



United States Department of the Interior  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
*Owyhee Field Office*  
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**DECISION RECORD**  
**Owyhee Field Office Herd Management Areas Plan**  
**DOI-BLM-ID-B030-2022-0008-EA**

**I. DECISION**

I approve the Owyhee Field Office Herd Management Areas Plans (HMAP) for the Black Mountain, Hardtrigger and Sands Basin Horse Management Areas (HMAs) described below and under Alternative B of the Final Environmental Assessment (EA) (DOI-BLM-ID-B030-2022-0008-EA).

There are excess wild horses in Black Mountain and Hardtrigger Herd Management Areas (HMAs) and wild horses outside the Sands Basin HMA. Agency action in the near and long term to address the population numbers and resource conditions within and adjacent to the HMAs is warranted. This decision specifically targets a low- to mid- appropriate management level (AML). It implements a strategy to address immediate excess overpopulation issues and wild horses outside the HMA boundaries and applies a ten-year plan to maintain wild horse numbers within AML to maintain a thriving natural ecological balance. This strategy will remove excess wild horses utilizing bait/water trap and drive-trap gathers, applies fertility control treatments through darting and application following gathers, maintains a 50:50 sex ratio, and includes introducing one to two breeding mares to the Black Mountain and Sands Basin HMAs every ten years.

This decision is issued in two parts:

1. Actions effective upon issuance
2. Future actions.

Actions Effective Upon Issuance

As per 4770.3(c), “Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of 4.21 of this title, the authorized officer may provide that decisions to remove wild horses or burros from public or private lands in situations where removal is required by applicable law or is necessary to preserve or maintain a thriving ecological balance and multiple use relationship shall be effective upon issuance or on a date established in the decision.”

Therefore, it is my decision to implement Alternative B as described in the Final EA, effective upon issuance of this decision, an initial drive-trap gather to capture, treat, remove, and release the following approximate numbers of wild horses:

Table 1. Approximate capture, removal, treat, and release totals.

HMA	AML	Estimated Population	Captured	Removed	Treated Mares Returned	Studs Returned	Total Returned
Black Mountain	30-60	98	88	68	10	10	20
Hardtrigger	66-130	132	119	66	26	27	53
Sands Basin	33-64	41	13	8	2	3	5
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>129-254</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>78</b>

The target will be to capture approximately 85-90% of the population of the Black Mountain and Hardtrigger HMAs. This will allow selection and treatment of mares and studs returned to the HMAs at low-AML. Thirteen wild horses outside the Sands Basin HMA will be captured – no other animals within the Sands Basin HMA will be captured during this gather. These horses will be taken to the Boise Off-Range Corrals (ORC) to be prepared and made available for adoption. After freeze-marking, microchipping, and implementing fertility control measures (GonaCon), BLM will return approximately 78 wild horses (38 treated mares, 40 studs) back to the HMAs, to achieve the low-AMLs. All mares returned to the HMA will be treated with GonaCon. BLM will also collect information on herd characteristics including hair samples to assess genetic diversity and variability of the herds. Two mares each from other HMAs with similar characteristics will be introduced into the Black Mountain and Sands Basin HMAs to ensure genetic diversity and variability. Horses not returned to the HMAs will be made available for adoption and if not adopted will eventually be moved to another Off-Range Facility. No horses found outside of the HMA will be returned to the range. The wild horses returned to the Sands Basin HMA will come from another HMA with a similar environment to avoid wild horses venturing outside the HMA.

#### Future Actions

It is also my decision to implement the following actions in the Black Mountain, Hardtrigger, and Sands Basin HMAs:

The BLM will implement a long-term wild horse Herd Management Areas Plan for the Black Mountain, Hardtrigger and Sands Basin HMAs over the span of approximately ten-years, using an adaptive management approach that maintains the wild horse population within the AMLs and achieves and maintains a thriving natural ecological balance (TNEB). The BLM will conduct population inventories every two years to estimate the number of horses within the HMAs, the annual foaling rate, and determine the number of excess horses to remove, as well as the number of horses to leave in the HMA. The BLM will utilize a combination of fertility control (by darting and after capture/release) and regular (generally conducted every 1 to 2 years) bait/water trapping to maintain the population within AML of each HMA. If regular darting and bait/water trap gathers do not maintain wild horses within AMLs, drive-trap gathers would be implemented to reduce wild horse populations to low-AML and subsequent bait/water trap gathers and fertility control would then continue over the life of this plan. At no time will populations be maintained below low-AML, however, there may be a short period of time that populations are below low-AML (less than 90-days) after a gather occurs, and before horses are returned to meet low-AML. Stallions will be returned within 30 days and treated mares will be returned within 90 days after

gathers to the HMAs.

