



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Harris Ranch Acquisition Environmental Assessment

DOI-BLM-ID-B010-2022-0006-EA

Four Rivers Field Office
3948 Development Avenue
Boise, Idaho 83705
June 2022



Table of Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Background	1
1.3	Purpose and Need for the Action	1
1.4	Conformance with Applicable Land Use Plan	2
1.5	Relationship to Statutes, Regulations, and Other Plans	2
1.6	Identification of Issues	4
2	Description of the Alternatives.....	5
2.1	Alternative A – Proposed Action	5
2.2	Alternative B – No Action	5
3	Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences.....	5
3.1	Wildlife Habitat.....	5
3.2	Ada County Revenue	7
3.3	Cumulative Effects.....	9
3.4	Tribal Consultation.....	9
3.5	Persons, Groups, and Agencies Consulted.....	9
3.6	List of Preparers	10
4	References	10
5	Maps	12

1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared to disclose and analyze the environmental consequences of the proposed action and alternatives to the acquisition of about 275 acres in the Boise Foothills (T3N, R3E, Section 9, Boise Meridian). The parcel has been offered by the Alta Harris Family Foundation for purchase by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The EA is a site-specific analysis of potential impacts that could result with the implementation of the proposed action or alternatives to the proposed action.

1.2 Background

Located near Boise, Idaho in Ada County, the Harris Ranch parcel is adjacent to the Boise River Wildlife Management Area (WMA) and other BLM-administered lands. The State of Idaho established the WMA primarily to protect big game winter range. The parcel is considered crucial winter range for mule deer and Rocky Mountain elk and is within the Smokey-Boise Complex Priority Area identified by Secretarial Order (SO) 3362 in coordination with Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG). It is also part of the Boise Front Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) as designated in the 1988 BLM Cascade Resource Management Plan to protect and enhance the watershed resource, wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, and scenic values (Map 1).

The proposed acquisition is north of Barber Valley overlooking Table Rock and downtown Boise. Table Rock is a popular scenic and hiking destination that provides access to the extensive Ridge to Rivers Trail System across the Boise Foothills. The Ridge to Rivers trail system is mainly west of the Harris Ranch parcel and consists of about 200 miles of trails throughout the Boise Front where BLM lands are interspersed with multiple landowners including Land Trust of the Treasure Valley (LTTV), City of Boise, Ada County, Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG), national forest and private lands. In 1992, the Ridge to Rivers Partnership (R2R) was formed to manage and enhance open space and trails in the Boise Front.

In the City of Boise and throughout the Treasure Valley rapid population growth over the past decade has resulted in considerable loss of undeveloped private lands and higher pressure on state and public lands for recreational opportunities. Recognizing the potential for impacts to wildlife from development in east Boise, the Alta Harris Family Foundation initiated a comprehensive mitigation plan to consider options to avoid, minimize or mitigate development impacts. The plan established the Harris Ranch Wildlife Mitigation Association to recognize opportunities related to restoration and enhancement of wildlife habitat. The Harris parcel has been offered for acquisition as part of their effort to mitigate impacts of development in the Boise Foothills and retain crucial winter range.

1.3 Purpose and Need for the Action

The Purpose of this action is to acquire 275 acres of undeveloped private land within the Boise Front ACEC adjacent to the Boise River WMA and other BLM public land. This would assist in the maintenance of intact big game winter range and open space consistent with the goals and objectives of SO 3362 and the City of Boise's Comprehensive Plan. Acquisition by the BLM

would avoid development that would fragment winter range and migratory corridors and limit disturbance to big game during critical winter months.

The need for the proposed action is to meet the goals and objectives of the 1988 Cascade RMP that states that the BLM should obtain acquisitions of lands that contribute to the management of important natural resources and to support direction from SO 3362 to improve habitat quality in big game winter range and migratory corridors.

