

Special Recreation Permit for Commercial Outfitting In Game Management Unit 11

REVISED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT



Cottonwood Field Office
2930/Project File code ID420-REC2-929
BLM-ID-C020-2012-0018-EA

June 2015

BLM

Cottonwood Field Office, Idaho



It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

**Bureau of Land Management
Cottonwood Field Office
1 Butte Drive
Cottonwood, ID 83522
208-962-3245**

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

Table of Contents

REVISED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	i
1 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Purpose and Need.....	2
1.3 Conformance with the Land Use Plan.....	2
2 Alternatives	5
2.1 Proposed Action	5
2.1.1 Stipulations	5
2.1.2 Monitoring	5
2.2 No Action	5
2.3 Alternatives Eliminated from Further Analysis	5
2.3.1 Reduced Permit Area Alternative:	6
2.3.2 Expanded Permit Area Alternative:	6
2.3.3 Private Land Buffer Alternative:	6
2.3.4 Exclude Special Management Areas Alternative:	6
2.3.5 Up to 25 Hunter Clients per Year Alternative:	6
3 Affected Environment and Effects of Alternatives.....	6
3.1 Scope of Analysis.....	7
3.1.2 Related Past, Present and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions	9
3.1.3 Assumptions.....	9
3.2 Affected Environment and Effects of the Alternatives	10
3.2.1 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)	10
3.2.2 Recreation and Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA)	12
3.2.3 Wild & Scenic Rivers (WSR)	14
3.2.4 Cultural Resources	15
3.2.5 Vegetation – Riparian and Upland Habitats	16
3.2.6 Special Status Wildlife and Plants	19
3.2.7 Fisheries, Aquatic Habitat, and Special Status Species	22
3.2.8 Wildlife and Habitat.....	25
4 Consultation and Coordination	31
4.1. Coordination with Other Agencies.....	31
4.2 Native American Consultation	31
4.3 Preparers.....	31
5 References.....	31
APPENDIX 1: Commercial Hunting, Day Hikes, Mountain Bike Tours, Photography, and Backpacking Trips Additional Stipulations.....	1-1
APPENDIX 2: BLM Sensitive Species	2-1
APPENDIX 3: MOU for the Craig Mountain Cooperative Management Area	3-1
APPENDIX 4: MOU with Outfitters and Guides Licensing Board.....	4-1
Map attachments	
Map 1 GMU 11 Project Overview.....	Map 1

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

Map 2 GMU 11 Ownership Acreages	Map 2
Map 3 GMU 11 Proposed Commercial Use Area	Map 3
Map 4 GMU 11 ACEC/Proposed Wild & Scenic or ACEC/RNA.....	Map 4
Map 5 GMU 11 Special Recreation Management Areas.....	Map 5
Map 6 GMU 11&13 Management Blocks Retention Areas	Map 6

Special Recreation Permit For Outfitter Hunting In Unit 11

1 INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Cottonwood Field Office (CFO), is processing a special recreation permit (SRP) renewal application from Barker Trophy Hunts (BTH) for commercial outfitting in part of Game Management Unit (GMU) 11. This portion of GMU 11 is located in the Craig Mountain Wildlife Management Area (CMWMA), which is cooperatively managed with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG). The activities identified in the application include hunting, day hikes, mountain bike tours, photography, and backpacking trips. The affected lands are located in Nez Perce County Idaho (see Map 1).

This document is a revision of a previously published environmental assessment (EA) of this proposal. The BLM published the previous EA on June 21, 2013, and initiated a public comment period that ended on July 25, 2013. Based on comments received and consultation with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG), the BLM modified the proposed action and some of the analysis in this revised EA.

1.1 Background

From June 1991 until August 2012, the BLM permitted one temporary commercial outfitting permit in GMU 11 for hunting, day hikes, mountain bike tours, photography, and backpacking trips with no use restrictions. On Aug 15, 2012, the BLM reissued the permit on a temporary basis and redefined the hunt area boundary.

The Idaho Outfitter and Guide Licensing Board (IOGLB) issued a commercial area description that allows the licensed outfitter to operate in that area description providing the outfitter also gets a permit from the land managing agency of those lands and/or private land owners. The BLM did not previously have a defined commercial area boundary on BLM lands for the current permittee. Therefore we consulted with the IDFG to develop a temporary permitted commercial area, and issued a temporary permit until the BLM completes processing the SRP application.

The BLM has a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the IDFG that defines the coordination and management of the lands located in the CMWMA (see Appendix 3). There is also a MOU that establishes a formal process for any new or amended commercial license and permits for outfitter business opportunities in Idaho. This process is completed jointly with the IOGLB. This MOU provides procedures and guidance for coordination and cooperation among the parties on issues involving the administration and operation of outfitters and guides on National Forest System lands and BLM public lands (federal lands) within the State of Idaho. The objective of this MOU is to establish an administrative framework for the purpose of coordinating respective permit and license procedures between the Forest Service, the BLM, and the IOGLB and address issues of concern.

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

1.2 Purpose and Need

The Cottonwood Field Office has received a special recreation permit (SRP) renewal application for commercial outfitting including hunting, day hikes, mountain bike tours, photography, and backpacking trips in game management unit (GMU) 11 on approximately 25,182 acres managed by the BLM, for a ten-year period. Title 43 CFR, Subpart 2930 – Special Recreation Permits, other than on developed recreation sites, requires all commercial use to be issued through a SRP. An outfitter must be permitted by the land management agency before any commercial outfitting activities occur on public lands.

The purpose of the proposed action is to comply with 43 CFR § 2931.3 and § 2932.26 by only issuing special recreation permit which:

- (a) Conform to applicable laws and the Cottonwood Resource Management Plan,
- (b) Ensure public safety,
- (c) Do not result in conflicts with other uses,
- (d) Protect resources,
- (e) Serve the public interest; and

(f) Such other information that the BLM finds appropriate (in this case: meets BLM obligations and requirements outlined in the IDFG MOU).

1.3 Conformance with the Land Use Plan

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) requires an action under consideration be in conformance with the applicable BLM land use plan.

The applicable RMP for the proposed action is the Record of Decision and Approved Cottonwood Resource Management Plan (RMP), approved on December 21, 2009 (BLM, 2009). The proposed action is in compliance with this RMP, and is consistent with the following decisions from the RMP.

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

Table 1: Cottonwood RMP Conformance

Resource or Use	Citation from 2009 Approved Cottonwood RMP	EA Section
<p>Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)</p>	<p>Lower Salmon ACEC (page 53): Objective AR-1.9 Protect and conserve scenic values, cultural resources, special status species, important wildlife habitats, and other ecological resources by designating Lower Salmon River ACEC (13,855 acres).</p> <p>Captain John Creek (page 51): Objective AR-1.3 Protect and conserve canyon grasslands, riparian habitats, forest/shrub habitats, functional ecosystems, and special status fish, wildlife, and plant species by designating the Captain John Creek ACEC/RNA (1,320 acres)</p> <p>Wapshilla Ridge (page 50): Objective AR-1.1—Protect and conserve canyon grasslands and other ecological resources by designating Wapshilla Ridge as an ACEC/RNA (401 acres)</p>	<p>3.2.1</p>
<p>Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs)</p>	<p>Craig Mountain SRMA (page 43): Objective RC-1.2 – Provide intensive recreation management in SRMAs, Special Recreation Management Areas</p> <p>Action RC-1.2.5 – Designate part of the Craig Mountain Wildlife Management Area as an SRMA (25,133 acres).</p> <p>Recreation Niche: Manage the Craig Mountain SRMA as an undeveloped recreation tourism market to provide opportunities for local residents and visitors to pursue land based activities in a natural setting with an emphasis on big game hunting, hiking, horseback riding and mountain biking. Maintain existing access routes that promote remote backcountry recreation experience.</p> <p>Action RC-1.2.5.1—Issue commercial recreation permits for the Craig Mountain SRMA only with the concurrence of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.</p> <p>Whenever considering special recreation permits for new or modified activities related to hunting or fishing, BLM will consult with IDFG regarding the need, resource capacity and allocation to the industry.</p>	<p>3.2.2</p>

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

Resource or Use	Citation from 2009 Approved Cottonwood RMP	EA Section
Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs Continued)	<p>Salmon River Scenic SRMA (page 41): Action RC-1.2.1-- Designate and manage Salmon River Scenic SRMA (14,004 acres) as a destination recreation-tourism market.</p> <p>Action RC-1.2.1.1—Coordinate issuance of commercial permits with the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Licensing Board.</p> <p>Whenever considering special recreation permits for new or modified activities related to hunting or fishing, BLM will consult with IDFG regarding the need, resource capacity and allocation to the industry.</p>	3.2.2
Recreation	<p>Goal RC-1—Manage public lands and waters to provide a broad spectrum of recreation experiences and benefits. Emphasize resource-based river recreation. Ensure that developed facilities and sites are appropriate for the resource setting, well maintained, safe, secure, and accessible. Provide high value recreation opportunities and receive a fair return for commercial and specialized recreation use. (Page 41).</p>	3.2.2
Special Status Wildlife and Plants	<p>Action WS-1.1.2—Before authorizing new federal actions within areas providing suitable habitat for federally listed, proposed or candidate species, determine if direct, indirect or cumulative impacts could occur as a result of BLM discretionary actions (page 25).</p> <p>Action WS-1.5.3-For each new project, compile, develop and implement appropriate species and/or habitat-specific BMPs to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on sensitive species and their habitats. Compile and develop CFO programmatic-level activity BMPs for sensitive species that may be used as needed for ongoing projects or for new project development (page 26).</p> <p>Objective SP-1.1—Manage federally listed, proposed and candidate plants and their habitat to contribute to recovery and delisting (page 31).</p>	3.2.6
Wildlife (WS)	<p>Action WS-1.8.3—The BLM recognizes Idaho Department of Fish and Game statutory mandate to preserve, protect, perpetuate and manage wildlife and fish in the state of Idaho. (Page 28).</p> <p>Action WS-1.10.2—Coordinate with the State of Idaho, including the Department of Fish and Game and other appropriate state agencies, the Nez Perce Tribe, US Forest Service and other appropriate federal agencies, grazing lessees, and partners on population and habitat management of bighorn sheep (page 29).</p>	3.2.8

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

2 ALTERNATIVES

This chapter describes the Proposed Action and No Action alternative. It also describes alternatives that BLM considered but eliminated from further analysis in this EA.

2.1 Proposed Action

The BLM would issue a SRP to Barker Trophy Hunts for commercial outfitting including hunting (deer, elk, sheep, chukar, forest grouse licensed by the IOGLB license # 18326-1), day hikes, mountain bike tours, photography, and backpacking trips (also licensed by the IOGLB license # 18326-1) on 25,182 acres of public land managed by the BLM in GMU 11 for a ten-year period. The permit would allow:

- guided hunts for up to 7 hunters annually from August 30 – December 31
- mountain bike tours, guided day hikes, photography tours, backpacking trips for 20 total clients annually from April through November.
- Scouting for guided hunts any time during the permit period for any activity (April through December).

The SRP would not authorize permanent/long-term hunt camps on BLM managed lands at this time, unless the permittee notifies the Cottonwood Field Office at least 9 month prior and provide an exact location of the proposed camp so the BLM can conduct Fisheries, Wildlife, Botany and Archeological inventories before the outfitter is authorized to establish a campsite. The SRP would allow temporary spike camps which are small overnight backpack type camps on BLM lands.

2.1.1 Stipulations

The outfitter would have to comply with the stipulations listed in Appendix 1. These stipulations are subject to modification at any time depending on new regulations, issues and or any resource concerns. The stipulations are also in place to mitigate potential resource conflicts that may occur as a result of the proposed action.

2.1.2 Monitoring

The BLM would conduct random compliance checks for approved activities that include: hunting, day hikes, mountain bike tours, photography, and backpacking trips SRP's. The BLM would also randomly conduct audits of the permit and fees to ensure accuracy and proper administration of the SRP. The permittee would be responsible for keeping all records and required paperwork and fees up to date according to the stipulations in Appendix 1.

2.2 No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, the BLM would deny the SRP application. No commercial outfitting would be authorized on BLM lands within GMU 11.

2.3 Alternatives Eliminated from Further Analysis

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

2.3.1 Reduced Permit Area Alternative:

The BLM considered allowing commercial outfitting including: hunting, day hikes, mountain bike tours, photography, and backpacking trips on only some parts of BLM lands in GMU 13. This alternative was dropped from further consideration based upon public scoping comments. Because most of the BLM managed lands in GMU 13 are surrounded by private lands, and lack public access (see Map 6), eliminating a meaningful portion of BLM lands from the permit area would make it unfeasible for the applicant to conduct business. Hence this would actually be the same as the No Action Alternative.

2.3.2 Expanded Permit Area Alternative:

The BLM considered an alternative that would include permitting on other BLM lands in GMU 11. However, this would not accomplish the purpose and need because it would not be consistent with the IDFG's current permitted commercial use area within the CMWMA.

2.3.3 Private Land Buffer Alternative:

The BLM considered an alternative that would not allow commercial outfitting on BLM lands adjacent to private landowners. Since the stipulations in Appendix 1 already mitigate the concerns of private landowners, this alternative would have the same effects as the proposed action and was therefore eliminated from further analysis.

2.3.4 Exclude Special Management Areas Alternative:

The BLM also considered an alternative that would not allow commercial use in special management areas such as Wilderness Study Area's (WSA's) and ACEC's. This alternative was proposed in comments received during public review of the original EA. There are no WSAs within the proposed permit area. Past authorized commercial hunting on ACECs has resulted in no measurable adverse effects to ACEC resource values, and the BLM does not anticipate any measurable direct or indirect effects on these values from the proposed action (section 3.2.1). Hence this alternative would have essentially the same effects as the proposed action and was therefore eliminated from further analysis.

2.3.5 Up to 25 Hunter Clients per Year Alternative:

The BLM considered allowing the applicant to guide up to 25 hunters per year. This was the proposed action in the original version of this EA that was previously released for public review. However, the IDFG did not concur with a permit allowing this number of clients and the Cottonwood RMP requires IDFG concurrence on hunter and guide SRPs in this area. Hence this alternative was not in compliance with the RMP and was eliminated from further analysis.

3 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES

This chapter characterizes the resources and uses that have the potential to be affected by the proposed action, followed by a comparative analysis of the direct, indirect and

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

cumulative impacts of the alternatives. Direct effects are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place. Indirect effects are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Cumulative impacts result from the incremental impacts of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions.

