United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Owyhee Field Office
20 First Ave West
Marsing, ID 83639
(208) 896-5912

In Reply Refer To:
4160

December 30, 2013

CERTIFIED MAIL

Poison Creek Grazing Association LLC.
c/o Tim Mackenzie
P.O. Box 443
Homedale, ID 83628

Notice of Field Manager's Decision

Dear Mr. Mackenzie:

The BLM remains dedicated to processing your grazing permit application for the Poison Creek allotment. I signed a proposed decision to renew your grazing permit on November 12, 2013, which you received on November 13, 2013. That decision proposed authorizing sheep grazing, including your spring and fall livestock movement (trailing) across the Poison Creek allotment. My proposed decision was protested by you, the State of Idaho, and Western Watersheds Project; those protest points and responses are provided as an attachment to this decision.

Due to consideration of issues raised during the protest period, I have modified my Final Grazing Decision with respect to grazing and trailing of sheep on the Poison Creek allotment. Therefore, I am concurrently issuing this decision to authorize sheep trailing on a temporary basis, through 2017.

The BLM developed the Jump Creek, Succor Creek, and Cow Creek Environmental Impact Statement (Chipmunk Group EIS)[1] to support the decision-making in the Jump, Succor and Cow Creek allotment group in response to the issue of domestic sheep grazing and trailing in areas where bighorn sheep are found. This decision is based on what we learned through that EIS process and public comments submitted in response to drafts of that document and the proposed decision. A description of the process BLM undertook to examine current grazing practices and current resource conditions in the Poison Creek allotment, as well as the public involvement in that effort, was outlined in my November 12, 2013 proposed decision, and is incorporated here by reference.

I am now prepared to issue a decision to temporarily authorize livestock crossing for sheep within the Poison Creek allotment. After careful consideration and review of your protest points and other comments and protest points received, I have selected Alternative 2, with modifications, with respect to sheep trailing on the Poison Creek Allotment. You will be authorized to trail sheep across the

[1] EIS number DOI-BLM-ID-B030-2012-0014-EIS

Poison Creek allotment for two days in the fall in years 2014 through 2017, and also for two days in the spring in years 2016 and 2017.

Background

Allotment Setting

The Poison Creek allotment is located in northwestern Owyhee County, Idaho, approximately 10 miles south of Homedale, Idaho (see enclosed Map). The allotment consists of one pasture encompassing approximately 5,280 acres, of which 99 percent (5,244) is public land, and 1 percent is privately held (37 acres).

The Poison Creek allotment is grazed from April through May, annually. Two bands of sheep (1,600 sheep) have also been trailed through the allotment for up to two weeks each October. Other fall cattle trailing activities occur through the allotment, with various numbers and operations moving cattle on the Poison Creek Road en-route to Homedale and Marsing.

Your current grazing permit authorizes an annual use of 761 AUMs of forage in the Poison Creek allotment and a season of use between April 1 and May 31. In recent years, you have been authorized yearly to graze the Poison Creek allotment with two bands of sheep (800 sheep/band) for 1,600 head total in the spring, and also authorized for up to two weeks of sheep grazing during the month of October to return sheep from Flint Creek to private lands near Homedale, Idaho.