1.4 Conformance with Applicable Land Use Plan

The Cascade Resource Management Plan (CRMP) was signed on July 1, 1988 (USDI 1988). Page 39 states “Acquisitions - Lands to be acquired through exchange or purchase will be done in the furtherance of one or more of the resource programs including, but not limited to cultural, palaeontologic, recreation, wildlife and soils.” The proposed acquisition and management would support the following CRMP objectives and management actions:

- *Recreation Resources*: Obtain recreational access through easements and acquisition of lands (page 28).
- *Wildlife Resources*: Manage 181,640 acres of elk habitat, 275,250 acres of deer habitat and 4,400 acres of antelope crucial winter habitat and provide forage to support proposed populations of these animals (page 26).
- *Riparian and Aquatic Resources*: Incorporate riparian pastures, grazing systems, and/ or special measures in AMPs to improve all riparian and aquatic habitat (page 27).

1.5 Relationship to Statutes, Regulations, and Other Plans

The proposed action would be consistent with the following laws and plans:

Federal Land Management Policy Act of 1976, as amended (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1715) - FLPMA, Section 205 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior (acting through BLM) to acquire lands consistent with the mission of the department and applicable land use plans. FLPMA, Section 318 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior (acting through the BLM) to use Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) to purchase lands which are necessary for proper management of public lands.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. Sec. 460, et seq.) – The LWCF Act is a funding source for the acquisition of land and interests in land.

Ada County Comprehensive Plan (2016 to 2025) – The proposed acquisition would be in accordance with land use and natural resource objectives in the plan.

Boise City Foothills Open Space Management Plan (2000) – The proposal would support the retention of open space in the Boise Foothills.

Idaho Action Plan V3.0 For Implementing the Department of the Interior Secretarial Order 3362: Improving Habitat Quality in Western Big-Game Winter Range and Migration Corridors – The proposed acquisition is within the Smokey-Boise Complex Priority Area identified through the Idaho Action Plan for Implementing SO 3362.

Secretarial Order 3362: Improving Habitat Quality in Western Big-Game Winter Range and Migratory Corridors– The property is adjacent to the Boise River WMA and other BLM administered lands designated as winter range. The 40,000-acre WMA consists of mixed ownership and is managed primarily by IDFG through agreements with the Army Corps of Engineers, USFS, BLM, and the Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation to maintain and improve winter range for big game. A Management Plan was completed for the WMA in 2014 that provides direction through 2023. The Plan identifies the WMA as a priority area for habitat expansion and recognizes land acquisition as a strategy to offset the loss of wildlife habitat by human encroachment and to restore and retain habitat values.

Master Memorandum of Understanding between the State of Idaho and the BLM (BLM/IDFG MOU ID-SO-2019-01) – BLM public lands within the WMA are managed through a Master Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the State of Idaho and the BLM (BLM MOU ID-SO-2019-01). Under the MOU, BLM agrees to consider fish and wildlife resource needs and opportunities in coordination with IDFG. The proposal would support the MOU by retaining habitat to support state objectives for maintaining functional winter range for big game.

Cultural Resource Laws and Executive Orders – The BLM is required to consult with Native American tribes to “help assure (1) that federally recognized tribal governments and Native American individuals, whose traditional uses of public land might be affected by a proposed action, will have sufficient opportunity to contribute to the decision, and (2) that the decision maker will give tribal concerns proper consideration” (U.S. Department of the Interior, BLM Manual Handbook H-8120-1). Tribal coordination and consultation responsibilities are implemented under laws and executive orders that are specific to cultural resources which are referred to as “cultural resource authorities,” and under regulations that are not specific which are termed “general authorities.” Cultural resource authorities include: the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA); the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA); and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, as amended (NAGPRA). General authorities include: the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1979 (AIRFA); the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA); the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA); and Executive Order 13007-Indian Sacred Sites. The proposed action is in compliance with the aforementioned authorities.

Southwest Idaho is the homeland of two culturally and linguistically related tribes: the Northern Shoshone and the Northern Paiute. In the latter half of the 19th century, a reservation was established at Duck Valley on the Nevada/Idaho border west of the Bruneau River. The Shoshone-Paiute Tribes residing on the Duck Valley Reservation today actively practice their culture and retain aboriginal rights and/or interests in this area. The Shoshone-Paiute Tribes assert aboriginal rights to their traditional homelands as their treaties with the United States, the Boise Valley Treaty of 1864, and the Bruneau Valley Treaty of 1866, which would have extinguished aboriginal title to the lands now federally administered, were never ratified.

