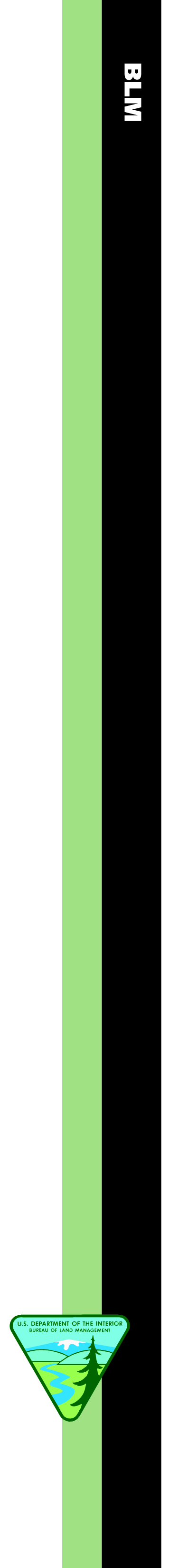
**United States Department of the Interior**

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**Bureau of Land Management**

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Livestock Trailing on Willow Creek Road

Environmental Assessment

# DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA

Shoshone Field Office Livestock Trailing Permit EA

April 6, 2012

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**Table of Contents**

[1.0 PURPOSE & NEED 4](#_Toc321395309)

[1.1. Introduction & Background 4](#_Toc321395310)

[1.2 Purpose of and Need for the Proposed Action 4](#_Toc321395311)

[1.3 Conformance to BLM Land Use Plan 4](#_Toc321395312)

[1.4 Relationship to Statutes, Regulations or other Plans 5](#_Toc321395313)

[1.5 Scoping and Identification of Issues 6](#_Toc321395314)

[1.5.1 Identification of Issues 6](#_Toc321395315)

[1.5.1.1 Livestock Grazing & Livestock Trailing 6](#_Toc321395316)

[1.5.1.2 Soils & Watershed 6](#_Toc321395317)

[1.5.1.3 Vegetation, including BLM Sensitive Species, Noxious Weeds & Invasive Plants 6](#_Toc321395318)

[1.5.1.4 Wildlife, including BLM Sensitive Species 6](#_Toc321395319)

[1.5.1.5 Fisheries, Including BLM Sensitive Species 7](#_Toc321395320)

[1.5.1.6 Wetlands & Riparian Areas 7](#_Toc321395321)

[1.5.1.7 Special Designation Management Areas 7](#_Toc321395322)

[1.5.1.8 Cultural Resources 7](#_Toc321395323)

[1.5.2 Comments from Scoping Package 7](#_Toc321395324)

[2.0 DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES, INCLUDING PROPOSED ACTION 10](#_Toc321395325)

[2.1 Introduction 10](#_Toc321395326)

[2.2 Proposed Action – Issue Trailing Permits 10](#_Toc321395327)

[2.3 Alternative 1 – Issue Livestock Trailing Permits with Modifications and Stipulations 14](#_Toc321395328)

[2.4 Alternative 2 – No Action 19](#_Toc321395329)

[2.5 Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Study 19](#_Toc321395330)

[3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT 19](#_Toc321395331)

[3.1 Introduction 19](#_Toc321395332)

[3.2 General Setting 19](#_Toc321395333)

[3.3 Affected Resources and Supplemental Authorities 20](#_Toc321395334)

[3.3.1 Livestock Grazing & Livestock Trailing 20](#_Toc321395335)

[3.3.2 Soils & Water Quality 23](#_Toc321395336)

[3.3.3 Vegetation, including BLM Sensitive Species, Noxious Weeds & Invasive Plants 24](#_Toc321395337)

[3.3.4 Wildlife, including BLM Sensitive Species 31](#_Toc321395338)

[3.3.5 Fisheries, Including BLM Sensitive Species 39](#_Toc321395339)

[3.3.6 Wetlands & Riparian Areas 42](#_Toc321395340)

[3.3.7 Special Designation Management Areas 44](#_Toc321395341)

[3.3.8 Cultural Resources 46](#_Toc321395342)

[4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS 47](#_Toc321395343)

[4.1 Proposed Action – Issue Livestock Trailing Permits as Applied For 47](#_Toc321395344)

[4.1.1 Livestock Grazing & Livestock Trailing 47](#_Toc321395345)

[4.1.2 Soils & Water Quality 48](#_Toc321395346)

[4.1.3 Vegetation, including BLM Sensitive Species, Noxious Weeds & Invasive Plants 51](#_Toc321395347)

[4.1.4 Wildlife, including Threatened, Endangered, and BLM Sensitive Species 53](#_Toc321395348)

[4.1.5 Fisheries, Including BLM Sensitive Species 58](#_Toc321395349)

[4.1.6 Wetlands & Riparian Areas 63](#_Toc321395350)

[4.1.7 Special Designation Management Areas 64](#_Toc321395351)

[4.1.8 Cultural Resources 65](#_Toc321395352)

[4.2 Alternative 1 – Issue Livestock Trailing Permits with Modifications and Stipulations 65](#_Toc321395353)

[4.2.1 Livestock Grazing & Livestock Trailing 66](#_Toc321395354)

[4.2.2 Soils & Water Quality 67](#_Toc321395355)

[4.2.3 Vegetation, including BLM Sensitive Species, Noxious Weeds & Invasive Plants 69](#_Toc321395356)

[4.2.4 Wildlife, including BLM Sensitive Species 70](#_Toc321395357)

[4.2.5 Fisheries, Including BLM Sensitive Species 71](#_Toc321395358)

[4.2.6 Wetlands & Riparian Areas 73](#_Toc321395359)

[4.2.7 Special Designation Management Areas 74](#_Toc321395360)

[4.2.8 Cultural Resources 75](#_Toc321395361)

[4.3 Alternative 2 - No Action (No Issuance of Livestock Trailing Permits) 76](#_Toc321395362)

[4.3.1 Livestock Grazing & Livestock Trailing 76](#_Toc321395363)

[4.3.2 Soils & Water Quality 77](#_Toc321395364)

[4.3.3 Vegetation, including BLM Sensitive Species, Noxious Weeds & Invasive Plants 78](#_Toc321395365)

[4.3.4 Wildlife, including BLM Sensitive Species 78](#_Toc321395366)

[4.3.5 Fisheries, Including BLM Sensitive Species 78](#_Toc321395367)

[4.3.6 Wetlands & Riparian Areas 79](#_Toc321395368)

[4.3.7 Special Designation Management Areas 79](#_Toc321395369)

[4.3.8 Cultural Resources 79](#_Toc321395370)

[4.4 Cumulative Impacts Analysis 80](#_Toc321395371)

[4.4.1 Past and Present Actions 80](#_Toc321395372)

[4.4.2 Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions 82](#_Toc321395373)

[4.4.3 Cumulative Impacts Summary 84](#_Toc321395374)

[5.0 CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION 85](#_Toc321395375)

[6.0 REFERENCES 86](#_Toc321395376)

[7.0 APPENDICES 1](#_Toc321395377)

[7.1 Appendix A – Tables of Category 1, Category 2, and Category 3 Allotments 1](#_Toc321395378)

[7.2 Appendix B - Livestock Trailing Permits under Alternative 1 1](#_Toc321395379)

[7.3 Appendix C - Table of all Trailing Applications by Allotment 1](#_Toc321395380)

[7.4 Appendix D – Table of All Changes Made to Allotments Under Alternative 1 1](#_Toc321395381)

[7.5 Appendix E - Wildlife Habitat Affected by Livestock Trailing Presented by Management Alternative 1](#_Toc321395382)

[7.6 Appendix F – All Maps 1](#_Toc321395383)

# 1.0 PURPOSE & NEED

## 1.1. Introduction & Background

This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared to disclose and analyze the environmental consequences of authorizing crossing permits, herein referred to as trailing permits, throughout the Shoshone Field Office (SFO or Shoshone FO) as proposed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). This EA is a site-specific analysis of impacts expected with the implementation of the proposed action and alternatives.