3.1 Scope of Analysis

Map 2 shows the parcels and landownership for GMU 11 along with landownership acreages. Map 3 shows the proposed commercial area boundary for commercial activities in GMU 11. Map 4 shows the BLM boundary for ACECs and proposed Wild & Scenic Rivers. Map 5 shows the BLM boundary for the SRMAs.

Scoping for preparation of this EA included publishing information on the internet and sending letters (dated January 23, 2009) requesting comments from various interest groups, the public, 118 owners of property adjacent to BLM lands located in GMUs 11 and 13, 27 state and federal agencies and professional organizations, and 67 commercial outfitters. During public scoping for this proposed action the BLM received comments which identified the issues listed below. Following each issue statement is a brief description of how the issue is addressed in the proposed action or analysis, or why the issue does not apply.

- Current and future potential trespass on private property from commercial hunting. Stipulations require the permittee to know where their guides and clients are at all times to ensure that they are not trespassing on private lands or outside of the operating area on BLM lands.
- Safety concerns from hunting next to adjacent private property including homes, cabins and other facilities. Stipulations require the permittee to ensure that clients are shooting in safe directions.
- Potential conflicts with grazing leases and permittees. There are no current grazing leases in the proposed commercial use area.
- The potential for the spread of noxious weeds. Stipulations require use of certified “weed-free” feed for all livestock and all motorized vehicles must be cleaned before use on BLM lands to prevent weed transport. Noxious weed related effects were also considered in the analysis of the vegetation issue (see below).
- Concerns about off-road motorized vehicle use. Motorized vehicle use would only be authorized on designated roads and trails and no cross-country motorized travel would be authorized on BLM lands. Effects of this use were considered in analysis of various other issues that the BLM identified, such as areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs) and special status wildlife (see below).
- Too much public hunting pressure on public lands. The proposed action would allow one commercial outfitter for the proposed commercial use area in GMU 11.

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

IDFG regulates the number of big game tags for GMU 11 so the same numbers of tags are issued regardless of commercial or non-commercial use.

- Potential conflicts among commercial outfitters from over-lapping areas for commercial hunting. Neither IOGLB nor the BLM authorizes overlapping of commercial hunting areas for the same big game species.

The BLM refined some of these issues and identified others for analysis. Table 2 below summarizes the issues analyzed in this section that would be affected by the proposed action, with reference to the subsections that address impacts.

Table 2: Issues and Analysis Area

Section	ELEMENT/ RESOURCE/USE	Issue Statement(s)	Analysis Area
3.2.1	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower Salmon River • Captain John Creek • Wapshilla Ridge 	How would commercial hunting, day hikes, mountain bike tours, photography, and backpacking trips affect BLM ACEC lands and associated high value resources in GMU 11?	Designated ACECs located within the proposed hunt area boundary
3.2.2	Recreation and Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower Salmon River SRMA • Craig Mountain SRMA 	How would commercial hunting, day hikes, mountain bike tours, photography, and backpacking trips affect BLM SRMA values and other recreational opportunities and uses in GMU 11?	BLM lands located within the proposed hunt area boundary
3.2.3	Wild and Scenic Rivers	How would commercial hunting, day hikes, mountain bike tours, photography, and backpacking trips affect BLM proposed Wild and Scenic Rivers lands in GMU 11?	Proposed Wild and Scenic Rivers located within proposed hunt area boundary
3.2.4	Cultural Resources	How would commercial hunting, day hikes, mountain bike tours, photography, and backpacking trips affect cultural resource on BLM lands in GMU 11?	Cultural Resources located within the proposed hunt area boundary
3.2.5	Vegetation - Riparian and Upland Habitats	How would commercial hunting, day hikes, mountain bike tours, photography, and backpacking trips affect vegetation - riparian and upland habitats on BLM lands in GMU 11?	Vegetation - riparian and upland habitats located within the proposed hunt area boundary

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

Section	ELEMENT/ RESOURCE/USE	Issue Statement(s)	Analysis Area
3.2.6	Special Status Wildlife and Plants	How would commercial hunting, day hikes, mountain bike tours, photography, and backpacking trips affect special status wildlife and plants on BLM lands in GMU 11?	Special status wildlife and plant resources located within the proposed hunt area boundary
3.2.7	Fisheries, Aquatic Habitat, and Special Status Species	How would commercial hunting, day hikes, mountain bike tours, photography, and backpacking trips affect fisheries, aquatic habitat, and special status species on BLM lands in GMU 11?	Fisheries, aquatic habitat, and special status species located within watersheds occurring in the proposed hunt area boundary
3.2.8	Wildlife and Habitat	How would commercial hunting, day hikes, mountain bike tours, photography, and backpacking trips affect wildlife and habitat on BLM lands in GMU 11?	Wildlife and habitat resources located within the proposed hunt area boundary

No comments received during the comment period for the original EA identify new issues. However, many of them did provide new information pertinent to the analysis. This section of the revised EA includes changes that resulted from consideration of this new information.

3.1.2 Related Past, Present and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

Human caused and natural events have had varying levels of impacts on the resource values associated with BLM managed lands located within GMU 11. Past, present and reasonably foreseeable actions of the BLM and others that are pertinent to the analysis of cumulative effects include: public and commercial recreational use and activities, vegetation/timber harvest activities, wild fires, invasive plant control actions, special status plant, wildlife, and fish conservation and restoration actions, livestock grazing, mining, road construction, road use and maintenance, dispersed recreation, developed recreation sites, and rural development of lands for subdivisions, homes, and ranching.

Historically, big game hunting is a popular recreational activity on BLM lands located within GMU 11 along with day hikes, mountain bike use, sightseeing, All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) use, camping, photography, and backpacking trips. Controlled hunt tags are required by the IDFG to hunt mule deer, elk, and bighorn sheep in GMU 11. These controlled hunt tags are very popular and highly sought after. The IDFG issues general hunt tags for hunting of white tailed deer, black bear, and mountain lion in GMU 11. It is anticipated access to the BLM, IDFG, Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) managed lands and private lands in GMU 11 will remain popular and continue to provide high value recreational opportunities.

3.1.3 Assumptions

Hunting Related Activities

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

- Permitted uses may include various combinations of guided hunts for elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep, white-tailed deer, chukar partridge or forest grouse. The exact number of hunters may vary each year along with the specific big game species the clients are hunting as long as it doesn't exceed 7 total hunters. Guides may vary between 2 and 3.
- The permittee would occasionally use ATVs/UTVs. Horses and mules are sometimes used in remote areas to provide access and packing out of game, which would also include use of vehicles and horse trailers. Majority of the time the permittee would park his vehicle and hike to a remote hunt area. Use of approximately 2-3 temporary spike camps will occur each season, on BLM lands. Such use depends on need to provide improved access to remote hunt areas for the clients and specific number and location would vary year to year.
- Idaho Department of Fish and Game has a statutory mandate to manage wildlife and fish within the state of Idaho. Authorized hunting seasons and allocated tags within a GMU would be controlled by Idaho Department of Fish and Game. These may vary by year within a GMU or for a species.

Day hikes, mountain bike tours, photography, and backpacking trips

- Season of occurrence is April through November. The permittee is also out scouting this time of the year.
- The group size and number of groups is approximately 1-20 clients and 1-2 guides.
- Types of vehicles used are approximately 1-2 full size pickups for the transportation of guides and clients. No ATV/UTV's are used and 3-4 bicycles are used.
- Usually most of the trips are day hikes/trips. On occasion they might set up 2-3 temporary spike camps per season on BLM lands.

3.2 Affected Environment and Effects of the Alternatives

The affected environment and degree to which resources/uses may be affected by the proposed activities are discussed in the following subsections. Each subsection includes discussion of the:

- (1) Affected Environment (current condition) of the resource or use
- (2) Effects (direct and indirect) of the Proposed Action and No Action alternatives, and cumulative effects.

3.2.1 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

Affected Environment

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

The analysis area includes three designated ACEC's (see Map 4): Lower Salmon River, Captain John Creek, and Wapshilla Ridge.

The purpose for the Lower Salmon River ACEC is to protect and conserve scenic values, cultural resources, special status fish, wildlife and plant species, important wildlife habitats, and other ecological resources. This ACEC is 13,855 acres in size.

The purpose for the Captain John Creek ACEC is to protect and conserve canyon grasslands, riparian habitats, forest/shrub habitats, functional ecosystems, and special status fish, wildlife, and plant species. This ACEC is 1,320 acres in size.

The purpose of the Wapshilla ACEC is to protect and conserve canyon grasslands, special status plants and wildlife, and other ecological resources. This ACEC is 401 acres in size.

No known impacts have occurred to the ACECs' resource values in the past from the permitted commercial SRP.

The three ACEC's included within the analysis area are being managed to protect different natural resources identified above. The primary issue is how commercial hunting, day hikes, mountain bike tours, photography and backpacking trips would affect high value resources and achievement of objectives of the ACEC's.

Proposed Action

The proposed action would allow proposed outfitter use in the following three ACEC's: Captain John Creek, Lower Salmon River and Wapshilla Ridge, which occur in the proposed commercial use area of GMU 11. Hunting is a seasonal activity (see Section 3.1.3 Assumptions) and there would be no permanent hunting camps established in these areas without prior clearance and minimal resource impacts would be expected to occur from motorized vehicle use of existing designated open roads, hunting, and other commercial outfitter related activities. Non-motorized use would only occur within the Captain John Creek and Wapshilla Ridge ACECs. Hunting related activities, such as scouting and guiding of clients would be expected to result in no measurable or appreciable effects to the special resource values associated with the ACECs. Such effects would be very low because of short duration of hunt seasons and other hunting related human disturbances such as motorized use, hiking, and other associated activities. The regulated commercial harvest of big game species would have no long term adverse impacts on the resource values identified for the ACECs.

Day hikes, mountain bike tours, photography, and backpacking trips are seasonal activities (see Section 3.1.3 Assumptions) and would have no measurable or appreciable effects and such uses would primarily involve non-motorized use by a few people (2-8) over short time periods of four hours to ten hours per day and would occur several times during a year. Mountain bike tours would be restricted to designated open roads and trails. The potential impact would be short term potential disturbance to special status wildlife species and not have any long term adverse impacts to the high value ACEC resources. Use of existing open roads by motorized vehicles or bikes would result in no measurable or appreciable effects to soils and vegetation. As needed, if future

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

unanticipated impacts occur, the BLM would modify or add stipulations to any existing or future commercial SRP to protect the resources. The proposed action will have no measurable or appreciable direct or indirect effect on ACEC's, primarily from human disturbance or displacement of special status wildlife in the short term and no measurable adverse effects to ACEC's upland, riparian, or aquatic habitats is expected to occur. Increase human use (see Section 3.1.3 Assumptions) would be expected to be typically short duration (four hours to ten hours) by 2 to 8 individuals, which may occur several times during the year. Discountable potential for adverse soil or vegetation disturbance, and no adverse impacts from spread of noxious or invasive plant species is expected to occur. Exception to duration may occur if temporary spike camp located within ACEC.

No Action Alternative

The CFO would deny the SRP application and there would be no outfitter related impacts to the ACECs. Existing conditions and trends for the ACECs would be expected to continue for associated special resources and habitats.

Cumulative Impacts

Since the alternatives would have no appreciable effect on ACEC values, they would not contribute to cumulative effects.

3.2.2 Recreation and Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA)

Affected Environment

The permit area of the proposed action falls within the Craig Mountain and Lower Salmon River Scenic SRMAs.

The RMP specifies that the BLM will manage the Craig Mountain SRMA as an undeveloped recreation-tourism market to provide opportunities for local residents and visitors to pursue land based activities in a natural setting with an emphasis on big game hunting, hiking, horseback riding, and mountain biking. Existing access routes are to be maintained at a level that promotes a remote, backcountry recreation experience. This SMRA is 25,133 acres in size.

The RMP specifies that the Salmon River Scenic SRMA will be managed with an emphasis on overnight, non-motorized river floating (summer) and motorized /non-motorized anadromous fishing (spring/fall) experiences in a largely undeveloped, rugged, remote river canyon setting. This SMRA is 14,004 acres in size.

The BLM coordinates issuance of commercial permits with the IOGLB. Whenever considering SRP's for new or modified activities related to hunting or fishing, BLM consults with IDFG regarding the need, resource capacity and allocation to the industry. BTH has held a BLM permit to operate commercial guide operations on BLM lands in GMU 11 since 1991. Recent reporting by BTH (since 2002) shows that, under this permit, 3 to 5 of their employees guided from 3 to 9 clients per year for wildlife viewing and big game hunting. The BLM also permits other vendors to guide float trips on the

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

Salmon River through the Salmon River Scenic SRMA. In 2012, these other vendors guided 317 float trips with 3,191 people.

The BLM estimates that approximately 3,100 people visited one or both SRMAs over the past year, based on data from a traffic counter along one of the primary roads that provides access to both SRMAs. In addition, there were 669 non-commercial float trips with 4,796 people through the Salmon River Scenic SRMA.

BTH also holds a commercial hunting guide permit for state lands (IDFG and IDL) within GMU 11. The state permit allows BTH to guide 10 elk, 4 deer, and 3 bighorn sheep hunting clients per year and up to 30 non-hunting clients are allowed to accompany them. Only 6 guided hunters are allowed at one time. No mountain bikes are allowed. BTH may establish one base camp and one 2-night spike camp at a time. For the past 3 years under this permit, the IDFG reported the following actual use:

Table 3: Commercial Outfitter Use on State Lands in GMU-11

Year	Elk Clients	Deer Clients	Bighorn Sheep Clients	Clients camping and crossing IDFG to access BLM
2010	10	4	2	2
2011	10	4	0	2
2012	10	1	0	0

The vast majority of hunting use in GMU 11 is from private non-commercial hunters which can change yearly based on the number of tags issued by IDFG (see Section 3.2.8 - Wildlife and Habitat). Success rates of outfitted hunters are generally much higher than that of the non-outfitted hunters. Outfitted hunters, with multiple guides, have a greater potential to (and often do) harvest trophy animals and can thus affect the abundance and quality of trophy animals in GMU 11.

Although the BLM has not received reports or complaints about it, commercial activities, such as guided hunts, day hikes, mountain bike tours, photography, and backpacking trips could potentially cause temporary impacts on other recreational opportunities and uses. Because different users (commercial users and non-commercial) are participating in activities at the same time, there is always the chance that some conflicts, such as competition for use of the same locations or interference by one use on another, will occur between the different groups.