Other tribes that have ties to southwest Idaho include the Bannock Tribe and the Nez Perce Tribe. Southeast Idaho is the homeland of the Northern Shoshone Tribe and the Bannock Tribe. In 1867 a reservation was established at Fort Hall in southeastern Idaho. The Fort Bridger Treaty of 1868 applies to BLM’s relationship with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes. The Nez Perce Tribe also inhabited the northern part of the BLM’s Boise District. The Nez Perce signed treaties in 1855, 1863 and 1868. BLM considers off-reservation treaty-reserved fishing, hunting, gathering, and

similar rights of access and resource use on the public lands it administers for all tribes that may be affected by a proposed action.

1.6 Identification of Issues

The project was posted on ePlanning on December 11, 2021. At that time, a Scoping Information Package was sent to over 60 interested publics including adjacent landowners, Tribes, non-governmental organizations, and local, State, and federal government entities. Over 25 comments were received in response to scoping with all but a few supporting the proposal.

1.6.1 Issues

The interdisciplinary team identified issues through public scoping, field review, and consideration of published and collected information. These issues are used by the BLM to determine the level of analysis needed to inform the decision-maker.

Wildlife Habitat: How would the acquisition affect key wildlife habitats? Indicators include acres of big game winter range and riparian and upland shrub steppe habitat retained in the Boise Front ACEC.

Ada County Revenue: How would the acquisition affect Ada County Revenue? Indicators include changes in revenues received by the County.

Recreation: How would the acquisition affect recreational opportunities? Indicators include acres of open space, changes to visual resources and access to recreational activities.

1.6.2 Issues Considered but Eliminated from Further Analysis

Recreation and Visual Resources - If the parcel were acquired, there would be a net increase of 0.44 percent in BLM public managed lands in the Boise Front ACEC which would improve recreation opportunities slightly. Beneficial impacts to public access and opportunities would be nominal. Hunting opportunities would directly benefit from more public lands being available and indirectly by conserving big game winter range.

Visual resources would be managed for the same objectives of the adjacent BLM public lands in the Boise Front ACEC which is visual resource management class II (VRM II). The objective of this class is to retain the existing character of the landscape and the level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape. These resources will not be considered further as the beneficial impacts to recreation opportunities and visual resources would be minor if this parcel were acquired and no impacts would occur as there would be no change to current situation.

Specially Designated Areas – The acquisition is within the Boise Front ACEC designated through the Cascade Resource Management Plan to enhance the watershed resource, and to protect wildlife habitat, open space and scenic values in the Boise Foothills while providing recreational opportunities (Map 2). There are no park lands, prime farmlands, caves, wild and scenic rivers, designated wilderness areas, or wilderness study areas in or adjacent to the proposed acquisition parcel.

Vegetation and Soils, including Special Status Plant Species - Acquisition of the parcel would not impact vegetation and soils resources. The existing vegetation communities and associated soil conditions would remain in their present state and unchanged. There are two BLM Special Status Plant species that could occur in the acquisition parcel based on biophysical factors (elevation, soil type, and vegetation community). These species are *Allium aaseae* (Aase's onion) and *Astragalus mulfordiae* (Mulford's milkvetch). A field visit for special status plant species was not conducted, but any future BLM authorized management actions that could affect special status plant species within this parcel would require separate environmental review.

Livestock Grazing Management - The acquisition is not currently in a grazing allotment and is not under consideration for incorporation into an allotment at this time.

Cultural Resources - BLM archeologists conducted a site visit in 2021. Cultural resource sites may be present on the 275-acre parcel, but acquisition would not adversely affect their context. All cultural resources within the parcel would be protected by Federal laws after the purchase is finalized. Therefore, cultural resources will not be considered further.

Hazardous Materials – An Environmental Site Assessment or a pre-acquisition liability survey/hazardous materials survey will be completed. Upon completion, the survey will be included in the administrative record. Prior to closing, BLM will finalize and approve the survey. Any hazardous materials that could adversely affect property values or present a public health and safety risk would either prevent the parcel from being acquired by BLM or would be rectified prior to BLM acquisition. Therefore, this issue will not be considered further.