The BLM will generally employ bait/water trapping operations primarily to: reduce concentrations of wild horses that are detrimental to habitat conditions or other resources within an HMA, remove wild horses from private lands or public lands outside the HMA boundary, selectively remove a portion of excess horses for placement into the adoption program, or capture, treat, and release horses for application of fertility treatment. Bait/water gather operations could take anywhere from one week to several months depending on the number of animals to trap, weather conditions, or other considerations. Drive-trap gather operations would likely take a few days to a week per HMA. Operations would be conducted either by contract or by BLM personnel.

Use of bait/water trap gathers will be determined based on population inventories every other year. These inventories will be conducted by either simultaneous double-observer method by helicopter using USGS Standard Operating Procedures, or InfraRed by fixed-wing aircraft. The management objective will allow for population growth while maintaining the herd population within the AML.

Selective removal will prioritize horses under six years of age. However, other age horses could be removed to achieve population numbers. Breeding age horses will be left in the herd for future recruitment to ensure replacement of older horses that may have died during the previous season. The wild horses selected for removal will be held at the Boise Off-Range Corrals (ORC) and prepared for adoption.

Application of fertility control (PZP or GonaCon) will occur during bait/water trapping or as needed with darting. The number of mares treated annually will fluctuate depending on the number of mares darted and/or captured/selected for release. Mares will be individually recognizable through microchip, freezemark, and/or via documented physical description through photographic records for future identification. Horse immuno-contraception will be documented in the individual horse health records. An individual mare's previous records will be reviewed prior to treating with an immuno-contraceptive.

Additionally, emergency gathers and removal can occur as needed to protect wild horse health due to lack of water and forage or in response to wildfires and drought.

An Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) veterinarian would be onsite during drive-trap gathers, as needed, to examine animals and make recommendations to BLM for care and treatment of the wild horses.

#### Design Features and Monitoring:

Compliance and monitoring will be completed by BLM and contractor personnel. Standard operating procedures and project design features will be applied as identified in the Final EA in sections 2.2.1.1, 2.2.1.2 and 2.2.1.3. See Final EA Appendices for terms, conditions and stipulations:

- Appendix C. Standard Operating Procedures

- Appendix D. Required Design Features

- Appendix H. Removal Criteria and Treatment Procedures

- Appendix J. Comprehensive Animal Welfare Protection and Attachments

- Appendix K. Wild Horse and Burro Gather Planning, Schedule, Approval

- Appendix L. Selective Removal Criteria

## II. COMPLIANCE AND CONFORMANCE

**Plan Conformance and Consistency:** The proposed action and alternatives have been reviewed and found to be in conformance with the Owyhee Resource Management Plan (ORMP) as amended (1999, 2015) which sets the following guidance (USDI BLM, 1999):

### Wild Horses

**Page 21:** Maintain wild and free-roaming horses in the Owyhee Wild Horse Herd Management Areas (HMAs) at appropriate management levels (AML) within a thriving natural ecological balance.

In 2015, the Idaho and Southwestern Montana Greater Sage-grouse Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment (ARMPA) amended the ORMP. An ARMPA Conformance Form was completed on August 13, 2022 (Appendix G), and ARMPA applicable required design features are included in the project design features.

- **WHB-1:** (pg. 2-26) Manage herd management areas (HMAs) in GRSG habitat within established AML ranges to achieve and maintain GRSG habitat objectives (Table 2-2).
- **WHB-3:** (pg. 2-26) Prioritize gathers and population growth suppression techniques in HMAs in GRSG habitat, unless removals are necessary in other areas to address higher priority environmental issues, including herd health impacts. Place higher priority on Herd Areas not allocated as HMAs and occupied by wild horses and burros in Sagebrush Focal Areas (SFA) followed by Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMA).
- **WHB 8:** (p. 2-26): When conducting NEPA analysis for wild horse and burro management activities, water developments, or other rangeland improvements for wild horses, address the direct and indirect impacts on GRSG populations and habitat. Implement any water developments or rangeland improvements using the criteria identified for domestic livestock.

