

EVALUATION AND DETERMINATION
Achieving the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health
and
Conformance with the Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Field Office: 110-Four Rivers

Determination Date:

Grazing Allotment Name and Number:

Boyd Individual #40

Name of Permittee:

Hauge Road Ranch #1101029

Introduction

Idaho has eight Standards for Rangeland Health and 20 Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management that are used as management goals for the betterment of the environment, protection of cultural resources, and sustained productivity of the range. These standards and guidelines, which provide the resource measures and guidance needed to ensure healthy, functional rangelands went into effect August 12, 1997 when approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Idaho’s Standards and Guidelines were developed by the 45 members of Idaho’s three Resource Advisory Councils, with the specific intent of providing for the multiple use of public lands. Indicators of rangeland health for the various standards are a list of typical physical and biological factors and processes that can be measured and/or observed. Only indicators appropriate to a particular site are used to provide information necessary to determine the health and condition of public rangelands.

This document is used to determine if rangeland health standards are being achieved and if livestock management is conforming with applicable guidelines. To step through the determination process, this document has been set up to:

- First, discuss activities associated with all the standards such as grazing permit administration, RMP directions, and how the field assessments were conducted.
- Second, evaluate and determine conformance for the applicable standards. This is done through a series of discussion on rangeland health, the changes to rangeland health, livestock management, and rationale statements.
- Third, present the Field Manager rationale statement and conformance determination of the entire allotment to Idaho’s standards for rangeland health.

Permit Administration

Current grazing authorization; expires February 28, 2015:

Permittee	Livestock	Season of Use	Percent Public Land	Grazing Preference		
				Active	Suspended	Total
Hauge Road Ranch	62 Cattle	04/16 to 05/15	100%	62	0	62

The Rangeland Program Summary (RPS) of the RMP indicates there are 320 acres of public land within the Boyd Individual Allotment. RMP allotment maps show that public land is fenced in with 1,600 acres of private land. This is a composition of approximately 17 percent public land and 83 percent private land. The permittee has flexibility to manage livestock grazing of the public lands with their private land grazing operation through a term and condition (T&C) of the grazing permit that states “seasons, numbers

and class are not restricted provided overuse and deterioration does not occur to the federal range”. Our data base indicates there are no range improvements on file for this allotment.

Boyd Individual Allotment is in the “custodial” management category with M-1 moderate use goals and guidelines. Through the RMP, custodial management is defined as management to prevent resource deterioration. General goals and guidelines for M-1 moderate use areas, as described in the RMP, are to provide production and use of forage, timber, minerals and energy, other consumptive resources and recreation while maintaining or enhancing natural systems. These lands provide wildlife and livestock forage. Management is to maintain or enhance forage production for livestock and wildlife while maintaining site productivity, water quality and stream stability, and providing for other uses.

The overall RMP objective is to improve soil, vegetation, watershed, wildlife habitat, and other resource values and conditions and to provide vegetation for livestock, wildlife and other consumptive and nonconsumptive uses. An objective on the first page of the RPS indicates clearly that “forage production will be balanced with forage consumption to allow scheduled livestock use to occur in a manner that will maintain and/or improve vegetative condition.” The range resource management guideline (page 45 of the RMP) states that grazing preference will be at a level to ensure adequate forage is also available for wildlife and that sufficient vegetation is reserved to maintain plant vigor, to stabilize soils, and to provide cover for wildlife and other non consumptive uses.

Field Assessments

Three rangeland health field assessments were completed July 1 and July 9, 2002, using the *Interagency Technical Reference 1734-6, Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health*, as the guide. The Adams and Washington Counties Soil Survey, published by NRCS, was used as a base map from which soil polygons were field checked for correlation to ecological site descriptions. Each ecological site has been combined into broader groupings when discussing applicable rangeland health standards.