2 Description of the Alternatives

2.1 Alternative A – Proposed Action

The BLM would acquire 275 acres of private land offered by the Alta Harris Family Foundation based on fair market value verified through an appraisal in accordance with the U.S. Department of Justice Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal land acquisitions. Funding for the acquisition would come from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The 275-acre parcel is within Ada County bordering other BLM lands to the north and east and the WMA to the west. The acquired parcel would be available to uses and management consistent with the 1988 Cascade Resource Management Plan. The parcel's full legal description is: Township 03 East, Range 03 North, Boise Meridian, Idaho; Section 9, SWNE, NWSE, NESE, SWSE, SESW, and SWSW (Map 1).

2.2 Alternative B – No Action

The BLM would not acquire the parcel. The 275 acres would remain in private ownership and available for development. The current opportunity to enhance big game winter range in the Smokey-Boise Complex Priority Area and contribute to the implementation of SO 3362 would be lost.

3 Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences

3.1 Wildlife Habitat

Issue Statement: How would the acquisition affect key wildlife habitats? Indicators include acres of big game winter range and riparian and upland shrub steppe habitat retained in the Boise Front ACEC.

3.1.1 Affected Environment

At 3,000 feet in elevation, vegetation across the 275 acres is dominated by mountain and xeric big sagebrush, rabbit brush and antelope bitterbrush which provides valuable winter forage with an understory of perennial grasses and forbs. Deeply incised canyons provide warm south slopes critical to wintering big game thermal regulation and forage availability. While some of the parcel is gentler rolling hill and broad ridges, the steepness of the canyons within minimizes the potential for disturbance to wintering big game. There are two intermittent streams and several springs on the property that have a diversity of mountain shrubs including bitter cherry, chokecherry, snowberry, maple, dogwood, hawthorn, and willow. These areas provide forage diversity, hiding cover, thermal cover, and water.

The area has been identified as critical winter range for mule deer and elk by IDFG due to these habitat values occurring in lower elevations with minimal snow cover and limited disturbance during the winter months. Historically, deer and elk migrated from their summer range in the Sawtooth and Boise Mountains to winter range in the Boise River Valley dispersing downriver as far as the Deer Flat area near Nampa, Idaho. Over time, an increase in development and human activity along the river pushed big game out of preferred wintering areas into the steep, but unsettled foothills north of Boise. In the past few years, Idaho has been rated among the fastest growing states in the nation. As the human population expands and development in the valley and the Boise Foothills accelerates, there is increasing concern over the loss of critical mule deer winter range.

Much of the original Harris Ranch has been developed into single family homes, duplexes, and apartments in northeast Boise over the past five years. Development has accelerated over the past two to three years with thousands of new homes built and under construction on the former Harris Ranch in Barber Valley and along Warm Springs Road adjacent to the WMA. These areas all provided winter range at one time. The Wildhorse Subdivision is adjacent to the Harris Ranch parcel and is expanding urban development into the foothills where big game are now confined. The 2016 Table Rock Fire eliminated sage brush habitat in winter range across 2,500 acres directly below the Harris Ranch parcel.

The WMA provides winter range for mule deer and elk and habitat for a variety of other species including black bear, mountain lion and a small population of pronghorn, upland game birds including chukar, partridge, quail, grouse, and doves in addition to migratory birds like golden eagles and other BLM sensitive species. IDFG estimates that 5,000 to 7,000 mule deer and 1,200 elk winter on the WMA each year. The parcel is within IDFG Game Management Unit (GMU) 39. In proximity to Boise and the Treasure Valley, the GMU experiences high hunting use with nearly 60,000 hunting days for mule deer and 14,600 hunting days for Rocky Mountain elk. IDFG reports GMU 39 within the Boise River Zone as one of the most popular elk hunting zones in the state. In 2019, 3,000 mule deer, 500 elk and 40 pronghorn antelope were harvested from this GMU. IDFG aerial surveys have indicated that as many as 35-45 percent of the mule deer in GMU 39 were in the WMA. The GMU annually supports 9% of all big game hunter days and 8% of the total big game harvest in the state.