Management of wild horses in the HMAs is guided by the Owyhee Resource Management Plan (ORMP, 1999). The ORMP set the AML range for the Black Mountain HMA at 30-60 wild horses, the Hardtrigger HMA at 66-130 wild horses, and the Sands Basin HMA at 33-64 wild horses. The AML is defined as “the optimum number of wild horses that provides a thriving natural ecological balance on the public range” (ORMP, 1999).

## III. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

On May 11, 2022, BLM released a scoping information package on ePlanning.gov detailing the purpose and need for action, preliminary issues, and potential alternatives for action to the public for comment. BLM received feedback from 11 commenters with 82 unique comments during the 30-day scoping period. Incorporating stakeholder feedback, the OFO interdisciplinary team (IDT) identified issues for detailed analysis to inform the decision-maker of possible management outcomes.

The preliminary Environmental Assessment and appendices were published on the BLM ePlanning site at: <https://bit.ly/44J0G2k> (please note this URL is case-sensitive) on May 15, 2023. Comments were accepted for a 30 day period from May 15, 2023 through June 13, 2023. Copies of the Preliminary EA and emails notifying the comment period were sent to a Boise District Office (BDO) interested public list that included 53 individuals. Notification of the comment period was also sent to an Idaho BLM Wildhorse and Burro interested party list that included 247 individuals.

Decision Record

DOI-BLM-ID-B030-2022-0008-EA

The Boise District Office published a press release on May 15, 2023 that was sent to media outlets listed on the Idaho BLM State Office media list.

There were 186 unique commenters that submitted comments through the BLM ePlanning website. Many of these commenters included substantive and non-substantive attachments including pictures, articles and modified form letters. There were over 5400 emails with two variations of a form letter received via email. While there were minor differences that also included non-substantive comments, the content of the form letter emails was essentially the same. Due to the number of comments received and similarity between a large percentage of the substantial comments, the BLM opted to consolidate similar comments into topics and address the concerns raised with the comments. Appendix O. of the Final EA provides a summary of the comments received and how BLM used these comments in preparing the final environmental assessment.

Through comment analysis it was discovered there was erroneous information in the livestock portion of the Preliminary EA (section 3.6). Grazing allotments and grazing use presented in the preliminary EA were determined to be inaccurate. Changes to this section have been made in the Final EA and an additional appendix summarizing livestock grazing within the HMAs (Appendix M.) was created. Additionally, some minor changes for clarification and consistency were made throughout the Final EA as a result of the comments.

**Tribal Consultation:** The Shoshone-Paiute Tribes were consulted during formal Government-to-Government consultation, on August 18, 2022. Comments during this consultation were in support of the need to manage wild horse populations within the HMAs.

#### **IV. RATIONALE FOR DECISION**

I have selected Alternative B - Proposed Action, based on the analysis in the Final EA and Finding of No Significant Impacts, public comments, consultation with local governments and State agencies, discussion with members of the public, requirements to manage wild free-roaming horses in a manner that is designed to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance (TNEB) on the public lands, and conformance to applicable laws and regulations. The proposed action meets the purpose and need to return and maintain the wild horse population within the established AMLs on the Black Mountain, Hardtrigger, and Sands Basin HMAs; to protect rangeland resources from deterioration associated with wild horse populations that exceed the established AML; to restore a natural ecological balance and multiple use relationship on public lands in the area consistent with the provisions of section 1333(b)(2) of the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 (WFRHBA), the multiple use mandate of FLPMA of 1976, and the Owyhee RMP/ROD (1999) that established current AMLs for the three HMAs.

The current management strategy on the Black Mountain, Hardtrigger, and Sands Basin HMAs is to wait until wild horse populations exceed the AMLs and monitoring shows resource damage. This has allowed resource damage to occur and wild horses to establish outside the HMAs while waiting to get on the national priority gather schedule. The strategy has proven unsuccessful at keeping wild horse populations within AML over a four to six-year period. It has also proven to be unsuccessful at maintaining a thriving natural ecological balance across the HMAs.

