility.

- Pasture 1 will be used under an early spring grazing treatment beginning April 16 for a period of 21 ± 5 days annually.
- Pasture 2 will be used under a spring grazing treatment for a period of 10 ± 5 days annually.
- Pasture 3 will be used under a spring grazing treatment for a period of 21 ± 5 days annually.
- Pasture 4 and 5 will be used under a deferred treatment alternated between pastures for a period of 70 ± 10 days in each pasture.

At least 66% of the surface area of the allotment will not be grazed during the sage-grouse nesting season.

RANGE LINE AGREEMENT

The purpose of this Range Line Agreement between; The Bureau of Land Management, Owyhee Field Office, Chipmunk Grazing Association, and Ted Blackstock, is to adjust the allotment boundary between the Elephant Butte and Alkali-Wildcat grazing allotments.

Agreement:

Chipmunk Grazing Association, Ted Blackstock, and BLM acting through the BLM Owyhee Field Office affirm a division of the Elephant Butte Allotment and Alkali-Wildcat Allotment and agree to establish allotment boundaries as shown on the attached map. It is affirmed and agreed that the allotment boundary adjustment and associated AUMs documented on the attached map constitute a fair, equitable and practical range division based on the respective qualifications of the dependent base properties of the permittees participating in this agreement.

The allotment boundary change results in approximately 1050 acres being transferred from the Alkali-Wildcat allotment to the Elephant Butte allotment. Consistent with this acreage change, 69 AUMs of permitted use held by Ted Blackstock in the Alkali-Wildcat allotment would be reassigned to the Elephant Butte allotment and Ted Blackstock base property.

The division of the allotments would be accomplished by use of natural barriers and would not require any range fences, structures or other range improvements.

Adjustments:

It is further affirmed and agreed that any future adjustments in Grazing Preference/permitted use shall hereinafter be made within the allotment in which the preference is assigned and in accordance with the applicable grazing regulations.

This Range Line Agreement is affirmed and entered into on this _____day of _____, 2012.

_____ _____

Loretta Chandler, OFO Manager — Date
Bureau of Land Management, Authorized Officer

Elias Jaca, Pres. — July 20, 2012

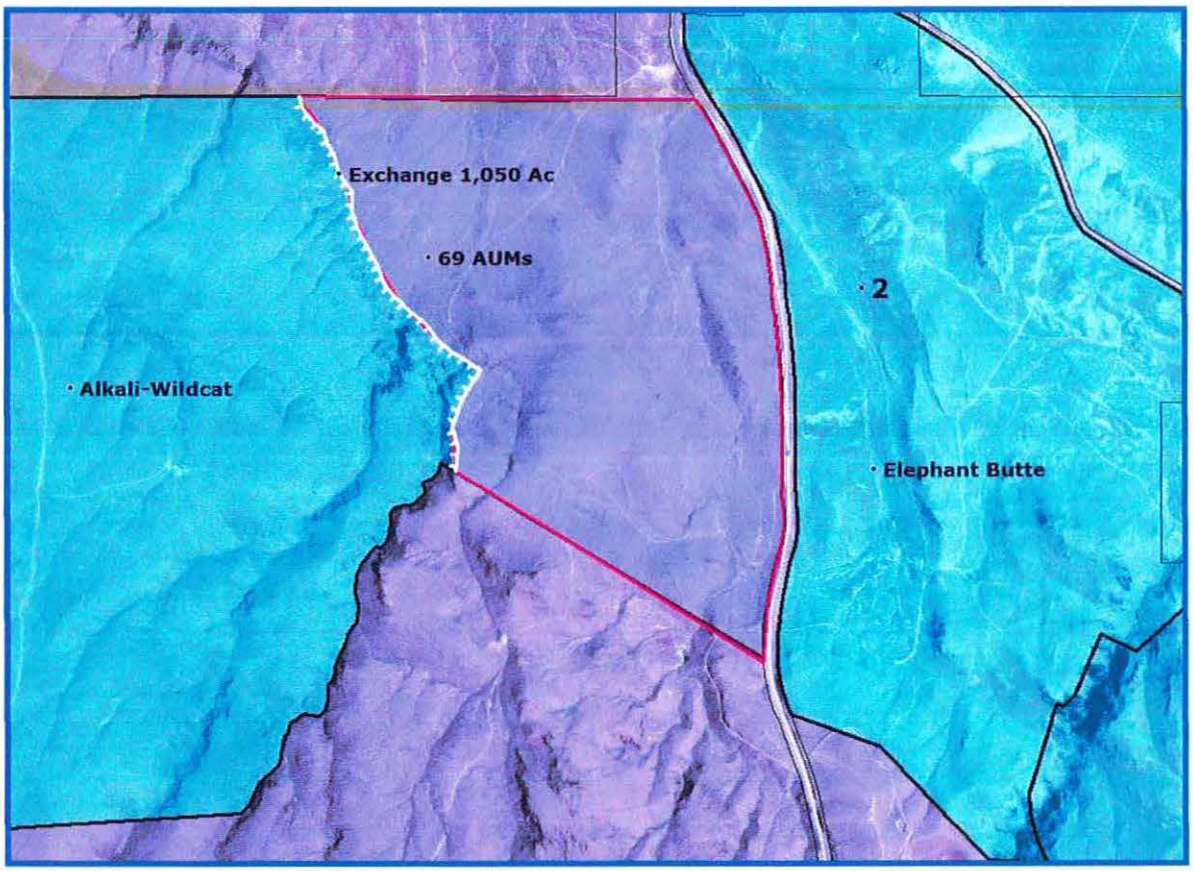
Elias Jaca, President, Chipmunk Grazing Association — Date
Elephant Butte / Alkali Wildcat Allotment Permittee

_____ _____

Ted Blackstock, — Date
Elephant Butte / Alkali Wildcat Allotment Permittee

Alkali-Wildcat and Elephant Butte Division map:

The shaded area with red and yellow border (1,050 acres) is within the Alkali-Wildcat allotment. The shaded 1,050 acre area along with the associated 69 AUMs will be moved into the Elephant Butte allotment. The yellow line shows the natural Barrier that accomplishes the division between the allotments.



The land within the exchange area will become pasture 6 of the Elephant Butte Allotment and will be identified as the Solar Well Pasture.

Buddy Green, Field Manager
Owyhee Field Office
20 First Avenue West
Marsing, Idaho 83639

Dear Buddy:

Chipmunk Grazing Association is the sole or partial grazing preference owner in the Elephant Butte, Rats Nest, Alkali-Wildcat and Sands Basin grazing allotments located on the Owyhee Front and administered by the Owyhee Field Office. As you are aware, the term grazing permit(s) for the above allotments expire at the end of February 2012. The purpose of this letter is to request action by the OFO to renew the grazing permits for the above allotments in a timely manner to assure that the grazing opportunity of our members is not interrupted.

We are not submitting an application for grazing preference on BLM form 4130-1a since we already hold grazing preference in the above noted allotments and all necessary information in that regard is already on file at the OFO. However, your staff has requested a grazing application presumably relating to the renewal of CGA's 10-year grazing permit(s). Accordingly, in lieu of form 4130-1 we are requesting timely renewal of the grazing permit(s) associated with the following allotments in which CGA holds grazing preference.

Elephant Butte Grazing Allotment # 0513, Permitted use 85 AUMs all active use
Seasons of Use 4/1 – 5/31 and 11/1 – 12/31; Type and number of Livestock, Cattle, 21 head

Rats Nest Grazing Allotment # 0522, Permitted use 787 AUMs, Active Use 557 AUMs
Seasons of Use 4/1 – 5/24; Type and number of Livestock, Cattle, 341 head

Alkali-Wildcat Grazing Allotment # 0514, Permitted use 469 AUMs all active use
Seasons of Use 4/1 – 5/31; Type and number of Livestock, Cattle, 234 head

Sands Basin Grazing Allotment # 0521, Permitted use 999 AUMs, all active use.
Seasons of Use 4/1 – 6/5; Type and number of Livestock, Cattle, 658 head

The specifics as to grazing management on the above allotments were documented in the management plan agreement completed in 2004. This agreement was developed by the Association and individual preference owners in cooperation and coordination with BLM staff and Dr. Wayne Burkhardt who was under contract with BLM to guide development of such management plans. The plan is on file in the OFO. It was not fully implemented because elements of the plan were not analyzed in the initial NEPA Environmental Assessment and no additional analysis was conducted by BLM. The Association looks forward to meeting with BLM staff when convenient to review the proposal before finalizing it as a Permittee Proposed Management Plan.

Sincerely,

Elias Jaca - Pres.

Elias Jaca, for CGA

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1104245
DATE PRINTED: 6/25/2012

Form 4130-2a
(February 1999)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

RETURN BY: July 25, 2012

STATE	ID
OFFICE	LLIDB03000
AUTH NUMBER	1104245
PREFERENCE CODE	03
DATE PRINTED	06/25/2012

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE
20 FIRST AVE WEST
MARSING ID 83639

SEAN & ANDREA BURCH
14959 BEACH CHERRY DRIVE
NAMPA ID 83651

This application for grazing permit renewal describes your current permit schedule(s) and summarizes your permitted use. If you wish to apply for renewal of this permit, sign and return this form by the date shown above. Contact your local BLM office at 208-896-5912 if you have questions.

MANDATORY TERMS AND CONDITONS

ALLOTMENT	PASTURE	LIVESTOCK NUMBER	LIVESTOCK KIND	GRAZING BEGIN	PERIOD END	%PL	TYPE USE	AUMS
00529	TROUT CREEK	123	CATTLE	04/01	09/30	98	ACTIVE	725
00612	R COLLINS FFR	24	CATTLE	12/01	12/31	100	ACTIVE	24

OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

" IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 415, H.R.2055 (CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATION ACT, 2012), THIS PERMIT OR LEASE IS ISSUED WITH THE SAME TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS THE EXPIRED OR TRANSFERRED PERMIT OR LEASE.

THIS PERMIT OR LEASE MAY BE CANCELED, SUSPENDED, OR MODIFIFED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS."

THE NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK AND SEASON OF USE ON THE FENCED IN FEDERAL RANGE (FFR) ALLOTMENT #0612 IS AT YOUR DISCRETION.

1. TURN OUT IS SUBJECT TO BOISE DISTRICT RANGE READINESS CRTIERIA.

2. YOUR CERTIFIED ACTUAL USE REPORT IS DUE WITHIN 15 DAYS OF COMPLETING YOUR AUTHORIZED ANNUAL GRAZING USE.

3. SALT AND/OR SUPPLEMENT SHALL NOT BE PLACED WITHIN ONE QUARTER (1/4) MILE OF SPRINGS, STREAMS, MEADOWS, ASPEN STANDS, PLAYAS, OR WATER DEVELOPMENTS.

4. CHANGES TO THE SCHEDULED USE REQUIRES PRIOR APPROVAL.

5. TRAILING ACTIVITIES MUST BE COORDINATED WITH THE BLM PRIOR TO INITIATION. A TRAILING PERMIT OR SIMILAR AUTHORIZATION MAY BE REQUIRED PRIOR TO CROSSING PUBLIC LANDS.

6. LIVESTOCK EXCLOSURES LOCATED WITHIN YOUR GRAZING ALLOTMENTS ARE CLOSED TO ALL DOMESTIC GRAZING USE.

7. RANGE IMPROVEMENTS MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND RANGE IMPROVEMENT PERMITS IN WHICH YOU AREA A SIGNATOR OR ASSIGNEE. ALL MAINTENANCE OF RANGE IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN A WILDERNESS STUDY AREA REQUIRES PRIOR CONSULTATION WITH THE AUTHORIZED OFFICER.

8. ALL APPROPRIATE DOCUMENTATION REGARDING BASE PROPERTY LEASES, LANDS OFFERED FOR EXCHANGE-OF-USE, AND LIVESTOCK CONTROL AGREEMENTS MUST BE APPROVED PRIOR TO TURN OUT. LEASES OF LAND AND/OR LIVESTOCK MUST BE NOTARIZED PRIOR TO SUBMISSION AND BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH BOISE DISTRICT POLICY.

9. FAILURE TO PAY THE GRAZING BILL WITHIN 15 DAYS OF THE DUE DATE SPECIFIED SHALL RESULT IN A LATE FEE ASSESSMENT OF $25.00 OR 10 PERCENT OF THE GRAZING BILL, WHICHEVER IS GREATER, NOT TO EXCEED $250.00. PAYMENT MADE LATER THAN 15 DAYS AFTER THE DUE DATE SHALL INCLUDE THE APPROPRIATE LATE FEE ASSESSMENT. FAILURE TO MAKE PAYMENT WITHIN 30 DAYS MAY BE IN VIOLATION OF 43 CFR 4140.1 (B)(1) AND SHALL RESULT IN ACTION BY THE AUTHORIZED OFFICER UNDER 43 CFR 4150.1 AND 4160.1

10. LIVESTOCK GRAZING IWLL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH YOUR ALLOTMENT GRAZING SCHEMATIC(S). CHANGES IN SCHEDULED PASTURE USE DATES WILL REQUIRE PRIOR AUTHORIZATION.

11. UTILIZATION MAY NOT EXCEED 50% OF THE CURRENT YEAR'S GROWTH.

ALLOT NO CONDITIONS

NO ALLOTMENT TERMS OR CONDITIONS

NO OFFICE TERMS OR CONDITIONS

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY (AUM'S)

ALLOTMENT		ACTIVE AUMS	SUSPENDED AUMS	TEMP SUSPENDED AUMS	PERMITTED USE
00529	TROUT CREEK	726	0	0	726
00612	R COLLINS FFR	24	0	0	24

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1104245
DATE PRINTED: 6/25/2012

STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Grazing permit or lease terms and conditions and the fees charged for grazing use are established in accordance with all the provisions of the grazing regulations now or hereafter approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. They are subject to cancellation, in whole or in part, at any time because of:
   a. Noncompliance by the permittee/lessee with rules and regulations.
   b. Loss of control by the permittee/lessee of all or a part of the property upon which it is based.
   c. A transfer of grazing preference by the permittee/lessee to another party.
   d. A decrease in the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management within the allotment(s) described.
   e. Repeated willful unauthorized grazing use.
   f. Loss of qualifications to hold a permit or lease.

3. They are subject to the terms and conditions of allotment management plans if such plans have been prepared. Allotment management plans MUST be incorporated in permits or leases when completed.

4. Those holding permits or leases MUST own or control and be responsible for the management of livestock authorized to graze.

5. The authorized officer may require counting and/or additional or special marking or tagging of the livestock authorized to graze.

6. The permittee's/lessee's grazing case file is available for public inspection as required by the Freedom of Information Act.

7. Grazing permits or leases are subject to the nondiscrimination clauses set forth in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1964, as amended. A copy of this order may be obtained from the authorized officer.

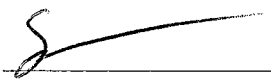
8. Livestock grazing use that is different from that authorized by a permit or lease MUST be applied for prior to the grazing period and MUST be filed with and approved by the authorized officer before grazing use can be made.

9. Billing notices are issued which specify fees due. Billing notices, when paid, become a part of the grazing permit or lease. Grazing use cannot be authorized during any period of delinquency in the payment of amounts due, including settlement for unauthorized use.

10. The holder of this authorization must notify the authorized officer immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony (cultural items), stop the activity in the area of the discovery and make a reasonable effort to protect the remains and/or cultural items.

11. Grazing fee payments are due on the date specified on the billing notice and MUST be paid in full within 15 days of the due date, except as otherwise provided in the grazing permit or lease. If payment is not made within that time frame, a late fee (the greater of $25 or 10 percent of the amount owed but not more than $250) will be assessed.

12. No Member of, or Delegate to, Congress or Resident Commissioner, after his election of appointment, or either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, and no officer, agent, or employee of the Department of the Interior, other than members of Advisory committees appointed in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.1) and Sections 309 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) shall be admitted to any share or part in a permit or lease, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom; and the provision of Section 3741 Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22; 18 U.S.C. Sections 431-433, and 43 CFR Part 7), enter into and form a part of a grazing permit or lease, so far as the same may be applicable.

SIGNATURE OF PERMITTEE: 

DATE : 7/24/12

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false ficticious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

PERMIT RENEWAL REQUEST

1. Extension of season of use on Allotment 00529 Trout Creek. Begin grazing 4/01 to 11/30. No addition of AUM's just grazing period. With the limited water in the summer months I would utilize the range more if I used the fields later in the Fall. Also with the amount of Medusa Head in some of the pastures I could manage it better to graze it in the early Spring or late Fall when the cattle will eat it.

2. Request to build a water gap in Trout Creek Riparian to be able to still have stock water when I am not to be in the Riparian. With the limited water in Pasture #1 this would greatly benefit on low water years.
3. Request to build 2 new reservoirs, one in Pasture #1 and one in Pasture #3. Building of 2 small reservoirs would spread the cattle out and not congregate them on current water.
4. Request to clean out sediment in 2 existing reservoirs in Pasture #1.

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

CASE FILE COPY

AUTH NUMBER: 1101436
DATE PRINTED: 5/25/2011

FORM 4130-2a
(February 1999)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

RETURN BY: June 24, 2011

STATE	ID
OFFICE	LLIDB03000
AUTH NUMBER	1101436
PREFERENCE CODE	03
DATE PRINTED	05/25/2011

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE
20 FIRST AVE WEST
MARSING ID 83639

DOUG BURGESS
2725 MULE SPRINGS RD
HOMEDALE ID 83628

This application for grazing permit renewal describes your current permit schedule(s) and summarizes your permitted use. If you wish to apply for renewal of this permit, sign and return this form by the date shown above. Contact your local BLM office at 208-896-5912 if you have questions.

MANDATORY TERMS AND CONDITONS

ALLOTMENT	PASTURE	LIVESTOCK NUMBER	KIND	GRAZING BEGIN	PERIOD END	%PL	TYPE USE	AUMS
00572 BURGESS		66	CATTLE	04/16	08/15	91	ACTIVE	241
00638 BURGESS FFR		11	CATTLE	12/01	12/31	100	ACTIVE	11

OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

THE NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK AND SEASON OF USE ON THE FENCED IN FEDERAL RANGE (FFR) ALLOTMENT #0638 IS AT YOUR DISCRETION.

TURN OUT IS SUBJECT TO BOISE DISTRICT RANGE READINESS CRTIERIA.

YOU ARE REQUIRED TO PROPERLY COMPLETE, SIGN, AND DATE AN ACTUAL GRAZING USE REPORT FORM (4130-5) FOR EACH ALLOTMENT. THE COMPLETED FORM(S) MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THIS OFFICE WITHIN 15 DAYS FROM THE LAST DAY OF YOUR AUTHORIZED ANNUAL GRAZING USE.

SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING IS LIMITED TO SALT, MINERAL, AND/OR PROTEIN IN BLOCK, GRANULAR, OR LIQUID FORM. IF USED, THESE SUPPLEMENTS MUST BE PLACED AT LEAST ONE-QUARTER 1/4 MILE AWAY FROM ANY RIPARIAN AREA, SPRING, STREAM, MEADOW, ASPEN STAND, PLAYA, SPECIAL STATUS PLANT POPULATION, OR WATER DEVELOPMENT.

PURSUANT TO 43 CFR 10.4(B) YOU MUST NOTIFY THE BLM FIELD MANAGER, BY TELEPHONE WITH WRITTEN CONFIRMATION, IMMEDIATELY UPON THE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS, FUNERARY OBJECTS, SACRED OBJECTS, OR OBJECTS OF CULTURAL PATRIMONY (AS DEFINED IN 43 CFR 10.2) ON FEDERAL LANDS. PURSUANT TO 43 CFR 10.4(C), YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP ANY ONGOING ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH SUCH DISCOVERY AND MAKE A REASONABLE EFFORT TO PROTECT THE DISCOVERED REMAINS OR OBJECTS.

AS A RESULT OF JUDGE WINMILL'S FEBRUARY 29, 2000, MEMORANDUM DECISION

AND ORDER THE FOLLOWING INTERIM TERMS AND CONDITIONS NOW APPLY TO THIS GRAZING AUTHORIZATION:
1) KEY HERBACEOUS RIPARIAN VEGETATION, WHERE STREAMBANK STABILITY IS DEPENDENT UPON IT, WILL HAVE A MINIMUM STUBBLE HEIGHT OF 4 INCHES ON THE STREAMBANK, ALONG THE GREENLINE, AFTER THE GROWING SEASON;
2) KEY RIPARIAN BROWSE VEGETATION WILL NOT BE USED MORE THAN 50% OF THE CURRENT ANNUAL TWIG GROWTH THAT IS WITHIN REACH OF THE ANIMALS;
3) KEY HERBACEOUS RIPARIAN VEGETATION ON RIPARIAN AREAS, OTHER THAN THE STREAMBANKS, WILL NOT BE GRAZED MORE THAN 50% DURING THE GROWING SEASON, OR 60% DURING THE DORMANT SEASON; AND
4) STREAMBANK DAMAGE ATTRIBUTABLE TO GRAZING LIVESTOCK WILL BE LESS THAN 10% ON A STREAM SEGMENT.

ALLOT NO CONDITIONS

NO ALLOTMENT TERMS OR CONDITIONS

NO OFFICE TERMS OR CONDITIONS

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY (AUM'S)

ALLOTMENT	ACTIVE AUMS	SUSPENDED AUMS	TEMP SUSPENDED AUMS	PERMITTED USE
00572 BURGESS	240	0	0	240
00638 BURGESS FFR	11	0	0	11

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1101436
DATE PRINTED: 5/25/2011

Standard
Terms and Conditions

1. Grazing permit or lease terms and conditions and the fees charged for grazing use are established in accordance with all the provisions of the grazing regulations now or hereafter approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. They are subject to cancellation, in whole or in part, at any time because of:
   a. Noncompliance by the permittee/lessee with rules and regulations.
   b. Loss of control by the permittee/lessee of all or a part of the property upon which it is based.
   c. A transfer of grazing preference by the permittee/lessee to another party.
   d. A decrease in the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management within the allotment(s) described.
   e. Repeated willful unauthorized grazing use.

3. They are subject to the terms and conditions of allotment management plans if such plans have been prepared. Allotment management plans MUST be incorporated in permits or leases when completed.

4. Those holding permits or leases MUST own or control and be responsible for the management of livestock authorized to graze.

5. The authorized officer may require counting and/or additional or special marking or tagging of the livestock authorized to graze.

6. The permittee's/lessee's grazing case file is available for public inspection as required by the Freedom of Information Act.

7. Grazing permits or leases are subject to the nondiscrimination clauses set forth in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1964, as amended. A copy of this order may be obtained from the authorized officer.

8. Livestock grazing use that is different from that authorized by a permit or lease MUST be applied for prior to the grazing period and MUST be filed with and approved by the authorized officer before grazing use can be made.

9. Billing notices are issued which specify fees due. Billing notices, when paid, become a part of the grazing permit or lease. Grazing use cannot be authorized during any period of delinquency in the payment of amounts due, including settlement for unauthorized use.

10. Grazing fee payments are due on the date specified on the billing notice and MUST be paid in full within 15 days of the due date, except as otherwise provided in the grazing permit or lease. If payment is not made within that time frame, a late fee (the greater of $25 or 10 percent of the amount owed but not more than $250) will be assessed.

11. No Member of, or Delegate to, Congress or Resident Commissioner, after his election of appointment, or either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, and no officer, agent, or employee of the Department of the Interior, other than members of Advisory committees appointed in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.1) and Sections 309 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) shall be admitted to any share or part in a permit or lease, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom; and the provision of Section 3741 Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22; 18 U.S.C. Sections 431-433, and 43 CFR Part 7), enter into and form a part of a grazing permit or lease, so far as the same may be applicable.

SIGNATURE OF PERMITTEE: Doug Burgess DATE : 5-26-11

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false ficticious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

Elordi Application/Proposed Grazing Management

Table D-5: Elordi amended proposal (Soda Creek allotment)

Pasture	Begin	End	# of Days + 1	Avg. days in month	# of cows	%PL	AUMs
1-7			150		3H	36%	5.0
1	6/1	7/15	45		200	36%	108.0
3	7/16	10/1	75		200	36%	180.0
4	10/1	10/30	30		200	36%	72.0
2	6/1	7/15	45		120	36%	65.0
6							
7	6/1	10/1	120		50	100%	200.0
4	10/1	10/30	30		50	36%	18.0

USDA Bureau of Land Management
Owyhee Resource Area
John Beck EIS Working Group
3948 Development Ave;
Boise, Idaho 83705

July 12, 2012

Dear Mr. Beck:

The enclosed CD has the results of a Production Study which I paid for to have completed on Fields 1-4 on the Soda Creek Allotment. Please give it full consideration with permit renewal and include it as part of my application.

When the EIS Working Group makes the final consideration of my application for permit renewal, please consider the following concerns I have.

1. The annual use in Field 2 is 6/1 – 7/15. This works best and should remain unchanged

2. Keep in mind that there is a shortage of water in Field's 3 and 4.

3. The season of use in Fields 1,3 and 4 should remain from 6/1-10/31 as nobody can predict the weather and what kind of growing season we may have.

Please keep me informed when your team works on my permit and the Soda Creek Allotment. If you have any questions, please call me at 541-586-2556.

Sincerely:

Elordi Cattle Company

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1101468
DATE PRINTED: 5/25/2011

Form 4130-2a
(February 1999)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

RETURN BY: June 24, 2011

STATE	ID
OFFICE	LLIDB03000
AUTH NUMBER	1101468
PREFERENCE CODE	03
DATE PRINTED	05/25/2011

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE
20 FIRST AVE WEST
MARSING ID 83639

ELORDI CATTLE COMPANY LLC
BOX 55
JORDAN VALLEY OR 97910

This application for grazing permit renewal describes your current permit schedule(s) and summarizes your permitted use. If you wish to apply for renewal of this permit, sign and return this form by the date shown above. Contact your local BLM office at 208-896-5912 if you have questions.

MANDATORY TERMS AND CONDITONS

ALLOTMENT	PASTURE	LIVESTOCK NUMBER	KIND	GRAZING BEGIN	PERIOD END	%PL	TYPE USE	AUMS
00530 BAXTER BASIN		121	CATTLE	04/01	06/14	100	ACTIVE	298
00652 SODA CREEK		274	CATTLE	06/01	10/31	36	ACTIVE	496
		3	HORSE	06/01	10/31	36	ACTIVE	5

OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

A MINIMUM 4 INCH STUBBLE HEIGHT WILL BE LEFT ON HERBACEOUS VEGETATION WITHIN THE RIPARIAN AREA ALONG ONE MILE OF COW CREEK IN ALLOTMENT #0652 AT THE END OF THE GROWING SEASON AS IDENTIFIED IN THE FISHERIES OBJECTIVE OF THE OWYHEE EIS.

TURN OUT IS SUBJECT TO BOISE DISTRICT RANGE READINESS CRTIERIA.

YOU ARE REQUIRED TO PROPERLY COMPLETE, SIGN, AND DATE AN ACTUAL GRAZING USE REPORT FORM (4130-5) FOR EACH ALLOTMENT. THE COMPLETED FORM(S) MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THIS OFFICE WITHIN 15 DAYS FROM THE LAST DAY OF YOUR AUTHORIZED ANNUAL GRAZING USE.

SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING IS LIMITED TO SALT, MINERAL, AND/OR PROTEIN IN BLOCK, GRANULAR, OR LIQUID FORM. IF USED, THESE SUPPLEMENTS MUST BE PLACED AT LEAST ONE-QUARTER 1/4 MILE AWAY FROM ANY RIPARIAN AREA, SPRING, STREAM, MEADOW, ASPEN STAND, PLAYA, SPECIAL STATUS PLANT POPULATION, OR WATER DEVELOPMENT.

PURSUANT TO 43 CFR 10.4(B) YOU MUST NOTIFY THE BLM FIELD MANAGER, BY TELEPHONE WITH WRITTEN CONFIRMATION, IMMEDIATELY UPON THE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS, FUNERARY OBJECTS, SACRED OBJECTS, OR OBJECTS OF CULTURAL PATRIMONY (AS DEFINED IN 43 CFR 10.2) ON FEDERAL LANDS. PURSUANT TO 43 CFR 10.4(C), YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP ANY ONGOING ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH SUCH DISCOVERY AND MAKE A REASONABLE EFFORT

TO PROTECT THE DISCOVERED REMAINS OR OBJECTS.

AS A RESULT OF JUDGE WINMILL'S FEBRUARY 29, 2000, MEMORANDUM DECISION AND ORDER THE FOLLOWING INTERIM TERMS AND CONDITIONS NOW APPLY TO THIS GRAZING AUTHORIZATION:
1) KEY HERBACEOUS RIPARIAN VEGETATION, WHERE STREAMBANK STABILITY IS DEPENDENT UPON IT, WILL HAVE A MINIMUM STUBBLE HEIGHT OF 4 INCHES ON THE STREAMBANK, ALONG THE GREENLINE, AFTER THE GROWING SEASON;
2) KEY RIPARIAN BROWSE VEGETATION WILL NOT BE USED MORE THAN 50% OF THE CURRENT ANNUAL TWIG GROWTH THAT IS WITHIN REACH OF THE ANIMALS;
3) KEY HERBACEOUS RIPARIAN VEGETATION ON RIPARIAN AREAS, OTHER THAN THE STREAMBANKS, WILL NOT BE GRAZED MORE THAN 50% DURING THE GROWING SEASON, OR 60% DURING THE DORMANT SEASON; AND
4) STREAMBANK DAMAGE ATTRIBUTABLE TO GRAZING LIVESTOCK WILL BE LESS THAN 10% ON A STREAM SEGMENT.

ALLOT NO CONDITIONS

NO ALLOTMENT TERMS OR CONDITIONS

NO OFFICE TERMS OR CONDITIONS

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY (AUM'S)

ALLOTMENT	ACTIVE AUMS	SUSPENDED AUMS	TEMP SUSPENDED AUMS	PERMITTED USE
00530 BAXTER BASIN	299	0	0	299
00652 SODA CREEK	501	0	0	501

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1101468
DATE PRINTED: 5/25/2011

Standard
Terms and Conditions

1. Grazing permit or lease terms and conditions and the fees charged for grazing use are established in accordance with all the provisions of the grazing regulations now or hereafter approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. They are subject to cancellation, in whole or in part, at any time because of:
   a. Noncompliance by the permittee/lessee with rules and regulations.
   b. Loss of control by the permittee/lessee of all or a part of the property upon which it is based.
   c. A transfer of grazing preference by the permittee/lessee to another party.
   d. A decrease in the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management within the allotment(s) described.
   e. Repeated willful unauthorized grazing use.

3. They are subject to the terms and conditions of allotment management plans if such plans have been prepared. Allotment management plans MUST be incorporated in permits or leases when completed.

4. Those holding permits or leases MUST own or control and be responsible for the management of livestock authorized to graze.

5. The authorized officer may require counting and/or additional or special marking or tagging of the livestock authorized to graze.

6. The permittee's/lessee's grazing case file is available for public inspection as required by the Freedom of Information Act.

7. Grazing permits or leases are subject to the nondiscrimination clauses set forth in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1964, as amended. A copy of this order may be obtained from the authorized officer.

8. Livestock grazing use that is different from that authorized by a permit or lease MUST be applied for prior to the grazing period and MUST be filed with and approved by the authorized officer before grazing use can be made.

9. Billing notices are issued which specify fees due. Billing notices, when paid, become a part of the grazing permit or lease. Grazing use cannot be authorized during any period of delinquency in the payment of amounts due, including settlement for unauthorized use.

10. Grazing fee payments are due on the date specified on the billing notice and MUST be paid in full within 15 days of the due date, except as otherwise provided in the grazing permit or lease. If payment is not made within that time frame, a late fee (the greater of $25 or 10 percent of the amount owed but not more than $250) will be assessed.

11. No Member of, or Delegate to, Congress or Resident Commissioner, after his election of appointment, or either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, and no officer, agent, or employee of the Department of the Interior, other than members of Advisory committees appointed in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.1) and Sections 309 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) shall be admitted to any share or part in a permit or lease, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom; and the provision of Section 3741 Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22; 18 U.S.C. Sections 431-433, and 43 CFR Part 7), enter into and form a part of a grazing permit or lease, so far as the same may be applicable.

SIGNATURE OF PERMITTEE: Jim Eldred DATE : 6-1-11

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false ficticious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

Form 4130-1
(November 2009)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

GRAZING SCHEDULE
GRAZING APPLICATION

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 1004–0041
Expires: July 31, 2011

FOR BLM USE ONLY

State _____
Office _____
Operator No. _____
Schedule No. _____
Billing Code _____
Special Bill Code _____

Name *(last, first, middle initial)*
Elordi Cattle Company, LLC

Address *(include street, city, State, and zip code)*
P.O. Box 55
Jordan Valley, Oregon 97910

I hereby apply for the following grazing use on the public lands and/or other lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)
LINE NO.	ALLOTMENT		PAS-TURE	LIVESTOCK		PERIOD		% PL USE	T U	AUM'S
	NAME	NO.	NO.	NUMBER	KIND	BEGIN	END			
01	Soda Creek	00652	1-5	256	C	06/01/2012	10/31/2012	36	A	463
02	Soda Creek	00652	6	3	H	06/01/2012	10/31/2012	36	A	5
03	Baxter Basin	00530	1-3	121	C	04/01/2012	06/14/2012	100	A	299
04	Soda Creek	00652	1-4	46	C	06/01/2012	10/31/2012	100	A	230

Show your recorded brands, earmarks, and wattles

Show reason for nonuse, if requested: ❑ conservation and protection of the public lands; ❑ annual fluctuation of livestock operations; ❑ financial or other reasons beyond control of the operator; or ❑ livestock disease or quarantine.

Signature

Date
03/29/2012

Reason for nonuse: ❑ Approved ❑ Disapproved *(Decision Required)*

Signature of BLM

Date

Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1001, makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

(See terms and conditions on page 2)

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(See 43 CFR 4100)

1. Grazing permit or lease terms and conditions and the fees charged for grazing use are established in accordance with all the provisions of the grazing regulations now or hereafter approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. They are subject to cancellation, in whole or in part, at any time because of:
   a. Noncompliance by the permittee/lessee with rules and regulations.
   b. Loss of control by the permittee/lessee of all or a part of the property upon which it is based.
   c. A transfer of grazing preference by the permittee/lessee to another party.
   d. A decrease in the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management within the allotment(s) described.
   e. Repeated willful unauthorized grazing use.

3. They are subject to the terms and conditions of allotment management plans if such plans have been prepared. Allotment management plans must be incorporated in permits or leases when completed.

4. Those holding permits or leases must own or control and be responsible for the management of livestock authorized to graze.

5. The BLM may require counting and/or additional or special marking or tagging of the livestock authorized to graze.

6. The permittee's/lessee's grazing case file is available for public inspection as required by the Freedom of Information Act.

7. Grazing permits or leases are subject to the nondiscrimination clauses set forth in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1964, as amended. A copy of this order may be obtained from the BLM.

8. Livestock grazing use that is different from that authorized by a permit or lease must be applied for prior to the grazing period and must be filed with and approved by the BLM before grazing use can be made.

9. Billing notices are issued which specify fees due. Billing notices, when paid, become a part of the grazing permit or lease. Grazing use cannot be authorized during any period of delinquency in the payment of amounts due, including settlement for unauthorized use.

10. Grazing fee payments are due on the date specified on the billing notice and must be paid in full within 15 days of the due date, except as otherwise provided in the grazing permit or lease. If payment is not made within that time frame, a late fee (the greater of $25 or 10 percent of the amount owed but not more than $250) will be assessed.

11. Member of, or Delegate to, Congress or Resident Commissioner, after his election or appointment, or either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, and no officer, agent, or employee of the Department of the Interior, other than members of Advisory committees appointed in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.1) and Sections 309 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) will be admitted to any share or part in a permit or lease, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom; and the provisions of Section 3741 Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22; 18 U.S.C. Sections 431-433, and 43 CFR Part 7), enter into and form a part of a grazing permit or lease, so far as the same may be applicable.

NOTICES

The Privacy Act of 1974 and the regulations at 43 CFR 2.48 (d) provide that you be furnished the following information in connection with information required by this permit.

AUTHORITY: Taylor Grazing Act, 43 U.S.C. 315, 316; Federal Land Policy and Management Act, 43 U.S.C. 1701; and Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978, 43 U.S.C. 1901, and 43 U.S.C. 1181d.

PRINCIPAL PURPOSE: The information will be used to process your application for change in grazing use on the public lands.

ROUTINE USES: (1) This information is being collected to determine if the applied for use is within the applicant's grazing preference to use the land or resources. (2) This information will be used to calculate your grazing billing. (3) Documentation for public information in support of notations made on land status records for management, disposal, and use of public lands and resources. (4) Information from the record and/or the record will be transferred to appropriate Federal agency when concurrence is required prior to granting a preference to use public lands or resources. (5) Transfer to the U.S. Department of Justice in the event of litigation involving the records or the subject matter of the records, and transfers to Federal, State, local or foreign agencies, when relevant to civil, criminal or regulatory investigations or prosecution.

EFFECT OF NOT PROVIDING INFORMATION: Disclosure of the information is required to obtain a benefit, in accordance with Sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act, and Section 302 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 requires us to inform you that:
BLM collects this information to authorize the right to graze livestock on public lands.
Response to this request is required under 43 CFR 4130.1-1 and 4130.4.
BLM would like you to know that you do not have to respond to this or any other Federal agency-sponsored information collection unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

BURDEN HOURS STATEMENT: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this form to U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (1004-0041), Bureau Information Collection Clearance Officer (WO-630), 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240.

APPENDIX TO GRAZING APPLICATION

(1) Lines 1, 2, 3 of the application is an application to renew permittee's grazing permit in accordance with the *Administrative Procedure Act*, 5 U.S.C. 558(c) and Public Law 112-74, Section 415.

(2) Permittee applies to restrict the Permitted Use (and associated Active Use and Suspend Use) of Elordi Sheep Camp, Inc. to Pasture 5 of the Soda Creek Allotment.

(3) Line 4 of the application is an application by the permittee to increase permittee's Permitted Use and Active Use from 463 AUMs to 693, i.e. 230 AUM increase in Permitted Use and Active Use within Pastures 1-4 of the Soda Creek Allotment in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 4110.3-1(c).

(4) Permittee applies for the following items as related to the Baxter Basin Allotment:

Grazing System:

Pasture 1: Even Years (May 11 - June 15)
Pasture 2: Odd Years (May 11 - June 15)
Pasture 3: April 1 - May 10

Range Improvements: Permittee applies for the following range improvements in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 4120.3 and 4120.3-2:

Pasture 1: T5SR6WS2 - Unnamed Spring in SE1/4NW1/4. Enclose the Spring and pipe water to a trough off of the spring area.

Pasture 3: T4SR6WS35 - Poacher Spring. Enclose the Spring and pipe water to a trough off of the spring area.**

Fence:

Permit Renewal Decision needs to confirm the allocation of the fence maintenance on the boundary fences of the Baxter Basin Allotment to which it shares with adjacent allotments since there is some confusion as to the allocation of such maintenance.

Trailing/Crossing Permit:

Permit Renewal Decision needs to authorize permittee to trail cattle:

- from East Cow Creek Allotment (Jordan Field Office, Vale District, Oregon) to the Baxter Basin Allotment some time between May 20 and June 10; and
- from the Baxter Basin Allotment to the Soda Creek Allotment some time between about June 1 to June 30.

(5) Permittee applies for the following items as related to the Soda Creek Allotment:

Grazing System:

See attached Map of the Soda Creek Allotment with the Pasture Boundaries.

Pastures 1, 2:	Cattle:	June 1 - *July 30
Pastures 3, 4, 5:	Cattle:	*July 1 - October 31
Pasture 6:	Horses:	June 1 - October 31

*There is an intentional overlap between Pastures 1,2 and Pastures 3,4,5 due to weather, livestock, and growing conditions.

Range Improvements: Permittee applies for the following range improvements in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 4120.3 and 4120.3-2:

Pasture 2: T4SR5WS11 - Unnamed Spring in NE1/4SW1/4. Enclose the Spring and pipe water to a trough off of the spring area.

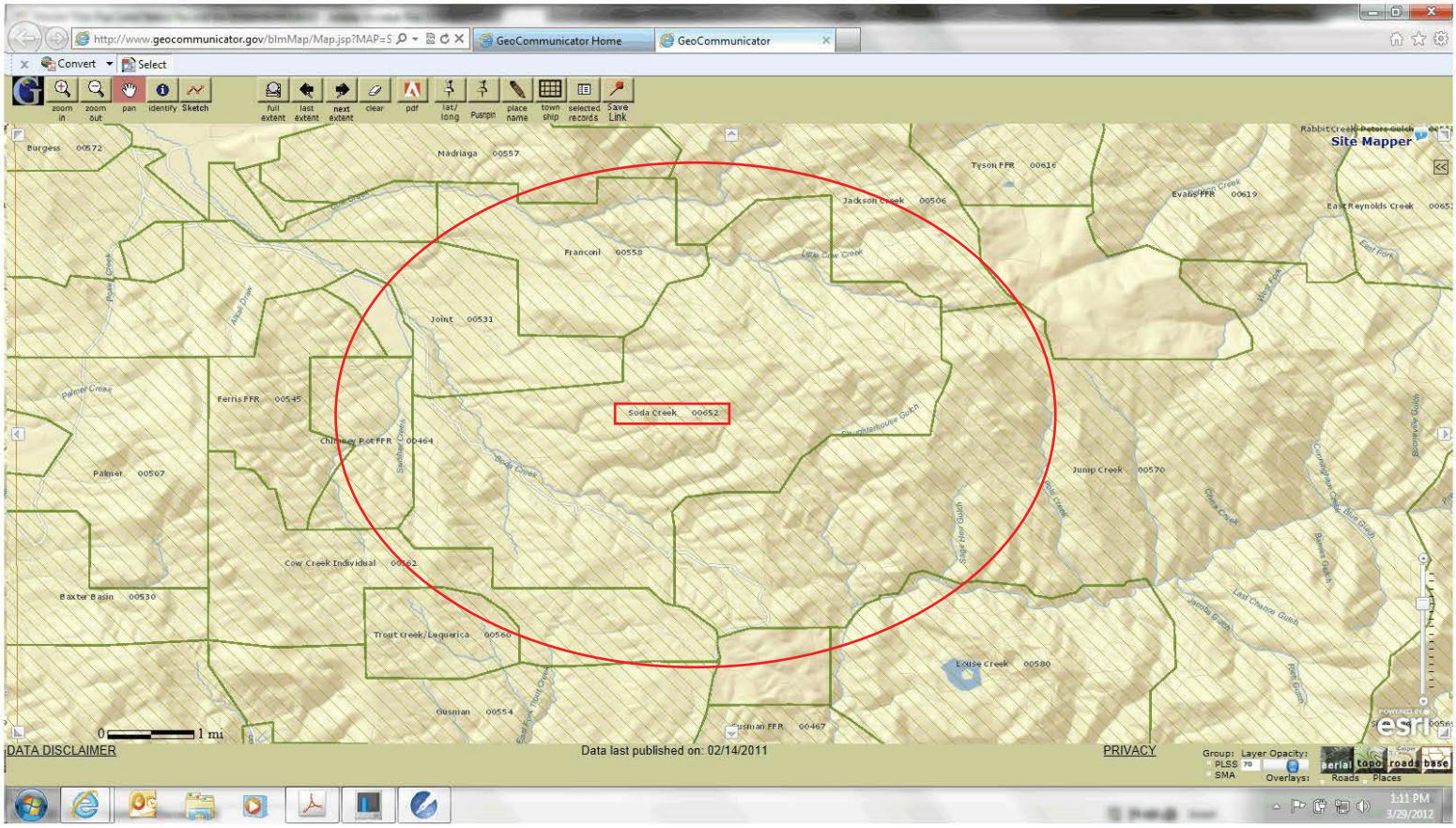
Pasture 3: T4SR5WS25 - Prospect Spring in the NW1/4NE1/4. Enclose the Spring and pipe water to a trough off of the spring area.

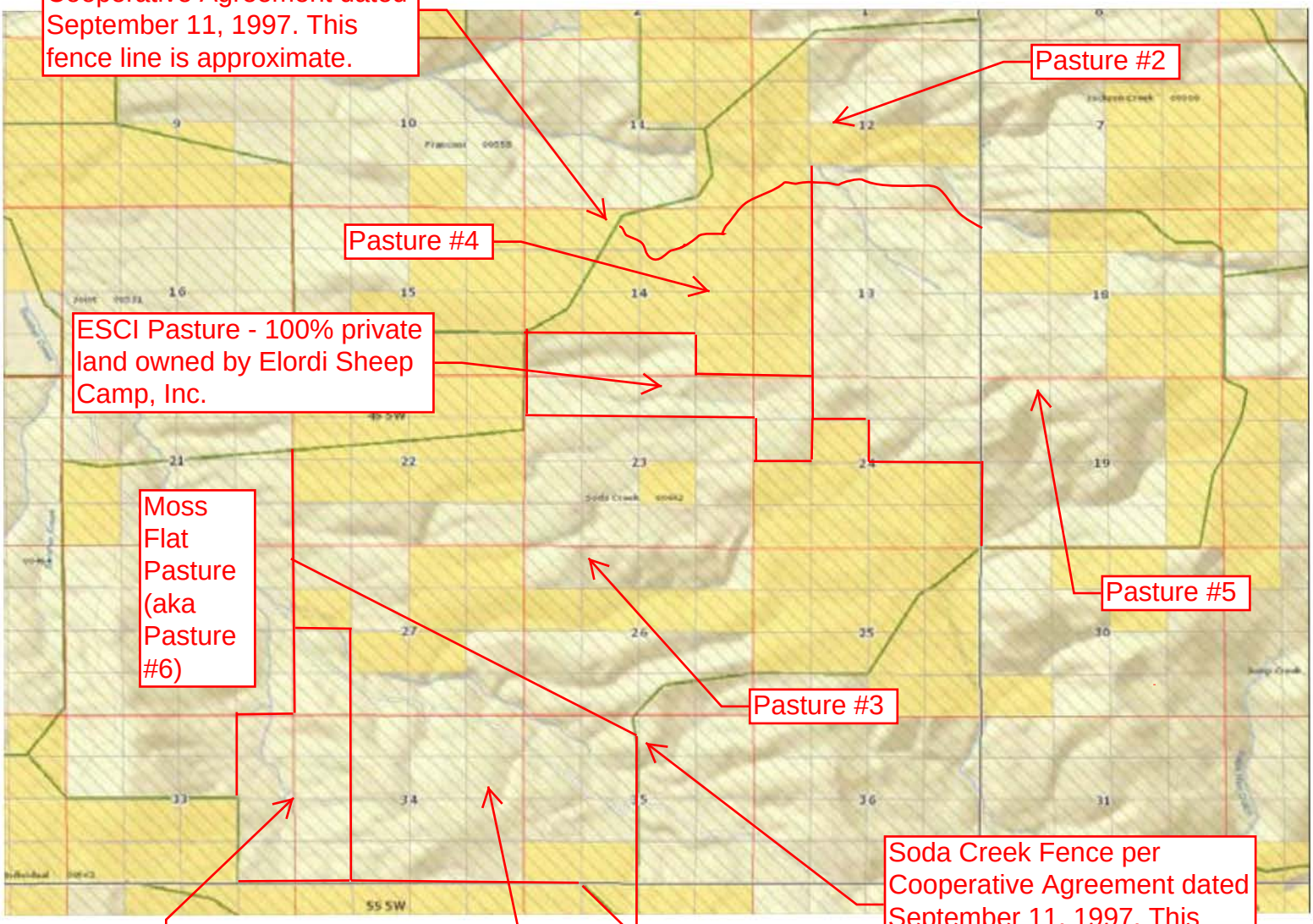
Pasture 4: T4SR5WS14 - Unnamed Spring in NE1/4SE1/4. Enclose the Spring and pipe water to a trough off of the spring area.

Pasture 4: T4SR5WS14 - Lower Flat Spring in the NW1/4NW1/4. Enclose the Spring and pipe water to a trough off of the spring area.

(6) Permittee agrees to pay for the construction and maintenance of the foregoing spring development. All spring development is subject to field observation so as to confirm exact location and legal description.

(7) Permittee reserves the right to supplement or modify the application(s) made herein.


GeoCommunicator Home
GeoCommunicator
Site Mapper
Soda Creek 00652
Franconi 00558
Joint 00531
Madriaga 00557
Jackson Creek 00506
Tyson FFR 00616
Evans FFR 00619
Ferris FFR 00545
Chimney Pot FFR 00464
Palmer 00507
Cow Creek Individual 00562
Baxter Basin 00530
Trout Creek/Lequerica 00560
Gusman 00554
Gusman FFR 00467
Louse Creek 00580
Junip Creek 00570
0 1 mi
DATA DISCLAIMER
Data last published on: 02/14/2011
PRIVACY


Soda Creek Allotment
Cow Creek Fence per Cooperative Agreement dated September 11, 1997. This fence line is approximate.
Pasture #2
Pasture #4
ESCI Pasture - 100% private land owned by Elordi Sheep Camp, Inc.
Moss Flat Pasture (aka Pasture #6)
Pasture #5
Pasture #3
Soda Creek Fence per Cooperative Agreement dated September 11, 1997. This fence line is approximate.
Elordi Pasture - 100% private land owned by Jim Elordi (not part of Soda Creek Allotment)
Pasture #1 - about 80% private land owned by Jim Elordi

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

RECEIVED AT OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE

AUTH NUMBER: 1104084
DATE PRINTED: 10/17/2012

Form 4130-2a
(February 1999)

2012 OCT 31 AM 10:06

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

RETURN BY: November 16, 2012

STATE	ID
OFFICE	LLIDB03000
AUTH NUMBER	1104084
PREFERENCE CODE	03
DATE PRINTED	10/17/2012

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE
20 FIRST AVE WEST
MARSING ID 83639

ELORDI SHEEP CAMP, INC.
14448 BIGHORN DR
NAMPA ID 83651

This application for grazing permit renewal describes your current permit schedule(s) and summarizes your permitted use. If you wish to apply for renewal of this permit, sign and return this form by the date shown above. Contact your local BLM office at 208-896-5912 if you have questions.

MANDATORY TERMS AND CONDITONS

ALLOTMENT	PASTURE	LIVESTOCK NUMBER	LIVESTOCK KIND	GRAZING BEGIN	PERIOD END	%PL	TYPE USE	AUMS
00652	SODA CREEK	18	CATTLE	06/01	10/31	36	ACTIVE	33

OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

" THIS PERMIT OR LEASE IS ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY 415, PUBLIC LAW 112-74 AND CONTAINS THE SAME TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS THE PERVIOUS PERMIT OR LEASE. THIS PERMIT OR LEASE MAY BE CANCELED, SUSPENDED,

OR MODIFIED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS."

A MINIMUM 4 INCH STUBLLE HEIGHT WILL BE LEFT ON HERBACEOUS VEGETATION WITHIN THE RIPARIAN AREA ALONG ONE MILE OF COW CREEK IN ALLOTMENT #0652 AT THE END OF THE GROWING SEASON AS IDENTIFIED IN THE FISHERIES OBJECTIVE OF THE OWYHEE EIS.

1. TURNOUT IS SUBJECT TO BOISE DISTRICT RNAGE READINESS CRITERIA.

2. YOUR CERTIFIED ACTUAL USE REPORT IS DUE WITHIN 15 DAYS OF COMPLETING YOUR AUTHORIZED ANNUAL GRAZING USE.

3. SALT AND/OR SUPPLEMENT SHALL NOT BE PLACED WITHIN ON QUARTER (1/4) MILE OF SPRINGS, STREAMS, MEADOWS, ASPEND STANDS, PLAYAS, OR WATER DEVELOPMENTS.

4. CHANGES TO THE SCHEDULED USE REQUIRES PRIOR APPROVAL.

5. TRAILING ACTIVITIES MUST BE COORDINATED WITH THE BLM PRIOR TO INITIATION. A TRAILING PERMIT OR SIMILAR AUTHORIZATION MAY BE REQUIRED TO CROSSING PUBLIC LANDS.

6. LIVESTOCK EXCLOSURES LOCATED WITHIN YOUR GRAZING ALLOTMENTS ARE CLOSED TO ALL DOMESTIC GRAZING USE.

7. RANGE IMPROVEMENTS MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND RANGE IMPROVEMENT PERMITS IN WHICH YOU ARE A SIGNATOR OR ASSIGNEE. ALL MAINTENANCE OF RANGE IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN A WILDERNESS STUDY AREA REQUIRES PRIOR CONSULTATION WITH THE AUTHORIZED OFFICER.

8. ALL APPROPRIATE DOCUMENTATION REGARDING BASE PROPERTY LEASES, LANDS OFFERED FOR EXCHANGE-OF-USE, AND LIVESTOCK CONTROL AGREEMENTS MUST BE APPROVED PRIOR TO TURN OUT. LEASES OF LAND AND/OR LIVESTOCK MUST BE NOTARIZED PRIOR TO SUBMISSION AND BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH BOISE DISTRICT POLICY.

9. FAILURE TO PAY THE GRAZING BILL WITHIN 15 DAYS OF THE DUE DATE SPECIFIED SHALL RESULT IN A LATE FEE ASSESSMENT OF $25.00 OR 10 PERCENT OF THE GRAZING BILL, WHICHEVER IS GREATER, NOT TO EXCEED $250.00. PAYMENT MADE LATER THAN 15 DAYS AFTER THE DUE DATE SHALL INCLUDE THE APPROPRIATE LATE FEE ASSESSMENT. FAILURE TO MAKE PAYMENT WITHIN 30 DAYS MAY BE A VIOLATION OF 43 CFR 4140.1(B)(1) AND SHALL RESULT IN ACTION BY THE AUTHORIZED OFFICER UNDER 43 CFR 4150.1 AND 4160.1

10. LIVESTOCK GRAZING WILL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH YOUR ALLOTMENT GRAZING SCHEMATIC(S). CHANGES IN SCHEDULED PASTURE USE DATES WILL REQUIRE PRIOR AUTHORIZATION.

11. UTILIZATION MAY NOT EXCEED 50% OF THE CURRENT YEAR'S GROWTH.

ALLOT NO CONDITIONS

NO ALLOTMENT TERMS OR CONDITIONS

NO OFFICE TERMS OR CONDITIONS

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY (AUM'S) ALLOTMENT	ACTIVE AUMS	SUSPENDED AUMS	TEMP SUSPENDED AUMS	PERMITTED USE
00652 SODA CREEK	33	0	0	33

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1104084
DATE PRINTED: 10/17/2012

STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Grazing permit or lease terms and conditions and the fees charged for grazing use are established in accordance with all the provisions of the grazing regulations now or hereafter approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. They are subject to cancellation, in whole or in part, at any time because of:
   a. Noncompliance by the permittee/lessee with rules and regulations.
   b. Loss of control by the permittee/lessee of all or a part of the property upon which it is based.
   c. A transfer of grazing preference by the permittee/lessee to another party.
   d. A decrease in the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management within the allotment(s) described.
   e. Repeated willful unauthorized grazing use.
   f. Loss of qualifications to hold a permit or lease.

3. They are subject to the terms and conditions of allotment management plans if such plans have been prepared. Allotment management plans MUST be incorporated in permits or leases when completed.

4. Those holding permits or leases MUST own or control and be responsible for the management of livestock authorized to graze.

5. The authorized officer may require counting and/or additional or special marking or tagging of the livestock authorized to graze.

6. The permittee's/lessee's grazing case file is available for public inspection as required by the Freedom of Information Act.

7. Grazing permits or leases are subject to the nondiscrimination clauses set forth in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1964, as amended. A copy of this order may be obtained from the authorized officer.

8. Livestock grazing use that is different from that authorized by a permit or lease MUST be applied for prior to the grazing period and MUST be filed with and approved by the authorized officer before grazing use can be made.