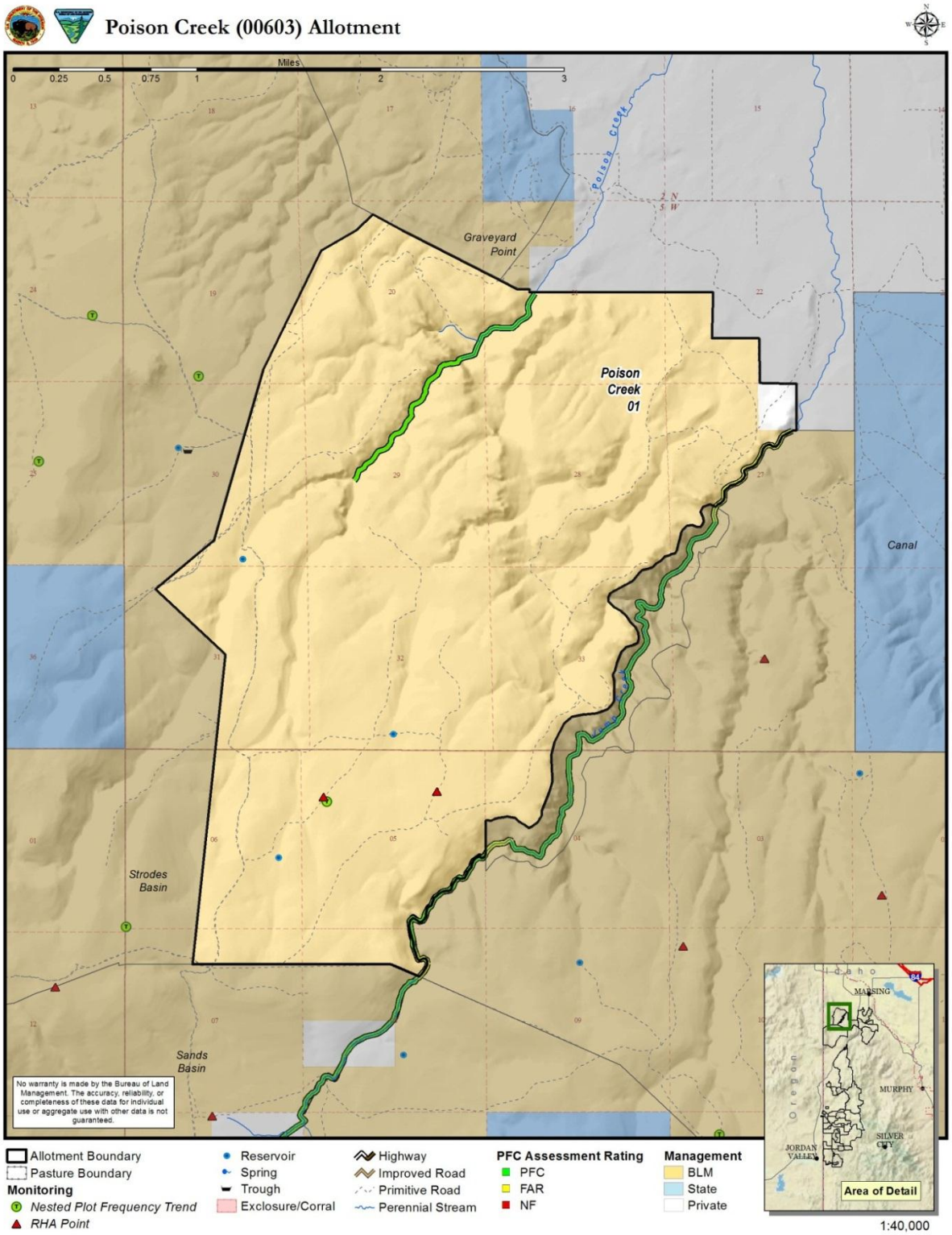
Resource Conditions

The BLM completed a rangeland health assessment, evaluation, specialist reports and a determination for the Poison Creek allotment in 2013. Those documents concluded that some of the resources on this allotment were not meeting the Idaho S&Gs, as follows:

- Standards 1 (Watersheds), 5 (Seedings), and 7 (Water Quality) apply to the Poison Creek allotment and are being met.
- The allotment is not meeting Standards 2 (Riparian Areas and Wetlands) and 3 (Stream Channel/Floodplain) but is making progress toward meeting them, and;
- Standard 8 (Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals) is not being met, with current livestock grazing as a causal factor.
- Standards 4 (Native Plant Communities) and 6 (Exotic Plant Communities other than Seedings) are not applicable.

A more detailed discussion of resource conditions was provided in my November 12, 2013 proposed decision, which has been incorporated by reference. The following discussion of resource concerns will focus on those issues specific to trailing of domestic sheep on the Poison Creek allotment.

Map 1: Poison Creek Allotment



Summary of Issues[2]

Through the internal and external (public) scoping process and project development period, the BLM interdisciplinary team identified the following issues specific to sheep trailing in the Poison Creek allotment. Issues 2 through 4 were discussed in my November 12, proposed decision. Issue 1 is discussed below in further detail.

1. Risk to California bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis california*; hereinafter, bighorn sheep) from domestic sheep: Evidence exists that contact with domestic sheep can transmit disease, cause mortality to bighorn sheep individuals, and reduce long-term herd health. The risk of contact between domestic sheep and bighorn sheep is considerable in the analysis area, and the effects to bighorn sheep are potentially significant.
2. Special Status Plant Species: Livestock grazing may adversely affect special status plants by altering surrounding upland vegetation, habitat and reproduction of individuals.
3. Noxious and invasive weeds: Livestock grazing and trailing has the potential to increase or spread noxious and invasive weeds.
4. Livestock trailing: Trailing may adversely affect upland vegetation, soils, weeds and riparian vegetation.

Additional description of Issue #1: The Chipmunk Group EIS, as noted above, was developed in part to provide the fullest information on the issue of potential impacts to bighorn sheep from domestic sheep activity in the Poison Creek allotment. Domestic sheep have, under the current permit, grazed in the spring for up to two months at a level of 761 AUMs, and trailed through the allotment in the fall. This allotment is one of the first Idaho allotments utilized as the operator trails his sheep south from his base ranch near Homedale, Idaho, to the Poison Creek and Rockville allotments for grazing in Idaho, then west into Oregon to private ground until the southern and eastern routes in Idaho become available to access the Flint Creek allotment for summer grazing, followed by the return trail to his home ground. Heading out, the domestics traveled in two bands (approximately 800 sheep each) of ewes and lambs; they returned as a single band (approximately 1,600 ewes), lambs having been removed and marketed mid-summer. Overall, the grazing/trailing route covers approximately 300 miles in Oregon and Idaho.

Bighorn sheep ranged widely in Idaho historically until the late 1800's, when they experienced severe declines leading to extirpation in the Owyhee River area by 1940. Extirpation coincided with western expansion and growth by settlers, accompanied by unregulated hunting and *domestic* livestock grazing. In the mid-twentieth century bighorns were reintroduced in the area; management objectives for both the Oregon (Leslie Gulch) herd and the East Owyhee River populations identify eight core herd home ranges (CHHRs) in the vicinity of allotments which are the subject of the EIS. Current bighorn populations in both the Oregon and Idaho are below Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) management objectives.