In October 2011, the BLM Shoshone Field Office solicited applications for Crossing Permits for the 2012 grazing season. Grazing permittees and other livestock operators frequently request to trail livestock across BLM managed lands for a variety of reasons. These reasons primarily include (1) moving livestock to and from grazing allotments on BLM managed lands and (2) moving livestock to and from grazing allotments on state, private, or other federally managed lands. In response to its request, the BLM Shoshone Field Office received 26 applications for crossing permits for the 2012 grazing season and beyond. Livestock operators are requesting authorization to trail livestock throughout the Shoshone Field Office. BLM is considering the authorization of 26 livestock trailing permits throughout the Shoshone FO in accordance with 43 CFR 4130 and 4160 and with provision of the Taylor Grazing Act and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

## 1.2 Purpose of and Need for the Proposed Action

The purpose of and need for the action is to respond to applications for livestock trailing permits by identifying areas and terms and conditions for authorizing trailing of livestock across BLM- administered lands within the Shoshone FO. Please refer to Map 1 for a project overview. BLM is required, under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) and the Taylor Grazing Act to respond to requests for livestock trailing across BLM-administered lands. In many instances, livestock producers must move their livestock across BLM-administered lands to facilitate proper grazing management of BLM grazing allotments; as well as to facilitate movements of livestock to and from private, state, or other federally administered lands.

## 1.3 Conformance to BLM Land Use Plan

Issuance of the trailing permits is in accordance with the 1979 Shoshone GMP, the 1981 Sun Valley RMP, 1984 Monument RMP, and the 2006 Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve (CMNMP). These plans address livestock grazing and associated activities for the Shoshone FO. This action would not result in a change in the scope of resource use or a change in the terms, conditions, and decisions of the approved plans.

## 1.4 Relationship to Statutes, Regulations or other Plans

BLM manages allotment resources and issues grazing permits, trailing permits and livestock-related leases in accordance with applicable land use plans, the Taylor Grazing Act, FLPMA, and the other authorities listed in footnote 1, and 43 CFR Part 4100. On August 12, 1997 the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management were approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Subsequent livestock management practices must also conform to approved standards and guidelines.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 outlines the procedures for Federal agencies to conserve Federally-listed species and their designated habitats. Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA states that each Federal agency shall insure that any action they authorize, fund, carry out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of their habitats. To comply with this requirement, a Biological Assessment (BA) has been prepared for the Shoshone Field Office Livestock Trailing Permit Environmental Assessment (EA). The BA evaluates the expected effects to Federally-listed aquatic species or their habitat. The BA concluded the proposed livestock trailing events would have No Effect on ESA-listed aquatic snails or their habitat in the Snake River. The aquatic species considered in this analysis include those identified on the Idaho Bureau of Land Management Sensitive Species List (BLM IM No. ID-2003-057). Since these ESA-listed aquatic species and their habitat are not affected by livestock trailing, they are only discussed in the Affected Environment section of this EA. Interior Columbia River redband trout and Wood River sculpin are the only BLM sensitive fish that may be affected by the proposed livestock trailing permits and will be discussed further in the impacts sections (Section 4.0).

The Clean Water Act of 1977, as amended in 1987, provides for the protection, restoration, and improvement in water quality. The Clean Water Act enables States to establish programs for regulating and managing point and non-point sources of pollution and directs Federal agencies to comply with State water quality laws. Various Executive Orders and DOI and BLM manuals also direct the BLM to maintain and improve water quality. The potential for impacts to water quality are discussed in this EA.

The proposed action is in accordance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, as amended, with Executive Order 13186, dated January 11, 2001 and with 43 CFR 4130.6-3, 43 CFR 4160, Section 123 of the 2012 Appropriations Omnibus Act.

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1 The Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934 as amended (43 U.S.C.315, 315a through 315r); (b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.): (c) Executive orders transfer land acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C 1012), to the Secretary and authorize administration under the Taylor Grazing Act; (d) The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.); and (e) Public land orders, Executive orders, and agreements that authorize the Secretary to administer livestock grazing on specified lands under the Taylor Grazing Act or other authority as specified. [43 FR 29067, July 5, 1978, as amended at 49 FR 6449, February 21, 1984: 49 FR 12704, March 30, 1984; 50 FR 45827, November 4, 1985; 61 FR 4227, February 5, 1996]

## 1.5 Scoping and Identification of Issues

Issues raised during the analysis were identified during public scoping with interested publics and the permittees. Issues have also been raised through internal (BLM) review and interdisciplinary processes including meetings, personal communication, and an analysis record checklist. The analysis record checklist of all resources considered is located in the allotment Standards & Guidelines file. The following section is a list of issues relevant to this analysis.

### 1.5.1 Identification of Issues

#### 1.5.1.1 Livestock Grazing & Livestock Trailing

* There are many livestock trailing routes that have been used extensively by livestock operators in the area and they are an essential function of livestock operations throughout south central Idaho.
* This EA will analyze any interaction between actively grazing livestock and trailing livestock.
* Socio-economics will also be analyzed to determine the impacts of each alternative on the livestock operators.

#### 1.5.1.2 Soils & Watershed

* Livestock trailing may have impacts to soil and water quality during certain seasons or if livestock trailing routes are used frequently. This EA will analyze soil erosion or compaction that may occur due to livestock trailing.

#### 1.5.1.3 Vegetation, including BLM Sensitive Species, Noxious Weeds & Invasive Plants

* + Livestock trailing in the Shoshone FO occurs throughout the year and effects to vegetation in the form of grazing or trampling will be analyzed in this EA.
* There are many BLM Special Status Species plants in the Shoshone FO boundary but not all of them respond negatively to grazing or trampling. Interactions between livestock trailing and known occurrences of BLM Special Status Species plants will be analyzed in this EA.
* Populations of noxious weeds and invasive plants occur throughout the Shoshone FO. These infestations pose a threat to the allotment’s ability to provide healthy, diverse, and productive wildlife habitat in the future. Potential spread of noxious weeds and invasive plants due to livestock trailing will be analyzed in this EA.

#### 

#### 1.5.1.4 Wildlife, including BLM Sensitive Species

* Portions of the Shoshone FO provide important summer, winter, and transitional ranges for elk, mule deer, and pronghorn antelope. Impacts to big game habitat caused by livestock trailing in the Shoshone FO will be analyzed in this EA.
* The Shoshone FO provides a wide variety of suitable habitat for BLM Sensitive animal species and Threatened and Endangered species. Impacts to habitat used by BLM Sensitive species caused by livestock trailing in the Shoshone FO will be analyzed in this EA.

#### 1.5.1.5 Fisheries, Including BLM Sensitive Species

* There are some areas where livestock trails cross fish bearing streams. The EA will analyze effects to fish bearing streams caused by trailing and watering livestock.

#### 1.5.1.6 Wetlands & Riparian Areas

* There are some areas where livestock trails cross perennial streams. The EA will analyze effects to riparian areas, wetlands, and fisheries caused by trailing and watering livestock.

#### 1.5.1.7 Special Designation Management Areas

* The applied for livestock trails cross through five ACECs, ten WSAs and the CMNMP. The EA will analyze if livestock trailing events may have impacts to these special designation areas.

#### 1.5.1.8 Cultural Resources

* With regards to livestock trailing, there are several potential sources of impacts to sites from livestock trampling. Sites on or adjacent to livestock trails will be analyzed in the EA.

### 1.5.2 Comments from Scoping Package

A scoping letter was sent on December 23, 2011, to tribal governments, state and county governments, interested publics, and all livestock grazing permittees. Comments were received from nine entities. Issues directly related to livestock trailing through external scoping are summarized below.