Broad Ecological Types

Ecological Type	NRCS Ecological Site		Number of Assessments	Public Lands Assessed	
	New	Old		Percent	Acreage
Loamy 16-22 inch precipitation zone	010XY003I	B10-03	1	10%	41
Shallow Stony Loam 16-22 inch precipitation zone	010XY026I	B10-26	1	80%	326
Very Shallow 12-20 inch precipitation zone	010XY002I	B10-02	1	10%	41
Forested	N/A		none		
Totals			3	100%	408

Field mapping showed on-the-ground boundary fences do not match allotment boundaries as described in the RMP. Therefore, assessment data is based on field mapping which showed 408 acres of public land (19 percent) and 1,710 acres of private land (81 percent) within the existing fencelines. Since the field assessment was based on existing fencelines, written assessments, evaluations, and determinations reflect what was mapped, not the RMP figures. These percentages indicate composition of public land, and other lands, within the allotment boundary on a geographic basis, which is different from the percent public land term of the grazing permit.

In addition to rangeland health field assessments, the following data was used to evaluate conformance with applicable Standards and Guidelines for this allotment, and can be found in the allotment specific

appendix of the April 2005, Goodrich Watershed Assessment for allotment with blocked units of public land:

1. 100-point ground cover transects
2. Estimated canopy cover of plant groups
3. Estimated stocking level
4. Sage grouse breeding habitat evaluation conducted in 2001
5. Range readiness exams

Range readiness is an estimation of the appropriate time when livestock grazing may begin without causing permanent damage to soils and vegetation. Range readiness field exams in the general Goodrich area were conducted for three years, following public review of the Goodrich Watershed Assessment. Beginning in 2004, range readiness sites were visited periodically (between mid-March through mid-June) to determine when soils became firm following spring thaw, and when key forage species have reached the stage of growth where livestock grazing would not harm the plant.

STANDARD 1: WATERSHEDS

Standard doesn't apply

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

Evaluation and Information Sources (required, regardless of which box is checked):

To examine watershed indicators, all ecological sites were grouped into a moderately deep to deep soils group and a shallow to very shallow stony soils group. Results from field assessments are displayed in the following tables, by indicator then by ecological grouping.

Rangeland Health

Moderately Deep to Deep Soils Group

Number of assessments: 1

Represents 10% of public land in allotment

Indicators	Departure from the Ecological Site Description				
	Extreme	Moderate to Extreme	Moderate	Slight to Moderate	None to Slight
Rills					1
Water Flow Patterns					1
Pedestals/Terracettes					1
Bare Ground					1
Gullies					1
Wind Erosion					1
Soil Surface Resistance to Erosion					1
Soil Surface Loss or Degradation					1
Compaction Layer					1
Plant Community Composition and Distribution Relative to Infiltration and Runoff					1
Reproductive Capability of Native Plants					1
Total					11

There are approximately 41 acres within this soils group where the vegetation composition and structure are similar to what is described, by NRCS, as Potential Natural Community.

Shallow to Very Shallow Soils Group:

Number of assessments: 2

Represents 90% of public land in the allotment

Indicators	Departure from the Ecological Site Description				
	Extreme	Moderate to Extreme	Moderate	Slight to Moderate	None to Slight
Rills					2
Water Flow Patterns				1	1
Pedestals/Terracettes				1	1
Bare Ground			1		1
Gullies					2
Wind Erosion				1	1
Soil Surface Resistance to Erosion			1		1
Soil Surface Loss or Degradation			1		1
Compaction Layer			1		1
Plant Community Composition and Distribution Relative to Infiltration and Runoff				1	1
Reproductive Capability of Native Plants			1		1
Total			5	4	13

This broad ecological type is comprised of approximately 326 acres of Shallow Stony Loam ecological site and approximately 41 acres of Very Shallow ecological site.

Rangeland Health Changes

Ninety percent of this allotment is in an acceptable range of similarity to the reference ecological site descriptions.

Moderately Deep to Deep Soils Group

Ten percent of the public lands (approximately 41 acres) within this allotment are in the moderately deep to deep soils group. All indicators display “none to slight” departure from the ecological site description.

Shallow to Very Shallow Soils Group

Eighty percent of the public lands (approximately 326 acres) within this allotment are in the shallow stony loam site which has a mixture of native, exotic and/or invasive species. All indicators for this site displayed a “none to slight” departure from the ecological site description, with no evidence of active soil movement or infiltration problems.