9. Billing notices are issued which specify fees due. Billing notices, when paid, become a part of the grazing permit or lease. Grazing use cannot be authorized during any period of delinquency in the payment of amounts due, including settlement for unauthorized use.

10. The holder of this authorization must notify the authorized officer immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony (cultural items), stop the activity in the area of the discovery and make a reasonable effort to protect the remains and/or cultural items.

11. Grazing fee payments are due on the date specified on the billing notice and MUST be paid in full within 15 days of the due date, except as otherwise provided in the grazing permit or lease. If payment is not made within that time frame, a late fee (the greater of $25 or 10 percent of the amount owed but not more than $250) will be assessed.

12. No Member of, or Delegate to, Congress or Resident Commissioner, after his election of appointment, or either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, and no officer, agent, or employee of the Department of the Interior, other than members of Advisory committees appointed in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.1) and Sections 309 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) shall be admitted to any share or part in a permit or lease, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom; and the provision of Section 3741 Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22; 18 U.S.C. Sections 431-433, and 43 CFR Part 7), enter into and form a part of a grazing permit or lease, so far as the same may be applicable.

SIGNATURE OF PERMITTEE: Richard Elordi

DATE : Oct 23, 2012

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false ficticious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

Form 4130-1
(February 2012)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RECEIVED AT OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE
2013 JAN 31 AM 8:38

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 1004–0041
Expires: August 31, 2014

GRAZING SCHEDULE
GRAZING APPLICATION

FOR BLM USE ONLY

State Idaho
Office Owyhee Field Office, Boise District
Authorization No. 1101468
Schedule No.
Billing Code
Special Bill Code

Name *(last, first, middle initial)*
Elordi Cattle Company, LLC

Address *(include street, city, State, and zip code)*
P.O. Box 55
Jordan Valley, Oregon 97910

I hereby apply for the following grazing use on the public lands and/or other lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)
ALLOTMENT		PASTURE	LIVESTOCK		PERIOD		% PL USE	TYPE USE	AUM'S
NAME	NO.	NO.	NUMBER	KIND	BEGIN	END			
Soda Creek	00652	2,3,7,8	221	C	06/01/2013	10/31/2013	37	A	408
Soda Creek	00652	5	3	H	06/01/2013	10/31/2013	37	A	5
Soda Creek FFR	00652	1	9	C	05/15/2013	11/15/2013	FFR	A	55
Soda Creek	00652	2,3,7	46	C	06/01/2013	10/31/2013	100	A	230
Baxter Basin	00530	1-3	121	C	04/01/2013	06/14/2013	100	A	299
See attached Appendix									
This grazing application									
replaces my previous									
application dated 3/28/2012.									

Show your recorded brands, earmarks, and wattles

Show reason for nonuse, if requested: ☐ conservation and protection of the public lands; ☐ annual fluctuation of livestock operations; ☐ financial or other reasons beyond control of the operator; or ☐ livestock disease or quarantine.

Signature: Jim Elordi for Elordi Cattle Company LLC
Date: January 29, 2013

Reason for nonuse: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved *(Decision Required)*

Signature of BLM

Date

Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1001, makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

(See terms and conditions on page 2)

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(See 43 CFR 4100)

1. Grazing permit or lease terms and conditions and the fees charged for grazing use are established in accordance with all the provisions of the grazing regulations now or hereafter approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. They are subject to cancellation, in whole or in part, at any time because of:
   a. Noncompliance by the permittee/lessee with rules and regulations.
   b. Loss of control by the permittee/lessee of all or a part of the property upon which it is based.
   c. A transfer of grazing preference by the permittee/lessee to another party.
   d. A decrease in the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management within the allotment(s) described.
   e. Repeated willful unauthorized grazing use.

3. They are subject to the terms and conditions of allotment management plans if such plans have been prepared. Allotment management plans must be incorporated in permits or leases when completed.

4. Those holding permits or leases must own or control and be responsible for the management of livestock authorized to graze.

5. The BLM may require counting and/or additional or special marking or tagging of the livestock authorized to graze.

6. The permittee's/lessee's grazing case file is available for public inspection as required by the Freedom of Information Act.

7. Grazing permits or leases are subject to the nondiscrimination clauses set forth in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1964, as amended. A copy of this order may be obtained from the BLM.

8. Livestock grazing use that is different from that authorized by a permit or lease must be applied for prior to the grazing period and must be filed with and approved by the BLM before grazing use can be made.

9. Billing notices are issued which specify fees due. Billing notices, when paid, become a part of the grazing permit or lease. Grazing use cannot be authorized during any period of delinquency in the payment of amounts due, including settlement for unauthorized use.

10. The holder of this authorization must notify the authorized officer immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony (cultural items), stop the activity in the area of the discovery and make a reasonable effort to protect the remains and/or cultural items.

11. Grazing fee payments are due on the date specified on the billing notice and must be paid in full within 15 days of the due date, except as otherwise provided in the grazing permit or lease. If payment is not made within that time frame, a late fee (the greater of $25 or 10 percent of the amount owed but not more than $250) will be assessed.

12. Member of, or Delegate to, Congress or Resident Commissioner, after his election or appointment, or either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, and no officer, agent, or employee of the Department of the Interior, other than members of Advisory committees appointed in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.1) and Sections 309 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) will be admitted to any share or part in a permit or lease, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom; and the provisions of Section 3741 Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22; 18 U.S.C. Sections 431-433, and 43 CFR Part 7), enter into and form a part of a grazing permit or lease, so far as the same may be applicable.

NOTICES

The Privacy Act and 43 CFR 2.48(d) require that you be furnished with the following information in connection with information requested by this form.

AUTHORITY: 43 U.S.C. 315b, 315m, 1181d, 1732, 1752, and 1903, and 43 CFR part 4100.

PRINCIPAL PURPOSE: The BLM will use the information you provide to process your application to graze livestock or request a change in grazing use on the public lands.

ROUTINE USES: In accordance with the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) System of Records Notice published in the Federal Register on December 29, 2010 [Bureau of Land Management's Range Management System—Interior, LLM–2; Notice To Amend an Existing System of Records; Privacy Act of 1974; as Amended], names and addresses provided by the applicant on this form will be publically available in reports on the BLM public website.

EFFECT OF NOT PROVIDING INFORMATION: Disclosure of the information is required to obtain or retain a benefit. Failure to submit all of the requested information or to complete this form may result in delay or the rejection and/or denial of your application.

The Paperwork Reduction Act requires that you be furnished with the following information in connection with the information requested by this form: BLM collects this information to authorize livestock grazing on public lands. Response to this request is required in order to obtain or retain a benefit. You do not have to respond to this or any other Federal agency-sponsored information collection unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

BURDEN HOURS STATEMENT: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this form to: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (1004-0041), Bureau Information Collection Clearance Officer (WO-630), 1849 C Street, N.W., Room 2134LM, Washington, D.C. 20240.

APPENDIX TO GRAZING APPLICATION

(1) The grazing application amends and supercedes the previous grazing application dated March 29, 2012.

(2) APPLICATION TO RENEW PERMIT: This is an application to renew Permittee's grazing permit in accordance with the *Administrative Procedure Act*, 5 U.S.C. 558(c) and Public Law 112-74, Section 415.

(3) ALLOTMENT DIVISION/CHANGE: Permittee applies to divide the Soda Creek Allotment in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 4110.2-4, in three respects:

> First, Permittee applies to restrict the Permitted Use (and associated Active Use and Suspended Use) of *Elordi Sheep Camp, Inc.* to Pasture 6 of the Soda Creek Allotment, and to establish a new allotment as related to said Pasture 6. See Map below.
>
> Second, Permittee applies to remove Pasture 4 of the Soda Creek Allotment from the Soda Creek Allotment since it is 100% private land and not subject to the jurisdiction of the BLM. See Map below.
>
> Third, Permittee applies to change the status of Pasture 1 of the Soda Creek Allotment to an FFR Pasture status, since there is only a very minor amount of public land enclosed in Pasture 1, i.e. only about 220 acres, with the remainder being Private land owned by the Permittee and State land controlled by the Permittee. See Map below. See also Line 3 of the grazing application dated January 29, 2013.

(4) INCREASE IN PERMITTED USE IN SODA CREEK ALLOTMENT: Line 4 of the grazing application dated January 29, 2013, is an application by the Permittee to increase Permittee's Permitted Use and Active Use from 463 AUMs to 638 AUMs, i.e. 230 AUMs, in Permitted Use and Active Use within Pastures 2, 3, 7 of the Soda Creek Allotment in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 4110.3-1(c). See Map below.

(5) BAXTER BASIN ALLOTMENT: Permittee applies for the following items as related to the Baxter Basin Allotment:

> Grazing System:
>
> Pasture 1: Even Years (May 11 - June 15)
> Pasture 2: Odd Years (May 11 - June 15)
> Pasture 3: April 1 - May 10

Range Improvements: Permittee applies for the following range improvements in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 4120.3 and 4120.3-2:

Pasture 1: T5SR6WS2 - Unnamed Spring in SE1/4NW1/4. Enclose the Spring and pipe water to a trough off of the spring area.

Pasture 3: T4SR6WS35 - Poacher Spring. Enclose the Spring and pipe water to a trough off of the spring area.

Fence:

The Permit Renewal Decision needs to confirm the allocation of the fence maintenance on the boundary fences of the Baxter Basin Allotment to which it shares with adjacent allotments since there is some confusion as to the allocation of such maintenance. See 43 C.F.R. 4120.3-1(c).

Trailing/Crossing Permit: 43 C.F.R. 4130.6-3.

Permit Renewal Decision needs to authorize the Permittee to trail cattle:

- from East Cow Creek Allotment (Jordan Field Office, Vale District, Oregon) to the Baxter Basin Allotment some time between May 20 and June 10; and
- from the Baxter Basin Allotment to the Soda Creek Allotment some time between about June 1 to June 30.

(6) SODA CREEK ALLOTMENT: Permittee applies for the following items as related to the Soda Creek Allotment:

Grazing System:

See Map below of the Soda Creek Allotment with the Pasture Boundaries.

Pasture 1 (FFR)	Cattle:	*May 15 - November 15
Pasture 3:	Cattle:	June 1 - **October 31
Pastures 2:	Cattle:	June 1 - July 15
Pasture 7:	Cattle:	**June 1 - October 31
Pasture 5:	Horses:	June 1 - October 31
Pasture 8:	Cattle:	***

*While the period of use will be between May 15 and November 15, the main grazing use will occur between June 1 and July 30 as part of the spring rotation with Pasture 3.

**There is an intentional overlap between Pastures 3 and Pastures 2,7 due to weather, livestock, and growing conditions.

***Permittee will use Pasture 8 merely to drift/trail its livestock through between Pasture 3 and Pasture 7, along the historic road and trail in the eastern part of Pasture 8.

Range Improvements: Permittee applies for the following range improvements in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 4120.3 and 4120.3-2:

Pasture 2: T4SR5WS11 - Unnamed Spring in NE1/4SW1/4. Enclose the Spring and pipe water to a trough off of the spring area.

Pasture 3: T4SR5WS25 - Prospect Spring in the NW1/4NE1/4. Enclose the Spring and pipe water to a trough off of the spring area.

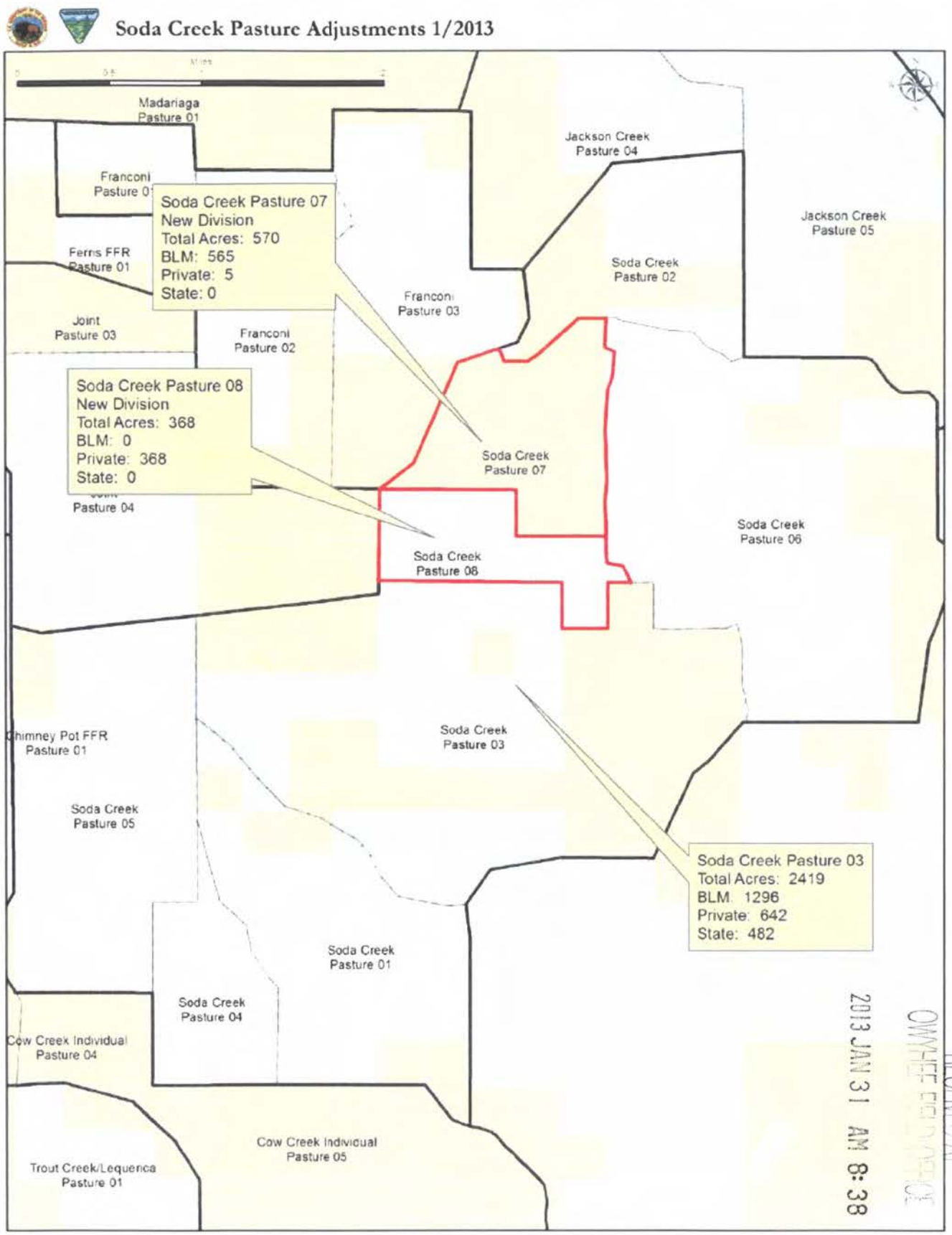
Pasture 4: T4SR5WS14 - Unnamed Spring in NE1/4SE1/4. Enclose the Spring and pipe water to a trough off of the spring area.

Pasture 4: T4SR5WS14 - Lower Flat Spring in the NW1/4NW1/4. Enclose the Spring and pipe water to a trough off of the spring area.

(7) Permittee agrees to pay for the construction and maintenance of the foregoing water developments. 43 C.F.R. 4120.3-1. All water development is subject to field observation so as to confirm exact location and legal description.

(8) Permittee reserves the right to supplement or modify the application(s) made herein.

BLM's Updated Map for Soda Creek Allotment



CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1104228
DATE PRINTED: 4/27/2012

Form 4130-2a
(February 1999)

2012 MAY -8 AM 8:42

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

RETURN BY: May 27, 2012

STATE	ID
OFFICE	LLIDB03000
AUTH NUMBER	1104228
PREFERENCE CODE	03
DATE PRINTED	04/27/2012

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE
20 FIRST AVE WEST
MARSING ID 83639

CHAD & DANNELLE HENSLEY
PO BOX 102
JORDAN VALLEY OR 97910

This application for grazing permit renewal describes your current permit schedule(s) and summarizes your permitted use. If you wish to apply for renewal of this permit, sign and return this form by the date shown above. Contact your local BLM office at 208-896-5912 if you have questions.

MANDATORY TERMS AND CONDITONS

ALLOTMENT	PASTURE	LIVESTOCK NUMBER	KIND	GRAZING PERIOD BEGIN	END	%PL	TYPE USE	AUMS
00557 MADARIAGA		160	CATTLE	04/16	09/30	98	ACTIVE	866
00558 FRANCONI		118	CATTLE	12/01	12/31	100	ACTIVE	120

OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 415, H.R.2055 (CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATION ACT, 2012), THIS PERMIT OR LEASE IS ISSUED WITH THE SAME TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS THE EXPIRED OR TRANSFERRED PERMIT OR LEASE. THIS PERMIT

OR LEASE MAY BE CANCELED, SUSPENDED, OR MODIFIED,IN WHOLE OR IN PART TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

THE NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK AND SEASON OF USE ON THE FENCED IN FEDERAL RANGE (FFR) ALLOTMENT 0558 IS AT YOUR DISCRETION.

1. TURN OUT IS SUBJECT TO BOISE DISTRICT RANGE READINESS CRTIERIA.

2. YOUR CERTIFIED ACTUAL USE REPORT IS DUE WITHIN 15 DAYS OF COMPLETING YOUR AUTHORIZED ANNUAL GRAZING USE.

3. SALT AND/OR SUPPLEMENT SHALL NOT BE PLACED WITHIN ONE QUARTER (1/4) MILE OF SPRINGS, STREAMS, MEADOWS, ASPEN STANDS, PLAYAS, OR WATER DEVELOPMENTS.

4. CHANGES TO THE SCHEDULED USE REQUIRES PRIOR APPROVAL.

5. TRAILING ACTIVITIES MUST BE COORDINATED WITH THE BLM PRIOR TO INITIATION. A TRAILING PERMIT OR SIMILAR AUTHORIZATION MAY BE REQUIRED PRIOR TO CROSSING PUBLIC LANDS.

6. LIVESTOCK EXCLOSURES LOCATED WITHIN YOUR GRAZING ALLOTMENTS ARE CLOSED TO ALL DOMESTIC GRAZING USE.

7. RANGE IMPROVEMENTS MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND RANGE IMPROVEMENT PERMITS IN WHICH YOU ARE A SIGNATOR OR ASSIGNEE. ALL MAINTENANCE OF RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

8. ALL APPROPRIATE DOCUMENTATION REGARDING BASE PROPERTY LEASES, LANDS OFFERED FOR EXCHANGE-OF-USE, AND LIVESTOCK CONTROL AGREEMENTS MUST BE APPROVED PRIOR TO TURN OUT. LEASES OF LAND AND/OR LIVESTOCK MUST BE NOTARIZED PRIOR TO SUBMISSION AND BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH BOISE DISTRICT POLICY.

9. FAILURE TO PAY THE GRAZING BILL WITHIN 15 DAYS OF THE DUE DATE SPECIFIED SHALL RESULT IN A LATE FEE ASSESSMENT OF $25.00 OR 10 PERCENT OF THE GRAZING BILL, WHICHEVER IS GREATER, NOT TO EXCEED $250.00. PAYMENT MADE LATER THAN 15 DAYS AFTER THE DUE DATE SHALL INCLUDE THE APPROPRIATE LATE FEE ASSESSMENT. FAILURE TO MAKE PAYMENT WITHIN 30 DAYS MAY BE A VIOLATION OF 43 CFR 4140.1(B)(1) AND SHALL RESULT IN ACTION BY THE AUTHORIZED OFFICER UNDER 43 CFR 4150.1 AND 4160.1

10. LIVESTOCK GRAZING WILL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH YOUR ALLOTMENT GRAZING SCHEMATIC(S). CHANGES IN SCHEDULED PASTURE USE DATES WILL REQUIRE PRIOR AUTHORIZATION.

11. UTILIZATION MAY NOT EXCEED 50% OF THE CURRENT YEAR'S GROWTH.

ALLOT NO CONDITIONS

NO ALLOTMENT TERMS OR CONDITIONS

NO OFFICE TERMS OR CONDITIONS

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY (AUM'S)

ALLOTMENT		ACTIVE AUMS	SUSPENDED AUMS	TEMP SUSPENDED AUMS	PERMITTED USE
00557	MADARIAGA	865	0	0	865
00558	FRANCONI	120	0	0	120

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1104228
DATE PRINTED: 4/27/2012

STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Grazing permit or lease terms and conditions and the fees charged for grazing use are established in accordance with all the provisions of the grazing regulations now or hereafter approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. They are subject to cancellation, in whole or in part, at any time because of:
   a. Noncompliance by the permittee/lessee with rules and regulations.
   b. Loss of control by the permittee/lessee of all or a part of the property upon which it is based.
   c. A transfer of grazing preference by the permittee/lessee to another party.
   d. A decrease in the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management within the allotment(s) described.
   e. Repeated willful unauthorized grazing use.
   f. Loss of qualifications to hold a permit or lease.

3. They are subject to the terms and conditions of allotment management plans if such plans have been prepared. Allotment management plans MUST be incorporated in permits or leases when completed.

4. Those holding permits or leases MUST own or control and be responsible for the management of livestock authorized to graze.

5. The authorized officer may require counting and/or additional or special marking or tagging of the livestock authorized to graze.

6. The permittee's/lessee's grazing case file is available for public inspection as required by the Freedom of Information Act.

7. Grazing permits or leases are subject to the nondiscrimination clauses set forth in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1964, as amended. A copy of this order may be obtained from the authorized officer.

8. Livestock grazing use that is different from that authorized by a permit or lease MUST be applied for prior to the grazing period and MUST be filed with and approved by the authorized officer before grazing use can be made.

9. Billing notices are issued which specify fees due. Billing notices, when paid, become a part of the grazing permit or lease. Grazing use cannot be authorized during any period of delinquency in the payment of amounts due, including settlement for unauthorized use.

10. The holder of this authorization must notify the authorized officer immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony (cultural items), stop the activity in the area of the discovery and make a reasonable effort to protect the remains and/or cultural items.

11. Grazing fee payments are due on the date specified on the billing notice and MUST be paid in full within 15 days of the due date, except as otherwise provided in the grazing permit or lease. If payment is not made within that time frame, a late fee (the greater of $25 or 10 percent of the amount owed but not more than $250) will be assessed.

12. No Member of, or Delegate to, Congress or Resident Commissioner, after his election of appointment, or either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, and no officer, agent, or employee of the Department of the Interior, other than members of Advisory committees appointed in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.1) and Sections 309 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) shall be admitted to any share or part in a permit or lease, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom; and the provision of Section 3741 Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22; 18 U.S.C. Sections 431-433, and 43 CFR Part 7), enter into and form a part of a grazing permit or lease, so far as the same may be applicable.

SIGNATURE OF PERMITTEE: Chad Hensley + Danielle Hensley

DATE : 5-5-12

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false ficticious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

July 13, 2012

BLM Field Office,

Chad and Dannelle Hensley would like to have the following changes attached to the BLM grazing permit, as indicated below.

Fluctuations in cattle numbers up to a maximum of 225 head, per prior approval, which may vary as long as AUM's are not exceeded. Also that a water tank be fixed/repaired in Madriaga pasture #2, also to add water tank to pasture #1.

Thank You,

Chad & Dannelle Hensley (208)863-0772

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

RECEIVED
OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE
2011 JUN -3 AM 9:58

AUTH NUMBER: 1102860
DATE PRINTED: 5/25/2011

Form 4130-2a
(February 1999)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

RETURN BY: June 24, 2011

STATE	ID
OFFICE	LLIDB03000
AUTH NUMBER	1102860
PREFERENCE CODE	03
DATE PRINTED	05/25/2011

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE
20 FIRST AVE WEST
MARSING ID 83639

JOHN ISERNHAGEN
2618 COW CREEK RD
JORDAN VALLEY OR 97910

This application for grazing permit renewal describes your current permit schedule(s) and summarizes your permitted use. If you wish to apply for renewal of this permit, sign and return this form by the date shown above. Contact your local BLM office at 208-896-5912 if you have questions.

MANDATORY TERMS AND CONDITONS

ALLOTMENT	PASTURE	LIVESTOCK NUMBER	KIND	GRAZING BEGIN	PERIOD END	%PL	TYPE USE	AUMS
00531 JOINT		285	CATTLE	04/16	~~07/15~~ 11-15	85	ACTIVE	~~725~~ 1089
		~~283~~	~~CATTLE~~	~~10/01~~	~~11/15~~	~~85~~	~~ACTIVE~~	~~364~~
00545 FERRIS FFR		147	CATTLE	12/01	12/31	100	ACTIVE	150

OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

Joint: Variable season go to FFR same AUM's
3 Pasture deffered
Ferris Past I w/ FFR Joint combine.
JH

THE NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK AND SEASON OF USE ON THE FENCED IN FEDERAL RANGE (FFR) ALLOTMENT #0545 IS AT YOUR DISCRETION. TURN OUT IS SUBJECT TO BOISE DISTRICT RANGE READINESS CRTIERIA.

YOU ARE REQUIRED TO PROPERLY COMPLETE, SIGN, AND DATE AN ACTUAL GRAZING USE REPORT FORM (4130-5) FOR EACH ALLOTMENT. THE COMPLETED FORM(S) MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THIS OFFICE WITHIN 15 DAYS FROM THE LAST DAY OF YOUR AUTHORIZED ANNUAL GRAZING USE.

SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING IS LIMITED TO SALT, MINERAL, AND/OR PROTEIN IN BLOCK, GRANULAR, OR LIQUID FORM. IF USED, THESE SUPPLEMENTS MUST BE PLACED AT LEAST ONE-QUARTER 1/4 MILE AWAY FROM ANY RIPARIAN AREA, SPRING, STREAM, MEADOW, ASPEN STAND, PLAYA, SPECIAL STATUS PLANT POPULATION, OR WATER DEVELOPMENT.

PURSUANT TO 48 CFR 10.4(B) YOU MUST NOTIFY THE BLM FIELD MANAGER, BY TELEPHONE WITH WRITTEN CONFIRMATION, IMMEDIATELY UPON THE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS, FUNERARY OBJECTS, SACRED OBJECTS, OR OBJECTS OF CULTURAL PATRIMONY (AS DEFINED IN 43 CFR 10.2) ON FEDERAL LANDS. PURSUANT TO 43 CFR 10.4(C), YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP ANY ONGOING ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH SUCH DISCOVERY AND MAKE A REASONABLE EFFORT TO PROTECT THE DISCOVERED REMAINS OR OBJECTS.

AS A RESULT OF JUDGE WINMILL'S FEBRUARY 29, 2000, MEMORANDUM DECISION

AND ORDER THE FOLLOWING INTERIM TERMS AND CONDITIONS NOW APPLY TO THIS GRAZING AUTHORIZATION:
1) KEY HERBACEOUS RIPARIAN VEGETATION, WHERE STREAMBANK STABILITY IS DEPENDENT UPON IT, WILL HAVE A MINIMUM STUBBLE HEIGHT OF 4 INCHES ON THE STREAMBANK, ALONG THE GREENLINE, AFTER THE GROWING SEASON;
2) KEY RIPARIAN BROWSE VEGETATION WILL NOT BE USED MORE THAN 50% OF THE CURRENT ANNUAL TWIG GROWTH THAT IS WITHIN REACH OF THE ANIMALS;
3) KEY HERBACEOUS RIPARIAN VEGETATION ON RIPARIAN AREAS, OTHER THAN THE STREAMBANKS, WILL NOT BE GRAZED MORE THAN 50% DURING THE GROWING SEASON, OR 60% DURING THE DORMANT SEASON; AND
4) STREAMBANK DAMAGE ATTRIBUTABLE TO GRAZING LIVESTOCK WILL BE LESS THAN 10% ON A STREAM SEGMENT.

ALLOT NO CONDITIONS

NO ALLOTMENT TERMS OR CONDITIONS

NO OFFICE TERMS OR CONDITIONS

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY (AUM'S)

ALLOTMENT	ACTIVE AUMS	SUSPENDED AUMS	TEMP SUSPENDED AUMS	PERMITTED USE
00531 JOINT	1089	0	0	1089
00545 FERRIS FFR	150	0	0	150

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1102860
DATE PRINTED: 5/25/2011

Standard Terms and Conditions

1. Grazing permit or lease terms and conditions and the fees charged for grazing use are established in accordance with all the provisions of the grazing regulations now or hereafter approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. They are subject to cancellation, in whole or in part, at any time because of:
   a. Noncompliance by the permittee/lessee with rules and regulations.
   b. Loss of control by the permittee/lessee of all or a part of the property upon which it is based.
   c. A transfer of grazing preference by the permittee/lessee to another party.
   d. A decrease in the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management within the allotment(s) described.
   e. Repeated willful unauthorized grazing use.

3. They are subject to the terms and conditions of allotment management plans if such plans have been prepared. Allotment management plans MUST be incorporated in permits or leases when completed.

4. Those holding permits or leases MUST own or control and be responsible for the management of livestock authorized to graze.

5. The authorized officer may require counting and/or additional or special marking or tagging of the livestock authorized to graze.

6. The permittee's/lessee's grazing case file is available for public inspection as required by the Freedom of Information Act.

7. Grazing permits or leases are subject to the nondiscrimination clauses set forth in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1964, as amended. A copy of this order may be obtained from the authorized officer.

8. Livestock grazing use that is different from that authorized by a permit or lease MUST be applied for prior to the grazing period and MUST be filed with and approved by the authorized officer before grazing use can be made.

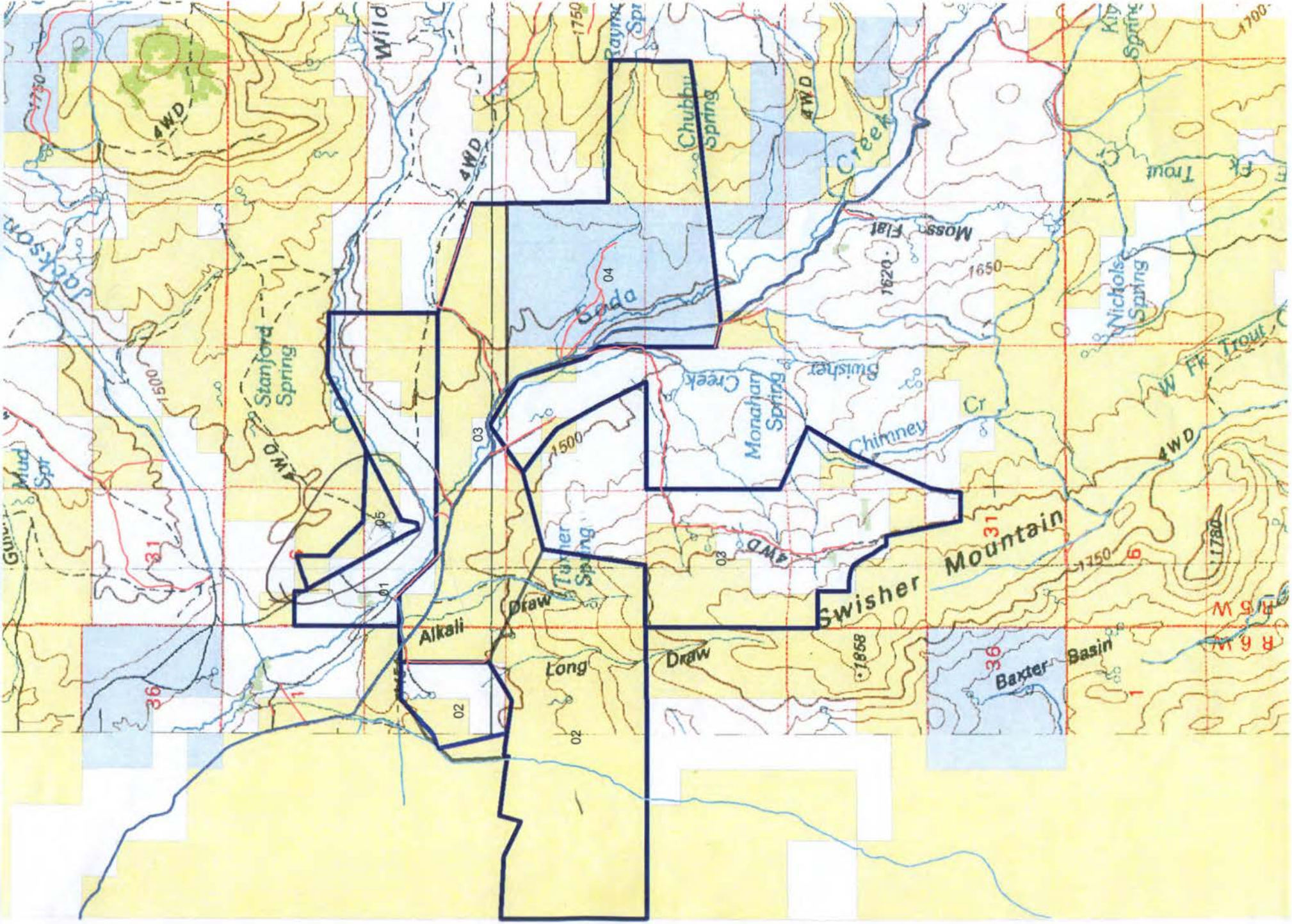
9. Billing notices are issued which specify fees due. Billing notices, when paid, become a part of the grazing permit or lease. Grazing use cannot be authorized during any period of delinquency in the payment of amounts due, including settlement for unauthorized use.

10. Grazing fee payments are due on the date specified on the billing notice and MUST be paid in full within 15 days of the due date, except as otherwise provided in the grazing permit or lease. If payment is not made within that time frame, a late fee (the greater of $25 or 10 percent of the amount owed but not more than $250) will be assessed.

11. No Member of, or Delegate to, Congress or Resident Commissioner, after his election of appointment, or either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, and no officer, agent, or employee of the Department of the Interior, other than members of Advisory committees appointed in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.1) and Sections 309 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) shall be admitted to any share or part in a permit or lease, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom; and the provision of Section 3741 Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22; 18 U.S.C. Sections 431-433, and 43 CFR Part 7), enter into and form a part of a grazing permit or lease, so far as the same may be applicable.

SIGNATURE OF PERMITTEE: John H Swenhagen DATE : 6-3-11

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false ficticious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.


Swisher Mountain
Alkali Draw
Long Draw
Baxter Basin
Stanford Spring
Chubbuck Spring
Monahan Spring
Nichols Spring
Chimney Cr
Moss Flat
Mud Spr
Turner Spring
4WD
1500
1650
1750
1620
1858
1780
1700

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1100129
DATE PRINTED: 9/27/2011

Form 4130-2a
(February 1999)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

RETURN BY: October 27, 2011

STATE	ID
OFFICE	LLIDB03000
AUTH NUMBER	1100129
PREFERENCE CODE	03
DATE PRINTED	09/27/2011

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE
20 FIRST AVE WEST
MARSING ID 83639

ALAN J. JOHNSTONE
2740 EGURROLA LANE
HOMEDALE ID 83628

This application for grazing permit renewal describes your current permit schedule(s) and summarizes your permitted use. If you wish to apply for renewal of this permit, sign and return this form by the date shown above. Contact your local BLM office at 208-896-5912 if you have questions.

MANDATORY TERMS AND CONDITONS

ALLOTMENT	PASTURE	LIVESTOCK NUMBER	KIND	GRAZING BEGIN	PERIOD END	%PL	TYPE USE	AUMS
00519	STRODES BASIN	679	CATTLE	03/15	05/31	100	ACTIVE	1741
		153	CATTLE	11/15	12/31	100	ACTIVE	236
00602	CORRAL FFR	9	CATTLE	12/01	12/31	100	CUSTODIA	9

OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

1. LIVESTOCK TURNOUT DATES ARE SUBJECT TO LOWER SNAKE RIVER DISTRICT RANGE READINESS CRITERIA.
2. YOU ARE REQUIRED TO PROPERLY COMPLETE, SIGN AND DATE AN ACTUAL USE REPORT FORM (BLM FORM 4130-5) FOR EACH ALLOTMENT. THE COMPLETED FORMS MUST B SUBMITTED TO THIS OFFICE WITHIN 15 DAYS FROM THE LAST DAY OF YOUR AUTHORIZED ANNUAL GRAZING USE.
3. SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING IS LIMITED TO SALT, MINERAL, AND/OR PROTEIN IN BLOCK, GRANULAR, OR LIQUID FORM. IF USED, THESE SUPPLEMENTS MUST BE PLACED AT LEAST ONE-QUARTER MILE AWAY FROM ANY RIPARIAN AREA, SPRING, STREAM, MEADOW, ASPEN STAND, SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES, PLAYA, OR WATER DEVELOPMENT.
4. PURSUANT TO 43 CFR 10.4(B), YOU MUST NOTIFY THE BLM FIELD MANAGER, BY TELEPHONE WITH WRITTEN CONFIRMATION, IMMEDIATELY UPON DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS, FUNERARY OBJECTS, SACRED OBJECTS, OR OBJECTS OF CULTURAL PATRIMONY FEDERAL LANDS. PURSUANT TO 43 CFR 10.4(C), YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP ANY ONGOING ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH SUCH DISCOVERY AND MAKE A REASONABLE EFFORT TO PROTECT THE DISCOVERED REMAINS OR OBJECTS.
5. CURRENTLY, THE CORRAL FFR ALLOTMENT #0602 IS SCHEDULED FOR AN ALLOTMENT STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES ASSESSMENT AND DETERMINATION TO BE COMPLETED BY DECEMBER 2006. UNTIL THE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES ASSESSMENT AND DETERMINATIONS ARE COMPLETED, LIVESTOCK GRAZING WILL CONTINUE TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH JUDGE WINMILL'S FEBRUARY 29, 2000, MEMORANDUM DECISION AND ORDER.

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1100129
DATE PRINTED: 9/27/2011

ALLOT NO CONDITIONS

NO ALLOTMENT TERMS OR CONDITIONS

NO OFFICE TERMS OR CONDITIONS

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY (AUM'S)

ALLOTMENT	ACTIVE AUMS	SUSPENDED AUMS	TEMP SUSPENDED AUMS	PERMITTED USE
00519 STRODES BASIN	1978	7	0	1985
00602 CORRAL FFR	9	0	0	9

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1100129
DATE PRINTED: 9/27/2011

Standard
Terms and Conditions

1. Grazing permit or lease terms and conditions and the fees charged for grazing use are established in accordance with all the provisions of the grazing regulations now or hereafter approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. They are subject to cancellation, in whole or in part, at any time because of:
   a. Noncompliance by the permittee/lessee with rules and regulations.
   b. Loss of control by the permittee/lessee of all or a part of the property upon which it is based.
   c. A transfer of grazing preference by the permittee/lessee to another party.
   d. A decrease in the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management within the allotment(s) described.
   e. Repeated willful unauthorized grazing use.

3. They are subject to the terms and conditions of allotment management plans if such plans have been prepared. Allotment management plans MUST be incorporated in permits or leases when completed.

4. Those holding permits or leases MUST own or control and be responsible for the management of livestock authorized to graze.

5. The authorized officer may require counting and/or additional or special marking or tagging of the livestock authorized to graze.

6. The permittee's/lessee's grazing case file is available for public inspection as required by the Freedom of Information Act.

7. Grazing permits or leases are subject to the nondiscrimination clauses set forth in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1964, as amended. A copy of this order may be obtained from the authorized officer.

8. Livestock grazing use that is different from that authorized by a permit or lease MUST be applied for prior to the grazing period and MUST be filed with and approved by the authorized officer before grazing use can be made.

9. Billing notices are issued which specify fees due. Billing notices, when paid, become a part of the grazing permit or lease. Grazing use cannot be authorized during any period of delinquency in the payment of amounts due, including settlement for unauthorized use.

10. Grazing fee payments are due on the date specified on the billing notice and MUST be paid in full within 15 days of the due date, except as otherwise provided in the grazing permit or lease. If payment is not made within that time frame, a late fee (the greater of $25 or 10 percent of the amount owed but not more than $250) will be assessed.

11. No Member of, or Delegate to, Congress or Resident Commissioner, after his election of appointment, or either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, and no officer, agent, or employee of the Department of the Interior, other than members of Advisory committees appointed in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.1) and Sections 309 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) shall be admitted to any share or part in a permit or lease, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom; and the provision of Section 3741 Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22; 18 U.S.C. Sections 431-433, and 43 CFR Part 7), enter into and form a part of a grazing permit or lease, so far as the same may be applicable.

SIGNATURE OF PERMITTEE: Alan Johnston DATE : 1/31/12

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false ficticious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1101422
DATE PRINTED: 9/27/2011

Form 4130-2a
(February 1999)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

RETURN BY: October 27, 2011

STATE	ID
OFFICE	LLIDB03000
AUTH NUMBER	1101422
PREFERENCE CODE	03
DATE PRINTED	09/27/2011

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE
20 FIRST AVE WEST
MARSING ID 83639

ALAN J. JOHNSTONE
2740 EGURROLA LANE
HOMEDALE ID 83628

This application for grazing permit renewal describes your current permit schedule(s) and summarizes your permitted use. If you wish to apply for renewal of this permit, sign and return this form by the date shown above. Contact your local BLM office at 208-896-5912 if you have questions.

MANDATORY TERMS AND CONDITONS

ALLOTMENT	PASTURE	LIVESTOCK NUMBER	KIND	GRAZING BEGIN	PERIOD END	%PL	TYPE USE	AUMS
00515	BLACKSTOCK SPRIN	192	CATTLE	05/01	11/15	65	ACTIVE	816
00520	INDIAN MEADOWS	184	CATTLE	06/01	10/31	40	ACTIVE	370
00650	STONE	20	CATTLE	08/01	10/29	100	ACTIVE	59
00618	JOHNSTONE FFR	5	CATTLE	03/01	02/28	100	CUSTODIA	52

OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

LIVESTOCK TURNOUT DATES ARE SUBJECT TO LOWER SNAKE RIVER DISTRICT RANGE READINESS CRITERIA.

YOU ARE REQUIRED TO PROPERLY COMPLETE, SIGN AND DATE AN ACTUAL USE REPORT FORM (BLM FORM 4130-5) FOR EACH ALLOTMENT. THE COMPLETED FORMS MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THIS OFFICE WITHIN 15 DAYS FROM THE LAST DAY OF YOUR AUTHORIZED ANNUAL GRAZING USE.

SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING IS LIMITED TO SALT, MINERAL, AND/OR PROTEIN IN BLOCK, GRANULAR, OR LIQUID FORM. IF USED, THESE SUPPLEMENTS MUST BE PLACED AT LEAST ONE-QUARTER (1/4) MILE AWAY FROM ANY RIPARIAN AREA, SPRING, STREAM, MEADOW, ASPEN STAND, SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES, PLAYA, OR WATER DEVELOPMENT.

PURSUANT TO 43 CFR 10.4(B), YOU MUST NOTIFY THE BLM FIELD MANAGER, BY TELEPHONE WITH WRITTEN CONFIRMATION, IMMEDIATELY UPON THE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS, FUNERARY OBJECTS, SACRED OBJECTS, OR OBJECTS OF CULTURAL PATRIMONY (AS DEFINED IN 43 CFR 10.2) ON FEDERAL LANDS. PURSUANT TO 43 CFR 10.4(C), YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP ANY ONGOING ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH SUCH DISCOVERY AND MAKE A REASONABLE EFFORT TO PROTECT THE DISCOVERED REMAINS OR OBJECTS.

ALL MAINTENANCE OF RANGE DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN A WILDERNESS STUDY

AREA REQUIRES PRIOR APPROVAL FROM THE AUTHORIZED OFFICER.

CURRENTLY, THE BLACKSTOCK SPRINGS ALLOTMENT #515 IS SCHEDULED FOR AN ALLOTMENT STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES ASSESSMENT EVALUATION TO BE COMPLETED BY DECEMBER 2006. UNTIL THE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES ASSESSMENT AND DETERMINATION ARE COMPLETED FOR THIS ALLOTMENT, LIVESTOCK GRAZING WILL CONTINUE TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH JUDGE WINMILL'S FEBRUARY 29, 2000, MEMORANDUM DECISION AND ORDER.

ALLOT NO CONDITIONS

00515 LIVESTOCK GRAZING IN THE BLACKSTOCK SPRINGS ALLOTMENT WILL BE AUTHORIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH JUDGE WINMILL'S FEBRUARY 29, 2000, MEMORANDUM DECISION AND ORDER. AT THIS TIME A TEN YEAR TERM PERMIT IS NOT BEING ISSUED FOR GRAZING IN THIS ALLOTMENT UNTIL A S&G AND LUP ALLOTMENT REVIEW IS COMPLETED. IN THE INTERIM, THE (4) INTERIM TERMS AND CONDITIONS WILL CONTINUE TO APPLY TO ALL GRAZING AUTHORIZATIONS FOR THIS ALLOTMENT UNTIL THE ALLOTMENT REVIEW IS COMPLETED AND A FINAL DECISION IS ISSED OFFERING A NEW 10 YEAR GRAZING PERMIT.

NO OFFICE TERMS OR CONDITIONS

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY (AUM'S)

ALLOTMENT	ACTIVE AUMS	SUSPENDED AUMS	TEMP SUSPENDED AUMS	PERMITTED USE
00515 BLACKSTOCK SPRINGS	815	0	0	815
00520 INDIAN MEADOWS	370	0	0	370
00618 JOHNSTONE FFR	52	0	0	52
00650 STONE	59	0	0	59

AUTH NUMBER: 1101422
DATE PRINTED: 9/27/2011

Standard
Terms and Conditions

1. Grazing permit or lease terms and conditions and the fees charged for grazing use are established in accordance with all the provisions of the grazing regulations now or hereafter approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. They are subject to cancellation, in whole or in part, at any time because of:
   a. Noncompliance by the permittee/lessee with rules and regulations.
   b. Loss of control by the permittee/lessee of all or a part of the property upon which it is based.
   c. A transfer of grazing preference by the permittee/lessee to another party.
   d. A decrease in the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management within the allotment(s) described.
   e. Repeated willful unauthorized grazing use.

3. They are subject to the terms and conditions of allotment management plans if such plans have been prepared. Allotment management plans MUST be incorporated in permits or leases when completed.

4. Those holding permits or leases MUST own or control and be responsible for the management of livestock authorized to graze.

5. The authorized officer may require counting and/or additional or special marking or tagging of the livestock authorized to graze.

6. The permittee's/lessee's grazing case file is available for public inspection as required by the Freedom of Information Act.

7. Grazing permits or leases are subject to the nondiscrimination clauses set forth in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1964, as amended. A copy of this order may be obtained from the authorized officer.

8. Livestock grazing use that is different from that authorized by a permit or lease MUST be applied for prior to the grazing period and MUST be filed with and approved by the authorized officer before grazing use can be made.

9. Billing notices are issued which specify fees due. Billing notices, when paid, become a part of the grazing permit or lease. Grazing use cannot be authorized during any period of delinquency in the payment of amounts due, including settlement for unauthorized use.

10. Grazing fee payments are due on the date specified on the billing notice and MUST be paid in full within 15 days of the due date, except as otherwise provided in the grazing permit or lease. If payment is not made within that time frame, a late fee (the greater of $25 or 10 percent of the amount owed but not more than $250) will be assessed.

11. No Member of, or Delegate to, Congress or Resident Commissioner, after his election of appointment, or either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, and no officer, agent, or employee of the Department of the Interior, other than members of Advisory committees appointed in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.1) and Sections 309 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) shall be admitted to any share or part in a permit or lease, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom; and the provision of Section 3741 Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22; 18 U.S.C. Sections 431-433, and 43 CFR Part 7), enter into and form a part of a grazing permit or lease, so far as the same may be applicable.

SIGNATURE OF PERMITTEE: Allan Johnston DATE : 1/31/12

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false ficticious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1100129
DATE PRINTED: 9/27/2011

Form 4130-2a
(February 1999)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

RETURN BY: October 27, 2011

STATE	ID
OFFICE	LLIDB03000
AUTH NUMBER	1100129
PREFERENCE CODE	03
DATE PRINTED	09/27/2011

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE
20 FIRST AVE WEST
MARSING ID 83639

ALAN J. JOHNSTONE
2740 EGURROLA LANE
HOMEDALE ID 83628

This application for grazing permit renewal describes your current permit schedule(s) and summarizes your permitted use. If you wish to apply for renewal of this permit, sign and return this form by the date shown above. Contact your local BLM office at 208-896-5912 if you have questions.

MANDATORY TERMS AND CONDITONS

ALLOTMENT	PASTURE	LIVESTOCK NUMBER	KIND	GRAZING BEGIN	PERIOD END	%PL	TYPE USE	AUMS
00519	STRODES BASIN	679	CATTLE	03/15	05/31	100	ACTIVE	1741
		153	CATTLE	11/15	12/31	100	ACTIVE	236
00602	CORRAL FFR	9	CATTLE	12/01	12/31	100	CUSTODIA	9

OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

1. LIVESTOCK TURNOUT DATES ARE SUBJECT TO LOWER SNAKE RIVER DISTRICT RANGE READINESS CRITERIA.
2. YOU ARE REQUIRED TO PROPERLY COMPLETE, SIGN AND DATE AN ACTUAL USE REPORT FORM (BLM FORM 4130-5) FOR EACH ALLOTMENT. THE COMPLETED FORMS MUST B SUBMITTED TO THIS OFFICE WITHIN 15 DAYS FROM THE LAST DAY OF YOUR AUTHORIZED ANNUAL GRAZING USE.
3. SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING IS LIMITED TO SALT, MINERAL, AND/OR PROTEIN IN BLOCK, GRANULAR, OR LIQUID FORM. IF USED, THESE SUPPLEMENTS MUST BE PLACED AT LEAST ONE-QUARTER MILE AWAY FROM ANY RIPARIAN AREA, SPRING, STREAM, MEADOW, ASPEN STAND, SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES, PLAYA, OR WATER DEVELOPMENT.
4. PURSUANT TO 43 CFR 10.4(B), YOU MUST NOTIFY THE BLM FIELD MANAGER, BY TELEPHONE WITH WRITTEN CONFIRMATION, IMMEDIATELY UPON DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS, FUNERARY OBJECTS, SACRED OBJECTS, OR OBJECTS OF CULTURAL PATRIMONY FEDERAL LANDS. PURSUANT TO 43 CFR 10.4(C), YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP ANY ONGOING ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH SUCH DISCOVERY AND MAKE A REASONABLE EFFORT TO PROTECT THE DISCOVERED REMAINS OR OBJECTS.
5. CURRENTLY, THE CORRAL FFR ALLOTMENT #0602 IS SCHEDULED FOR AN ALLOTMENT STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES ASSESSMENT AND DETERMINATION TO BE COMPLETED BY DECEMBER 2006. UNTIL THE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES ASSESSMENT AND DETERMINATIONS ARE COMPLETED, LIVESTOCK GRAZING WILL CONTINUE TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH JUDGE WINMILL'S FEBRUARY 29, 2000, MEMORANDUM DECISION AND ORDER.

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1100129
DATE PRINTED: 9/27/2011

ALLOT NO CONDITIONS

NO ALLOTMENT TERMS OR CONDITIONS

NO OFFICE TERMS OR CONDITIONS

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY (AUM'S)

ALLOTMENT	ACTIVE AUMS	SUSPENDED AUMS	TEMP SUSPENDED AUMS	PERMITTED USE
00519 STRODES BASIN	1978	7	0	1985
00602 CORRAL FFR	9	0	0	9

AUTH NUMBER: 1100129
DATE PRINTED: 9/27/2011

Standard
Terms and Conditions

1. Grazing permit or lease terms and conditions and the fees charged for grazing use are established in accordance with all the provisions of the grazing regulations now or hereafter approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. They are subject to cancellation, in whole or in part, at any time because of:
   a. Noncompliance by the permittee/lessee with rules and regulations.
   b. Loss of control by the permittee/lessee of all or a part of the property upon which it is based.
   c. A transfer of grazing preference by the permittee/lessee to another party.
   d. A decrease in the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management within the allotment(s) described.
   e. Repeated willful unauthorized grazing use.

3. They are subject to the terms and conditions of allotment management plans if such plans have been prepared. Allotment management plans MUST be incorporated in permits or leases when completed.

4. Those holding permits or leases MUST own or control and be responsible for the management of livestock authorized to graze.

5. The authorized officer may require counting and/or additional or special marking or tagging of the livestock authorized to graze.

6. The permittee's/lessee's grazing case file is available for public inspection as required by the Freedom of Information Act.

7. Grazing permits or leases are subject to the nondiscrimination clauses set forth in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1964, as amended. A copy of this order may be obtained from the authorized officer.

8. Livestock grazing use that is different from that authorized by a permit or lease MUST be applied for prior to the grazing period and MUST be filed with and approved by the authorized officer before grazing use can be made.

9. Billing notices are issued which specify fees due. Billing notices, when paid, become a part of the grazing permit or lease. Grazing use cannot be authorized during any period of delinquency in the payment of amounts due, including settlement for unauthorized use.

10. Grazing fee payments are due on the date specified on the billing notice and MUST be paid in full within 15 days of the due date, except as otherwise provided in the grazing permit or lease. If payment is not made within that time frame, a late fee (the greater of $25 or 10 percent of the amount owed but not more than $250) will be assessed.

11. No Member of, or Delegate to, Congress or Resident Commissioner, after his election of appointment, or either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, and no officer, agent, or employee of the Department of the Interior, other than members of Advisory committees appointed in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.1) and Sections 309 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) shall be admitted to any share or part in a permit or lease, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom; and the provision of Section 3741 Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22; 18 U.S.C. Sections 431-433, and 43 CFR Part 7), enter into and form a part of a grazing permit or lease, so far as the same may be applicable.

SIGNATURE OF PERMITTEE: Alan Johnston DATE : 1/31/12

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CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT/RENEWAL

RECEIVED AT OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE
2011 JUN 30 AM 8:34

AUTH NUMBER: 1102984
DATE PRINTED: 5/25/2011

Form 4130-2a
(February 1999)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

RETURN BY: June 24, 2011

STATE	ID
OFFICE	LLIDB03000
AUTH NUMBER	1102984
PREFERENCE CODE	03
DATE PRINTED	05/25/2011

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE
20 FIRST AVE WEST
MARSING ID 83639

LEQUERICA & SONS, INC.
C/O TIM LEQUERICA
PO BOX 135
AROCK OR 97902

This application for grazing permit renewal describes your current permit schedule(s) and summarizes your permitted use. If you wish to apply for renewal of this permit, sign and return this form by the date shown above. Contact your local BLM office at 208-896-5912 if you have questions.

MANDATORY TERMS AND CONDITONS

ALLOTMENT	PASTURE	LIVESTOCK NUMBER	KIND	GRAZING PERIOD BEGIN	END	%PL	TYPE USE	AUMS
00560	TROUT CR. LEQUER	52	CATTLE	06/01	10/31	44	ACTIVE	115
00561	SOUTH MTN. AREA	96	CATTLE	06/01	09/30	24	ACTIVE	92
00473	LEQUERICA FFR	11	CATTLE	12/01	12/31	100	ACTIVE	11

OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

* "THIS PERMIT OF LEASE IS ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF SECTION 416, PUBLIC LAW 111-88 AND CONTAINS THE SAME MANDATORY TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS THE EXPIRED OR TRANSFERRED PERMIT OR LEASE. THIS PERMIT OR LEASE MAY BE CANCELED, SUSPENDED, OR MODIFIED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS."

1. TURNOUT IS SUBJECT TO BOISE DISTRICT RANGE READINESS CRITERIA.

2. YOUR CERTIFIED ACTUAL USE REPORT IS DUE WITHIN 15 DAYS OF COMPLETING YOUR AUTHORIZED ANNUAL GRAZING USE.

3. SALT AND/OR SUPPLEMENT SHALL NOT BE PLACED WITHIN ONE QUARTER (1/4) MILE OF SPRING, STREAMS, MEADOWS, ASPEN STANDS, PLAYAS, OR WATER DEVELOPMENTS.