**Scoping comments from the Idaho State Historical Society, received December 20, 2011**

* Permitting of livestock trailing constitutes an undertaking that requires compliance with Section 106 review process as outlined in the NHPA.
* National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or historic properties that are eligible for listing on the National Register are located in environmental settings.
* Do not shortcut Section 106 Review process.

**Scoping comments from North American Grouse Partnership, Idaho Chapter, received January 3, 2012:**

* Supportive of the approach to add mitigation measures to reduce potential disturbance to leks of Greater sage-grouse.
* Recommend that occupied (current, active) leks as shown on the annually updated IDFG lek database be protected from disturbance by annually providing maps to herders for areas to avoid (at least for over-nighting and early morning movement).

**Scoping comments from Roger Nielson, received January 9, 2012:**

* Supportive of knowing who is trailing and what kind of livestock are being trailed across public lands
* In his case, not being able to trail to his private land which is surrounded by BLM land would effectively eliminate use of this private property. The BLM road into this land is not maintained at a level which would let him truck cattle into his private field. With no trailing permit and no way to truck cattle in, it would eliminate grazing in a field that is vital to his operation.

**Scoping comments from Peter Janss, received January 12, 2012:**

* Supportive of the proposal to issue BLM crossing permits to livestock operators for multiple grazing years.
* In the future, the [BLM] will suffer significant budget cuts… and the federal government will displace other domestic spending. … the [BLM] should weigh the minimal benefits of implementing Alternative 1 against the very predictable costing in time and treasure:
  + Increase staff requirements for surveying and enforcing the new regulations at a time when the [BLM] is failing to timely meeting its NEPA obligation.
  + The firestorm of political oppositions… the BLM should avoid the time, staff, and expense of these battles.
  + Resource issues should be dealt with on a site-specific basis.

**Scoping comments from DOI, National Park Service, received January 17, 2012:**

* NPS concerns match several of the preliminary issues already identified, including the increased risk of noxious weeds and invasive plants.
* Also concerned for the potential of trespass livestock. Federal regulations ( CFR Title 36, 2.60) prohibits the “…herding, driving across, allowing on, pasturing or grazing of livestock of any kind in the park area…” None of the exceptions provided in this regulation apply to these circumstances.
* While the proposed livestock trailing routes appear to fall within existing grazing allotments, a more detailed map of each route would be helpful in evaluating the risk of livestock trespass during trailing events.

**Scoping comments from Bliss Highway District #2, received January 17, 2012:**

* Bliss Highway District has requested that permittees not count sheep on the Bliss Bridge. There is ample room and facilities on the old highway north of the town of Bliss for counting livestock.

**Scoping comments from Idaho Conservation League, received January 17, 2012:**

* Supportive of the creation of avoidance areas to minimize resource degradation and ask that buffers be sufficient to protect natural resources.
* Concerned about the trailing operations facilitating the spread of invasive species and recommend pre and post monitoring of invasive species. Supportive of designating trailing routes so they avoid passing through known patches of any new invasive species of concern.
* Concerned about impacts to riparian areas, recently burned areas, sage-grouse, and to other species and recommend that the BLM work with Fish and Game, the Local Sage-grouse Working Group, and other knowledgeable parties on finding trailing routes that avoid adversely impacting these resources.
* Recommend that livestock trailing routes follow existing BLM roads.
* Recommend placing bedding areas or over-night areas ant temporary water facilities at least .5 miles from riparian areas.
* Trailing operations should be timed and located so that there are no adverse impacts to big game such as mule deer, elk and raptors. Domestic sheep should also be routed around areas known to contain bighorn sheep source habitat.
* Recommend placing a buffer around sage-grouse leks from March 1st to May 15th. Sheep bedding areas, sheep camps, and over-night cattle areas should be well-buffered from key sage-grouse habitats and leks.
* The NEPA decision should describe what system will be used to monitor progress and compliance such as regular checkpoints with BLM. The BLM’s analysis should contain a protocol for monitoring livestock numbers along the way, capturing any stray livestock and adapting trailing operations in the future to minimize the loss the livestock.
* Recommend restricting canyon and stream crossing to pre-determined locations and recommend the use of additional herders to ensure compliance.
* Recommend not authorizing trailing during periods when soils are saturated.
* Recommend mapping additional features on future versions, which include buffers around sage-grouse leks, noxious weed infestations and recent burns.

**Scoping comments from Prairie Audubon Inc., received January 17, 2012:**

* Believe that the purpose and need for allowing trailing of livestock across BLM SFO is narrow and driven by the applicants’ needs and purpose. This is one-sided, inappropriate, and possibly unlawful.
* There is now mention of the types and potential numbers of livestock.
* There is no information on how crossing/trailing and its added impacts will be monitored.
* Believe that the one mile corridor is unacceptable.
* There is no mention in the Proposed Action or Alternative 1 of the use of existing roads, trucks or trailers. We believe there should be no motorized vehicle use allowed such as ATVs when moving livestock off road through public land.
* Believes many of the allotments may not be meeting the “Standards for Rangeland Health.” We regard the additional impacts of crossing/trailing across any of these allotments as a possible violation of the terms and conditions in 43 CFR 4130 to ensure conformance with subpart 4180.
* BLM is under obligation to protect valuable natural resources… [such as] burns, sage-grouse habitat, Wilderness Study Areas, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.
* Believes an EIS should be done to address the conditions in the allotments and impacts that would occur with the wide one mile swath of additional livestock use during crossing/trailing.
* We ask that a draft EA be put out for the public to review. Include [discussion] of areas already impacted by decades of trailing.
* Use of information, guidelines, and studies should include current sage-grouse studies [such as] the current Idaho Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy and North Magic Valley Sage-Grouse Local Working Group recommendations.
* Develop and alternative that protects, conserves and enhances natural resources for Sage-grouse, sagebrush obligates and other sensitive species like Bighorn Sheep.
* BLM must prohibit domestic sheep trailing within 10 miles of occupied and potential bighorn sheep habitat or any areas where there has been a bighorn sited.
* Develop an alternative that seeks to improve wildlife habitat by restricting crossing/trailing to existing roads, moving livestock by truck and trailer, greatly reducing or eliminating the wide one mile corridors and trailing through burns.
* It is important to make the process and the permit transparent to the public.

**Scoping comments from Western Watersheds Project, received January 17, 2012:**

* An EIS is essential to analyze all the adverse direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of this large scale trampling and grazing disturbance…
* Red Willow Research documented livestock trampling collapsing pygmy rabbit burrows in the Bennett Hills.
* Alarmed at the proposals to trail livestock in, through and near the WSAs and other little-roaded areas.
* It seems clear that ranchers have not been paying for trailing/crossing AUMS.
* Shoshone has never conducted any current Land Use Plan.
* Concerned that Idaho’s BLM current sage-grouse process where BLM is trying to avoid an ESA Listing for sage-grouse will end up greatly sacrificing all non-core lands and other important values. BLM has mapped away vast areas of sagebrush as non-priority.
* BLM must analyze the public health risks of trailing activities in, near or through populated areas, or inhabited rural areas.
* Livestock promote weeds.
* Request hard copies of any maps or other information that may not have been provided in the Scoping Letter.

# 2.0 DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES, INCLUDING PROPOSED ACTION

## 2.1 Introduction

The alternatives were developed based upon issues identified through public scoping and involvement. The alternatives were designed to address one or more of the identified issues as well as provide the opportunity for specific comparisons on which the decision maker can base a decision. A list of the maps that are discussed in this document can be found in Appendix F.