Ten percent of the public lands (approximately 41 acres) within the allotment are in the very shallow site and displayed a range of departure, from the ecological site description, between “slight to moderate” and “moderate”.

Ground cover was measured through a 100-point transect conducted at the field assessment sites.

Ecological Site	Litter	Standing Dead Vegetation	Bare Ground	Rock/Gravel	Cryptogams	Vascular Plants
Deeper Soils	30%	14%	3%	7%	0	46%
Shallow Soils	14%	23%	10%	17%	2%	34%

“Standing Dead Vegetation” includes both annual and dead perennial plants that have not been broken at the soil surface level. If broken, it becomes a form of litter.

“Cryptogams” are microorganisms (eg., lichens, algae) and non-vascular plants (eg., moss, lichens) that grow on or just below the soil surface.

“Vascular Plants” include canopy cover, as well as basal cover.

Livestock Grazing Management

A description of each Guideline for Livestock Grazing Management is attached to this Evaluation and Determination. Following are guidelines applicable to Standard 1:

Guidelines 1, 3, and 8 (grazing management practices): Livestock grazing of the allotment is authorized for spring use, beginning mid-April, on a season-long basis over 320 acres for 62 AUMs. Based on ecological site descriptions and estimated suitability, stocking rate is estimated to be 7.7 acres/AUM.

Guidelines 6 and 17 (development of management facilities): At this time there are no known proposals for new range improvements. If projects are proposed in the future, these guidelines will be followed, however at this time these guidelines do not apply to livestock management.

Guideline 16 (burned area rehabilitation): If possible, natural regeneration will be allowed following a wildfire. If a seeding would be needed, future wildfire rehabilitation projects will include native seeds, as much as economically possible and as seed availability permits. Seed mixes will represent the appropriate ecosystem diversity. If projects are proposed in the future, these guidelines will be followed. At this time this guideline does not apply to livestock management.

It is documented on the Rangeland Health Evaluation Summary Worksheet that there is light use on the loamy site, there is rodent and deer activity but very little cattle use on the shallow stony site. The very shallow site showed evidence of livestock trailing and utilization, along with the rodent and deer activity that is within one-quarter mile of the farm.

Conformance Rationale for Standard 1 and applicable Guidelines for Watersheds

Based on GIS mapping, the 408 acres of public land within Boyd Individual Allotment constitute approximately 19 percent of the allotment. Ninety percent of the public lands, approximately 367 acres, were found to be within an acceptable range of similarity (none to slight departure) to the reference ecological site description. Overall, Boyd Individual Allotment is meeting Standard 1 for watershed health.

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, and either box 6 or 7.]

1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Meeting the Standard	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not Meeting the Standard, but making significant progress towards	
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are not significant factors (list important causal agents)	6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management.
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors (list important causal agents)	7 <input type="checkbox"/> Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guidelines No(s) in non-conformance)

STANDARD 2: RIPARIAN AREAS and WETLANDS Standard doesn't apply
Riparian-wetland areas are in properly functioning condition appropriate to soil type, climate, geology, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

and

STANDARD 3: STREAM CHANNEL/FLOODPLAIN Standard doesn't apply
Stream channels and floodplains are properly functioning relative to the geomorphology (e.g., gradient, size, shape, roughness, confinement, and sinuosity) and climate to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Evaluation and Information Sources (required, regardless of which box is checked):

Based on field assessments, and the use of topographic maps and aerial photos, no riparian areas, wetlands, or stream channels or floodplains were found on this allotment.

STANDARD 4: NATIVE PLANT COMMUNITIES Standard doesn't apply

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

Evaluation and Information Sources (required, regardless of which box is checked)

To examine native plant community indicators, ecological sites were grouped into Loamy, Shallow Stony, and Very Shallow sites.