4. CHANGES TO THE SCHEDULED USE REQUIRES PRIOR APPROVAL.

5. TRAILING ACTIVITIES MUST BE COORDINATED WITH THE BLM PRIOR TO INITIATION. A TRAILING PERMIT OR SIMILAR AUTHORIZATION MAY BE REQUIRED PRIOR TO CROSSING PUBLIC LANDS.

6. LIVESTOCK EXCLOSURES LOCATED WITHIN YOUR GRAZING ALLOTMENTS ARE CLOSED TO ALL DOMESTIC GRAZING USE.

7. RANGE IMPROVEMENTS MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COOPERATIVE AGGREEMENTS AND RANGE IMPROVEMENT PERMITS IN WHICH YOU ARE A SIGNATOR OR ASSIGNEE. ALL MAINTANENCE OF RANGE IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN A WILDERNESS STUDY AREA REQUIRES PRIOR CONSULTATION WITH THE AUTHORIZED OFFICER.

8. ALL APPROPRIATE DOCUMENTATION REGARDING BASE PROPERTY LEASES, LANDS OFFERED FOR EXCHANGE-OF-USE, AND LIVESTOCK CONTROL AGREEMENTS MUST BE APPROVED PRIOR TO TURN-OUT. LEASES OF LAND AND/OR LIVESTOCK MUST BE NOTARIZED PRIOR TO SUBMISSION AND BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH BOISE DISTRICT POLICY.

9. FAILURE TO PAY THE GRAZING BILL WITHIN 15 DAYS OF THE DUE DATE SPECIFIED SHALL RESULT IN A LATE FEE ASSESSMENT OF $25.00 OR 10% PERCENT OF THE GRAZING BILL, WHICHEVER IS GREATER, NOT TO EXCEED $250.00. PAYMENT MADE LATER THAN 15 DAYS AFTER THE DUE DATE, SHALL INCLUDE THE APPROPRIATE LATE FEE ASSESSMENT. FAILURE TO MAKE PAYMENT WITHIN 30 DAYS MAY BE A VIOLATION OF 43 CFR 4140.1 (B)(1) AND SHALL RESULT IN ACTION BY THE AUTHORIZED OFFICER UNDER 43 CFR 4150.1 AND 4160.1.

10. LIVESTOCK GRAZING WILL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH YOUR ALLOTMENT GRAZING SCHEMATIC(S). CHANGES IN SCHEDULEDPASTURE USE DATES WILL REQUIRE PRIOR AUTHORIZATION.

11. UTILIZATION MAY NOT EXCEED 50% OF THE CURRENT YEAR'S GROWTH.

ALLOT NO CONDITIONS

00473 * THE NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK AND SEASON OF USE ON THE FENCED IN FEDERAL RANGE (FFR) IS AT YOUR DISCRETION.

00560 * A MINIMUM 4 INCH STUBBLE HEIGHT WILL BE LEFT ON THE HERBACRIOUS VEGETATION WITHIN THE RIPARIAN AREA ALONG .3 MILES OF TROUT CREEK IN ALLOTMENT #0560 AT THE END OF THE GROWING SEASON AS IDENTIFIED IN THE FISHERIES OBJECTIVE OF THE OWYHEE EIS.

NO OFFICE TERMS OR CONDITIONS

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY (AUM'S)

ALLOTMENT	ACTIVE AUMS	SUSPENDED AUMS	TEMP SUSPENDED AUMS	PERMITTED USE
00473 LEQUERICA FFR	11	0	0	11
00560 TROUT CR. LEQUERICA	115	0	0	115
00561 SOUTH MTN. AREA	395	0	0	395

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1102984
DATE PRINTED: 5/25/2011

Standard
Terms and Conditions

1. Grazing permit or lease terms and conditions and the fees charged for grazing use are established in accordance with all the provisions of the grazing regulations now or hereafter approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. They are subject to cancellation, in whole or in part, at any time because of:
   a. Noncompliance by the permittee/lessee with rules and regulations.
   b. Loss of control by the permittee/lessee of all or a part of the property upon which it is based.
   c. A transfer of grazing preference by the permittee/lessee to another party.
   d. A decrease in the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management within the allotment(s) described.
   e. Repeated willful unauthorized grazing use.

3. They are subject to the terms and conditions of allotment management plans if such plans have been prepared. Allotment management plans MUST be incorporated in permits or leases when completed.

4. Those holding permits or leases MUST own or control and be responsible for the management of livestock authorized to graze.

5. The authorized officer may require counting and/or additional or special marking or tagging of the livestock authorized to graze.

6. The permittee's/lessee's grazing case file is available for public inspection as required by the Freedom of Information Act.

7. Grazing permits or leases are subject to the nondiscrimination clauses set forth in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1964, as amended. A copy of this order may be obtained from the authorized officer.

8. Livestock grazing use that is different from that authorized by a permit or lease MUST be applied for prior to the grazing period and MUST be filed with and approved by the authorized officer before grazing use can be made.

9. Billing notices are issued which specify fees due. Billing notices, when paid, become a part of the grazing permit or lease. Grazing use cannot be authorized during any period of delinquency in the payment of amounts due, including settlement for unauthorized use.

10. Grazing fee payments are due on the date specified on the billing notice and MUST be paid in full within 15 days of the due date, except as otherwise provided in the grazing permit or lease. If payment is not made within that time frame, a late fee (the greater of $25 or 10 percent of the amount owed but not more than $250) will be assessed.

11. No Member of, or Delegate to, Congress or Resident Commissioner, after his election of appointment, or either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, and no officer, agent, or employee of the Department of the Interior, other than members of Advisory committees appointed in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.1) and Sections 309 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) shall be admitted to any share or part in a permit or lease, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom; and the provision of Section 3741 Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22; 18 U.S.C. Sections 431-433, and 43 CFR Part 7), enter into and form a part of a grazing permit or lease, so far as the same may be applicable.

SIGNATURE OF PERMITTEE: _____ DATE : 6-2-11

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false ficticious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1101425
DATE PRINTED: 5/25/2011

Form 4130-2a
(February 1999)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

RETURN BY: June 24, 2011

STATE	ID
OFFICE	LLIDB03000
AUTH NUMBER	1101425
PREFERENCE CODE	03
DATE PRINTED	05/25/2011

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE
20 FIRST AVE WEST
MARSING ID 83639

L.S.CATTLE COMPANY
C/O JEFF STANFORD
BOX 217
JORDAN VALLEY OR 97910

This application for grazing permit renewal describes your current permit schedule(s) and summarizes your permitted use. If you wish to apply for renewal of this permit, sign and return this form by the date shown above. Contact your local BLM office at 208-896-5912 if you have questions.

MANDATORY TERMS AND CONDITONS

ALLOTMENT	PASTURE	LIVESTOCK NUMBER	KIND	GRAZING BEGIN	PERIOD END	%PL	TYPE USE	AUMS
00506 JACKSON CREEK		78	CATTLE	04/16	10/31	100	ACTIVE	510
00608 STANFORD FFR		112	CATTLE	12/01	12/31	100	ACTIVE	114

OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

THE NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK AND SEASON OF USE ON THE FENCED IN FEDERAL RANGE (FFR) ALLOTMENT #0608 IS AT YOUR DISCRETION.

TURN OUT IS SUBJECT TO BOISE DISTRICT RANGE READINESS CRTIERIA.

YOU ARE REQUIRED TO PROPERLY COMPLETE, SIGN, AND DATE AN ACTUAL GRAZING USE REPORT FORM (4130-5) FOR EACH ALLOTMENT. THE COMPLETED FORM(S) MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THIS OFFICE WITHIN 15 DAYS FROM THE LAST DAY OF YOUR AUTHORIZED ANNUAL GRAZING USE.

SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING IS LIMITED TO SALT, MINERAL, AND/OR PROTEIN IN BLOCK, GRANULAR, OR LIQUID FORM. IF USED, THESE SUPPLEMENTS MUST BE PLACED AT LEAST ONE-QUARTER 1/4 MILE AWAY FROM ANY RIPARIAN AREA, SPRING, STREAM, MEADOW, ASPEN STAND, PLAYA, SPECIAL STATUS PLANT POPULATION, OR WATER DEVELOPMENT.

PURSUANT TO 43 CFR 10.4(B) YOU MUST NOTIFY THE BLM FIELD MANAGER, BY TELEPHONE WITH WRITTEN CONFIRMATION, IMMEDIATELY UPON THE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS, FUNERARY OBJECTS, SACRED OBJECTS, OR OBJECTS OF CULTURAL PATRIMONY (AS DEFINED IN 43 CFR 10.2) ON FEDERAL LANDS. PURSUANT TO 43 CFR 10.4(C), YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP ANY ONGOING ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH SUCH DISCOVERY AND MAKE A REASONABLE EFFORT TO PROTECT THE DISCOVERED REMAINS OR OBJECTS.

AS A RESULT OF JUDGE WINMILL'S FEBRUARY 29, 2000, MEMORANDUM DECISION

AND ORDER THE FOLLOWING INTERIM TERMS AND CONDITIONS NOW APPLY TO THIS GRAZING AUTHORIZATION:
1) KEY HERBACEOUS RIPARIAN VEGETATION, WHERE STREAMBANK STABILITY IS DEPENDENT UPON IT, WILL HAVE A MINIMUM STUBBLE HEIGHT OF 4 INCHES ON THE STREAMBANK, ALONG THE GREENLINE, AFTER THE GROWING SEASON;
2) KEY RIPARIAN BROWSE VEGETATION WILL NOT BE USED MORE THAN 50% OF THE CURRENT ANNUAL TWIG GROWTH THAT IS WITHIN REACH OF THE ANIMALS;
3) KEY HERBACEOUS RIPARIAN VEGETATION ON RIPARIAN AREAS, OTHER THAN THE STREAMBANKS, WILL NOT BE GRAZED MORE THAN 50% DURING THE GROWING SEASON, OR 60% DURING THE DORMANT SEASON; AND
4) STREAMBANK DAMAGE ATTRIBUTABLE TO GRAZING LIVESTOCK WILL BE LESS THAN 10% ON A STREAM SEGMENT.

ALLOT NO CONDITIONS

NO ALLOTMENT TERMS OR CONDITIONS

NO OFFICE TERMS OR CONDITIONS

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY (AUM'S)

ALLOTMENT	ACTIVE AUMS	SUSPENDED AUMS	TEMP SUSPENDED AUMS	PERMITTED USE
00506 JACKSON CREEK	510	0	0	510
00608 STANFORD FFR	114	0	0	114

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1101425
DATE PRINTED: 5/25/2011

Standard
Terms and Conditions

1. Grazing permit or lease terms and conditions and the fees charged for grazing use are established in accordance with all the provisions of the grazing regulations now or hereafter approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. They are subject to cancellation, in whole or in part, at any time because of:
   a. Noncompliance by the permittee/lessee with rules and regulations.
   b. Loss of control by the permittee/lessee of all or a part of the property upon which it is based.
   c. A transfer of grazing preference by the permittee/lessee to another party.
   d. A decrease in the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management within the allotment(s) described.
   e. Repeated willful unauthorized grazing use.

3. They are subject to the terms and conditions of allotment management plans if such plans have been prepared. Allotment management plans MUST be incorporated in permits or leases when completed.

4. Those holding permits or leases MUST own or control and be responsible for the management of livestock authorized to graze.

5. The authorized officer may require counting and/or additional or special marking or tagging of the livestock authorized to graze.

6. The permittee's/lessee's grazing case file is available for public inspection as required by the Freedom of Information Act.

7. Grazing permits or leases are subject to the nondiscrimination clauses set forth in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1964, as amended. A copy of this order may be obtained from the authorized officer.

8. Livestock grazing use that is different from that authorized by a permit or lease MUST be applied for prior to the grazing period and MUST be filed with and approved by the authorized officer before grazing use can be made.

9. Billing notices are issued which specify fees due. Billing notices, when paid, become a part of the grazing permit or lease. Grazing use cannot be authorized during any period of delinquency in the payment of amounts due, including settlement for unauthorized use.

10. Grazing fee payments are due on the date specified on the billing notice and MUST be paid in full within 15 days of the due date, except as otherwise provided in the grazing permit or lease. If payment is not made within that time frame, a late fee (the greater of $25 or 10 percent of the amount owed but not more than $250) will be assessed.

11. No Member of, or Delegate to, Congress or Resident Commissioner, after his election of appointment, or either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, and no officer, agent, or employee of the Department of the Interior, other than members of Advisory committees appointed in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.1) and Sections 309 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) shall be admitted to any share or part in a permit or lease, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom; and the provision of Section 3741 Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22; 18 U.S.C. Sections 431-433, and 43 CFR Part 7), enter into and form a part of a grazing permit or lease, so far as the same may be applicable.

SIGNATURE OF PERMITTEE: Jeff L. Stanford DATE : 6/2/11

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false ficticious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1101426
DATE PRINTED: 6/2/2011

Form 4130-2a
(February 1999)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

RETURN BY: July 02, 2011

STATE	ID
OFFICE	LLIDB03000
AUTH NUMBER	1101426
PREFERENCE CODE	03
DATE PRINTED	06/02/2011

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE
20 FIRST AVE WEST
MARSING ID 83639

JERRY STANFORD
PO BOX 281
JORDAN VALLEY OR 97910

This application for grazing permit renewal describes your current permit schedule(s) and summarizes your permitted use. If you wish to apply for renewal of this permit, sign and return this form by the date shown above. Contact your local BLM office at 208-896-5912 if you have questions.

MANDATORY TERMS AND CONDITONS

ALLOTMENT	PASTURE	LIVESTOCK NUMBER	KIND	GRAZING BEGIN	PERIOD END	%PL	TYPE USE	AUMS
00557 MADARIAGA		160	CATTLE	04/16	09/30	98	ACTIVE	866
00558 FRANCONI		118	CATTLE	12/01	12/31	100	ACTIVE	120

OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

THE NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK AND SEASON OF USE ON THE FENCED IN FEDERAL RANGE (FFR) ALLOTMENT 0558 IS AT YOUR DISCRETION.

TURN OUT IS SUBJECT TO BOISE DISTRICT RANGE READINESS CRTIERIA.

YOU ARE REQUIRED TO PROPERLY COMPLETE, SIGN, AND DATE AN ACTUAL GRAZING USE REPORT FORM (4130-5) FOR EACH ALLOTMENT. THE COMPLETED FORM(S) MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THIS OFFICE WITHIN 15 DAYS FROM THE LAST DAY OF YOUR AUTHORIZED ANNUAL GRAZING USE.

SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING IS LIMITED TO SALT, MINERAL, AND/OR PROTEIN IN BLOCK, GRANULAR, OR LIQUID FORM. IF USED, THESE SUPPLEMENTS MUST BE PLACED AT LEAST ONE-QUARTER 1/4 MILE AWAY FROM ANY RIPARIAN AREA, SPRING, STREAM, MEADOW, ASPEN STAND, PLAYA, SPECIAL STATUS PLANT POPULATION, OR WATER DEVELOPMENT.

PURSUANT TO 43 CFR 10.4(B) YOU MUST NOTIFY THE BLM FIELD MANAGER, BY TELEPHONE WITH WRITTEN CONFIRMATION, IMMEDIATELY UPON THE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS, FUNERARY OBJECTS, SACRED OBJECTS, OR OBJECTS OF CULTURAL PATRIMONY (AS DEFINED IN 43 CFR 10.2) ON FEDERAL LANDS. PURSUANT TO 43 CFR 10.4(C), YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP ANY ONGOING ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH SUCH DISCOVERY AND MAKE A REASONABLE EFFORT TO PROTECT THE DISCOVERED REMAINS OR OBJECTS.

AS A RESULT OF JUDGE WINMILL'S FEBRUARY 29, 2000, MEMORANDUM DECISION

AND ORDER THE FOLLOWING INTERIM TERMS AND CONDITIONS NOW APPLY TO THIS GRAZING AUTHORIZATION:
1) KEY HERBACEOUS RIPARIAN VEGETATION, WHERE STREAMBANK STABILITY IS DEPENDENT UPON IT, WILL HAVE A MINIMUM STUBBLE HEIGHT OF 4 INCHES ON THE STREAMBANK, ALONG THE GREENLINE, AFTER THE GROWING SEASON;
2) KEY RIPARIAN BROWSE VEGETATION WILL NOT BE USED MORE THAN 50% OF THE CURRENT ANNUAL TWIG GROWTH THAT IS WITHIN REACH OF THE ANIMALS;
3) KEY HERBACEOUS RIPARIAN VEGETATION ON RIPARIAN AREAS, OTHER THAN THE STREAMBANKS, WILL NOT BE GRAZED MORE THAN 50% DURING THE GROWING SEASON, OR 60% DURING THE DORMANT SEASON; AND
4) STREAMBANK DAMAGE ATTRIBUTABLE TO GRAZING LIVESTOCK WILL BE LESS THAN 10% ON A STREAM SEGMENT.

ALLOT NO CONDITIONS

NO ALLOTMENT TERMS OR CONDITIONS

NO OFFICE TERMS OR CONDITIONS

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY (AUM'S)

ALLOTMENT	ACTIVE AUMS	SUSPENDED AUMS	TEMP SUSPENDED AUMS	PERMITTED USE
00557 MADARIAGA	865	0	0	865
00558 FRANCONI	120	0	0	120

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1101426
DATE PRINTED: 6/2/2011

Standard
Terms and Conditions

1. Grazing permit or lease terms and conditions and the fees charged for grazing use are established in accordance with all the provisions of the grazing regulations now or hereafter approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. They are subject to cancellation, in whole or in part, at any time because of:
   a. Noncompliance by the permittee/lessee with rules and regulations.
   b. Loss of control by the permittee/lessee of all or a part of the property upon which it is based.
   c. A transfer of grazing preference by the permittee/lessee to another party.
   d. A decrease in the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management within the allotment(s) described.
   e. Repeated willful unauthorized grazing use.

3. They are subject to the terms and conditions of allotment management plans if such plans have been prepared. Allotment management plans MUST be incorporated in permits or leases when completed.

4. Those holding permits or leases MUST own or control and be responsible for the management of livestock authorized to graze.

5. The authorized officer may require counting and/or additional or special marking or tagging of the livestock authorized to graze.

6. The permittee's/lessee's grazing case file is available for public inspection as required by the Freedom of Information Act.

7. Grazing permits or leases are subject to the nondiscrimination clauses set forth in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1964, as amended. A copy of this order may be obtained from the authorized officer.

8. Livestock grazing use that is different from that authorized by a permit or lease MUST be applied for prior to the grazing period and MUST be filed with and approved by the authorized officer before grazing use can be made.

9. Billing notices are issued which specify fees due. Billing notices, when paid, become a part of the grazing permit or lease. Grazing use cannot be authorized during any period of delinquency in the payment of amounts due, including settlement for unauthorized use.

10. Grazing fee payments are due on the date specified on the billing notice and MUST be paid in full within 15 days of the due date, except as otherwise provided in the grazing permit or lease. If payment is not made within that time frame, a late fee (the greater of $25 or 10 percent of the amount owed but not more than $250) will be assessed.

11. No Member of, or Delegate to, Congress or Resident Commissioner, after his election of appointment, or either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, and no officer, agent, or employee of the Department of the Interior, other than members of Advisory committees appointed in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.1) and Sections 309 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) shall be admitted to any share or part in a permit or lease, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom; and the provision of Section 3741 Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22; 18 U.S.C. Sections 431-433, and 43 CFR Part 7), enter into and form a part of a grazing permit or lease, so far as the same may be applicable.

SIGNATURE OF PERMITTEE: Judy L. Stanfield by Gerry D. Stanfield DATE : June 7/11

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false ficticious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1101429
DATE PRINTED: 5/25/2011

Form 4130-2a
(February 1999)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

RETURN BY: June 24, 2011

STATE	ID
OFFICE	LLIDB03000
AUTH NUMBER	1101429
PREFERENCE CODE	03
DATE PRINTED	05/25/2011

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE
20 FIRST AVE WEST
MARSING ID 83639

LU RANCHING CO.
BOX 415
JORDAN VALLEY OR 97910

This application for grazing permit renewal describes your current permit schedule(s) and summarizes your permitted use. If you wish to apply for renewal of this permit, sign and return this form by the date shown above. Contact your local BLM office at 208-896-5912 if you have questions.

MANDATORY TERMS AND CONDITONS

ALLOTMENT	PASTURE	LIVESTOCK NUMBER	KIND	GRAZING BEGIN	PERIOD END	%PL	TYPE USE	AUMS
00561 SOUTH MTN. AREA		122	CATTLE	06/01	09/30	34	ACTIVE	166
00477 LOWRY FFR		6	CATTLE	12/01	12/31	100	ACTIVE	6
00464 CHIMNEY POT FFR		4	CATTLE	12/01	12/31	100	ACTIVE	4
00457 MCKAY FFR		20	CATTLE	12/01	12/31	100	ACTIVE	20
00562 COW CREEK IND.		201	CATTLE	04/01	09/30	100	ACTIVE	1209

OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

THE NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK AND SEASON OF USE ON THE FENCED IN FEDERAL RANGE (FFR) ALLOTMENT #0477, #0464 AND #0457 IS AT YOUR DISCRETION.

A MINIMUM 4 INCH STUBBLE HEIGHT WILL BE LEFT ON HERBACEOUS VEGETATION WITHIN THE RIPARIAN AREA ALONG .5 MILES OF JUNIPER CREEK AND 5.6 MILES OF CORRAL CREEK IN ALLOTMENT #0561 AT THE END OF THE GROWING SEASON AS IDENTIFIED IN THE FISHERIES OBJECTIVE OF THE OWYHEE EIS.

These riparian areas are not stubble ht. dependent. Not Applicable

TURN OUT IS SUBJECT TO BOISE DISTRICT RANGE READINESS CRTIERIA.

YOU ARE REQUIRED TO PROPERLY COMPLETE, SIGN, AND DATE AN ACTUAL GRAZING USE REPORT FORM (4130-5) FOR EACH ALLOTMENT. THE COMPLETED FORM(S) MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THIS OFFICE WITHIN 15 DAYS FROM THE LAST DAY OF YOUR AUTHORIZED ANNUAL GRAZING USE.

SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING IS LIMITED TO SALT, MINERAL, AND/OR PROTEIN IN BLOCK, GRANULAR, OR LIQUID FORM. IF USED, THESE SUPPLEMENTS MUST BE PLACED AT LEAST ONE-QUARTER 1/4 MILE AWAY FROM ANY RIPARIAN AREA, SPRING, STREAM, MEADOW, ASPEN STAND, PLAYA, SPECIAL STATUS PLANT POPULATION, OR WATER DEVELOPMENT.

PURSUANT TO 43 CFR 10.4(B) YOU MUST NOTIFY THE BLM FIELD MANAGER, BY TELEPHONE WITH WRITTEN CONFIRMATION, IMMEDIATELY UPON THE DISCOVERY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

OF HUMAN REMAINS, FUNERARY OBJECTS, SACRED OBJECTS, OR OBJECTS OF CULTURAL PATRIMONY (AS DEFINED IN 43 CFR 10.2) ON FEDERAL LANDS. PURSUANT TO 43 CFR 10.4(C), YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP ANY ONGOING ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH SUCH DISCOVERY AND MAKE A REASONABLE EFFORT TO PROTECT THE DISCOVERED REMAINS OR OBJECTS.

AS A RESULT OF JUDGE WINMILL'S FEBRUARY 29, 2000, MEMORANDUM DECISION AND ORDER THE FOLLOWING INTERIM TERMS AND CONDITIONS NOW APPLY TO THIS GRAZING AUTHORIZATION:
1) KEY HERBACEOUS RIPARIAN VEGETATION, WHERE STREAMBANK STABILITY IS DEPENDENT UPON IT, WILL HAVE A MINIMUM STUBBLE HEIGHT OF 4 INCHES ON THE STREAMBANK, ALONG THE GREENLINE, AFTER THE GROWING SEASON;
2) KEY RIPARIAN BROWSE VEGETATION WILL NOT BE USED MORE THAN 50% OF THE CURRENT ANNUAL TWIG GROWTH THAT IS WITHIN REACH OF THE ANIMALS;
3) KEY HERBACEOUS RIPARIAN VEGETATION ON RIPARIAN AREAS, OTHER THAN THE STREAMBANKS, WILL NOT BE GRAZED MORE THAN 50% DURING THE GROWING SEASON, OR 60% DURING THE DORMANT SEASON; AND
4) STREAMBANK DAMAGE ATTRIBUTABLE TO GRAZING LIVESTOCK WILL BE LESS THAN 10% ON A STREAM SEGMENT.

not applicable

ALLOT NO CONDITIONS

NO ALLOTMENT TERMS OR CONDITIONS

NO OFFICE TERMS OR CONDITIONS

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY (AUM'S)

ALLOTMENT	ACTIVE AUMS	SUSPENDED AUMS	TEMP SUSPENDED AUMS	PERMITTED USE
00457 MCKAY FFR	20	0	0	20
00464 CHIMNEY POT FFR	4	0	0	4
00477 LOWRY FFR	6	0	0	6
00561 SOUTH MTN. AREA	166	0	0	166
00562 COW CREEK IND.	1214	0	0	1214

AUTH NUMBER: 1101429
DATE PRINTED: 5/25/2011

Standard
Terms and Conditions

1. Grazing permit or lease terms and conditions and the fees charged for grazing use are established in accordance with all the provisions of the grazing regulations now or hereafter approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. They are subject to cancellation, in whole or in part, at any time because of:
   a. Noncompliance by the permittee/lessee with rules and regulations.
   b. Loss of control by the permittee/lessee of all or a part of the property upon which it is based.
   c. A transfer of grazing preference by the permittee/lessee to another party.
   d. A decrease in the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management within the allotment(s) described.
   e. Repeated willful unauthorized grazing use.

3. They are subject to the terms and conditions of allotment management plans if such plans have been prepared. Allotment management plans MUST be incorporated in permits or leases when completed.

4. Those holding permits or leases MUST own or control and be responsible for the management of livestock authorized to graze.

5. The authorized officer may require counting and/or additional or special marking or tagging of the livestock authorized to graze.

6. The permittee's/lessee's grazing case file is available for public inspection as required by the Freedom of Information Act.

7. Grazing permits or leases are subject to the nondiscrimination clauses set forth in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1964, as amended. A copy of this order may be obtained from the authorized officer.

8. Livestock grazing use that is different from that authorized by a permit or lease MUST be applied for prior to the grazing period and MUST be filed with and approved by the authorized officer before grazing use can be made.

9. Billing notices are issued which specify fees due. Billing notices, when paid, become a part of the grazing permit or lease. Grazing use cannot be authorized during any period of delinquency in the payment of amounts due, including settlement for unauthorized use.

10. Grazing fee payments are due on the date specified on the billing notice and MUST be paid in full within 15 days of the due date, except as otherwise provided in the grazing permit or lease. If payment is not made within that time frame, a late fee (the greater of $25 or 10 percent of the amount owed but not more than $250) will be assessed.

11. No Member of, or Delegate to, Congress or Resident Commissioner, after his election of appointment, or either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, and no officer, agent, or employee of the Department of the Interior, other than members of Advisory committees appointed in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.1) and Sections 309 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) shall be admitted to any share or part in a permit or lease, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom; and the provision of Section 3741 Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22; 18 U.S.C. Sections 431-433, and 43 CFR Part 7), enter into and form a part of a grazing permit or lease, so far as the same may be applicable.

SIGNATURE OF PERMITTEE: Jim Lowry DATE : 1/27/12

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

RECEIVED AT OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE

2011 SEP 15 AM 9:12

AUTH NUMBER: 1100436
DATE PRINTED: 8/30/2011

Form 4130-2a
(February 1999)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

RETURN BY: September 29, 2011

STATE	ID
OFFICE	LLIDB03000
AUTH NUMBER	1100436
PREFERENCE CODE	03
DATE PRINTED	08/30/2011

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE
20 FIRST AVE WEST
MARSING ID 83639

TIM MCBRIDE
1445 US 95 SOUTH
JORDAN VALLEY OR 97910-0001

This application for grazing permit renewal describes your current permit schedule(s) and summarizes your permitted use. If you wish to apply for renewal of this permit, sign and return this form by the date shown above. Contact your local BLM office at 208-896-5912 if you have questions.

MANDATORY TERMS AND CONDITONS

ALLOTMENT		PASTURE	LIVESTOCK NUMBER	KIND	GRAZING PERIOD BEGIN	END	%PL	TYPE USE	AUMS
00471	STATE LINE FFR		3	CATTLE	~~12/01~~ 12/30	~~12/30~~ 12-15	100	ACTIVE	3
00506	JACKSON CREEK		69	CATTLE	06/01	10/31	100	ACTIVE	347
00566	COAL MINE FFR		57	CATTLE	12/~~01~~30	~~12/30~~ 12/15	100	ACTIVE	56
00527	STATELINE	STATELINE	20	CATTLE	April ~~07/15~~	12/16	100	ACTIVE	102

OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

THE SEASON OF USE AND LIVESTOCK NUMBERS IN THE COAL MINE FFR ALLOTMENT (#0566) AND THE STATELINE FFR (#0471) IS AT THE DISCRETION OF THE PERMITTEE.

TURN OUT IS SUBJECT TO BOISE DISTRICT RANGE READINESS CRTIERIA.

CHANGES TO THE SCHEDULED USE REQUIRES PRIOR APPROVAL.

YOU ARE REQUIRED TO COORDINATE TRAILING ACTIVITIES WITH THE BLM PRIOR TO INITIATION. A TRAILING PERMIT OR SIMILAR AUTHORIZATION MAY BE REQUIRED PRIOR TO CROSSING PUBLIC LANDS.

YOU ARE REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN RANGELAND IMPROVEMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND RANGE IMPROVEMENT PERMITS IN WHICH YOU ARE A SIGNATOR OR ASSIGNEE. ALL MAINTENANCE OF RANGELAND IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN A WILDERNESS STUDY AREA REQUIRES CONSULTATION WITH THE AUTHORIZED OFFICER.

ALL APPROPRIATE DOCUMENTATION REGARDING BASE PROPERTY LEASES, LANDS OFFERED FOR EXCHANGE-OF-USE, AND LIVESTOCK CONTROL AGREEMENTS MUST BE APPROVED PRIOR TO TURN-OUT. LEASES OF LAND AND/OR LIVESTOCK MUST BE NOTARIZED PRIOR TO SUBMISSION AND BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH BOISE DISTRICT POLICY.

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1100436
DATE PRINTED: 8/30/2011

YOU ARE REQUIRED TO PROPERLY COMPLETE, SIGN, AND DATE AN ACTUAL GRAZING USE REPORT FORM (4130-5) FOR EACH ALLOTMENT. THE COMPLETED FORM(S) MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THIS OFFICE WITHIN 15 DAYS FROM THE LAST DAY OF YOUR AUTHORIZED ANNUAL GRAZING USE.

SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING IS LIMITED TO SALT, MINERAL, AND/OR PROTEIN IN BLOCK, GRANULAR, OR LIQUID FORM. IF USED, THESE SUPPLEMENTS MUST BE PLACED AT LEAST ONE-QUARTER 1/4 MILE AWAY FROM ANY RIPARIAN AREA, SPRING, STREAM, MEADOW, ASPEN STAND, PLAYA, SPECIAL STATUS PLANT POPULATION, OR WATER DEVELOPMENT.

PURSUANT TO 43 CFR 10.4(B) YOU MUST NOTIFY THE BLM FIELD MANAGER, BY TELEPHONE WITH WRITTEN CONFIRMATION, IMMEDIATELY UPON THE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS, FUNERARY OBJECTS, SACRED OBJECTS, OR OBJECTS OF CULTURAL PATRIMONY (AS DEFINED IN 43 CFR 10.2) ON FEDERAL LANDS. PURSUANT TO 43 CFR 10.4(C), YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP ANY ONGOING ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH SUCH DISCOVERY AND MAKE A REASONABLE EFFORT TO PROTECT THE DISCOVERED REMAINS OR OBJECTS.

ALLOT NO CONDITIONS

NO ALLOTMENT TERMS OR CONDITIONS

NO OFFICE TERMS OR CONDITIONS

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY (AUM'S)

ALLOTMENT	ACTIVE AUMS	SUSPENDED AUMS	TEMP SUSPENDED AUMS	PERMITTED USE
00471 STATE LINE FFR	3	0	0	3
00506 JACKSON CREEK	344	0	0	344
00527 STATELINE	104	0	0	104
00566 COAL MINE FFR	56	0	0	56

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1100436
DATE PRINTED: 8/30/2011

Standard
Terms and Conditions

1. Grazing permit or lease terms and conditions and the fees charged for grazing use are established in accordance with all the provisions of the grazing regulations now or hereafter approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. They are subject to cancellation, in whole or in part, at any time because of:
   a. Noncompliance by the permittee/lessee with rules and regulations.
   b. Loss of control by the permittee/lessee of all or a part of the property upon which it is based.
   c. A transfer of grazing preference by the permittee/lessee to another party.
   d. A decrease in the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management within the allotment(s) described.
   e. Repeated willful unauthorized grazing use.

3. They are subject to the terms and conditions of allotment management plans if such plans have been prepared. Allotment management plans MUST be incorporated in permits or leases when completed.

4. Those holding permits or leases MUST own or control and be responsible for the management of livestock authorized to graze.

5. The authorized officer may require counting and/or additional or special marking or tagging of the livestock authorized to graze.

6. The permittee's/lessee's grazing case file is available for public inspection as required by the Freedom of Information Act.

7. Grazing permits or leases are subject to the nondiscrimination clauses set forth in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1964, as amended. A copy of this order may be obtained from the authorized officer.

8. Livestock grazing use that is different from that authorized by a permit or lease MUST be applied for prior to the grazing period and MUST be filed with and approved by the authorized officer before grazing use can be made.

9. Billing notices are issued which specify fees due. Billing notices, when paid, become a part of the grazing permit or lease. Grazing use cannot be authorized during any period of delinquency in the payment of amounts due, including settlement for unauthorized use.

10. Grazing fee payments are due on the date specified on the billing notice and MUST be paid in full within 15 days of the due date, except as otherwise provided in the grazing permit or lease. If payment is not made within that time frame, a late fee (the greater of $25 or 10 percent of the amount owed but not more than $250) will be assessed.

11. No Member of, or Delegate to, Congress or Resident Commissioner, after his election of appointment, or either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, and no officer, agent, or employee of the Department of the Interior, other than members of Advisory committees appointed in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.1) and Sections 309 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) shall be admitted to any share or part in a permit or lease, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom; and the provision of Section 3741 Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22; 18 U.S.C. Sections 431-433, and 43 CFR Part 7), enter into and form a part of a grazing permit or lease, so far as the same may be applicable.

SIGNATURE OF PERMITTEE: _____ DATE : Sept 13 2011

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false ficticious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

B03012001 - 1

VOIDED 2/16/2012 MC

Form 4130-1
(January 2006)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

GRAZING SCHEDULE
GRAZING APPLICATION

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 1004-0041
Expires: March 31, 2008

Name *(last, first, middle initial)*
Poison Creek Grazing Assn. LLC

Address *(include street, city, State, and zip code)*
PO Box 443
Homedale ID 83628

FOR BLM USE ONLY

State .....
Office .....
Operator No. .....
Schedule No. .....
Billing Code .....
Special Bill Code .....

I hereby apply for the following grazing use on the public lands and/or other lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

(1) LINE NO.	(2) ALLOTMENT NAME	(2) ALLOTMENT NO.	(3) PASTURE NO.	(4) LIVESTOCK NUMBER	(5) KIND	(6) PERIOD BEGIN	(6) PERIOD END	(7) % PL USE	(8) TU	(9) AUM'S
Band 1	Graveyard Point	0568		800	S	3/20	3/30		T	
Band 2	Graveyard Point	0568		800	S	3/22	4/1		T	
Band 1	Sands Basin	0521		800	S	4/10	4/20		T	
Band 2	"	"		800	S	4/20	4/30		T	
Band 1	Baxter Basin	0530		800	S	5/10	5/20		T	
Band 2	" (*)	0530		800	S	5/20	5/30		T	
Band 2	Cow Creek Ind. 3&4	0562		800	S	5/11	5/21		T	
Band 2	Cow Creek Ind. 3&4	0562		800	S	5/22	5/30		T	
Band 2	Baxter Basin	0530		800	S	5/23	5/30		T	
Band 1	Cow Creek Ind. 1&2 (*)	0562		800		5/20	5/25		T	
Band 2	Cow Creek Ind. 1&2 (*)	0562		800		5/24	6/2		T	
Band 1	Gusman (*)	0554		800		5/21	5/26		T	
Band 2	Gusman (*)	0554		800		5/25	6/3		T	
Band 1	Morgan (*)	0505		800		5/22	5/27		T	

Show your recorded brands, earmarks, and wattles

Show reason for nonuse, if requested: ☐ conservation and protection of the public lands; ☐ annual fluctuation of livestock operations; ☐ financial or other reasons beyond control of the operator; or ☐ livestock disease or quarantine.

see next pag

Signature	Date

Reason for nonuse: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved *(Decision Required)*	Signature of BLM	Date

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 1001, makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

(See terms and conditions on page 2)

(*) overnight

PAGE 1

continued on next page →

B03012001-2

Form 4130-1
(January 2006)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

GRAZING SCHEDULE
GRAZING APPLICATION

VOIDED
2/16/2012
MC

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 1004-0041
Expires: March 31, 2008

Name *(last, first, middle initial)*

Address *(include street, city, State, and zip code)*

FOR BLM USE ONLY

State .....
Office .....
Operator No. .....
Schedule No. .....
Billing Code .....
Special Bill Code .....

I hereby apply for the following grazing use on the public lands and/or other lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)
LINE NO.	ALLOTMENT		PASTURE	LIVESTOCK		PERIOD		% PL USE	T U	AUM'S
	NAME	NO.	NO.	NUMBER	KIND	BEGIN	END			
Band2	Morgan (*)	0505		800	S	5/26	6/4		T	
Band1	Boulder (*)	0509		800		5/23	5/28		T	
Band2	Boulder (*)	0509		800		5/27	6/5		T	
Band1	Boulder Flat (*)	0526		800		5/24	5/29		T	
Band2	Boulder Flat (*)	0526		800		5/28	6/6		T	

NO

Show your recorded brands, earmarks, and wattles

Show reason for nonuse, if requested: ☐ conservation and protection of the public lands; ☐ annual fluctuation of livestock operations; ☐ financial or other reasons beyond control of the operator; or ☐ livestock disease or quarantine.

Signature Tim MacKenzie — Date 10/24/11

Reason for nonuse: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved *(Decision Required)* — Signature of BLM — Date

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 1001, makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

(See terms and conditions on page 2)

PAGE 2

B03012001-3

Form 4130-1
(January 2006)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

GRAZING SCHEDULE
GRAZING APPLICATION

VOIDED 2/16/2012 MC

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 1004-0041
Expires: March 31, 2008

Name *(last, first, middle initial)*
Poison Creek Grazing Association LLC

Address *(include street, city, State, and zip code)*
PO Box 443
Homedale, ID 83628

FOR BLM USE ONLY

State ..... **ID**
Office **130**
Operator No. .....
Schedule No. .....
Billing Code .....
Special Bill Code .....

I hereby apply for the following grazing use on the public lands and/or other lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)
LINE NO.	ALLOTMENT		PAS-TURE	LIVESTOCK		PERIOD		% PL USE	T U	AUM'S
	NAME	NO.	NO.	NUMBER	KIND	BEGIN	END			
	Boulder Flat *	**0526**		**1600**	**s**	**10/01/2012**	**10/31/2012**		T	
	Boulder *	**0509**		**1600**	**s**	**10/02/2012**	**11/01/2012**		T	
	Morgan *	**0505**		**1600**	**s**	**10/03/2012**	**11/02/2012**		T	
	Gusman *	**0554**		**1600**	**s**	**10/04/2012**	**11/03/2012**		T	
	Cow Creek Individual *	**0562**		**1600**	**s**	**10/05/2012**	**11/04/2012**		T	
	Cow Creek Individual *	**0562**		**1600**	**s**	**10/06/2012**	**11/05/2012**		T	
	Cow Creek Individual	**0562**		**1600**	**s**	**10/15/2012**	**11/06/2012**		T	
	Baxter Basin	**0530**		**1600**	**s**	**10/16/2012**	**11/07/2012**		T	
	Sands Basin	**0521**		**1600**	**s**	**10/15/2012**	**11/01/2012**		T	

VOID

Show your recorded brands, earmarks, and wattles

Show reason for nonuse, if requested: ☐ conservation and protection of the public lands; ☐ annual fluctuation of livestock operations; ☐ financial or other reasons beyond control of the operator; or ☐ livestock disease or quarantine.

Signature: Tim Mackenzie — Date: 10/24/11

Reason for nonuse: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved *(Decision Required)* — Signature of BLM — Date

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 1001, makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

(See terms and conditions on page 2)

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

RECEIVED AT OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE
2011 MAY 31 AM 10:45
2012 JUL 13 PM 3:07

ADM NUMBER: 1103987
DATE PRINTED: 5/25/2011

Form 4130-2a
(February 1999)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

RETURN BY: June 24, 2011

STATE	ID
OFFICE	LLIDB03000
AUTH NUMBER	1103987
PREFERENCE CODE	03
DATE PRINTED	05/25/2011

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE
20 FIRST AVE WEST
MARSING ID 83639

POISON CREEK GRAZING ASSOCIATION LLC
C/O TIM MACKENZIE
PO BOX 443
HOMEDALE ID 83628

This application for grazing permit renewal describes your current permit schedule(s) and summarizes your permitted use. If you wish to apply for renewal of this permit, sign and return this form by the date shown above. Contact your local BLM office at 208-896-5912 if you have questions.

MANDATORY TERMS AND CONDITONS

ALLOTMENT	PASTURE	LIVESTOCK NUMBER	KIND	GRAZING PERIOD BEGIN	END	%PL	TYPE USE	AUMS
00603 POISON CREEK		1000	SHEEP	04/01	05/31	100	ACTIVE	401
		174	CATTLE	04/01	05/31	100	ACTIVE	349
		5	HORSE	04/01	05/31	100	ACTIVE	10

OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

* "THIS PERMIT OF LEASE IS ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF SECTION 416, PUBLIC LAW 111-88 AND CONTAINS THE SAME MANDATORY TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS THE EXPIRED OR TRANSFERRED PERMIT OR LEASE. THIS PERMIT OR LEASE MAY BE CANCELED, SUSPENDED, OR MODIFIED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS."

1. TURNOUT IS SUBJECT TO BOISE DISTRICT RANGE READINESS CRITERIA.

2. YOUR CERTIFIED ACTUAL USE REPORT IS DUE WITHIN 15 DAYS OF COMPLETING YOUR AUTHORIZED ANNUAL GRAZING USE.

3. SALT AND/OR SUPPLEMENT SHALL NOT BE PLACED WITHIN ONE QUARTER (1/4) MILE OF SPRINGS, STREAMS, MEADOWS, ASPEN STANDS, PLAYAS, OR WATER DEVELOPMENTS.

4. CHANGES TO THE SCHEDULED USE REQUIRES PRIOR APPROVAL.

5. TRAILING ACTIVITIES MUST BE COORDINATED WITH THE BLM PRIOR TO INITIATION. A TRAILING PERMIT OR SIMILAR AUTHORIZATION MAY BE REQUIRED PRIOR TO CROSSING PUBLIC LANDS.

6. LIVESTOCK EXCLOSURES LOCATED WITHIN YOUR GRAZING ALLOTMENTS ARE CLOSED TO ALL DOMESTIC GRAZING USE.

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

7. RANGE IMPROVEMENTS MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND RANGE IMPROVEMENT PERMITS IN WHICH YOU ARE A SIGNATOR OR ASSIGNEE. ALL MAINTENANCE OF RANGE IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN A WILDERNESS STUDY AREA REQUIRES PRIOR CONSULTATION WITH THE AUTHORIZED OFFICER.

8. ALL APPROPRIATE DOCUMENTATION REGARDING BASE PROPERTY LEASES, LANDS OFFERRED FOR EXCHANGE-OF-USE, AND LIVESTOCK CONTROL AGGREEMENTS MUST BE APPROVED PRIOR TO TURN OUT. LEASES OF LAND AND/OR LIVESTOCK MUST BE NOTARIZED PRIOR TO SUBMISSION AND BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH BOISE DISTRICT POLICY.

9. FAILURE TO PAY THE GRAZING BILL WITHIN 15 DAYS OF THE DUE DATE SPECIFIED SHALL RESULT IN A LATE FEE ASSESSMENT OF $25.00 OR 10% PERCENT OF THE GRAZING BILL, WHICHEVER IS GREATER, NOT TO EXCEED $250.00. PAYMENT MADE LATER THAN 15 DAYS AFTER THE DUE DATE SHALL INCLUDE THE APPROPRIATE LATE FEE ASSESSMENT. FAILURE TO MAKE PAYMENT WITHIN 30 DAYS MAY BE A VIOLATION OF 43 CFR 4140.1 (B)(1) AND SHALL RESULT IN ACTION BY THE AUTHORIZED OFFICER UNDER 43 CFR 4150.1 AND 4160.1

10. LIVESTOCK GRAZING WILL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH YOUR ALLOTMENT GRAZING SCHEMATIC(S). CHANGES IN SCHEDULED PASTURE USE DATES WILL REQUIRE PRIOR AUTHORIZATION.

11. UTILIZATION MAY NOT EXCEED 50% OF THE CURRENT YEAR'S GROWTH.

ALLOT NO CONDITIONS

00603 * EARLY USE (MARCH 27 TO MARCH 31) MAY BE AUTHORIZED ON AN ANNUAL BASIS FOR SHEEP USE IN THE POISON CREEK ALLOTMENT (#603).

* A MINIMUM 4 INCH STUBBLE HEIGHT WILL BE LEFT ON HERBACEOUS VEGETATION WITHIN THE RIPARAIAN AREA ALONG .25 MILES OF FLINT CREEK IN ALLOTMENT #0630, .75 MILES OF JUMP CREEK IN ALLOTMENT #0603, AND 1.6 MILES OF MCBRIDE CREEK IN ALLOTMENT #0565 AT THE END OF THE GROWING SEASON AS IDENTIFIED IN THE FISHERIES OBJECTIVE OF THE OWYHEE EIS.

NO OFFICE TERMS OR CONDITIONS

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY (AUM'S)

ALLOTMENT	ACTIVE AUMS	SUSPENDED AUMS	TEMP SUSPENDED AUMS	PERMITTED USE
00603 POISON CREEK	761	0	0	761

* Additional T&C = up to 1600 sheep may be authorized as long as season of use and AUMs are not exceeded. Fall use, for up to two weeks between the dates of October 20 and November 15 may be authorized annually as long as AUMs are not exceeded.

CASE FILE COPY

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT RENEWAL

AUTH NUMBER: 1103987
DATE PRINTED: 5/25/2011

Standard
Terms and Conditions

1. Grazing permit or lease terms and conditions and the fees charged for grazing use are established in accordance with all the provisions of the grazing regulations now or hereafter approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. They are subject to cancellation, in whole or in part, at any time because of:
   a. Noncompliance by the permittee/lessee with rules and regulations.
   b. Loss of control by the permittee/lessee of all or a part of the property upon which it is based.
   c. A transfer of grazing preference by the permittee/lessee to another party.
   d. A decrease in the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management within the allotment(s) described.
   e. Repeated willful unauthorized grazing use.

3. They are subject to the terms and conditions of allotment management plans if such plans have been prepared. Allotment management plans MUST be incorporated in permits or leases when completed.

4. Those holding permits or leases MUST own or control and be responsible for the management of livestock authorized to graze.

5. The authorized officer may require counting and/or additional or special marking or tagging of the livestock authorized to graze.

6. The permittee's/lessee's grazing case file is available for public inspection as required by the Freedom of Information Act.

7. Grazing permits or leases are subject to the nondiscrimination clauses set forth in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1964, as amended. A copy of this order may be obtained from the authorized officer.

8. Livestock grazing use that is different from that authorized by a permit or lease MUST be applied for prior to the grazing period and MUST be filed with and approved by the authorized officer before grazing use can be made.

9. Billing notices are issued which specify fees due. Billing notices, when paid, become a part of the grazing permit or lease. Grazing use cannot be authorized during any period of delinquency in the payment of amounts due, including settlement for unauthorized use.

10. Grazing fee payments are due on the date specified on the billing notice and MUST be paid in full within 15 days of the due date, except as otherwise provided in the grazing permit or lease. If payment is not made within that time frame, a late fee (the greater of $25 or 10 percent of the amount owed but not more than $250) will be assessed.

11. No Member of, or Delegate to, Congress or Resident Commissioner, after his election of appointment, or either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, and no officer, agent, or employee of the Department of the Interior, other than members of Advisory committees appointed in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.1) and Sections 309 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) shall be admitted to any share or part in a permit or lease, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom; and the provision of Section 3741 Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22; 18 U.S.C. Sections 431-433, and 43 CFR Part 7), enter into and form a part of a grazing permit or lease, so far as the same may be applicable.

SIGNATURE OF PERMITTEE: Jim Mackenzie DATE : 5-27-11

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false ficticious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

EVALUATION AND DETERMINATION

Achieving the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Conformance with the Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Field Office: Owyhee Determination Date(s): September 15, 2006

Grazing Allotment Name/Number: Baxter Basin / 0530

Name of Permittee(s): Elordi Cattle Company, LLC

Standard 1 (Watersheds) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Watersheds provide for the proper infiltration, retention, and release of water appropriate to soil type, vegetation, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Rangeland health worksheets, utilization monitoring, actual use reports, grazing and applications and authorizations, allotment case files, and operator case files.

Rangeland Health: The soils in this allotment are stabilized by vegetative cover, litter, and gravel and there is little evidence of accelerated erosion occurring. Water flow patterns and some pedestaling of plants were evident in pasture 1, however their occurrence is scattered and they do not appear to be compromising the integrity of the watershed. The plant communities are providing for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow. Pasture 3 is largely dominated by medusahead wildrye an exotic annual grass, biomass production from this annual grass helps to protect the soil surface from raindrop impact and evaporation; however nutrient cycling and energy flow is altered from a perennial plant community. The short life cycle of annual grasses reduces the photosynthetic period and medusahead wildrye has a high silica content and decomposes at a much slower rate than other plants, thereby tying up nutrients and reducing the nutrient cycling

Rangeland Health Changes: A 1960 wildfire burned most of this allotment. Pasture 1 and part of pasture 3 were re-seeded with crested wheatgrass. However the invasive annual grass; medusahead wildrye now dominates the plant communities in pasture 3 and a small portion of pasture 1. The native plant communities have re-established into the areas where crested wheatgrass was seeded following the fire, however some areas have become dominated by exotic annual grasses, especially medusahead wildrye.

Livestock Grazing Management: The current management of a 2-pasture rest rotation (pastures 1 and 2) and early grazing (April to May) in pasture 3 is contributing to the improvement of resource conditions on this allotment.

1. ■ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents)	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors (list important causal agents)	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guideline No(s). in non-conformance)

Standard 2 (Riparian Areas and Wetlands) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Riparian-wetland areas are in proper functioning condition appropriate to soil type, climate, geology, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Stream and spring proper functioning condition assessments, utilization monitoring, actual use reports, allotment case files, and operator case files.

Rangeland Health: Baxter Creek flows through the three pastures in the allotment, although in pasture 3 it is an intermittent reach without permanent surface water. In pastures 1 and 2, it appears that there is adequate subsurface water to support some hydric vegetation but the stream is primarily a low gradient, rocky channel supporting herbaceous upland vegetation. Willows and hawthorn are the dominant shrubs. There is a great deal of medusahead wildrye in pasture 3 and a part of pasture 1, and it is encroaching into riparian areas. The drainage in pasture 3 carries seasonal runoff and does not support hydric vegetation.

Low flows, or lack of surface water, are the limiting factors for hydric vegetation at the springs in this allotment. They are mostly low elevation sites and many have clay soils and are being impacted by upland invasive species, such as medusahead rye.

Rangeland Health Changes: Some changes in the riparian plant communities have occurred, primarily the shift towards medusahead wildrye in pasture 3.

Livestock Grazing Management: The current management of a 2-pasture rest rotation (pastures 1 and 2) and early grazing (April to May) in pasture 3 is contributing to the improvement of resource conditions on this allotment. Livestock use in this allotment appears appropriate for progress and springs support a diversity of riparian vegetation with good vigor. Current livestock grazing is not limiting recovery.

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ■ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents)	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors (list important causal agents)	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guideline No(s). in non-conformance)

Standard 3 (Stream Channel/Flood Plain) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Stream channels and floodplains are properly functioning relative to the geomorphology (e.g., gradient, size, shape, roughness, confinement, and sinuosity) and climate to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Stream proper functioning condition assessment, utilization monitoring, actual use reports, allotment case files, and operator case files.

Rangeland Health: Stream channel and flood plain condition was evaluated by assessing existing vegetation conditions and channel type. Baxter Creek is primarily a low gradient, E channel type with moderate entrenchment, good floodplain connectivity, and stability. This stream is intermittent and does not have perennial surface water. It contains large substrate throughout, and is stabilized by vegetation and cobbles. The stream is functioning at risk, due to low water flow and the encroachment of medusahead wildrye.

Rangeland Health Changes: There is no evidence of changes of stream channel form in the allotment.

Livestock Grazing Management: The current management of a 2-pasture rest rotation (pastures 1 and 2) and early grazing (April to May) in pasture 3 is contributing to the improvement of resource conditions on this allotment. The rest rotation system allows for use in pasture 1 or 2 to occur from mid-May to early June, while the other pasture is rested. Current livestock grazing appears to be promoting stream recovery.

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ■ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents)	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors (list important causal agents)	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guideline No(s). in non-conformance)

Standard 4 (Native Plant Communities) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Healthy, productive, and diverse native animal habitat and populations of native plants are maintained or promoted as appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Rangeland health evaluation worksheets, utilization monitoring, actual use reports, grazing bills, and applications, allotment case files, and operator case files.

Rangeland Health: In pasture 1, the native plant community, including shrubs, has re-established following the 1960 wildfire and subsequent re-seeding. The plant community is characterized by scattered basin big sagebrush and antelope bitterbrush with an understory consisting of Sandberg bluegrass, crested wheatgrass, bulbous bluegrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, and bluebunch wheatgrass. The invasive annual grass, medusahead wildrye, occurs in dense stands in small pockets in pasture 1. Overall, plant vigor and seedstalk production of shrubs and grasses is good and appears adequate to enable recruitment in response to favorable climatic events.

In pasture 2, the native plant communities resemble reference condition, with minimal changes in the plant community composition, resulting in minimal deviation of organic matter content in the soil and residual plant material. Relative to the structural diversity of the plant communities, the soils are replenished with appropriate organic inputs which are necessary for nutrient cycling and continued productivity of the soils and plant communities.

Rangeland Health Changes: The 1960 wildfire resulted in significant changes to the plant community structure and composition. However, the native plant community has become re-established, in most of the burned and re-seeded areas. There is no long-term trend information available for this allotment.

Livestock Grazing Management: The current management of a 2-pasture rest rotation (pastures 1 and 2) and early grazing (April to May) in pasture 3 is contributing to the improvement of resource conditions on this allotment. The rest rotation system allows for use in pasture 1 or 2 to occur from mid-May to early June, while the other pasture is rested.

1. ■ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents)	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors (list important causal agents)	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guideline No(s). in non-conformance)

Standard 5 (Rangeland Seedings) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Rangelands seeded with mixtures, including predominately non-native plants, are functioning to maintain life form diversity, production, native animal habitat, nutrient cycling, energy flow, and the hydrologic cycle.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Rangeland health evaluation worksheets, utilization monitoring, actual use reports, grazing bills and applications, allotment case files, and operator case files.