## 2.2 Proposed Action – Issue Trailing Permits

BLM is proposing to issue trailing permits to livestock operators who have submitted applications for trailing livestock across BLM-administered lands within the Shoshone FO for a term of one year. Grazing permittees or other livestock producers needing to trail livestock across BLM-administered lands would be required to submit an application prior to trailing. To date, livestock operators have submitted 26 trailing applications, encompassing 82 grazing allotments within the Shoshone FO. Refer to Appendix C for livestock trailing applications submitted by the 26 livestock operators. The table is arranged by grazing allotment.

Map 2 depicts all livestock trails being considered under the Proposed Action; the 26 applications identified 408 individual livestock trailing events as well as 24 alternate routes. Under the Proposed Action, BLM would approve all applications as submitted and authorize trailing on all 82 allotments. Table 1 is a list of all allotments and the trailing applications that were received for each allotment. Each livestock trailing application may have multiple trailing that cross multiple allotments.

In this alternative, the BLM would specify the allotment(s) to be trailed across, the period of use (dates), and the number and kind of livestock on each trailing permit. Additionally, terms and conditions specific to each trailing event would be identified, including the trail route and minimum distance of travel per day. Minimum distance of travel per day is defined as 5 miles per day for sheep and 10 miles per day for cattle.

Map 2 depicts all applied for trail routes from the 26 livestock trailing applications received in the Shoshone FO for 408 individual livestock trailing events. Many of these trail routes go through numerous allotments and each time an allotment is crossed, it needs to be listed on the livestock grazing permit. For example, one livestock trail may go through the A, B, and C allotments. That permittee will need all three allotments listed on their livestock trailing permit in order to be authorized to trail through all of them even though it is only one livestock trailing event. There are actually less livestock trailing events on the ground but on paper, the number is exaggerated. Most of these trail routes have been used historically but there are some trail routes that would be a new addition to the current trailing in the Shoshone FO.

If a wildfire were to occur through a permitted livestock trail, any changes to that livestock trail in response to the fires or potential rehabilitation efforts would be implemented through the Full Force & Effect Fire Closures. Under this alternative, all livestock trails would be permitted as applied for, regardless of if they are historical or not.

The applications include trailing events that last anywhere from one hour to five days; half of the trailing events occur for one day or less. The trailing applications received consist of 1-day trailing events (51%), 2-day trailing events (31%), or 3- to 5-day trailing events (18%). These numbers will be used in the analysis of the Proposed Action. The applications for trailing events range in distance from less than 1 mile to approximately 50 miles. The applications for trailing permits were less than 3% of the total active preference for the Shoshone FO.

Table - Grazing Allotments with Livestock Trailing

| **Allotments** | **Livestock Trailing Applications Per Allotment** |
| --- | --- |
| 101 | 1 |
| Antelope | 1 |
| Balsamroot | 1 |
| Black Canyon | 9 |
| Camp I | 3 |
| Camp Creek | 1 |
| Canyon | 1 |
| Cherry Creek | 2 |
| Clover Creek | 7 |
| Cottonwood | 1 |
| Cow Creek | 2 |
| Cow Creek Trail | 2 |
| Crater | 1 |
| Crater Butte | 1 |
| Croy Creek | 1 |
| Curtis Lake | 1 |
| Davis Mountain | 6 |
| Dempsey | 2 |
| Dietrich Butte | 1 |
| Dry Creek | 1 |
| East Fork | 4 |
| Flat Top | 1 |
| Goodtime | 2 |
| Gunnery | 1 |
| Gwin Ranch | 1 |
| Hailey Creek | 1 |
| Hog Creek | 1 |
| Home Place | 2 |
| Hot Springs | 1 |
| Hyndman | 1 |
| Indian | 6 |
| Indian Creek | 1 |
| King Hill | 2 |
| Kinzie Butte | 1 |
| Lake Creek | 3 |
| Lava Pot | 3 |
| Little Beaver | 2 |
| Little Fish Creek | 1 |
| Little Wood | 2 |
| Lower Rock Creek | 3 |
| Macon Flat | 3 |
| Martin Canyon | 1 |
| Meadow | 4 |
| Mink | 2 |
| Nasura | 1 |
| Neck | 1 |
| Norland | 1 |
| North Gooding | 4 |
| North Milner | 2 |
| North Shoshone | 2 |
| North Slope | 2 |
| Notch Butte | 1 |
| Pocket | 3 |
| Poison Creek | 1 |
| Rattlesnake | 3 |
| Riverwood | 1 |
| Road Canyon | 3 |
| Rough Creek | 1 |
| Sand Butte | 1 |
| Seven Mile | 1 |
| Sheep Creek | 1 |
| Sheep Point | 1 |
| Shortline | 1 |
| Sid Butte | 1 |
| Southeast Fork | 1 |
| South Milner | 1 |
| Spud Patch | 1 |
| Square Lake | 2 |
| Star Lake | 1 |
| Tikura | 1 |
| Timber Butte | 1 |
| Timber Gulch | 1 |
| Timmerman Hills | 3 |
| Trail Creek | 1 |
| Tunupa | 3 |
| Upper Rock Creek | 2 |
| Wendell Cattle | 1 |
| Wendell Trail | 1 |
| West Bliss | 4 |
| West Pioneer | 1 |
| West Spring Creek | 1 |
| Wildhorse | 2 |
| Willow Creek | 1 |
| Wolftone | 1 |

Since many of these trail routes are along roadways, livestock trailing authorizations would focus on roads; however corridors will be analyzed to account for potential bedding areas and the inevitable case where livestock are forced off of roads by traffic, cattle guards, fence, etc. A small percentage of these livestock trails (14%) are cross-country and are not along any type of road. The impacts of each livestock trail will be analyzed using a 1-mile corridor. Also, the 1-mile corridor provides the livestock operator flexibility to avoid potential resource concerns while trailing along routes. Shoshone FO has more sheep grazing and, thus, more sheep trailing than other field offices in Idaho. Moving a band of sheep is much more difficult than moving a herd of cattle since cattle tend to travel single-file down a road. It takes much more effort to change the direction of a sheep band and the 1-mile corridor is needed in order for the trailing sheep to avoid oncoming traffic, other grazing sheep in the area as well as potential resource concerns that have been identified through scoping.

The Proposed Action only considers trailing use that occurs on allotments where the permittee either does not have a grazing permit within the allotment through which he is trailing or the permittee does have a grazing permit but needs to trail livestock outside of their permitted use dates. Livestock that have active preference to graze in allotments do not need trailing permits to move livestock from one pasture to another within the allotment.

Under the Proposed Action, some of the livestock trail routes have been removed because these livestock trails overlapped with the same days that the permittees had active preference in the same allotment. Trailing permits are not needed during the same terms and conditions of active preference so those were removed from the analysis. Many of these trail routes go through numerous allotments and each time an allotment is crossed, a trail permit must be issued. There are actually less livestock trailing events on the ground but on paper, the number is exaggerated.

## 2.3 Alternative 1 – Issue Livestock Trailing Permits with Modifications and Stipulations

Similar to the Proposed Action, the Shoshone FO would issue trailing permits for the authorization of trailing livestock; however, the Field Manager will incorporate resource considerations into the authorization. This means that individual stipulations will be included as needed for items such as special status species and their habitat, wildlife, cultural sites eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health. Please refer to Map 3 for all livestock trails being considered under Alternative 1. Map 4 depicts livestock trails only on BLM-administered lands. Both maps were used in the analysis of the alternatives for two reasons: 1) to display to the public the complete livestock trailing route and 2) to analyze the impacts of livestock trailing on sage-grouse leks regardless of property ownership.

Livestock trailing permits would be issued for single-year use, i.e., the permit would be effective for a single-year from the date signed by the authorizing officer. Under this alternative, the allotments have been grouped into three categories. The categories and the associated allotments can be found in Appendix A. The first category, Category 1 Allotments, includes allotments that will permit livestock trailing as applied for. Through the analysis process, these livestock trailing routes have been found to have minimal impacts to resources and no re-routing or reductions in livestock trailing events are proposed.