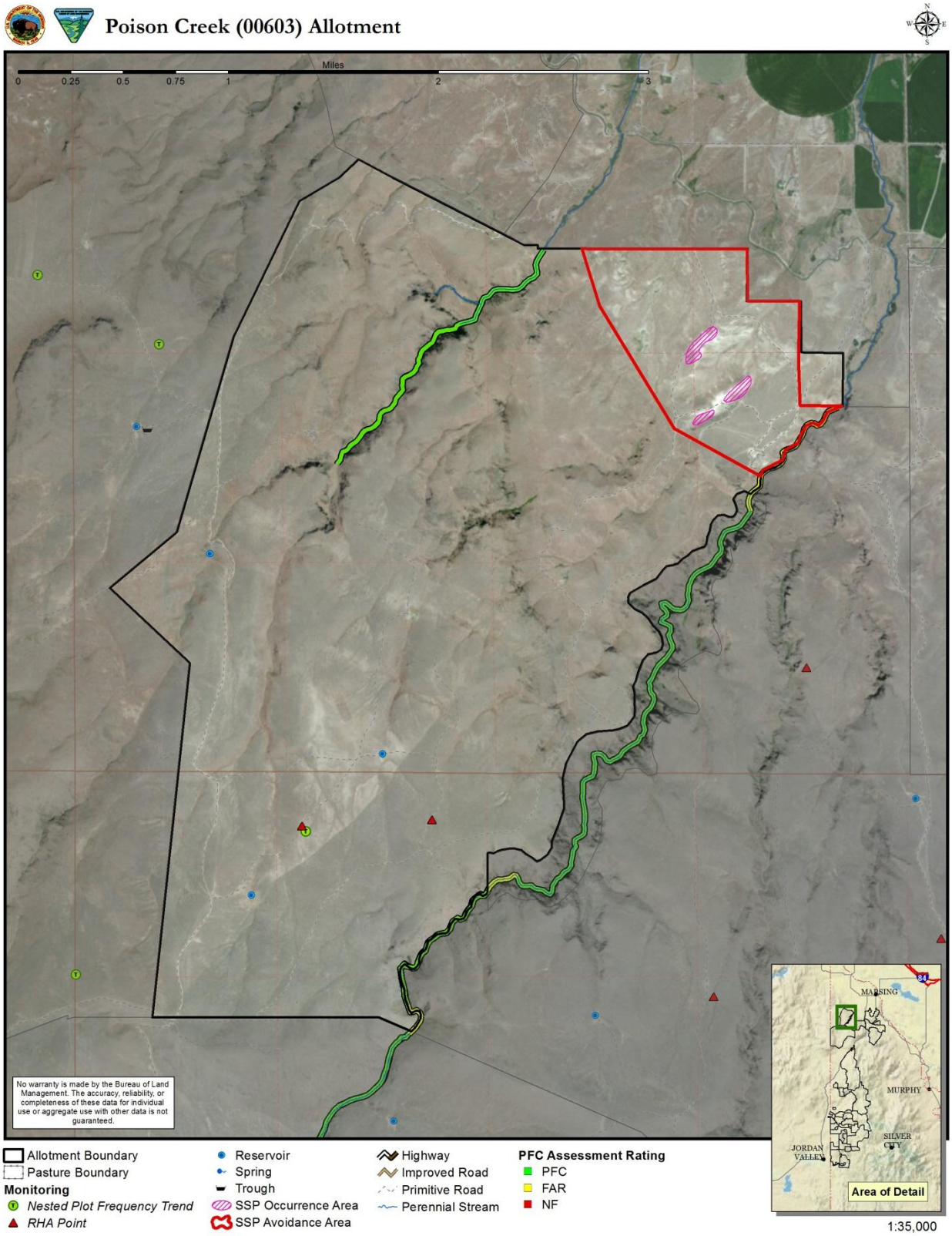
Current bighorn populations are below both states' management objectives as a result of various stressors which include habitat degradation, recreation, predation, competition with livestock and wild horses, and disease (IDFG 2010a). Disease transmitted from domestic sheep is identified as a primary threat and is recognized by IDFG as a key factor in the recovery of bighorn sheep populations in Idaho. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has identified separation of domestic sheep and goats from bighorns as a management priority (ODFW 2003). Under successful management, and as bighorn sheep

[2] For more detailed discussion, please refer to EIS number DOI-BLM-ID-B030-2012-0014-EIS Section 1.5.

populations grow to meet state management objectives, core herd home ranges(CHHRs) are expected to expand, and new CHHRs become established, thereby increasing the likelihood of possible interaction between domestic and bighorn sheep, with increased risk of disease transmission. See Appendix G of the EIS for further information in this area, EIS § 3.6; WAFWA(2012).

Additional description of Issue #2: The Cusick's pincushion population is currently threatened by livestock trampling, OHV use, and illegal dumping. Spring trampling disturbance by sheep was noted to be severe in Cusick's pincushion habitat in 2012 and is a significant concern. A Cusick's pincushion sheep avoidance area has been established on the Poison Creek allotment, as shown in Map 2, below.