The primary issue addressed in this analysis is how commercial activities would affect future management and objectives of the SRMA's, as well as other recreation opportunities within the affected proposed areas.

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

Proposed Action

The potential effects of the SRP on the SRMA values could result from people using the area for the described activities at the same time which could cause some user conflicts. In addition, hunting pressure from commercial use could occur, and result in fewer trophy animals available for non-guided hunters. However, the lack of reported conflicts or complaints about the lack of availability of trophy animals in GMU 11 from similar permitted use in the past indicates that the potential that these impacts would actually occur is very low. Also, different from past permits, the proposed action would restrict the number of commercial clients, resulting in even less potential that these impacts would occur.

The permit would impose some rules and restrictions on the outfitter, which do not apply to the general public. This, along with routine monitoring by BLM law enforcement and recreation staff, further reduces the potential for conflicts with other users.

The time period during which impacts could occur is limited to the 10 year period of the permit. Also, the BLM may add additional stipulations at any time, if necessary to avoid or reduce impacts.

No Action Alternative

This alternative would result in lost opportunity for guided trips, but would also result in potentially better opportunities for non-guided hunting and recreational uses. It would also slightly reduce the potential for conflicts among recreational user groups.

Cumulative Impacts

BLM authorized commercial hunting would comprise a small percentage of the total harvest of big game within GMU 11 compared to that resulting from hunting by non-guided general public (see Section 3.2.8 -Wildlife and Habitat). In addition to the BLM proposed action (up to 7 clients per year), commercial hunting would also continue to occur on IDFG and IDL lands within the CMWMA (up to 17 clients per year) which could further affect the availability of trophy animals for non-guided hunters. There is also potential for user conflicts among non-commercial recreational users, regardless of commercial uses that occur. Within the Salmon River Scenic SRMA there is also potential for conflict between recreational users on guided and non-guided float trips.

3.2.3 Wild & Scenic Rivers (WSR)

Affected Environment

The 112-mile segment of the Lower Salmon River, from Long Tom Bar to the confluence of the Snake River, was designated a study river in 1968. The river was studied, was found eligible and suitable, and was recommended to Congress for inclusion in the National Wild & Scenic River System as Recreational (59 miles Long Tom Bar to

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

Hammer Creek) and Scenic (53 miles Hammer Creek to the Snake River Confluence). Congress has deliberated the issue of designation numerous times but has yet to act. The outstanding remarkable values (ORV's) for these river segments are scenic, recreational, fisheries/water quality and cultural/historic values.

Portions of GMU 11 occur within sections of the Salmon River segment recommended for inclusion in the National Wild & Scenic River System (see map 4). To the extent possible under existing legal authorities (e.g., FLPMA, Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act, and Archaeological Resources Protection Act), the BLM's policy goal for eligible and suitable rivers is to manage their free-flowing condition, water quality, tentative classification, and any outstandingly remarkable values to assure a decision on suitability can be made for eligible rivers; or in the case of suitable rivers, until Congress designates the river or releases it for other uses. To that end, the BLM has broad discretionary authority, on a case-by-case basis through project-level decision making and the NEPA processes, not to impact river values or make decisions that might lead to a determination of ineligibility or nonsuitability (BLM 2012).

Proposed Action

There would be no impacts to this river segment from Hammer Creek to the Snake River which includes the following ORV's scenic, fisheries/water quality and cultural/historic, identified for the eligible and suitable National Wild and Scenic River System Scenic segment (53 miles Hammer Creek to the Snake River Confluence) which occurs within a portion of the proposed permitted hunt area. The proposed commercial activities are land based recreation. The other river segment from Long Tom Bar to Hammer Creek is outside the analyzed area.

No Action Alternative

There would be no impacts to the proposed Wild & Scenic ORVs.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no effects to Wild and Scenic Rivers or recommended segments from the proposed and no action alternatives, therefore the alternatives would not contribute to cumulative impacts.

3.2.4 Cultural Resources

Affected Environment

Historic properties within the analysis area are found in a variety of forms which include open lithic sites that consist of a scatter of flaked stone material(s) to historic era resources characterized by wooden or stone cabins used as residence for ranching, farming, or mining and related features such as lode mines as well as hydraulic mining cut banks, ditches, tailing piles, or adits.

These diverse groups of sites represent the last 12,000 years of history for this region.

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

The historic properties along the Lower Salmon River are listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Lower Salmon River Archeological District. Historic properties along the Snake River downriver from the confluence of the Snake and Salmon Rivers are listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Nez Perce Snake River Archeological District.

Significant cultural resources contributed to the development and designation of the Lower Salmon River ACEC that also lends special management consideration to this area. BLM lands within one quarter mile of the Lower Salmon River from Hammer Creek to the confluence with the Snake River are designated as part of the Lower Salmon ACEC (Federal Register, Vol. 54, No. 12, January 19, 1989). The purpose for this special management status is to maintain and protect the high value resources of regional and national significance. These resource values include cultural and historical values, important terrestrial and aquatic habitats, recreational opportunities, and scenic quality.

Proposed Action

Stipulations require permittee must not disturb archeological and historic values, including, but not limited to: petroglyphs, ruins, historic buildings and artifacts. The number of people involved with the commercial hunting activity as well as day hikes, mountain bike tours, photography, and backpacking trips (see Section 3.1.3 Assumptions) would result in no measurable or appreciable impacts to historic properties.

No Action Alternative

There would be no impacts to cultural or historic resources.

Cumulative Impacts

There would be no effects to cultural or historic resources from the proposed and no action alternatives, therefore the alternatives would not contribute to cumulative impacts.

3.2.5 Vegetation – Riparian and Upland Habitats

Affected Environment

The analysis area for vegetation (riparian and upland habitats) includes the commercial area proposed for commercial hunting, day hikes, mountain bike tours, photography and backpacking trips that occur in GMU 11(see Section 3.1.3 Assumptions). Within the SRP area an estimated 2-4 percent is riparian and remainder (96-98%) is uplands comprised of primarily of canyon grasslands, forested, and shrub areas (BLM 2002a, BLM 2002b). Vegetation types are diverse and represent a range of seral stages which are primarily influenced by soils, aspect, elevation, topography, wildfires; and associated land uses including roads, timber harvest, trails, and recreation.

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

Upland Vegetation

Common vegetation types includes canyon grasslands; patterned grassland and timbered sites, with bluebunch wheatgrass/Idaho fescue on south and west aspects and Douglas-fir sites on north and east aspects; meadows; and mixed conifer types at higher elevations (BLM 2002a, BLM2002b).

The canyon grasslands that are in poor or fair ecological condition have been infested with invasive species, and are at risk for increased infestations. Common invasive species include yellow starthistle, Dalmatian toadflax, rush skeletonweed, cheatgrass, and goatweed. Good and excellent condition grasslands are dominated primarily with native bluebunch wheatgrass and Idaho fescue habitat types (BLM 2002a, BLM 2002b).

Floodplain, Riparian, and Wetlands

Riparian and wetland vegetation occurs along the water courses within the analysis area, which includes perennial and intermittent streams, rivers, ponds, and springs/seeps. Riparian areas along the Snake and Salmon Rivers are primarily associated with the area between mean high and mean low water. Some wider river bottom and floodplain areas may have larger riparian habitats. Common riparian vegetation includes coyote willow, riverbank sage, scouring rush, poison ivy, hackberry, and common burdock or cocklebur.

Tributary streams often have narrow riparian zones and are often confined by the steep side slopes. The lower elevation riparian areas are dominated by white alder, black hawthorn, and water birch, with occasional ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and black cottonwood. Common understory species include mockorange, serviceberry, blue elderberry, coyote willow, redosier dogwood, poison ivy, oceanspray, and grasses/forbs. At the mid-to upper-elevation areas, Douglas-fir and grand fir are more common in the overstories of the riparian areas. Common understory species include mockorange, black hawthorn, oceanspray, blue elderberry, gooseberry, rose, chokecherry, Rocky Mountain maple, redosier dogwood, alder, will, and grasses/sedges/forbs. The higher elevation areas may have grand fir, Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine, and subalpine fir. Meadow areas may be dominated with sedges, grasses, forbs, willow, and alder.

The majority (estimated at 95%) of riparian/wetland habitats occurring on BLM lands are in proper functioning condition and in fair to good ecological condition. A few localized areas are in poor ecological condition. These areas are primarily in lower gradient stream bottoms. Primary land uses that have had varying levels of impact on riparian habitats include past and present livestock grazing, roads, timber harvest, mining, trails, and recreation. Currently, no livestock grazing leases are authorized within the proposed commercial use area on BLM lands. A few large recent wildfires have resulted in degradation of some riparian habitats.

Proposed Action

Within GMU 11, a total of 25,182 acres of BLM lands would be potentially available for commercial hunting, day hikes, mountain bike tours, photography, and backpacking trips.

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

Motorized vehicle use would only be authorized on designated open roads and trails and no cross-country motorized travel would be authorized on BLM lands. The SRP includes stipulations to avoid or minimize adverse effects to upland and riparian/wetland vegetation and stipulations to minimize potential for infestations of invasive species.

Overall, authorizing 7 commercial hunters per year would result in a decline in associated outfitter/hunting related uses and opportunity attributed to this alternative on BLM lands (see Section 3.1.3 Assumptions). No measurable or appreciable effects to soils, vegetation, and riparian/wetland areas would occur under the proposed action. Cross-country hiking and horse use would occur and disturbances to soil and vegetation would be minor or discountable. Spread of existing or introduction of new invasive plants (weeds) within the SRP area by clients and guides is a potential outcome of authorizing the activity. Potential spread of invasive and noxious weeds can occur from attachment of weed seeds to vehicles, clothing, boots, equipment, and horses and mules; or be a contaminant of feed for stock. The SRP stipulates weed free forage and straw be used for stock and that the permit holder take steps to minimize disturbance to vegetation and soil. Although these preventative measures are in place, authorizing the activity may result in the introduction or spread of weeds within the permit area. Overall, existing upland and riparian/wetland vegetation conditions trends and conditions would be expected to continue. This is supported by the fact that past commercial uses did not result in any known problem areas to upland or riparian habitats on BLM lands. The entire SRP area is within either the Tri-State or Joseph Plains Weed Management Areas. Inventory and management of the existing weed situation is occurring and any needed change in management of the weed situation resulting from this or the many other activities occurring within the area would be addressed by these cooperators as necessary. It is unlikely that authorizing this activity would result in a measurable or distinct change in weed infestations within the permit area. Overall, existing vegetation conditions and trends would continue from the proposed action.

No Action Alternative

There would be no impacts to upland and riparian/wetland vegetation and no potential for adverse soil or vegetation impacts. Overall, existing vegetation conditions and trends would continue from the no action alternative.

Cumulative Impacts

There would be no measurable effects to vegetation from the proposed and no action alternatives, therefore the alternatives would not contribute to cumulative impacts.

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

3.2.6 Special Status Wildlife and Plants

Affected Environment

Threatened and Endangered Species (ESA-Listed)

Wildlife: Within the analysis area for GMU 11, no known occurrences exist for the Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed threatened Canada lynx, Northern Idaho ground squirrel, and Yellow-billed Cuckoo. The analysis area also does not occur in a Lynx Analysis Unit (LAU) and the area does not provide suitable habitat for the Canada lynx, Northern Idaho ground squirrel, and Yellow-billed cuckoo. Because the project area does not provide suitable habitat for the above species and no documentation of occurrence exists for these species within the analysis area; no adverse effects are expected to occur to the species and a “no effect” determination has been made for the above species and this document contains no additional discussion of these species.

Plants: The ESA-listed threatened plant species Spalding’s catchfly occurs within the analysis area for GMU 11. This species occurs in open bunchgrass grasslands in the interior Pacific Northwest. It usually occurs in grasslands with a minor shrub component and occasionally on grassland sites with scattered conifers. In Idaho, this species occurs on Palouse Prairie and northern Camas Prairie remnants, as well as in mesic canyon grassland communities. The largest population of Spalding’s catchfly in Idaho occurs on BLM lands within the CMWMA (GMU 11).

Suitable habitat exists for the ESA-listed threatened plant species MacFarlane’s four-o’clock within the analysis area; however, no known documentation of occurrence exists for this species. MacFarlane’s four o’clock is found in river canyon grassland habitats. These sites are dry and generally open with scattered shrubs. Plants can be found on all aspects, but plants often occur on southeast to western aspects.

Proposed and Candidate Species

Whitebark pine is a federal candidate species. Preferred habitat for whitebark pine is high elevation alpine areas. GMU 11 does not provide suitable alpine habitats for whitebark pine and no occurrence of this species occurs within the analysis area. Project implementation would result in no adverse effects to whitebark pine; or preferred habitats; and a “no effect” determination is concluded. No further discussion on this species will occur in this document.

BLM Sensitive Species

BLM sensitive species occupy a variety of habitats, from streams/riparian habitats, canyon grasslands, and shrub/timbered areas. The following table identifies species which could potentially occur within the analysis area.

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

Table 4: BLM Sensitive Species that Occur or May Potentially Occur on BLM Lands in GMU 11.

Terrestrial Wildlife & Birds	Amphibians, Reptiles, Invertebrates, and Plants
Bighorn sheep	Western/boreal toad
Fisher	Woodhouse Toad
Gray wolf	
Big brown bat	Asotin milkvetch
California myotis	Green-band mariposa lily
Canyon bat	Broad-fruit mariposa lily
Fringed myotis	Palouse thistle
Hoary bat	Idaho hawksbeard
Little brown bat	Salmon River biscuitroot
Long-eared myotis	Washington monkeyflower
Long-legged bat	Palouse goldenweed
Pallid bat	Jessica's aster
Silver-haired bat	Douglas clover
Townsend's big eared bat	Payson's milkvetch
Western small-footed bat	Chatterbox or stream orchid
Yuma myotis	Hall's orthotrichum moss
Bald Eagle	Goldback fern
Golden Eagle	Western ladie's tresses
Northern Goshawk	Plumed clover
Flammulated Owl	Tomie's onion
Short-eared Owl	Piper's milkvetch
Black Swift	Granite prickly phlox
Black Tern	Hill monkeyflower
Brewer's Sparrow	Thinsepal monkeyflower
Cassin's Finch	Snowball cactus
Grasshopper Sparrow	Simpson's hedgehog cactus
Green-tailed Towhee	Purple thick-leaved thelypody
Lewis Woodpecker	
White-headed Woodpecker	
Mountain Quail	
Olive-sided Flycatcher	
Vaux's Swift	

Refer to Appendix 2, which identifies BLM sensitive species which occur or potentially could occur within the analysis area and may be directly or indirectly impacted. Preferred habitats of BLM sensitive species which may be used by species which may be impacted from the proposed action are included in Appendix 2.