Rangeland Health: Although a wildfire burned through this allotment in 1960, and portions of the allotment were re-seeded with crested wheatgrass, the native plant communities have become re-established. These areas have been evaluated and are considered native plant communities; therefore this standard does not apply.

Rangeland Health Changes: The crested wheatgrass seedings have become either dominated, or co-dominated, by native plant communities.

Livestock Grazing Management: See discussion under Standard 4.

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents)	6. ☐ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors (list important causal agents)	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guideline No(s). in non-conformance)

Standard 6 (Exotic Plant Communities, other than Seedings) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Exotic plant communities, other than seedings, will meet minimum requirements of soil stability and maintenance of existing native and seeded plants. These communities will be rehabilitated to perennial communities when feasible cost effective methods are developed.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheets, utilization monitoring, actual use reports, grazing bills and applications, allotment case files, and operator case files.

Rangeland Health: Pasture 3 is largely dominated by the invasive annual grass, medusahead wildrye. Although this invasive exotic species has replaced the native plant community, the requirements for soil stability are being met. There is little indication of accelerated erosion occurring, and noxious weeds were not found in this pasture. The remnant perennial grasses appear vigorous and reproductively capable; however their populations do not appear large enough to compete with the medusahead wildrye, or to contribute to recruitment of native plant communities.

Rangeland Health Changes: The 1960 wildfire was a significant contributor in the conversion of the native plant community to one dominated by the exotic annual grass, medusahead wildrye.

Livestock Grazing Management: Early grazing (April to May) in pasture 3 is maintaining stable conditions on this allotment. The early spring growth period of Medusahead wildrye occurs before the critical growth period of perennial grasses. The early grazing schedule allows for utilization of the medusahead rye before the critical growing period of the existing perennial bunchgrasses.

1. ■ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents)	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors (list important causal agents)	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guideline No(s). in non-conformance)

Standard 7 (Water Quality) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Surface and groundwater on *public* lands comply with the Idaho Water Quality Standards.

Evaluation and Information Sources *(required regardless of which box is checked)*: Field inspection verified that this standard is not applicable due to the lack of surface water.

Standard 8 (Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Habitats are suitable to maintain viable populations of threatened and endangered, sensitive, and other special status species.

Evaluation and Information Sources: **Wildlife** - Sage grouse lek surveys and habitat assessments, pygmy rabbit surveys, general wildlife field observations, IDFG sage grouse historic lek database, IDFG sage grouse telemetry study in Cow Creek.
Botany – BLM botany database, maps, field inspections, Idaho Fish and Game; Conservation Data Center database and elemental occurrence records.

Rangeland Health: Wildlife – Overall, the plant communities in this allotment are providing marginal sage grouse; nesting, brood rearing, and wintering habitat. Sage grouse evaluations rated the habitat as marginal for both breeding and brood rearing due to sparse forbs and naturally fragmented big sagebrush habitat. In pastures 1 and 2, the native tall bunchgrasses are vigorous. The hills contain native vegetation and shrubs, and are in better condition than the flats. These areas of native vegetation provide good habitat for sagebrush songbirds and other wildlife as well, as observed in 2003. Pasture 3 contains some native perennial grasses which appear vigorous and reproductively capable; some forbs remain such as big-head clover, which is valuable for antelope and sage grouse. However, the flats in pasture 3 are dominated by medusahead wildrye, an invasive exotic annual grass, which reduces the food and cover value for most wildlife. Baxter Creek is an intermittent stream with sedges and rushes. Most of the allotment is within crucial deer winter range. The antelope bitterbrush is in good condition with long leaders and 'none-to-slight' use levels. Low sagebrush areas provide habitat for antelope, which have been seen in this allotment; although the forb component is sparse.

Rangeland Health Changes: Historic livestock trailing and grazing use and wildfire have contributed to the change in the plant communities, especially in pasture 3.

Livestock Grazing Management: The rest rotation in pastures 1 and 2 and early grazing in pasture 3 is contributing to the improvement of resource conditions on this allotment. The April– May use in pasture 3, allows for use to occur prior to the critical growth period of the perennial bunchgrasses, this is supported by the good vigor of the native bunchgrasses and improvement in the riparian areas. Current livestock management is allowing for significant progress to be made toward riparian recovery.

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ■ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors (list important causal agents)	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guideline No(s). in non-conformance)

Field Manager's Determination Rationale:

Based on the information presented in the rangeland health evaluations of the eight Idaho Rangeland Health Standards for the Baxter Basin allotment (0530), it is my determination that; Standards 1, 4, and 6 are being met, Standards 2, 3, and 8 are not being met, but significant progress is being made towards meeting the standards. Standards 5 and 7 do not apply. Current livestock grazing management is in conformance to the guidelines for livestock grazing management.

Field Manager

9/21/06
Date

EVALUATION AND DETERMINATION

Achieving the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health
and
Conformance with the Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Field Office: Owyhee Determination Date(s): September 14, 2007
Grazing Allotment Name/Number: Chipmunk Field FFR (0523)
Name of Permittee(s): Chipmunk Grazing Association

Introduction: This evaluation and determination was made based upon information in the Final Initial Allotment Review (IAR) Assessment for the Chipmunk Field FFR Allotment. Information in the assessment includes Rangeland Health Evaluations, actual use records, utilization, sage-grouse habitat assessments, and other available information. Conditions described in the IAR assessment are evaluated to determine whether Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health are being met on this allotment.

Livestock Grazing Management: The Chipmunk Field FFR Allotment consists of 1 pasture totaling approximately 12,970 acres. Active permitted use totals 72 AUM's annually. The allotment is comprised of only 4% public land. Current livestock grazing is authorized from March 1 through February 28 (yearlong) annually.

Standard 1 (Watersheds) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Watersheds provide for the proper infiltration, retention, and release of water appropriate to soil type, vegetation, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Final Initial Allotment Review for the Chipmunk Field FFR Allotment (0523); field visits; rangeland health evaluations; utilization data.

Rangeland Health: a 2006 rangeland health evaluation indicated that slight water flow patterns, pedestaling, terracettes, and plant litter movement were observed at the evaluation site. The remainder of the indicators for Standard 1 rated as "none to slight" from departure and were nearly as expected for proper functioning conditions at the ecological site.

Rangeland Health Changes: rangeland health changes at this time can not be determined. However, based on the available information, it appears that these sites are capable of maintaining adequate nutrient, energy or hydrologic cycling.

Livestock Management Effects: in general, livestock grazing occurs any time during the grazing year, typically during the late spring, summer, and occasionally the fall seasons of use. The public lands within this allotment are small scattered parcels, with no one parcel exceeding 120 acres in size, and the majority of the parcels being located in the higher elevations and along the ridge-tops (see Attached Map). Currently, livestock grazing is authorized to occur season long (3/1 – 2/28) and at the grazing permittee's discretion. A total of 72 BLM AUMs are

permitted and the allotment is compromised of only 4% public land (559 BLM acres; and 12,411 other acres). It appears, that current livestock grazing management practices on public land are appropriate to maintain soils, plant vigor and infiltration.

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ■ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents):	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standard 2 (Riparian Areas and Wetlands) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Riparian-wetland areas are in proper functioning condition appropriate to soil type, climate, geology, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources (*required regardless of which box is checked*): Final Initial Allotment Review for the Chipmunk Field FFR Allotment (0523); field visits; rangeland health evaluations; utilization data.

Rangeland Health: N/A
Rangeland Health Changes: N/A
Livestock Grazing Management: N/A

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents)	6. ☐ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standard 3 (Stream Channel/Flood Plain) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Stream channels and floodplains are properly functioning relative to the geomorphology (e.g., gradient, size, shape, roughness, confinement, and sinuosity) and climate to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources (*required regardless of which box is checked*): Final Initial Allotment Review for the Chipmunk Field FFR Allotment (0523); field visits; rangeland health evaluations; utilization data.

Rangeland Health: N/A
Rangeland Health Changes: N/A
Livestock Grazing Management: N/A

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents)	6. ☐Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors (season of use)	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guideline No(s). in non-conformance)

Standard 4 (Native Plant Communities) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Healthy, productive, and diverse native animal habitat and populations of native plants are maintained or promoted as appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources (*required regardless of which box is checked*): Final Initial Allotment Review Assessment for the Chipmunk Field FFR Allotment (0523); field visits; rangeland health evaluations; utilization data.

Rangeland Health: The rangeland health assessment was conducted in a Loamy 16+ ecological site, all indictors relating to biotic integrity rated near expected conditions for this ecological site. The shrub component was a mix of mountain big sagebrush, antelope bitterbrush and rabbitbrush; with bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, squirreltail and Sandbergs bluegrass. Some cheatgrass was present, however the native plant community is vigorous and healthy and able to compete for resources. Microbiotic crusts were common and providing soil protection and moisture retention.

Rangeland Health Changes: rangeland health changes at this time can not be determined. However, based on the available information, it appears that these sites are capable of maintaining adequate nutrient, energy or hydrologic cycling.

Livestock Grazing Management:
Utilization was completed in 2006. Utilization by key species included: Idaho Fescue (21-40%), Bluebunch Wheatgrass (6-20%), and Sandberg's Bluegrass (6-20%). It was noted that Fescue was the preferred foraging species; good residual grass litter remained on the site for ground cover; use was patchy; site appeared very productive in 2006; perennial vegetation appeared healthy and vigorous; abundant production for recruitment; and bitterbrush was browsed between 60-80% levels (areas located in a flat immediately adjacent to the stream, a natural loafing area near a fenceline and holding corral). It was noted that with exception to this flat area along the stream, other upland sites were browsed between 6-20% and 21-40% levels. It was also noted that heavy mule deer sign (fresh and old) was observed throughout the site assessed in the uplands and the flat near the stream.

In general, livestock grazing occurs any time during the grazing year, typically during the late spring, summer, and occasionally the fall seasons of use. Currently, livestock grazing is authorized to occur season long (3/1 – 2/28) and at the grazing permittee's discretion. A total of 72 BLM AUMs are permitted and the allotment is compromised of only 4% public land (559 BLM acres; and 12,411 other acres). It appears, that current livestock grazing management practices on public land are appropriate to maintain soils, plant vigor and infiltration.

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ■ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents):	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management.
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guideline No(s). in non-conformance)

Standard 5 (Seedings) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Rangelands seeded with mixtures, including predominately non-native plants, are functioning to maintain life form diversity, production, native animal habitat, nutrient cycling, energy flow, and the hydrologic cycle.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Final Initial Allotment Review Assessment for the Chipmunk Field FFR Allotment (0523); field visits; rangeland health evaluations; utilization data.

Rangeland Health: N/A
Rangeland Health Changes: N/A
Livestock Grazing Management: N/A

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents)	6. ☐Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standard 6 (Exotic Plant Communities, other than Seedings) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Exotic plant communities, other than seedings, will meet minimum requirements of soil stability and maintenance of existing native and seeded plants. These communities will be rehabilitated to perennial communities when feasible cost effective methods are developed.

Evaluation and Information Sources *(required regardless of which box is checked)*: Final Initial Allotment Review Assessment for the Chipmunk Field FFR Allotment (0523); field visits; rangeland health evaluations; utilization data.

Rangeland Health: N/A
Rangeland Health Changes: N/A
Livestock Grazing Management: N/A

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents)	6. ☐Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standard 7 (Water Quality) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Surface and groundwater on public lands comply with the Idaho Water Quality Standards.

Evaluation and Information Sources (*required regardless of which box is checked)*: Final Initial Allotment Review Assessment for the Chipmunk Field FFR Allotment (0523); field visits; rangeland health evaluations; utilization data.

Rangeland Health: N/A
Rangeland Health Changes: N/A
Livestock Grazing Management: N/A

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents):	6. ☐Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors (list important causal agents)	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guideline No(s). in non-conformance)

Standard 8 (Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Habitats are suitable to maintain viable populations of threatened and endangered, sensitive, and other special status species.

Evaluation and Information Sources *(required regardless of which box is checked)*: Final Initial Allotment Review Assessment for the Chipmunk Field FFR Allotment (0523); field visits; rangeland health evaluations; utilization data.

Rangeland Health:
Botany - No federally listed plant species are known to occur in this allotment although the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) considers all of Idaho to be within the potential range of Ute ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes diluvialis*), a federally threatened orchid species (USFWS 2002). BLM Special status species; smooth stickleaf, occurs on private lands within the allotment, and Packard's lomatium occurs nearby in adjacent allotment on public lands, condition of uplands is conducive to maintain this species if it were to occur on the allotment.

Wildlife – See Standard 4, above. No other wildlife information exists for this allotment.

Rangeland Health Changes: rangeland health changes at this time can not be determined. However, based on the available information, it appears that these sites are capable of maintaining adequate nutrient, energy or hydrologic cycling.

Livestock Grazing Management: Utilization was completed in 2006. Utilization by key species included: Idaho Fescue (21-40%), Bluebunch Wheatgrass (6-20%), and Sandberg's Bluegrass (6-20%). It was noted that Fescue was the preferred foraging species; good residual grass litter remained on the site for ground cover; use was patchy; site appeared very productive in 2006; perennial vegetation appeared healthy and vigorous; abundant production for recruitment; in and areas bitterbrush was browsed between 60-80% levels (areas located in a flat immediately adjacent to the stream, a natural loafing area near a fenceline and a holding corral). It was noted that with exception to this flat area along the stream, other upland sites were browsed between 6-20% and 21-40% levels. It was also noted that heavy mule deer sign (fresh and old) was observed throughout the site assessed in the uplands and the flat near the stream.

In general, livestock grazing occurs any time during the grazing year, typically during the late spring, summer, and occasionally the fall seasons of use. Currently, livestock grazing is authorized to occur season long (3/1 – 2/28) and at the grazing permittee's discretion. A total of 72 BLM AUMs are permitted and the allotment is compromised of only 4% public land (559 BLM acres; and 12,411 other acres). It appears, that current livestock grazing management practices on public land are appropriate to maintain soils, plant vigor and infiltration.

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ■ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents):	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Field Manager's Determination Rationale:

I have determined that Standards 1, 4, and 8 of the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health are being met. Standards 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 do not apply to this allotment. At the rangeland health evaluation site, all indictors relating to biotic integrity rated near expected conditions. The shrub component was a mix of mountain big sagebrush, antelope bitterbrush and rabbitbrush; with bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, squirreltail and Sandberg's bluegrass. The native plant community was noted as being vigorous and healthy and able to compete for resources. Microbiotic crusts were common and providing soil protection and moisture retention. In addition, utilization by key species was appropriate and achieving RMP Objectives. Bitterbrush browse in areas along the riparian area exceeded 50%, however, it was apparent that heavy mule deer sign (fresh and old) was observed throughout the evaluation site. A 0.25-mile reach of Succor Ck is on a small parcel (40 acres) of public land landlocked by private land; and a 0.15-mile reach of Little Succor Creek flows through a corner of public land (approximately less then 10 acres) that is also landlocked by private land. Neither stream segment found in this allotment is identified on pages 87-93 in the 1999 Final Owyhee RMP as possessing riparian or fishery habitat for management purposes. Therefore, no data has been collected on these segments. As was noted in the Initial Allotment Review for this allotment, BLM does not have legal access across private lands.

BLM is unable to manage the allotment due to its limited land ownership and a lack of separation from private lands. The actions on the private lands determine how the allotment is used and managed.

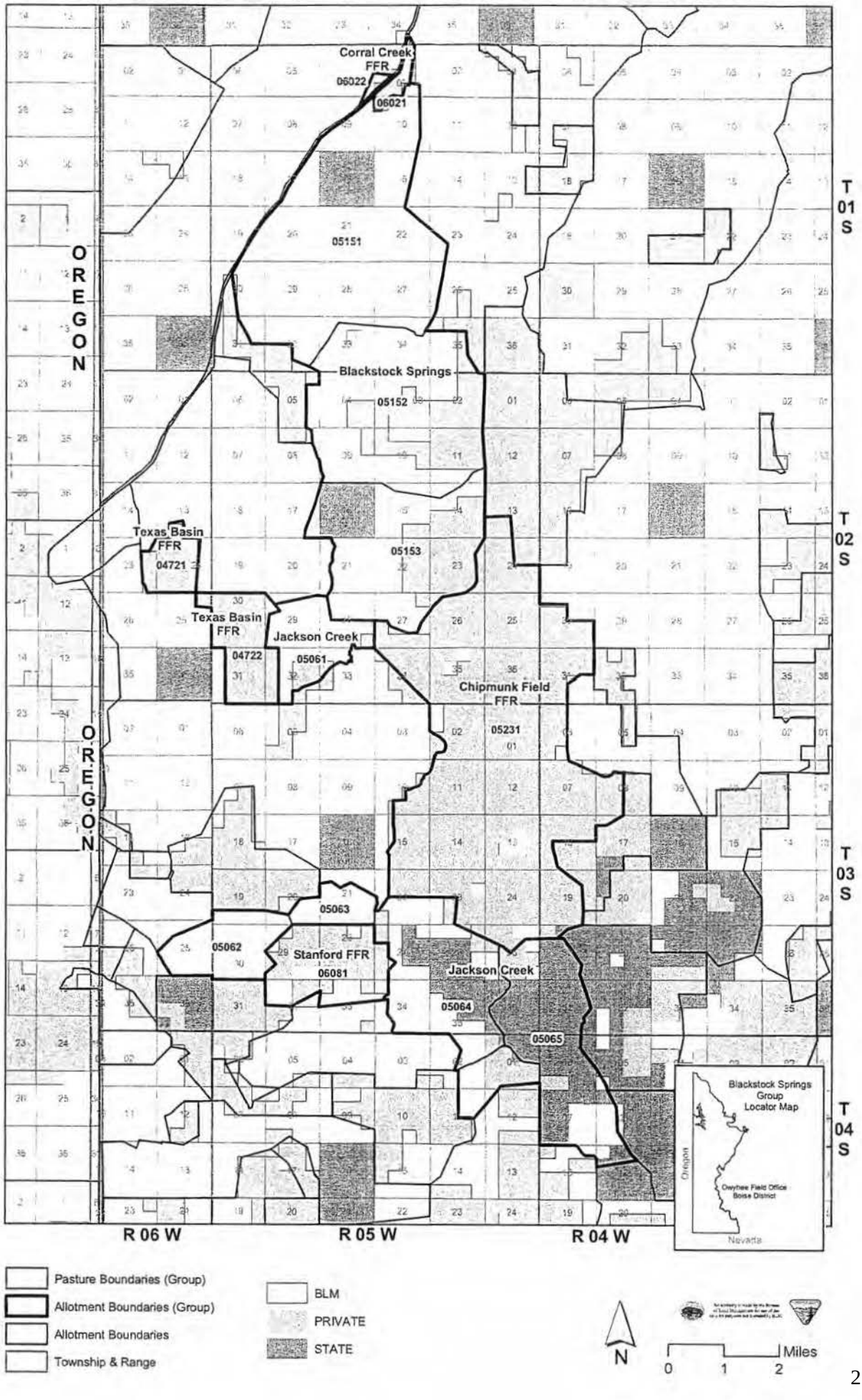
In conclusion, this allotment includes 12,970 total acres, with 559 BLM, 12,380 private, and 31 State (4% public land). Public land acreage is less than 640 acres (559 acres). With the exception of one 40-acre tract, all tracts are isolated (six scattered 40-acre tracts; two 80-acre tracts; and one 120-acre tract). One 40-acre tract, adjoins public land on one side, however this tract is isolated from the remaining public lands by the Chipmunk Field FFR Allotment boundary fence. Federal lands are unfenced and intermingled with private lands in this allotment. As is identified in the 1999 Owyhee RMP, there are only 72 AUMs of permitted use, and BLM administrated lands are categorized in the RMP as being "custodial" in priority (the lowest of allotment management priorities identified in the RMP). In addition, current livestock grazing

management practices appear appropriate and are expected to continue to meet Idaho Rangeland health Standards and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management.

Acting Owyhee Field Manager — 9-27-2007

Owyhee Field Office Manager — Date

Map 1: Blackstoc rings Assessment Allotment Group v. .and Status



EVALUATION AND DETERMINATION

Achieving the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health
and
Conformance with the Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Field Office: Owyhee Determination Date(s): September 17, 2008
Grazing Allotment Name/Number: Corral FFR (0602)
Name of Permittee(s): Alan Johnstone

Introduction: This evaluation and determination was made based upon information in the Final Initial Allotment Review (IAR) Assessment for the Corral FFR Allotment. Information in the assessment includes Rangeland Health Evaluations, actual use records, utilization, sage-grouse habitat assessments, and other available information. Conditions described in the IAR assessment are evaluated to determine whether Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health are being met on this allotment.

Livestock Grazing Management: The Corral FFR Allotment consists of 2 pastures totaling approximately 272 acres. Active permitted use totals 9 AUM's annually. The allotment is comprised of only 26% public land. Current livestock grazing is authorized from March 1 through February 28 (yearlong) annually.

Standard 1 (Watersheds) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Watersheds provide for the proper infiltration, retention, and release of water appropriate to soil type, vegetation, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Final Initial Allotment Review for the Corral FFR Allotment (0602); field visits; rangeland health evaluations (RHE).

Rangeland Health: A 2003 rangeland health evaluation indicated there was a slight increase in the amount of bare ground at the site as well as the presence of short stable water flow patterns and slight active bunchgrass pedestaling. Despite increased bare ground there was good interspatial vegetation and good organic material for site stability and nutrient cycling. The vegetative structural and functional group was lacking sufficient deep rooted cool season bunchgrass (i.e. bluebunch wheatgrass) species for adequate hydrologic function, although shallow rooted cool season species (i.e. Sandberg's bluegrass) were well represented on the site.

Rangeland Health Changes: Rangeland health changes at this time can not be determined. However, based on the available information, it appears that these sites are capable of maintaining adequate nutrient, energy, and hydrologic cycling. The BLM lands in pasture 1are in better condition than those in pasture 2, and appear to be meeting this Standard. Pasture 2 lacks the deep rooted decreaser bunchgrasses and the herbaceous plant community is dominated by increaser bunchgrasses (Sandberg's bluegrass).

Livestock Management Effects: In general, livestock grazing occurs any time during the grazing year, typically during the fall seasons of use. The current conditions identified in the RLH evaluation are primarily due to historic grazing practices and, potentially, climatic conditions during the past two decades. Current grazing practices are not a significant factor in the current condition of the BLM lands in this allotment. The BLM lands in pasture 1 are located where grazing is very infrequent. Pasture 2 is basically a temporary handling pasture used in conjunction with the corral located on private land for sorting and shipping cattle.

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ■ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents): Historic livestock grazing management practices	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standard 2 (Riparian Areas and Wetlands) ■Standard doesn't apply

Riparian-wetland areas are in proper functioning condition appropriate to soil type, climate, geology, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources *(required regardless of which box is checked)*: Final Initial Allotment Review for the Corral FFR Allotment (0602); field visits; rangeland health evaluations.

Rangeland Health: N/A
Rangeland Health Changes: N/A
Livestock Grazing Management: N/A

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents)	6. ☐Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standard 3 (Stream Channel/Flood Plain) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Stream channels and floodplains are properly functioning relative to the geomorphology (e.g., gradient, size, shape, roughness, confinement, and sinuosity) and climate to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources (*required regardless of which box is checked*): Final Initial Allotment Review for the Corral FFR Allotment (0602); field visits; rangeland health evaluations.

Rangeland Health: N/A
Rangeland Health Changes: N/A
Livestock Grazing Management: N/A

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents)	6. ☐Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors (season of use)	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guideline No(s). in non-conformance)

Standard 4 (Native Plant Communities) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Healthy, productive, and diverse native animal habitat and populations of native plants are maintained or promoted as appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources (*required regardless of which box is checked*): Final Initial Allotment Review Assessment for the Corral FFR Allotment (0602); field visits; rangeland health evaluations.

Rangeland Health: The rangeland health assessment was conducted in a Loamy 10-13" ecological site and indicated that Sandberg's bluegrass was the dominate herbaceous species, while bluebunch wheatgrass was less common than expected. Shrub cover was identified as being slightly higher than expected. Bur buttercup was scattered throughout the site and medusahead wildrye was found in localized areas. While vigor and seed production was high on Sandberg's bluegrass, it was reduced on bluebunch wheatgrass. Nitrogen fixers were present along with other forb diversity, however neither were common.

Rangeland Health Changes: There is no trend data available for this allotment.

Livestock Grazing Management:
There is no utilization information available for this allotment.

Livestock grazing is generally authorized as season long (3/1 - 2/28) and at the grazing permittee's discretion. A total of 9 BLM AUMs are permitted and the allotment is compromised of only 25% public land (70 BLM acres; and 202 private acres). In general, livestock grazing occurs any time during the grazing year, typically during the fall seasons of use. The current conditions identified in the RLH evaluation are primarily due to historic grazing practices and, potentially, climatic conditions during the past two decades. Current grazing practices are not a significant factor in the current condition of the BLM lands in this allotment. The BLM lands in pasture 1 are located where grazing is very infrequent. Pasture 2 is basically a temporary handling pasture used in conjunction with the corral located on private land for sorting and shipping cattle.

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ■ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents): Historic livestock grazing management practices	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management.
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guideline No(s). in non-conformance)

Standard 5 (Seedings) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Rangelands seeded with mixtures, including predominately non-native plants, are functioning to maintain life form diversity, production, native animal habitat, nutrient cycling, energy flow, and the hydrologic cycle.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Final Initial Allotment Review Assessment for the Corral FFR Allotment (0602); field visits; rangeland health evaluations.

Rangeland Health: N/A
Rangeland Health Changes: N/A
Livestock Grazing Management: N/A

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents)	6. ☐Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standard 6 (Exotic Plant Communities, other than Seedings) ■ Standard doesn't apply
Exotic plant communities, other than seedings, will meet minimum requirements of soil stability and maintenance of existing native and seeded plants. These communities will be rehabilitated to perennial communities when feasible cost effective methods are developed.

Evaluation and Information Sources (*required regardless of which box is checked*): Final Initial Allotment Review Assessment for the Corral FFR Allotment (0602); field visits; rangeland health evaluations.

Rangeland Health: N/A
Rangeland Health Changes: N/A
Livestock Grazing Management: N/A

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents)	6. ☐Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standard 7 (Water Quality) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Surface and groundwater on public lands comply with the Idaho Water Quality Standards.

Evaluation and Information Sources (*required regardless of which box is checked)*: Final Initial Allotment Review Assessment for the Corral FFR Allotment (0602); field visits; rangeland health evaluations.

Rangeland Health: N/A
Rangeland Health Changes: N/A
Livestock Grazing Management: N/A

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents):	6. ☐Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors (list important causal agents)	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guideline No(s). in non-conformance)

Standard 8 (Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Habitats are suitable to maintain viable populations of threatened and endangered, sensitive, and other special status species.

Evaluation and Information Sources (*required regardless of which box is checked)*: Final Initial Allotment Review Assessment for the Corral FFR Allotment (0602); field visits; rangeland health evaluations.

Rangeland Health:
Botany - No federally listed plant species are known to occur in this allotment although the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) considers all of Idaho to be within the potential range of Ute ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes diluvialis*), a federally threatened orchid species (USFWS 2002).

Stiff milkvetch (*Astragalus conjunctus*) a BLM watch species, occurs at multiple locations in the vicinity of the allotment, however no populations of this species or other BLM special status plant species are known to occur within the allotment. An occurrence of Malheur phacelia (*Phacelia lutea var. calva*) a BLM Type 3 species is less than a mile from the allotment, but is restricted to specific soil types that are not known to occur in this allotment.

Wildlife – See Standard 4, above. Key habitat for sage grouse is located in the Rockville Allotment found to the west of this allotment. A sage grouse lek survey in 2001 found active leks in the vicinity.

Rangeland Health Changes: rangeland health changes at this time can not be determined. However, based on the available information, it appears that these sites are capable of maintaining adequate nutrient, energy or hydrologic cycling.

Livestock Grazing Management: See Standard 4, above.

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ■ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents): Historic livestock grazing management practices	6. ■Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Field Manager's Determination Rationale:

I have determined that Standards 1, 4, and 8 of the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health are not being met, however, current livestock grazing management practices are *not* significant factors. Standards 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 do not apply to this allotment. The rangeland health assessment was conducted in a Loamy 10-13" ecological site and indicated that Sandberg's bluegrass was the dominant herbaceous species, while bluebunch wheatgrass was less common than expected. A 2003 rangeland health evaluation indicated there was a slight increase in the amount of bare ground at the site as well as the presence of short stable water flow patterns and slight active bunchgrass pedestaling. Despite increased bare ground there was good interspatial vegetation and good organic material for site stability and nutrient cycling. In general, livestock grazing occurs any time during the grazing year, typically during the fall seasons of use. The current conditions identified in the RLH evaluation are primarily due to historic grazing practices and, potentially, climatic conditions during the past two decades. Current grazing practices are not a significant factor in the current condition of the BLM lands in this allotment.

As was noted in the Initial Allotment Review for this allotment, BLM does not have legal access across private lands. BLM is unable to manage the allotment due to its limited land ownership and a lack of separation from private lands. The actions on the private lands determine how the allotment is used and managed.

In conclusion, this allotment includes 272 total acres, with 70 BLM, and 202 Private (26% public land). Public land acreage is less than 640 acres (559 acres). With the exception of

approximately 40 acres, all other BLM tracts are isolated. Federal lands are unfenced and intermingled with private lands in this allotment. As is identified in the 1999 Owyhee RMP, there are only 9 AUMs of permitted use, and BLM administrated lands are categorized in the RMP as being "custodial" in priority (the lowest of allotment management priorities identified in the RMP). In addition, current livestock grazing management practices appear appropriate and are expected to allow for making significant progress towards meeting Idaho Rangeland health Standards and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management.

Owyhee Field Manager

9-24-08
Date

EVALUATION AND DETERMINATION

Achieving the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health
and
Conformance with the Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Field Office: Owyhee Determination Date(s): August 29, 2007
Grazing Allotment Name/Number: Franconi (0558)
Name of Permittee(s): L.S. Cattle Co.

Introduction: This evaluation and determination was made based upon information in the Initial Allotment and Permit/Lease Review and Rangeland Health Assessment for the Franconi Allotment (December 12, 2006); rangeland health evaluation worksheets; actual use reports; grazing bills and applications; allotment case files; grazing authorization case files; Chubby-Spain (C4SE) Burned Area Rehabilitation Plan (2006).

Livestock Grazing Management: The Franconi Allotment consists of isolated parcels of public lands within 3 pastures, totaling approximately 670 acres. Active permitted use totals 120 AUM's annually. The permitted season of use is from May 1 through September 30.

Standard 1 (Watersheds) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Watersheds provide for the proper infiltration, retention, and release of water appropriate to soil type, vegetation, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Initial Allotment and Permit/Lease Review and Rangeland Health Assessment for the Franconi Allotment; rangeland health evaluation worksheets; actual use reports; grazing bills and applications; allotment case files; grazing authorization case files; Chubby-Spain (C4SE) Burned Area Rehabilitation Plan.

Rangeland Health: The Chubby-Spain wildfire burned approximately 57% of the BLM lands in Pastures 2 and 3 of the Franconi allotment in August, 2006. Resource conditions both pre-fire and post-fire are discussed below.

Pre-fire conditions: The watershed is providing for the proper infiltration, retention, and release of water appropriate to soil type, vegetation, climate, and landform. The watershed is providing for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow. Bare ground is somewhat higher than expected in Pasture 1, but overall, the amount and distribution of ground cover, including litter and vegetative cover, are appropriate for site stability. Evidence of accelerated erosion in the form of rills and/or gullies, erosional pedestals, flow patterns, and compaction layers below the soil surface is minimal for soil type and landform throughout most of the allotment.

Post-fire conditions: On-site observations of the affected BLM lands in pastures 2 and 3 indicated that the exposed soils and watershed are at risk of accelerated erosion until substantial

re-vegetation is achieved. The wildfire burned approximately 90% of plant cover within the burn perimeter. These factors, coupled with wildlife concerns warrant aerial seeding of perennial grasses, forbs, and mountain big sagebrush to promote re-vegetation of the watershed.

Rangeland Health Changes: Prior to this wildfire, rangeland health conditions appeared to be maintained, based on 1989 and 2003 repeat photography. On lands burned by the Chubby-Spain wildfire, soil surface resistance to erosion is increased due to lack of vegetative and litter cover, leaving these sites vulnerable to degradation. Rehabilitation efforts, including aerial seeding of shrub, grass and forb species, were completed prior to the 2007 growing season.

Livestock Grazing Management: No issues related to livestock grazing management were identified in the Initial Allotment Review. Livestock numbers and season of use appear to be compatible with attainment of this standard, based on available information. The Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management are being met on this allotment. Pastures 2 and 3 are to be rested for a minimum of two growing seasons following the Chubby-Spain wildfire to allow for recovery and to meet rehabilitation objectives.

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ■ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (List significant factors: 2006 wildfire)	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standard 2 (Riparian Areas and Wetlands) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Riparian-wetland areas are in proper functioning condition appropriate to soil type, climate, geology, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Initial Allotment and Permit/Lease Review and Rangeland Health Assessment for the Franconi Allotment; Proper Functioning Condition assessments for riparian areas; allotment case files; grazing authorization case files; Chubby-Spain (C4SE) Burned Area Rehabilitation Plan.

Rangeland Health: The 0.25 mile stretch of Wildcat Canyon Creek in Pasture 3 supports adequate cover of riparian vegetation. The riparian area appears to be stable and is in appropriate condition relative to its potential. The spring (5583A) located in Pasture 3 is in Proper Functioning Condition and is supporting adequate cover of riparian vegetation. These riparian areas were not affected by the Chubby-Spain wildfire.

Rangeland Health Changes: No trend data are available for riparian areas in the Franconi allotment.

Livestock Grazing Management: See Standard 1.

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ■ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standard 3 (Stream Channel/Flood Plain) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Stream channels and floodplains are properly functioning relative to the geomorphology (e.g., gradient, size, shape, roughness, confinement, and sinuosity) and climate to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Initial Allotment and Permit/Lease Review and Rangeland Health Assessment for the Franconi Allotment; Proper Functioning Condition assessments for riparian areas; allotment case files; grazing authorization case files; Chubby-Spain (C4SE) Burned Area Rehabilitation Plan.

Rangeland Health: The 0.25 mile stretch of Wildcat Canyon Creek that is located on the Franconi allotment appears to have a stable stream channel and floodplain, and is passing the range of flow without eroding or degrading. These stream channel/floodplain areas were not affected by the Chubby-Spain wildfire.

Rangeland Health Changes: No trend data are available for stream channel/floodplain areas in the Franconi allotment.

Livestock Grazing Management: See Standard 1.

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ■ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standard 4 (Native Plant Communities) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Healthy, productive, and diverse native animal habitat and populations of native plants are maintained or promoted as appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Initial Allotment and Permit/Lease Review and Rangeland Health Assessment for the Franconi Allotment; rangeland health evaluation worksheets; trend data; actual use reports; grazing bills and applications; allotment case files; grazing authorization case files; Chubby-Spain (C4SE) Burned Area Rehabilitation Plan.

Rangeland Health: ***Pre-fire Conditions*****:** Healthy, productive, and diverse populations of native plants are maintained or promoted as appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow. The diversity of native plant species is being maintained. Plant vigor, including total plant production, seed and seedstalk production, and cover is adequate to enable reproduction and recruitment of plants in response to favorable climatic conditions. Adequate litter and standing dead material are present for site protection and for decomposition to replenish soil nutrients relative to site potential. Some non-native plant species are present, but their occurrence is scattered and native plants form the dominant vegetation, and do not appear to have decreased, based on repeat photography.

Post-fire Conditions**:** On-site observations of the affected BLM lands in pastures 2 and 3 indicated that the Chubby-Spain wildfire burned approximately 90% of plant cover in the southern portions of these pastures. This reduction in vegetative cover, coupled with wildlife concerns warranted aerial seeding of perennial grasses, forbs, and mountain big sagebrush to promote re-vegetation of the watershed.

Rangeland Health Changes: Since 1997, it appears that rangeland health and conditions have been improving under current livestock grazing management. Continuation of current grazing management would be expected to maintain and improve upland resource conditions. The 2006 Chubby-Spain wildfire burned 57 percent of BLM lands in the Franconi Allotment. Public lands on the Franconi allotment that were burned by the Chubby-Spain wildfire were seeded with a mixture of shrub, grass and forb species prior to the 2007 growing season.

Livestock Grazing Management: See Standard 1.

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ■ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (List significant factors: 2006 wildfire)	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management:
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standard 5 (Seedings) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Rangelands seeded with mixtures, including predominately non-native plants, are functioning to maintain life form diversity, production, native animal habitat, nutrient cycling, energy flow, and the hydrologic cycle.

Evaluation and Information: A field inspection verified that this standard is not applicable to this allotment.

Standard 6 (Exotic Plant Communities, other than Seedings) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Exotic plant communities, other than seedings, will meet minimum requirements of soil stability and maintenance of existing native and seeded plants. These communities will be rehabilitated to perennial communities when feasible cost effective methods are developed.

Evaluation and Information Sources: A field inspection verified that this standard is not applicable to this allotment.

Standard 7 (Water Quality) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Surface and groundwater on public lands comply with the Idaho Water Quality Standards.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Initial Allotment and Permit/Lease Review and Rangeland Health Assessment for the Franconi Allotment; BLM water temperature monitoring data; Proper Functioning Condition assessments for riparian areas; allotment case files; grazing authorization case files; Chubby-Spain (C4SE) Burned Area Rehabilitation Plan.

Rangeland Health: Wildcat Canyon supports the cold-water biota beneficial use indicator (Max. temp – 21.4° C, Avg. max temp = 16.5° C). Bacterial monitoring has not been conducted on this allotment. In general, Standard 7 is dependent upon Standards 2 and 3, which are being met on this allotment.

Rangeland Health Changes: No long-term water quality monitoring data are available for the Franconi allotment.

Livestock Management: See Standard 1.

1. ■ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (2006 wildfire)	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standard 8 (Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals) ☐ Standard doesn't apply
Habitats are suitable to maintain viable populations of threatened and endangered, sensitive, and other special status species.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Idaho Fish and Game; Conservation Data Center database (Nature Serve network), BLM botany database, Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheets.

Rangeland Health:
Pre-fire Conditions: *Wildlife/Special Status Animals* - Healthy, productive, and diverse populations of native plants are present as appropriate for the ecological sites represented on this allotment. This is providing adequate forage, cover and structure for dependant special status animals and other wildlife. The allotment is providing suitable habitat for sage-grouse breeding. *Special Status Plants* – No populations of special status plant species are known to occur within this allotment.
Post-Fire Conditions: On-site observations of the affected BLM lands in pastures 2 and 3 indicated that the wildfire burned approximately 90% of plant cover in the southern portions of these pastures. This reduction in plant cover, coupled with wildlife concerns, warrants aerial seeding of perennial grasses, forbs, and mountain big sagebrush to promote re-vegetation of the watershed. Cover, structure and forage are all lacking for a diversity of wildlife species in burned areas of the Franconi allotment. Public lands on the Franconi allotment that were burned by the Chubby-Spain wildfire were seeded with a mixture of shrub, grass and forb species prior to the 2007 growing season. Wildlife and special-status species habitat is expected to improve as revegetation occurs in burned areas of the Franconi allotment.

Rangeland Health Changes: See Standards 1, 2 and 4.

Livestock Grazing Management: See Standard 1.

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ■ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list significant factors: 2006 wildfire)	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Field Manager's Determination Rationale:

I have determined that Standards 1, 4, and 8 of the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health are not being met in the Franconi Allotment, and current livestock grazing management is not a significant factor. These standards are currently not being met due to 57% of the BLM lands within the allotment being burned in the 2006 Chubby-Spain wildfire. Seeding with shrub and grass species for post-fire rehabilitation on this allotment has been completed. Standards 2, 3, and 7 are being met on this allotment. Standards 5 and 6 do not apply to the Franconi allotment.

Mark G Lane
Field Manager

9-21-07
Date

EVALUATION AND DETERMINATION

Achieving the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health
and
Conformance with the Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Field Office: Owyhee Determination Date(s): September 25, 2006
Grazing Allotment Name/Number: R. Collins (0612)
Name of Permittee(s): John and Joan Daynes

Standard 1 (Watersheds) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Watersheds provide for the proper infiltration, retention, and release of water appropriate to soil type, vegetation, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Rangeland Health Assessment for Trout Creek (0529) nd R. Collins FFR (0612) Grazing Allotments; rangeland health evaluation worksheets; actual use reports; grazing bills and applications; allotment case files; grazing authorization case files.

Rangeland Health: The watershed is providing for the proper infiltration, retention, and release of water appropriate to soil type, vegetation, climate, and landform. The watershed is providing for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow. The amount and distribution of ground cover, including litter and vegetative cover, are appropriate for site stability. Evidence of accelerated erosion in the form of rills and/or gullies, erosional pedestals, flow patterns, and compaction layers below the soil surface is minimal for soil type and landform throughout most of the allotment.

Rangeland Health Changes: No events are known to have occurred within this allotment that would have resulted in changes to the health of the watershed.

Livestock Grazing Management: The percent of BLM administered lands within the R. Collins allotment is approximately 26% of the total acres. Due to the small percentage of federal land in this allotment, it is designated as a fenced federal range (FFR). In these types of allotments the season of use and the number of cattle are authorized to be used at the discretion of the livestock operator, as long as total AUMs are not exceeded, use does not exceed 50% utilization of the key species, and resource management objectives are met. Although actual use records are not available for this allotment, it appears that livestock use is compatible with maintenance of watershed function and site stability.

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ■ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standard 2 (Riparian Areas and Wetlands) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Riparian-wetland areas are in proper functioning condition appropriate to soil type, climate, geology, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources (*required regardless of which box is checked*): A field inspection verified that this standard is not applicable to this allotment.

Standard 3 (Stream Channel/Flood Plain) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Stream channels and floodplains are properly functioning relative to the geomorphology (e.g., gradient, size, shape, roughness, confinement, and sinuosity) and climate to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources (*required regardless of which box is checked*): A field inspection verified that this standard is not applicable to this allotment.

Standard 4 (Native Plant Communities) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Healthy, productive, and diverse native animal habitat and populations of native plants are maintained or promoted as appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheets, actual use reports, grazing bills and applications, allotment case files, and grazing authorization case files.

Rangeland Health: Healthy, productive, and diverse populations of native plants are maintained or promoted as appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow. The diversity of native plant species is being maintained. Plant vigor, including total plant production, seed and seedstalk production, and cover is adequate to enable reproduction and recruitment of plants in response to favorable climatic conditions. Adequate litter and standing dead material are present for site protection and for decomposition to replenish soil nutrients relative to site potential.

Rangeland Health Changes: Since 1997, it appears that rangeland health and conditions have been improving under current livestock grazing management. Continuation of current grazing management would be expected to maintain and improve upland resource conditions.

Livestock Grazing Management: See Standard 1.

1. ■ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management:
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standard 5 (Seedings) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Rangelands seeded with mixtures, including predominately non-native plants, are functioning to maintain life form diversity, production, native animal habitat, nutrient cycling, energy flow, and the hydrologic cycle.

Evaluation and Information: A field inspection verified that this standard is not applicable to this allotment.

Standard 6 (Exotic Plant Communities, other than Seedings) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Exotic plant communities, other than seedings, will meet minimum requirements of soil stability and maintenance of existing native and seeded plants. These communities will be rehabilitated to perennial communities when feasible cost effective methods are developed.

Evaluation and Information Sources: A field inspection verified that this standard is not applicable to this allotment.

Standard 7 (Water Quality) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Surface and groundwater on public lands comply with the Idaho Water Quality Standards.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Field inspection verified that this standard is not applicable to this allotment.

Standard 8 (Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals) ☐ Standard doesn't apply
Habitats are suitable to maintain viable populations of threatened and endangered, sensitive, and other special status species.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Idaho Fish and Game; Conservation Data Center database (Nature Serve network), BLM botany database, Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheets.

Rangeland Health:
Wildlife/Special Status Animals - Healthy, productive, and diverse populations of native plants are present as appropriate for the ecological sites represented on this allotment. This is providing adequate forage, cover and structure for dependant special status animals and other wildlife.

Special Status Plants – No populations of special status plant species are known to occur within this allotment, however the condition of the upland plant community is sufficient to expect that if any occurrences of special status species do occur within this allotment, they would be intact.

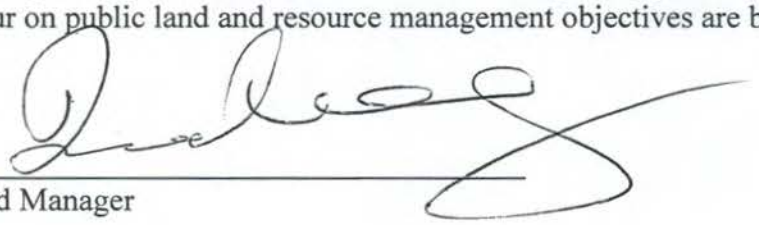
Rangeland Health Changes: No monitoring data are available for the R. Collins FFR allotment. Conditions on the allotment are currently similar to reference site conditions. The allotment is expected to continue to maintain adequate habitat for special status species and wildlife that have the potential to occur on this allotment.

Livestock Grazing Management: See Standard 1.

1. ■ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Field Manager's Determination Rationale:

I have determined that Standards 1, 4, and 8 of the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health are being met in the R. Collins FFR Allotment. Standards 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 do not apply in this allotment. The R. Collins Allotment consists of 26% public land, and is managed as a fenced federal range (FFR), low priority, custodial allotment (1999 Owyhee RMP). Current livestock grazing management is at the discretion of the grazing permittee, as long as degradation does not occur on public land and resource management objectives are being achieved.



Field Manager

9/28/06

Date

EVALUATION AND DETERMINATION

Achieving the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health
and
Conformance with the Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Field Office: Owyhee Determination Date(s): September 17, 2008
Grazing Allotment Name/Number: Stanford FFR (0608)
Name of Permittee(s): LS Cattle Company

Introduction: This evaluation and determination was made based upon information in the Final Initial Allotment Review (IAR) Assessment for the Stanford FFR Allotment. Information in the assessment includes Rangeland Health Evaluations, actual use records, sage-grouse habitat assessments, and other available information. Conditions described in the IAR assessment are evaluated to determine whether Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health are being met on this allotment.

Livestock Grazing Management: The Stanford FFR Allotment consists of 1 pasture totaling approximately 1,892 acres. Active permitted use totals 114 AUM's annually. The allotment is comprised of only 29% public land. Current livestock grazing is authorized from March 1 through February 28 (yearlong) annually.

Standard 1 (Watersheds) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Watersheds provide for the proper infiltration, retention, and release of water appropriate to soil type, vegetation, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Final Initial Allotment Review for the Stanford FFR Allotment (0608); field visits; rangeland health evaluations (RHE).

Rangeland Health: A 2003 rangeland health evaluation indicated that water flow patterns were mainly short and stable. Historic pedestals around bluegrass plants were common in the interspaces. Bare ground and litter movement was as expected, with abundant gravel, residual litter and vegetative cover to protect the soil surface. Organic matter and biological crusts were slightly lower than expected in the interspaces. Plant cover was abundant although primarily comprised of annual grasses. Due to the vegetative transition to an annual species dominated community the hydrologic and soil/ site stability attributes are not properly functioning for the site evaluated.

Rangeland Health Changes: Rangeland health changes at this time cannot be determined. However, based on the available information, it appears that the site has crossed a seral threshold which is now dominated by annual grasses.

Livestock Management Effects: In general, livestock grazing may occur any time during the grazing year. In 2005 and 2006, livestock grazing occurred during April each year. The current

conditions identified in the RLH evaluation are primarily due to historic grazing practices, and potentially, climatic condition changes (drought) during the past two decades.

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ■ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (important causal agents): Historic grazing, climate change.	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standard 2 (Riparian Areas and Wetlands) ■Standard doesn't apply

Riparian-wetland areas are in proper functioning condition appropriate to soil type, climate, geology, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources (*required regardless of which box is checked*): Final Initial Allotment Review for the Stanford FFR Allotment (0608); field visits; rangeland health evaluations.

Rangeland Health: N/A
Rangeland Health Changes: N/A
Livestock Grazing Management: N/A

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents)	6. ☐Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standard 3 (Stream Channel/Flood Plain) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Stream channels and floodplains are properly functioning relative to the geomorphology (e.g., gradient, size, shape, roughness, confinement, and sinuosity) and climate to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources (*required regardless of which box is checked*): Final Initial Allotment Review for the Stanford FFR Allotment (0608); field visits; rangeland health evaluations.

Rangeland Health: N/A
Rangeland Health Changes: N/A
Livestock Grazing Management: N/A

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents)	6. ☐Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors (season of use)	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guideline No(s). in non-conformance)

Standard 4 (Native Plant Communities) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Healthy, productive, and diverse native animal habitat and populations of native plants are maintained or promoted as appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources (*required regardless of which box is checked*): See Standard 1.

Rangeland Health: The rangeland health assessment was conducted in a Shallow-Claypan 11-13" ecological site, the main indictor relating to biotic integrity that is affecting the site is the functional and structural group. The site has transitioned to one dominated by annuals and lacks the deep rooted cool season bunchgrass component. The reference native plant community for this site is low sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass. Bluebunch was present in trace amounts and both bluebunch wheatgrass and squirreltail were primarily isolated under shrub canopy.

Rangeland Health Changes: Rangeland health changes at this time cannot be determined. However, based on the available information, it appears that the site has crossed a seral threshold which is now dominated by annual grasses.

Livestock Grazing Management:
In general, livestock grazing may occur any time during the grazing year. In 2005 and 2006, livestock grazing occurred during April each year. Currently, livestock grazing is authorized to occur season long (3/1 – 2/28) and at the grazing permittee's discretion. A total of 114 BLM AUMs are permitted and the allotment is compromised of only 29% public land (540 BLM acres; and 1,352 private acres). The current conditions identified in the RLH evaluation are primarily due to historic grazing practices, and potentially, climatic condition changes (drought) during the past two decades. The native plant community has transitioned to a state that is dominated by annual grass species with few deep rooted cool season bunchgrass species remaining. Perennial bunchgrass species present are mainly found under the protective shrub canopies.

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ■ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (important causal agents): Historic grazing practices, climate change, drought.	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management.
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guideline No(s). in non-conformance)

Standard 5 (Seedings) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Rangelands seeded with mixtures, including predominately non-native plants, are functioning to maintain life form diversity, production, native animal habitat, nutrient cycling, energy flow, and the hydrologic cycle.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Final Initial Allotment Review Assessment for the Stanford FFR Allotment (0608); field visits; rangeland health evaluations.

Rangeland Health: N/A
Rangeland Health Changes: N/A
Livestock Grazing Management: N/A

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents)	6. ☐Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standard 6 (Exotic Plant Communities, other than Seedings) ■ Standard doesn't apply
Exotic plant communities, other than seedings, will meet minimum requirements of soil stability and maintenance of existing native and seeded plants. These communities will be rehabilitated to perennial communities when feasible cost effective methods are developed.

Evaluation and Information Sources (*required regardless of which box is checked)*: Final Initial Allotment Review Assessment for the Stanford FFR Allotment (0608); field visits; rangeland health evaluations.

Rangeland Health: N/A
Rangeland Health Changes: N/A
Livestock Grazing Management: N/A

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents)	6. ☐Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standard 7 (Water Quality) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Surface and groundwater on public lands comply with the Idaho Water Quality Standards.

Evaluation and Information Sources (*required regardless of which box is checked*): Final Initial Allotment Review Assessment for the Stanford FFR Allotment (0608); field visits; rangeland health evaluations.

Rangeland Health: N/A
Rangeland Health Changes: N/A
Livestock Grazing Management: N/A

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents):	6. ☐Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors (list important causal agents)	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guideline No(s). in non-conformance)

Standard 8 (Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Habitats are suitable to maintain viable populations of threatened and endangered, sensitive, and other special status species.

Evaluation and Information Sources (*required regardless of which box is checked*): Final Initial Allotment Review Assessment for the Stanford FFR Allotment (0608); field visits; rangeland health evaluations.

Rangeland Health:
Botany - No federally listed plant species are known to occur in this allotment although the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) considers all of Idaho to be within the potential range of Ute ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes diluvialis*), a federally threatened orchid species (USFWS 2002). No other BLM special status plants are known to occur within this allotment.

Wildlife – The functional and structural groups are not close to what is expected for the site and are not providing habitat that is adequate for the needs of most dependant special status and other wildlife species. The lack of large bunchgrasses is limiting the structure of available cover and forage quality for sage grouse, numerous song birds, pygmy rabbits, and a diversity of insects. The lack of habitat also affects small mammals, reptiles, birds that are critical prey for sensitive

raptors in the area including prairie falcons, northern harriers and ferruginous hawks. Ground cover, litter and microbiotic crusts were providing site stability. The allotment has key habitat for sage grouse. Sage grouse lek (breeding ground) surveys from 1994 to 2003 have identified several active leks within and in close proximity of this allotment.

Rangeland Health Changes: Rangeland health changes at this time cannot be determined. However, based on the available information, it appears that the site has crossed a seral threshold which is now dominated by annual grasses.

Livestock Grazing Management:
In general, livestock grazing may occur any time during the grazing year. In 2005 and 2006, livestock grazing occurred during April each year. Currently, livestock grazing is authorized to occur season long (3/1 – 2/28) and at the grazing permittee's discretion. A total of 114 BLM AUMs are permitted and the allotment is compromised of only 29% public land (540 BLM acres; and 1,352 private acres). The current conditions identified in the RLH evaluation are primarily due to historic grazing practices, and potentially, climatic condition changes (drought) during the past two decades. The native plant community has transitioned to a state that is dominated by annual grass species with few deep rooted cool season bunchgrass species remaining. Perennial bunchgrass species present are mainly found under the protective shrub canopies.

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ■ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents): Historic grazing practices, climatic changes, and drought.	6. ■Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Field Manager's Determination Rationale:
I have determined that Standards 1, 4, and 8 of the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health are not being met, however, current livestock grazing management practices are *not* significant factors. Standards 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 do not apply to this allotment. The rangeland health assessment was conducted in a shallow claypan 11-13" ecological site and indicated that annual grasses and Sandberg's bluegrass are the dominant herbaceous species, while bluebunch wheatgrass and squirreltail were present in trace amounts and primarily found under the protective cover of shrub canopy. Based on the available information, it appears that the site has crossed a seral threshold which is now dominated by annual grasses. A 2003 rangeland health evaluation indicated that water flow patterns were mainly short and stable. Historic pedestals around bluegrass plants were common in the interspaces. Bare ground and litter movement was as

expected, with abundant gravel, residual litter and vegetative cover protecting the soil surface. In general, livestock grazing occurs any time during the grazing year. The current conditions identified in the RLH evaluation are primarily due to historic grazing practices and, potentially, climatic conditions during the past two decades. Current grazing practices are not a significant factor in the current condition of the BLM lands in this allotment.

As was noted in the Initial Allotment Review for this allotment, BLM does not have legal access across private lands. BLM is unable to manage the allotment due to its limited land ownership and a lack of separation from private lands. The actions on the private lands determine how the allotment is used and managed.

In conclusion, this allotment includes 1,892 total acres, with 540 BLM, and 1,352 Private (29% public land). Public land acreage is less than 640 acres (540 acres). With the exception of approximately 240 acres, all other BLM tracts are isolated and landlocked by private land. Federal lands are unfenced and intermingled with private lands in this allotment. As is identified in the 1999 Owyhee RMP, there are only 114 AUMs of permitted use, and BLM administrated lands are categorized in the RMP as being "custodial" in priority (the lowest of allotment management priorities identified in the RMP). In addition, current livestock grazing management practices appear appropriate and have not been identified as being significant factors towards not meeting Idaho Rangeland health Standards and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management in this allotment.