The BLM implemented millions of dollars of stabilization and rehabilitation treatments (aerial herbicide applications, drill seedings, aerial seedings, shrub plantings, and natural recovery) within the HMAs following the 2015 Soda Fire. To ensure the longevity and proper management of those treatments, management of the wild horses within the HMAs must be conducted proactively and

prior to resource damage/degradation. Although my field office has not documented heavy utilization within the HMAs by wild horses since the Soda Fire, we have documented severe water shortages, resource damage to water sources, and limited water availability at current populations levels. The Black Mountain and Hardtrigger HMAs are above high-AML and the Sands Basin HMA has animals outside the HMA. During the summers of 2021 and 2022 (at a time when wild horse populations were lower than today), the Sands Basin HMA had several water sources run very low on water and wild horses were watering heavily on private land. Therefore, my office cleaned out three upland stock ponds that were spring fed. This provided marginally adequate water and prevented the need to haul water to this HMA. During the summers of 2021 and 2022, the Black Mountain HMA was even more limited in water. In the summer of 2021, my office maintained and reconstructed three existing spring developments and in addition, hauled water two times per week to three different locations during August and part of September. Due to continued dry conditions within the HMA, and a continued lack of water in the summer of 2022, my office maintained and reconstructed another existing spring development and hauled water to two locations once a week during August and part of September. Lastly, in the summer of 2014, my field office conducted a bait/water trap gather on the Hardtrigger HMA, removing 37 wild horses around Coyote Springs due to a lack of water and deteriorating resource conditions surrounding the spring. At the time, the population on the HMA was estimated at 188 wild horses (AML is 66-130). The selected tools of this plan will achieve and maintain the established AMLs within the HMAs consistent with the LUP and management objectives for these public lands. Smaller, more frequent bait/water trap gathers along with fertility control (through darting and following gathers) will reduce population growth rates of the wild horses within the HMAs and will maintain population numbers within AML for a longer period of time. This HMA plan will maintain wild horse numbers within AMLs and the potential for emergency water hauling and deterioration of water sources by excess wild horses will be reduced. Unfortunately, drought, extremely dry conditions, and reduced water availability are expected to continue and this new management strategy will address those concerns, while continuing to meet the requirements of the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act.

Current management is also expensive and unsustainable due to budget constraints relating to continued care of wild horses and burros at off-range pastures (ORP) and off-range corrals (ORC) that are unable to be adopted. As of May 2023, the total nation-wide off-range population of wild horses and burros was approximately 59,485 animals. As per the [BLM Wild Horse and Burro website](#), over 84 million dollars was spent in fiscal year 2022 to hold wild horses and burros in these off-range facilities. Although Idaho BLM has been moderately successful placing removed wild horses into private care, a significant percentage of animals still end up in some form of taxpayer funded off-range holding and will be cared for the remainder of their lives, with an average lifetime cost estimated around 28,000 dollars per animal. Smaller removals with fewer animals removed in a single year will result in smaller and more frequent adoptions of Idaho wild horses, resulting in a higher percentage of animals placed into private care, as compared to higher animals removed less frequently and trying to adopt a larger number of wild horses in a single year. We will have more success adopting approximately 50 removed animals every one to three years, rather than 200-300 animals removed every 4-6 years.

By implementing a plan to promote improved adoption success, Idaho BLM hopes to improve the overall adoption accomplishment and reduce ORC and ORP holding costs. My field office will now implement a strategy to move away from drive-trap gathers every 4-6 years that collect large

numbers of horses and shift primarily to bait/water trap gathers that capture fewer horses on a more frequent basis. Idaho BLM has been implementing darting and bait/water trap gathers on the Challis HMA and was able to go seven years (2012-2019) between drive-trap gathers. We expect to reduce the need for drive-trap gathers to every 8-10 years, depending on the success of darting and bait/water trap gathers.

The BLM will conduct population inventories every other year to determine the number of horses that will be removed to keep the population within AML and maintain a healthy ecological balance in the HMAs. These inventories will be conducted by either simultaneous double-observer method by helicopter using USGS Standard Operating Procedures, or InfraRed by fixed-wing aircraft. These methods have been very successful collecting very accurate population counts in these HMAs.