Map 2: Cusick's pincushion sheep avoidance area



Analysis of Alternative Actions

Based on the current condition of the Poison Creek allotment and the relevant issues identified above, the BLM considered a number of alternative livestock management schemes in the EIS to ensure that any authorized livestock uses, including livestock crossing permits, are compatible with meeting Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health (Idaho S&Gs) and objectives of the Owyhee Resource Management Plan (ORMP). Six alternatives were considered and analyzed in the EIS, all of which were considered in detail and analyzed for the Poison Creek allotment. The range of alternatives developed include: Alternative 1 – No Action/Current Condition, Alternative 2 – Permittee's Application, Alternative 5 – Sheep-to-Cattle Conversion, Alternative 6 – No Grazing, as well as Alternatives 3 and 4, which were developed based on resource constraints. These alternatives are described in more detail in my November 12, 2013 proposed decision, as well as DOI-BLM-ID-B030-2012-0014-EIS.

Decision

After considering the current grazing practices, the current conditions of the natural resources, including risk of disease transmission to bighorn sheep, and the alternatives and analysis in the EIS, as well as other information, it is my decision to offer you a temporary crossing permit for trailing sheep on the Poison Creek allotment, as follows:

With respect to sheep trailing, it is my decision offer you a crossing permit for trailing of sheep in accordance with Alternative 2, as described in EIS number DOI-BLM-ID-B030-2012-0014-EIS, and modified to allow a maximum of 2 days of sheep trailing in the fall in years 2014 through 2017, and to allow 2 days of sheep trailing in the spring in years 2016 and 2017. The crossing permit offered would be effective from April 1, 2014 to October 31, 2017.

The terms and conditions of your crossing permit will be as follows:

Table LVST-6: Poison Creek Grazing Association LLC

Allotment	Years	Livestock		Crossing Period*		Number of Days	% PL[3]	Type Use	AUMs
		Number	Kind	Begin	End				
Poison Creek (603)	1 through 4	1,600	s	10/1	10/31	2	100	Trailing	21
	3 and 4	1,600	s	4/1	5/31	2	100	Trailing	21
		Total	**-**	-	-	4	-		42

Other terms and conditions:

1. Livestock trailing activities will the authorized annually in accordance with the Owyhee Field Office Manager's decision dated December 30, 2013.
2. Trailing activities must be coordinated with the BLM prior to initiation.
3. You will be on site during trailing activities, and comply with current Bighorn Sheep Separation Agreement.
4. 2 herders and 2 herding dogs are required for trailing each band of sheep in spring.
5. 4 herders and 4 herding dogs will be required for trailing both bands of sheep as one group in the fall.
6. Trailing events are limited to 2 days for each band in the spring and 2 days for both bands trailed as one group in the fall.

[3] PL is based on percentage of BLM lands in the allotment.

7. One overnight stay is authorized on BLM lands for each trailing event. Sheep bedding locations are subject to approval by the BLM's authorized officer.
8. Trailing is subject to Boise District range readiness criteria.
9. Sheep grazing and trailing are not permitted within the Cusick's pincushion special status plant avoidance area during any season.
10. Placement of salt and/or supplements on public lands during trailing activities is not authorized.
11. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(B), the permittee 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), the permittee must immediately stop any ongoing activities connected with such discovery and make a reasonable effort to protect the discovered remains or objects.
12. Livestock exclosures located within the grazing allotment are closed to all domestic grazing use.
13. This permit is issued solely for the purpose of moving livestock across public lands for proper and lawful purposes, as needed for the orderly administration of rangelands. This permit confers no priority for renewal and cannot be transferred or assigned.

Other Notes on the Decision

The management developed under this Decision acknowledges both the risk and the uncertainty associated with this issue. I have decided to eliminate domestic sheep use on this allotment over four years in a phased manner. In the first two years of implementation, you will be authorized to continue to run domestic sheep in the Poison Creek allotment from 4/1 through 5/31and to trail through the allotment in the fall, in accordance with my December 30, Final Grazing Decision. I will require two herders (with 2 herding dogs each) per band in the spring to reduce the chance of strays[4]. You will be authorized a two-day trail through the allotment in the fall, with one overnight; 4 herders will be required. The Separation Agreement with the State of Idaho has been incorporated into the terms and conditions of your crossing permit. Beginning in year 3, sheep grazing in the Poison Creek allotment will end; therefore, in years three and four you will be authorized for 2-day trailing only through the Poison Creek allotment, spring[5] and fall.

This decision is being issued concurrently with a Final Grazing Decision to issue you a term grazing permit for the Poison Creek allotment. Spring trailing is not authorized in years 2014 and 2015 because it will not be required with implementation of my Final Grazing Decision.
A crossing permit is a temporary authorization that has no priority for renewal, and cannot be transferred or assigned. It is my decision to authorize sheep trailing on a temporary basis, expiring in 2017, because my Final Grazing Decision phases out sheep grazing on the allotment at that time.

[4] See, WAFWA (2012); Appendix F, Payette FEIS., discussion of use of herders and herd dogs as a Best Management Practice.
[5] Two days per band, 2 herders per band, in years 3 and 4.