The 2019 Statewide Report for Rocky Mountain Elk acknowledges that urban expansion in the foothills around Boise has led to significant conflicts with wintering elk and says the loss of winter range and conflicts with homeowners may be one of the most serious factors limiting elk populations in the Boise River Zone. The 2019 Mule Deer Management Plan recognizes that urban sprawl in prime winter range will continue to directly affect the long-term sustainability of mule deer in Idaho. When direct habitat loss combines with the indirect effects of recreational activity, wintering big game can be forced into far greater energy expenditure during disturbance potentially resulting in reduced survival and lower herd productivity. Ensuring abundant elk and mule deer populations into the future will require IDFG and BLM to continue to implement strategic habitat projects such as the proposed acquisition across seasonal ranges in coordination with private landowners, local governments, and partner agencies.

There are no known ESA listed threatened or endangered wildlife in the vicinity of the proposal. Monarch butterflies are a candidate species and could occur in the area. According to the 2015 BLM Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments for Greater Sage-Grouse, the parcel is not within a designated habitat management area for greater sage-grouse.

3.1.2 Environmental Consequences

3.1.2.1 Alternative A – Proposed Action

Acquisition of 275 acres adjacent to the WMA and other BLM public land would further the goals and objectives of SO 3362, specifically by avoiding developments that would fragment winter range and by limiting disturbance on big game winter range conserving the habitat necessary to sustain local and regional big game populations. In January of 2022, an estimated 200 elk and 50 mule deer were observed wintering on the Harris parcel. Other key wildlife habitat in the form of riparian areas and native shrub steppe values would also be retained for sensitive birds and small mammals that are found in the area.

3.1.2.2 Alternative B – No Action

If the BLM did not acquire the 275-acre parcel, it may be developed for single family homes resulting in multiple dwellings on the landscape, more regular disturbance from human activities and domestic animals and increased infrastructure detracting from both habitat values for BLM sensitive species and the functionality of the area for winter range. Wildlife responses to development would vary from short-term avoidance to abandonment of the parcel and the surrounding area depending on the degree of land use changes. Undeveloped key wildlife habitat may be lost.

3.2 Ada County Revenue

Issue Statement: How would the acquisition affect Ada County Revenue? Indicators include changes in revenues received by the County.

3.2.1 Affected Environment

The Harris Ranch property is within the Boise Foothills just east of Table Rock and within sight distances of the city of Boise. According to Blueprint Boise, the City's Comprehensive Plan, the Boise Foothills are an area that is highly valued by residents for their natural beauty and many recreational assets. Both Ada County and the City of Boise's planning efforts for this area focus

on balancing developments with retaining the natural environment. Over the years, and most recently in 2021, the citizens of the city of Boise have voted in favor of special tax levies that have raised millions of dollars for open space and resource protection. The most recent levy passed in 2021 raised an additional \$10 million for this purpose. Since the early 2000s, the City of Boise has successfully protected over 6,600 acres in the Boise Foothills. Priority open space conservation areas within the foothills includes Table Rock and the Boise River Wildlife Management Area, both adjacent to the proposed acquisition. The Ada County Comprehensive Plan considers the property as rangeland, mule deer winter range and an environmentally sensitive area. The rangeland classification denotes the primary use as key wildlife habitat and grazing for domestic livestock and secondary uses for hiking, hunting and other recreational opportunities not in conflict with management goals.

3.2.2 Environmental Consequences

3.2.2.1 *Alternative A – Proposed Action*

Under private ownership, the Harris Ranch parcel generates revenue to Ada County in the form of property taxes. Due to the influx of new residents in the area, Ada County property tax revenues are expected to continue to increase as development continues to occur at unprecedented levels near the property in new subdivisions throughout Barber Valley and East Boise. Because most open space parcels are taxed at a lower rate, acquisitions by tax exempt public entities would have a negligible reduction in tax revenue over the long term. Open space and proximity to public land often increase property values and therefore tax revenue overall.

While private property taxes would no longer be distributed under the proposed action, lands under federal administration would generate revenue in several different forms. Payments in lieu of taxes (PILT) payments are made to local governments such as Ada County each year to offset losses in property tax revenues due to the presence of nontaxable Federal lands with their jurisdiction including BLM administered lands. Common uses of PILT payments include funding services such as firefighting, police protection, construction roads and public schools. Section 6902 of U.S. Code Public Law 97-258 authorizes the use of PILT payments for any local governmental purpose, which could include supporting agricultural or open space land preservation. In 2020, the State of Idaho received over 34 million dollars in PILT payments, Ada County received \$841,000 and Boise County received \$656,000 continuing an upward trend. In recent years, PILT payments received by the County have been allocated into the current expense fund for discretionary allocation.