Wild horses have very few natural means of population control. Management actions to slow herd growth rates, extend the gather cycle, and reduce the number of excess wild horses are needed to reduce disturbance to individual wild horses and the herd, prevent resource deterioration, maintain a thriving natural ecological balance, and protect other multiple use resource values in the HMA. This plan will use a proactive approach to population control by maintaining the horse population within AML and will also slow herd growth by strategically applying fertility control.

In addition to Alternative B (the selected alternative described above) I considered, in detail, two additional alternatives (Alternative A – No Action and Alternative C – Gather and Removal Only without Fertility Treatment). I also considered seven (7) additional alternatives but did not carry them forward for detailed analysis: (1) Exclusive Use of Bait and/or Water Trapping, (2) Application of Fertility Control without any Removals, (3) Adjust Sex Ratio, (4) Increase AML, (5) Remove or Reduce Domestic Livestock, (6) Designate the HMAs to be Managed Principally for Wild Horse Herds, and (7) Natural Population Control. The reasons for not considering these alternatives in detail are documented in the Final EA in Section 2.4.

The proposed action (Alternative B) was chosen over Alternative C - Selective Removal and Gather to Low AML without Applying Temporary Fertility Treatment, because the use of fertility control treatment will more effectively fulfill the purpose and need. Alternative C uses the procedures of a gather every 4-5 years to maintain AML and analysis shows that adding fertility control consistent with Alternative B will increasingly slow population growth and reduce the number of horses being sent to holding facilities. Alternative A - No Action - Defer Gather and Removal, was not chosen because it would not achieve the purpose and need. The BLM has observed impacts from drought/decreasing water availability, and during previous population levels when AMLs were greatly exceeded, riparian and upland use areas within the HMAs were heavily impacted. Taking no action on reducing horse numbers or applying fertility control would only exacerbate the problem, put wild horse health in danger, and deteriorate resource conditions (see Section 3.4 and 3.5 of the Final EA). Wild horses would increasingly compete for limited water resources in the summer, adversely impacting public land resources. The No Action Alternative (Alternative A) also increases the likelihood of emergency conditions arising, requiring an emergency gather to prevent individual animals from suffering or death due to insufficient water during summer months or moving from the HMA to adjacent private or public lands in search of water. Rangeland health, as well as food and water resources for other animals which share the range, would be affected by self-limiting horse populations and would be in conflict with the legislative mandate that BLM maintain a TNEB (NAS 2013, p. 66). No action would also increase

the possibility of conflict with the multiple-use policy of public rangelands, does not meet the purpose and need, and would not comply with the WFRHBA, applicable regulations, or Bureau policy.

The gathers specified in the plan are necessary to remove excess wild horses and bring the wild horse populations back to within the established AML range, in order to maintain a thriving natural ecological balance between wild horses, wildlife, livestock, vegetation, Greater sage-grouse Priority Habitat and the available forage as required under Section 3(b)(2) of the 1971 Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act and Section 302(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

The BLM is required to manage multiple uses to avoid degradation of the rangelands, and removal of excess wild horses is necessary to protect rangeland resources from deterioration or impacts associated with the current overpopulation of wild horses within the three HMAs.

The Proposed Action (Alternative B) is consistent with the wild horse management objectives identified in the Record of Decision (ROD) and Approved Owyhee Resource Management Plan (1999). Overall, selecting the proposed action allows BLM to respond to the issue of excess wild horses within the Black Mountain and Hardtrigger HMAs and wild horses outside of Sands Basin HMA using various tools to reduce the populations to within AML and maintain that level over time. BLM aims to extend the years between drive-trap gather cycles, by continuing a 50:50 male/female ratio, implementing/continuing fertility control, and conducting bait/water trap gathers for selective removal. Reducing and then maintaining wild horse numbers within AML using available fertility treatments will provide for a TNEB within the HMAs.

The project is in conformance with the Idaho Greater Sage-Grouse Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment (ARMPA, BLM 2015) which identifies and incorporates measures to conserve, enhance, and restore Greater Sage-Grouse (GRSG) habitat while bringing the Owyhee RMP into better alignment with the state of Idaho's Sage-Grouse Plan. It has prioritized the HMAs as areas to manage wild horses within the established AMLs because a majority of the HMAs are designated Important Habitat Management Area (IHMA) but managed as Priority Habitat Management Area (PHMA) due to tripped population and habitat hard triggers. This project will assist in the maintenance and achievement of the sage-grouse habitat objectives listed in Table 2-2 of the ARMPA. Population growth suppression techniques (fertility control) are being applied as part of the action.