The second category, Category 2a or 2b Allotments, includes allotments that would allow livestock trailing as well but the 2a Allotments are located within preliminary priority sage-grouse habitat, sage-grouse key areas and/or the livestock trail route is close to occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks. Livestock trailing permits within the 2a allotments will include stipulations to protect sage-grouse habitat. Trailing through these allotments will be subject to the following stipulations:

1. While permitted livestock trailing within the allotments would be allowed, based on the most current Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) data, areas of the allotment(s) within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status leks will be closed to bedding of sheep or overnighting of cattle from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am. In higher elevation, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15. Those permittees with higher elevations will be notified.
2. Based on the most current IDFG data, areas within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks will be closed to trailing of livestock off of designated Roads and Primitive Roads from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am. A map of the identified lek areas would be provided to permittees each year before the start of the grazing season.

Trailing in Category 2b Allotments are located within preliminary priority sage-grouse habitat and/or sage-grouse key areas but the livestock trail routes are not in close to occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks. Livestock trailing permits within the 2b allotments will not include stipulations now but they may in the future if the locations of sage-grouse leks change. For allotments that 1) have a low frequency trailing events (less than 1 to 4 trailing events per year), 2) are within priority sage-grouse areas or sage-grouse key areas but do not have any known occupied or undetermined status leks, and 3) trailing will have minimal impacts to other known resources, these stipulations will not apply. If new data is collected that shows new sage-grouse leks in close proximity to these trails discussed in this document, these stipulations will apply to these livestock trails in the future.

Prior to livestock trailing, BLM would work with livestock permittees to identify appropriate bedding grounds in areas of high sage-grouse lek concentrations such as the Timmerman Hills Allotment. There is also one bed ground being designated in the Black Canyon Allotment due to Rangeland Health concerns. It has been placed in an area away from the riparian areas. If there is a wildfire or other resource concern in the bed ground location, BLM staff would identify appropriate areas to allow bedding or passage when an unforeseen circumstance occurs.

Category 3 Allotments include allotments where livestock trailing would be restricted. These allotments will have either a reduction in livestock trailing events, re-routing of livestock trailing events and/or consolidation of trailing along established routes in order to avoid sensitive resource areas. In addition, all newly proposed livestock trail routes will also be analyzed as the Category 3 Allotments.

In this alternative, some trail routes have been removed, re-routed or the duration of the trailing event has been reduced. There are still 82 grazing allotments being analyzed under this alternative but two of the allotments, Sheep Point and Timber Gulch allotments, are not included and two other grazing allotments, East Fork and Meadow allotments, have been added in order to re-route some livestock trailing events. Many of the trails that were removed were applied for livestock trails that overlapped with days that the permittees had active preference in the trailed allotment. Trailing permits are not needed to allow a permittee to trail in an allotment where the permittee has an active preference so those trailing events were removed from the analysis. As a result of these reductions, the livestock trails were reduced by 14% from the Proposed Action. Of the remaining 352 livestock trail events, 64% are 1-day trailing events, 29% are 2-day trailing events, and 6% are 3- to 5-day trailing events. The total AUMs permitted for livestock trailing have been reduced by 23% from 5,611 AUMs to 4,315 AUMs.

This alternative includes specifications regarding the allotment(s) to be trailed across, the period of use (dates), and the number and kind of livestock. Furthermore, other terms and conditions specific to each trailing event would be identified, such as the trail route and minimum distance of travel per day. Some of these allotments have had Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health completed and some have not had it completed. The Determinations of which Standards were being met in each allotment will be used as one of the factors for permitting livestock trailing as applied for. Like the Proposed Action, each livestock trail will be analyzed using a 1-mile corridor and a minimum distance of travel per day is defined as 5 miles per day for sheep and 10 miles per day for cattle.

The following is a list of Terms and Conditions on the livestock trailing permits as well as Terms and Conditions that affect specific resources. The wording for these Terms and Conditions are exactly as specified on each permit respectively (Refer to Appendix B).

Terms and Conditions on all Livestock Trailing Permits:

* Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA.

Terms and Conditions on Livestock Trailing Permits where trailing events go through multiple grazing allotments:

* One day trails through multiple grazing allotments will only be billed in one allotment to avoid duplicate billing. This may lead to some allotments having a zero in the AUM column.

Terms and Conditions on Livestock Trailing Permits where trailing events have alternate routes:

* Permittee is allowed to trail 2 bands of 2000 sheep through A Allotment or 2 bands of 2000 sheep through B Allotment and A Allotment. These two trail routes are alternate routes for 4000 sheep. **OR**
* Livestock trailing heading east to A Allotment through B Allotment will be limited to 3 bands, one overnight per band on a designated route.

Terms and Conditions on Livestock Trailing Permits with one day trails only:

* Livestock trailing in A allotment will be limited to one day. No overnighting on BLM-administered lands is permitted without pre-approval of the authorized officer.

Terms and Conditions on Livestock Trailing Permits where livestock are permitted to overnight:

* Livestock Trailing in A, B, and C allotments will be limited to two days per trailing event.

Terms and Conditions on Livestock Trailing Permits where livestock are permitted for multiple days:

* Livestock Trailing in A Allotment will be limited to three days (or four days or five days, depending on each specific livestock trail).

Terms and Conditions on Livestock Trailing Permits where trailing occurs adjacent to or across riparian areas and/or fish-bearing streams:

* Overnighting livestock on or adjacent to riparian areas is prohibited. **OR**
* Livestock trailing along western trail route in the A Allotment will be limited to 1 day trail events only. No overnighting permitted. The eastern trail route through Long Canyon may be authorized for 2 days with one overnight per trailing event.

Terms and Conditions on Livestock Trailing Permits where trailing occurs adjacent to known pygmy rabbit burrows:

* In the A Allotment, livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur off of designated routes to prevent incidental trampling of pygmy rabbit burrows. Bedding or overnighting of livestock will not be permitted to occur on designated areas to prevent disturbance to pygmy rabbits and trampling of pygmy rabbit burrows.

Terms and Conditions on Livestock Trailing Permits where trailing occurs adjacent to or through known raptor nests:

* In the A Allotment, livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur off of designated roads to prevent disturbance to known raptor nests from February 1 to July 31. Also, bedding of sheep will not be permitted within a half-mile of known raptor nests. Permittees will be notified of current raptor nesting locations annually.

Terms and Conditions on Livestock Trailing Permits where trailing occurs adjacent to known sage grouse leks:

* In the A Allotment, bedding or overnighting of livestock will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Permittees will be notified annually of current sage-grouse lek locations and if they are in higher elevations. **AND**
* Livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am except on designated roads.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Those permittees trailing livestock on designated roads or in higher elevations near sage-grouse leks will be notified.

Terms and Conditions on Livestock Trailing Permits where trailing occurs through a portion of the Oregon National Historic Trail:

* In the A allotment and B allotments, no bed grounds will be located within 0.5 miles of the Oregon National Historic Trail segments.

In those allotments where overnight stays are anticipated, livestock bed grounds would be located away from known cultural resources and places where cultural resources may be likely. The permittees have been notified of these locations. There would be no bedding allowed within 0.5 miles of an historic trail. Where possible, bed grounds would be located on private lands and trails would be routed onto existing hardened road surfaces. Bed grounds on public lands would be located at least 500 feet from water sources. Under this alternative, cattle would be required to move at least ten miles per day and sheep five miles per day, reducing the need for overnight stays in some areas. All spring livestock trailing would utilize range readiness criteria, when feasible. Range readiness is defined as when the soil is firm and the key species have four to six inches of growth, except for Sandberg’s bluegrass which needs to be in the three- to-four-leaf stage.