Indirect revenues from public lands in proximity to the city of Boise include an influx of new residents attracted to the area in part due to open spaces and public lands resulting in increased home sales and construction and therefore property tax revenues. Additionally, there is indirect revenue to the State in the form of hunting licenses and to businesses that benefit from sales of items related to recreation. The proposed action would also contribute toward meeting the City of Boise's Comprehensive Plan (Blueprint Boise) to support the retention of open spaces, and to protect clean water, wildlife habitat, native plant species and recreational opportunities.

3.2.2.2 *Alternative B – No Action*

Tax revenue would remain unchanged under current conditions, or no action. If the property were developed in the future there may be an increase in direct revenue related to the 275 acres; however, development would not meet many of the objectives of IDFG, Boise City, Ada County

and a broad range of residents that use and enjoy public land. Development would result in loss of open space, recreational opportunities, and functional winter range in an area where development is already impacting all these assets to the city of Boise and the State of Idaho.

3.3 Cumulative Effects

The cumulative impact analysis area includes the Boise Front ACEC, and the Boise River Wildlife Management Area (Map 2). Cumulative impacts will be considered for wildlife habitat. Because livestock grazing and special status plants would not be affected by either alternative, grazing cumulative effects will not be discussed. Recreational access and visual resource management class objectives (VRM Class II) identified in the Cascade Resource Management Plan would remain the same. This acquisition in combination with previous acquisitions in the area (560 acres in 2018) could have an effect to tax base; however, the constantly changing property values and development activities coupled with adjustments based on PILT cannot be quantified.

As discussed, this property is within the Boise Front ACEC and adjacent to the Boise River WMA. Other BLM lands border the north side of the parcel and the Boise National Forest. Wildlife would benefit from a 275 acre increase in undeveloped habitat in winter range. This is a small percentage of the total cumulative effects area, but due to its location in an area that experiences heavy use by wintering big game yet is at considerable risk for development, it contributes substantially to the function of winter range across the Boise Front ACEC and the WMA,

3.3.1.1 Past, Present and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Action

Development of single-family homes and associated infrastructure is expected to continue in the Boise Foothills including the Wildhorse Subdivision adjacent to the Harris Ranch parcel. Recreational use in the Boise Foothills and the Ridge to Rivers Trail system has been consistently high over the past decade and is steadily increasing. BLM lands to the north and east of the Harris Ranch parcel would remain as part of the Boise Front Allotment which is expected to be evaluated for a grazing permit renewal in the next few years. The permit renewal could result in changes to livestock use and management in the allotment. The WMA will continue to be managed under the current management plan and the 2019 MOU between the BLM and the IDFG.

3.4 Tribal Consultation

The Shoshone-Paiute Tribes were consulted during formal Government-to-Government consultation on June 3, 2021, December 8, 2021, March 9, 2022, and April 13, 2022. The Burns Paiute Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Nez Perce Tribe, and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes were all consulted during the evaluation process. The Tribes did not provide comments on the scoping materials or the environmental assessment; however, they did support the acquisition by BLM.

3.5 Persons, Groups, and Agencies Consulted

In September and October of 2020 and January of 2021 BLM met with the City of Boise, IDFG, Land Trust of Treasure Valley (LTTV) and representatives of the Alta Harris Family Foundation. The City of Boise and IDFG support the proposal. The Alta Harris Family Foundation and LTTV offered assistance.

A public scoping period occurred from December 11, 2020, to January 7, 2021. The scoping package was posted on ePlanning during that time and mailed to over 60 individuals and organizations. Over 25 comments were received in response to scoping with all but a few supporting the proposal.