Proposed Action

Within GMU 11, only 25,182 acres of BLM lands would be available to hunt. Primary potential for effects are attributed to effects to BLM sensitive species preferred and/or occupied habitats (see Appendix 2), effects to critical habitat niches for wildlife (e.g., nest sites), disturbance or displacement of wildlife species, or direct/indirect soil or vegetation effects to plant species and habitats.

Motorized vehicle use would only be authorized on designated open roads and trails and no cross-country motorized travel would be authorized on BLM lands. Because SRP

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

issuance would be subject to existing policy, rules, and regulations, any authorized SRP would have stipulations to avoid or minimize any adverse effects to BLM species and suitable habitats (see Appendix 1).

Overall, a slight decline in authorized commercial hunting and associated commercial outfitting including hunting would be expected to occur on BLM lands. In the past, no restriction on number of hunting clients was established for BLM lands. An increase in authorized day hiking, backpacking, mountain bike tours and photography related uses (commercial recreational uses) would be expected to occur from these activities occurring on BLM lands (see Section 3.1.3 Assumptions). The primary potential to impact BLM sensitive species would occur from authorized recreational uses that disturb or displace BLM sensitive wildlife species or potential impacts to preferred habitats (e.g., vegetation or soil disturbance). However, overall such habitat impacts effects to BLM sensitive plants would result in no measurable or appreciable effect with the SRP stipulations. Increased commercial recreational use would result in minor or localized potential for soil or vegetation disturbance, however, with restrictions regarding off-road vehicle use and use of camp sites on BLM lands, no measurable or appreciable adverse impacts to preferred sensitive species upland and riparian/wetland habitats is expected.

Increased recreational use that would occur from implementation of the proposed action would have no measurable or appreciable potential to affect preferred habitats for BLM sensitive species, primarily because motorized use and bike use would only occur on designated open roads and no cross-country travel would occur. Hiking or horse use could occur off-roads and trails. Overall, BLM sensitive species population levels and trends, and habitat conditions and trends would be expected to continue for the analysis area.

Bighorn sheep is the only big game BLM sensitive species that have an authorized hunting season in GMU 11. No hunting of gray wolf is authorized in GMU 11 and the gray wolf is not commonly observed. Overall, annual allocated harvest for bighorn sheep would be expected to be very few animals (1- 2 animals). Permits for bighorn sheep would be limited and commercial outfitted hunting would be low (based on annual permits authorized – one to two). Long term sustainability for bighorn sheep would be maintained for bighorn sheep with the harvest that may occur from outfitter guided hunts.

Overall no measurable or appreciable effects to BLM sensitive species habitats would be expected to occur from increased outfitter hunting and recreational use (see Section 3.1.3 Assumptions). However, commercial recreational uses do have the potential to disturb or displace BLM sensitive species in the short term. Displaced species may use adjacent suitable habitats. Overall, because dispersed commercial recreational uses would occur over a variety of habitats and different time periods, a conservative determination of “*may impact individuals or habitats, but will not likely lead to a trend toward federal listing*” is concluded for the BLM sensitive wildlife species identified in Appendix 2, Tables 2-1, 2-2, and 2 - 3. However, it is recognized that annually the majority of species identified in Appendix 2, Tables 2-1 – 2-3 would probably have “*no impact*” to the species or preferred habitats.

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

As discussed above, no measurable or appreciable effects are expected to occur to soils and vegetation from the various commercial recreational activities with the SRP stipulations, primarily because vehicle uses and mountain bikes would only be authorized to use designated open roads and cross country hiking and horse use would have low potential to impact ESA-listed or BLM sensitive plants. Primary effects would be from concentrated use areas, such as access routes or spike camps. With the exception of an occasional spike camp, no primary camps sites are authorized on BLM lands. Bighorn sheep harvest would be in accord with annual permits allocated for the species (e.g., 1 – 2) and hunters using an outfitter. Overall, for most BLM sensitive species, no measurable or appreciable effects would be expected and would be considered short term if they occurred.

Known populations of ESA-listed Spalding’s catchfly occur within the SRP area. No off-road vehicle use would occur and discountable potential soil or vegetation effects would occur from incidental hiking or livestock use (i.e., horses and mules) from authorized hunting use. In the past, no known commercial hunting impacts have occurred to Spalding’s catchfly. Day hiking, backpacking, mountain bike tours and photography are also expected to result in discountable effects to ESA-listed Spalding’s catchfly. No known occurrences of MacFarlane’s four-o’clock occur within the SRP area, and if an unknown population existed the effects would be similar to what is discussed above for Spalding’s catchfly. ESA-listed plants have existing protective measures in place to prevent adverse impacts if such effects are known to be occurring.

However, BLM sensitive plants are more wide spread and may have some potential effects to unknown populations; particularly if only a few plants are known to exist the potential effects are similar to what was discussed above for ESA-listed plants. A “*no impact*” determination is concluded for BLM sensitive plants. However, on rare occasion a “*may impact individuals or habitats, but will not likely lead to a trend toward federal listing*” may occur to unknown BLM sensitive plants from dispersed off-road commercial recreational activities (e.g., horse use, backpacking, spike camp).

No Action Alternative

There would be no impacts to ESA-listed species, sensitive species and preferred habitats or adverse disturbance or displacement of wildlife or habitat impacts occurring on BLM lands.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no appreciable effects to ESA-listed species, sensitive species or their habitats from the proposed and no action alternatives, therefore the alternatives would not contribute to cumulative impacts.

3.2.7 Fisheries, Aquatic Habitat, and Special Status Species

Affected Environment

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

The analysis area for aquatic habitat and special status species includes the Lower Snake River subbasin and Lower Salmon River subbasin and tributary watersheds that occur within the proposed designated commercial outfitting use area in GMU 11. The Snake River and Salmon River provide aquatic habitats for five Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed species and are designated critical habitat for these fish species. Larger and specific tributary streams within the project/analysis area also provide designated critical habitat for spring/summer Chinook salmon and steelhead trout.

The Snake River, Salmon River, and tributary streams provide aquatic habitat for 23 native fish species and 9 non-native fish species. Native fish species include anadromous (i.e., salmon and steelhead trout) and resident species (e.g., redband trout, westslope cutthroat trout). Other native species found in the analysis area include species such as northern pikeminnow, dace, sculpins, chiselmouth, and others. Common non-native species include species such as the smallmouth bass, carp, rainbow trout, and others.

Threatened and Endangered Fish Species (ESA-Listed)

Rivers and streams occurring within the analysis area provide suitable and occupied aquatic habitats for ESA-listed sockeye salmon fall Chinook salmon, spring/summer Chinook salmon, steelhead trout and bull trout. For additional information regarding ESA-listed species distribution and species specific information for the analysis area, refer to subbasin/watershed assessments that were prepared for ESA-listed fish (BLM 2000a and BLM 2000b).

The ESA-listed endangered sockeye salmon uses the Snake and Salmon Rivers for upriver and down river passage. Sockeye salmon spawn in the upper portions of the Salmon River drainage, but no spawning or early rearing occurs within the analysis area. The Snake and Salmon Rivers are designated critical habitat for the sockeye salmon.

The ESA-listed threatened fall Chinook salmon uses the Snake and Salmon Rivers for upstream and downstream passage, spawning and early rearing. The Snake and Salmon Rivers are designated critical habitat for the fall Chinook salmon.

The ESA-listed threatened spring/summer Chinook salmon uses the Snake and Salmon Rivers for upstream and downstream passage, and accessible streams with suitable habitat for spawning and juvenile rearing. Within the general analysis area, streams used for spawning by spring/summer Chinook salmon are very limited. Accessible streams and rivers with suitable habitat are designated critical habitat for spring/summer Chinook salmon (i.e., Snake River, Salmon River, Captain John Creek, China Creek, and Eagle Creek). With the SRP area, tributary streams are used for juvenile rearing.

The ESA-listed threatened steelhead trout uses the Snake and Salmon Rivers for upstream and downstream passage and staging areas prior to migrating to natal spawning streams or hatcheries. Accessible streams with suitable habitat are used by steelhead trout for spawning and/or juvenile rearing. Accessible streams and rivers with suitable habitat are designated critical habitat for steelhead trout. Steelhead trout are found in

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

most accessible streams with suitable habitat within the analysis area (i.e., Captain John Creek, Corral Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Wapshilla Creek, China Creek, and Eagle Creek).

The ESA-listed bull trout use the Snake and Salmon Rivers for upstream and downstream passage, and adult and subadult foraging areas, some of which is located within or adjacent to the proposed commercial use area. The only designated critical habitat for bull trout is the Snake and Salmon Rivers. The mouth area or lower reaches of some of the larger tributaries may also be used by bull trout for adult and subadult foraging (e.g., Captain John Creek, China Creek, and Eagle Creek).

BLM Sensitive Fish Species

Idaho BLM sensitive fish species which occur in the Snake and Salmon Rivers include westslope cutthroat trout, redband trout, and Pacific lamprey. These BLM sensitive fish species utilize rivers and/or streams which are located within or adjacent to the proposed SRP area. Redband trout occur in several fish-bearing tributaries occurring within the SRP (e.g., Captain John Creek, Corral Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Wapshilla Creek, China Creek, and Eagle Creek). Westslope cutthroat trout and Pacific lamprey occur in the Salmon and Snake Rivers, and potentially may utilize the lower reaches of the larger fish bearing tributary streams. See Appendix 2, Table 4 for more information.



Figure 1. Looking upriver from the mouth of China Creek (center of photo). The Salmon River is the boundary between GMU 11 & 13 in this area.

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

Proposed Action

The proposed SRP would have stipulations to avoid or minimize adverse effects to ESA-listed and BLM sensitive fish species, and aquatic/riparian habitats (see Appendix 1).

Implementation of this alternative would be in accordance with Cottonwood RMP (BLM 2009) for maintenance and/or achievement of desired conditions for aquatic and riparian habitats. No hunting camp sites or adverse soil/vegetation disturbances are proposed to occur in any Riparian Conservation Areas (RCAs) under this alternative and site evaluations for potential hunting camp sites would avoid areas that would cause adverse impacts to water quality, aquatic habitats, and riparian areas.

Overall, a small decline from past (see Section 3.1.3 Assumptions) commercial outfitting hunting would be expected to occur from this action on BLM lands. The primary potential to impact aquatic habitats from commercial hunting use would include actions that impact soils, vegetation, riparian areas, and actions which may cause injury or mortality, or disrupt life histories of ESA-listed fish. Overall, there is no measurable or appreciable potential for impacts to water quality, aquatic habitats, riparian habitats, or fish species is expected to occur from activities that potentially may disturb soils and vegetation, which include use of existing roads and trails by motorized vehicles and cross country hiking and horse use. A “*no effect*” determination was concluded for ESA-listed and BLM sensitive fish and designated critical habitat for ESA-listed fish.

No Action Alternative

There would be no impacts to aquatic habitats and ESA-listed and BLM sensitive fish species.

Cumulative Impacts

There would be no effects to fish or aquatic habitats from the proposed and no action alternatives, therefore the alternatives would not contribute to cumulative impacts.

3.2.8 Wildlife and Habitat

The analysis area for wildlife, habitats, and special status species includes proposed commercial outfitting area occurring in GMU 11. Primary concerns and issues that would be addressed are in regard to commercial hunting activities and other recreational activities; and any direct or indirect effects to wildlife populations and habitats.

Affected Environment

The analysis area includes a variety of wildlife habitats, from low elevation canyon grasslands, timbered stringers in the canyon break lands to forested and meadow areas in the upper plateau areas refer to Section 3.2.5 *Vegetation – Riparian and Upland Habitats* above for additional habitat information. The general analysis area provides habitat for a

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

variety of wildlife species, which includes big game, upland game, non-game birds and mammals, amphibians, and reptiles. BLM lands comprise 6.5% of GMU 11. Refer to Table 5 below for a summary of land ownership within GMU 11:

Table 5: Summary of Land Ownership in GMU 11

Ownership	Acres	Percentage
Bureau of Land Management	31,448 acres	6.5%
Private	333,485 acres	68.95%
Idaho Department of Lands	9,965 acres	2.06%
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	78,650 acres	16.26%
State Other	180 acres	0.04%
U.S. Forest Service	2,455 acres	0.51%
Nez Perce Tribe	7,446 acres	1.54%
Bureau of Indian Affairs /Water Bodies	20,031 acres	4.14%
Total	483,661 acres	100%



Figure 2: Looking down Corral Creek drainage towards the Snake River. Corral Creek is in GMU 11, and lies within the Craig Mountain Wildlife Management Area. The CMWMA is a very popular big game hunting area the area is available for public hunting. Public access in the Corral Creek drainage is non-motorized and lands are available for public hunting and recreation.

GMU 11 – Craig Mountain Wildlife Management Area (CMWMA)

GMU 11 is bordered by the Snake and Salmon Rivers on the west and south, and extends to the Clearwater River for the north boundary. The unit is comprised of a variety of habitats, which include canyon lands, higher elevation timbered/meadow areas in the Craig Mountains and intermixed agriculture lands. Approximately 69% of GMU 11 is privately owned and public access is restricted in some areas. The IDFG manages

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

approximately 78,000 acres south of Lewiston, Idaho, known as the CMWMA. This area was created to protect and enhance some of the most important and unique wildlife and fish habitat along the lower Snake and Salmon Rivers, in Idaho.

Acquisition of approximately 18,000 acres of this CMWMA was funded by public sportsman's dollars and private donations. It was purchased in order to provide critical habitat for wildlife and recreational access for hunters, anglers and outdoor enthusiasts along the Snake River. The Dworshak Dam Wildlife Mitigation Agreement led to the acquisition of the 60,000 acre Peter T. Johnson Wildlife Mitigation Unit. This unit makes up the eastern portion of the CMWMA lying north of the shoreline of the Salmon River. This segment was established in order to restore and maintain important native habitats for many species of wildlife.

In addition to the lands owned or managed by IDFG, BLM, IDL, Nez Perce Tribe, United States Forest Service and the Nature Conservancy also own significant acreages intermingled within the CMWMA (see Table 5 for some of these acreages). In combination, these ownerships bring the total acreage of lands available for public recreation on Craig Mountain to over 140,000 acres. This is a very popular area for hunting, and elk hunting, mule deer, and bighorn sheep hunting are controlled hunts, and available tags are limited and highly sought after by hunters (see "Authorized Hunting" section below).