Under Alternative 1, it is recommended by BLM that any livestock permittee crossing the Bliss Bridge not count their livestock while crossing the bridge due to comments received from the highway department pertaining to safety. Individuals traveling in vehicles have had to stop and wait for an extended period of time while sheep are counted. This is the only bridge available to vehicles for many miles and should not be congested with livestock, especially in the case of emergency vehicles. While BLM does not manage the land where the bridge crossing occurs, we can recommend that counting of livestock occur either prior to crossing the bridge or after.

Alternative 1 includes one change in the class of livestock for a livestock grazing permit along the Wendell Trail Allotment (herein referred to as Wendell Trail). The Wendell Trail is a designated route in the Goodtime, Gunnery, Antelope and Camp 1 allotments. Permittees move their livestock from Wendell, Idaho to the Star Lake Allotment and beyond. The Wendell Trail is treated as a grazing allotment, in that it has AUMs assigned to it as well as terms and conditions. A trailing application was received by Justin Posey for trailing cattle from the Antelope Allotment to the Star Lake Allotment. This permittee would be trailing their livestock through Camp I Allotment which has had Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health completed in 2003 so this change to the grazing permit would be in compliance with CFR 4180. The livestock trail is the same route as the Wendell Trail but Justin Posey has permitted active preference for the Wendell Trail for sheep, not cattle. Any livestock trails that are needed through areas other than the Wendell Trail will require a trail permit. Under this alternative, the Wendell Trail permit will allow cattle trailing, as shown below.

Table - Alternative 1, Justin Posey Wendell Trail Allotment Permit

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Allotment Number** | **Allotment**  **Name** | **Livestock Number/Kind** | **Grazing Begin** | **Grazing End** | **%PL** | **AUMs** |
| 90938 | Wendell Trail | 335 Cattle | 04/01 | 06/15 | 100% | 23 |
| 90938 | Wendell Trail | 335 Cattle | 09/15 | 12/31 | 100% | 22 |

## 2.4 Alternative 2 – No Action

Trailing permits would not be issued and trailing of livestock across BLM-administered lands within the Shoshone FO would not be authorized. The ID Team assumed that applicants would find alternate means to transport their livestock than trailing across public land. For the purposes of analysis, the ID Team assumed that most, if not all, applicants would truck their livestock to and from their allotments and analyzed impacts accordingly. In some cases, a prohibition on trailing would alter an operator’s grazing regime, as the only way to graze isolated portions of private, State or federal lands is to trail livestock to them because either no roads are present or the roads that may exist are not passable in a semi-truck.

## 2.5 Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Study

One Commenter proposed an alternative to require livestock to stay on existing roads and trails only. The BLM considered this alternative but eliminated it from detailed study because 86% of the proposed trailing events occur on roads. Livestock tend to stay on roads because it is the easiest and quickest path to travel, so the effects of this alternative would be similar to the effects of the Proposed Action.

One Commenter proposed an alternative to require all applicants to truck livestock instead of authorizing trailing permits. The BLM considered this alternative but eliminated it from detailed analysis because trucking would be a likely result of the No Action Alternative. The effects of this alternative would be similar to the effects of the No Action Alternative.

One Commenter proposed an alternative that protects, conserves and enhances natural resources for sage-grouse, sagebrush obligates and other sensitive species like bighorn sheep. The BLM considered this alternative but eliminated from detailed analysis because the effects to affected resources would be similar to Alternative 1.

# 3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

## 3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the physical, biological, social and economic resources of the areas affected by livestock trailing. This chapter provides the baseline for comparison of impacts/consequences described in Chapter 4.

## 3.2 General Setting

The Shoshone FO manages approximately 1.7 million acres of public land in south-central Idaho, including the CMNMP. The field office lies within eight counties in Idaho (Lincoln, Jerome, Gooding, Camas, Minidoka, Elmore, Blaine and Butte). The Shoshone FO has several basins and mountain ranges, separated by broad valleys and vast agricultural lands. Most of the area is within the Great Basin. The Snake River forms most of the southern boundary of the field office and is the main tributary flowing into the Columbia River.

A variety of natural landscapes occur within the field office that differ in elevation and precipitation. Elevation ranges from a low of 3,000 feet (average) on the Snake River to more than 9,000 feet on Blizzard Mountain, located northeast of Carey, Idaho. Average annual precipitation varies from 8 inches or less southwest of Shoshone, Idaho to 22 inches or more annually in higher elevation areas, north of Fairfield and Carey, Idaho. Most of the precipitation falls during the winter and spring months. Mean temperatures vary from 15 degrees Fahrenheit in January to 94 degrees Fahrenheit in July. Temperature extremes of -50 degrees Fahrenheit to greater than 100 degrees Fahrenheit can occur for short periods.

## 3.3 Affected Resources and Supplemental Authorities

During the analysis process, the interdisciplinary team (ID Team) considered comments from the public and other entities, professional knowledge of resources and the effects of livestock grazing, proposed livestock trailing actions, and supplemental authorities. Based on this information the ID team determined that the resources discussed below would be affected by the Proposed Action or alternatives. The project file contains a complete list of resources and supplemental authorities that were considered and the reasons why some resources were not analyzed.

### 3.3.1 Livestock Grazing & Livestock Trailing

The Shoshone FO has had sheep, cattle, and to a lesser extent, horse use since the 1860s. According to the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), prior to World War II, the historical livestock numbers in Idaho were substantially higher than what they are today. The number of sheep in Idaho has fluctuated since the 1900s but overall they have decreased from a record high of more than 2.4 million head of sheep in 1920, to 235,000 head in 2011. The lowest recorded number of sheep in Idaho was 210,000 head in 2009. The number of beef cattle in Idaho has fluctuated even more than the number of sheep. The numbers steadily decreased in the early 1900s to a record low of 112,000 head in 1930 and then rose to a record high of 721,000 head in 1971. The number of cattle since then has steadily declined to the current total of 446,000 head as of 2011 (USDA NASS, 2011).

There are 222 allotments in the Shoshone FO, but 15 are not allocated for livestock grazing. Private and State lands are scattered and intermingled with public land in many of these allotments. Most of these intermingled lands are cooperatively managed with public land. Of the 222 grazing allotments in the Shoshone FO, applications for livestock trailing by livestock operators were received to allow trailing across 82 grazing allotments. Please refer to Table 1 for a complete listing of all allotments.

Permitted active use in the Shoshone FO is 202,878 AUMs. Depending on the allotment, its location, and prescribed management, timing of grazing may occur during the spring, summer, fall, winter or any combination of these seasons. Trailing of livestock occurs at different times throughout the year but mostly in the spring or early summer and again in the fall to accommodate livestock grazing that is moving onto or off of BLM lands from National Forest Service lands or between BLM allotments, private, or state land. The timing of livestock trailing within a given season may vary each year because of the current year’s resource conditions, weather, wildfire, vegetation treatments, individual livestock operations, or forage production.

Livestock trailing has occurred annually within the Shoshone FO boundary for decades. Prior to train stock cars and semi-trucks, all BLM grazing allotments had some form of livestock trailing event. Many trailing events have been replaced with semi-trucks but livestock trailing is still a necessity throughout the Shoshone FO due to the roadways not engineered for semi-trucks, challenging terrain, expense of trucking and livestock safety concerns related to trucking. Many injuries and deaths can occur during the trucking of livestock when conducted off of paved roads. Livestock trailing in the past was carried out without a trailing permit; but has been authorized through billing since 1995.

Each trailing event varies depending on the individual livestock operator and the kind of livestock to be moved. Generally, cattle are trailed by individuals on horseback; however, motorcycles or ATV’s are also used by some operators. Cattle are first gathered into a herd and then driven at a slow pace in the direction of the intended trail. Once on the trail, cattle tend to spread out lengthwise in more of a single-file like formation, allowing them to travel in a relatively narrow area.