Rationale

Justification for the Decision

Based on my review of EIS number DOI-BLM-ID-B030-2012-0014-EIS, it is my decision to select Alternative 2, as modified, for sheep trailing on a temporary basis, as outlined above. I have made this selection for a variety of reasons, but most importantly because of my understanding that implementation of this decision will best fulfill the BLM's obligation to manage the public lands under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act's multiple use and sustained yield mandate, best respond to BLM's requirements for managing special status species, and will result in the Poison Creek allotment meeting or making significant progress towards meeting the resource objectives of the ORMP and the Idaho S&Gs.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to manage the public lands; the authority of the Bureau of Land Management to take specific measures to carry out this mandate flows from this Act. The Act states "the Secretary (of Interior) shall by regulation or otherwise, take action necessary to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the (public) lands." See 43 U.S.C. § 1732(b). Wildlife is a FLPMA resource (see, 43 U.S.C. § 1702(c); moreover, BLM has an obligation to consider the impacts of its decision on wildlife. This Decision is consistent with that mandate.

In addition, livestock management decisions in the Owyhee Field Office are governed by the Owyhee Resource Management Plan (ORMP). This document states as an objective that special status species, of which California bighorn sheep (hereafter bighorn sheep) are one, be managed "to increase or maintain populations at levels where their existence is no longer threatened ..." This Decision is consistent with the management objectives found in the ORMP, which include the directives to "protect and enhance ...bighorn habitat and populations..." and"... [r]educe the potential for disease transmission between domestic sheep and goats to California bighorn sheep..."

Issues Addressed

Issue 1: Risk to California bighorn sheep (Ovis canadensis california; hereinafter, bighorn sheep) and domestic sheep: Evidence suggests that contact with domestic sheep can transmit disease, cause mortality to bighorn sheep individuals, and reduce long-term herd health. The risk of contact between domestic sheep and bighorn sheep is considerable in the analysis area, and the effects to bighorn sheep are potentially significant.

Domestic Sheep Trailing

Fall livestock trailing may occur between October 1 and October 31 for the Poison Creek allotment. Domestic sheep would be allowed to trail through the Poison Creek allotment within a 2 day period. The fall trailing route crosses through the Owyhee Front Bighorn Sheep PMU during the bighorn sheep breeding season (October through November). With this in mind, the time period to cross this allotment with domestic sheep in the fall is shortened to 2 days to reduce the duration of domestic sheep in the allotment during this period. The time to pass through this allotment is short because this is a period when bighorn rut, and rams foray outside their core herd home ranges. The minimal duration of domestic sheep in the allotment will assist in mitigating the potential for contact with foraying rams. As well, adherence to the terms and conditions of the Separation Agreement and unequivocal control of the domestic sheep individuals and herds is a fundamental requirement.

I have reviewed the scientific literature, most of which supports the potential for transmission of disease from domestic sheep to bighorn sheep and the potential economic impacts to domestic sheep grazing. The preponderance of literature indicates that domestic sheep have evolved with various strains of bacteria that cause pneumonia in both species. These bacteria generally do not cause fatal results in domestic sheep but may result in all age die-offs of bighorn sheep followed by a number of years that result in low lamb survival. This low survival prevents the bighorn sheep population from recovering and being able to sustain itself over the long term.

There has been a significant number of peer reviewed scientific publications that have identified and discussed the potential fatal results of disease transmission between these two species. Although there are gaps in our knowledge, especially the exact mechanisms of how disease is transmitted between the species in the wild, research has identified historic and recent mortality and reduced lamb survival following contact or near contact in the wild, inoculation experimental research, and planned and accidental research studies support transmission between species. There is no peer reviewed research that supports that contact between the species can occur where there is no concern for disease transmission to bighorn sheep.

The disease in question, bronchopneumonia, is transmitted from domestic sheep (which carry, but are immune to, this disease) or from infected bighorn sheep. Physical contact is sufficient but not necessary, for the transmission of disease, the bacteria being capable of being transmitted aerially for short distances. *See*, Dixon et al. (2002); Besser (2013). The results of disease transmission to an individual can, should he return to the herd, result in the extinction of the entire group over a period of time.

Rutting rams have been documented foraying significant distances, outside CHHRs, seeking mates during the rutting season and moving from one high-value habitat to another, crossing poor habitats. Ram forays have been documented at up to 35 miles from Oregon into the Owyhee Mountains[6]. In addition, following fire, bighorn sheep herds may migrate from one area to another, crossing poor habitat to reach suitable habitat. The risk of disease transmission is amplified by the fact that domestic and bighorn sheep are gregarious, that they are attracted to each other, being approximately the same size, eating the same foods, having the same behaviors. They emit the same pheromones and smells; based on their biological identity and attraction, they are likely to come into close, prolonged and intimate contact[7].