Rangeland Health

Loamy Ecological Site, 16 to 22 inch precipitation zone, Ecological Site #010XY003I

Number of assessments: 1 Represents 10% of public land in the allotment

Indicators	Extreme	Moderate to Extreme	Moderate	Slight to Moderate	None to Slight
Soil Surface Resistance to Erosion					1
Soil Surface Loss or Degradation					1
Compaction Layer					1
Functional/Structural Groups					1
Plant Mortality/Decadence					1
Litter Amount					1
Annual Production					1
Invasive Plants					1
Reproductive Capability of Native Plants					1
Total					9

A moderate canopy cover of xeric big sagebrush, bitterbrush, chokecherry, buckwheat, and gray rabbitbrush is characteristic for this portion of the allotment. The understory is dominated by bluebunch wheatgrass, bulbous bluegrass, Wyeth's buckwheat, and lupine. Noxious weeds were not found on the slopes, however a leafy spurge population covering two to five acres was found in a draw bottom. Even with this population, the site was considered to have a slight departure from the ecological site description. Light livestock use was noted.

Life Forms	Current Composition (biomass production estimation)	Composition at PNC*
Graminoids (grass and grasslike)	45%	50% to 60%
Forbs	30%	15% to 25%
Shrubs	25%	15% to 25%

* PNC = Potential Natural Community as described in the NRCS ecological site description

Shallow Stony Loam Ecological Site, 16 to 22 inch precipitation zone; Ecological Site #010XY026I

Number of assessments: 1 Represents 80% of public land in the allotment

Indicators	Extreme	Moderate to Extreme	Moderate	Slight to Moderate	None to Slight
Soil Surface Resistance to Erosion					1
Soil Surface Loss or Degradation					1
Compaction Layer					1
Functional/Structural Groups					1
Plant Mortality/Decadence					1

Indicators	Extreme	Moderate to Extreme	Moderate	Slight to Moderate	None to Slight
Litter Amount					1
Annual Production					1
Invasive Plants				1	
Reproductive Capability of Native Plants					1
Total				1	9

A sparse to moderate canopy of stiff sagebrush, xeric sagebrush, and bitterbrush is characteristic for the majority of public lands. The understory is dominated by a mixture of bulbous bluegrass, and bluebunch wheatgrass. Sandberg bluegrass and bottlebrush squirreltail are also present in limited amounts. There is a moderate amount of forbs composed of biscuitroot, penstemon, wild onion, and yarrow. Due to the presence of rush skeletonweed, bulbous bluegrass, and cheatgrass, the invasive species indicator is within the “slight to moderate” departure from the ecological site description, which is considered an acceptable similarity. Rodent and deer presence was documented.

Life Forms	Current Composition (biomass production estimation)	Composition at PNC*
Graminoids (grass and grasslike)	50%	50% to 60%
Forbs	25%	15% to 25%
Shrubs	25%	20% to 30%

* PNC = Potential Natural Community as described in the NRCS ecological site description

Very Shallow Ecological Site, 12 to 20 inch precipitation zone; Ecological Site #010XY002I
Number of assessments: 1 Represents 10% of public land in the allotment

Indicators	Extreme	Moderate to Extreme	Moderate	Slight to Moderate	None to Slight
Soil Surface Resistance to Erosion			1		
Soil Surface Loss or Degradation			1		
Compaction Layer			1		
Functional/Structural Groups				1	
Plant Mortality/Decadence		1			
Litter Amount			1		
Annual Production			1		
Invasive Plants				1	
Reproductive Capability of Native Plants			1		
Total		1	6	2	

A sparse cover of stiff sage was observed. An understory of bulbous bluegrass was found (large enough to consider the invasive species indicator to be in the “slight to moderate” departure from the ecological site description) mostly under the protection of the scattered shrubs. Rodent and deer presence was documented; livestock trailing through the area was also documented. It was noted that the shrubs have been hedged, most probably from deer browsing. An off-site influence of this trailing could be that the farm is approximately one-quarter mile from the site

Life Forms	Current Composition (biomass production estimation)	Composition at PNC*
Graminoids (grass and grasslike)	70%	35% to 45%
Forbs	5%	15% to 25%
Shrubs	25%	35% to 45%

* PNC = Potential Natural Community as described in the NRCS ecological site description

Rangeland Health Change

Loamy Ecological Site

Field assessment indicated all indicators were in the “none to slight” category. Following a review of the field data, the invasive plant indicator should have been recorded in a category other than “none to slight” due to leafy spurge population that was documented to be in the bottom of a draw. Other than the noxious weed concerns, the loamy site has good species diversity, and considered healthy.