Owyhee Field Manager

9-24-08
Date

EVALUATION AND DETERMINATION

Achieving the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health
and
Conformance with the Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Field Office: Owyhee Determination Date(s): September 14, 2007
Grazing Allotment Name/Number: Texas Basin FFR (0472)
Name of Permittee(s): Chipmunk Grazing Association

Introduction: This evaluation and determination was made based upon information in the Final Initial Allotment Review (IAR) Assessment for the Texas Basin FFR Allotment. Information in the assessment includes Rangeland Health Evaluations, actual use records, utilization, sage-grouse habitat assessments, and other available information. Conditions described in the IAR assessment are evaluated to determine whether Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health are being met on this allotment.

Livestock Grazing Management: The Texas Basin FFR Allotment consists of 2 pastures totaling approximately 1,908 acres. Active permitted use totals 5 AUM's annually. The allotment is comprised of only 5% public land. Current livestock grazing is authorized from March 1 through February 28 (yearlong) annually.

Standard 1 (Watersheds) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Watersheds provide for the proper infiltration, retention, and release of water appropriate to soil type, vegetation, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Initial Allotment and Permit/Lease Review and Rangeland Health Assessment for the Texas Basin FFR Allotment (0472); field visits; rangeland health evaluations.

Rangeland Health: rangeland health field evaluations indicated that soils are protected by rock and gravel, limiting the amount of bare soil. There were no gullies or rills observed. Some pedestaling, on bluegrass plants with exposed roots indicating recent soil loss, was observed. Based on the evaluation, the resistance to soil surface erosion matches that expected for the site due to abundant rock and gravel.

Rangeland Health Changes: rangeland health changes at this time can not be determined. However, based on the available information, it appears that these sites are capable of maintaining adequate nutrient, energy or hydrologic cycling.

Livestock Management Effects: in general, livestock grazing occurs after the critical growth period of perennial grasses, with grazing typically occurring during the late summer/fall (August-October). It appears, that current livestock grazing management practices on publicland are appropriate to maintain soils, plant vigor and infiltration.

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ■ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents):	6. ☐Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standard 2 (Riparian Areas and Wetlands) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Riparian-wetland areas are in proper functioning condition appropriate to soil type, climate, geology, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources (*required regardless of which box is checked*): Initial Allotment and Permit/Lease Review and Rangeland Health Assessment for the Texas Basin FFR Allotment (0472); field visits; rangeland health evaluations.

Rangeland Health: N/A
Rangeland Health Changes: N/A
Livestock Grazing Management: N/A

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents)	6. ☐Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standard 3 (Stream Channel/Flood Plain) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Stream channels and floodplains are properly functioning relative to the geomorphology (e.g., gradient, size, shape, roughness, confinement, and sinuosity) and climate to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources (*required regardless of which box is checked*): Initial Allotment and Permit/Lease Review and Rangeland Health Assessment for the Texas Basin FFR Allotment (0472); field visits; rangeland health evaluations.

Rangeland Health: N/A
Rangeland Health Changes: N/A
Livestock Grazing Management: N/A

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents)	6. ☐Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors (season of use)	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guideline No(s). in non-conformance)

Standard 4 (Native Plant Communities) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Healthy, productive, and diverse native animal habitat and populations of native plants are maintained or promoted as appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources (*required regardless of which box is checked*): Final Initial Allotment Review Assessment for the Texas Basin FFR Allotment (0472); field visits; rangeland health evaluations.

Rangeland Health: rangeland health field evaluations indicated that cheatgrass is common and overall shrub cover observed appeared greater than expected. Smaller increaser bunchgrasses (Sandberg's bluegrass and squirreltail) were more abundant then larger bunchgrasses (bluebunch wheatgrass and Idaho fescue). Although bluebunch wheatgrass vigor appeared to be reduced, seedhead production of Sandberg's bluegrass was observed. Little recruitment of interspatial bluebunch wheatgrass plants was observed.

Rangeland Health Changes: rangeland health changes at this time can not be determined. However, based on the available information, it appears that these sites are capable of maintaining adequate nutrient, energy or hydrologic cycling.

Livestock Grazing Management: in general, livestock grazing occurs after the critical growth period of perennial grasses, with grazing typically occurring during the late summer/fall (August-October). It appears, that current livestock grazing management practices on publicland are appropriate to maintain soils, plant vigor and infiltration.

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ■ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents):	6. ☐Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management.
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guideline No(s). in non-conformance)

Standard 5 (Seedings) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Rangelands seeded with mixtures, including predominately non-native plants, are functioning to maintain life form diversity, production, native animal habitat, nutrient cycling, energy flow, and the hydrologic cycle.

Evaluation and Information Sources *(required regardless of which box is checked)*: Initial Allotment and Permit/Lease Review and Rangeland Health Assessment for the Texas Basin FFR Allotment (0472); field visits; rangeland health evaluations.

Rangeland Health: N/A
Rangeland Health Changes: N/A
Livestock Grazing Management: N/A

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents)	6. ☐Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standard 6 (Exotic Plant Communities, other than Seedings) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Exotic plant communities, other than seedings, will meet minimum requirements of soil stability and maintenance of existing native and seeded plants. These communities will be rehabilitated to perennial communities when feasible cost effective methods are developed.

Evaluation and Information Sources (*required regardless of which box is checked*): Initial Allotment and Permit/Lease Review and Rangeland Health Assessment for the Texas Basin FFR Allotment (0472); field visits; rangeland health evaluations.

Although exotic plant species occur throughout the Texas Basin FFR allotment, native plants form the dominant vegetation type. Therefore, this standard is not applied.

Rangeland Health: N/A
Rangeland Health Changes: N/A
Livestock Grazing Management: N/A

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents)	6. ☐Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standard 7 (Water Quality) ■Standard doesn't apply

Surface and groundwater on public lands comply with the Idaho Water Quality Standards.

Evaluation and Information Sources *(required regardless of which box is checked)*: Initial Allotment and Permit/Lease Review and Rangeland Health Assessment for the Texas Basin FFR Allotment (0472); field visits; rangeland health evaluations.

Rangeland Health: N/A
Rangeland Health Changes: N/A
Livestock Grazing Management: N/A

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents):	6. ☐Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors (list important causal agents)	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guideline No(s). in non-conformance)

Standard 8 (Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Habitats are suitable to maintain viable populations of threatened and endangered, sensitive, and other special status species.

Evaluation and Information Sources *(required regardless of which box is checked)*: Initial Allotment and Permit/Lease Review and Rangeland Health Assessment for the Texas Basin FFR Allotment (0472); field visits; rangeland health evaluations.

Rangeland Health:
Botany – No federally listed plants are known to occur in this allotment although the USFWS considers all of Idaho to be within the potential range of Ute ladies'-tresses (Spiranthes diluvialis), a federally threatened orchid species (USFWS 2002). No BLM special status species are known to occur within this allotment.

Wildlife – sage grouse lek surveys from 1994-2003 identified that active leks exist within this allotment. Wildlife habitat appears healthy and adequate to continue to provide for adequate sage grouse habitat.

Rangeland Health Changes: rangeland health changes at this time can not be determined. However, based on the available information, it appears that these sites are capable of maintaining adequate nutrient, energy or hydrologic cycling.

Livestock Grazing Management: in general, livestock grazing occurs after the critical growth period of perennial grasses, with grazing typically occurring during the late summer/fall (August-October). It appears, that current livestock grazing management practices on publicland are appropriate to maintain soils, plant vigor and infiltration.

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and either box 6, or 7]

1. ■ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents):	6. ☐Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Field Manager's Determination Rationale:

I have determined that Standards 1, 4, and 8 of the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health are being met. Standards 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 do not apply to this allotment. Although cheatgrass is present and increaser bunchgrasses are the dominant perennial grasses (with decreaser bunchgrasses co-dominant) present, watersheds and wildlife habitats are being adequately maintained. Furthermore, it appears that the ecological site(s) sampled on public lands are capable of maintaining adequate nutrient, energy or hydrologic cycling. No lentic or lotic riparian resources are located on public land in this allotment. In conclusion, this allotment includes 1,999 total acres, with 91 acres BLM and 1,908 private (< 5% public land). As is identified in the 1999 Owyhee RMP, there are only 5 AUMs of permitted use livestock use, and BLM administrated lands are categorized in the RMP as being "custodial" in priority (the lowest of priorities identified in the RMP). In addition, current livestock grazing management practices (including annual deferred livestock grazing) within this allotment are appropriate and expected

to continue to meet Idaho Rangeland health Standards and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management.

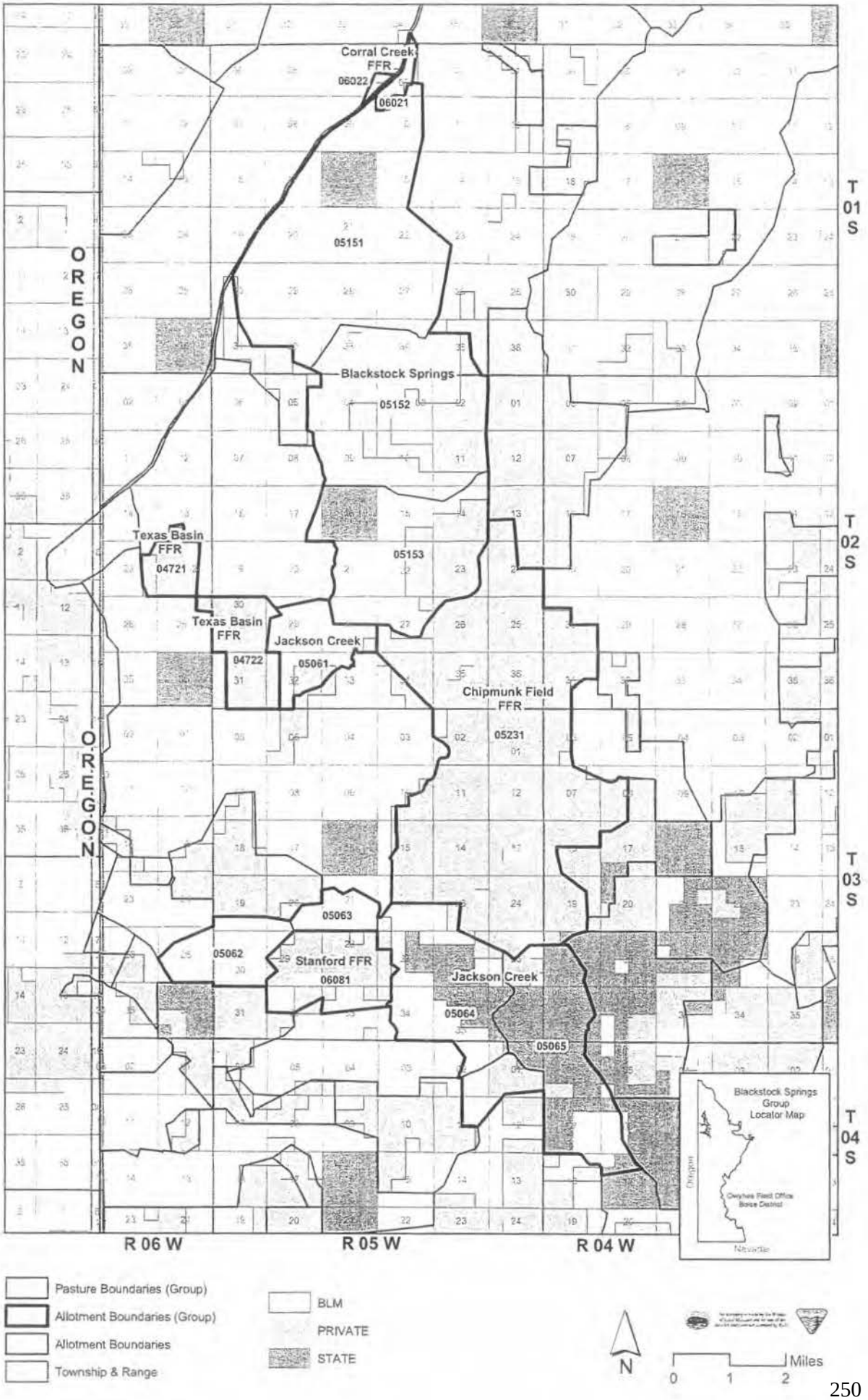
Acting Owyhee Field Manager

Owyhee Field Office Manager

9-27-2007

Date

Map 1: Blackstock Springs Assessment Allotment Group with Land Status



EVALUATION AND DETERMINATION

Achieving the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health
and
Conformance with the Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Field Office: Owyhee Determination Date(s): September 25, 2006
Grazing Allotment Name/Number: Trout Creek (0529)
Name of Permittee(s): John and Joan Daynes

Assessment Participants (Name & Discipline or Interest):

Kathi Kershaw	Ecologist / Botanist
Dominika Lepak	Rangeland Management Specialist
Mike Mathis	Wildlife Management Biologist

Standard 1 (Watersheds) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Watersheds provide for the proper infiltration, retention, and release of water appropriate to soil type, vegetation, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Final Rangeland Health Assessment for Trout Creek and R. Collins FFR Allotments; Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheets; nested plot frequency data; photo plot monitoring; utilization monitoring; actual use reports; grazing bills and applications; allotment case files; grazing authorization case files; Whisenant, Steven G. 1999. Repairing Damaged Wildlands: A Process-Oriented, Landscape Scale Approach. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.

Rangeland Health: Watershed health in the Trout Creek Allotment has been affected by historic livestock grazing practices and the introduction of non-native plant species. The rangeland health assessment shows the majority of rangeland health indicators relative to hydrologic functioning and soil site stability within acceptable parameters. Many areas of Pasture 1 are near reference site conditions, and the majority of other areas are close to their potential when taking historic degradation into account. Although vegetative cover is slightly lower than expected at many sites within the allotment, rock and gravel are adequate to stabilize these sites.

Rangeland Health Changes: Long-term vegetation studies in Trout Creek allotment indicate a static trend in the plant communities. No events are known to have occurred within this allotment that would have resulted in changes to the health of the watershed.

Livestock Grazing Management: Season of use in pastures 1 and 3 varies annually within the permitted season of use of April through September; Pasture 1 is usually used earlier than Pasture 3. Pasture 2B is managed as a riparian pasture, and is grazed during March and April

authorized to occur during March and April annually since 1994. Watershed functions appear to be intact in this allotment. Current grazing practices provide regular deferment in Pasture 1 and Pasture 3, and utilization levels are acceptable (36-45% for key perennial grass species).

1. ■ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents) increaser and annual grass dominance	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guideline No(s). in non-conformance)

Standard 2 (Riparian Areas and Wetlands) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Riparian-wetland areas are in proper functioning condition appropriate to soil type, climate, geology, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Final Rangeland Health Assessment for Trout Creek and R. Collins FFR Allotments; Stream and spring Proper Functioning Condition assessment; riparian inventories, utilization monitoring; photo trend; actual use reports; allotment case files; grazing authorization case files.

Rangeland Health: Cover, diversity and vigor of riparian vegetation are increasing along streams and banks. This is most evident in pasture 2B along Split Rock Canyon Creek, which has recovered significantly since the late 1990's. The lower reaches of Trout Creek in Pasture 1 have vigorous shrub regeneration and numerous beaver ponds. Wood Canyon Creek is improving, but at a slower rate than Split Rock Canyon and Trout Creek.

Most springs support a diversity of riparian vegetation with good vigor. Five Springs is in proper functioning condition (PFC). One spring in Pasture 3 is in an exclosure, and is in PFC. Hummocked areas have stabilized since construction of the exclosure and riparian vegetation displays good vigor. The second spring in Pasture 3 is functioning at risk (FAR), mostly due to a limited water supply; this spring does not support riparian shrubs.

Rangeland Health Changes: Historically, riparian plant communities along streams in the Trout Creek allotment have been reduced, and replaced to some extent by upland species that are less effective at stabilizing streambanks. Riparian shrub density and streambank cover are currently increasing in pastures 1 and 2B. Along Wood Canyon Creek, shrub cover and density are also increasing, but at a slower rate. Desirable hydrophilic species are becoming established along Wood Canyon Creek in pasture 3, but are not yet adequate to protect and stabilize banks during episodic high flow events. Diversity and vigor of the herbaceous component of riparian plant communities in pastures 1 and 2B are good.

Livestock Grazing Management: Pasture 2B is managed as a riparian pasture, and grazing has been authorized during March and April since 1994. Season of use in pastures 1 and 3 varies from April through September, although Pasture 1 is generally grazed prior to Pasture 3 annually. In some years, these pastures have been used for an extended period (more than eight weeks), increasing impacts to riparian vegetation. Current management is allowing progress to be made toward meeting the standard in Pasture 3. However, Wood Canyon Creek would benefit from a rest-rotation system that includes an earlier season of use in most years, and limits the length of use each year.

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ■ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standard 3 (Stream Channel/Flood Plain) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Stream channels and floodplains are properly functioning relative to the geomorphology (e.g., gradient, size, shape, roughness, confinement, and sinuosity) and climate to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Final Rangeland Health Assessment for Trout Creek and R. Collins FFR Allotments; Stream Proper Functioning Condition assessment; riparian inventories; utilization monitoring; photo trend; actual use reports; allotment case files; operator case files.

Rangeland Health: Significant stream channel incisement has occurred historically on streams in this allotment. Current management is allowing recovery of desirable riparian species, which provide streambank cover and root masses capable of stabilizing floodplains and facilitating proper hydrologic cycling. Along Wood Canyon Creek, bank stability is not yet adequate to prevent further degradation during periodic high flow events however improvement is occurring.

Rangeland Health Changes: Riparian conditions on Split Rock Canyon Creek and Trout Creek have improved significantly under current management. Wood Canyon Creek in pasture 3 has a static to slight upward trend in stream channel and floodplain stability, but is not improving as rapidly as other streams in this allotment due to more frequent hot season grazing.

Livestock Grazing Management: See Standard 2 for a discussion of livestock grazing management. Current management appears to be promoting significant progress towards meeting this standard in areas where stream channels and floodplains are not yet meeting standards.

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ■ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management.

Standard 4 (Native Plant Communities) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Healthy, productive, and diverse native animal habitat and populations of native plants are maintained or promoted as appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Final Rangeland Health Assessment for Trout Creek and R. Collins FFR Allotments; Rangeland Health Evaluation Worksheets; nested plot frequency data; photo plot monitoring; utilization monitoring; actual use reports; grazing bills and applications; allotment case files; operator case files; Whisenant, Steven G. 1999. Repairing Damaged Wildlands: A Process-Oriented, Landscape Scale Approach. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.

Rangeland Health: Throughout the Trout Creek allotment, the biotic integrity of the plant communities is compromised by the level of invasive exotic annual grasses; medusahead rye, cheatgrass, and ventenata, which are common throughout much of the allotment and dominate the understory component of the plant communities in some areas, particularly in Pasture 2B. Additionally, western juniper is expanding throughout the higher elevation areas. Although the native plant communities are being impacted by invasive plants, long-term vegetation monitoring and rangeland health assessments show the perennial components are maintaining adequate populations in most of the allotment. However, the plant communities in the western side of pasture 3 have signs of mortality, decadence, and reduced frequencies. Although this area is mostly comprised of low production soils, invasive plants are better at utilizing available resources.

Rangeland Health Changes: Western juniper is present and increasing in density throughout the allotment, native plant communities in the higher elevation portions of the allotment have the highest risk of continued encroachment of western juniper. In the lower elevation portions of the allotment, exotic annual grasses are the greatest threat to the native plant communities, with the potential to increase and reduce energy and nutrient cycling, especially following fire.

Livestock Grazing Management: Current utilization levels appear appropriate (36-45%), and rest and deferment are incorporated into current grazing management practices. Current livestock grazing management practices appear to be appropriate for maintenance of existing native plant communities.

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ■ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (Invasive native and exotic species)	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management:
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors (list important causal agents)	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management.

Standard 5 (Seedings) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Rangelands seeded with mixtures, including predominately non-native plants, are functioning to maintain life form diversity, production, native animal habitat, nutrient cycling, energy flow, and the hydrologic cycle.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Field inspection, allotment records.

No areas of the Trout Creek allotment are comprised primarily of seeded species. Therefore, this standard does not apply.

Standard 6 (Exotic Plant Communities, other than Seedings) ■ Standard doesn't apply

Exotic plant communities, other than seedings, will meet minimum requirements of soil stability and maintenance of existing native and seeded plants. These communities will be rehabilitated to perennial communities when feasible cost effective methods are developed.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Field inspection, monitoring data.

Although exotic plant communities occur on the Trout Creek allotment, none of the pastures are dominated by exotic plant species to such an extent that they are managed solely as exotic plant communities. Therefore, this standard does not apply. Areas dominated by exotic species are discussed under Standard 4.

Standard 7 (Water Quality) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Surface and groundwater on public lands comply with the Idaho Water Quality Standards.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Final Rangeland Health Assessment for Trout Creek and R. Collins FFR Allotments; Water quality data; riparian inventory; riparian PFC.

Rangeland Health: CWAL beneficial use is fully supported by stream temperatures in Split Rock Canyon Creek. Stream temperatures in Trout Creek exceeded Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) criteria for support of cold-water aquatic life (CWAL) during the sampling year. It is likely that stream temperatures on the lower reach of Trout Creek are elevated due to beaver activity, which produces ponded areas with reduced water velocity and shading. Decreased shading and water velocity both increase exposure to solar radiation. However, a somewhat widened stream channel with reduced shading from riparian vegetation is probably contributing to failure to meet CWAL beneficial use criteria on Trout Creek. No data are available for Wood Canyon Creek.

Water samples from Trout Creek met criteria for secondary contact recreation beneficial use. No bacteria monitoring data are available for Split Rock Canyon Creek or Wood Canyon Creek.

Rangeland Health Changes: Standard 7 is related to Standards 2 and 3. Riparian shrub and graminoid cover has been reduced due to historic grazing management practices. However, riparian communities are currently expanding. In general, improvement of riparian vegetative communities is correlated with narrowing and deepening of stream channels, and increased stream shading, which decreases solar exposure, leading to lower stream temperatures.

Livestock Grazing Management: Current management, which includes light use and periodic deferment, is allowing significant progress to be made toward meeting the standard.

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ■ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors (list important causal agents)	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors (list important causal agents)	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guideline No(s). in non-conformance)

Standard 8 (Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals) ☐ Standard doesn't apply

Habitats are suitable to maintain viable populations of threatened and endangered, sensitive, and other special status species.

Evaluation and Information Sources: Final Rangeland Health Assessment for Trout Creek and R. Collins FFR Allotments; riparian proper functioning condition assessments; sage-grouse habitat assessments; rangeland health evaluations; Oregon State University Technical Bulletin 152: Biology, Ecology and Management of Western Juniper.

Rangeland Health:

Wildlife - All of the stream riparian reaches in this allotment are rated as either properly functioning or functioning-at-risk with an upward trend. Several of the indicators of riparian functionality are also important components of habitat for many special-status species, as well as other wildlife species including, but not limited to sage-grouse, neotropical migratory birds, amphibians. The indicators that assess structure, composition, and vigor of hydric vegetation are especially important since they determine the quality, quantity and diversity of nesting, foraging and escape cover. While these indicators are at least partially lacking along the 3.5 miles of streams rated as functioning-at-risk, current livestock grazing practices are resulting in steady improvement.

Sage-grouse breeding habitat is unsatisfactory to marginal due to lack of desirable grasses and forbs coupled with invasive annuals and western juniper. Sage-grouse late brood-rearing habitat is marginal to satisfactory, with reduced forbs and soil trampling impacting habitat quality. Reduced vigor and abundance of large bunch grasses and forbs is also resulting in reduced forage and/or cover for other special status animals including pygmy rabbit, sage sparrows, Brewer's sparrow, as well as a diversity of other wildlife. This is especially true of species that nest or forage on or near the ground.

Botany – No populations of threatened, endangered or BLM special status plant species are known to occur within this allotment.

Rangeland Health Changes: Structure, composition, and vigor of hydric vegetation are at least partially lacking along some stream reaches where they are limiting the quality, quantity and diversity of nesting, foraging and escape cover. However, riparian habitat conditions are currently improving as desirable hydric vegetation reestablishes and expands along streambanks and floodplains. Past grazing practices have resulted in a lack of desirable grasses and forbs and widespread occurrence of invasive annual grasses in uplands, limiting the quality and quantity of habitats for sage-grouse and other special status animal species and a diversity of wildlife.

Livestock Grazing Management: Current livestock grazing practices are not contributing to further degradation of special-status species habitat. Riparian and upland communities appear to be making progress towards meeting standards across the majority of the allotment.

1. ☐ Meeting the Standard	5. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2. ■ Not Meeting the Standard, **but making significant progress towards**	
3. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are **not** significant factors	6. ■ Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
4. ☐ Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors (list important causal agents)	7. ☐ Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guideline No(s). in non-conformance)

Field Manager's Determination Rationale:

I have determined that Standard 1 of the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health is being met on the Trout Creek allotment. Standards 2, 3, 7, and 8 are not being met, but significant progress is being made towards meeting the standards. Standard 4 is not being met, but current livestock grazing management is not a significant factor. Standards 5 and 6 do not apply to this allotment. Current livestock management on the allotment conforms to Idaho Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management. Invasive annual grasses are impacting the native plant communities and wildlife habitat, particularly in lower elevation portions of the allotment. Although the current level of western juniper is not affecting watershed health, the continued expansion has the potential to affect watershed function, plant community composition and wildlife habitat in the future.

Field Manager

9/28/06

Date

Appendix E-2 – 2013 Determination

Executive Summary and Authorized Officer's Determination

Achieving Standards for Rangeland Health and Conforming with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management in the Following Allotments: Alkali-Wildcat, Blackstock Springs, Burgess, Burgess FFR, Chimney Pot FFR, Cow Creek, Elephant Butte, Ferris FFR, Jackson Creek, Joint, Lowry FFR, Madriaga, Poison Creek, Rats Nest, Sands Basin, Soda Creek and Trout Creek/Lequerica

Bureau of Land Management
Boise District & Owyhee Field Office

This 2013 Determination document summarizes the findings for 17 of the 25 Jump Creek, Succor Creek, and Cow Creek Watersheds allotments (also referred to as the Chipmunk Group or Group 2 allotments) to renew the associated grazing permits. The remaining eight allotments have recently signed Evaluations and Determinations (see Appendix E-1) that were carried forward for use in the EIS # DOI-BLM-ID-B030-2012-0014-EIS.

The allotments were divided into geographically located subgroups that include the Jump, Succor, and Cow Creek subgroups. The 17 BLM allotments with determinations in this document encompass 73,943 acres of public lands managed by the BLM, which represents approximately 73 percent of the total land base within the analysis area. These allotments were assessed and evaluated for conformance with Idaho Rangeland Health Standards. Along with the rational provided below under II, III, and IV, additional rationale for evaluation of findings is located in the project record under the following specialist reports: Group 2 Soil Specialist Report; Jump, Succor, and Cow Creek Group Riparian & Water Specialist Report; Rangeland Vegetation Including Noxious Weeds and Invasive Plants Report; Group 2 Wildlife Specialist Report; and Group 2 Special Status Plants Specialist Report. These reports are saved in the project record and are available from the Owyhee Field Office upon request.

Each allotment was determined to be meeting or not meeting Idaho Rangeland Health Standards; if the allotment was not meeting any standards, this document outlines whether current livestock grazing was a significant causal factor for not meeting those Standards (Table 1). The eight Standards are:

- Standard 1-Watersheds;
- Standard 2-Riparian Areas and Wetlands;
- Standard 3-Stream Channel/Floodplain;
- Standard 4-Native Plant Communities;
- Standard 5-Seedings; Standard 6-Exotic Plant Communities Other Than Seedings;
- Standard 7-Water Quality; and
- Standard 8-Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals

Each allotment was then placed into one of four categories and is discussed in detail in the sections below. If any one of the eight Standards were not met, it was determined that the whole allotment failed to meet Rangeland Health Standards as a whole and is categorized as such. If livestock grazing is a causal factor for failing to meet any one Standard, it was considered a causal factor for the entire allotment, and is categorized as such (i.e., Category IV).

I. Meeting Standards for Rangeland Health
II. Not Meeting but Making Significant Progress toward Meeting Standards for Rangeland Health
III. Not Meeting Standards for Rangeland Health, but current livestock grazing management practices are not a significant causal factor in failing to meet Standards
IV. Not Meeting Standards for Rangeland Health and current livestock management practices are a significant causal factor in failing to meet Standards (asterisk added to Standards not meeting due to current livestock)

The issue of scale (pasture) should be a consideration in evaluating each Standard. Isolated sites within a landscape may not be meeting the Standards, but the area may be meeting Standards overall when examined at a broader scope and scale. No single indicator provides sufficient information to determine rangeland health; they are used in combination to provide information necessary to determine rangeland health. Alternatively, even if a Standard is being met, the conditions on the ground may not represent desired resource condition or objectives.

Table 1 summarizes the determination of Rangeland Health Standards by allotment. As required by 43CFR 4180, this Determination of Standards document also discloses whether existing grazing management practices or levels of grazing use on public lands managed by the BLM are significant contributing factors in failing to achieve the Standards for Rangeland Health and conform with the guidelines for livestock grazing management established for public lands managed by the BLM in Idaho.

The Jump, Succor & Cow Creek Watersheds Grazing Permit Renewals Environmental Impact Statement document describes the existing condition of public lands managed by the BLM within the watersheds. Please refer to the EIS for a complete discussion of resource conditions, concerns and management objectives which may be reviewed at the Owyhee Field Office or on the internet at http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/prog/nepa_register/owyhee_grazing_group/grazing_permit_renewal0.html

Table 1: Determinations of rangeland conditions by allotment

	Are Rangeland Health Standards Being Met? (Yes/No/NA)[1]								
Allotment	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**Significant Causal Factors in Failing to Achieve Standards**
Alkali-Wildcat	No	No*	No*	No	NA	NA	No*	No*	1, 4-Historic Grazing, wildfire and exotic vegetation; 2, 3,7 - Current livestock grazing, streams and springs condition; 8 (w) – Current livestock grazing, wildfire and exotic species, upland and riparian habitat conditions for terrestrial, avian, and aquatic species.
Blackstock Springs	No*	No*	No*	No*	NA	NA	No*	No*	1, 4 - Current livestock grazing, exotic vegetation, and recreation; 2, 3, 7 - Current livestock grazing, streams and springs condition; 8 (p)- Exotic vegetation; 8 (w) - Current livestock grazing and exotic species, upland and riparian habitat conditions for terrestrial, avian, and aquatic species.
Burgess	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	No	No	8 (w) – Sage-grouse habitat conditions; 7- Not meeting IDEQ water quality standards.
Burgess FFR	No*	No*	No*	Yes	NA	No*	No*	No*	1, 6 - Current and historic livestock grazing, wildfire, and exotic vegetation; 2, 3, 7 - Current livestock grazing, Succor Creek condition; 8 (w) - Current and historic grazing, wildfire, and exotic species, upland and riparian habitat conditions for terrestrial, avian, and aquatic species.
Chimney Pot FFR	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	NA	Yes	Meeting all applicable Standards
Cow Creek	Yes	No*	No*	No	NA	NA	No*	No*	4 - Due to exotic vegetation; 2, 3, 7 - Current livestock grazing, streams and springs condition; 8 (w) - Current livestock grazing and exotic species, upland and riparian habitat conditions for terrestrial, avian, and aquatic species.
Elephant Butte	No*	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	No*	Yes	No*	1, 6 - Current and historic livestock grazing, exotic vegetation, and recreation; 8 (p) - OHV use and illegal dumping; 8 (w) - Current and historic livestock grazing, exotic species, upland habitat conditions for wildlife in general.
Ferris FFR	Yes	No*	NA	No	NA	NA	No	No*	2 - Current livestock grazing, springs condition; 4 - Exotic vegetation and lack of functional groups; 7- Not meeting IDEQ water quality standards; 8(w) - Current livestock grazing and exotic species, upland and riparian habitat conditions for terrestrial, avian, and aquatic species.
Jackson Creek	No*	No*	No*	Yes	NA	No*	No*	No*	1, 6 - Current and historic livestock grazing; 2, 3 7 - Current livestock grazing, streams and springs condition; 8 (w) - Current livestock grazing and exotic species, upland and riparian habitat conditions for terrestrial, avian, and aquatic species.
Joint	No*	No*	No*	Yes	No	NA	No*	No*	1 - Current and historic livestock grazing; exotic vegetation; 5 - Exotic monoculture seeding; 2, 3, 7 - Current livestock grazing, streams and springs condition; 8 (w) - Current livestock grazing and exotic monoculture, upland and riparian

	Are Rangeland Health Standards Being Met? (Yes/No/NA)[1]								
Allotment	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**Significant Causal Factors in Failing to Achieve Standards**
									habitat conditions for terrestrial, avian, and aquatic species.
Lowry FFR	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yes	NA	No	8 (w) - Exotic species, upland habitat conditions for wildlife in general.
Madriaga	No*	No*	No*	No	NA	NA	No*	No*	1 - Current and historic livestock grazing; exotic vegetation; 4 – Historic livestock grazing, wild fire and exotic vegetation; 2, 3, 7 - Current livestock grazing, streams and springs condition; 8 (w) – Historic and current livestock grazing, wild fire and exotic species, upland and riparian habitat conditions for terrestrial, avian, and aquatic species.
Poison Creek	Yes	No*	No*	NA	Yes	NA	No*	No*	2, 3, 7 - Current livestock grazing, Posey Creek condition; 8 (p) - Current livestock grazing and OHV use. 8 (w) - Current livestock grazing and seeding; upland and riparian habitat conditions for terrestrial, avian, and aquatic species. Potential risk of bighorn sheep and domestic sheep contact with possible disease transmission.
Rats Nest	No*	No*	No*	No*	NA	NA	Yes	No*	1, 4 - Current livestock and wild horse grazing; 2, 3 – Wild horses and current livestock grazing, stream and spring condition; 8 (w) – Wild horses and current livestock grazing, upland and riparian habitat conditions for terrestrial, avian, and aquatic species.
Sands Basin	No*	No*	No*	No*	Yes	No*	No*	No*	1, 4, 6 - Current livestock grazing, wild horse grazing, and exotics; 2, 3, 7 – Wild horses and current livestock grazing, portions of Jump Creek condition; 8 (w) – Wild horses and current livestock grazing and exotic species, upland and riparian habitat conditions for terrestrial, avian, and aquatic species.
Soda Creek	Yes	No MP	No MP	Yes	NA	NA	No MP	No MP	2, 3, 7 - Making significant progress toward meeting standards, some condition & not meeting IDEQ water quality standards; 8 (w) - Riparian habitat conditions for aquatic species.
Trout Cr/Lequerica	Yes	No*	No*	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	No*	2, 3- Current livestock grazing, portions of WF Trout Creek, Nichols Creek, and Split Rock Canyon condition; 8 (w) – Current livestock grazing, riparian habitat conditions for aquatic species.

N/A – Not applicable
MP – Making Significant Progress
* Current livestock grazing is a causal factor
p- plants
w- wildlife
[1]Standards: 1 Watersheds; 2 Riparian areas and wetlands; 3 Stream channel/floodplain; 4 Native plant communities; 5 Seedings; 6 Exotic plant communities, other than seedings; 7 Water quality; 8 Threatened and endangered plants and animals.

Authorized Officer's Determination:

Based on my review of the Jump, Succor & Cow Creek Watersheds Grazing Permit Renewals Environmental Impact Statement and the interdisciplinary team's recommendations, the following are the conclusions with rationale for making determinations, in accordance with Idaho Rangeland Health Standards and Guidelines for the applicable Chipmunk Group allotments summarized in Section V (Table 2).

I. The following allotments are meeting Standards for Rangeland Health:

Chimney Pot FFR Allotment

The Chimney Pot FFR allotment has only one pasture. Standards 1, 4, and 8 apply to the Chimney Pot FFR allotment and are being met. Standards 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 are not applicable to this allotment.

II. The following allotments are not meeting but are making significant progress toward meeting Standards for Rangeland Health:

Soda Creek Allotment

The Soda Creek allotment has four pastures. Standards 1 and 4 apply to the Soda Creek allotment and are being met. Standards 2, 3, 7, and 8 (wildlife) are not being met but are making significant progress toward meeting. Standards 5, 6, and 8 (plants) are not applicable to this allotment.

Standards 2, 3, and 7

The Soda Creek allotment is not meeting Standards 2, 3, and 7; however, Standards 2 and 3 are making significant progress toward meeting, and there is insufficient information to determine whether Standard 7 is livestock-caused. The portions of both Cow and Little Cow Creeks that occur within pasture 2 were assessed as functioning at risk (FAR) in 2002 because the streams lacked hydric vegetation, there were imbalanced sinuosity and width/depth ratios, and hoof shearing of wetland soils was present. However, smaller segments of both Cow and Little Cow Creeks that traverse pasture 2 were rated as proper functioning condition (PFC) in 2009, and the metrics associated with the two MIM sites indicate the streams are resilient to erosion, have a late-seral plant community, and are generally stable. Eighteen of the 20 springs that occur on BLM lands within pasture 3 were most recently in PFC; they appear to have generally stable riparian-wetland areas, moderately low impacts from livestock, and are composed of healthy hydric vegetation communities, all allowing the systems to function properly.

All of the reaches of stream that occur on BLM lands within the allotment (Cow, Little Cow, Jacks, Cold Spring, and several unnamed creeks) are not meeting the watershed's beneficial uses. The beneficial uses assigned to the watershed by IDEQ include cold-water aquatic life, primary-contact recreation, salmonid spawning, and special resource water. Cold-water aquatic life water bodies are defined as water quality-appropriate for the protection and maintenance of a viable aquatic life community for cold-water species. All of the reaches have been through IDEQ's reconnaissance process and placed on the 303(d) list of impaired waters. Additionally, BLM has monitored water temperatures on Cow and Little Cow Creeks in pastures 2 and 3; the reaches within pasture 2 were not meeting the temperature criteria, and the reach on Cow Creek in pasture 3 was within the temperature limits set by the State (see specialist report in the project record for further details).

Standard 8 (Wildlife)

Upland Habitat
Pastures 1, 2, and 3 are managed as native plant communities and are shown to be meeting Standard 4. Because Standard 4 is being met, the plant community is assumed to be providing nesting, escape, travel, and hiding cover and accessible forage for wildlife in general.

Riparian Habitat
Analysis of Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified streams and springs within this allotment that are not fully functioning and where water quality parameters were not being met but are making significant progress toward meeting riparian standards. Streams, springs, and wetlands that are not fully functioning are lacking adequate riparian vegetation composition and distribution to provide the structure and function to support a productive environment for wildlife. Because Standards 2, 3, and 7 are not fully being met, the allotment does not have adequate riparian habitat conditions to support viable aquatic and terrestrial species populations and is not meeting Standard 8.

Focal Species[1]
This entire allotment falls within modeled PPH/GPH habitat for sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*). A total of three sage-grouse breeding assessments collected in 2003 identified:

- Pasture 1 - No sage-grouse assessment collected;
- Pasture 2 - Providing suitable breeding and suitable late brood-rearing habitat conditions (mesic habitat assessment);
- Pasture 3 - Providing suitable breeding habitat conditions;
- Pasture 4 - Private property; no sage-grouse habitat assessments collected.
- Pasture 5 - No sage-grouse habitat assessments collected.

Pastures where sage-grouse habitat assessments were collected are providing favorable overstory/understory sagebrush and large perennial grass composition and structure to support functional sage-grouse breeding habitat conditions.

Columbia River redband trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss gibbsi*) are known to occur within the Soda Creek and Cow Creek systems. Analysis of Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified these systems as not fully functional, but are making significant progress toward meeting Standards. Redband trout require intact channels with well-developed riparian communities that stabilize banks to minimize erosion and create undercuts, minimize impacts of flood events and filters sediments, provide shade to reduce water temperatures, and contribute woody debris to create channel structure and regulate seasonal flow. Because these in-stream and near-stream habitat characteristics are not fully represented, this allotment is not providing adequate riparian conditions to sustain viable populations of redband trout and is therefore not meeting Standard 8.

[1] Focal Species: a set of species which define the characteristics of different spatial and compositional landscape attributes necessary for functional and healthy ecosystems **Invalid source specified.**

This allotment is within the range of the Columbia spotted frog (*Rana luteiventris*). Analysis of Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified riparian areas that were not fully functional but are making significant progress toward meeting Standards. Spotted frogs are usually found along vigorous grassy/sedge margins of streams, lakes, ponds, springs, and marshes not far from sources of quiet permanent water. They migrate along these vegetation corridors between habitats used for spring breeding, summer foraging, and winter hibernation. Riparian conditions not fully functioning have altered or lost soil conditions, water availability, water quality, and hydric communities that are not adequate to sustain viable Columbia spotted frog populations. Although riparian habitat conditions are progressing toward meeting Standards 2, 3, and 7, riparian conditions are currently not fully functioning and therefore, the allotment is not meeting Standard 8 for spotted frogs.

III. The following allotments are not meeting Standards for Rangeland Health, but current livestock grazing management practices <u>are not</u> a significant causal factor in failing to meet Standards:

<u>Burgess Allotment</u>

The Burgess allotment has two pastures. Standards 1, 2, 3, and 4 apply to the Burgess allotment and are being met. Standards 7 and 8 are not being met. Standards 5 and 6 are not applicable to this allotment.

Standard 7

Pasture 1 of the allotment contains segments of stream that are identified by IDEQ as impaired waters (303(d) listed); thus, Standard 7 is not being met. Site specific information has not been collected by IDEQ; however, the watershed is not meeting its beneficial uses based on sediment, siltation, and stream temperatures. The streams have not been assessed using the BLM protocol and the condition as related to Standards 2 and 3 is unknown. Therefore, in the absence of internal and current information, the causal factor for not meeting Standard 7 was not attributed to current livestock grazing.

Standard 8 (Wildlife)

Upland Habitat
Both pastures 1 and 3 (no pasture 2 exists) are managed as native plant communities and are meeting Standard 4. Because Standard 4 is being met, it is expected that upland habitat composition and structure are meeting vegetation cover and forage needs of most sagebrush steppe associated wildlife.

Riparian Habitat
Water quality issues have been identified as not meeting Standard 7. Excessive sediment delivery, siltation and increasing water temperatures negatively alter aquatic habitats and impact aquatic wildlife communities and therefore do not meet Standard 8 due to poor water quality.

Focal Species
Eighty-nine percent of this allotment falls within modeled PPH/GPH habitat for sage-grouse. A total of six sage-grouse breeding and upland summer habitat assessments collected from 2003 to 2012 identified:

- Pasture 1 - Providing unsuitable breeding and upland summer habitat conditions;

- Pasture 3 - Providing suitable breeding and unsuitable upland summer habitat conditions.

Unfavorable upland summer habitat conditions occur in both pastures for sage-grouse. The assessments noted that understory perennial grasses (i.e., bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue) and forbs were poorly represented and not providing effective screening and security cover for summer brood-rearing sage-grouse. Breeding habitat in pasture 1 was found to be unsuitable due to the less-than-desirable canopy cover of sagebrush. This is inconsistent with the findings for Standard 4 that identified that Rangeland Health Standards were being met for this allotment. Because Standard 4 and Standard 8 are measures of upland vegetation composition, they should ideally reflect comparable conditions. However, if the data of the two assessments are collected at different locations or times of the year, localized variability may occur and create dissimilar findings. Because sage-grouse upland summer habitat assessments showed perennial grasses and forbs are underrepresented, the allotment is failing to provide adequate upland summer habitat conditions and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Lowry FFR

The Lowry FFR allotment has only one pasture. Standards 1 and 6 apply to the Lowry FFR allotment and are being met. Standard 8 is not being met. Standards 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 are not applicable to this allotment.

Standard 8 (Wildlife)

Upland Habitat
Upland habitats managed under Standard 6 (exotics) do not meet the requirements of Standard 8 for wildlife. Vegetation composition, structure, and function are lacking or absent in these communities, substantially reducing effective nesting, hiding, escape, travel, and foraging cover for upland sagebrush steppe wildlife overall. These communities further create large open spaces that diminish upland habitat connectivity and fragment sagebrush communities. Therefore, due to the dominance of exotic species and the absence of sagebrush community composition, structure and function, connectivity, and increased fragmentation, this allotment is failing to provide favorable upland habitat conditions for sagebrush steppe wildlife.

Focal Species
The entire allotment falls within modeled PPH/GPH habitat for sage-grouse. No sage-grouse habitat assessments have been collected in this allotment. Due to the dominance of exotic vegetation in the uplands, this allotment is failing to provide desirable habitat composition and structure required for sage-grouse nesting, escape, travel, or foraging and therefore does not meet Standard 8 for this species.

IV. The following allotments are not meeting Standards for Rangeland Health and current livestock management practices are a significant causal factor in failing to meet Standards (* denotes Standards not being met where current livestock grazing is a significant causal factor):

Alkali-Wildcat Allotment

The Alkali-Wildcat allotment has only one pasture. Standards 1 and 4 are not being met, and livestock grazing is not a causal factor. Standards 2, 3, 7, and 8 are not being met and

current livestock grazing is a causal factor. Standards 5 and 6 are not applicable to this allotment.

Standard 1

Historic livestock grazing management practices, wildfire, and exotics are significant causal factors for not meeting watershed standards in the Alkali-Wildcat allotment. Accelerated soil erosion, such as water flow patterns and pedestalled bunchgrasses, reflect a decrease in watershed function and are primarily associated with historic grazing practices and growing-season use. Ground cover trend is inconclusive due to high variability, though one site was influenced by a fire in the 1960s and may still lack proper protection after all these years.

Much of the decline in soil stability and hydrologic function can be associated with a change in deep-rooted bunchgrasses, like bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*), to more shallow-rooted species, such as Sandberg bluegrass (*Poa secunda*). The lack of species diversity and the localized invasion of annuals have compromised soil nutrient replenishment. This decreased ecological function leads to a lack of ability for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow, and indicates soil and hydrologic function are compromised from historic livestock grazing and that the Alkali-Wildcat allotment is not meeting Standard 1.

Standards 2*, 3* & 7*

Jump Creek, its tributaries, and the tributaries of Squaw Creek are the primary drainages in the Alkali-Wildcat allotment that support riparian-wetland vegetation. Approximately 3 miles of Jump Creek are excluded from livestock grazing, are in a relatively steep canyon, and are in PFC. The portions of Jump Creek that are accessible to livestock were assessed FAR in 1999; the lower reach was re-assessed in PFC in 2011, indicating progress toward meeting the minimal requirements for the Standards. Wildcat Spring has lost its form and function as a riparian-wetland area, lacks any hydric vegetation, and is NF. Additionally, the streams that occur within the allotment are not meeting the watershed's beneficial uses as assigned by the State of Idaho.

Current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for not meeting Standards 2, 3, and 7. The grazing schedules that have been implemented in recent years have not provided rest years, there have been relatively high stocking levels, and the residual vegetation has not been sufficient to maintain or improve riparian-wetland function. Livestock developments were not designed to protect the riparian-wetland water source, and the streams lack the hydric vegetative cover and bank-stabilizing species necessary for the maintenance of stable stream channels. Grazing management practices have not provided for meeting Idaho's water quality standards. Therefore, current livestock grazing management practices do not conform to the Idaho Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management applicable to Standards 2, 3, and 7 (Table 2).

Standard 4

Current livestock grazing management practices are not significant causal factors for not meeting Standard 4. Although repeated spring use has occurred on the allotment, average utilization was between 9 and 31 percent on key species, which is adequate to enable reproduction for recruitment. The site potential for the Alkali-Wildcat allotment is mostly Wyoming big sagebrush *(Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *Wyomingensis)*/ bluebunch wheatgrass

plant communities. However, the existing condition of most of the allotment is dominated by Wyoming big sagebrush; Sandberg bluegrass and cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum)* co-dominate the grass community with moderate amounts of bluebunch wheatgrass. All of the components of the reference community on the Alkali-Wildcat allotment are present; however, a shift has occurred to a more Sandberg bluegrass-dominated, more grazing-resistant state. The community composition is dominated by small bunchgrasses and cheatgrass with historic livestock grazing, invasion of exotic annual grasses, and wildfire being the significant causal factors in failure to meet Standard 4.

Standard 8 (Wildlife)*

Upland Habitat
This allotment is managed as a native plant community and is not meeting Standard 4. The combination of historic grazing, invasion of exotic annual grasses, and wildfire have resulted in the vegetation community transitioning from a reference site community of perennial grasses (i.e., bluebunch wheatgrass) to a less-desirable community of more grazing tolerant species such as Sandberg bluegrass and cheatgrass (see Standard 4). This transition exposes the understory and reduces effective nesting, escape, hiding, travel, and foraging cover values for all wildlife associated with sagebrush steppe communities. Because upland habitat values are changing to a less desirable vegetation state, this allotment is failing to provide adequate upland habitat conditions for sagebrush steppe associated wildlife and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Riparian Habitat
Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified streams and springs within this allotment that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to current grazing practices. Streams, springs, and wetlands that are NF or are FAR are lacking adequate riparian vegetation composition and distribution to provide the structure and function to support a productive environment. Because Standards 2, 3, and 7 are not being met, this allotment is failing to provide adequate riparian habitat conditions for aquatic and terrestrial species and is therefore not meeting Standard 8.

Focal Species
Ninety-one percent of this allotment falls within modeled PPH/GPH habitat for sage-grouse. A total of two sage-grouse breeding habitat assessments were collected in 2012 and indicated:

- Pasture 1 - Providing unsuitable breeding habitat conditions for sage-grouse

The unsuitable rating is due to the lack of large deep-rooted perennial grasses (i.e., bluebunch wheatgrass) in the understory. This condition fails to provide the understory composition and structure for effective nesting, security, and foraging cover values for sage-grouse. Combined with the upland discussion, Standard 4 not being met, and the dominance of exotic annuals, this allotment is failing to provide suitable sage-grouse habitat conditions and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Columbia River redband trout are known to occur within the Jump Creek system. Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified streams and springs within this system that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to current grazing practices. Redband trout require intact channels with well-developed riparian communities that stabilize banks to minimize erosion and create undercuts, minimize impacts of flood events and filter sediments, provide shade to reduce water temperatures, and contribute woody debris to

create channel structure and regulate seasonal flows. Because these in-stream and near-stream habitat characteristics are not fully represented, this allotment is not providing adequate riparian conditions to sustain viable populations of redband trout and is therefore not meeting Standard 8.

Blackstock Springs Allotment

The Blackstock Springs allotment has three pastures. Standards 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8 are not being met in the Blackstock Springs allotment and current livestock grazing is a causal factor. Standards 5 and 6 are not applicable to this allotment.

Standard 1*

Current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for not meeting upland watershed Standard 1 in pastures 1 and 2 of the Blackstock Springs allotment; pasture 3 is meeting. The reduction in soil and hydrologic function is associated with altered plant community composition and distribution due to decreased relative abundance of large, deep-rooted native perennial bunchgrasses and an increase in invasive species. As a result, historic and active accelerated erosional processes have increased pedestaling of plants that, along with accelerated physical damage from hoof action and mechanical damage to soils by livestock, has also affected the biological soil crust component, especially in the interspatial areas.

Soil degradation is also a concern in areas where invasive annuals are increasing, such as in pastures 1 and 2, because shallow root structure provides reduced protection, especially in the latter part of the season as plants die. The majority of disturbances in pastures 1 and 2 occur in the lowlands and foothills, while higher elevations display better plant communities, increased stable soils with elevated rock content, and localized rather than widespread disturbance along the uplands springs and intermittent streams.

The generally static and declining trend in pastures 1 and 2 does not project improvement, especially when no rest and minimal livestock grazing deferment have been practiced. The decreased ability for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow due to reduced soil and hydrologic function conclude that current livestock management is a causal factor in not meeting Standard 1 for the Blackstock Springs allotment.

Standards 2*, 3* & 7*

The three pastures of the Blackstock Springs allotment contain approximately 9 miles of named streams (Deadhorse, Little McBride, McBride, Little Squaw Creeks, and Willow Fork) and 15 NHD identified springs. Six miles of the streams have been assessed and 3.6 miles (about 60 percent) were rated FAR. Specific issues identified include poorly vegetated banks, both lateral and vertical instability, altered surface flows caused by excessive hoof action, and heavy use of vegetation. MMIM sites were established on both Little Squaw Creek and Willow Fork. Both sites exceeded the bank alteration objective set in the ORMP (15 and 21 percent respectively).

Seventeen springs have been assessed within the three pastures; seven (40 percent) were FAR and four were NF (25 percent). Specific issues identified in the recent assessments included heavy livestock impacts in the form of vegetation use, pugging, and wetland soil loss. The surface flows patterns have been altered by hoof action creating high and dry pedestals and eroding soils, and the plant community had low vigor.

With the exception of Little Squaw Creek and a tributary of Squaw Creek that traverse pasture 2, all of the streams that occur within the allotment's three pastures are not meeting the State's water quality Standards. Additionally, BLM's internal water temperature monitoring on Little Squaw, McBride, and Little McBride Creeks provided information that the streams exceeded the State of Idaho's cold-water aquatic life temperature criteria (see the specialist report in project record for details).

Current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for not meeting Standards 2, 3, and 7. The recent grazing schedules have not incorporated any rest years. Residual vegetation has not been sufficient to maintain or improve riparian-wetland function, and the streams and springs lack the hydric vegetative cover and bank-stabilizing species necessary for the maintenance of stable stream channels and riparian-wetland areas. Several of the springs have been developed in a manner that is not protecting the ecological function associated with the water resource. Finally, the grazing management practices have not provided for meeting Idaho's water quality standards. Therefore, current livestock grazing management practices do not conform to the Idaho Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management applicable to Standards 2, 3, and 7.

Standard 4*

Pastures 2 and 3 are meeting Standard 4. Current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for not meeting Standard 4 in pasture 1. Grazing rotations that include grazing in both spring and fall seasons have occurred annually without rest in pasture 1. Evaluation of the available RHFA concludes that current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for not meeting watershed standards in pasture 1 of the Blackstock Springs allotment. The common presence of invasive annuals and shrubs and soil surface erosion are noted as factors contributing to departure from site potential and a lack of ecological balance. This pasture has been subject to wildland fire, rangeland seedings and recreation use. The higher-than-expected presence of Sandberg bluegrass and squirreltail indicates the early stages of a shift in composition away from deep-rooted bunchgrasses toward shallow-rooted bunchgrasses. Compared to the ecological site descriptions, the overall biotic integrity has been compromised for pasture 1 and the departure from potential indicates that this pasture is not meeting Standard 4.

Standard 8 (Wildlife)*

Upland Habitat
Pastures 1, 2, 3 are managed as native plant communities. Pasture 1 is the only pasture determined to be not meeting Standard 4 due to current livestock grazing. Standard 4 indicates that the vegetation community is transitioning from a reference site community of robust perennial grasses (i.e., bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue) to a less-desirable community of more grazing-tolerant species such as Sandberg bluegrass. This transition exposes the understory and reduces effective nesting, escape, hiding, travel, and foraging cover values for all wildlife associated with sagebrush steppe communities. Because upland habitat values are changing to a less-desirable vegetation state, this allotment is failing to provide adequate upland habitat conditions for sagebrush steppe and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Riparian Habitat
Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified streams and springs within this allotment that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to current grazing practices.

Streams, springs, and wetlands that are NF or are FAR are lacking adequate riparian vegetation composition and distribution to provide the structure and function to support a productive environment. Because Standards 2, 3, and 7 are not being met, habitat conditions to support viable aquatic and terrestrial species populations are not meeting Standard 8.