To analyze the potential results of the overlap of domestic and bighorn sheep use, risk of contact model was developed by the U.S. Forest Service and researchers at the University of California-Davis. This model estimated the relative risk of contact (ROC) under different alternatives that a foraying bighorn sheep will intersect a defined geographical area (as used in this EIS, the Poison Creek allotment. The model looked at two different seasons of foray: summer (May 1 to October 31) and winter (November 1 to April 31) and identified risk for those periods. For the Poison Creek allotment the risk was identified as 17.3 percent for summer and 23.5 percent for winter. Both use periods were used to analyze the potential ROC because the domestic sheep use overlapped the summer and winter use periods of the ROC model. Although domestic sheep may only use the allotments and trailing routes at a shorter time

[6] See EIS at section 3.6

[7] Idaho Wool Grower's Association, et. Al v. Tom Vilsack. 1:12-cv-469-blw. Declaration of Dr. David A. Jessup. Docket 46-1.

frames, they do spend a total of six months in the analysis area, abet in other allotments or trailing through the area where bighorn sheep may potentially occur.

To reiterate, however, this only identifies the risk of a ram intersecting the allotment; it does not address the likelihood (the risk) a foraying ram will interact with a domestic sheep. This latter risk is unknown. What is known, however, is that should this interaction occur, the risk that the ram, returning to his herd, will infect it with fatal results, is high. Moreover, as bighorn sheep herds expand to meet the states' management objectives, CHHRs will increase in size, with increasing risk of interactions.

There is a further, unquantified risk, not addressed by the ROC model. This second risk is that of strays mixing with bighorns during the spring grazing period, as the bands disperse across the landscape to forage. While the Poison Creek allotment is not particularly rough terrain, it is gently rolling with hills, and animals get separated from the band. This possibility is heightened by the known presence of coyotes in this area, which scatter the sheep, resulting in stray animals which could find their way to bighorn sheep herds, thereby infecting the group. As with the risk presented by foraying rams, the consequences of infection can include herd die-off.

I acknowledge that the removal of domestic sheep use from the Poison Creek Allotment will not remove all risk to the Leslie Gulch or Reynolds bighorn sheep herds: the current operator has existing grazing permits on other BLM lands in the Owyhee Field Office and has private land in both Oregon and Idaho on which he grazes his sheep. In addition, this decision in no way attempts to affect his right to use public rights of way associated with the county roads through Owyhee County. While trailing on these rights of way, he may be able to use private land for bedding grounds. Nevertheless, the BLM has the responsibility to manage the public lands under its jurisdiction. FLPMA mandates the BLM to manage the public lands to prevent undue degradation of resources; the ORMP requires that the BLM protect and enhance special species habitat. That the agency has less than complete control over an activity does not relieve the BLM of its management obligations with respect to that activity (to the extent of its jurisdiction).

I also acknowledge that this EIS has identified, through the application of the ROC model, that grazing on and trailing through other BLM allotments in the Owyhee Field Office exist. I am at this time only addressing the permit renewal of grazing activities on the Poison Creek allotment; this decision is thereby limited.

As noted above, we have identified the risk a foraying ram will enter the allotment; we have not, and cannot at this time, identify the likelihood of an interspecies contact during that period. We have not identified the risk presented by a straying animal coming into contact with a bighorn sheep, either within the allotment or outside it. This remains uncertain. However, should interspecies contact occur, the consequences are likely to be severe: decimation or elimination of the bighorn sheep herd.

This risk posed by interspecies contact cannot be mitigated without physical separation of the species. The literature recommends "effective separation" of the two species WAWFA(2012). State wildlife agencies for both Idaho and Oregon acknowledge the risks to bighorns associated with interspecies contact; both recommend development of a regional management plan for bighorn sheep on the federal lands. There are no current plans for development of such a plan, and thus I cannot push this issue off until such a plan has been developed.

Issue 2: Special Status Plant Species: Livestock grazing is adversely affecting special status plants by altering surrounding upland vegetation, habitat and reproduction of individuals.

Sheep trailing will not impact the special status plant Cusick's pincushion in the Poison Creek allotment because a sheep grazing avoidance area has been incorporated. The avoidance area was delineated by the outside perimeter of all white and tan ash outcrops collectively. The vegetated interspaces within the avoidance area serve as a buffer to known and potential habitat. No sheep grazing or trailing is permitted inside the avoidance area.

Issue 3: Noxious and invasive weeds: Livestock grazing and trailing has the potential to increase or spread noxious and invasive weeds.

Temporary authorization of sheep trailing on the Poison Creek allotment has the potential to introduce and spread invasive weeds and non-native annual grasses, but the reduction in days of authorized spring and fall trailing would reduce the potential for spread of weeds by sheep moving through the Poison Creek allotment.

While declining to issue you a temporary crossing permit would further reduce the potential for livestock to introduce and spread invasive and non-native annual species within the Poison Creek allotment, livestock remain only one of a number of vectors for seed dispersal and soil surface disturbance. BLM's coordinated and ongoing weed control program would still be required in the absence of livestock crossing the allotment.

Issue 4: Livestock trailing: Trailing may adversely affect upland vegetation, soils, weeds and riparian vegetation.