Shallow Stony Loam Ecological Site

This is the largest site of public land within the allotment, covering approximately 326 acres. Good vegetation composition and species diversity was documented on the site, even with invasive species scattered throughout. Therefore most indicators were rated as “none to slight” departure from the ecological site descriptions.

Very Shallow Ecological Site

This site covers approximately 41 acres of public land (ten percent). Majority of the indicators were found to be in the “moderate” departure range of the ecological site description. Many plants are pedestaled, little organic material was observed in the soil, annual production is lower than expected due to the presence of invasive species such as bulbous bluegrass, and the shrub composition is much less than expected. Bunchgrasses, such as squirreltail and Sandberg’s bluegrass are present.

Livestock Grazing Management

A description of each Guideline for Livestock Grazing Management is attached to this Evaluation and Determination. Following are guidelines applicable to Standard 4:

Guidelines 4, 9, 12, and 18 (grazing management practices): Livestock grazing of the allotment is authorized for spring use, beginning mid-April, on a season-long basis over 320 acres for 62 AUMs. Based on ecological site descriptions and estimated suitability, stocking rate is estimated to be 7.7 acres/AUM.

Guidelines 6, 17, and 20 (development of management facilities): At this time there are no known proposals for new range improvements. If projects are proposed in the future, these guidelines will be followed. At this time these guidelines do not apply to livestock management on this allotment.

Guidelines 14, 15, and 16 (rehabilitation): If possible, natural regeneration will be allowed following a wildfire. If a seeding would be needed, future wildfire rehabilitation projects will include native seeds, as much as economically possibly and as seed availability permits. Seed mixes will represent the appropriate ecosystem diversity. If projects are proposed in the future, these guidelines will be followed. At this time these guidelines do not apply to livestock management on this Allotment.

It is documented on the Rangeland Health Evaluation Summary Worksheet that there is light use on the loamy site, and there is rodent and deer activity but very little cattle use on the shallow stony site. The very shallow site showed evidence of livestock trailing and utilization, along with the rodent and deer activity.

Conformance Rationale for Standard 4 and applicable Guidelines for Native Plant Communities

Based on GIS mapping, the 408 acres of public land within Boyd Individual Allotment constitute approximately 19 percent of the allotment. Ninety percent of the public lands, approximately 367 acres, were found to be within an acceptable range (none to slight departure) of similarity to the reference ecological site description due to good vegetation composition and species diversity. One population of leafy spurge was found in a draw bottom that covered two to five acres. Overall, Boyd Individual Allotment is meeting Standard 4 for native plant community health.

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, and either box 6 or 7.]

1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Meeting the Standard	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not Meeting the Standard, but making significant progress towards	
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are not significant factors (list important causal agents)	6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management.
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors (list important causal agents)	7 <input type="checkbox"/> Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guidelines No(s) in non-conformance)

STANDARD 5: SEEDINGS

Standard doesn't apply

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

Evaluation and Information Sources (required, when boxes 1 through 7 are checked):

Based on field assessments, aerial photos, and file information, no seeding were found on this allotment.

STANDARD 6: EXOTIC PLANT COMMUNITIES, other than Seedings

Standard doesn't apply

Exotic plant communities, other than seedings, will meet minimum requirements of soil stability and maintenance of existing native and seeded plants.

Evaluation and Information Sources (required regardless of which box is checked)

Invasive species did not comprise a community of themselves, thus the exotic plant community standard does not apply.

STANDARD 7: WATER QUALITY

Standard doesn't apply

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

Evaluation and Information Sources (required, regardless of which box is checked):

Based on field assessments, and the use of topographic maps and aerial photos, no riparian areas or wetlands were found, therefore water quality does not apply to public lands within this allotment.

Standard 8: Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals

Standard doesn't apply

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

Evaluation and Information Sources (required, regardless of which box is checked)

Plants

There are currently no known populations of threatened, endangered, or sensitive plant species in Boyd Individual Allotment, at the present time.