Focal Species
The entire allotment falls within modeled PPH/GPH habitat for sage-grouse. Two of the four documented leks within this allotment are known to be active. A total of 19 sage-grouse breeding and late brood-rearing habitat assessments collected from 2003 to 2012 identified:

- Pasture 1 - Providing suitable breeding and suitable late brood-rearing habitat conditions;
- Pasture 2 - Providing marginal breeding and marginal late brood-rearing habitat conditions;
- Pasture 3 - Providing marginal breeding and marginal late brood-rearing habitat conditions

Marginal breeding habitat conditions in pastures 2 and 3 and marginal late brood-rearing habitat conditions in pastures 2 and 3 are not meeting Standard 8 due to current grazing practices. Desirable habitat conditions for sage-grouse are not being provided due to reduced canopy cover and height of large deep-rooted perennial grasses (i.e., bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue) in the understory, indicating that functional nesting, brood-rearing, escape, and hiding cover values are failing to be provided in these pastures. Late brood-rearing habitat assessments (riparian measure) in pasture 2 and 3 rated marginal due to the increased occurrence of undesirable xeric plant species, major evidence of erosion and spotty distribution of forbs consistent with riparian conditions identified in Standards 2, 3, and 7.

Columbia River redband trout are known to occur within the McBride Creek system. Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified streams and springs within this system that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to current grazing practices. Redband trout require intact channels with well-developed riparian communities that stabilize banks to minimize erosion and create undercuts, minimize impacts of flood events and filter sediments, provide shade to reduce water temperatures, and contribute woody debris to create channel structure and regulate seasonal flow. Because these in-stream and near-stream habitat characteristics are not fully represented, this allotment is not providing adequate riparian conditions to sustain viable populations of redband trout and is therefore not meeting Standard 8.

Standard 8 (Plants)

All special status plants known to occur in Blackstock Springs allotment are found in pasture 1. Two populations of Owyhee phacelia *(Phacelia lutea)* are not meeting this Standard due to the invasion of habitat by non-native annuals, abundance of non-native annual species in the surrounding habitats, and the shift in the surrounding plant community away from the ecological site potential. This indicates that habitats for Owyhee phacelia are not being maintained. However, the Standard is being met for all other special status plant occurrences in this pasture.

Burgess FFR Allotment

The Burgess FFR allotment has two pastures. Standard 4 is being met and applies to pasture 1 of the Burgess FFR. Standards 1, 2, 3, 6 (pasture 2), 7 and 8 are not being met and current livestock grazing is a causal factor. Standard 5 is not applicable to this allotment.

Standard 1*

Current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for not meeting upland watershed Standard 1 in pasture 2 of the Burgess FFR; pasture 1 is meeting. Water flow patterns show departures from reference conditions and are attributed to changes in the plant community caused by a decrease in relative abundance of large perennial bunchgrasses and a reduction in the small-scale variations of height and roughness of the ground surface. Soil surface loss and degradation has occurred as evidenced by active pedestals, terracettes, and localized bare ground. This is of greater significance along the northern boundary of the FFR where slopes above Westgate Gulch promote transport over longer distances that are not disrupted by adequate vegetation, gravels, or biotic crusts.

Soil degradation is also a concern in areas where invasive annuals are increasing. The absence of shrubs and the extreme departure from reference conditions caused by invasive plants, primarily medusahead and bulbous bluegrass, have altered infiltration and soil moisture patterns that do not allow for the proper capture, storage, and management of moisture, especially in the latter part of the season as plants die. Taken together, current livestock management is a causal factor in not meeting Standard 1 for the Burgess FFR allotment.

Standards 2*, 3* & 7*

Standards 2, 3, and 7 are not being met on the Burgess FFR allotment. There are about 0.35 perennial miles of stream that occur within pasture 1 of Burgess FFR that have twice been rated FAR due to issues with bank instability, a lack of riparian vegetation, and erosion/deposition caused by overland flows. Additionally, two reaches of an unnamed stream were assessed in pasture 2 in 2012. Both were identified as ephemeral; thus, the lotic PFC protocol was not applied. However, issues with erosion, the presence of headcuts, and upland species encroachment into the riparian area were noted. Standard 7 is not being met because there are two streams that occur on BLM lands (Succor Creek and Westgate Gulch) that are on IDEQ's 303(d) list of impaired waters. Additionally, BLM has monitored water temperature on Succor Creek and found that it exceeded the criteria set by the State of Idaho (MDMT = 26.1°C and MDAT =21.5°C). The criteria set a Maximum Daily Maximum Temperature (MDMT) of 22° C and a Maximum Daily Average Temperature (MDAT) of 19° C.

Current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for not meeting Standards 2, 3, and 7. Residual vegetation has not been sufficient to maintain or improve riparian-wetland function, and the streams lack the hydric vegetative cover and bank-stabilizing species necessary for the maintenance of stable stream channels. The recent grazing schedule has not allowed for rest years, and the spring developments were not designed to protect the ecological function of the riparian-wetland areas. The grazing management practices have not provided for meeting Idaho's water quality standards. Therefore, current livestock grazing management practices do not conform to the Idaho

Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management applicable to Standards 2, 3, and 7 (Table 2).

Standard 6*

Current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for not meeting exotics Standard 6 in pasture 2 of the Burgess FFR. Pasture 2 is located in an old burn area. Pasture 2 indicators for functional/structural groups were rated as a moderate to extreme departure from reference conditions, and the indicator for invasive species was rated as an extreme departure. Shrub and bunchgrass cover were lacking. The pasture is dominated by medusahead wildrye *(Taeniatherum caput-medusae)* with patches Sandberg bluegrass and phlox. There was very little recruitment of bluebunch wheatgrass following the burn. The production of litter from annual species was more than expected. Vigor and seedhead production was reduced on Sandberg bluegrass and bluebunch wheatgrass. Shrub recruitment was reduced. Perennial bunchgrasses were slightly decadent. Soil degradation and bare ground is a concern in areas where invasive annuals are increasing and are not meeting minimum requirements of soil stability. Current livestock management is a causal factor in not meeting Standard 6 for the Burgess FFR allotment.

Standard 8 (Wildlife)*

Upland Habitat
Pasture 1 is identified as meeting Standard 4 and therefore should be providing adequate vegetation composition, structure, and function for most upland species for nesting, escape, hiding, and foraging.

Pasture 2 is managed as an exotic pasture and is not meeting Standard 6. Upland habitats managed under Standard 6 do not meet the requirements of Standard 8. Vegetation composition, structure, and function are lacking or absent in these communities, substantially reducing effective nesting, hiding, escape, travel, and foraging cover values for upland wildlife species. These exotic communities further create large open spaces, diminish habitat connectivity, and increase sagebrush community fragmentation.

Riparian Habitat
Evaluation of Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified streams and springs within this allotment that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to current livestock management practices. Streams, springs, and wetlands that are NF or are FAR are lacking adequate riparian vegetation composition and distribution to provide the structure and function to support a productive environment. Because Standards 2, 3, and 7 are not being met, habitat conditions to support viable aquatic and terrestrial species populations are failing to be provided and therefore this allotment is not meeting Standard 8.

Focal Species
One hundred percent of this allotment falls within modeled PPH/GPH habitat for sage-grouse. A total of two sage-grouse upland summer habitat assessments collected in 2012 identified:

- Pasture 1 - Providing marginal upland summer habitat conditions;
- Pasture 2 - Providing suitable upland summer habitat conditions (see pasture 2 description below for rational why this exotic pasture is unsuitable sage-grouse habitat).

Marginal upland summer habitat conditions in pasture 1 are not meeting desirable habitat conditions for sage-grouse. The failure to meet sage-grouse habitat criteria is driven by reduced canopy cover of large deep-rooted perennial grasses (i.e., bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue) in the understory, indicating that functional nesting, brood-rearing, escape, and hiding cover values are failing to be fully provided in this pasture and therefore are not meeting Standard 8.

Pasture 2 is managed as an exotic pasture and is not meeting Standard 6. Exotic pastures are dominated by invasive species that do not provide nesting, hiding, and foraging cover values for this species. These exotic pastures further create large open spaces that diminish habitat connectivity and fragment sagebrush communities. Although the sage-grouse upland summer habitat assessment concluded that pasture 2 is providing desirable conditions, the assessment was conducted in a remnant sagebrush patch, suggesting that there are areas of shrub steppe within this pasture. However, due to the dominance of the exotic community, this pasture overall is providing unsuitable habitat conditions for sage-grouse and therefore does not meet Standard 8.

Columbia River redband trout are known to occur within the Succor Creek system. Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified streams and springs within this system that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to current livestock management practices. Redband trout require intact channels with well-developed riparian communities that stabilize banks to minimize erosion and create undercuts, minimize impacts of flood events and filter sediments, provide shade to reduce water temperatures, and contribute woody debris to create channel structure and regulate seasonal flow. Because these in-stream and near-stream habitat characteristics are not fully represented, this allotment is not providing adequate riparian conditions to sustain viable populations of redband trout and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Cow Creek Allotment

The Cow Creek allotment has five pastures. Standard 1 is being met, Standard 4 is not being met, and Standards 2, 3, 7 and 8 are not being met (and current livestock grazing is a causal factor). Standards 5 and 6 are not applicable to this allotment.

Standards 2*, 3* & 7*

Standards 2, 3, and 7 are not being met on the Cow Creek allotment. Approximately 1.2 intermittent miles of Split Rock Canyon that occur in pasture 2 of the Cow Creek allotment were assessed FAR based on bank instability, a lack of deep-rooted hydric species, a skewed age distribution of riparian plants, and the presence of headcuts. Additionally, 1.1 miles of the East Fork of Trout Creek were assessed in PFC in 2011 because the stream was armored against erosion by large boulders and the riparian vegetation appeared healthy and occurred as expected intermittently with the streams' flow. Six springs have been assessed throughout the allotment: one was in PFC, two were FAR, and three were NF. An unnamed spring was assessed FAR in 2011 because the flow patterns have been altered by a road traversing the riparian area, and hoof alteration were present throughout the wetland area creating a loss of soil moisture and thus the ability to support hydric species.

Two of the NF springs are developed reservoirs for which the PFC protocol is not applicable; however, the spring sources have been altered and no longer provide the form and function associated with riparian-wetland areas. The third spring that was assessed NF in 2002 was re-assessed FAR in 2011 because the riparian area was trampled by livestock

and the wetland obligate species were moderately grazed. Standard 7 is not being met in pasture 4 because the segment of Chimney Creek that flows through BLM land is on IDEQ's 303(d) list of impaired waters.

Current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for not meeting Standards 2, 3, and/or 7. Residual vegetation has not been sufficient to maintain or improve riparian-wetland function, and the streams lack the hydric vegetative cover and bank-stabilizing species necessary for the maintenance of stable stream channels. The recent grazing schedule has not allowed for rest years, and the spring developments were not designed to protect the ecological function of the riparian-wetland areas. The grazing management practices have not provided for meeting Idaho's water quality standards. Therefore, current livestock grazing management practices do not conform to the Idaho Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management applicable to Standards 2, 3, and 7 (Table 2).

Standard 4

Current livestock grazing management practices are not significant causal factors for not meeting Standard 4 in pasture 2 of the Cow Creek allotment. The pasture 2 RHFA data indicate two sites with slight to moderate departure and one none to slight departure from ecological site potential. The RHFA data indicate the biotic integrity of pasture 2 is meeting Standard 4. Trend data indicate the understory is dominated by exotic annuals of medusahead and cheatgrass and decrease of low sagebrush density and indicate native plant communities in pasture 2 are not meeting Standard 4. The community composition dominated by exotics and medusahead and historic fire are significant causal factors in failure to meet Standard 4.

Standard 8 (Wildlife)*

Upland Habitat
All of the pastures in this allotment are managed as native habitat communities. Pasture 2 is the only pasture identified as not meeting Standard 4, due to the dominance of cheatgrass and medusahead in the plant community resulting from historic fire and invasion of exotic species. The plant community is transitioning from a reference site characterized by robust perennial grasses (i.e., bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue) to a less-desirable community of more grazing-tolerant species such as Sandberg bluegrass, cheatgrass, and medusahead. This transition exposes the understory and reduces effective nesting, escape, hiding, travel, and foraging cover values for all wildlife associated with sagebrush steppe communities. Habitat connectivity and increased sagebrush fragmentation are also associated with increased dominance of invasive plant species. Because upland habitat values are changing to a less-desirable vegetation state, this allotment is failing to provide adequate upland habitat conditions for sagebrush steppe wildlife and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Riparian Habitat
Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified streams and springs within this allotment that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to current grazing practices. Streams, springs, and wetlands that are NF or are FAR are lacking adequate riparian vegetation composition and distribution to provide the structure and function to support a productive environment. Because Standards 2, 3, and 7 are not being met, habitat conditions within this allotment are inadequate to support viable aquatic and terrestrial species populations, and therefore, the allotment is not meeting Standard 8.

Focal Species
Ninety-nine percent of this allotment falls within modeled PPH/GPH habitat for sage-grouse. A total of 18 sage-grouse breeding, upland summer and late brood-rearing habitat assessments collected from 2001 to 2012 identified:

- Pasture 1 - Providing suitable breeding and marginal upland summer habitat conditions;
- Pasture 2 - Providing marginal breeding, suitable upland summer habitat conditions and suitable late brood-rearing (mesic habitat);
- Pasture 3 - Providing suitable breeding and suitable upland summer habitat conditions;
- Pasture 4 - Providing marginal breeding and suitable upland habitat conditions; and
- Pasture 5 - Providing suitable breeding and unsuitable upland summer habitat conditions.

Marginal breeding habitat conditions in pastures 2 and 4 and unsuitable upland summer habitat conditions in pasture 5 are not meeting desirable habitat conditions for sage-grouse and therefore are not meeting Standard 8. The primary cause for not meeting sage-grouse habitat criteria is driven by reduced canopy cover of large deep-rooted perennial grasses (i.e., bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue) in the understory, indicating that functional nesting, brood-rearing, escape, and hiding cover values are not fully being provided in these pastures. The marginal rating for pasture 1 is due to the greater than desirable canopy cover and height of the sagebrush overstory with favorable perennial grasses occur in the understory. Because pastures 2 and 4 are not meeting desirable sage-grouse habitat conditions, this allotment is failing to provide adequate upland habitat values and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Columbia River redband trout are known to occur within the Succor Creek system. Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified streams and springs within this system that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to current grazing practices. They require intact channels with well-developed riparian communities that stabilize banks to minimize erosion and create undercuts, minimize impacts of flood events and filter sediments, provide shade to reduce water temperatures, and contribute woody debris to create channel structure and regulate seasonal flow. Because these in-stream and near-stream habitat characteristics are not fully represented, this allotment is not providing adequate riparian conditions to sustain viable populations of redband trout, and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

This allotment is within the range of the Columbia spotted frog. Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified streams and springs that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to current grazing practices. Spotted frogs are usually found along vigorous grassy/sedge margins of streams, lakes, ponds, springs, and marshes not far from sources of quiet permanent water. They migrate along these vegetation corridors between habitats used for spring breeding, summer foraging, and winter hibernation. Because these riparian habitat characteristics are not properly functioning, this allotment is not providing adequate aquatic conditions to sustain viable populations of spotted frogs, and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Elephant Butte Allotment

The Elephant Butte allotment has five pastures. Standards 2, 3, and 7 apply to the Elephant Butte allotment and are being met. Standards 1, 6 and 8 are not being met and current livestock grazing is a causal factor. Standards 4 and 5 are not applicable to this allotment.

Standard 1*

Current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for not meeting upland watershed Standard 1 in portions of pasture 2. Signs of increased erosion, such as water flow patterns and pedestaled bunchgrasses, reflect a decrease in watershed function, while short-term declines in more durable soil cover are evident in microbiotic crusts, rocks, gravel, and persistent litter. A decline in soil structure, organic matter, and non-persistent litter, along with an increase in bare ground, are also apparent. Although native plant conditions are noted to be in excellent condition along some steeper slopes within pasture 2, the more easily accessible lower elevations and gentler grades display a decline in watershed function. With actual use occurring during the spring and winter, wet soils are especially susceptible to mechanical damage and to increasing bare ground. Livestock grazing under wet conditions has thus been the main cause for the physical impacts to soils.

Besides pasture 2, RHFAs for the allotment show very little to no distinct physical degradation for watershed indicators because most surfaces in the allotment have a high rock and gravel content that protect soils from erosional forces. That is especially the case on the calcareous soils of the salt shrub desert along the gently sloping to flat alluvial plains above the Snake River valley.

Ground cover data from trend sites, however, provide indication that non-persistent litter and canopy cover are on a general decline or show no improvement. Trend in ground cover also shows a general increase of bare ground in four out of six sites. While persistent litter is the only other measure that shows a general increase in protecting surface soils, the decline in non-persistent litter and the decrease or static state in canopy cover does not reflect an upward trend for the allotment, especially pastures 2, 3, 4, and 5. No ground cover data are available for pasture 1. Based on the declining conditions reflected in the available trend data, pastures 2, 3, 4 and 5 are not capable of maintaining adequate nutrient, energy, and hydrologic cycling though soil stability, with the exception of pasture 2, is not an issue at this time.

Despite the adequate physical state of soil stability across the majority of the allotment, watershed conditions in Elephant Butte are deteriorating due to the invasion of annual grasses and the resulting extreme departure from expected vegetative conditions. Ecological site potential has shifted into another state where a monoculture of annual invasive plants, such as cheatgrass and medusahead, dominate. Although annuals provide spring forage for livestock and cover for watershed protection by effectively reducing raindrop energy and protecting from wind erosion, the presence of annuals affect the biological and chemical aspects of soils and long-term (more than 10 years) rangeland health.

Invasive annuals modify the ecosystem attributes of soil temperature and soil water distribution, provide less root mass and soil stability than perennial bunchgrasses, over time reduce the diversity and cover of microbiotic crusts, promote loss of native plants, and adversely alter fire intervals and impacts (Pellant, 1996). The extremely flammable conditions associated with standing dead cheatgrass within the close proximity to well-

travelled and utilized infrastructure in and around Elephant Butte allotment have the potential to worsen watershed conditions should vegetation be removed by wildfire. The resulting combination of water erosion on unprotected steeper ground and deflating wind erosion on the flats could promote soil surface loss and degradation, reduce soil productivity, and would add to deteriorating conditions.

Currently, the soil's surface integrity and its ability to provide nutrient cycling are impacted where annual invasive plants are dominating, which is apparent across the allotment but particularly in the lower elevations. With overall biotic integrity displaying an extreme departure due to lack of species diversity and dominance of invasive grasses, soil and hydrologic function is adversely affected. The departures of physical watershed indicators for soil stability and hydrologic function for pasture 2 and the adverse biological and chemical soil impacts from the extreme impacts on native vegetation by invasive annuals lead to the conclusion that Standard 1 in the Elephant Butte allotment is not being met. Historic grazing and past fire are the causes for not meeting ORMP objectives where invasive annuals have taken over, especially in pastures 3, 4, and 5. Current livestock grazing is the primary causal factor for not meeting Standard 1 due to physical soil impacts in pasture 2.

Standard 6*

Pastures 1, 3, 4 and 5 are meeting Standard 6. Current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for failing to meet Standard 6 in pasture 2 of the Elephant Butte allotment. Pasture 2 has a decrease in bluebunch wheatgrass frequency. The rangeland health of cheatgrass-infested communities is either at risk or already in the unhealthy category, with even more undesirable weeds invading some cheatgrass communities. The number of perennial species diminishing over time, as shown in the trend data, and the departures of physical watershed indicators for soil stability and hydrologic function for pasture 2 are significant factors in not meeting Standard 6. Current livestock grazing is the primary causal factor for failing to meet Standard 6.

Standard 8 (Wildlife)

Upland Habitat
Pasture 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are managed as exotic pastures. Upland habitats managed under Standard 6 do not meet the requirements of Standard 8. Due to current livestock grazing and the dominance of exotic species in this allotment, vegetation composition, structure, and function are lacking or absent in these communities and have substantially reduce effective nesting, hiding, escape, travel, and foraging cover values for all upland wildlife species. These exotic communities further create large open spaces, diminish habitat connectivity, and increase sagebrush community fragmentation.

Focal Species
Twenty-two percent of this allotment falls within modeled PPH/GPH habitat for sage-grouse. A total of five sage-grouse breeding habitat assessments collected from 2009 to 2012 indicated:

- Pasture 1 - Non-habitat for sage-grouse
- Pasture 2 - Northern portion: non-habitat for sage-grouse; southern portion: providing suitable breeding habitat conditions
- Pasture 3 - Non-habitat for sage-grouse

- Pasture 4 - Non-habitat for sage-grouse
- Pasture 5 - Non-habitat for sage-grouse

All of the pastures in this allotment are non-habitat for sage-grouse because of the shadscale/cheatgrass plant community that does not provide adequate habitat composition, structure and function. This is also consistent with PPH/GPH modeling map that identifies that 78 percent of this allotment is outside the range of sage-grouse habitat. However, in the remaining 22 percent of the allotment, the southern portion of pasture 2 increases in elevation and the sagebrush community becomes more favorable with a desirable canopy cover of bluebunch wheatgrass in the understory. Sage-grouse breeding habitat assessments recorded that this southern portion of the pasture is providing favorable overstory/understory composition of sagebrush and bluebunch wheatgrass for effective nesting, escape, security, and foraging cover for sage-grouse.

Standard 8 (Plants)

There are six special status plants known to occur within this allotment. Cusick's pincushion *(Chaenactis cusickii)* and soft blazingstar *(Mentzelia mollis)* are co-located within the same habitat in pasture 3. Cusick's pincushion is also known to occur in pasture 5. Idaho milkvetch *(Astragalus conjunctus)* occurs in the southern portion of pasture 2. Malheur cryptantha *(Cryptantha propria)*, false naked buckwheat *(Eriogonum novonudum)*, and Antelope Valley beardtongue *(Penstemon janishiae)* all occur in the same general area in pasture 2.

Livestock present no threats to soft blazingstar and Cusick's pincushion. However, this Standard is not being met due to extensive OHV and trash dumping impacts within the habitats of Cusick's pincushion and soft blazingstar in pasture 3.

The Idaho milkvetch population is in good condition and the Standard is being met for this specific species.

Peripheral habitat disturbance appears to be where threats to Malheur cryptantha, false naked buckwheat, and Antelope Valley beardtongue occur. The habitats themselves are generally intact with little disturbance. Livestock impacts are limited within these habitats due to the lack of forage within these unique soil inclusions. This Standard is being met for these species' habitats.

Ferris FFR

The Ferris FFR allotment has three pastures. Standard 1 applies to the Ferris FFR and is being met. Standards 4 and 7 are not being met, and Standards 2 and 8 are not being met with current livestock grazing as a causal factor. Standards 3, 5, and 6 are not applicable to this allotment.

Standard 2* & 7

According to the NHD, there are almost 13 miles of stream and two springs on BLM land within the Ferris FFR allotment. None of the streams have been assessed; thus, information is not available regarding their condition. Recent aerial imagery indicates the streams are likely ephemeral and there are very few riparian-wetland areas associated with them. Two springs in pasture 3 were rated FAR because the riparian-wetland areas are losing extent from both livestock trailing and soil shearing that has altered the flow patterns, drying the

wetland soils and allowing upland species to outcompete hydric vegetation. Also, the disrepair of the developments at both springs was noted. Both Cow Creek and an unnamed tributary are on IDEQ's 303(d) list of impaired waters. Additionally, BLM has internal information that Cow Creek exceeded the water temperature criteria (MDMT = 38.1°C and MDAT =25.2°C). The criteria, as defined by the State of Idaho, set a Maximum Daily Maximum Temperature (MDMT) of 22° C and a Maximum Daily Average Temperature (MDAT) of 19° C.

Current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for not meeting Standard 2. Residual vegetation has not been sufficient to maintain or improve riparian-wetland function. The recent grazing schedule has not included rest years, and the spring developments were not designed to protect the ecological function of the riparian-wetland areas. Therefore, current livestock grazing management practices do not conform to the Idaho Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management applicable to Standard 2 (Table 2).

Standard 4

Pasture 2 is meeting Standard 4. Current livestock grazing management practices are not significant causal factors for failing to meet Standard 4 in pasture 3 of the Ferris FFR. Pasture 3 has a moderate departure of functional structural groups based on increased shrubs and decreased bunchgrasses or low vigor when present. In addition, pasture 3 has a moderate to extreme departure from ecological site potential of invasive plants. The community composition dominated by exotics and lack of functional structural groups due to historic fire is a significant factor in failure to meet Standard 4.

Standard 8 (Wildlife)*

Upland Habitat
All of the pastures in this allotment are managed as native habitat communities. Pastures 1 and 3 are identified as failing to meet Standard 4 due to the dominance of exotic species such as cheatgrass and medusahead in the plant community resulting from historic fire and invasion of exotic species. The plant community is transitioning from a reference site characterized by robust perennial grasses (i.e., bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue) to a less-desirable community of more grazing-tolerant species such as Sandberg bluegrass, cheatgrass, and medusahead. This transition exposes the understory and reduces effective nesting, escape, hiding, travel, and foraging cover values for all wildlife associated with sagebrush steppe communities. Reduced habitat connectivity and increased sagebrush community fragmentation are also associated with increased dominance of invasive plant species. Because upland community composition is changing to a less-desirable vegetation state, this allotment is failing to provide adequate upland habitat values for sagebrush steppe wildlife and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Riparian Habitat
Standards 2 and 7 identified streams and springs within this allotment that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to current grazing practices. Springs, and wetlands that are FAR and/or water developments in disrepair are lacking adequate riparian vegetation composition and distribution to provide the structure and function to support a productive riparian environment. Because Standards 2 and 7 are not being met, this allotment is failing to provide adequate conditions for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife, and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Focal Species
The entirety of this allotment falls within modeled PPH/GPH habitat for sage-grouse. A total of three sage-grouse upland summer habitat assessments collected in 2012 identified:

- Pasture 1 - Providing non-habitat due to absence of sagebrush and dominance of exotic grasses.
- Pasture 2 - Providing suitable upland summer habitat conditions;
- Pasture 3 - Providing suitable upland summer habitat conditions.

Pasture 1 is identified to be non-sage-grouse habitat due to the absence of sagebrush and the dominance of exotic annuals. This is the result of a 1960s wildfire that burned approximately 70 percent of the pasture. Pastures 2 and 3 are shown to be providing suitable sage-grouse summer habitat largely due to the favorable canopy cover of perennial grasses and forbs in the understory, although the sagebrush overstory exceeded desirable densities and height criteria. Because this allotment is well within modeled PPH/GPH for sage-grouse and pasture 1 is managed as a native community (but dominated by annuals) under Standard 4, this allotment is failing to provide adequate habitat conditions and connectivity for sage-grouse, and therefore does not meet Standard 8.

This allotment is within the range of the Columbia spotted frog. Evaluation of Standards 2 and 7 identified streams and springs that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to current grazing practices. Spotted frogs are usually found along vigorous grassy/sedge margins of streams, lakes, ponds, springs, and marshes not far from sources of quiet permanent water. They migrate along these vegetation corridors between habitats used for spring breeding, summer foraging, and winter hibernation. Because streams and springs are not functioning properly, this allotment is not providing adequate aquatic conditions to sustain viable populations of spotted frogs, and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Jackson Creek Allotment

The Jackson Creek allotment has five pastures. Standard 4 applies to the Jackson Creek allotment and is being met in pastures 2, 3, 4 and 5. Standards 1, 2, 3, 6 (pasture 1), 7, and 8 are not being met and current livestock grazing is a causal factor. Standard 5 is not applicable to this allotment.

Standard 1*

Current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for not meeting upland watershed Standard 1 in pasture 1. Pastures 2, 3, 4, and 5 are meeting, although pasture 3 appears to be functioning at borderline levels due to an increasing presence of water flow patterns and pedestal formation. With a noticeable change in plant communities compared to reference conditions, impending soil degradation is a concern in the future, especially due to an increase in invasive annuals.

In pasture 1, both historic and active accelerated erosional processes have resulted in abundant pedestaling of plants, water flow patterns, and commonly found physical soil impacts by livestock hoof action. Localized compaction is inhibiting plant growth and biological soil crusts are variable, ranging from being present to being greatly reduced or absent, especially in interspatial areas. Repeated spring and early summer season use under wet conditions have promoted mechanical damage to the soil surface and bare ground.

Non-mechanical impacts are associated with altered plant community composition and distribution from a decrease in relative abundance of large, deep-rooted native perennial bunchgrasses and an increase in invasive species. Static or declining trends in pasture 1 project limited to no indications of improvements. As a result, a shift in the plant community has led to accelerated erosion and impacts to upland watershed health, especially with no rest or deferred grazing in place. The decreased ecological function, impaired soils, and repeated spring use in the absence of rest indicate that soil and hydrologic function are compromised and that livestock management is the primary contributing factor for the failure to meet Standard 1 in in the Jackson Creek allotment.

Standards 2*, 3* & 7*

Coyote, Jackson, Little Cow, and Succor Creeks, and Westgate Gulch are the primary drainages in the allotment that support riparian-wetland vegetation. Approximately 1 mile of Succor Creek, 1 mile of Wildcat Canyon, and 1.2 miles of Jackson Creek have been assessed. Both Jackson Creek and Wildcat Canyon are in relatively deep canyons, are well-armored with rock and a mature willow community, and were in PFC. However, the reach of Succor Creek was at risk because there was a lack of bank-binding vegetation, as well as over-widening and incision of the stream channel. Three additional reaches on Succor, Coyote, and Wildcat Canyon were identified for assessment in 2012. The three were classified as ephemeral streams; thus, the PFC protocol was not applied. The reaches of stream are all geologically confined, well-armored with rock and dense willows, and primarily inaccessible to livestock. Additionally, two MMIM sites were established on Succor and Little Jackson Creeks. Both sites exceeded the bank alteration criteria set in the ORMP with alterations of 32 percent and 46 percent respectively.

The NHD identifies 11 springs that occur on BLM lands within the allotment. Three of the springs were assessed at risk in 2008 because there was a low composition of hydric species and the soils were compacted by hoof action. A fourth spring was assessed at risk in 2003 because more than 40 percent of the available forage had been grazed and 35 to 45 percent of the site was covered in undesirable herbaceous species. Six springs were identified for assessment in 2012, and three of them were not assessed using the PFC protocol, based on the degree of development and disrepair of troughs and pipelines as well as the loss of extent of the riparian-wetland area. One of the springs that was previously assessed FAR was revisited in 2012 and again assessed FAR. Issues of concern included livestock shearing of wetland soils, causing erosion and a loss of extent of the riparian-wetland area. Two additional springs that had not been visited previously were assessed FAR in 2012. One of them is developed with the trough and pipeline in disrepair, there is shearing and erosion occurring from excessive livestock presence and the riparian-wetland area is losing extent. The second one has headcuts present, causing vertical instability, erosion, and loss of extent of the riparian-wetland area.

All of the five pastures that make up the Jackson Creek grazing allotment have portions of streams on BLM lands that are on IDEQ's 303(d) list of impaired waters. The streams occur in the Middle Snake-Succor watershed and are not meeting the beneficial uses assigned to them, including cold-water aquatic life, salmonid spawning, and primary and secondary contact recreation. Additionally, BLM's internal water temperature monitoring on Little Squaw, McBride, and Little McBride Creeks provided information that the streams exceeded the State's cold water aquatic life temperature criteria (see specialist report in project record for details).

Current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for not meeting Standards 2, 3, and 7. The recent grazing schedules have not incorporated any rest years and the residual vegetation has not been sufficient to maintain riparian-wetland function or stable stream banks. The spring developments were not designed to protect the ecological function of the riparian-wetland areas and the grazing management practices have not provided for meeting Idaho's water quality Standards. Therefore, current livestock grazing management practices do not conform to the Idaho Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management applicable to Standards 2, 3, and 7 (Table 2).

Standard 6*

Current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for failing to meet Standard 6 in pasture 1 in the Jackson Creek allotment. Pasture 1 is sparsely distributed with shrubs, and large perennial bunchgrasses are scattered in small patches; Sandberg bluegrass, ventenata, and medusahead dominate the site. Reproductive capabilities were less than expected on perennial plants. In pasture 1, both historic and active accelerated erosional processes have resulted in abundant pedestaling of plants, moderate-to-extreme water flow patterns, and commonly found mechanical damage to the soils by livestock hoof action. Therefore, current livestock practices in pasture 1 of the Jackson Creek allotment are not meeting Standard 6. Current livestock grazing is the primary causal factor for not meeting this Standard due to physical soil impacts in pasture 1.

Standard 8 (Wildlife)*

Uplands
Pasture 1 is managed as an exotic pasture and is failing to meet Standard 6 due to historic and current grazing practices. Exotic pastures are dominated by invasive species that do not provide nesting, hiding, and foraging cover values for this species and therefore do not meet Standard 8. These communities further create large open spaces that diminish habitat connectivity and fragment sagebrush communities. Therefore, due to the dominance of the exotic species and the fragmentation of the sagebrush community, this allotment failing to provide viable vegetation composition and structure for sagebrush steppe wildlife, and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Riparian
Evaluation of Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified streams and springs within this allotment that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to current grazing practices and therefore do not meet Standard 8. Streams, springs, and wetlands that are FAR or development in disrepair are lacking adequate riparian vegetation composition and distribution to provide the structure and function to support a productive riparian environment. Because Standards 2, 3, and 7 are not being met, this allotment is failing to provide adequate riparian conditions to support viable aquatic and terrestrial species populations and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Focal Species
The entire allotment falls within modeled PPH/GPH habitat for sage-grouse. There are five documented leks (three known to be still active; all are within pasture 1) in this allotment. A total of 19 sage-grouse breeding, upland summer, riparian summer, and late brood-rearing habitat assessments collected from 2003-2012 identified:

- Pasture 1 - Providing suitable breeding; marginal upland summer, and unsuitable riparian summer habitat conditions (see pasture 1 discussion below for rationale why this exotic pasture is unsuitable sage-grouse habitat).
- Pasture 2 - Providing suitable upland summer and unsuitable riparian summer habitat conditions (mesic habitat assessment);
- Pasture 3 - Providing marginal breeding and unsuitable late brood-rearing habitat conditions (mesic habitat assessment);
- Pasture 4 - Providing suitable upland habitat conditions and unsuitable riparian habitat conditions; and
- Pasture 5 – Providing suitable upland summer habitat conditions.

Upland habitat measures (i.e., breeding and summer upland habitat assessments) in all the pastures, except pasture 3, which rated marginal, showed favorable overstory/understory conditions for providing effective nesting, hiding, and foraging cover for sage-grouse. However, the primary issues in these five pastures are the condition of riparian areas associated with streams, springs, wetlands, and mesic areas. All of the riparian habitat measures (i.e., late brood-rearing, riparian summer habitat assessments) showed unsuitable sage-grouse habitat conditions. These habitat features are important for late brood-rearing and maturing sage-grouse for the availability of forbs and insects. Current grazing practices and absence of development maintenance (i.e., troughs and riparian exclosures) have resulted in increased erosion, exotic species, and drier soil conditions, and therefore are not meeting Standard 8 for brood-rearing and maturing sage-grouse.

There may be some confusion regarding pasture 1, where there are three known active leks and the sage-grouse breeding habitat assessments showed the pasture to be providing suitable breeding habitat, although the pasture is managed as an exotic community and is identified in the above upland habitat discussion to be failing to meet Standard 8 for wildlife. Leks are traditional locations and breeding sage-grouse have been known to display in areas (i.e., ridgetops, burned areas, croplands) that may not provide the security/screening cover sought for nesting. After lekking/breeding, nesting female sage-grouse seek suitable overstory/understory composition and structure of sagebrush and perennial grasses, typically within 1.1 to 6.2 km (approximately 0.5 to 4.0 miles) of the lek (Connelly, Schroeder, Sands, & Braun, 2000). Although the breeding habitat assessments showed suitable conditions for nesting within pasture 1, the success of any nesting within pasture 1 is unknown; however, the distance criteria for nesting individuals includes adjacent pastures and allotments that may provide better quality habitat than pasture 1. In addition, the habitat assessments were conducted in sagebrush stands that may not be representative of the entire pasture. See Upland Habitat discussion about pasture 1 and Standard 6. Because this is an exotic pasture and habitat conditions are not favorable for sage-grouse nesting, hiding, and foraging, this allotment is failing to provide adequate conditions for sage-grouse, and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Columbia River redband trout are known to occur within the Succor, Jackson, and Little Cow Creek systems. Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified streams and springs within these systems that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to current grazing practices. Redband trout require intact channels with well-developed riparian communities that stabilize banks to minimize erosion and create undercuts, minimize impacts of flood events and filter sediments, provide shade to reduce water temperatures, and contribute woody debris to create channel structure and regulate seasonal flow. Because these in-stream and near-stream habitat characteristics are not fully represented, this

allotment is not providing adequate riparian conditions to sustain viable populations of redband trout and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

This allotment is within the range of the Columbia spotted frog. Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified streams and springs that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to current grazing practices. Spotted frogs are usually found along vigorous grassy/sedge margins of streams, lakes, ponds, springs, and marshes not far from sources of quiet permanent water. They migrate along these vegetation corridors between habitats used for spring breeding, summer foraging, and winter hibernation. Because streams and springs are not functioning properly, this allotment is not providing adequate aquatic conditions to sustain viable populations of spotted frogs and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Joint Allotment

The Joint allotment has three pastures. Standard 4 applies to the Joint allotment and is being met in pastures 2 and 4. Standard 5 applies to pasture 3 and is not being met. Standards 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8 are not being met and current livestock grazing is a causal factor. Standard 6 is not applicable to this allotment.

Standard 1*

Current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for failing to meet upland watershed Standard 1 in pastures 2 and 3 due to declining conditions in soil and hydrologic function. Accelerated erosional processes and water flow patterns have caused an increase in bare ground and pedestaling of plants, while trails are common and have affected the biological soil crust component in the interspatial areas. The primary causes for soil degradation are associated with mechanical damage to soils by livestock hoof action and increasing invasive annuals.

Sediment movement may be relatively short to non-existent on flat terrain but is of greater significance where slopes promote transport over longer distances that are not disrupted by deep-rooted vegetation, gravels, or biotic crusts. The variability of slopes in the Joint allotment and the often very steep topography increases erosion potentials and promotes delivery of sediments into adjacent riparian areas.

Much of the available data for pasture 4 was deemed unusable after the 2006 Chubby Spain fire. Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (ESR) monitoring (2009), however, found the burn area to be on a recovering path after being rested for several years. The pasture needs to be re-evaluated over time, especially for invasive species. Soil degradation is a concern in areas where invasive annuals are increasing, such as in pastures 2 and 3, as shallow root structure provides reduced protection, especially in the latter part of the season as plants die. The decreased ecological function, impaired soils, and repeated spring use in the absence of rest indicate that soil and hydrologic function are compromised and that livestock management is the primary contributing factor for not meeting Standard 1 in in the Joint allotment.

Standards 2*, 3* & 7*

Standards 2, 3, and 7 are not being met on the Joint allotment. The reach of Posey Creek that traverses pasture 2 and the reach of Soda Creek that occurs in pasture 3 within the Joint allotment were both rated FAR, based on issues with channel instability, incision, and over-widening. The springs that occur within the allotment were assessed either FAR or NF

because there were concerns with the presence of undesirable species, non-maintained developments, altered flow patterns, and vertical instability. Both Soda Creek and an unnamed tributary within the allotment are on IDEQ's 303(d) list of impaired waters. Additionally, BLM has internally collected temperature information that conclude the reach of Soda Creek that traverses pasture 1 exceeded the water temperature criteria set by the State (MDMT = 31.2°C and MDAT =22.5°C). The criteria, as defined by the State, sets a Maximum Daily Maximum Temperature (MDMT) of 22° C and a Maximum Daily Average Temperature (MDAT) of 19° C.

Current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for failing to meet Standards 2, 3, and 7. Residual vegetation has not been sufficient to maintain or improve riparian-wetland function, and the streams lack the hydric vegetative cover and bank-stabilizing species necessary for the maintenance of stable stream channels. The recent grazing schedule has not included rest years, and the spring developments were not designed to protect the ecological function of the riparian-wetland areas. The grazing management practices have not provided for meeting Idaho's water quality standards. Therefore, current livestock grazing management practices do not conform with the Idaho Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management applicable to Standards 2, 3, and 7.

Standard 5

Standard 5 is not being met and current livestock grazing management practices are not significant causal factors for failing to meet seeding Standard 5 in pasture 3 of the Joint allotment, based on lack of shrub component in the seeding. The pasture is a monoculture of intermediate wheatgrass and no species diversity is present.

Standard 8 (Wildlife)*

Upland Habitat
Pastures 2, 4, and 5 are managed as native plant communities and are shown to be meeting Standard 4. Because Standard 4 is being met and there is no other information available, the plant community is expected to be providing adequate nesting, escape, travel, and hiding cover and accessible forage for wildlife in general.

Pasture 3 is managed as a seeding pasture and is concluded to be failing to meet Standard 5. The community is dominated by intermediate wheatgrass and lacks an overstory shrub component. Due to the lack of plant community diversity, composition, and structure, pasture 3 is failing to provide adequate nesting, hiding, and foraging cover for sagebrush steppe associated species and therefore is not meeting Standard 8. However, it is anticipated that in time, shrubs will begin to reestablish themselves under improved management.

Riparian Habitat
Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified streams and springs within this allotment that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to current grazing practices. Streams, springs, and wetlands that are FAR and the water developments that are in disrepair are lacking adequate riparian vegetation composition and distribution to provide the structure and function to support a productive riparian environment. Because Standards 2, 3, and 7 are not meeting, this allotment is failing to provide adequate riparian habitat conditions aquatic and terrestrial species and is therefore not meeting Standard 8.

Focal Species
The entire allotment falls within modeled PPH/GPH habitat for sage-grouse. A total of five sage-grouse breeding, upland summer and late brood-rearing habitat assessments collected from 2003 to 2009 identified:

- Pasture 2 - Providing suitable breeding and marginal late brood-rearing habitat conditions (mesic habitat assessment);
- Pasture 3 - Providing suitable breeding habitat conditions;
- Pasture 4 - Providing suitable breeding habitat conditions;
- Pasture 5 - No sage assessment information available.

Sage-grouse breeding habitat assessments for pastures 2, 3, and 4 showed favorable overstory/understory conditions for providing effective nesting, hiding, and foraging cover for sage-grouse. However, the primary issues in this allotment are the conditions of the riparian areas in pasture 2 associated with streams, springs, wetlands, and mesic areas. The assessments identified late brood-rearing habitat as marginal due to invasion xeric plants, minor bank erosion, reduced forb availability, and reduced plant structure caused by current grazing practices. These late/summer habitat features are important for brood-rearing and mature sage-grouse because of the availability of forbs and insects. Because of the unfavorable riparian conditions, this allotment is failing to provide adequate habitat for late brood-rearing sage-grouse and therefore is not meeting Standard 8. This is consistent with riparian issues identified in Standards 2, 3, and 7 discussed above.

This allotment is within the range of the Columbia spotted frog. Evaluation of Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified streams and springs that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to current grazing practices. Spotted frogs are usually found along vigorous grassy/sedge margins of streams, lakes, ponds, springs, and marshes not far from sources of quiet permanent water. They migrate along these vegetation corridors between habitats used for spring breeding, summer foraging, and winter hibernation. Because streams and springs are not functioning properly, this allotment is not providing adequate aquatic conditions to sustain viable populations of spotted frogs and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Madriaga Allotment
The Madriaga allotment has two pastures. Standard 4 is not being met. Standards 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8 are not being met and current livestock grazing is a causal factor. Standards 5 and 6 are not applicable to this allotment.

Standard 1*

Current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for not meeting upland watershed Standard 1 in pasture 2. Observations during a field trip in the summer of 2012 (see project record) contradicted earlier monitoring results due to the presence of extensive pedestaling and connected water flow patterns. Livestock grazing during wet conditions has led to widespread mechanical soil damage and increased bare ground.

Although ground cover trend data in pasture 2 show a decline in bare ground, a decrease in durable soil cover, such as biological crusts, gravels, rocks, and persistent litter is apparent, along with no improvement in canopy cover. A significant spike in invasive annuals also warrants concern over the long term for pasture 1, which is meeting the Standard otherwise.

The decreased ecological function and impaired soils indicate that soil and hydrologic function are compromised and that livestock management is the primary contributing factor for not meeting Standard 1 in in the Madriaga allotment.

Standards 2*, 3* & 7*

Standards 2, 3, and 7 are not being met on the Madriaga allotment. Approximately 1.6 miles of Posey Creek that occur within the Madriaga allotment were assessed FAR because there was a lack of hydric vegetation, the stream channel was incised, there was lateral and vertical instability, and there were headcuts present. Eight springs have been assessed within the two pastures on the Madriaga allotment. Five were non-functional, two were FAR, and one was in PFC. Maws Gulch, Sommercamp Basin, Posey Creek, a tributary to Posey Creek, and Spring Branch Creek are all on IDEQ's 303(d) list of impaired waters. However, Sommercamp Basin was meeting the temperature criteria for cold water aquatic life (MDMT = 18.5°C and MDAT =14.0°C), and thus providing the watershed's beneficial use.

Current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for failing to meet Standards 2, 3, and 7. Residual vegetation has not been sufficient to maintain or improve riparian-wetland function, and the streams lack the hydric vegetative cover and bank-stabilizing species necessary for the maintenance of stable stream channels. The grazing management practices have not provided for meeting Idaho's water quality Standards. Therefore, current livestock grazing management practices do not conform to the Idaho Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management applicable to Standards 2, 3, and 7.

Standard 4

Current livestock grazing management practices are not a significant causal factor for failing to meet Standard 4 on the Madriaga allotment. Pasture 1 RHFA data indicate that the functional/structural group is dominated by Sandberg bluegrass and squirreltail, with scattered invasive species. Biotic integrity of pasture 1 is not meeting Standard 4. Bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, bulbous bluegrass, and squirreltail have decreased in frequency in pasture 2 since 2003. Sandberg bluegrass, medusahead, and North Africa grass have increased in frequency. Therefore, the dominance of exotic species from historic livestock grazing and 1960s wild fire is a significant factor in failing to meet Standard 4.

Standard 8 (Wildlife)*

Upland Habitat
Pastures 1 and 2 are managed as native plant communities and are failing to meet Standard 4 due to historic livestock grazing practices, wildfire, and invasive species. It was determined through an evaluation of Standard 4 that the vegetation community is transitioning from a reference site community of robust perennial grasses (i.e., bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue) to a less-desirable community of more grazing-tolerant species such as Sandberg bluegrass and an increase of invasive species such as medusahead and North Africa grass. This transition exposes the understory and reduces effective nesting, escape, hiding, travel, and foraging cover values for all wildlife associated with sagebrush steppe communities. Because upland habitat values are changing to a less-desirable vegetation state, this allotment is failing to provide adequate upland habitat conditions for sagebrush steppe wildlife and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Riparian Habitat
Evaluation of Standards 2, 3, and 7 concluded that streams and springs within this allotment are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to current grazing practices. Streams, springs, and wetlands that are NF or are FAR are lacking adequate riparian vegetation composition and distribution to provide the structure and function to support a productive environment. Because Standards 2, 3, and 7 are not being met, riparian habitat conditions within this allotment are failing to support viable aquatic and terrestrial species populations and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Focal Species
Ninety-six percent of this allotment falls within modeled PPH/GPH habitat for sage-grouse. A total of two sage-grouse breeding habitat assessment collected in 2009 identified:

- Pasture 1 - Providing suitable breeding habitat conditions;
- Pasture 2 - Providing marginal breeding habitat conditions;

Pasture 2 is failing to provide adequate breeding habitat conditions for sage-grouse. The breeding habitat assessments recorded marginal sagebrush canopy cover and height and marginal canopy cover of large perennial grasses (i.e., bluebunch wheatgrass). Although marginal, this situation does not provide favorable overstory/understory composition and structure to provide effective nesting, hiding, security, and foraging cover for sage-grouse. Because this allotment is failing to fully provide sage-grouse habitat conditions, it is therefore not meeting Standard 8.

This allotment is within the range of the Columbia spotted frog. Evaluation of Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified streams and springs that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to current grazing practices. Spotted frogs are usually found along vigorous grassy/sedge margins of streams, lakes, ponds, springs, and marshes not far from sources of quiet permanent water. They migrate along these vegetation corridors between habitats used for spring breeding, summer foraging, and winter hibernation. Because streams and springs are not functioning properly, this allotment is not providing adequate aquatic conditions to sustain viable populations of spotted frogs and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Poison Creek Allotment

The Poison Creek allotment has only one pasture. Standards 1 and 5 are being met, and Standards 2, 3, 7, and 8 are not being met and current livestock grazing is a causal factor. Standards 4 and 6 are not applicable to this allotment.

Standards 2*, 3* & 7*

Poison and Little Poison Creeks are the primary drainages in the Poison Creek allotment that support riparian-wetland vegetation. Approximately 1.5 miles of Poison Creek were assessed NF. It is difficult to determine how much of the condition is attributable to the fire because the Trimbly fire occurred in 2002, the same year as the assessment. However, specific issues identified include long-term indicators that the stream lacks the deep-rooted vegetation necessary to stabilize streambanks and that weedy species are increasing.

Current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for failing to meet Standards 2, 3, and 7. The grazing schedules that have been implemented in recent years have not provided rest years, there have been relatively high stocking levels, and the

residual vegetation has not been sufficient to maintain or improve riparian-wetland function. Grazing management practices have not provided for meeting Idaho's water quality Standards. Therefore, current livestock grazing management practices do not conform with the Idaho Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management applicable to Standards 2, 3, and 7.

Standard 8 (Wildlife)*

Upland Habitat
The Poison Creek allotment is managed as a seeded community and is concluded to be meeting Standard 5. However, a majority of this allotment (approximately 75 percent) does not presently support a viable sagebrush component, the result of the 2002 Trimbly wildfire and reseeding activities. The rangeland health assessment and nested frequency trend (Standard 5) discuss a healthy and productive seeding dominated by crested wheatgrass, other seeded hybrid wheatgrasses, and Sandberg bluegrass. However, this seeding lacks an overstory component (substantially void of sagebrush) in a majority of the allotment, which fragments the sagebrush community to the east and west. Overtime, it can be anticipated that sagebrush will eventually re-colonize within the seeded area and diversify the composition, structure, and function of the plant community. However, until upland habitat conditions improve, the uplands of the Poison Creek allotment are failing to provide adequate distribution and connectivity of sagebrush steppe habitat for wildlife, and therefore the allotment is not meeting Standard 8.

Riparian Habitat
Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified streams and springs within this allotment that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to current grazing practices. Streams, springs, and wetlands that are NF or are FAR are lacking adequate riparian vegetation composition and distribution to provide the structure and function to support a productive environment. Because Standards 2, 3, and 7 are not being met, this allotment is failing to provide adequate riparian habitat conditions to support viable aquatic and terrestrial species populations, and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Focal Species
Sixty-four percent of this allotment falls within modeled GPH habitat for sage-grouse. A total of seven sage-grouse breeding assessments collected in 2012 identified:

- Pasture 1 - Providing unsuitable breeding habitat conditions for sage-grouse;

The Trimbly wildfire in 2002 removed a substantial amount of sagebrush and the remaining residual stands are less than effective for providing nesting, security, and foraging cover in the understory. Assuming that the residual patches are reminiscent of conditions before the fire, it is possible that in time, sagebrush will become established within seeded wheatgrass stands and become a functioning overstory component. However, until that occurs, habitat connectivity is largely fragmented and any habitat value to sage-grouse is limited. Until conditions improve, this allotment is failing to provide adequate habitat conditions for sage-grouse and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Columbia River redband trout are known to occur within the Poison Creek and Jump Creek system. Evaluation of Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified streams and springs within these systems that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to current grazing practices. Redband trout require intact stream channels with well-developed

riparian communities that stabilize banks to minimize erosion and create undercuts, minimize impacts of flood events and filters sediments, provide shade to reduce water temperatures, and contribute woody debris to create channel structure and regulate seasonal flow. Because these in-stream and near-stream habitat characteristics are not fully represented, this allotment is not providing adequate riparian conditions to sustain viable populations of redband trout and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

This allotment lies within the State of Idaho Fish and Game Owyhee Mountain Bighorn Sheep Population Management Unit and is within bighorn sheep foray distance maximums of approximately 22 miles from population sources in Idaho and Oregon. Suitable habitat exists across the landscape and within the canyons of Poison and Jump Creeks; however, bighorn sheep have not been reported in this allotment, although incidental sightings have been documented within 3.5 miles from the boundary. A risk-of-contact modeling tool was used to estimate the probability of a bighorn sheep intersecting the Poison Creek allotment. A probability of 4.11 percent was calculated from the Reynolds Creek herd in Idaho and a probability of 17.14 percent was calculated from the Leslie Gulch herd in Oregon. Due to the overlap of suitable bighorn sheep habitat within the Poison Creek allotment and the probability of a bighorn sheep intersecting this allotment, the risk of contact between the two species exits. A Separation Agreement is in place between the permittee and the BLM to provide BMPs to reduce the potential of interspecies contact and a communication plan for the permittee if bighorn sheep are observed. At this time, the effectiveness of this Separation Agreement is unknown.

Standard 8 (Plants)*

Two special status plant species, Idaho milkvetch and Cusick's pincushion, are known to occur in this allotment. Idaho milkvetch has no documented threats and livestock access is not an issue given the precipitous nature of where this population grows within the Jump Creek Canyon ACEC. This Standard is being met for known populations of Idaho milkvetch.

The Cusick's pincushion population is currently threatened by livestock trampling, OHV use, and illegal dumping. Severe sheep trampling disturbances noted in the Cusick's pincushion habitat in 2012 are a significant concern due to the lack of conservation measures to minimize the need for listing of this species under the ESA (USDI BLM, 2008). It has been documented that widespread disturbance reduces the seed bank, eliminates individual plants, and results in long-term habitat degradation through the introduction and establishment of exotic annuals such as clasping pepperweed, annual wheatgrass (*Eremopyrum triticeum*), and cheatgrass. Cusick's pincushion is being negatively impacted by livestock trampling and to a lesser extent OHV use. OHV use has increased over the past decade and, according to the ORMP (RMP III-24), is expected to increase 70 percent from 1999 to 2029 (USDI BLM, 1999). Illegal dumping at this location has not been clearly documented within the exact habitat of the species but has been noted to occur immediately adjacent to the habitat. This Standard is not being met for this population of Cusick's pincushion and livestock management is a significant causal factor.

Rats Nest Allotment

The Rats Nest allotment has only one pasture. Standard 7 is being met. Standards 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 are not being met and, along with wild horses, current livestock grazing is a causal factor. Standards 5 and 6 are not applicable to this allotment.

Standard 1*

Wild horses and current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for failing to meet upland watershed Standard 1 in the Rats Nest allotment. Based on the declining conditions reflected in the available trend data, portions of the Rats Nest allotment are not maintaining adequate nutrient, energy, and hydrologic function.

Though rangeland health field assessments identified no soil or hydrologic concerns, contrasting results from four trend sites resulted in higher departure ratings with bare ground increasing over the short and long term. This undesirable presence of unprotected soils, paired with a decrease in protective non-persistent litter, shows that a decline in litter producing deep-rooted bunchgrasses and other vegetation is taking place. There is little current indication of improvement for larger vegetation and associated soil and hydrologic function.

Year-round wild horse grazing and prolonged impacts from the 1972 Alkali Springs fire may also contribute to reduced soil and hydrologic function. Even after four decades, a very distinct dominance of rabbitbrush and lack of sagebrush structural groups is present. The decreased ecological function, impaired soils, and repeated spring use in the absence of rest indicate that soil and hydrologic function are compromised and that livestock management is a significant causal factor for not meeting Standard 1 in in the Rats Nest allotment.

Standards 2* & 3*

Squaw Creek and Rats Nest Gulch are the primary drainages in the Rats Nest allotment that support riparian-wetland vegetation. About 3.5 miles of Rats Nest Gulch were determined to be FAR because there was a high (more than 30 percent) proportion of noxious weeds present, lateral cutting of the stream channel was occurring, and there was a lack of deep-rooted plant species. The three springs that have been evaluated range from NF to FAR. Coyote Spring was recently re-assessed FAR with a downward trend because there were sloughing and erosion impacts occurring from wild horse/livestock trialing and hoof shearing, and the spring is developed with the trough placed at the spring source. Upper Rats Nest Spring was rated NF because the riparian-wetland area has lost its extent, form, and function, and there aren't any hydric species present or the saturated soils to support them.