Meanwhile, sheep are generally trailed by one or two herders accompanied by two to eight sheepdogs. A camp-wagon is moved from one location to another along the trail route (road) to supply shelter and carry food, water, and other items needed by the herders. When it is not feasible to move the camp-wagon with the sheep because of poorly developed roadways, the camp-wagon remains on main roads and meets up with the sheep at their next location. Many sheep trailing operations include a water truck to deliver water to bedding areas and also to pull the camp-wagon ahead to a new location. Sheep are trailed in one large band that generally follows roads as the trail route. Where many livestock trailing events occur in the Shoshone Field Office, it is common practice to have livestock take different trailing routes in order to reduce the likelihood of over utilization, duplicating bed grounds and decrease trampling and potential compaction of the soil.

These allotments have had bands of sheep and/or herds of cattle trail through for many years; the Proposed Action is a continuation of the current situation. The livestock utilization levels that occur during a livestock trailing event are typically negligible (0-5% utilization) as opposed to the utilization levels that occur under active preference livestock grazing (20-40% for native vegetation or 30-60% utilization for seedings).

Out of the 82 grazing allotments where livestock trailing is proposed, 11 allotments are meeting all Rangeland Health (RH) Standards, 25 allotments were not meeting one or more RH Standards but current livestock grazing is not a factor, 13 allotments are not meeting one or more RH Standards and current livestock grazing is a factor for the failure of at least one Standard, and 34 allotments have not had RH Standards completed. Some grazing allotments were not meeting Rangeland Health Standards due to historic livestock grazing, not current livestock grazing (refer to Appendix A). The definition of historic livestock grazing is livestock grazing that occurred prior to the late 1980s. The definition of current livestock grazing is livestock grazing that has occurred since the 1990’s. The 1980s is the distinguishable timeframe because that is when many grazing allotments developed Allotment Management Plans (AMPS) with grazing rotations, deferred use pastures and rest pastures.

Table 3 is a list of the eight Standards for Rangeland Health in Idaho. Table 4 is a list of allotments not meeting, or making progress towards meeting, one or more Rangeland Health Standards where current livestock management was a factor in the failure of that Standard.

Table - Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health

|  |
| --- |
| ***Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health*** |
| **Standard 1** - Watersheds |
| **Standard 2** - Riparian Areas and wetlands |
| **Standard 3** - Stream Channel/Floodplain |
| **Standard 4** - Native Plant Communities |
| **Standard 5** - Seedings |
| **Standard 6** – Exotic Plant Communities |
| **Standard 7** - Water Quality |
| **Standard 8** - Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals |

Table - Allotments not Meeting at least one Standard of Rangeland Health and Current Livestock Grazing is a Factor

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Allotment** | **Standards not Meeting** | **Corrective Action Taken** |
| Black Canyon | Standard 2 and Standard 3 | Implemented a deferred 3 pasture rotation and a deferred 2 pasture grazing system and imposed a voluntary non-use of 700 AUMs. |
| Cottonwood | Standard 2 and Standard 3 | Implemented a rest-rotation grazing system, retired AUMs, riparian utilization standards. |
| Cow Creek | Standard 2, Standard 3, Standard 7 and Standard 8 | Implemented a deferred rotation grazing system. |
| Crater | Standard 2 and Standard 3 | Implemented a rest-rotation grazing system, riparian utilization standards and retired AUMs. |
| Crater Butte | Standard 4 and Standard 5 | Fenced separate pastures, implemented a rest-rotation system with deferral on native pastures. |
| Dietrich Butte | Standard 1, Standard 4, Standard 5 and Standard 8 | Implemented a rest rotation system and retired 807 AUMs associated with the Riverwood Ranch, now known as the Riverwood Allotment. |
| Dry Creek | Standard 2, Standard 3, Standard 4, Standard 7 and Standard 8 | Implemented a rest-rotation grazing system, developed and/or moved water off-site, fenced livestock off of riparian areas and springs, |
| King Hill | Standard 2 and Standard 3 | Implemented a 3 pasture lower elevation rest rotation and an upper elevation 2 pasture deferred rotation, plus a voluntary non-use of 1,496 AUMs annually. |
| North Shoshone | Standard 2 and Standard 3 | Implemented a deferred-rest-rotation grazing system with a rider or similar intensive management required in West Low and Thorn Creek Pastures to protect riparian values. |
| Pocket | Standard 6 and Standard 8 | AUMs reduced from 735 AUMs to 340 AUMs, grazing season deferred from April 1st to April 24th and early Winter grazing season suspended. |
| Sheep Point | Standard 2 | Changed the season of use, implemented utilization levels to 40% of key species and a 6 inch stubble height of riparian species at the end of the growing season. |
| Shortline | Standard 2, Standard 3, Standard 6, Standard 7 and Standard 8 | Spring grazing season suspended, Fall use only. |
| Wildhorse | Standard 4 | Implemented a rest-rotation system, conversion in class of livestock with reductions in permitted use, utilization standards, fencing of cattle use areas and watering systems. |

One of the allotments where livestock trailing occurs was originally a working ranch in private ownership, and a state school section that was leased for grazing. It is called the Riverwood Allotment. In 1988, the ranch was transferred to The Farmers Home Administration (FHA). In 1992, the state section was transferred to BLM ownership. This land is not allocated for livestock grazing through the 1984 Monument RMP, but was used for grazing while in private ownership, likely since the Richfield tract was developed in the early 1900s.

### 3.3.2 Soils & Water Quality

Soil orders predominantly found throughout the Shoshone FO are Aridisols and Mollisols. Aridisols are semi-desert and desert soils. They tend to be coarse textured and are susceptible to wind erosion. Sandy and loamy soils are susceptible to accelerated wind erosion when vegetation cover is removed. Sandy loam soils have a moderate to high wind erosion potential, but would usually not erode readily unless the surface is disturbed and the vegetation is sparse. Water erosion can occur on steeper slopes. Mollisols are generally found in grasslands, shrub-steppe, mountain shrublands, and along riparian zones. They are finer grained than Aridisols and are subject to water erosion and soil compaction when wet. The finer textured soils on steeper slopes have a moderate to high water erosion potential when disturbed. They are also subject to wind erosion when their surfaces are exposed. Other soil types are present, but are not as important from a livestock trailing standpoint because dense trees or steep slopes prohibit livestock from moving quickly through these areas, thus livestock trailing typically does not occur.

Out of the allotments that have had Rangeland Health completed and livestock trailing is proposed, only two of these allotments were not meeting or making significant progress towards Rangeland Health Standard 1 (Watersheds). Below is a table with these allotments as well as an explanation of why they were determined to not be meeting/making significant progress toward this Standard.

Table - Allotments not Meeting or Not Making Significant Progress toward Meeting Standard 1 (Watersheds)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Allotment (year conducted)** | **Reason not being met or**  **not Making Significant Progress** |
| Dietrich Butte (2001) | Current livestock grazing |
| King Hill (1999) | Current livestock grazing (Walker Reservoir Pasture only. All other pastures meeting Standard 1) |

Rangeland Health Standard 7 (Water Quality) is assessed by BLM in coordination with the Idaho State Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). A new Integrated Report was released by DEQ in 2009. Some stream reaches may have been on the previous list in 1999 but have since shown improvement and have been approved by EPA for removal from the list of water quality impaired streams. Some stream reaches have been added to the list of impaired streams because a cause has now been determined. The main reasons for the impairment of these streams are excess sediment and nutrients. Out of the grazing allotments that have had Rangeland Health completed and where livestock trailing is proposed, six of these allotments were not meeting or making significant progress towards Rangeland Health Standard 7 (Water Quality). Table 6 identifies grazing allotments where livestock trails cross through impaired streams.