3.6 List of Preparers

Name	Title
Noel Copenhaver	Project Lead & Wildlife Biologist
Dave Draheim	Outdoor Recreation Planner
Martin Espil	Rangeland Management Specialist
Amy Bannon	Realty Specialist
Ammon Wilhelm	Assistant Field Manager
Ann Marie Raymondi	Ecologist
Todd Bowen	NEPA Specialist
Dean Shaw	Archaeologist

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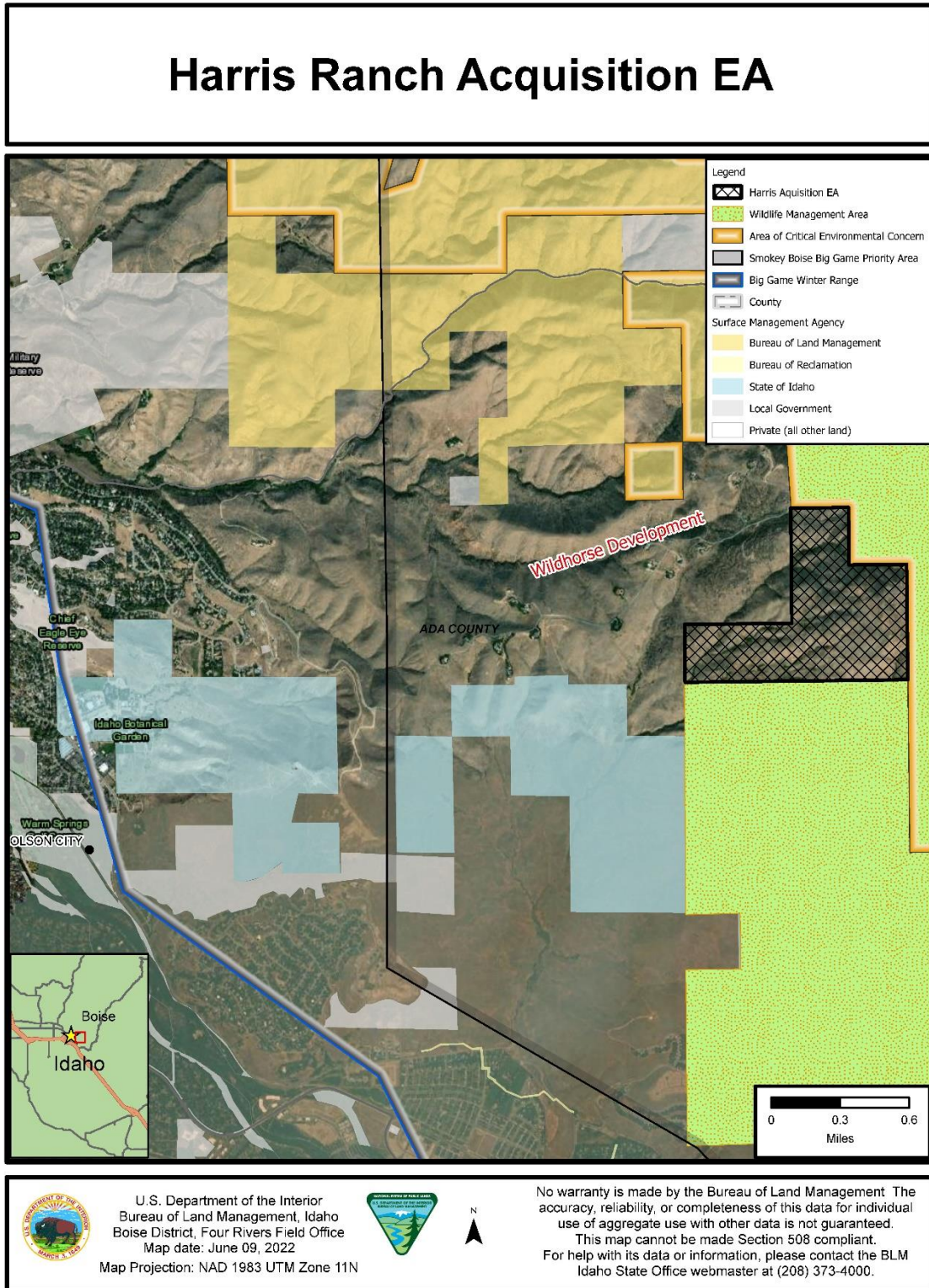
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5 Maps

Map 1. Proposed Harris Ranch LWCF Acquisition



Map 2. Boise Front ACEC and Boise River WMA