The BLM previously issued one temporary permit authorizing commercial outfitting activities on the CMWMA; during 2012 this outfitter was authorized to hunt elk, mule deer, and bighorn sheep. During 2010, the outfitter guided 14 hunters, and harvested two bighorn sheep, nine elk, and three mule deer.

Wildlife and Habitats

Big game species that occur within GMU 11 include mule deer, white tailed deer, elk, black bear, mountain lion, and bighorn sheep. Big game use of areas vary by season, habitat type, topography, elevation, climate, and human land uses; while some areas and habitats may be used yearlong by big game. Mule deer are primarily utilizing the canyon grasslands, break land habitats, and riparian habitats. White tailed deer utilize a variety of habitats; which includes canyon grasslands (lesser extent than mule deer), timbered/shrub areas, riparian habitats, and agriculture areas. Elk use the canyon grasslands, shrub/timber and riparian habitats. Black bear utilize the timber/shrub and riparian habitats. During the spring, black bear will also utilize some of the canyon grassland habitats in close proximity to timber/shrub habitats. Suitable habitats for mountain lion are also associated with habitats that are utilized by deer and elk. Bighorn sheep are primarily utilizing the canyon grassland habitats and canyon break lands. Steep and rugged topography, cliffs, and rock outcrops are an important escape habitat component for bighorn sheep.

Common upland game found within the analysis area include chukar partridge, gray partridge, ruffed grouse, blue grouse, California quail, mountain quail, ring-necked

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

pheasant, mourning dove, and turkeys. Popular upland game hunting associated with public lands within the analysis area includes chukar partridge and gray partridge in the canyon grasslands. Ruffed grouse are commonly found in forest and riparian habitats. Turkeys are associated with timbered and riparian habitats. California quail are often found in a mixture of shrub/timber, agriculture, and riparian habitats. There is no open hunting season for mountain quail.

Common waterfowl utilizing the Snake and Salmon Rivers include Canada geese, mallards, common merganser, and goldeneye. Numerous other waterfowl would use the rivers seasonal or during migration and would be less common.

Authorized Hunting

Authorized hunting for mule deer, elk, and bighorn sheep in GMU 11 have no general hunting season and hunting is in accordance with controlled hunt regulations and a lucky hunter obtaining a controlled hunt permit (e.g., drawing). Tables 6-10 summarize the controlled hunt permits for elk, mule deer, and bighorn sheep, general seasons for white-tailed deer, and statistics for hunter success, from 2012.

Table 6: 2012 Controlled Elk, Mule Deer, and Bighorn Sheep Hunts for GMU 11

Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Area	Big Game Species	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
2001	11-1	Antlered Elk	80	Oct 1 – Oct 24	
2002	11-1	Antlered Elk	71	Nov 1 – Nov 24	
2050	11-1	Antlerless Elk	200	Oct 10 – Oct. 24	
2051	11-1	Antlerless Elk	175	Nov 10 – Nov 24	
2052	11-2	Antlerless Elk	125	Aug 1 – Sep 15	Very limited access
1002	11	Antlered Mule Deer	74	Oct 10 – Nov 3	
1003	11	Antlered Mule Deer	35	Nov 10 – Nov 24	
5001	11	Bighorn Sheep Rams	1	Aug 30 – Oct 13	
5100	11	Bighorn Sheep Rams	1	Aug 30 – Oct 13	Auction Tag - 11

¹Source: Idaho Big Game Seasons and Rules 2012 and Moose, Bighorn Sheep and Mountain Goat Controlled Hunt Seasons and Rules 2011 and 2012, Idaho Dept. Fish and Game.

Table 7: 2012 Elk Controlled Hunt Harvest Statistics for GMU 11

Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Area	Hunters	Harvest	Success %	Days	Antlered	Antlerless	% Spike	% 6+Pts.
2001	11-1 Antlered Elk	78	44	57%	467	43	---	15.7%	43.3%
2002	11-1 Antlered Elk	69	35	51%	386	34	---	8.7%	37.5%
2050	11-1 Antlerless Elk	184	63	34%	1068	---	63	---	---
2051	11-1 Antlerless Elk	159	75	48%	671	---	74	---	---
2052	11-2 Antlerless Elk	114	43	38%	840	---	43	---	---

¹From Idaho Department of Fish and Game web site

Table 8: 2012 Mule Deer (Antlered) Controlled Hunt Harvest Statistics

Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Area	Hunters	Harvest	Success %	Days	%4+Pts	%5+Pts
----------	----------------------	---------	---------	-----------	------	--------	--------

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Area	Hunters	Harvest	Success %	Days	%4+Pts	%5+Pts
1002	11	67	46	68%	442	84.1%	33.9%
1003	11	35	27	78%	151	76.8%	42.7%

¹From Idaho Department of Fish and Game web site

During 2011, the BLM permitted commercial outfitter did not provide guide service for bighorn sheep in GMU 11. During 2011, there were two tags issued for bighorn sheep; one had a controlled hunt permit and one hunter obtained a special bighorn sheep tag (auction bid, for choice of hunt areas in Idaho). If these hunters chose to use guide/outfitter services they would have been authorized to utilize Barker Trophy Hunts. Two bighorn sheep rams were harvested in GMU 11 during 2011. The two largest bighorn sheep rams harvested in Idaho during 2011 were both harvested in GMU 11, and this unit is known for producing some of the largest rams harvested in Idaho.

White-tailed general any-weapon deer seasons in GMU 11 are identified in Table 9 and hunter success is identified in Table 10.

Table 9: 2012 White-Tailed Deer and Regular Deer Tag General Any-Weapon Seasons¹

Unit	Antlered	Antlerless
11	Oct 10 – Nov 3 Regular Deer Tag Oct 10 – Dec 1 White-Tailed Deer Tag	Oct 10 – Nov 3 Regular Deer Tag Oct 10 – Dec 1 White-Tailed Deer Tag

¹Source: Idaho Big Game Seasons and Rules 2012, Idaho Dept. Fish and Game

Table 10: 2012 White-Tailed Deer Harvest Data Any Weapon – General Hunting Season

Unit	Hunters	Total Harvest	% Success	Days	Antlered	Antlerless	%4Pt.+	%5Pt.+
11	1,197	711	35.6%	11,415	540	170	76.5%	28.0%

¹From Idaho Department of Fish and Game web site.

Idaho Fish and Game established outfitter allocations for GMU 11 in 2004 which included one mule deer and four elk per year (of which Barker Trophy Hunts had one and three). In 2012, IDFG issued outfitter permits in GMU 11 for nine elk, four mule deer and two bighorn sheep. For example, Barker Trophy Hunts may take more clients than identified above if they hunt on BLM lands. For analysis purposes it is estimated that the SRP issued for commercial hunting in GMU 11 would accommodate approximately 7 guided hunters per year, along with up to 20 mountain bike, photography, and backpacking tours (see Section 3.1.3 Assumptions). Regardless of the number of allocated tags, outfitters are required to be permitted by the landowner or land management agency before any commercial outfitting can occur on their lands.

Other common hunting that occurs is upland game hunting for chukars, gray partridge, and turkey hunting.

Proposed Action

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

It is expected that a decline in outfitter hunting use would occur from implementation of the proposed actions. The proposed action identifies that a total of 7 guided hunters would be authorized on BLM lands, while prior authorized use identified no specific allocated number. Overall, a continuation of use (see Section 3.1.3 Assumption) in day hiking or backpacking use, photography and mountain bike tours (commercial recreational uses) would be expected to occur from this action on BLM lands. This alternative would be expected to have minor effects to big game populations, and such impacts are considered not measurable or appreciable for GMU 11. IDFG sets the quota harvest for big game hunting, so the number of animals harvested can vary from year to year depending on the number of tags and permits issued regardless if they are private or commercial hunters. Increased harvest of big game would occur from guided hunts (see Section 3.1.3 Assumptions), such harvest would vary from year to year but would include harvest of bighorn sheep, elk, mule deer, and whitetailed deer; and overall hunter success from hunts would be expected to similar or above from hunter success identified in Tables 6 - 10. Primary outfitted hunting (BLM 7 guided hunters) would be expected to be for elk (bulls) and followed by mule deer (bucks) and bighorn sheep, and it is expected that guided hunters would have higher hunter success percentages than general public with no outfitter services. Outfitter guided hunts for elk (bulls) is estimated that such may comprise approximately 4-6% of the total harvest. Outfitter guided hunts for mule deer (bucks) may comprise 2-3% of the total harvest. Outfitted guided hunts for bighorn sheep may range from 50-100% of the total harvest. However, harvest of bighorn sheep is limited by availability of few tags and one of the tags would be from an auction, with the winning bidder preferring to hire the services of a guide. These estimates are only approximate and annual exact hunters each year for specific species is not known.

Within GMU 11, a total of 25,182 acres of BLM lands would be potentially available for commercial outfitting. Motorized vehicle use would only be authorized on designated open roads and trails and no permanent commercial camp sites would be authorized on BLM lands, without site specific evaluation. The proposed SRP would have stipulations to avoid or minimize any adverse effects to upland and riparian/wetland wildlife habitats. However, disturbances and temporary displacement of wildlife may occur from hunting related and other commercial recreational activities. Authorized commercial hunting, day hiking or backpacking use, mountain bike tours, and photography tours use would be expected to have no adverse impacts to sustainable wildlife populations. Overall, with the exception of a few localized areas (e.g., spike camps, access routes), no other concentrated use areas would occur (see Section 3.1.3 Assumptions). Therefore, existing upland and riparian/wetland habitat conditions and trends would be expected to continue.

Incidental outfitter hunting for chukar partridge and forest grouse would occur incidental to other hunting activities. Overall, a small amount of outfitter hunting for these species is expected to occur. Existing population trends and habitat conditions would be expected to occur in the long term from incidental chukar and forest grouse outfitter hunting of these species.

No Action Alternative

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

There would be no impacts, guided hunt mortality to big game, disturbance or displacement of wildlife would occur on BLM lands.

Cumulative Impacts

BLM authorized commercial hunting would comprise a small percentage of the total harvest within GMU 11. Commercial hunting would also occur on IDFG and IDL lands within the CMWMA, and from non-guided hunting (general public permit and non-permit hunts). There would be no appreciable effects to wildlife or habitats from the proposed and no action alternatives, therefore the alternatives would not contribute to cumulative impacts.

4 CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

4.1. Coordination with Other Agencies

Throughout this planning process, the BLM has worked with the IDFG and IDL to discuss commercial hunting and commercial recreational-related activities. Both the BLM and IDFG continue to work on a consistent co-management approach for commercial hunting in the CMWMA within GMU 11. The Cottonwood RMP requires IDFG concurrence on hunter and guide SRPs in this area.

4.2 Native American Consultation

The Nez Perce Tribe was contacted with an initial scoping letter, and an additional letter describing this project. No response was received.

4.3 Preparers

Joe O'Neill, Outdoor Recreation Planner (Project Lead, Recreation)

Craig Johnson, Fisheries/Wildlife Biologist (ACECs; Vegetation; Wildlife and Special Status Species; and Fisheries and Special Status Species)

Mark Lowry (Vegetation, Special Status Plants)

Dave Sisson, Archeologist (Cultural Resources)

Scott Pavey, Planning and Environmental Coordinator

5 REFERENCES

BLM. 2000a. Lower Snake subbasin biological assessment of ongoing and proposed Bureau of Land Management activities on sockeye salmon, fall Chinook salmon, spring/summer Chinook salmon, steelhead trout, bull trout, and BLM sensitive species. U.S. Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Upper Columbia-Salmon Clearwater District, Cottonwood Field Office, Cottonwood, ID. 159pp.

BLM. 2000b. Lower Salmon River subbasin biological assessment of ongoing and proposed Bureau of Land Management activities on sockeye salmon, fall Chinook salmon, spring/summer Chinook salmon, steelhead trout, bull trout, and BLM

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

- sensitive species. U.S. Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Upper Columbia-Salmon Clearwater District, Cottonwood Field Office, Cottonwood, ID. 433pp.
- BLM. 2002a. Lower Snake River ecosystem analysis at the watershed scale. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Cottonwood Field Office, Cottonwood, Idaho.
- BLM. 2002b. Lower Salmon River ecosystem analysis at the watershed scale. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Cottonwood Field Office, Cottonwood, Idaho.
- BLM. 2009. Cottonwood Approved Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision. U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Cottonwood, Idaho. <http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/prog/planning.html>
- BLM. 2012. Wild and Scenic Rivers – Policy and Program Direction for Identification, Evaluation, Planning, and Management BLM Manual 6400.