Wild horses and current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for not meeting Standards 2 and 3. The grazing schedules that have been implemented in recent years have not provided rest years, and the residual vegetation has not been sufficient to maintain or improve riparian-wetland function. Therefore, current livestock grazing management practices do not conform with the Idaho Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management applicable to Standards 2 and 3 (Table 2).

Standard 4*

Wild horses and current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for failing to meet Standard 4. Repeated spring use and season long horse use has occurred on the allotment. The site potential for the Rats Nest allotment is mostly Wyoming big sagebrush/ bluebunch wheatgrass plant communities. However, the existing condition of most of the allotment is dominated by Wyoming big sagebrush and rabbitbrush; Sandberg bluegrass and cheatgrass co-dominate the grass community with moderate amounts of bluebunch wheatgrass. All of the components of the reference

community on the Rats Nest allotment are present; however, a shift has occurred to a more Sandberg bluegrass-dominated, more grazing-resistant state. The community composition dominated by small bunchgrasses and cheatgrass is a significant factor in failure to meet Standard 4.

Standard 8 (Wildlife)*

Upland Habitat
The Rats Nest allotment is managed as a native plant community and is shown to be failing to meet Standard 4 due to wild horses and current livestock grazing practices. Under Standard 4, it was determined that the vegetation community is transitioning from a reference site community of robust perennial grasses (i.e., bluebunch wheatgrass) to a less-desirable community of more grazing-tolerant species such as Sandberg bluegrass and cheatgrass. This transition exposes the understory and reduces effective nesting, escape, hiding, travel, and foraging cover values for all wildlife associated with sagebrush steppe communities. Because the upland community is changing to a less-desirable vegetation state, this allotment is failing to provide adequate upland habitat conditions for sagebrush steppe wildlife species and therefore is failing to meet Standard 8. In addition, the interior 12 percent of this pasture is dominated by annual grasses (i.e., cheatgrass), reducing habitat connectivity and fragmenting sagebrush steppe community.

Riparian Habitat
Standards 2 and 3 identified streams and springs within this allotment that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to wild horses and current livestock grazing practices. Streams, springs, and wetlands that are NF or are FAR are lacking adequate riparian vegetation composition and distribution to provide the structure and function to support a productive environment. Because Standards 2, 3, and 7 are not being met, this allotment is failing to provide adequate habitat conditions to support viable aquatic and terrestrial species populations and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Focal Species
Fifty-nine percent of this allotment falls within modeled PPH/GPH habitat for sage-grouse. A total of eight sage-grouse breeding assessments collected in 2012 identified:

- Pasture 1 - Providing unsuitable breeding habitat conditions for sage-grouse;

The primary cause for failing to meet sage-grouse habitat criteria is driven by reduced canopy cover and height of large deep-rooted perennial grasses (i.e., bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue) in the understory, indicating that functional nesting, brood-rearing, escape, and hiding cover values are not fully being provided in these pastures. In addition, the plant community transition from the reference community to more grazing-tolerant species such as Sandberg bluegrass and cheatgrass further reduces understory cover values for sage-grouse. The annual grassland in the interior of the pasture further reduces habitat values by fragmenting the sagebrush community and reducing any patch connectivity. Overall, this allotment is failing to provide adequate sage-grouse habitat conditions and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Columbia River redband trout are known to occur within the Squaw Creek system. Evaluation of Standards 2 and 3 identified streams and springs within this system that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to wild horses and current livestock grazing practices. Redband trout require intact channels with well-developed

riparian communities that stabilize banks to minimize erosion and create undercuts, minimize impacts of flood events and filters sediments, provide shade to reduce water temperatures, and contribute woody debris to create channel structure and regulate seasonal flow. Because these in-stream and near-stream habitat characteristics are not fully represented, this allotment is not providing adequate riparian conditions to sustain viable populations of redband trout and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Sands Basin Allotment

The Sands Basin allotment has four pastures. Standard 5 is being met in in pastures 1 and 2. Standards 1, 2, 3, 4 (pasture 4), 6 (pasture 3) 7 and 8 are not being met, and wild horses and current livestock grazing practices are significant causal factors.

Standard 1*

Wild horses and current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for failing to meet upland watershed Standard 1 in pastures 3 and 4; pastures 1 and 2 are meeting the Standard. Though soil conditions in pasture 3 are fairly stable, there is a decline in hydrologic function related to invasive annuals. Indicators of hydrologic function associated with litter amount and plant community composition and distribution are compromised in pasture 3 and portions of pasture 4, especially when associated with a thick and extensive cover of silica-rich medusahead litter that is altering the moisture and nutrient regime of the soils. As a result, this direct relationship between soil and overall biotic integrity is at an extreme departure due to lack of species diversity and dominance of invasive grasses that adversely affect soil and hydrologic function (see discussion on adverse effects on watershed function from invasive annuals for the Elephant Butte allotment).

In pasture 4, signs of increased erosion, such as water flow patterns and historic and active pedestaled bunchgrasses, reflect a decrease in watershed function. Soil surface resistance to erosion is reduced, especially where native deep-rooted bunchgrasses are missing and where interspaces are not stabilized by persistent cover. Observations during a field trip in 2012 (see project record) confirmed the above stated impacts, along with mechanical damage from hoof action, increased water flow patterns, soil surface sealing, and absent microbiotic crusts. The decreased ecological function, impaired soils, year-long wild horse grazing, and repeated spring use by livestock in the absence of rest indicate that soil and hydrologic function are compromised and wild horses and current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for failing to meet Standard 1 in the Sands Basin allotment.

Standards 2*, 3* & 7*

Jump Creek is the primary perennial drainage in the Sands Basin allotment that supports riparian-wetland vegetation. The stream traverses both BLM and private lands in pastures 2 and 4. About 1.0 mile of Jump Creek that traverses BLM lands was FAR because there was insufficient deep-rooted, bank-stabilizing plant species present to protect the system during high flows. Sands Basin Spring Complex was rated FAR based on the presence of headcuts that compromise the vertical stability of the wet meadow area. Additionally, the streams within the allotment are not supporting the beneficial uses assigned to the watershed, and two tributaries of McBride Creek that occur in pasture 4 are not meeting the State's water quality standards.

Wild horses and current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for failing to meet Standards 2, 3, and 7. The grazing schedules that have been implemented in recent years have not provided rest years, and the residual vegetation has not been sufficient to maintain or improve riparian-wetland function. Year-long wild horse and current livestock grazing management practices have not provided for meeting Idaho's water quality standards. Therefore, current livestock grazing management practices do not conform with the Idaho Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management applicable to Standards 2, 3, and 7.

Standard 4*

Current livestock grazing management practices and wild horse use are significant causal factors for the failure to meet Standard 4 in pasture 4 of the Sands Basin allotment. Spring and fall use, year-long horse use, and fire have occurred in pasture 4 of the allotment. The site potential for the Sands Basin allotment is mostly Wyoming big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass plant communities. However, the existing condition of pasture 4 is dominated by Wyoming big sagebrush; Sandberg bluegrass and cheatgrass co-dominate the grass community with minimal amounts of bluebunch wheatgrass. All of the components of the reference community on the Sands Basin allotment are present; however, a shift has occurred to a more Sandberg bluegrass-dominated, more grazing-resistant state. The community composition dominated by small bunchgrasses and cheatgrass is a significant factor in failure to meet Standard 4.

Standard 6*

Current livestock grazing management practices and wild horse use are significant causal factors for failing to meet Standard 6 in pasture 3 of the Sands Basin allotment. In 2002, this pasture burned almost in entirety and was seeded. However, since treatment, this pasture has been substantially invaded by annual weeds, which now comprise the dominant vegetation in much of the pasture. Repeated spring use and season long horse use has occurred on the allotment and a significant factor in failure to meet Standard 6.

Standard 8 (Wildlife)*

Uplands
Pastures 1 and 2 are managed as seedings and meeting Standard 5. However, pastures 1 and 2 have inadequate sagebrush occurrence in the overstory and reduced occurrence, structure, and function of perennial grasses and forbs in the understory. It can be anticipated that habitat conditions may improve as sagebrush recolonizes the seedings and diversifies the plant community. However, at this time, pastures 1 and 2 are failing to provide a full complement of upland habitat overstory/understory conditions for most sagebrush steppe wildlife and therefore are not meeting Standard 8.

Pasture 3 is managed as an exotic plant community due to the dominance of cheatgrass and medusahead. Upland habitats managed under Standard 6 do not meet the requirements of Standard 8. Vegetation composition, structure, and function are lacking or absent in these communities substantially reducing effective nesting, hiding, escape, travel, and foraging cover values for all upland wildlife species. These exotic communities further create large open spaces, diminish habitat connectivity, and increase sagebrush community fragmentation.

Pasture 4 is managed as a native plant community but has been determined to be failing to meet Standard 4 due to wild horses and current livestock grazing practices. Currently, there is a shift in the potential plant community from a Wyoming sagebrush/bluebunch reference community to a Wyoming sagebrush/Sandberg-cheatgrass community. The downward trend in plant community composition is favoring shallow-rooted grass species that do not provide a robust growth form or structure to provide an effective interface of overstory and understory plant composition, structure, and function for sagebrush steppe-dependent species. Due to the downward trend and shift in the plant community, it can be anticipated that upland habitat conditions will overtime depreciate further; therefore, this allotment is failing to provide adequate upland habitat conditions for sagebrush steppe species and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Riparian Habitat
Evaluation of Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified that streams and springs that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters resulting from wild horses and current grazing practices. Streams, springs, and wetlands that are FAR are lacking adequate riparian vegetation composition and distribution to provide the structure and function to support a productive environment. Because Standards 2, 3, and 7 are not being met, this allotment is failing to provide adequate riparian conditions to support viable aquatic and terrestrial species populations and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Focal Species
The entire allotment falls within modeled PPH/GPH habitat for sage-grouse. A total of 23 sage-grouse breeding and late brood-rearing habitat assessments collected from 2000 to 2012 identified:

- Pasture 1 - Providing unsuitable breeding habitat conditions;
- Pasture 2 - Providing marginal breeding and suitable late brood-rearing habitat conditions (mesic habitat assessment);
- Pasture 3 - Providing unsuitable breeding habitat conditions;
- Pasture 4 - Providing unsuitable breeding habitat conditions.

All of the pastures within this allotment are failing to provide favorable breeding habitat conditions for sage-grouse. Pastures 1 and 2 were rated as unsuitable and marginal due to less-than-desirable height (pasture 1) and canopy cover (pasture 2) of large perennial grasses and forbs. However, it should be noted that in pasture 2, the unsuitable rating was driven by habitat conditions in the lower basin that were more deficient than suitable conditions on the upper slopes. Because these pastures are failing to provide adequate sage-grouse habitat conditions, they therefore are failing to meet Standard 8

Pasture 3 was concluded to be providing unsuitable breeding habitat conditions due to less-than-desirable canopy cover of large perennial grasses (i.e., bluebunch wheatgrass). In addition, pasture 3 is managed as an exotic plant community that further reduces habitat quality, reduces connectivity, and increases sagebrush community fragmentation. Also, pasture 4 was concluded to be providing less-than-desirable canopy cover and height of large perennial grasses. Although sagebrush overstory conditions were variable, undesirable nesting, hiding, and foraging cover values in the understory are occurring in these pastures. Therefore, this allotment is failing to provide adequate habitat condition for sage-grouse and is not meeting Standard 8.

Columbia River redband trout are known to occur within the Jump Creek and McBride Creek systems. Evaluation of Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified streams and springs within these systems that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to current grazing practices. Redband trout require intact channels with well-developed riparian communities that stabilize banks to minimize erosion and create undercuts, minimize impacts of flood events and filters sediments, provide shade to reduce water temperatures, and contribute woody debris to create channel structure and regulate seasonal flow. Because these in-stream and near-stream habitat characteristics are not fully represented, this allotment is not providing adequate riparian conditions to sustain viable populations of redband trout and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

Trout Creek/Lequerica Allotment

The Trout Creek/Lequerica allotment has two pastures. Standards 1, 4, and 7 are being met. Standards 2, 3, and 8 are not being met and current livestock grazing is a causal factor. Standards 5 and 6 are not applicable to this allotment.

Standards 2* & 3*

The Trout Creek/Lequerica allotment is not meeting Standards 2 and 3. The reach of the West Fork of Trout Creek that traverses pasture 1 was assessed NF, and the reaches of both Nichols Creek tributary and Split Rock Canyon were assessed FAR. The issues identified in the assessments suggest both short- and long-term riparian-wetland area indicators are not being met. For example, the incised channel on Split Rock Canyon and the change in plant community along the WF Trout Creek are an indication that prolonged impacts have occurred. However, the reach of Split Rock Canyon in pasture 2 was re-assessed in 2011 and was in PFC, indicating the Standard is now being met in that pasture.

Current livestock grazing management practices are significant causal factors for failing to meet Standards 2 and 3. The recent grazing schedule has not allowed for rest years, the streams are used season long during the growing season, and do not protect the ecological function of the riparian-wetland areas. Therefore, current livestock grazing management practices do not conform to the Idaho Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management applicable to Standards 2 and 3.

Standard 8 (Wildlife)*

Upland Habitat
Standard 4 identified that the upland vegetation community is meeting Rangeland Health Standards. Therefore upland vegetation composition and structure are likely providing adequate habitat conditions for most sagebrush steppe wildlife species.

Riparian Habitat
Standards 2 and 3 identified streams and springs within this allotment that are not properly functioning due to current grazing practices. Streams, springs, and wetlands that are NF or are FAR are lacking adequate riparian vegetation composition and distribution to provide the structure and function to support a productive environment. Because Standards 2 and 3 are not being met, riparian habitat conditions are not adequate to support viable aquatic and terrestrial species, and therefore this allotment is not meeting Standard 8.

Focal Species
This entire allotment falls within modeled PPH/GPH habitat for sage-grouse. A total of five sage-grouse breeding and upland summer habitat assessments collected from 2001 and 2012 identified:

- Pasture 1 - Providing suitable breeding and marginal upland summer habitat conditions;
- Pasture 2 – Providing marginal upland summer habitat conditions.

Pastures 1 and 2 are not providing favorable upland summer habitat conditions for sage-grouse. The marginal rating is influenced primarily due to the greater than desirable canopy cover of sagebrush in the understory; however, the understory is providing desirable canopy cover of large perennial grasses and forbs. Therefore, although upland summer habitat conditions are only providing marginal overstory (sagebrush) conditions, the understory is creating an effective nesting, escape, screening, and foraging cover for sage-grouse and is meeting Standard 8.

Columbia River redband trout are known to occur within the Trout Creek system. Evaluation of Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified streams and springs within this system that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to current grazing practices. Redband trout require intact channels with well-developed riparian communities that stabilize banks to minimize erosion and create undercuts, minimize impacts of flood events and filter sediments, provide shade to reduce water temperatures, and contribute woody debris to create channel structure and regulate seasonal flow. Because these in-stream and near-stream habitat characteristics are not fully represented, this allotment is not providing adequate riparian conditions to sustain viable populations of redband trout and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

This allotment is within the range of the Columbia Spotted Frog. Evaluation of Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified streams and springs that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to current grazing practices. Spotted frogs are usually found along vigorous grassy/sedge margins of streams, lakes, ponds, springs, and marshes not far from sources of quiet permanent water. They migrate along these vegetation corridors between habitats used for spring breeding, summer foraging, and winter hibernation. Because streams and springs are not functioning properly, this allotment is not providing adequate aquatic conditions to sustain viable populations of spotted frogs and therefore is not meeting Standard 8.

V. Summary of Standards and Guidelines that are not being met under current BLM grazing management for these allotment

Table 2: Standards and Guidelines that are not being met under current BLM grazing management

Allotment	Standards Met	Standards Not Met, But Making Significant Progress	Standards Not Being Met	Standards Not Being Met *and* Current Livestock Grazing Significant Causal Factor	Standards Not Applicable	Guidelines
Alkali-Wildcat	None	None	1, 4	2, 3, 7, 8	5, 6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10
Blackstock Springs	None	None	None	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8	5, 6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10
Burgess	1, 2, 3, 4	None	7, 8	None	5, 6	
Burgess FFR	4	None	None	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8	5	1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10
Chimney Pot FFR	1, 4, 8	None	None	None	2, 3, 5, 6, 7	
Cow Creek	1	None	4	2, 3, 7, 8	5, 6	2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10
Elephant Butte	2, 3, 7	None	None	1, 6, 8	4, 5	1, 3
Ferris FFR	1	None	4, 7	2, 8	3, 5, 6	4, 5, 10
Jackson Creek	4	None	None	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8	5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10
Joint	4	None	5	1, 2, 3, 7, 8	6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10
Lowry FFR	1, 6	None	8	None	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	
Madriaga	None	None	4	1, 2, 3, 7, 8	5, 6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10
Poison Creek	1, 5	None	None	2, 3, 7, 8	4, 6	4, 5, 7
Rats Nest	7	None	None	1, 2, 3, 4, 8	5, 6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Sands Basin	5	None	None	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8	None	1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10
Soda Creek	1, 4	2,3,7	8	None	5, 6	
Trout Creek/ Lequerica	1, 4, 7	None	None	2, 3, 8	5, 6	4, 5, 7

Pursuant to 43 CFR 4180.2(c), the authorized officer shall take appropriate action as soon as practicable but not later than the start of the next grazing year upon determining that existing grazing management practices or levels of grazing use on public lands managed by the BLM are significant factors in failing to achieve the Standards and conform with the guidelines that are made effective under this section. *Appropriate action* is an implemented action that will result in significant progress toward fulfillment of the Standards and significant progress toward conformance with the Guidelines. Practices and activities subject to Standards and Guidelines

include the development of grazing-related portions of activity plans, establishment of terms and conditions of permits, leases and other grazing authorizations, and range improvement activities such as vegetation manipulation, fence construction and development of water.

The *Jump, Succor & Cow Creek Watersheds Grazing Permit Renewals Environmental Impact Statement,* which will propose and analyze management alternatives necessary to address or correct identified resource concerns, will be prepared.

Authorized Officer's Signature:

Field Manager

4/23/2013
Date

Appendix F – Rangeland Ecology and Vegetation

Rangeland Ecology / Seasons and Intensities of Grazing Use

Rangeland Vegetation Ecology

Succession is the process of soil and plant community development on an ecological site. Primary succession is the formation process that begins on substrates which have never previously supported any vegetation. Ecological site development associated with soil parent materials, climatic conditions, and the natural range of disturbances with time produces a plant community in dynamic equilibrium. The resulting plant community is referred to as the historic climax plant community or potential natural plant community. The dominant plant species expected are those present within the potential natural plant community for each ecological site (Clements, 1916) (Dyksterhuis, 1949) (National Research Council, 1994).

Retrogression can occur in response to management practices or severe natural climatic events, with species composition of vegetation communities altered from the historic climax or potential plant community. Secondary succession occurs on previously formed soil from which some or all vegetation has been partially or completely removed by a disturbance factor.

Alternate evolution theory has led to ecological concepts that multiple stable state plant communities can potentially occupy individual ecological sites. These concepts and perspectives are the foundation of state-and-transition models and thresholds. Vegetation evaluation procedures must be able to assess continuous and reversible (the traditional range model posed by Clements) as well as discontinuous and nonreversible vegetation dynamics (the state-and-transition model), because both patterns occur and neither pattern alone provides a complete assessment of vegetation dynamics on all rangelands (Briske, Fuhlendorf, & Smeins, 2005).

A state-and-transition model is used to describe vegetation dynamics and management interactions associated with disturbance within an ecological site. States are relatively stable and resistant to disturbances up to a threshold point. The reference state is defined as the vegetation communities that result through time under natural disturbance regimes. A threshold is the boundary between two states, such that secondary succession does not result in restoration through natural events, such as a simple change in management or removal of a disturbance factor. Active restoration must be accomplished once a threshold is passed in order to return to the reference state. Inputs of management actions necessary to cross the threshold from a new state and return to the state that includes the potential natural community are greater than simple removal of a disturbance factor or restoration of a natural disturbance factor. Examples of management inputs necessary to cross that threshold include mechanical vegetation treatments, herbicide treatments, prescription fire, or a combination of active management inputs. Transition is the trajectory of system change between states.

State-and-transition models have been defined within ecological site descriptions for a number of low sagebrush/bunchgrass and big sagebrush/bunchgrass vegetation communities (USDA NRCS, 2010). These models for ecological sites with a sagebrush shrub component identify the reference plant community with co-dominance by deep-rooted perennial grasses (e.g., bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, and Thurber's needlegrass) and sagebrush. These models also identify possible vegetation change from reference site potential to a greater dominance by sagebrush and shallow-rooted bunchgrasses (e.g., Sandberg bluegrass and squirreltail) or annual herbaceous species. Factors that can lead to this shift include altered fire return intervals,

improper grazing management, or a combination of both. In addition, the state-and-transition models note that dominance by deep-rooted perennial bunchgrasses is enhanced and maintained with proper grazing management. The presence of sagebrush in the shrub layer of the reference state is dependent on the time that has passed since the most recent fire and the individual sagebrush species present. As a result, a number of phases of the reference state for low sagebrush or big sagebrush vegetation communities can be expressed through the vegetation composition. The expressed vegetation composition is an indicator of past disturbances, including fire and grazing management practices, and is in a dynamic equilibrium. Additionally, the current phase of the potential reference community has potential to change as a result of future disturbances or removal of disturbances. The state-and-transition models further identify that following frequent or combined disturbances, a transition to a different vegetation community can be crossed, resulting in a new state. State-and-transition models are not precise enough to identify a clear line when some thresholds have been crossed. States which differ from the variability resulting from natural disturbance factors in the reference state are more broadly defined, especially when vegetation change results in a shift between the dominance of species present in the reference state. Other thresholds resulting in states dominated by non-native annual species are more clearly defined. As stated above, both the traditional range model and the state-and-transition model occur and neither pattern alone provides a complete assessment of vegetation dynamics on all rangelands (Briske, Fuhlendorf, & Smeins, 2005).

Miller and Eddleman (2001) identify a number of temporal changes in vegetation composition within the sagebrush biome attributed to livestock grazing, introduction of exotic plants, change in fire regimes, and herbicides. One scenario of change is an increase in the dominance of woody species (shrubs and trees), a decline in fire frequency and a decrease in perennial forbs and grasses. A second scenario is an increase in annual weeds (e.g., cheatgrass), an increase in fire frequency, and a loss of native perennial shrubs, forbs, and grasses. Change that usually occurs with excessive grazing and in the absence of fire within many sagebrush steppe types includes an increase in density and cover of shrubs, annual forbs, and annual grasses, with a corresponding decrease in native perennial grasses and forbs. If Sandberg bluegrass is present in the ecological site, it generally increases with excessive grazing.

Cagney and others (2010) identified grazing influences in a sandy soil ecological site in the 10-to-14-inch precipitation zone in south-central Wyoming. Four plant communities in three states (state-and-transition model) were identified, with the discussion of factors leading to transitions between states and resources values associated with these states. Two described plant communities (bunchgrass; sagebrush/bunchgrass) make up the reference state, with varying amounts of sagebrush resulting from natural disturbance factors, primarily fire. With time alone, Wyoming big sagebrush will advance into the bunchgrass community following fire. With improper grazing management, the rate of sagebrush advancement into the bunchgrass community and the density of sagebrush can be increased. In addition, improper grazing management can result in deep-rooted bunchgrasses (species that dominate the understory in the reference state) being replaced by grazing-resistant grasses (rhizomatous grasses and bluegrass). The replacement of deep-rooted perennial bunchgrass species by rhizomatous grasses and bluegrass result in a second state – a new grazing-resistant and stable plant community. A third possible state is a plant community made up almost entirely of sagebrush with bare ground in the understory and is the result of continued improper grazing management.

Mueggler and Stewart (1980) identify similar vegetation community responses to improper livestock grazing within low sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass, low sagebrush/Idaho fescue, and big sagebrush (Wyoming and mountain)/bluebunch wheatgrass habitat types in southwest

Montana. There, an increased dominance by sagebrush and Sandberg bluegrass, among other species, corresponded with the grazing-influenced decrease in the dominate bunchgrass species within each of these habitat types. The authors noted other described sagebrush/bunchgrass habitat types throughout the sagebrush biome, including descriptions for Idaho, Oregon, and Nevada, with species compositions similar to those described in Montana. Although a Wyoming big sagebrush/Sandberg bluegrass habitat type is identified for southern Idaho in a bulletin published by the University of Idaho (1983), this habitat type was restricted to a small area in western Idaho where precipitation is less than seven inches annually. The authors cautioned that this habitat type is difficult to separate from other disturbed Wyoming big sagebrush habitat types on the basis of vegetation alone.

Anderson and Holt (1981) identified a number of studies of vegetal dynamics on exclosures or other protected areas which did not provide clear conclusions regarding the validity of the classical Clements based successional theory. Data from their study of change within heavily grazed Wyoming big sagebrush/bunchgrass sites excluded from grazing for 25 years suggest that many different assemblages of the same species could form relatively stable communities on a given site. The relative abundance of the component species would depend largely on the disturbance history, the nature of past disturbances, and the vegetal composition at the time of disturbance. Any of the relatively stable community assemblages might be considered climax communities. Allington and Valone (2011) identified that with 40 years of livestock exclusion in southeastern Arizona, restoration of soil properties was initiated, grass cover was increased, and native grasses returned, leading to a conclusion that desertification toward a shrubland state had not occurred. Both these studies indicate that the response in vegetation composition to disturbance or removal of disturbance may be a process which occurs over a number of years. In the short term, what may appear to be a different state in the state-and-transition models may be a slow progression between phases, which is dependent on recovery of factors for plant establishment or growth, such as soil properties.

State-and-transition models identified in ecological descriptions for a number of the sagebrush/bunchgrass ecological sites descriptions represented in the Owyhee River Group allotments are similar to the state-and-transition model for the south-central Wyoming site described in Cagney et al. (Cagney, et al., 2010) (USDA NRCS, 2010). Many of the ecological site descriptions for low and big sagebrush sites identify retrogression and secondary succession through phases of the reference state, with varying degrees of dominance by Sandberg bluegrass, squirreltail, and annual grasses resulting from grazing management practices. Fire tolerance of these bunchgrass species has less influence on the species composition of these sites following fire. Dominance by deep-rooted perennial bunchgrasses (e.g., bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, Thurber's needlegrass) is enhanced and maintained with proper grazing management.

A less productive state dominated by sagebrush in the shrub layer and Sandberg bluegrass, annual grasses, and annual forbs in the herbaceous layer is described in the state-and-transition models for a number of ecological site descriptions for the Owyhee River Group allotments (USDA NRCS, 2010). This plant community develops due to continued improper grazing management and lack of fire. Frequent fire leads to a similar plant community in this state, though lacking sagebrush and often with rabbitbrush, a more fire-tolerant shrub.

Seasons and Intensities of grazing use

The consequences of livestock impacts to vegetation resources and individual plants are related to the season in which livestock graze a vegetation community, as well as the intensity,

duration, and frequency of use in a given year (Reed, Roath, & Bradford, 1999). Long-term consequences from grazing management practices result from the response from the successive years of use a vegetation resource receives. Inappropriate grazing management practices are a process of repeated, selective use of the more desired plant species in a grazing environment. This grazing and regrazing within one growing season or in successive years has profound effects on the individual plants and their ability to compete with other plants for water, minerals, solar energy, and space. Similarly, the consequences of physical impacts associated with livestock grazing can result from a single impacting event or a sequence of impacting events without opportunity for recovery to occur. The result is a loss of productivity and potential death of a select group of plants that are excessively pressured by grazing animals.

A number of authors have identified physiological differences of rangeland plants, primarily grasses, as they relate to their response to grazing defoliation between those that grow in the Great Plains and the Intermountain West (Mack & Thompson, 1982); (Vavra, Laycock, & Pieper, 1994). Caespitose grasses in the Intermountain West, including the majority of perennial bunchgrasses within upland vegetation communities of group 1 allotments, evolved at least in partial response to low selective pressure by large congregating grazing mammals. The dominant caespitose grass within potential vegetation communities of the Owyhee River Group allotments is bluebunch wheatgrass, a species susceptible to repeated grazing. A number of sources suggest limiting the intensity of grazing use of bluebunch wheatgrass during the active growing season and providing at least two years of deferment of grazing use outside the active growing season for every year of active growing season use (Stoddart, 1946); (Blaisdell & Pechanec, 1949); (Mueggler, 1972); (Mueggler, 1975); (Miller, Seufert, & Haferkamp, 1994); (USDA NRCS, 2012). Burkhardt and Sanders (2010) provided the Owyhee Initiative Board of Directors with a science review of management tools appropriate for spring growing season grazing and recommended similar deferment or rest from growing season use. These retired university professors recommended a system of "early-on-early-off or a two to three early-season pasture rotation allowing grazed bunchgrasses to complete their reproductive cycle without grazing interruption at least on alternating years if not every year, based on their review of research and practical experience.

Intensity of grazing use includes a number of potential impacts to a variety of resource values. One aspect of intensity of grazing use is utilization of forage species. Utilization is defined as the proportion or degree of current year's forage production that is consumed or destroyed by animals (USDI BLM, 1999d). For purposes of analysis, slight utilization is generally defined as up to 20 percent, light utilization is from 21 to 40 percent, moderate utilization is defined as 41 to 60 percent, and heavy utilization is defined as 61 to 80 percent. Severe utilization is greater than 81 percent. Generally, the vigor of forage grass species can be sustained with light or moderate utilization, while heavy utilization reduces photosynthetic tissue below levels needed to maintain root reserves, diminishing the vigor of utilized species. However, the timing of grazing use relative to plant phenology and the occurrence of repeat grazing of individual plants combine with utilization levels to affect the health and vigor of key species, as well as changes to vegetation community composition. Moderate utilization during periods when reserves and photosynthesis are limited for initial growth, during regrowth, or during seed formation will impact herbaceous species greater than the same level of utilization during periods when the plant is not actively growing. A review of the literature by Anderson (1991), pertaining to the effects of defoliation and vigor recovery of bluebunch wheatgrass, and research by Ganskopp (1988), pertaining to similar effects to Thurber's needlegrass, revealed a high sensitivity to utilization during the active growing season. Grazing use that occurred when the plant was entering the boot stage, a period early in its seed producing stage of growth, was the period of highest sensitivity. Utilization levels of thirty to forty percent under deferred grazing systems or

one time utilization levels greater than 50 percent during the growing season have been shown to cause significant reductions in vigor and productivity. Time frames necessary for recovery may extend beyond the average 2 to 4-year cycle frequently used in grazing rotations. Researchers have recommended that desert ranges be stocked for around 30 to 35 percent use of forage production in an average year to meet both vegetation management and livestock production objectives (Holechek, Thomas, Molinar, & Galt, 1999).

Forb species tend to not have the ability to regrow following grazing. While grasses tend to have growing points close to the soil surface[2], growing point of forbs are elevated with growth. As a result, grasses are less likely to have growing points removed with light to moderate levels of grazing while growing points of forbs are easily removed, even with light grazing. Additionally, some forbs are highly palatable and sought out by grazing animals.

Long-term impacts of moderate to heavy utilization are dependent on the individual plant species' ability to maintain health and vigor, recover from impacts, and remain competitive while being utilized by grazing animals. The composition of a vegetation community, as it relates to the relative palatability of different plant species available for grazing, will affect measured utilization and subsequent levels of competition between individual plants. Although stocking rates are usually established to limit utilization to light or moderate levels, factors affecting livestock distribution will cause some areas where animals tend to concentrate to be utilized to a heavy degree, while other areas may remain unused or only slightly used.

The intensity of livestock use will also affect other resource values, including the ability to meet management objectives which relate to standing vegetation material and ground cover remaining after use. As utilization levels are increased, canopy cover of grazed and browsed plants declines. Additionally, deposition of protective plant litter to the soil surface, incorporation of litter into the soil, and the density and distribution of plant roots in the soil profile are decreased. As a result, increased utilization can reduce cover of bare ground by vegetation material and litter, increase puddling of clay soils with raindrop impact, reduce rates of infiltration of precipitation, and reduce permeability and moisture storage of soils. High utilization levels can contribute to increased overland flow of precipitation and snowmelt, soil erosion, siltation of streams, and a decline in surface water quality affecting beneficial uses. All these adverse impacts to soil properties and availability of soil moisture from high levels of utilization result in long-term reduced plant vigor and productivity.

Reed et al (1999) provided a grazing response index based on the frequency of grazing forage plants, intensity of removal of photosynthetically active material, and opportunity to grow prior to grazing or to regrow. Generally, a positive index resulting from grazing less than 7-10 days, removal of less than 40 percent of photosynthetically active material, and most or all of the growing season to grow or regrow is beneficial to the health, structure, and vigor of plants. Conversely, a negative index results from grazing longer than 14 to 20 days, removal of more than 55 percent of photosynthetically active material, and little or no chance to grow or regrow indicating that management practices are harmful.

Winter grazing use (November 1 to March 1) of upland vegetation communities generally is a period of minimum impacts. Upland herbaceous plants are mostly dormant during the winter season of use with the exception of some photosynthesis by new plant growth after fall and

[2] Mack and Thompson (Mack & Thompson, 1982) cited other sources who identified morphologic features of caespitose grasses in the Intermountain West that make them more susceptible to grazing impacts as compared to rhizomatous grasses in the Great Basin.

winter precipitation and during warming weather trends, primarily on south exposed slopes. Forage quality of cured standing herbaceous vegetation is moderate to low, improving when mixed with new growth or browse from palatable shrubs. Light to moderate utilization of standing cured herbaceous vegetation is not detrimental to health and vigor of plants. Light to moderate defoliation of new growth usually is not detrimental to maintenance of health and vigor of herbaceous species since soil moisture will be available for spring and early summer growth, regrowth, and completion of the annual growth cycle prior to soil moisture depletion. Grazing of fall sprouting annual species may reduce competition with desirable perennial herbaceous species during the following growing season. Light to moderate utilization levels will retain adequate standing material and litter for soil protection from wind erosion, rainfall impact, and late winter and spring runoff. Heavy utilization levels will expose the soil surface to these negative impacts, especially on sites with marginal potential to produce a reasonable vegetation cover and in years with limited growth of protective vegetation cover. The potential for repeated grazing of localized areas, resulting in heavy utilization, is present with severe weather conditions and snow accumulation reducing livestock distribution. Negative impacts intensify on palatable shrub species when snow accumulation makes herbaceous species unavailable. Livestock management actions to maintain animal distribution are oftentimes limited by weather and accessibility.

Early spring grazing use (February 1 to May 1) results in additional impacts to vegetation and soil resources as compared to winter use. Table VEGE-1 was developed with data for phenological growth of native perennial grasses within Boise District, as supported by data presented in the Proposed Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement. Table VEGE-1 identifies average dates for initiation of growth, flowering, and seed-ripe for a number of bunchgrass species by elevation. Early growth of herbaceous species, primarily cool season species, occurs with rising soil temperatures. Minimal impacts to plant vigor and health occur with light to moderate utilization of early growth when adequate soil moisture is available for regrowth and completion of the annual growth cycle. Moderate utilization, in years with minimal soil moisture available for regrowth after use, could deplete plant vigor and health, especially during periods of critical growth. Heavy to severe defoliation can expose the soil surface to future erosive forces of wind and water. Use of palatable annual species early in this period may reduce competition with desirable native perennial species when grazing is removed and adequate soil moisture remains to complete growth cycles. Early growth of herbaceous vegetation contains high water content and thus, when combined with leached old growth, has only moderate forage quality, improving after mid-March in most years. The hazard of compaction of wet soils with hoof action of livestock may be present, resulting in a reduction of infiltration and soil moisture holding capacity in fine-textured soils. Opportunities for good livestock distribution are present with more locations of available water and cool air temperature.

Table VEGE-1: Approximate growth stage dates for bunchgrass species[1]

Elevation (feet)	Sandberg bluegrass			Squirreltail			Bluebunch wheatgrass			Idaho fescue		
	Initiate growth	**Flowering**	**Seed-ripe**	**Initiate growth**	**Flowering**	**Seed-ripe**	**Initiate growth**	**Flowering**	**Seed-ripe**	**Initiate growth**	**Flowering**	**Seed-ripe**
4,000	March 10	April 15	May 15	March 25	June 1	July 1	March 15	June 15	July 125	April 1	July 1	Aug 1
4,700	April 1	May 5	June 15	March 25	June 1	July 1	March 25	June 25	Aug 15	April 5	July 1	Aug 15
6,000	April 15	June 25	Aug 1	May 1	June 25	Aug 1	April 25	July 15	Aug 15	May 10	July 20	Sept 1

[1] Adapted from appendix R of the Proposed Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (USDI BLM, 2001)

Upland growing season grazing use (May 1 to July 1) is the season of greatest impact to native perennial grass species. Upland plants are actively growing, allocating carbohydrates from roots and crowns and from limited photosynthetic surface area to early growth, regrowth, and seed formation. Herbaceous plants are susceptible to defoliation impacts as a result of the depletion of carbohydrates, especially with moderate to heavy utilization, repeated grazing, and/or frequent growing season use. Grass species are especially susceptible to impacts from defoliation during seed formation and seed stalk elongation, due to the high requirement for carbohydrate from remaining plant material and photosynthesis. Opportunities for regrowth and completion of the annual growth cycle after defoliation are limited, especially in years of below average precipitation and soil moisture. Soil compaction from the physical presence of livestock remains a concern with moist soils, especially in areas with shallow and fine-textured soils. Upland shrub species reach maximum growth withdrawing shallow soil moisture early and deeper water reserves as the season progresses. Opportunities for good livestock distribution during the early portion of this season are present with more locations of available water, high palatability of quality forage, and cool air temperature. Repeated use during the growing season can be expected to reduce vigor and health of desirable perennial herbaceous species and lead to trends away from desired future conditions.

Summer grazing use (July 1 to October 31) defers grazing until after the active growing season for most bunchgrass species. A deferred season of use provides for livestock grazing after most of the upland species have reached the growth stage of late seed development and replenished carbohydrate reserves. Most upland plants, including native bunchgrass species, have completed their annual growth cycles and have entered senescence. As a result, upland communities have declining forage quality and lower palatability to wildlife and domestic herbivores after the growing season and during the summer. Livestock will tend to turn to palatable browse species, especially when herbaceous utilization levels become heavy late during this period, to maintain a given level of nutrition when mixed with lower quality herbaceous feeds. With the onset of senescence, native upland vegetation communities are less susceptible to negative impacts of light to moderate defoliation. Heavy to severe defoliation can expose the soil surface to future erosive forces of wind and water. Livestock distribution away from water sources is limited by high ambient temperatures, increasing the need for frequent watering and causing cattle to graze primarily during the evenings and throughout the night, while becoming less active during daylight hours. Localized impacts from defoliation and the physical presence of livestock intensify, especially near water sources and other areas of concentrated activity. Additionally, nutrient concentration will occur in areas of concentrated livestock activity.

Fall grazing use (October 15 to November 30) remains a period of limited impact to upland plant species. Herbaceous upland plants remain senescent with some new growth of annual species and regrowth of perennial bunchgrass species during warming conditions when soil moisture has been replenished by fall precipitation. Upland herbaceous health and vigor is not impaired with light to moderate utilization of cured standing materials. Heavy to severe use may expose soils to erosion from wind and water for an extended period through the initiation of spring growth. Cooler ambient temperatures, with some fall regrowth of upland herbaceous species, may provide for better livestock distribution than during summer. Forage quality of upland herbaceous species remains low, though improving with the initiation of new fall growth. Livestock will retain a percentage of palatable browse species in their diets, when available, to maintain a given level of nutrition by combining it with lower quality herbaceous feeds.

Season-long grazing of a pasture generally begins during the growing season and extends to the end of the period of authorized use, typically into the fall period. Many of the impacts associated with use during the growing season occur with season-long use. Additional impacts occur from localized livestock concentration late in the season as sources of water diminish, as forage quality declines in upland communities, and as ambient temperatures rise. The effects of season-long grazing on species composition are largely dependent on the degree of utilization on the key species. Although the stocking rates that are generally implemented with season-long grazing are designed to achieve moderate levels of utilization on most areas, factors such as terrain, location of fences and water, and vegetation types available, prevent uniform patterns of grazing. Heavy grazing will inevitably occur in some areas while light utilization will occur in others. A trend away from desired future conditions is expected in areas receiving moderate to heavy utilization on an annual basis, especially when that use occurs during active growing periods.

No pastures in the Owyhee River Group allotments are scheduled for yearlong (March 1 through February 28) grazing by domestic livestock nor is yearlong use included in any alternative. Although terms and conditions of to permit to graze cattle in Swisher FFR may not exclude opportunity for yearlong grazing, winter weather conditions make the allotment unavailable during a portion of the year.

Exclusion of livestock grazing removes impacts to vegetation resources resulting from authorized use. Defoliation of herbaceous and shrub species is limited to that which occurs from insect and native herbivore use. Except in instances when native herbivore numbers are high, upland utilization levels during the growing season and dormant seasons are light. In any year, small areas of concentrated native herbivore use may have moderate to high utilization levels. Residual standing herbaceous material and litter accumulation is greater than with scheduled use by livestock in any season. Soil protection from rain impact is high, limiting erosion and improving soil structure and infiltration. The initiation of herbaceous growth with warming spring soil temperatures may be slightly delayed due to greater interception of solar radiation by standing and down litter.

Livestock grazing schedules are generally implemented to provide opportunity for unacceptable resource conditions to improve, to maintain resource values which are consistent with management objectives, or to avoid unacceptable impacts to resource values or conflicts between uses of public land resources. Anticipated short and long-term impacts from annual use of a pasture during any one season are presented above. Though some established grazing schedules provide for annual use of a pasture during one specified season, more often the mix of management objectives associated with a given pasture can better be met by varying the season of use over a repeating cycle of two or more years. Multiyear grazing schedules are primarily developed with varied seasons of use through an established rotation to allow desirable vegetation species the opportunity to regain vigor and health for future growth, productivity, and sustainability of resource values. Similarly, opportunities for recovery from grazing impacts to other resources, specific to a season of use, may be provided by varying the season in which livestock graze a pasture. Long-term and cumulative impacts of implementing a grazing scheme will define trend toward future vegetation communities and resource conditions.

Most multiyear grazing schedules can be defined as either a deferred-rotation or rest/rotation schedule. Both types of grazing schedules were designed primarily to promote plant vigor, seed production, seedling establishment, root production, and litter accumulation for herbaceous plants in upland ecosystems. Deferred rotation grazing schedules provide for one or more years of grazing use after seed-set, following one or more years of growing season use. In its simplest

form, a deferred rotation grazing schedule within a pasture provides for a 2-year rotation cycle with one year of use during the critical period of plant growth followed by one year of deferment of use until after the growing season. More conservative schedules provide for a higher proportion of deferment than years of use during the period of active growth.

Rest/rotation schedules allow for similar opportunities for recovery with one or more years of the grazing rotation in which no use is scheduled. Caution should be implemented to ensure that higher levels of utilization during periods of use of one pasture while providing rest for another pasture do not preclude meeting management objectives. At moderate utilization levels, either rest/rotation or deferred-rotation grazing systems can allow for adequate recovery of upland herbaceous root growth and associated carbohydrate storage following the impacts of critical season defoliation. The number of years of rest or deferment necessary to meet vegetation management objectives is dependent on a number of factors including resource conditions, soil and climatic factors, and the intensity of grazing use. With an increase in the proportion of years of rest or deferred use to the number of years of use during the critical season, the opportunity for recovery and maintenance of plant health and vigor is improved. Recovery following heavy use during the active growing season may require a substantial number of rest or deferment years to provide adequate opportunities for recovery of health and vigor, especially when growth conditions are poor or if the vegetation resource is in poor ecological condition.

Appendix G – Wildlife Ecology

Table G-1: Special status wildlife species in the Owyhee Field Office and occurrence potential within the Group 2 – Jump Creek allotments

Common Name	Species	Status (conservation plans)[1]	General Habitat[2]	Habitat Present[3]	Species Present[4]	Species/Habitat Affected
Snake River Physa	*Physa natricina*	ESA E	Believed to inhabit deep water on the margins of moderately swift rapids or riffles. Individuals have been found in relatively undisturbed areas with gravel, boulder, or cobble substrates and low percentage of epiphytic algae or macrophytes.	No	Not Present	Yes, sediments to Snake River
Columbia Spotted Frog	*Rana luteiventris*	ESA C (SGCN)	Cool, permanent, quiet water in streams, rivers, lakes, pools, springs, and marshes usually in hilly areas from sea level to about 3000 m. Highly aquatic, but may disperse into forests, grasslands, and shrublands	No	Improbable	Yes
Greater Sage-grouse	*Centrocercus urophasianus*	ESA C (SGCN/HPBB/BCC)	Broad sagebrush covered valleys and foothills interspersed with wet meadows.	Yes; all allotments	Present	Yes
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus*	ESA C (SGCN/BCC)	Extensive, mature riparian woodlands, especially of cottonwoods or willows, and other open woodlands with dense understories at lower elevations. Mature riparian areas with willow and alder thickets.	No	Not Present	No
American White Pelican	*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*	BLM 2 (SGCN/HPBB)	Typically occur on isolated islands in freshwater lakes, marshes or rivers, on lakes, reservoirs and rivers supporting large fish populations and on mud, sand or gravel shores.	No	Not Present	No
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	BGEPA – BLM 2 (SGCN/BCC)	Restricted to large rivers and water bodies near mixed conifer forest, occasionally sagebrush foothills. Nest in oldest trees in the stand. Always associated with aquatic forage area.	No	Not Present	No
Golden Eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos*	BGEPA (HPBB/BCC)	Open habitats in mountains and hill country, prairies and other grasslands. Open sagebrush areas adjacent to nesting cliffs. Found on prairies, tundra, open wooded country, and barren areas, especially in hilly or mountainous areas. In Idaho, prefers open and semi-open areas in deserts and mountains.	Yes; all allotments	Present	Yes
Northern Leopard Frog	*Rana pipiens*	BLM 2 (SGCN)	Permanent water sources on the plains, foothill, and in montane zones	Yes	Possible	Yes
Pygmy Rabbit	*Brachylagus idahoensis*	BLM 2 (SGCN)	Throughout much of the Great Basin; relatively large areas of tall/dense sagebrush and deep soils. In Idaho, closely associated with large stands of sagebrush; prefers areas of tall, dense sagebrush cover with high percent woody cover.	Yes; all allotments	Probable	Yes
Columbia River Redband Trout	*Oncorhynchus mykiss gibbsi*	BLM 2 (SGCN)	Redband trout are found in a range of stream habitats from desert areas in southwestern Idaho to forested mountain streams in central and northern Idaho.	Yes; Poison Creek and Sands Basin allotments	Present	Yes
White Sturgeon	*Acipenser transmontanus*	BLM 2 (SGCN)	Rely on streams, rivers, and estuarine habitat as well as marine waters during their lifecycle. Prefer to spawn in rivers with swift currents and large cobble; no nest is built.	No	Not Present	No
Black Tern	*Chlidonias niger*	BLM 3	Rivers and ponds. Nests in or on emergent vegetation in alkaline	No	Improbable	No

Common Name	Species	Status (conservation plans)[1]	General Habitat[2]	Habitat Present[3]	Species Present[4]	Species/Habitat Affected
		(SGCN)	lakes and freshwater marshes, or in marshy areas along rivers, lakes, or ponds. Forages within a few hundred meters of nest.			
Brewer's Sparrow	*Spizella breweri*	BLM 3 (SGCN/HPBB/BCC)	Sagebrush steppe. Idaho study found Brewer's Sparrows prefer large, living sagebrush for nesting. A recent study in southwestern Idaho concluded that their distribution was influenced by both local vegetation cover and landscape-level features such as patch size.	Yes; all allotments	Present	Yes
California Bighorn Sheep	*Ovis canadensis californiana*	BLM 3 (SGCN)	Extremely rugged mountain areas with jutting crags, deep canyons and precipitous cliffs. Grassy slopes near cliffs and rocky ridges in mountains. Mesic to xeric grass. Avoids dense vegetation cover. Semi-desert grassland. Canyonlands and foothills of the Owyhee River drainage.	Yes, all allotments	Probable	Yes
Calliope Hummingbird	*Stellula calliope*	BLM 3 (HPBB/BCC)	Secondary successional shrub/sapling. Aspen thickets, along streams, open montane forests. Shrubby riparian areas and sparsely timbered sites. In Idaho, found in mountains along meadows, canyons and streams, in open montane forests and willow and alder thickets	Yes	Possible	Yes
Columbia Sharp-tailed Grouse	*Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus*	BLM 3 (SGCN/HPBB)	Found in grasslands (especially with scattered woodlands), arid sagebrush, brushy hills, oak savannas, and edges of riparian woodlands. In west-central Idaho study, grouse preferred big sagebrush to other summer cover types; mountain shrub and riparian cover types were critical components of winter habitat.	No	Not Present	No
Common Garter Snake	*Thamnophis sirtalis*	BLM 3	Usually found in habitats associated with water, such as streams, rivers, lakes, ponds and marshes. They can also be found in open meadows and coniferous forests.	Yes; streams	Possible	Yes
Ferruginous Hawk	*Buteo regalis*	BLM 3 (SGCN/HPBB/BCC)	Found in shrub steppe at periphery of juniper or other woodlands.	Yes; all allotments	Present	Yes
Flammulated Owl	*Otus flammeolus*	BLM 3 (SGCN/HPBB/BCC)	Prefers old growth. In Idaho, occupies older ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and mixed coniferous forests.	No	Improbable	No
Fringed Myotis	*Myotis thysanodes*	BLM 3 (SGCN)	Found primarily in desert shrublands, sagebrush-grassland, and woodland habitats (ponderosa pine forest, oak and pine habitats, Douglas-fir). Roosts in caves, mines, rock crevices, buildings, and other protected sites. Prefer to forage in riparian areas characterized by intermittent streams with wider channels (5.5 to 10.5 meters) than ones with channels less than 2.0 meters wide.	Yes	Possible	Yes
Hammond's Flycatcher	*Empidonax hammondii*	BLM 3 (HPBB)	Found in coniferous forests and woodlands. In Idaho, old-growth associates in Douglas-fir/ponderosa pine forests.	No	Improbable	No
Lewis' Woodpecker	*Melanerpes lewis*	BLM 3 (SGCN/HPBB/BCC)	Found in open forests and woodlands (often logged or burned), including oak, coniferous forests (primarily ponderosa pine), and riparian woodlands and orchards.	Yes	Probable	Yes
Loggerhead Shrike	*Lanius ludovicianus*	BLM 3 (HPBB/BCC)	Found in open country with scattered trees and shrubs, in savannas, desert scrub and, occasionally, in open juniper woodlands. Often found on poles, wires or fenceposts.	Yes; all allotments	Present	Yes

Common Name	Species	Status (conservation plans)[1]	General Habitat[2]	Habitat Present[3]	Species Present[4]	Species/Habitat Affected
Longnose Snake	*Rhinocheilus lecontei*	BLM 3 (SGCN)	Found in desert lowland areas that have sandy or loose soil and numerous burrows.	Yes	Probable	Yes
Mojave Black-collared Lizard	*Crotaphytus bicinctores*	BLM 3 (SGCN)	Associated with arid habitats with sparse vegetation and the presence of rocks and boulders.	Yes; Poison Creek and Alkali-Wildcat allotments near Jump Creek ACEC	Present	Yes
Mountain Quail	*Oreortyx pictus*	BLM 3 (SGCN/HPBB)	Mountain quail breed and winter in shrub–dominated riparian communities of hawthorn, willow, and chokecherry in the intermountain West. Diet is dominated by plant material though invertebrates are very important during the first 8 weeks.	Yes	Not Present	No
Northern Goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	BLM 3 (HPBB)	Found in deciduous and coniferous forests, along forest edges and in open woodlands. In Idaho, summers and nests in coniferous and aspen forests; winters in riparian and agricultural areas.	No	Improbable	No
Olive-sided Flycatcher	*Contopus borealis*	BLM 3 (HPBB)	Found in forests and woodlands (especially in burned-over areas with standing dead trees)	No	Not Present	No
Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus*	BLM 3 (SGCN/BCC)	Cliffs near forest, lakes, ponds, and rivers. Most are thought to migrate south of Idaho during winter but individuals remain near urban nest sites in Nampa and Boise year around.	No	Possible	No
Piute Ground Squirrel	*Spermophilus mollis*	BLM 3 (SGCN)	Sagebrush and grasslands.	Yes	Possible	Yes
Prairie Falcon	*Falco mexicanus*	BLM 3 (HPBB)	Cliffs and rock outcrops in sagebrush steppe, grassland, montane meadows, marshes, and riparian areas.	Yes; all allotments	Present	Yes
Sage Sparrow	*Samphispiza belli*	BLM 3 (HPBB/BCC)	Shrub steppe, mixed desert shrub/grassland communities.	Yes; all allotments	Present	Yes
Spotted Bat	*Euderma maculatum*	BLM 3 (SGCN)	Various habitats from desert to montane coniferous forests. Observed in canyons of Owyhee County. Normally roost in deep rock crevices of canyon and cliff walls but specific roost characteristics are not well documented.	Yes; all allotments	Present	Yes
Townsend's Big-eared Bat	*Plecotus townsendii*	BLM 3 (SGCN)	Juniper, desert shrub, and dry coniferous forest throughout Idaho; day roosts and hibernates in caves and abandoned mines, forages over water	Yes; all allotments	Possible	Yes
Western Groundsnake	*Sonora semiannulata*	BLM 3 (SGCN)	Xeric habitat characterized by sandy or loose soil textures, talus slopes, and boulder fields. Vegetation is typically sparse, comprising of shrubs, such as shadscale, sagebrush, greasewood, and bunchgrasses and annual grasses.	Yes	Probable	Yes
Western Toad	*Bufo boreas*	BLM 3	Wide variety of habitats such as desert springs and streams, meadows and woodlands, and in and around ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and slow-moving rivers and streams.	Yes; all allotments	Possible	Yes
Williamson's Sapsucker	*Sphyrapicus thyroideus*	BLM 3 (HPBB/BCC)	Dry open woods, orchards, farmlands, and foothills	No	Not Present	No
Willow Flycatcher	*Empidonax trailii*	BLM 3 (HPBB/BCC)	Found in thickets, scrubby and brushy areas, open second growth, swamps, and open woodlands. In Idaho, associated with mesic and xeric willow (riparian) habitats.	Yes	Possible	Yes

Common Name	Species	Status (conservation plans)[1]	General Habitat[2]	Habitat Present[3]	Species Present[4]	Species/Habitat Affected
Woodhouse Toad	*Bufo woodhousii*	BLM 3 (SGCN)	Found in grasslands, shrub steppe, woods, river valleys, floodplains, and agricultural lands, usually in areas with deep, friable soils.	No	Not Present	No
Black-throated Sparrow	*Amphispiza bilineata*	BLM 4	Open shrub areas with Sagebrush, Atripex, Rabbitbrush, saltsage, horsebrush. Not found in dense sagebrush stands. Found in desert scrub, thorn bush. In Idaho prefers open shrub areas dominated by big sage, spiny hopsage, or horsebrush exceeding 50cm in height.	Yes	Possible	Yes
Dark Kangaroo Mouse	*Microdipodops megacephalus*	BLM 4	Soft, sandy soils in hot dry sagebrush areas. In Idaho found in loose sands and gravel in shadscale scrub, sagebrush scrub, and alkali sink plant communities. May occur in sand dunes near margins of range	No	Improbable	No
Kit Fox	*Vulpes velox*	BLM 4	Inhabits arid and semi-arid regions encompassing desert scrub, chaparral, halophytic, and grassland communities. Loose textured soils may be preferred for denning.	Yes	Improbable	No
Little Pocket Mouse	*Perognathus longimembris*	BLM 4	Shadscale and low sage areas on lower slopes of alluvial fans with pea-sized gravel. Found in sagebrush, creosote bush, and cactus communities. On slopes with widely spaces shrubs, found in firm, sandy soil overlain with pebbles. In Idaho, found in shadscale/low sage on lower slopes of alluvial fans.	No	No	No
Merriam's Ground Squirrel	*Spermophilus canus vigilis*	BLM 4	Prefers sandy soils in dry, open sagebrush and grassland habitats. Occurs in the lower Snake River Valley south and west of the Snake River in Owyhee County, Idaho and Malheur County, Oregon from Reynolds Creek to Huntington and west to Westfall.	Yes	Present	Yes
White-faced Ibis	*Plegadis chihi*	BLM 4 (SGCN/HPBB)	Found mostly in freshwater areas, on marshes, swamps, ponds and rivers. In Idaho, prefers shallow-water areas.	No	No	No
Wyoming Ground Squirrel	*Spermophilus elegans nevadensis*	BLM 4	Mountainous areas and higher plateaus in open and semi-forested habitats. Grasslands. In Idaho found in grasslands and sagebrush, especially on upland slopes with loose, sandy soils. Occupies a variety of sage plain and grassland habitats such as valley bottoms and foothills, montane meadows, subalpine talus slopes, and reclaimed surface-mine areas.	Yes	Possible	Yes

[1] [1] Status includes Candidate (ESA C) species listed under the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. § 1531-1544), eagles (BGEPA) protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. § 668-668d), and BLM Type 2 (BLM 2), Type 3, (BLM 3), and Type 4 (BLM 4) special status species (USDI BLM, 2003c). Additional designations under state and national conservation plans include Idaho Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN; (IDFG, 2006a)), Idaho Partners in Flight High Priority Breeding Bird (HPBB; (IPIF, 2000)), and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC; (USDI USFWS, 2008)).