Effects from livestock trailing/crossing will include minor trampling and up to 10 percent utilization. Due to the short duration of trailing, grazing effects from cattle trailing are expected to be minimal. Direct grazing from sheep trailing would occur where sheep are trailed off existing roadbeds (also see discussion above for Issue 1). However, because both sheep and cattle trailing will occur on such a small proportion of the landscape and for a limited duration, effects from trailing are expected to be insignificant. A slight increase in the spread of weeds could occur, but the short distance and duration will limit the amount and possibility. Additionally, if noxious weeds are detected in the future, easy access would be available for treatment. Range readiness determinations are essential and will reduce mechanical damage to soils when soils are saturated early in the spring during the peak spring melt events. Management actions as described above, will allow upland plant communities, soils, watersheds, weeds, and riparian areas to meet or make significant progress toward meeting Idaho Rangeland Health Standards and ORMP objectives.

Conclusion

After consideration of the available information, including comments and protest points from all parties, literature referenced in the EIS, and various court and IBLA rulings on this issue, I have selected Alternative 2, as modified, to authorize sheep trailing on a temporary basis. Limited sheep trailing in accordance with the terms and conditions outline above best addresses the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of domestic sheep grazing on bighorn herds. I am aware that this Decision may be

viewed as both "too little" and "too much". I believe the temporary authorization of domestic sheep trailing outlined in this Decision, coupled with my concurrent Final Grazing Decision best meets the complex situation we are facing.

Authority

The authorities under which this decision is being issued include the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as promulgated through Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Subpart 4100 Grazing Administration - Exclusive of Alaska. My decision is issued under the following specific regulations:

- 4100.0-8 Land use plans; The ORMP designates the Poison Creek allotment available for livestock grazing;
- 4130.2 Grazing permits or leases. Grazing permits may be issued to qualified applicants on lands designated as available for livestock grazing. Grazing permits shall be issued for a term of 10 years unless the authorized officer determines that a lesser term is in the best interest of sound management;
- 4130.3 Terms and conditions. Grazing permits must specify the term and conditions that are needed to achieve desired resource conditions, including both mandatory and other terms and conditions
- 4130.6 Other grazing Authorizations. Exchange-of-use grazing agreements, nonrenewable grazing permits or leases, crossing permits, and special grazing permits or leases have no priority for renewal and cannot be transferred or assigned.
- 4130.6-3 Crossing permits. A crossing permit may be issued by the authorized officer to any applicant showing a need to cross the public land or other land under Bureau of Land Management control, or both, with livestock for proper and lawful purposes. A temporary use authorization for trailing livestock shall contain terms and conditions for the temporary grazing use that will occur as deemed necessary by the authorized officer to achieve the objectives of this part.

Protest and/or Appeal

This decision is not subject to protest or appeal in accordance with Section 123 of the 2012 Appropriations Omnibus Act, as extended in Sections 101 and 103 of Public Law 113-46, Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014.

Sincerely,

Loretta Chandler
Owyhee Field Manager

Copies Sent To:

Company Name	First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	ST	Zip
Boise District Grazing Board	Stan	Boyd	PO Box 2596	Boise	ID	83701
Chipmunk Grazing Association	Elias	Jaca	PO Box 175	Marsing	ID	83639
Colyer Cattle Co.	Ray & Bonnie	Colyer	31001 Colyer Rd.	Bruneau	ID	83604
Elordi Cattle Co.	Jim	Elordi	PO Box 55	Jordan Valley	OR	97910
Elordi Sheep Camp, Inc.	Richard	Elordi	14448 Bighorn Dr.	Nampa	ID	83651
Idaho Wild Sheep Foundation	Herb	Meyr	570 E. 16th N.	Mountain Home	ID	83647
Idaho Wild Sheep Foundation	President Jim	Jeffress	PO Box 8224	Boise	ID	82707
Friends of Mustangs	Robert	Amidon	8699 Gantz Ave.	Boise	ID	83709
Gusman Ranch Grazing Association LLC	Forest	Fretwell	27058 Pleasant Valley Rd.	Jordan Valley	OR	97910
Holland & Hart LLP			PO Box 2527	Boise	ID	83701
Idaho Conservation League	John	Robison	PO Box 844	Boise	ID	83701
Idaho Dept. of Agriculture	John	Biar	2270 Old Penitentiary Rd., PO Box 7249	Boise	ID	83707
IDEQ			1410 N. Hilton	Boise	ID	83701
Idaho Dept. of Lands			PO Box 83720	Boise	ID	83720
Idaho Dept. of Parks & Recreation	Director		PO Box 83720	Boise	ID	83720
Idaho Farm Bureau Fed.			PO Box 167	Boise	ID	83701
Intermountain Range Consultants	Bob	Schweigert	5700 Dimick Ln.	Winnemucca	NV	89445
International Society for the Protection of Horses & Burros	Karen	Sussman	PO Box 55	Lantry	SD	57636
Jaca Livestock	Elias	Jaca	817 Blaine Ave.	Nampa	ID	83651
Juniper Mtn. Grazing Association	Michael	Stanford	3581 Cliffs Rd.	Jordan Valley	OR	97910
Land & Water Fund	William	Eddie	PO Box 1612	Boise	ID	83701
LS Cattle Co.	Jeff	Stanford	PO Box 217	Jordan Valley	OR	97910
LS Cattle Co.	Jerry	Stanford	PO Box 281	Jordan Valley	OR	97910
LU Ranching	Bill	Lowry	PO Box 415	Jordan Valley	OR	97910
LU Ranching	Tim	Lowry	PO Box 132	Jordan Valley	OR	97910
Moore Smith Buxton & Turcke	Paul	Turcke	950 W. Bannock, Ste. 520	Boise	ID	83702
Natural Resources Defense Council	Johanna	Wald	111 Sutter St., 20th Floor	San Francisco	CA	94104
Oregon Division State Lands			1645 NE Forbes Rd., Ste. 112	Bend	OR	97701
Owyhee Cattlemen's Association			PO Box 400	Marsing	ID	83639
Owyhee County Commissioners			PO Box 128	Murphy	ID	83650
Owyhee County Natural Resources Committee	Jim	Desmond	PO Box 128	Murphy	ID	83650
Poison Creek Grazing Association LLC	Tim	Mackenzie	PO Box 443	Homedale	ID	83628
R&S Enterprise	Ray	Mitchell	265 Millard Rd.	Shoshone	ID	83352
Ranges West			2410 Little Weiser Rd.	Indian Valley	ID	83632
Resource Advisory Council	Chair Gene	Gray	2393 Watts Lane	Payette	ID	83661
Schroeder & Lezamiz Law Offices			PO Box 267	Boise	ID	83701
	Senator Mike	Crapo	251 E. Front St., Ste. 205	Boise	ID	83702
	Senator James E.	Risch	350 N. 9th St., Ste. 302	Boise	ID	83702
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes	Tribal Chair Nathan	Small	PO Box 306	Ft. Hall	ID	83203
Sierra Club			PO Box 552	Boise	ID	83701
Soil Conservation District	Cindy	Bachman	PO Box 186	Bruneau	ID	83604
State Historic Preservation Office			210 Main St.	Boise	ID	83702