Special Recreation Permit For Outfitter Hunting In Unit 11

APPENDIX 1: COMMERCIAL HUNTING, DAY HIKES, MOUNTAIN BIKE TOURS, PHOTOGRAPHY, AND BACKPACKING TRIPS ADDITIONAL STIPULATIONS

1. The permittee shall comply with all Federal, State, and local laws; ordinances; regulations; orders; postings; or written requirements applicable to the area or operations covered by the Special Recreation Permit (SRP or permit). The permittee shall ensure that all persons operating under the authorization have obtained all required Federal, State, and local licenses or registrations. The permittee shall make every reasonable effort to ensure compliance with these requirements by all agents of the permittee and by all clients, customers, participants, and spectators.
2. A Special Recreation Permit authorizes special uses of the public lands and related waters, should circumstances warrant, the permit may be modified by the BLM at any time, including modification of the amount of use. The BLM reserves the right to amend, change or add new stipulations to SRP's. The authorized officer may suspend or terminate a SRP if necessary to protect public resources, health, safety, the environment, or because of noncompliance with permit stipulations. Actions by the BLM to suspend or terminate a SRP are appealable.
3. No value shall be assigned to or claimed for the permit, or for the occupancy or use of Federal lands or related waters granted thereupon. The permit privileges are not to be considered property on which the permittee shall be entitled to earn or receive any return, income, price, or compensation. The use of a permit as collateral is not recognized by the BLM.
4. Unless expressly stated, the permit does not create an exclusive right of use of an area by the permittee. The permittee shall not interfere with other valid uses of the federal land by other users. The United States reserves the right to use any part of the area for any purpose.
5. The permittee or permittee's representative may not assign, contract, or sublease any portion of the permit authorization or interest therein, directly or indirectly, voluntarily or involuntarily. However, contracting of equipment or services may be approved by the authorized officer in advance, if necessary to supplement a permittee's operations. Such contracting should not constitute more than half the required equipment or services for any one trip or activity and the permittee must retain operational control of the permitted activity. If equipment or services are contracted, the permittee shall continue to be responsible for compliance with all stipulations and conditions of the permit.
6. All advertising and representations made to the public and the authorized officer must be accurate. Although the addresses and telephone numbers of the BLM

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

- may be included in advertising materials, official agency symbols may not be used. The permittee shall not use advertising that attempts to portray or represent the activities as being conducted by the BLM. The permittee may not portray or represent the permit fee as a special federal user's tax. The permittee is required to notify BLM of scheduled hunts, number of clients, and general area of use prior to the trip. This is to help BLM conduct possible compliance checks of the permit. The permittee must furnish the authorized officer with a current brochure, price list, a copy of your IOGLB outfitter license, copy of insurance and payment of fees for the Special Recreation Permit by April 15th each year.
7. The permittee assumes responsibility for inspecting the permitted area for any existing or new hazardous conditions, e.g., trail and route conditions, landslides, avalanches, rocks, changing water or weather conditions, falling limbs or trees, submerged objects, hazardous flora/fauna, abandoned mines, or other hazards that present risks for which the permittee assumes responsibility. The permittee also assumes responsibility for clients to ensure they are shooting in safe directions to avoid other people out recreating.
 8. In the event of default on any mortgage or other indebtedness, such as bankruptcy, creditors shall not succeed to the operating rights or privileges of the permittee's SRP.
 9. The permittee cannot, unless specifically authorized, erect, construct, or place any building, structure, or other fixture on public lands. Upon leaving, the lands must be restored as nearly as possible to pre-existing conditions.
 10. The permittee must present or display a copy of the SRP to an authorized officer's representative, or law enforcement personnel upon request. If required, the permittee must display a copy of the permit or other identification tag on equipment used during the period of authorized use.
 11. The authorized officer, or other duly authorized representative of the BLM, may examine any of the records or other documents related to the permit, the permittee or the permittee's operator, employee, or agent for up to three years after expiration of the permit.
 12. The permittee must submit a Post Use Report to the authorized officer for every year the permit is in effect. The report will show the number of hunters, names of clients and guides, days hunted and the area they hunted and all the fees they paid and will be reported to the BLM by December 31 each year. If the Post Use Report is not received by December 31, the permit will be suspended and/or fines assessed.
 13. The permittee shall notify the authorized officer of any incident that occurs while involved in activities authorized by these permits, which result in death, personal injury requiring hospitalization or emergency evacuation, or in property damage

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

greater than \$2,500 (lesser amounts if established by State law). Reports should be submitted within 24 hours.

14. The permittee is responsible to know where their guides and clients are at all times to ensure that they are not trespassing on private lands or outside of the operating area on BLM lands.
15. Insurance: At a minimum, the permittee shall have in force public liability insurance covering: (1) damage to property in the amount of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000); and (2) damage to persons (bodily injury or death) in the amount of three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000) per occurrence. The policy shall also have a minimum annual aggregate limit of six hundred thousand dollars (\$600,000). The coverage shall extend to property damage, bodily injury, or death arising out of the permittee's operations under the permit, including, but not limited to, the occupancy or use of the lands, structures, facilities, or equipment authorized by the permit. The insurance shall name the United States as additional insured and provide for specific coverage for the permittee's contractually assumed obligation to indemnify the United States. The policy shall also contain a specific provision or rider to the effect that the policy will not be canceled or its provisions changed or deleted before thirty (30) days written notice by the insurance company to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The permittee shall indemnify and hold harmless the United States against any liability for personal injury, loss of life, or property damage arising in any way from activities under the permit. Those permittee's holding insurance policies which only insure the permittee and not the permittee's employees must ensure that their employees also have the required insurance in effect. New permits will not be issued, and operations authorized under an existing permit will not be allowed to continue until proper proof of insurance is received by the BLM. This requirement may be satisfied by providing either an authenticated copy of the insurance policy or a certificate of insurance with the original signature of both the permittee and the insurer or their authorized representatives. The name of the insured must be identical with that on the permit application.
16. The permittee will be responsible for the prompt repair of any damages to utilities, fences and other improvements. The permittee shall take every reasonable precaution to protect natural resource values and any improvement on both private and public lands. Gates will be left open or closed, as they were found.
17. The permittee is only allowed to conduct services listed in the SRP and on the BLM lands described in the commercial permit area map.
18. The outfitter is expected to work cooperatively with the IDFG to address wildlife resource management goals for the CMWMA.

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

19. No permanent camps are allowed on BLM managed lands. If an outfitter wants to propose setting up a permanent camp during a hunt they will have to notify the Cottonwood Field Office at least 9 months prior and provide an exact location of the proposed camp so the BLM can conduct Fisheries, Wildlife, Botany and Archeological inventories before the outfitter is authorized to establish a campsite. Temporary overnight spike camps will be allowed on BLM lands.
20. Operation and maintenance of all sanitation, food service, and water supplies, systems and facilities shall comply with the standards of the local department of health and the United States Public Health Service.
21. Food and/or equipment caches will not be allowed unless prior approval is obtained from BLM's authorized officer. Location of proposed caches must be described in the permit application.
22. All trash will be removed by the permit holder.
23. Fires: Because of the impacts campfires create, their use should be kept to a minimum. Using cook stoves is recommended as an alternative to cooking over campfires. When allowed, campfires shall be small and kept under control. Open fires may be prohibited during certain periods depending on fire danger.
24. No campfires will be left unattended. Permittee is solely responsible for all fires which permittee, employees or clients start.
25. Permittee may be held responsible for fire suppression costs resulting from wildfire caused by permittee, employees or clients.
26. Wildfires should be reported immediately to the Interagency Fire Dispatch Center in Grangeville. Permittee is responsible for informing employees and clients of the current fire danger and required precautions that may be placed in effect by the BLM.
27. Access and Transportation: The permittee is prohibited from inhibiting, limiting or reducing access to public lands within the permit area.
28. The permittee shall abide by all travel plan rules and restrictions for travel including both motorized and non-motorized transportation. Motorized vehicle use would only be authorized on designated roads and trails and no cross-country motorized travel would be authorized on BLM lands. All motorized vehicles need to be cleaned before use on BLM grounds to prevent weed transport.
29. The outfitter or guide must comply with current BLM travel regulations.
30. Permittee is responsible for knowing where Wilderness Study Area boundaries are and use restrictions that may apply to an area of operation within the WSA.

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

Maps and information concerning restrictions are available at the BLM Cottonwood Field Office.

31. Issuance of a permit by BLM does not guarantee legal access to public lands. Where legal public access is not available it is the permittee's responsibility to obtain permission from the landowner(s) to travel through or use private lands or other agency lands.
32. Livestock Use: Use certified "weed-free" feed and straw for all livestock.
33. Construction of permanent fences or corrals is not permitted. Temporary improvement including frames, corrals or hitching racks may be constructed only with prior BLM approval in writing.
34. If stipulations are not adhered to and complied with the BLM will recover all cost associated with the permit such as administrative, cleaning, supplies, vehicle mileage and rental, wages and other costs associated with the permit. BLM can require the permittee to pay for any reclamation and/or rehabilitation requirements.
35. Permittee must not disturb archeological and historic values, including, but not limited to: petroglyphs, ruins, historic buildings and artifacts.
36. These stipulations are in effect until new ones are made or modified. The BLM reserves the right to update or add new stipulations as needed to address resource issues, policy, rules, regulations etc...

I have reviewed the stipulations above, and I agree to operate under its provisions.

Print Name

Date

Signature

Special Recreation Permit For Outfitter Hunting In Unit 11

APPENDIX 2 BLM SENSITIVE SPECIES

Table 1: BLM Sensitive Species (Mammals) - Cottonwood Field Office Area

Species Name	Habitat
Bighorn Sheep <i>Ovis canadensis spp.</i>	Populations occupy rugged canyons, foothills, and mountainous terrain at elevations ranging from 450-3300 m (1450-10,500 ft.). Key habitat features include steep, rugged “escape” terrain, grasses and forbs for forage, and a limited amount of tall vegetation. Populations in dry areas require perennial water sources, such as streams and springs, during the summer.
Gray Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i>	Key components of wolf habitats are sufficient year-round prey base of ungulates and alternative prey, suitable and semi-secluded denning and rendezvous sites, and sufficient seasonal habitats with minimal exposure to humans. The gray wolf was delisted as an ESA-listed species in 2011.

Table 2: BLM Sensitive Species (Birds) - Cottonwood Field Office Area

Species Name	Habitat
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Winter habitat for the bald eagle is primarily associated with the larger rivers and corridors, such as the Snake, Salmon, Clearwater River, South Fork Clearwater Rivers; and Dworshak Reservoir. Bald eagles will also utilize lower elevation uplands and prairie areas during winter periods, particularly if carrion is available. Winter habitat for bald eagles is a function of perch and roost site availability, as well as access to fish, waterfowl, and ungulate carrion as forage/prey. Nest sites have been documented in the Dworshak Reservoir area, along Clearwater River, and along Salmon River. The bald eagle was delisted as an ESA-listed species in 2007.
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Resident, but populations in the northern parts of the breeding range migrate south for winter. Found in open country, especially in mountainous regions.
Northern Goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Forests, forest edge, open woodlands. Most common in ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine and Douglas fir forests. Riparian habitats in winter. Nests are masses of twigs in tall conifers. Foods are tree squirrels, jackrabbits, ground squirrels, small birds, and occasionally grouse.
Flammulated Owl <i>Otus flammeolus</i>	Montane forests, open stands of fire-climax ponderosa pine or Douglas-fir forests. Nests in abandoned woodpecker holes. Primarily insectivorous.
Short-eared Owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	Resident/Nomadic/Migratory. Usually found in grasslands, shrublands, and other open habitats. In general, any area that is large enough, has low vegetation with some dry upland for nesting, and that supports suitable prey may be considered potential breeding habitat.

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

Species Name	Habitat
Brewer's Sparrow <i>Spizella breweri</i>	Lowest elevations to highest (8,000 feet or more) in sagebrush valleys, dry grassy ridges of foothills, brushy plains to tree line, cultivated areas with brushy fence rows or patches. Nest is cup of grass and twigs usually in sagebrush. Foods are insects and seeds.
Cassin's Finch <i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>	Migratory. Occupies a variety of coniferous forest types over a broad elevation ranges. Often found in mature forests of lodgepole pine and ponderosa pine. Occasionally breeds in open sagebrush shrubsteppe with scattered western junipers.
Grasshopper Sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Migratory. A shy bird, it can be found in prairies, old fields, open grasslands, cultivated fields, and savannas. Appears to prefer moderately open grasslands and prairies with patchy bare ground, occupying lush areas with shrub cover in arid grasslands of the west.
Green-tailed Towhee <i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>	Migratory. Occurs up to 2400 m (7800 ft.). Uses thickets, chaparral, shrublands, riparian scrub, and especially sagebrush. In pinyon-juniper, associated with sagebrush dominated openings with high shrub species richness. In shrub-steppe habitats prefers ecotones between sagebrush and other shrubby habitats, especially mountain mahogany.
Lewis Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Open or logged forests, river groves in mountains. Nest is a hole in tree. Foods are insects, berries, and fruits.
White-headed Woodpecker <i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	Montane coniferous forests, primarily dry open forests with ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. Nest is a hole in tree or stump, often close to ground. Food is primarily insects.
Mountain Quail <i>Oreotys pictus</i>	Riparian areas, shrub mountainsides, coniferous forests, and forest edge. Nests on ground. Foods are buds, seeds, grain, and insects.
Olive-sided Flycatcher <i>Contopus borealis</i>	Open timber at meadow margins in sparse timber, burns, partially logged areas. Nest is woven twigs near end of a horizontal limb of a conifer. Food includes insects caught while flying.
Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Riparian areas, swamps, willow thickets, open woodlands. Builds cup shape nest in shrub or deciduous tree. Insectivorous.
Vaux's Swift <i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	Migratory. Prefers late seral stages of coniferous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forests; more abundant in old-growth forests than in younger stands.

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

Table 2-3. BLM Sensitive Species (Reptiles, Amphibians, and Invertebrates) - Cottonwood Field Office Area

Common Name	Genus - Species	Habitat
AMPHIBIANS		
Western/Boreal Toad and Eastern/Boreal Toad	<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i> <i>Anayrkus boreas boreas</i>	Streams, springs, grasslands, woodlands, mountain meadows. Usually in and/or near ponds, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams. Insectivorous.
Woodhouse Toad	<i>Bufo woodhousii</i>	Found in grasslands, shrub steppe, woods, river valleys, floodplains, and agricultural lands, usually in areas with deep, friable soils. Metamorphosed toads eat various small, terrestrial invertebrates. Larvae eat suspended matter, organic debris, algae, and plant tissue. Within north central Idaho, primarily found in suitable habitats in Clearwater River subbasin (e.g., Nez Perce, Lewis, and northwest portion of Idaho counties).
INVERTEBRATES		
Columbia River Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela columbica</i>	Sandy beaches/riparian areas along the Salmon River.

Table 2-4. BLM Sensitive Species (Fish) Cottonwood Field Office Area

Common Name	Genus - Species	Habitat
Pacific lamprey	<i>Lampetra tridentata</i>	Pacific lamprey are anadromous and historical distribution is similar to salmon and steelhead. They primarily spawn in tributary streams and use the main stem rivers for upstream and downstream passage. A significant decline in historical distribution for Pacific lamprey occurs within Idaho, and occupied habitats are limited.
Westslope cutthroat trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki lewissii</i>	Westslope cutthroat trout exhibit three life histories in Idaho: adfluvial, fluvial and resident. Uses smaller higher elevation streams for spawning and juvenile rearing. Preferred spawning has clean gravels, good quality pools, and complex habitat structure, such as provided by large woody debris. Migratory fluvial fish use mainstem rivers for travel corridors and foraging.

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

Common Name	Genus - Species	Habitat
Redband trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss gairdneri</i>	Redband trout are divided into two groups, one evolved with steelhead trout and other group evolved outside the historical range of steelhead (above full fish passage barriers). Preferred spawning streams include good quality spawning gravels, with suitable complex habitat (large woody debris), with good ratio of pools and riffles. Also found in mainstem rivers and lakes.