[2] Habitat descriptions modified from (University of Idaho, 2011).

[3] Presence of habitat within project area was determined from (University of Idaho, 2011); Oregon Wildlife Viewer (Oregon State University, 2011); (Yensen & Sherman, 2003); Idaho, Oregon and Nevada BLM unpublished data; and specialist expertise.

[4] Categories include species presence documented (**Present**), species likely to occur based on preferred habitat and local species abundance and nearby (<5 miles) occurrences within 5 miles (**Probable**), species may occur based on preferred habitat and/or occurrences within 25 miles (**Possible**), species not likely to occur based on limited or lack of preferred habitat and/or occurrence over 50 miles (**Improbable**), and species not present due to lack of habitat (**Not Present**).

Table G-2: Summary of sage-grouse habitat assessments in allotments not meeting Standard 8

Allotment Name	Pasture	Assessments			Habitat Evaluation and Casual Factors
		Breeding Habitat	Upland Summer Habitat	Riparian Summer Habitat[1]	
Alkali-Wildcat		X	ND	ND	Breeding Habitat: rated as unsuitable due to the less than 5% canopy cover of large deep-rooted perennial grasses in the understory essential for effective nesting, security, and foraging cover. Canopy covers of large perennial grasses are below favorable levels. Functional/structural group departing from the reference community. Trend shows plant community shift from large to small bunchgrasses. Current conditions due to historic grazing, wildfire and exotic vegetation.
Baxter Basin					The 2006 Determination recorded that the allotment was "not meeting" Standard 8 but was making significant progress towards meeting." Suitable breeding habitat rating is consistent with the 2006 findings. Marginal riparian habitat conditions are the reason for this allotment not meeting Standard 8; however, riparian conditions are making progress towards meeting Standard 8.
	Pasture 1	X	ND	X	Breeding Habitat: Suitable Riparian Summer Habitat/ Late Brood-rearing Habitat: Spring/wetland habitat was rated as marginal due to evidence of minor erosion combined with reduced availability of forbs and plant structure.
	Pasture 2	X	ND	X	Breeding Habitat: Suitable Riparian Summer Habitat/ Late Brood-rearing Habitat: Spring/wetland habitat was rated as marginal due to evidence of minor erosion combined with reduced availability of forbs and plant structure.

Allotment Name	Pasture	Assessments			Habitat Evaluation and Casual Factors
		Breeding Habitat	Upland Summer Habitat	Riparian Summer Habitat[1]	
	Pasture 3	X	ND	ND	Breeding Habitat: Suitable
Blackstock Springs					Of the three pastures, pasture 2 is the primary issue for this allotment not meeting Standard 8 for sage grouse. Current grazing is progressing or maintaining the shift in plant species dominance in this pasture. Plant community shift will reduce the occurrence of large bunchgrasses that will reduce the availability of effective understory nesting and security cover. Marginal spring habitat used during the late brood-rearing season is at risk and has the potential to further trend downward. Casual Factor: Current grazing strategy is progressing or maintaining the plant community shift. Livestock grazing is having a negative effect to spring habitats and has the potential to further damage riparian conditions at springs.
	Pasture 1	X	ND	X	Breeding Habitat: suitable Riparian Summer Habitat/Late Brood-rearing Habitat: suitable
	Pasture 2	X	ND	X	Breeding Habitat: This pasture rated as marginal due to less than favorable canopy cover and height of larger deep-rooted perennial grasses and forbs that provide for effective nesting and security cover. Riparian Summer Habitat/Late Brood-rearing Habitat: Pasture rated as marginal due to evidence of xeric plant species encroachment, major evidence of erosion, and spotty distribution of forbs.

Allotment Name	Pasture	Assessments			Habitat Evaluation and Casual Factors
		Breeding Habitat	Upland Summer Habitat	Riparian Summer Habitat[1]	
					Trend noted a dominance of Sandberg bluegrass which suggests a plant community shift from larger to smaller bunchgrasses may be occurring. Current grazing is progressing or maintaining the shift in plant species dominance.
	Pasture 3	X	ND	ND	Breeding Habitat: This pasture rated as marginal due to less than favorable canopy cover and height of larger deep-rooted perennial grasses and forbs that provide for effective nesting and security cover. Riparian Summer Habitat/Late Brood-rearing Habitat: Pasture rated as marginal due to evidence of xeric plant species encroachment, major evidence of erosion, and spotty distribution of forbs. Trend noted a vigorous community of large bunchgrasses with an increase of Japanesse brome and Sandberg bluegrass and that seeded portions of the pasture are transitioning back to larger native grasses. Range health assessment noted pasture similar to reference site condition.
Burgess					This allotment rated unsuitable overall for sage grouse breeding and upland summer habitat conditions. The large perennial grass understory is substantially reduced resulting in limited effectiveness of the understory to provide nesting, security, and foraging cover. Casual Factors: Current grazing has altered the plant community to favor more grazing tolerant species that tend be less robust in stature and do provide as an effective understory cover as larger bunchgrasses. This conclusion is inconsistent with Standard 4. This is because rangeland trend and sage-grouse habitat assessments were collected in different locations.

Allotment Name	Pasture	Assessments			Habitat Evaluation and Casual Factors
		Breeding Habitat	Upland Summer Habitat	Riparian Summer Habitat[1]	
	Pasture 1	X	X	ND	Breeding Habitat: Unsuitable due to <5% canopy cover sagebrush and the lack of any effective overstory component. Upland Summer Habitat: Habitat rated unsuitable due to less than desirable sagebrush cover and <5% canopy cover of large perennial grasses and forbs combined. Range health assessment noted a slight to moderate departure from reference conditions. Trend recorded that the pasture was barley meeting Standard 4 but appeared to be making progress. Historic/current grazing is progressing or maintaining current conditions.
	Pasture 3				Breeding Habitat: Suitable Upland Summer Habitat: Habitat rated unsuitable due to more than desirable sagebrush cover and reduced canopy cover of large perennial grasses and forbs combined. Range health assessment noted a slight to moderate departure from reference conditions. Trend (from a photo only) recorded no apparent trend in shrubs and grasses appeared vigorous. Current grazing is progressing or maintaining current conditions.
Burgess FFR					Overall, the allotment is unsuitable and does not meet Standard 8 due to exotic communities that provide minimal habitat composition/ structure and tend to fragment habitat. In remnant sagebrush patches, the vegetation composition/structure is suitable; however, the invasive influence of exotic species reduces habitat values over the landscape. Casual Factor: Current grazing is progressing and maintaining the plant community shift

Allotment Name	Pasture	Assessments			Habitat Evaluation and Casual Factors
		Breeding Habitat	Upland Summer Habitat	Riparian Summer Habitat[1]	
					to a community dominated by exotic species.
	Pasture 1	ND	X	ND	Upland Summer Habitat: This pasture rated marginal due to less than desirable sagebrush overstory conditions and reduced occurrence of perennial grasses/forbs in the understory. Exotic annuals are dominating the understory showing a slight to moderate departure from the reference community. Trend recorded that large bunchgrasses are increasing and that medusahead was beginning to be to be documented (trend information taken from the Burgess allotment).
	Pasture 2	ND	X	ND	Upland Summer Habitat: This pasture rated suitable in remnant sagebrush patch communities. Sage-grouse habitat assessment conducted in remnant sagebrush patch. Exotic species dominate this pasture and substantially reduces cover values and fragment habitat. Functional/structural groups showed a moderate to extreme departure from the reference community. Current grazing is progressing and maintaining the plant community shift dominated by exotic species.
Chimney Pot FFR		ND	ND	ND	Current condition of sage grouse habitat on BLM administered parcels is currently unknown. Since there is not any sage-grouse habitat assessment information available and Standard 4 is being met, an assumption is be made that at a minimum overstory/understory habitat conditions suitable for sage-grouse is occurring.
Chipmunk Field		ND	ND	ND	The 2007 Determination recorded that the allotment was "meeting Standard 8." Current condition of sage grouse habitat on the 24 acre parcel of BLM is unknown. Since there is not any sage-grouse habitat assessment information available and Standard 4 is being met, an assumption is be made that at a minimum overstory/understory habitat conditions

Allotment Name	Pasture	Assessments			Habitat Evaluation and Casual Factors
		Breeding Habitat	Upland Summer Habitat	Riparian Summer Habitat[1]	
					suitable for sage-grouse is occurring.
Corral Creek FFR					New breeding habitat assessment information was collected in 2012. Breeding habitat conditions rated pasture 2 as unsuitable. 2012 findings are consistent with 2008 Determination for "not meeting" Standard 8.
	Pasture 1	ND	ND	ND	No sage-grouse habitat information is available for this pasture.
	Pasture 2	X	ND	ND	Breeding Habitat: This is new information gathered since the 2008 Determination for this allotment. Breeding habitat in 2012 was rated as unsuitable due to the <5% canopy cover of large perennial grasses in the understory reducing the effective nesting, security, and foraging cover available.
Cow Creek					Overall, marginal breeding habitat conditions in pastures 2 and 4 and unsuitable upland summer habitat conditions in pasture 5 are not meeting desirable habitat conditions for sage-grouse and are not meeting Standard 8. Pasture 1 not meeting due to greater than desirable sagebrush overstory conditions. Casual Factor: The primary cause is the reduced canopy cover of large deep-rooted perennial grasses in the understory, indicating that functional nesting, brood-rearing, escape, and hiding cover values are not fully being provided in these pastures. Pasture 1 due to the greater than desirable canopy cover and height of the sagebrush overstory. Favorable perennial grasses occur in the understory.
	Pasture 1	X	X	ND	Breeding Habitat: Suitable Upland Summer Habitat: Marginal rating due to higher than desirable canopy cover and height of sagebrush. Understory perennial grasses are favorable.
	Pasture 2	X	X	ND	Breeding Habitat: Habitat was rated marginal due to greater than desirable sagebrush

Allotment Name	Pasture	Assessments			Habitat Evaluation and Casual Factors
		Breeding Habitat	Upland Summer Habitat	Riparian Summer Habitat[1]	
					canopy cover and height. Understory large perennial grasses were favorable for providing nesting and security cover. Upland Summer Habitat: Suitable
	Pasture 3	X	X	ND	Breeding Habitat: Suitable Upland Summer Habitat: Suitable
	Pasture 4	X	X	ND	Breeding Habitat: Habitat rated marginal due to less than desirable occurrence and height of large perennial grasses and forbs. Upland Summer Habitat: Suitable
	Pasture 5	X	X	ND	Breeding Habitat: Suitable Upland Summer Habitat: Habitat was rated unsuitable due to unfavorable occurrence and height of large perennial grasses and forbs in the understory providing less than adequate security, hiding, and foraging cover.
Elephant Butte					A majority of this allotment lies outside mapped PPH/PGH habitat within a calcareous ecological site on the Snake River Plain. The potential plant community is shadscale-budsage that is not favorable to sage grouse; therefore sage grouse could not be used as an umbrella species. These pastures did not meet Standard 8 because of the shift in the plant community from reference site conditions to the dominance of exotic species providing limited habitat value for only a narrow group of wildlife species.

Allotment Name	Pasture	Assessments			Habitat Evaluation and Casual Factors
		Breeding Habitat	Upland Summer Habitat	Riparian Summer Habitat[1]	
	Pasture 1				Sage grouse: rated as non-habitat due to the dominance of cheatgrass and the moderate-extreme departure from the ecological site potential. Wildlife: This pasture rated as unsuitable due to the limited value for only a narrow collection of wildlife species overall. Functional/structural group shows a moderate-extreme departure from the reference community. Trend shows a decrease in sagebrush and both large and small bunchgrasses. Cheatgrass is dominant species.
	Pasture 2				Sage grouse: northern portion of the pasture non-habitat and the southern portion rated suitable due to elevation, different topography and two ecological sites. Wildlife: northern portion of the pasture rated as unsuitable due to the limited value for only a narrow collection of wildlife species overall. Southern portion of pasture providing favorable vegetation composition and structure wildlife in general. Functional/structural group shows a moderate departure from the reference community. Bluebunch wheatgrass and forbs are absent; and cheatgrass is sub-dominant with Sandberg bluegrass. Trend shows bluebunch decreasing, Sandberg bluegrass increasing and cheatgrass increasing.
	Pasture 3				Sage grouse: rated as non-habitat due to the moderate-extreme departure from the ecological site potential and the absence of large perennial bunchgrasses from the community and the dominance of cheatgrass.

Allotment Name	Pasture	Assessments			Habitat Evaluation and Casual Factors
		Breeding Habitat	Upland Summer Habitat	Riparian Summer Habitat[1]	
					Wildlife: This pasture rated as unsuitable due to the limited value for only a narrow collection of wildlife species overall. Casual Factor: Functional/structural group shows a moderate-extreme departure from the reference community. Trend shows a decrease in shrubs, an absence of bunchgrasses, and a dominance of cheatgrass.
	Pasture 4				Sage grouse: rated as non-habitat due to the dominant shadscale community and the absence of adequate sagebrush cover; lack of large perennial bunchgrasses and the dominance of cheatgrass. Wildlife: This pasture rated as unsuitable due to the limited value for only a narrow collection of wildlife species overall. Casual Factor: Functional/structural group shows a moderate-extreme departure from the reference community. Trend shows a decrease in shrubs, an absence of bunchgrasses, and a dominance of cheatgrass.
	Pasture 5				Sage grouse: rated as non-habitat due to the dominant shadscale community and the absence of adequate sagebrush cover; lack of large perennial bunchgrasses and the dominance of cheatgrass. Wildlife: This pasture rated as unsuitable due to the limited value for only a narrow collection of wildlife species overall. Casual Factor: Functional/structural group shows a moderate-extreme departure from the

Allotment Name	Pasture	Assessments			Habitat Evaluation and Casual Factors
		Breeding Habitat	Upland Summer Habitat	Riparian Summer Habitat[1]	
					reference community. Trend shows a decrease in shrubs, an absence of large bunchgrasses, and a dominance of cheatgrass.
Ferris FFR					Pasture 2 in this allotment is non-habitat for sage grouse and is identified as not meeting Standard 4 for native plant communities. Casual Factor: The dominance of invasive species has fragmented this pasture from adjacent sagebrush habitat on neighboring lands. Exotic plant communities have reduced habitat value and do not meet sage grouse habitat needs for cover and forage.
	Pasture 1	ND	X	ND	Sage Grouse: This pasture is non-habitat for sage grouse. There was no sagebrush habitat within this pasture. The pasture is dominated by cheatgrass, medusahead, and ventenata. Evaluators in 2012 documented the absence of sagebrush habitat. The exotic community has fragmented this pasture from adjacent sagebrush habitat on neighboring lands.
	Pasture 2	ND	X	ND	Upland Summer Habitat: Suitable
	Pasture 3	ND	X	ND	Upland Summer Habitat: Suitable
Franconi					The 2007 Determination recorded that 90% of the allotment had been burned by wildfire in 2006 and had been aerially seeded with perennial grasses, forbs, and mountain sagebrush. Information regarding sage grouse habitat conditions, with the exception of pasture 1 that did not burn in 2006, is not available. Because this allotment is not meeting Standard 4 for a native plant community, it is assumed that habitat conditions for sage grouse are not being met as well and is therefore not meeting Standard 8.

Allotment Name	Pasture	Assessments			Habitat Evaluation and Casual Factors
		Breeding Habitat	Upland Summer Habitat	Riparian Summer Habitat[1]	
	Pasture 1	X	ND	ND	Breeding Habitat: Suitable
	Pasture 2	ND	ND	ND	No current sage grouse habitat information is available.
	Pasture 3	ND	ND	ND	No current sage grouse habitat information is available.
Jackson Creek					Pasture 1 is an exotic pasture that provides minimal habitat composition/structure and tends to fragment the habitat. In remnant sagebrush patches, the vegetation composition/structure is suitable. This pasture is rated as unsuitable and not meeting Standard 8 due to the dominance of the exotic community. Riparian summer habitat was record to be in degraded condition consistent with other riparian habitats discussed in Standard 2. Casual Factors: Riparian habitats in the summer naturally attract and concentrate livestock. Current livestock grazing is altering the water table and changing the plant community.
	Pasture 1	X	X	X	Breeding Habitat: Suitable in remnant sagebrush patch communities. Exotic species dominate pastures. Upland Summer Habitat: This pasture is rated marginal due to unfavorable understory perennial grass/forb canopy cover and reduced preferred forb availability resulting in less than desirable effective security cover and forage. Riparian Summer Habitat: Habitat is rated unsuitable due to non-maintained riparian exclosure resulting in riparian area being heavily impacted and found to be function-at-risk. Water trough is no longer operating, has not been maintained and appears to have

Allotment Name	Pasture	Assessments			Habitat Evaluation and Casual Factors
		Breeding Habitat	Upland Summer Habitat	Riparian Summer Habitat[1]	
					been abandoned. Functional/structural group showed to be dominated by Sandberg bluegrass, cheatgrass, and medusahead. Trend found large bunchgrasses to be at low levels. Exotic communities lack in effective cover for sage grouse and fragment the habitat.
	Pasture 2	ND	X	X	Upland Summer Habitat: Suitable Riparian Summer Habitat: Unsuitable. Spring habitat rated functioning-at-risk due to connected patches of bare ground within the riparian area and the presence of upland woody vegetation suggesting that the water table is being reduced and area is becoming drier. Riparian habitats in the summer naturally attract and concentrate livestock. Current livestock grazing is altering the water table and changing the plant community.
	Pasture 3	X	ND	X	Breeding Habitat: This pasture rated marginal for breeding habitat due to less than desirable occurrence of perennial grass and grass/forb height. Riparian Summer Habitat/Late Brood-rearing Habitat: Spring habitat rated unsuitable due to excessive erosion, channel downcutting, and livestock trampling (This conclusion deviated from the 2003 assessment that rated this spring habitat as marginal). Riparian habitats in the summer naturally attract and concentrate livestock. Current grazing is maintaining the non-functioning condition of the riparian area and is not allowing it to heal and develop.

Allotment Name	Pasture	Assessments			Habitat Evaluation and Casual Factors
		Breeding Habitat	Upland Summer Habitat	Riparian Summer Habitat[1]	
	Pasture 4	ND	X	X	Upland Summer Habitat: Habitat rated suitable over much of the pasture except for one site and the associated riparian area (discussed below). Riparian Summer Habitat: Habitat is a small developed earthen reservoir. Evaluators determined that the pond was functioning-at-risk due to erosion and no hydric vegetation present. Lack of sagebrush cover between the uplands and the reservoir concluded that the site is unsuitable for sage grouse. Water source is a small developed earthen reservoir with no riparian community. The reservoir is part of a larger spring complex. Current livestock use is maintaining unsuitable near the reservoir.
	Pasture 5	ND	X	ND	Upland Summer Habitat: Suitable. Low availability of forbs was recorded at one of the sites.
Joint					Overall, this pasture appears to be meeting the needs of sage grouse with the exception pasture 2 that rated marginal for riparian/late brood-rearing habitat conditions. This determination is consistant with riparian findings discussed in Chapter 3.3 and Standard 2. Casual Factor: Current grazing in riparian/spring/wetland habitat late in the summer is having negative impacts to the water table and soils and changing the plant community from hydric species to more upland and/or invasive species.
	Pasture 2	X	ND	X	Breeding Habitat: Suitable Riparian Summer Habitat/Late Brood-rearing Habitat: Riparian/spring/wetland habitat is

Allotment Name	Pasture	Assessments			Habitat Evaluation and Casual Factors
		Breeding Habitat	Upland Summer Habitat	Riparian Summer Habitat[1]	
					rated marginal for this pasture due to invasion of xeric plants, minor bank erosion, spotty distribution of forbs, and reduced plant structure. Current grazing in riparian/spring/wetland habitat late in the summer can have impacts to the water table and soils and alter the vegetation community. These impacts can cause the plant community to change from hydric species to more upland and/or invasive species.
	Pasture 3	X	ND	ND	Breeding Habitat: Suitable
	Pasture 4	X	ND	ND	Breeding Habitat: Suitable
	Pasture 5	ND	ND	ND	No current sage grouse habitat information is available.
Lowry FFR		ND	ND	ND	The 2007 Determination for this allotment concluded that Standard 4 (native plant community) and Standard 8 (threatened, endangered, and special status species) were "not meeting" rangeland standards and guidelines. No current sage grouse habitat information is available. This pasture is rated unsuitable because of the dominance of exotic species that fragment habitat and do not provide adequate cover and forage values for sage-grouse.
Madriaga					Overall, the allotment is providing unsuitable breeding habitat conditions for sage grouse primarily due to the reduced canopy cover of large perennial grasses in the understory of pasture 2. This pasture is further concluded to be not meeting Standard 8 due to the dominance of exotic vegetation noted for not meeting Standard 4 which fragments the habitat and does not provide adequate cover and forage values. Casual Factor: Current livestock grazing is impacting upland and riparian vegetation

Allotment Name	Pasture	Assessments			Habitat Evaluation and Casual Factors
		Breeding Habitat	Upland Summer Habitat	Riparian Summer Habitat[1]	
					conditions. Exotic species in the vegetation community noted for not meeting Standard 4, promote habitat fragmentation and do not meet sage grouse habitat cover and forage values.
	Pasture 1				Breeding Habitat: Suitable
	Pasture 2				Breeding Habitat: Habitat rated marginal due to less than desirable sagebrush conditions in combination with less than desirable occurrence of large perennial grasses.
Poison Creek		X	ND	ND	Breeding Habitat: This allotment rated as unsuitable breeding habitat due to undesirable overstory and understory composition and structure of sagebrush and large perennial grasses. Sagebrush community is highly fragmented. Causal Factors: The Trimbly Fire in 2002 and subsequent seeding removed sagebrush from the overstory and fragmented sagebrush distribution. Remnant patches of sagebrush have unfavorable occurrence of large perennial grasses in the understory.
R Collins FFR		ND	X	ND	The 2006 Determination for this allotment concluded that Standard 8 (threatened, endangered, and special status species) were "meeting" rangeland standards and guidelines. Upland Summer Habitat: New upland summer habitat information was collected in 2012. The assessment found that the allotment was providing only marginal habitat conditions largely due to greater than desirable occurrence and height of the sagebrush overstory; however, understory large perennial grasses appear to be abundant and adequate to provide security and foraging cover. Overall, this pasture is suitable and consistent with the 2006 Determination.
Rats Nest		X	ND	ND	Breeding Habitat: Allotment rated unsuitable due to less than desirable large perennial

Allotment Name	Pasture	Assessments			Habitat Evaluation and Casual Factors
		Breeding Habitat	Upland Summer Habitat	Riparian Summer Habitat[1]	
					grasses in the understory resulting in reduced effective concealment and screening for nesting and brood-rearing sage grouse. Casual Factor: Trend showed a shift in plant community composition from large to smaller grasses with a co-dominance of cheatgrass. Current grazing of livestock with additive use by wildhorses are the reasons for this allotment not meeting Standard 8.
Sands Basin					This allotment overall rated as unsuitable for sage grouse habitat largely due to unfavorable composition and structure in the uplands and the reduced occurrence of large perennial grasses over much of the allotment. Casual Factor: Pasture 1 and 2 are managed as seedings and pasture 3 is managed as an exotic community. Functional/structural group departure of reference site conditions from large native grasses to smaller grazing tolerant species such Sandberg bluegrass, cheatgrass, and medusahead suggest a shift in the plant community. Trend shows no improvement in or towards the reference community. Current grazing strategies are progressing or maintaining the trends in plant community composition. Other influences include past fire, fire rehab, dominance of exotic species, and wildhorse use.
	Pasture 1	X	ND	ND	Breeding Habitat: This pasture rated as unsuitable breeding habitat due to unfavorable occurrence of large perennial grasses resulting in reduced effectiveness of nesting and security cover in the understory. Functional/structural group showed a slight to moderate departure from the reference community due to the occurrence of crested wheatgrass. Trend showed no improvement of large native grasses and a decrease in crested wheatgrass frequency. Current grazing

Allotment Name	Pasture	Assessments			Habitat Evaluation and Casual Factors
		Breeding Habitat	Upland Summer Habitat	Riparian Summer Habitat[1]	
					practices significant contributor to current conditions.
	Pasture 2	X	ND	X	Breeding Habitat: Conditions within the pasture are variable and appear influenced by topography and livestock use patterns. The lower basin rated as marginal due to mixed habitat indicator scores in the overstory/understory composition and structure of sagebrush and large perennial grasses whereas the upper slopes rated as suitable. Riparian Summer Habitat/Late Brood- rearing habitat: rated as suitable. Marginal rating driven by deficient habitat indicators resulting in the pasture not meeting Standard 8. Livestock use patterns under the current grazing strategy are the casual factor.
	Pasture 3	X	ND	ND	Breeding Habitat: Pasture rated as unsuitable due to reduced sagebrush overstory and reduced large perennial grasses in the understory. Remnant sagebrush patches rated as suitable. Exotic community results in loss of habitat and fragments sagebrush community. Overall biotic integrity of the pasture shows an extreme departure from reference site conditions due to the lack of species diversity and dominance of invasive grasses (medusahead and cheatgrass). Trend shows a decrease in large native grasses and an increase in exotic species.
	Pasture 4	X	ND	ND	Breeding Habitat: Pasture rated as unsuitable due to the reduced occurrence of large deep-rooted perennial grasses resulting in minimal to no nesting, foraging, and security cover values in the understory. Functional/structural groups showed a moderate departure from the reference community. Trend showed large bunchgrasses are being replaced by Sandberg bluegrass, crested

Allotment Name	Pasture	Assessments			Habitat Evaluation and Casual Factors
		Breeding Habitat	Upland Summer Habitat	Riparian Summer Habitat[1]	
					wheatgrass along with cheatgrass and medusahead.
Soda Creek					Allotment Summary: Upland habitat conditions for sage grouse are suitable. This pasture does not meet Standard 8 for sage grouse due to Standard 2 not meeting for riparian conditions; although riparian conditions are making progress.
	Pasture 1	ND	ND	ND	No current sage grouse habitat information is available.
	Pasture 2	X	ND	X	Breeding Habitat: Suitable Riparian Summer Habitat/Late Brood-rearing Habitat: Suitable
	Pasture 3	X	ND	ND	Breeding Habitat: Suitable
	Pasture 4				Private Property
	Pasture 5	ND	ND	ND	No current sage grouse habitat information is available.
Stanford FFR		ND	X	X	The 2006 Determination for this allotment concluded that Standard 8 (threatened, endangered, and special status species) was "not meeting" rangeland standards and guidelines. Upland Summer Habitat: New upland summer habitat information was collected in 2012. The assessment found that the allotment was providing only marginal habitat conditions largely due to greater than desirable occurrence and height of the sagebrush overstory; and a less than desirable occurrence of large perennial grasses and forbs. Riparian Summer Habitat: New riparian summer habitat information was collected in 2012. The sage grouse riparian assessment (this riparian assessment is conducted independent of riparian areas discussed in Standards 2 and 3) found that the allotment was providing only marginal spring habitat conditions that were determined to be

Allotment Name	Pasture	Assessments			Habitat Evaluation and Casual Factors
		Breeding Habitat	Upland Summer Habitat	Riparian Summer Habitat[1]	
					functioning-at-risk and in a downward trend. Casual Factor: Current grazing is impacting spring habitat conditions and is contributing to the downward trend in riparian function. Concentration of livestock near the spring area is also impacting surrounding upland summer habitat as well.
Texas Basin FFR					New breeding habitat assessment information was collected in 2012 concludes that this allotment is providing unsuitable habitat conditions. 2012 findings are inconsistent with the 2008 Determination for "meeting Standard 8." Casual Factor: Current grazing is maintaining the dominance of Sandberg bluegrass and the reduced occurrence of large bunchgrasses.
	Pasture 1	X	ND	ND	Breeding Habitat: Pasture rated unsuitable due to <5% canopy cover of large perennial grasses in the understory reducing the availability of effective nesting, security, and foraging cover.
	Pasture 2	X	ND	ND	Breeding Habitat: Pasture rated unsuitable due to <5% canopy cover of large perennial grasses in the understory reducing the availability of effective nesting, security, and foraging cover.
	Trout Creek				The 2006 **Creek** Determination for this allotment concluded that Standard 8 (threatened, endangered, and special status species) was "not meeting, but making significant progress towards meeting" rangeland standards and guidelines. Overall, the 2012 sage grouse assessments rated this allotment as marginal primarily due to the greater than desirable density of the sagebrush overstory; however occurrence of large perennial grasses and forbs are in adequate supply to provide effective security and

Allotment Name	Pasture	Assessments			Habitat Evaluation and Casual Factors
		Breeding Habitat	Upland Summer Habitat	Riparian Summer Habitat[1]	
					foraging cover. However, Standard 4 concluded this allotment not meeting due to the dominance of exotic species. Although 2012 sage-grouse information concluded marginal conditions with a favorable occurrence of understory perennial grasses, this allotment is concluded to be overall unsuitable and not meeting Standard 8 due to the dominance of exotic species that tend to fragment the habitat and have reduced cover and forage values for sage grouse.
	Pasture 1	X	X	X	Breeding Habitat: Suitable (2003) Riparian Summer Habitat/Late Brood-rearing Habitat: Suitable (2003) Upland Summer Habitat: New upland summer habitat information was collected in 2012. The assessment found that the allotment was providing only marginal habitat conditions largely due to greater than desirable occurrence and height of the sagebrush overstory; however, understory occurrence and height of large perennial grasses are adequate to provide effective nesting, security and foraging cover. Overall, this pasture is providing suitable habitat for sage grouse and consistent with the 2006 Determination.
	Pasture 2	X	X	X	Breeding Habitat: Habitat was rated marginal in 2003 due to the unfavorable occurrence and availability of forbs; however, the sagebrush overstory and the occurrence of large perennial grasses in the understory provide adequate cover for nesting sage grouse. Upland Summer Habitat: New upland summer habitat information was collected in 2012. The assessment found that the allotment was providing only marginal habitat conditions

Allotment Name	Pasture	Assessments			Habitat Evaluation and Casual Factors
		Breeding Habitat	Upland Summer Habitat	Riparian Summer Habitat[1]	
					largely due to greater than desirable occurrence and height of the sagebrush overstory; however, understory large perennial grasses appear to be adequate to provide security and foraging cover. Riparian Summer Habitat/Late Brood-rearing Habitat: Riparian habitat conditions were rated marginal largely due to the 300-400 feet distance and open habitat between the riparian area and upland sagebrush habitat; however, there was only minor evidence of erosion and riparian vegetation and forb availability was adequate.
	Pasture 3	X	X	ND	Breeding Habitat: This pasture rated as marginal due to the reduced occurrence and availability of forbs; however, the composition of favorable sagebrush conditions in the overstory and favorable occurrence and height of perennial grasses in the understory are adequate for sage grouse nesting and security cover. Upland Summer Habitat: The habitat rated as marginal due to greater than desirable occurrence and height of the sagebrush overstory; however, understory occurrence large perennial grasses and forbs are adequate to provide security and foraging cover.
Trout Creek /Lequerica					This allotment is rated marginal due to the greater than desirable canopy cover of sagebrush; however, there is favorable occurrence and height of large perennial grass and forbs in the understory adequate to provide nesting, security, and foraging cover for sage grouse. Casual Factor: Excessive sagebrush canopy cover.
	Pasture 1	X	X	ND	Breeding Habitat: Suitable

Allotment Name	Pasture	Assessments			Habitat Evaluation and Casual Factors
		Breeding Habitat	Upland Summer Habitat	Riparian Summer Habitat[1]	
					Upland Summer Habitat: The habitat rated as marginal due to greater than desirable occurrence and height of the sagebrush and reduced availability of forbs; however, understory canopy cover of large perennial grasses and forbs are adequate to provide security and foraging cover.
	Pasture 2	ND	X	ND	Upland Summer Habitat: The habitat rated as marginal due to greater than desirable occurrence and height of the sagebrush and reduced availability of forbs; however, understory canopy cover of large perennial grasses and forbs are adequate to provide security and foraging cover.

[1]Riparian Summer Habitat suitability rating also includes Late Brood-rearing habitat assessment information collected prior to 2010.

Separation Response Plan for Addressing Potential and Actual Contact between Bighorn Sheep and Domestic Sheep and Goats on the Flint Creek, Rockville, Poison Creek, Upper Deer Creek and Lower Deer Creek Allotments

Plan Developed Cooperatively by the Owyhee Field Office Bureau of Land Management and grazing permittee: Poison Creek Grazing Association LLC

The potential for interaction between bighorn sheep and domestic sheep and goats in the Flint Creek (#00503), Rockville (#00565), Poison Creek (#00603), Upper Deer Creek (#00630), and Lower Deer Creek (#00631) allotments has prompted the cooperating entities to develop a protocol that ensures a timely and appropriate response when contact between bighorn sheep (BHS) and domestic sheep (DS) is likely to occur or has occurred (see Attachment 1 for a summary of permitted sheep use by allotment).

When BHS and DS are observed concurrently on or near (within 1 mile) the allotments or contact may have occurred between the species, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the permittee will be notified immediately. An appropriate and immediate action will be taken as identified in the *Best Management Practices for Separation Between Domestic Sheep and Bighorn Sheep* developed by Tim Mackenzie and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game; August 2009.

1) The party making the observation will immediately notify BLM. After learning of the observation BLM will contact all other parties. In the event that the party making the observation cannot reach the BLM representatives below, the observing party will contact other members of this agreement and inform them of the event (within 24 hours).

2) The BLM will:

    a. Work with the permittee to take actions to ensure or re-establish separation of the BHS and DS. The BLM will work with IDFG to assist them in defining appropriate responses if contact has occurred.

3) The permittee will:

    a. Alter trailing routes or use areas to avoid contact between BHS and DS as authorized in advance by the BLM.

    b. The permittee will make every reasonable effort to capture stray or lost DS as quickly as possible. Lost or stray DS not quickly recovered will be reported to the BLM. Lost or stray DS sighted by BLM will be reported to the permittee immediately (within 24 hours).

c. Prevent turnout of sick or diseased DS on grazing allotments or trailing routes. Sick or diseased animals observed on the range should be reported to BLM personnel as soon as possible; after that initial notification, inter-agency coordination should promptly occur.

d. To the extent practicable, use pregnant domestic ewes or ewe-lamb pairs for grazing near occupied wild sheep habitats; avoid grazing of open ewes, yearling replacement ewes and ewes that have lost their lambs because ewes in estrus may attract bighorn rams.

e. Count marker sheep on a regular basis; immediately any time sheep scatter and more frequently (e.g., once or twice per day) if required under local grazing agreements. It is customary to count marker sheep when they are bedded and this should be encouraged. After sheep scatter, complete a full count as soon as reasonably possible.

Contact Information:

The following contacts for the permittee and each agency have been assigned as lead contacts to facilitate increased and timely communication and coordination:

Permittee name and phone number: Tim Mackenzie (208) 337-4937

BLM contact name and ph. number: Chris Robbins (208) 896-5921

1st Alternate contact name and ph. number: Jason Sutter (208) 896-5922

2nd Alternate contact name and ph. number: Buddy Green (208) 896-5913

Other appropriate agency contact name and phone number:

IDFG contact name and ph. number: Craig White (208) 989-7023 - cell

1st Alt. contact name and ph. number: Jake Powell (208) 949-0342 - cell.

2nd Alt. contact name and ph. number: Craig Mickleson (208) 989-9328 - cell.

Signatures:

Tim Mackenzi — 12/2/10

Permittee — **Date**

Buddy N. Green — 12/6/10

Bureau of Land Management — **Date**

Attachment 1 – Permitted Use/Authorization Summary

Allotment		Livestock		Grazing Season		% PL	AUMS
Number	**Name**	**Number**	**Kind**	**Begin**	**End**		**Active**
00630	Upper Deer Creek	37	Sheep	04/15	10/15	100	45
00631	Lower Deer Creek	147	Sheep	05/20	06/10	100	21
00631	Lower Deer Creek	147	Sheep	10/1	10/15	100	14
00503	Flint Creek	1718	Sheep	06/01	10/31	57	985
00565	Rockville	351	Sheep	04/01	05/31	100	141
00565	Rockville	172	Sheep	10/01	10/31	100	35
00603	Poison Creek	1000	Sheep	04/01	05/31	100	401

Best Management Practices For Separation between Domestic Sheep and Bighorn Sheep

Developed by Tim MacKenzie
and Idaho Department of Fish and Game
August 2009

Background

Tim MacKenzie is permitted to graze domestic sheep on 3 allotments in the Owyhee Mountains administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The closest known core population of bighorn sheep (BHS) occur on the western side of the Owyhee Mountains in the Jacks Creek, Castle Creek, and Reynolds Creek drainages; approximately 10-15 air miles away from the allotments. Core populations of BHS also exist in Oregon near Owyhee Reservoir and along the Owyhee River which are approximately 15-20 air miles away from allotments, respectively. In addition, the domestic sheep (DS) trailing route passes within 5-10 miles of occupied BHS range in Oregon and Idaho. Observations of BHS in the vicinity of Tim MacKenzie's allotments over the past 20 years have consisted of a few scattered observations likely from transient BHS. If disease transmission is to occur, it will likely be from stray DS or transient BHS. The focus of this agreement will be on collecting additional information on BHS and implementing communication protocol for BHS sightings and stray/lost DS with appropriate responses to manage risk of contact at an acceptable level.

Best Management Practices

Pursuant to Idaho Code § 36-106(e)(5)(E), the following best management practices (BMPs) for domestic sheep grazing have been cooperatively developed between the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) and the permittee for the following allotment(s):

Flint Creek/5032	BLM
Upper Deer Creek/630	BLM
Lower Deer Creek/631	BLM

BMP #1: All information regarding BHS observations or reports of observations will be shared as quickly as possible between Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG), Tim MacKenzie, and the appropriate federal or state land management agency. Tim MacKenzie shall ensure that herders have a means of promptly communicating BHS sightings from the field (e.g., cell phone or hand-held radio). If BHS are observed within 2 mile of DS, and no contact between BHS and DS is suspected or observed, herders may, with the approval of the Bureau of Land Management agency, alter trailing or grazing routes and/or may, in cooperation with IDFG, non-injuriously haze BHS. Permittee will immediately report any hazing to IDFG.

BMP #2: A primary goal of this agreement is to increase knowledge of BHS use of the area. When BHS are observed, an assessment shall be made by IDFG as to the appropriate response based on the credibility and timeliness of the report. IDFG will consider response options such as monitoring the BHS, deploying a radio collar on the BHS, or euthanizing the BHS. Any BHS monitoring will be coordinated by IDFG in consultation with Tim MacKenzie and the appropriate land management agency.

BMP #3: Tim MacKenzie will make every reasonable effort to capture stray or lost DS as quickly as possible. Lost or stray DS that cannot be quickly accounted for will be reported to IDFG. Any sightings of stray sheep by IDFG personnel will be reported to Tim MacKenzie immediately (within 24 hours).

BMP #4: Prior to trailing or entering the Flint Creek, Upper Deer Creek, and Lower Deer Creek allotments, all herders and supervisors will have received Spanish-language training (when necessary) to facilitate communication, photos to aid in the identification of BHS, and written instructions about the risk of disease transmission between BHS and DS and the response and communication protocol outlined in this agreement.

BMP #5: All MacKenzie sheep bands will have with them at least two guard dogs. When trailing sheep all MacKenzie sheep bands will have at least 2 herding dogs.

BMP #6: MacKenzie will place a known number of marker sheep (at least 1:100) in each sheep band as a means by which to determine if there may have been separation or loss of sheep from the main band.

BMP #7: When Tim MacKenzie herds enter the Lower Deer Creek allotment, Tim MacKenzie will conduct a specific ewe and lamb count. When leaving this allotment, Tim MacKenzie will conduct a marker count. When practical, Tim MacKenzie will conduct specific ewe and lamb counts when entering or leaving other allotments and when trailing. Reasonable effort will be made to account for missing/stray adult DS and IDFG will be notified within 72 hours of the count if adult DS are missing/stray.

BMP #8: Tim MacKenzie will prevent sick or diseased DS from entering public lands and will make every reasonable effort to remove sick or diseased DS from public lands. If an outbreak of sick or diseased DS occurs (e.g., $\geq$5 DS), Tim MacKenzie shall notify IDFG, and IDFG in agreement with Tim MacKenzie, may test sick or diseased DS at IDFG expense.

BMP #9: If BHS are observed within 1 mile of dead or sick DS than IDFG will be notified immediately (within 24 hours). If a BHS appears sick or is found dead then the reporting observer will notify IDFG/permittee immediately (within 24 hours). Dead BHS will be necropsied and appropriate biological samples collected. Sick BHS will be euthanized and necropsied with samples collected. All biological samples will be transported to a veterinary health facility for testing.

BMP #10: If BHS and domestic sheep are observed in direct physical contact then IDFG, the appropriate land management agency, and Tim MacKenzie will be notified immediately (within 18 hours). Direct contact will be defined as BHS and DS within 100 yards of each other. IDFG and Tim MacKenzie recognize that locating BHS or DS following a reported direct contact observation may be difficult and will collaborate on the best means of addressing the problem. If individual contacting animals can be identified, the following action will be taken:

1) If direct contact is observed than Tim MacKenzie or authorized MacKenzie employee may lethally remove the BHS and contact IDFG within 24 hours.
2) IDFG will immediately dispatch staff to lethally remove the BHS and collect and transport samples to the appropriate wildlife health laboratory for testing.
3) In the event the affected BHS cannot be identified and lethally removed for laboratory testing, and an individual DS in contact with the BHS can be identified, the DS may be field tested or transported to a veterinary health facility for testing. Within 30 days, preliminary test reports will be provided to IDFG and Tim MacKenzie. Final reports will be provided to IDFG and Tim MacKenzie within 60 days post removal of BHS or DS.

BMP #11: This agreement be reviewed annually and updated, if necessary. The annual review will allow IDFG and Tim MacKenzie an opportunity to review any new information and refine BMPs as necessary to reduce the risk of contact between DS and BHS.

BMP #12: The above BMPs will apply to all trailing of DS to, from, and among all allotments.

Contact List

Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Southwest Regional Office (208) 465-8465

Wildlife Biologists
Craig White
(208) 466-5090(home)
(208) 989-7023(cell)

Jake Powell
(208) 466-0485 (home)
(208) 949-0342 (cell)

Regional Supervisor
Scott Reinecker
(208) 850-2206(cell)

Conservation Officer
Craig Mickleson
(208)989-9328 (cell)

Livestock Owner/Permittee
[redacted]
(208) [redacted]
(208) [redacted])

BLM Contact(s)
Jake Vialpando
(208) 896-5916

PERMITTEE ACCEPTANCE

I have agreed to the preceding best management practices for the above-mentioned allotments. I recognize that IDFG Director Certification of acceptability of risk pursuant to Idaho Code §36-106(e)(5)(E) depends on my commencement and continued implementation of these BMPs.

Tim MacKenzie

8/5/09
Date

DIRECTOR'S CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO IDAHO CODE §36-106(e)(5)(E)

In the judgment of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, commencement and continued implementation of the preceding best management practices on the above-referenced allotment(s) provide for separation that reduces the risk from disease transmission between domestic sheep and bighorn sheep to a level acceptable to bighorn sheep viability.

Cal Groen
Director

8/5/09
Date

Appendix I – Socioeconomics

Explanation of Model

The model used in calculating the ranch-level economic effects of changes in permitted range AUMs implements a partial-budgeting, marginal analysis approach to economic analysis of an agricultural enterprise. The model is based on a series of assumptions related to both market conditions and how the affected ranches might respond to changes in AUMs given those conditions, as outlined below.

The AUMs used as the baseline for comparison in the model are taken from current active AUMs listed in the descriptions of the alternatives. AUMs and months of use for each alternative were plugged into the model to evaluate the economic effects of the increase or decrease in AUMs that would occur if a specific alternative were implemented. Transfers of livestock from one allotment to another by the same owner were treated as internal sales of animals and were evaluated as separate enterprises.

In the analysis, it is assumed that the maximum AUMs permitted in any given month on the allotment serve as the limiting factor in determining the maximum size of the herd from which annual production can be obtained. The total supported number of animal units (AUs) is set by the number of range AUMs divided by the number of months on the allotment. In other words, an allotment with 180 permitted AUMs spread over 6 months would be able to support no more than 30 animal units, and the size of the herd is assumed to be constant throughout the year, regardless of how many months the herd grazes on the allotment being evaluated. Each animal unit is assumed to be equal to one cow-calf pair.

Under each alternative, if the total number of AUs decreases it is assumed that the rancher will sell the excess cattle (either internally within the overall ranch operation, or externally at auction) at a sale weight of 900 pounds and a sale price of $1.10 per pound. It is also assumed that the rancher will invest or save the proceeds from the sale at a rate of return or interest rate of 1 percent. Although under current financial market conditions a rancher might be able to realize a much higher rate of return, 1 percent is a reasonable rate to use under the assumption that ranchers would prefer to put revenue into relatively safe, conservative investments. In the model, the proceeds from selling excess cattle are annualized as a stream of revenue over ten years. This revenue stream is added to the overall net revenue associated with the allotment. The mathematical model includes a provision for evaluating cases in which rather than selling excess animals, a rancher chooses to retain them and feed them elsewhere. Because of limited information and complexities regarding assumptions about the actual business decisions that ranchers might make, this type of case was not included in the completed analyses.

If the total number of AUs increases under an alternative, it is assumed that the rancher will purchase additional cattle under the same conditions as outlined above for excessed cattle. The cost of additional cattle is annualized over ten years as a stream of costs, added to overall operating costs for the allotment.

In the model, it is assumed that ranchers will realize a 92 percent success rate in taking calves to market. In other words, 92 percent of cow-calf pairs will result in a calf being sold at the end of the summer season. Sold animals are equal to total AUs x 0.92. This calculation assumes that bulls are not included in the total number of AUs on range. The model assumes an average calf sale weight of 500 lbs. The market price for calves is an estimate based on recent published Chicago Mercantile Exchange prices for feeder cattle.[1] Since early 2011, prices have ranged from $0.95 per pound up to one short-lived spike at approximately $1.60 per pound with prices mostly remaining below $1.50 per pound but fluctuating between $1.40 and $1.55 since early 2012. Higher short-term price spikes in excess of $1.70 per pound have been observed in regional markets but have not persisted at the national level. To reflect these market conditions, a price of $1.45 per pound was used in the model.

The annual herd maintenance costs used in the model are derived from standard national cost figures for grazing on public land[2] and include veterinary bills, anticipated mortality losses, vaccination supplies, etc. On public land, the standard cost of herd maintenance is estimated at $18.54 per AUM.

The annual cost of moving the herd is also derived from the standard national cost figures for grazing on public land and includes the cost of trailing and/or trucking animals between pastures, allotments, and/or ranch headquarters as well as herding costs. It also includes the value of the rancher's time plus all herding-related wages and expenses. Current typical costs for trucking range from $2.50 to $3.00 per mile per truck, regardless of the number of animals in the load. On public land, the standard cost of herd moving is estimated at $14.69 per AUM.

The grazing permit cost used in the model is $1.35 per AUM. Expected annual revenue includes proceeds from calf sales and any revenue stream derived from the sale of excess cattle. Expected annual costs include herd maintenance costs, herd moving costs, "off-allotment" feeding costs, grazing permit costs, and any stream of costs resulting from the purchase of additional cattle. The model does not include ranch operations' fixed costs, costs or returns on land investments, or depreciation. The mathematical model provides the ability to include investments in fixed infrastructure on range allotments as part of the overall economic analysis. In order to make the analysis comparable across allotments, however, infrastructure costs were not included in the completed economic analysis. Total expected annual net revenue in the model equals expected annual revenue minus expected annual costs. Ten-year net revenue equals expected annual net revenue multiplied by 10.

[1] Source: www.theFinancials.com, accessed on February 21, 2013.
[2] Source: Grazing Costs: What's the Current Situation? Neil Rimbey and L. Allen Torell, University of Idaho, 2011. http://web.cals.uidaho.edu/idahoagbiz/files/2013/01/GrazingCost2011.pdf

Appendix J – Common and Scientific Plant Names

Common Name	Scientific Name
aspen	*Populus tremuloides*
astragalus	*Astragalus spp.*
Indian ricegrass	*Achnatherum hymenoides*
basin wildrye	
basin big sagebrush	*Artemisia tridentata ssp. tridentata*
balsam root	*Balsamorhiza sagitatta*
bitterbrush	*Purshia tridentata*
bluebunch wheatgrass	*Pseudoroegneria spicata*
broom snakeweed	*Gutierrezia sarothrae*
buckwheat	*Eriogonum spp.*
bud sagebrush	*Picrothamnus desertorum*
bulbous bluegrass	*Poa bulbosa*
Canada thistle	*Cirsium arvense*
ceanothus	*Ceanothus velutinus*
cheatgrass	*Bromus tectorum*
Columbia needlegrass	*Achnatherum nelsonii*
crested wheatgrass	*Agropyron cristatum*
curl-leaf mountain mahogany	*Cercocarpus ledifolius*
currant	*Ribes spp.*
curveseed butterwort (bur buttercup)	*Ceratocephala testiculata*
Davis' peppergrass	*Lepidium davisii*
Fendler threeawn	*Artistida purpurea var. longiseta*
fourwing saltbush	*Atriplex canescens*
green rabbitbrush	*Ericameria teretifolia*
Hooker's balsamroot	*Balsamorhiza hookeri*
Horsemint	*Agastache spp.*
Idaho fescue	*Festuca idahoensis*
inch-high lupine	*Lupinus uncialis*
juniper	Juniperus occidenatlis
longleaf phlox	*Phlox longifolia*
low sagebrush	*Artemisia arbuscula*
lupine	*Lupinus spp.*
medusahead	*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*
mountain ball cactus	*Pediocactus simpsonii*
mountain big sagebrush	*Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *vaseyana*
mountain brome	*Bromus marginatus*
mountain mahogany	*Cercocarpus ledifolius*
needlegrass	*Achnatherum spp.*
Newberry's milkvetch	*Astragalus newberryi* var. *castoreus*
Nevada bluegrass	*Poa nevadensis*
onespike danthonia	*Danthonia unispicata*
Penstemon	*Penstemon spp.*

Common Name	Scientific Name
prairie junegrass	*Koeleria macrantha*
rabbitbrush	*Chrysothamnus & Ericameria spp.*
rattlesnake stickseed	*Hackelia ophiobia*
rubber rabbitbrush	*Ericameria nauseosa*
sagebrush	*Artemisia spp.*
sand dropseed	*Sporaobolus crypantdrus*
Sandberg bluegrass	*Poa secunda*
Scotch cottonthistle (Scotch thistle)	*Onopordum acanthium*
serviceberry	*Amelanchier alnifolia*
Slickspot peppergrass	*Lepidium papilliferum*
small burnet	*Sanguisorba minor*
snowberry	*Symphoricarpos oreophilus*
spiny phlox	*Phlox hoodii*
squirreltail	*Elymus elymoides*
Stream orchid	*Epipactis gigantea*
tapertip hawksbeard	*Crepis acuminata*
thinleaf goldenhead	*Pyrrocoma linearis*
thickspike wheatgrass	*Elymus lanceolatus*
Thurber's needlegrass	*Achnatherum thurberianum*
Ute ladies'-tresses	*Spiranthes diluvialis*
wax currant	*Ribes cereum*
Western germander	*Teucrium canadense var. occidentale*
western juniper (juniper)	*Juniperus occidentalis*
whitetop	*Cardaria draba*
Wood's rose	*Rosa woodsii*
willow	*Salix spp.*
ventenata	*Ventenata dubia*
yellow rabbitbrush	*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*

Appendix K – Range Readiness Criteria

SPRING RANGE READINESS CRITERIA

Date:_____ Allotment:_____

Field Office _____ Pasture:_____

Recorded by:_____ UTM/Legal:_____

Plant Species	Range Readiness Criteria	Recorded Condition				
BRTE (Cheatgrass) with few perennials	3rd leaf stage and 2" green active growth					
BRTE (cheatgrass) (with substantial perennial grass component)	3rd leaf stage and 2" green active growth with old growth, or 4" without old growth					
TACA8 (Medusahead)	Soils must be firm- 3rd leaf stage with at least 2" green active growth					
POSE (Sandberg bluegrass)	Greater than 1" active growth and seed stalks forming					
Wheatgrass seedings	Average 4" active growth with old growth present or 6" active growth without old growth					
ELEL5 (squirreltail)	Average 3-4" active growth with old growth present or 5" active growth without old growth					
PSSP6 (Bluebunch)	4" active growth with old growth present or 6" active growth without old growth					
FEID (Idaho fescue)	3-4" active growth, old growth present, or 5" active growth without old growth					
Soils	Is snow present? (circle) Yes No	Percentage of snow present				
		5 to 20%	20 to 40%	40 to 60%	60 to 80%	80 to 100%
Soils	Observe soil moisture or puddles	None	Few	Mod	Numerous	
	Frost is present (circle)	Yes		No		
Soils	Upland soils and including riparian soils above last high water mark are firm enough to support grazing with little to no pugging/hummocking.	Yes		No		
Slickspot soils (where appropriate)	Slickspots not saturated, i.e., no evidence of puddles, soil within slickspot firm					

Species Dominance and Phenology

Dominant Species		Phenologic Stage
1		
2		
3		

	Forb Species	Phenologic Stage
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

Phenologic Stages

Stage	**Grasses**	**Forbs**	**Shrub**
1	Early Germination	--	--
2	Mid Vegetative Stage	same	same
3	--	--	--
4	Boot	bud	bud
5	Headed Out	bud	bud
6	Flowering	same	same
7	--	--	--
8	Soft Dough	same	same
9	Cured/Hard Dough	same	same
10	Seed shattered/dormant	same	same

	Grass Species	Phenologic Stage
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

	Shrub Species	Phenologic Stage
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

Comments: _____

_____

Range Readiness – Conclusions & Recommendation: _____

_____

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