Wildlife

Wildlife habitat, across the public lands of Boyd Individual Allotment, was evaluated by two wildlife biologists for sage grouse breeding habitat quality. Additional wildlife habitat quality was derived from information collected while conducting watershed and native plant community health assessments.

Fisheries

There are no riparian areas or waterway through this allotment, as documented in Standards 2 and 3, therefore condition of special status fish species or their habitat does not apply to Boyd Individual Allotment.

Rangeland Health

Wildlife

Grasses, forbs and shrubs were vigorous, abundant, and had a high degree of species diversity to provide food and cover for special status wildlife species. This intact habitat will also produce an abundance of insect life to provide food for birds and other species (special status and others) dependent on them. No perennial streams are present to provide riparian habitat for riparian dependant special status species in Boyd Individual Allotment.

Potential sage grouse and/or sharp-tailed grouse habitat has been identified through the RMP. Two sage grouse leks are known on private land, south of the public land parcel; one within the Boyd Individual Allotment boundary and the second within 200 yards of the allotment. Recent radio-telemetry studies have found sage grouse using the allotment.

Rangeland Health Change

Wildlife

Approximately 90 percent of public lands are producing at or near potential for the area. There is a good balance of grasses, forbs, and shrubs to provide food and cover for the majority of upland special status wildlife species.

When specifically evaluated for sage grouse habitat, big sagebrush was lacking for suitable sage grouse nesting habitat. Grasses were vigorous and abundant as were forbs that had a high degree of species diversity. Because of the lack of big sagebrush, the allotment only rates marginal for sage grouse breeding habitat, but is at or near its potential for the site, providing some nesting opportunities for the species.

Livestock Grazing Management

A description of each Guideline for Livestock Grazing Management is attached to this Evaluation and Determination. Following are guidelines applicable to Standard 8:

Guidelines 6, 17, and 20 (development of management facilities): At this time there are no known proposals for new range improvements. If projects are proposed in the future, these guidelines will be followed. At this time these guidelines do not apply to livestock management on this Allotment.

Guidelines 11, 12, and 18 (grazing management practices): Livestock grazing of the allotment is authorized for spring use, beginning mid-April, over 320 acres for 62 AUMs.

Guidelines 14, 15, and 16 (rehabilitation): If possible, natural regeneration will be allowed following a wildfire. If a seeding would be needed, future wildfire rehabilitation projects will include native seeds, as much as economically possible and as seed availability permits. Seed mixes will represent the appropriate ecosystem diversity. If projects are proposed in the future, these guidelines will be followed. At this time these guidelines do not apply to livestock management on this Allotment.

It is documented on the Rangeland Health Evaluation Summary Worksheet, for the loamy ecological site, that there is evidence of early spring and summer utilization. There is also evidence of deer, grouse and horse use.

Conformance Rationale for Standard 8 and applicable guidelines for Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals

There are no special status fish species and no known special status plant species known to occur on Boyd Individual Allotment. Wildlife habitat for upland special status species is at its full potential and is supporting existing wildlife. Although sage grouse nesting habitat was limited, it was at potential for the site providing nesting opportunities for the species.

[Check box 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, and either box 6 or 7.]

1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Meeting the Standard	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Not Meeting the Standard, cause not determined
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3 <input type="checkbox"/> Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are not significant factors (list important causal agents)	6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management.
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Not Meeting the Standard, current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors (list important causal agents)	7 <input type="checkbox"/> Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (list Guidelines No(s) in non-conformance)

Field Manager’s Determination Rationale

Based on information detailed in Appendix B, Assessment 4 of the April 2005, Goodrich Watershed Assessment (allotments with blocked units of public land) and summarized above, I have determined that all applicable Standards for Rangeland Health (1, 4 and 8) and Livestock Grazing Management Guidelines, are being met.

Rangeland health data was collected through three field assessments. Determinations of rangeland health and conformance with applicable standards and guidelines are made on an allotment as a whole unit. Therefore, since 90 percent of the Boyd Individual Allotment is within a none to slight departure from the reference site conditions, the allotment is meeting standards for watersheds, native plant communities, and habitat for threatened and endangered species.

/s/ *Rosemary Thomas*

9/28/2007

Rosemary Thomas
Four Rivers Field Manager

Date