Table 2-5. Idaho BLM Sensitive and Watch List Plant Species (Type 2 – Type 4) That Are Known to Occur or Potentially Occur on BLM Lands in the Analysis Area¹

Scientific Name (Common Name)	Habitat
Type 2	
Scientific Name (Common Name)	Habitat
<i>Astragalus asotinensis</i> (Asotin milkvetch)	Open canyon grasslands on steep slopes of all aspects, confined to limestone-derived soils or loose slate. Associated species include Snake River phlox (<i>Phlox colubrina</i>), arrowleaf balsamroot (<i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i>), Snake River wheatgrass (<i>Elymus wawawaiensis</i>), Idaho fescue, and Cusick's bluegrass (<i>Poa cusickii</i>). Elevations: 400-900 m (1,300-3,000 ft.) (Björk and Fishbein 2006).
<i>Calochortus macrocarpus</i> var. <i>maculosus</i> (green-band mariposa lily)	Endemic to the canyons of the Lower Salmon, Lower Clearwater, and Lower Snake Rivers. Most commonly associated with bluebunch wheatgrass communities and to a lesser extent, Idaho fescue communities. It occurs primarily on dry, warm, south-facing slopes.
<i>Calochortus nitidus</i> (broad-fruit mariposa lily)	Endemic to the Palouse Prairie and canyon grasslands and associated with canyon rims, ridges and upper slopes. It also occurs within natural forest openings and open ponderosa pine and/or Douglas-fir communities in forested uplands. The plant is shade-intolerant and occurs on flat to gentle or occasionally steep slopes on all aspects.
<i>Cirsium brevifolium</i> (Palouse thistle)	Endemic to the Palouse Prairie and canyon grasslands. Also occurs in forest openings in ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir communities in forested uplands. May also occur along prairie and grassland road rights-of-way.
<i>Crepis bakeri</i> ssp. <i>idahoensis</i>	Found in Snake River canyonlands. It is widely scattered

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

(Idaho hawksbeard)	on dry to seasonally mesic open grassland slopes, benches, and ridges. It occurs on loamy and skeletal soils within canyon grasslands, primarily bluebunch wheatgrass-Sandberg's bluegrass and Idaho fescue/bluebunch wheatgrass communities.
<i>Lomatium salmoniflorum</i> (Salmon River biscuitroot)	Can be found growing along the Snake and Clearwater Rivers for about 100 miles (160 km).
<i>Mimulus washingtonensis</i> Synonyms <i>Mimulus ampilatus</i> , <i>M. patulus</i> (Washington monkeyflower)	Seepy basal outcrops and vernal seeps in open grassland or forest opening. Prefers particularly moist and shady sites. Known locations range from 2,600 to 6,900 feet in elevation.
<i>Pyrrocoma liatriformis</i> Synonym <i>Haplopappus liatriformis</i> (Palouse goldenweed)	Palouse Prairie and canyon grasslands, generally within the Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass habitat types. Other typical associated species include: prairiesmoke, western yarrow, northwest cinquefoil, and Nootka rose. Occurs from 1,900 to 3,000 feet.
<i>Symphotrichum jessicae</i> Synonym <i>Aster jessicae</i> (Jessica's aster)	Palouse Prairie and canyon grasslands, often near small drainages, but on dry ground. Generally found within ponderosa pine/snowberry, Idaho fescue/snowberry, and Douglas-fir/ninebark habitat types. Other associated species include bluebunch wheatgrass and arrowleaf balsamroot.
<i>Trifolium douglasii</i> (Douglas clover)	Found in meadows, riparian areas, and along streambanks.
Type 3	
<i>Astragalus paysonii</i> (Payson's milkvetch)	Early- to mid-successional sites dominated by lodgepole pine with scattered Douglas-fir and western larch present. Found on north, northeast, and east aspects on flat to moderate slopes (up to 45 percent). Elevation generally between 4,600 and 5,800 feet.
<i>Epipactis gigantea</i> (chatterbox or stream orchid)	Occurs within moist riparian habitats associated with springs, seeps, stream banks, and thermal sites.
<i>Orthotrichum hallii</i> (Hall's orthotrichum moss)	Found on dry rocks that are shaded.
<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i> ssp. <i>triangularis</i> Synonym <i>Pityrogramma triangularis</i> (goldback fern)	Rock crevices and open rocky slopes in valleys and foothills. Found often in partly shaded sites. From 1,500 to 2,700 feet.
<i>Spiranthes porrifolia</i> Synonym <i>S. romanzoffiana</i> var. <i>porrifolia</i> (western ladies' tresses)	Typically occurring in seeps in Douglas-fir stands at lower timberline near transition to grasslands.
<i>Trifolium plumosum</i> var.	Dry to moderately moist Palouse Prairie, canyon

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

<i>amplifolium</i> (plumed clover)	grasslands, and meadows, within the Idaho fescues and bluebunch wheatgrass habitats in ponderosa pine stands.
Type 4	
<i>Allium tolmiei</i> var. <i>persimile</i> (Tolmie's onion)	Grassland communities on rocky, gravelly, or clayey sites. Seasonally wet soils. Elevation generally between 2,500 to 5,000 feet.
<i>Astragalus riparius</i> (Piper's milkvetch)	Regional endemic along the lower Snake River and its tributaries between the mouths of the Clearwater and Tucannon Rivers. Reported as extirpated in Idaho but recently located off of Highway 95 on the Lewiston Grade. Found on dry bluffs, canyon banks, rocky slopes, and grasslands from 700 and 2200 ft. elevation. Associated species include snowberry, bluebunch wheatgrass, lupine, yarrow, arrowleaf balsamroot, Idaho fescue, and cheatgrass.
<i>Linanthus pungens</i> Synonym <i>Leptodactylon</i> <i>pungens</i> ssp. <i>hazeliae</i> (granite prickly phlox)	Found in shallow rocky soils, cliffs, scree areas and rock outcrops in canyon grasslands associated with bluebunch wheatgrass habitat types; usually found below 2,000 feet.
<i>Mimulus clivicola</i> Synonym <i>Eunanus clivicola</i> (hill monkeyflower)	Regional endemic plant of the interior Pacific Northwest. Range includes northern to west-central Idaho and adjacent Oregon. Often found on moderately dry slopes in grassland or conifer openings, often in pockets of mineral soil, including sites where the soil has been exposed because of big game activity or roadcuts. In the CFO, usually found between 1,400 and 4,000 feet in elevation.
<i>Mimulus hymenophyllus</i> (thinsepal monkeyflower)	Steep canyon walls, in moist cracks of deteriorating basalt. West or south-west facing slopes. Found from 2,500 to 4,000 feet in elevation.
<i>Pediocactus nigrispinus</i> (snowball cactus)	Generally occurs in a variety of open, rocky habitats in the Lower Salmon and Lower Snake River canyons between 1,600 to 5,500 feet in elevation. Occurs on all aspects, although mostly warmer exposures, and from flat to steep slopes. Soils are generally shallow, rocky and well drained.
<i>Pediocactus simpsonii</i> Synonyms <i>Escobaria vivipara</i> ssp. <i>vivipara</i> , <i>Coryphantha</i> <i>vivipara</i> (Simpson's hedgehog cactus)	Generally occurs in a variety of open, rocky habitats in the Lower Salmon and Lower Snake River canyons between 1,600 to 5,500 feet in elevation. Occurs on all aspects, although mostly warmer exposures, and from flat to steep slopes. Soils are generally shallow, rocky and well drained.
<i>Thelypodium laciniatum</i> var. <i>streptanthoides</i> (purple thick-leaved	Generally found in the Lower Snake River and Lower Salmon River canyons. Occurs on rocky outcrops and in crevices of canyon cliffs surrounded by bluebunch

Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

thelypody)	wheatgrass habitats. Although it occurs on all aspects, it is more common on southerly aspects. Elevations range from less than 900 up to 4,000 feet.
------------	---

¹Populations are defined as groupings of special status or watch list plants and colonies that are less than one air mile apart. A population may be made up of one to many special status or watch list plant occurrences.

Notes: In Idaho, the BLM has defined and further clarified the management of special status plants by designating species as either BLM Sensitive or Watch. The following categories are recognized:

Idaho BLM Special Status Plants Include Type 1 Through Type 4 Type 1: Federally Listed, Proposed and Candidate Species: Includes species that are listed under the Endangered Species Act, proposed or candidates for listing.

Idaho BLM Sensitive Plant Species Include Type 2 Through Type 4 Type 2: Rangewide/Globally Imperiled Species - High Endangerment: Includes species that are experiencing declines throughout their range with a high likelihood of being listed under the Endangered Species Act in the foreseeable future due to their rarity and significant endangerment factors. Type 3: Rangewide/Globally Imperiled Species - Moderate Endangerment: Includes species that are globally rare with moderate endangerment factors. Their global rarity and inherent risks associated with rarity make them imperiled species. Type 4: Species of Concern: Includes species that are generally rare in Idaho with currently low endangerment threats.

Idaho BLM Watch List Plant Species Include Type 5 : Includes species that are not considered Idaho BLM sensitive species, but current population or habitat information suggests that species may warrant sensitive species status in the future.

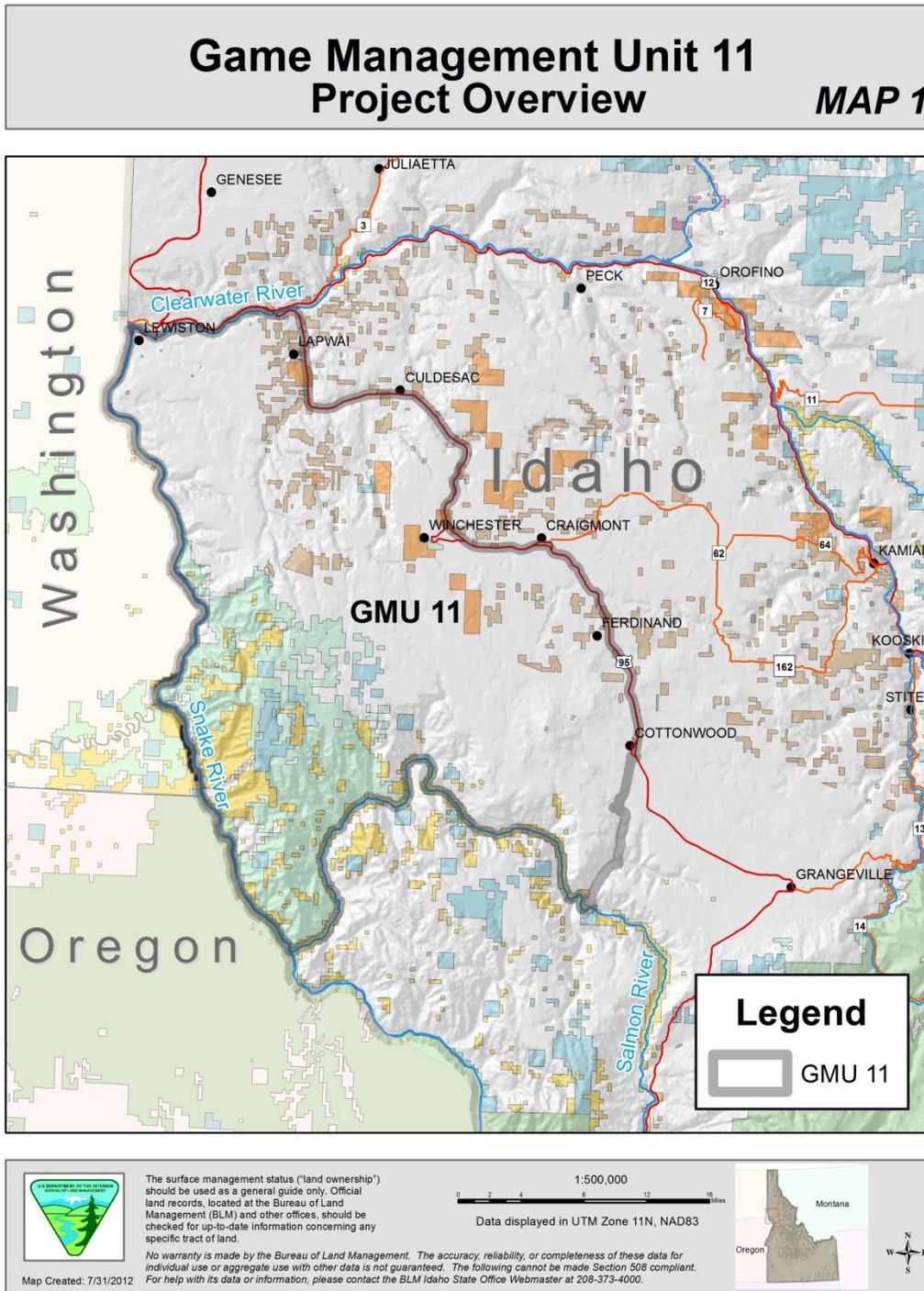
Special Recreation Permit For Outfitter Hunting In Unit 11

MAP ATTACHMENTS

- Map 1 GMU 11 Project overview
- Map 2 GMU 11 Ownership Acreages
- Map 3 GMU 11 Proposed Commercial Use Area
- Map 4 GMU 11 ACEC/Proposed Wild & Scenic or ACEC/RNA
- Map 5 GMU 11 Special Recreation Management Areas
- Map 6 GMU 11 & 13 Management Blocks Retention Areas