The designation of the Black Mountain, Hardtrigger, and Sands Basin HMA boundaries and associated wild horse forage allocations are both land use plan level decisions that are not subject to review or modification as part of this proposed HMAP. In addition, the decision will not set or adjust the appropriate management levels (AML) for the HMAs, as the AMLs were established through the Approved Owyhee RMP.

**Finding of No Significant Impact:** A finding of no significant impact (FONSI) was signed on July 20, 2023, and concluded that the decision to implement the Proposed Action is not a major federal action that will have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment, individually or cumulatively with other actions in the general area. No environmental effects meet the definition of significance as defined at 40 CFR 1501.3. An environmental impact statement is not needed. This finding is based on the potentially affected environment and degree factors of the project. A copy of the FONSI for DOI-BLM-ID-B030-2022-0008 is available on the BLM ePlanning site at: <https://bit.ly/44J0G2k> (please note this URL is case-sensitive).



**Authorities:** The authority for this Decision is contained in Section 1333(a) of the 1971 Free-Roaming Wild Horses and Burros Act as amended, Section 302(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 as amended, and Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 4700.

## **V. RIGHT OF APPEAL:**

You have the right to appeal this decision to the Owyhee Field Manager, in accordance with the regulations contained in 43 CFR Part 4.410, 4.411, 4.412, and 4.413. If you appeal, your appeal must be filed with the Bureau of Land Management at the following address:

Ammon Wilhelm Owyhee Field Manager (acting)  
Bureau of Land Management  
Owyhee Field Office  
101 South Bruneau Highway  
Marsing, ID 83639

The appellant must also serve a copy of the appeal by certified mail to the Boise Field Solicitor's Office at the following address:

US Department of the Interior  
Office of the Regional Solicitor  
Boise Field Solicitor's Office,  
University Plaza, 960 Broadway Avenue, Suite 400  
Boise, Idaho 83706

Within 30 days after filing the Notice of Appeal, you must file a complete statement of reasons and a statement of standing as to why you are appealing with the U.S. Department of Interior, Interior Board of Land Appeals in accordance with 43 CFR 4.412. The Statement of reasons and statement of standing must also be served on the Owyhee Field Manager and the Boise Field Solicitor's offices at the addresses provided above.

Service must also be provided to each person named in the decision and must be in accordance with 43 CFR 4.401(c). Failure to file the statement of reasons and statement of standing within the time required will subject the appeal to summary dismissal as provided in 43 CFR 4.402.

Failure to provide proper service of the appeal, statement of standing and statement of reasons will subject the appeal to summary dismissal as provided at 43 CFR 4.413(b) and 43 CFR 4.402 (b), (c) and (d).

If you wish to file a petition pursuant to regulation 43 CFR 4.21 (58 FR 4942, January 19, 1993) for a stay (suspension) of the decision during the time that your appeal is being reviewed by the Board, the petition for stay must accompany your notice of appeal. Copies of the notice of appeal and petition for a stay must also be submitted to:

Interior Board of Land Appeals  
Office of Hearing and Appeals  
801 N. Quincy Street, Suite 300  
Arlington, VA 22203

In accordance with 43 CFR 4.21(b), a petition for stay of a decision pending appeal shall show sufficient justification based on the following standards:

- (1) the relative harm to the parties if the stay is granted or denied;
- (2) the likelihood of the appellant's success on the merits;
- (3) the likelihood of immediate and irreparable harm if the stay is not granted; and
- (4) whether the public interest favors granting the stay.

In accordance with 43 CFR 4.401, the BLM does not accept fax or email filing of a notice of appeal and/or petition for stay. BLM cannot accept electronic submission (e.g. compact disk or other electronic media) of appeal documents due to the Federal Information Systems Security Awareness guidance. Please submit relevant appeal documents in hard copy form for consideration. Any notice of appeal and/or petition for stay must be sent or delivered to the office of the authorized officer by mail or personal delivery.

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for: Ammon Wilhelm  
Owyhee Field Manager (acting)  
Owyhee Field Office

7/20/2023

Date

Attachments: Map 1.