Company Name	First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	ST	Zip
State of Nevada Div. of Wildlife			60 Youth Center Rd.	Elko	NV	89801
The Fund for the Animals, Inc.	Andrea	Lococo	1363 Overbacker	Louisville	KY	40208
The Nature Conservancy			950 W. Bannock, Ste. 210	Boise	ID	83702
The Wilderness Society			950 W. Bannock St., Ste. 605	Boise	ID	83702-5999
U.S.F.W.S. Idaho State Office			1387 S. Vinnell Way, Ste. 368	Boise	ID	83709
USDA Farm Services			9173 W. Barnes	Boise	ID	83704
Western Watershed Projects	Katie	Fite	PO Box 2863	Boise	ID	83701
Western Watershed Projects			PO Box 1770	Hailey	ID	83333
	Doug	Burgess	2725 Mule Springs Rd.	Homedale	ID	83628
	Ted	Blackstock	6754 Opaline Rd.	Given Springs	ID	83641
	Alan	Johnstone	2740 Egurrola Ln.	Homedale	ID	83628
	Tim	McBride	1445 US 95 South	Jordan Valley	OR	97910
	Conrad	Bateman	740 Yakima St.	Vale	OR	97918
	Gene	Bray	5654 W El Gato Ln.	Meridian	ID	83642
	Sean & Andrea	Burch	PO Box 284	Jordan Valley	OR	97910
	Chad	Gibson	16770 Agate Ln.	Wilder	ID	83676
	Chad & Dannelle	Hensley	4300 Choctaw Dr.	Nampa	ID	83686
	Russ	Heughins	10370 W Landmark Ct.	Boise	ID	83704
	Dan	Jordan	30911 Hwy. 78	Oreana	ID	83650
	Floyd	Kelly Breach	9674 Hardtrigger Rd.	Given Springs	ID	83641
	Kenny	Kershner	PO Box 300	Jordan Valley	OR	97910
	Vernon	Kershner	PO Box 38	Jordan Valley	OR	97910
	Lloyd	Knight	PO Box 47	Hammett	ID	83627
	Sandra	Mitchell	501Baybrook Ct.	Boise	ID	83706
	Brett	Nelson	9127 W. Preece St.	Boise	ID	83704
	Ramona	Pascoe	PO Box 126	Jordan Valley	OR	97910
	Anthony & Brenda	Richards	8935 Whiskey Mtn. Rd., Reynolds Creek	Murphy	ID	83650
	John	Romero	17000 2X Ranch Rd.	Murphy	ID	83650
	John	Townsend	8306 Road 3.2 NE	Moses Lake	WA	98837
	John	Richards	8933 State Hwy. 78	Marsing	ID	83639
	Congressman Raul	Labrador	33 E. Broadway Ave., Ste. 251	Meridian	ID	83642
	Congressman Mike	Simpson	802 W. Bannock, Ste. 600	Boise	ID	83702
	John	Isernhagen	2618 Cow Creek Rd.	Jordan Valley	OR	97910
	Marti & Susan	Jaca	21127 Upper Reynolds Cr. Rd.	Murphy	ID	83650
	Ed	Moser	22901 N. Lansing Ln.	Middleton	ID	83644
	Bill	Baker	2432 N. Washington	Emmett	ID	83617-9126
Lequerica & Sons Inc.	Tim	Lequerica	PO Box 135	Arock	OR	97902
Office of Species Conservation	Cally	Younger	304 N. 8th St., Ste.149	Boise	ID	83702