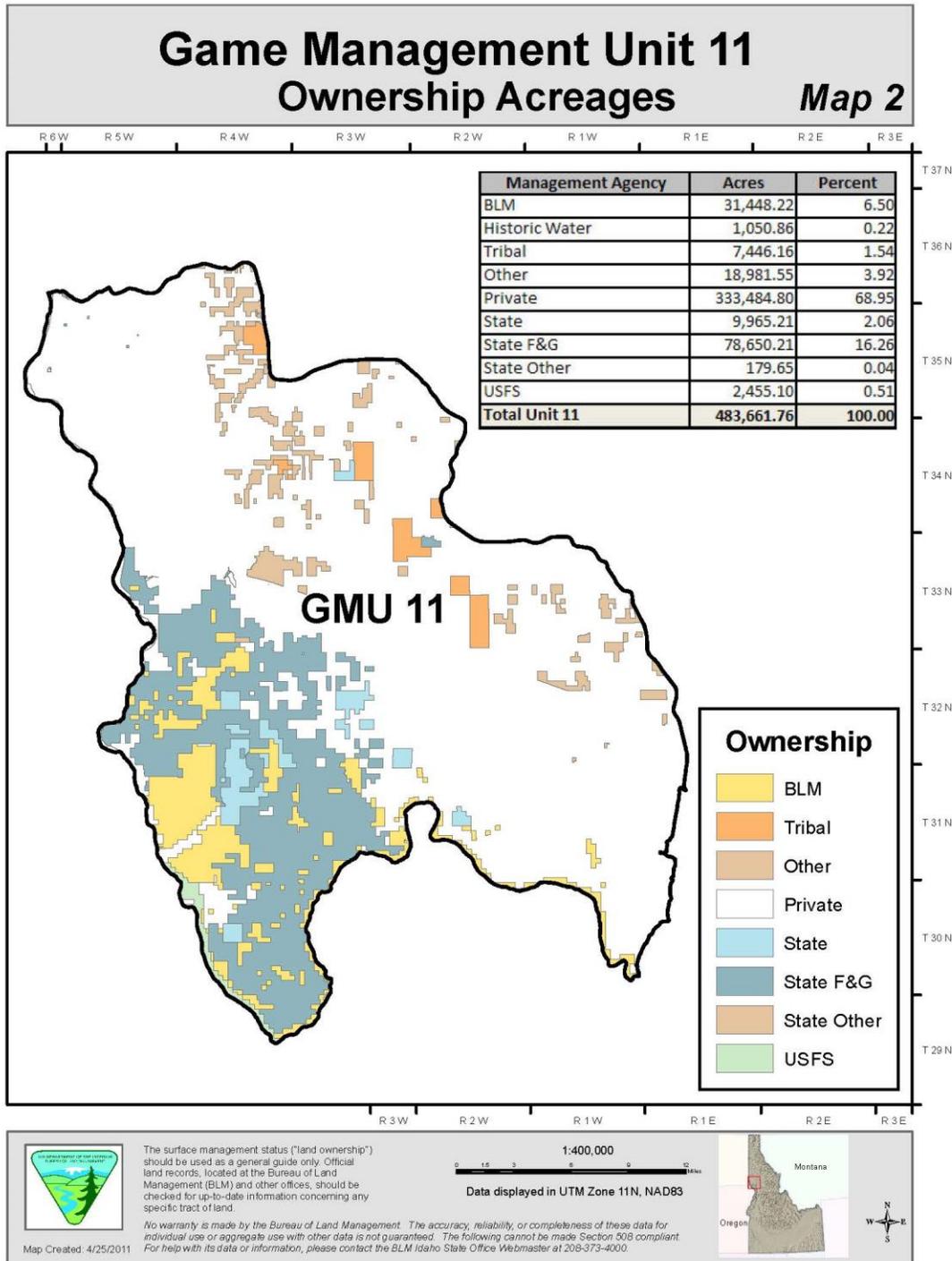
Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

Map 1 GMU 11 Project Overview



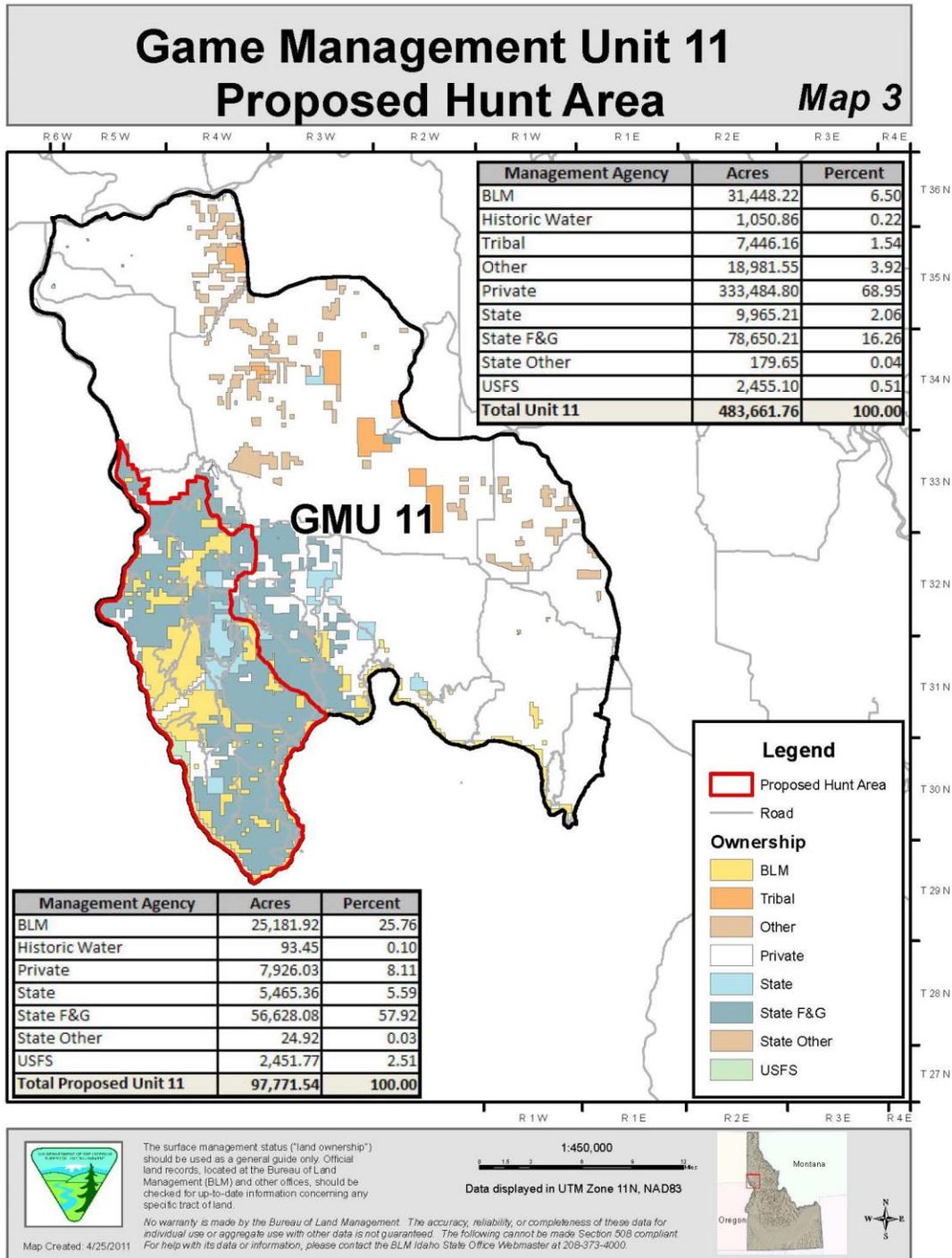
Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

Map 2 GMU 11 Ownership Acreages



Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

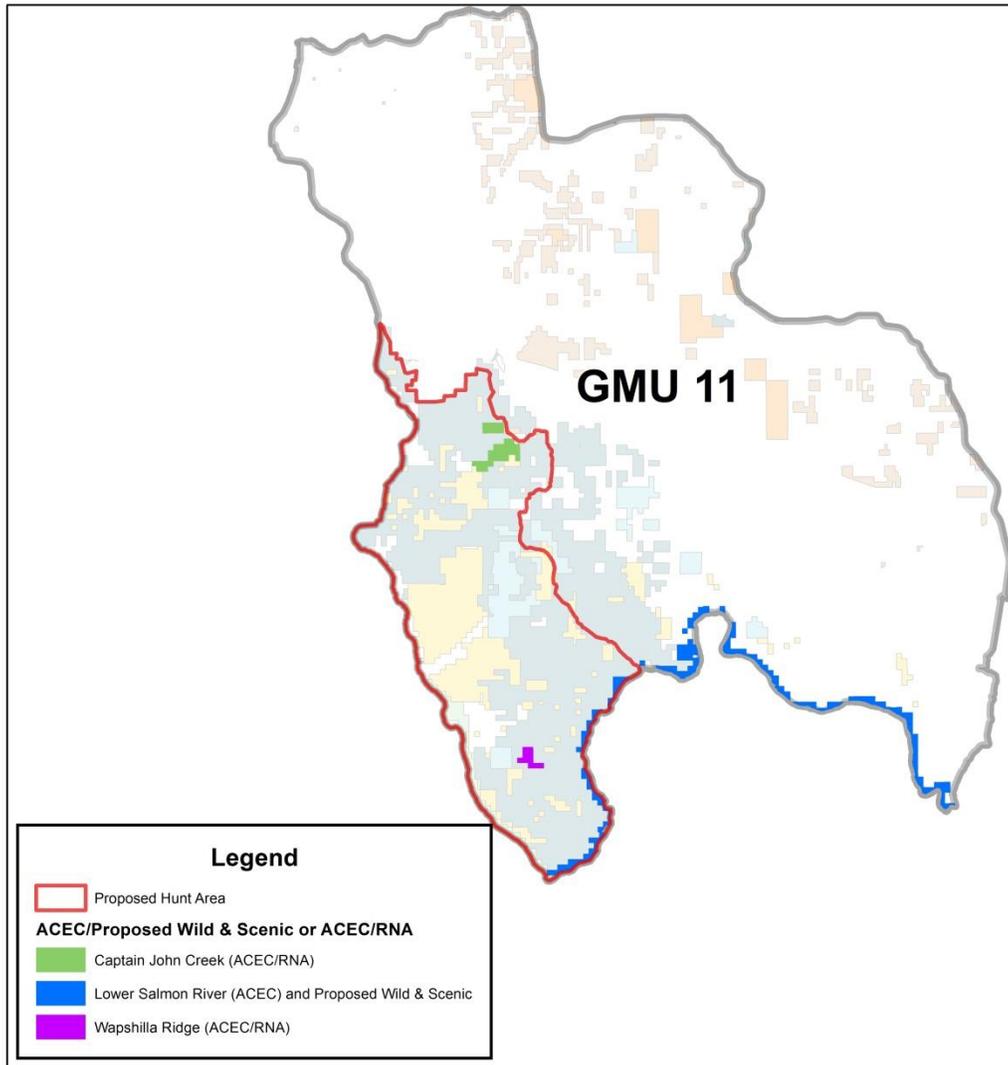
Map 3 GMU 11 Proposed Commercial Use Area



Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

Map 4 GMU 11 ACEC/Proposed Wild & Scenic or ACEC/RNA

Game Management Unit 11 ACEC/Proposed Wild & Scenic or ACEC/RNA Map 4



 The surface management status ("land ownership") should be used as a general guide only. Official land records, located at the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and other offices, should be checked for up-to-date information concerning any specific tract of land.

Map Created: 4/25/2011

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management. The accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data is not guaranteed. The following cannot be made Section 508 compliant. For help with its data or information, please contact the BLM Idaho State Office Webmaster at 208-373-4000.

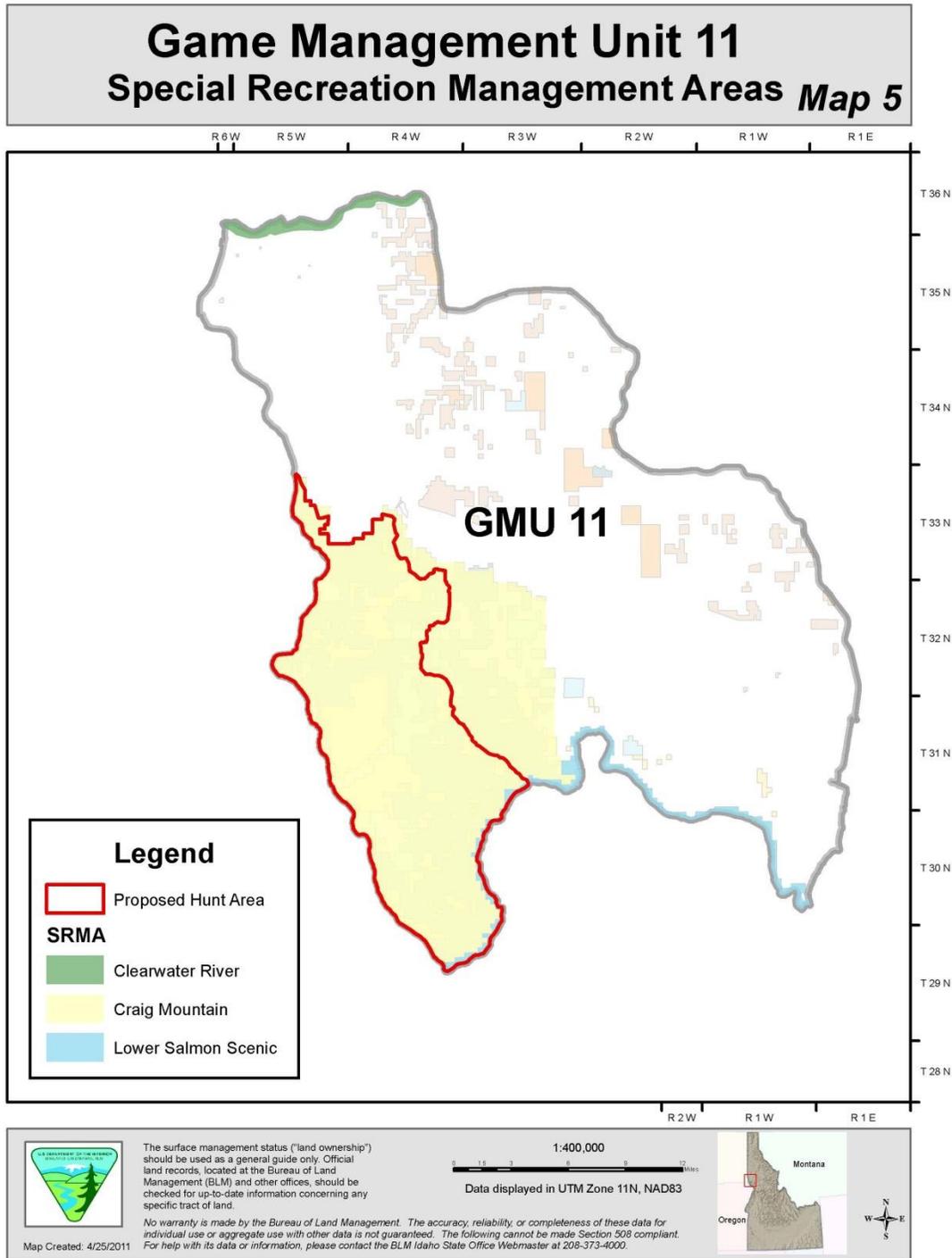
1:400,000
0 1.5 3 6 9 12 Miles
Data displayed in UTM Zone 11N, NAD83

 Montana
Oregon



Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

Map 5 GMU 11 Special Recreation Management Areas



Special Recreation Permit for Outfitter Hunting in Unit 11

Map 6 GMU 11&13 Management Blocks Retention Areas