Table - Allotments not Meeting or Not Making Significant Progress toward Meeting Standard 7 (Water Quality)

|  |
| --- |
| **Allotments not Meeting or Making Significant Progress toward Standard 7 where livestock trails cross** |
| Black Canyon |
| Cottonwood |
| Crater |
| North Gooding |
| Upper Rock Creek |
| West Pioneer |

### 3.3.3 Vegetation, including BLM Sensitive Species, Noxious Weeds & Invasive Plants

The eight most common vegetation cover types found in the Shoshone FO are described in Table 7. The Lava, Rock and Barren cover types are also found in the Shoshone FO, but are not discussed since there is little livestock grazing or trailing that typically occur on these sites.

These vegetation cover types are based upon available remote sensing data and field verification; however, it represents a dynamic system, and is updated regularly to reflect improved verification, techniques, and information.

Table - Vegetation Cover Types found in Shoshone FO

| Vegetation cover type | Characterized By: | | Acres in Shoshone Field Office |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Native Perennial Grass | Areas dominated by native grasses and forbs with <10% shrub cover. | | 125,492 |
| Non-Native Perennial | Areas dominated by non-native perennial grass with <10% shrub cover. | | 121,935 |
| Non-Native Annual | Areas dominated by non-native annual vegetation. | | 167,065 |
| Shrub/Native Understory | Areas with at least 10% shrub overstory and dominant native herbaceous understory. | | 698,046 |
| Riparian/Wetland | Cottonwood, willow, rush and sedge species, as well as graminoid communities. | | 7,713 |
| Deciduous | Deciduous species generally contribute > 75% of the total tree canopy. | | 8,624 |
| Not Classified |  | | 18,483 |
| Recent Burn | Areas affected by wildfire and vegetation treatments in the last two years. | | 20,465 |
| Totals | |  | 1,167,823 |

Native perennial grass is classified as areas dominated by native grasses and forbs with less than 10% shrub cover. The dominant grasses may be represented as bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*), Thurber’s needlegrass (*Achnatherum thurberianum*), Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), with other components including Indian ricegrass (*Achnatherum hymenoides*), needle-and-thread grass (*Hesperostipa comata*), or Sandberg’s bluegrass (*Poa secunda*). Forbs commonly represented in these areas include various phlox’s (*Phlox* sp.), arrowleaf balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza sagitata*), lupine’s (*Lupinus* spp.), and hawksbeard (*Crepis* spp.).

Non-native perennial vegetation types are classified as areas dominated by non-native perennial grass with less than 10% shrub cover. These areas typically have been seeded to these species in past land treatments, such as Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (ESR) plans. Crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum*) is the dominant species, but intermediate wheatgrass (*Thinopyrum intermedium*) and tall wheatgrass (*Thinopyrum ponticum*) also represent dominant species in this vegetation type. Less prevalent non-seeded species may include Sandberg bluegrass.

Non-native annual vegetation types are classified as areas dominated by non-native annual vegetation. Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) and medusahead wildrye (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*) are the two most commonly dominant annual species on these sites. Lesser species include tumble mustard (*Sisymbrium altissimum*) and burr buttercup (*Ceratocephala testiculata*).

Shrub/Native understory vegetation type is classified as areas with at least 10% shrub overstory and dominant native herbaceous understory. Understory composition is similar to the Native Perennial Grass vegetation type; dominant shrubs can vary from Wyoming big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridenata wyomingensis*) in the lower elevations to mountain big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata vaseyana*) in the higher elevations. Also included are three-tip sagebrush (*Artemisia tripartita*), antelope bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*), and rabbitbrush (*Chrysothmanus* spp.).

Riparian/wetland vegetation types include areas dominated by mesic tree or graminoid types including willows (*Salix* spp.), cottonwoods (*Populus* spp.), and sedges (*Carex* spp.). These areas can be dominated by trees and shrubs, or can be open wet or semi-wet meadows.

Deciduous vegetation types include areas where deciduous species generally contribute greater than 75% of the total tree canopy cover. Included in this is quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) stands, or thickets of shrubs such as ceanothus (*Ceanothus* spp.), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos* spp.), or serviceberry (*Amelanchier* spp.).

Recent burns include those areas affected by wildfires and vegetation treatments and are within the past 2 years.

**Special Status Plants**

Special status plants include plants that are listed as Threatened or Endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended; species that are proposed or candidate for listing under the ESA, and BLM sensitive species. Type 1- BLM special species are those species federally identified as threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate, or species designated by the BLM State Director as sensitive. Type 2-These are species that have a high likelihood of being listed in the foreseeable future due to their global rarity and significant endangerment factors.

Type 3-These are species that are globally rare or very rare in Idaho, with moderate endangerment factors. Their global or state rarity and the inherent risks associated with rarity make them imperiled species. Type 4- These species that are generally rare in Idaho with small populations or localized distribution and currently have low threat levels. However, due to the small populations and habitat area, certain future land uses in close proximity could jeopardize these species.

There are currently no ESA-listed plants in the Shoshone Field Office. Twelve special status plants occur in a variety of vegetation cover types in the Shoshone Field Office and Table 8 contains the most current special status plant list including their conservation status.

Table - Special Status Species Plants for the SFO (2011 List)

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Status\* | SFO | CMNMP |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Phacelia minutissama* | Least phacelia | Type 2 | X |  |
| *Stanleya confertiflora* | Malheur princesplume | Type 2 | X |  |
| *Astragalus oniciformis* | Picabo milkvetch | Type 3 | X | X |
| *Epipactus gigantea* | Chatterbox orchid | Type 3 | X |  |
| *Haplopappus insecticruris* | Bug-leg goldenweed | Type 3 | X |  |
| *Sporobolus asper* | Tall dropseed | Type 3 | X |  |
| *Astragalus astratus* var*. inseptus* | Mourning milkvetch | Type 4 | X |  |
| *Astragalus purshii* var*. ophiogenes* | Snake River milkvetch | Type 4 | X |  |
| *Calandrinia ciliata* | Fringed redmaids | Type 4 | X |  |
| *Downingia bacigalupii* | Bacigalupi’s downingia | Type 4 | X |  |
| *Mentzelia congesta* | United blazingstar | Type 4 | X |  |
| *Pediocactus simpsonii* | Simpson’s hedgehog cactus | Type 4 | X |  |

Complete inventories do not exist for the above listed special status plants, although some populations (e.g. Picabo milkvetch, mourning milkvetch, bug-leg goldenweed, and Malheur princesplume) have been inventoried in the past. Some annual special status species are difficult to inventory since their numbers and reproductive success can vary widely year to year; therefore their population status and distributions are largely unknown. The BLM type 2 and 3 species are discussed below.

*Least Phacelia*

Least phacelia, a Type 2 BLM Special Status plant species, is a dwarf, branching annual that grows in ephemerally moist, bare-soil areas of riparian zones and meadows in sagebrush-steppe and lower montane forest at approximately 4000 to 8100 feet elevation. Many sites are seepage or snow accumulation sites. This species blooms in July.

Populations occur in association with California false hellebore (*Veratrum californicum*),quaking aspen,Drummond’s willow (*Salix drummondii*),sedge, one-stemmed butterweed (*Senecio integerrimus*),northern mule’s ears (*Wyethia amplexiculis*), Kellogg’s knotweed(*Polygonum kelloggii*),narrow-leaf collomia (*Collomia linearis*), two-lobe speedwell(*Veronica biloba*), Great Basin nemophila(*Nemophila breviflora*), cluster tarweed (*Madia glomerata*), yellow-flowered navarretia (*Navarretia breweri*), Douglas’ knotweed(*Polygonum douglasii*), small-flowered blue-eyed Mary (*Collinsia parviflora*),stickywilly *(Galium aparine),* biscuit root (*Lomatium* spp.), yellow owl’s-clover (*Orthocarpus luteus*), cup clover (*Trifolium cyathifolium*), longstalk starwort(*Stellaria longipes*),Scouler’s popcorn-flower (*Plagiobothrys scouleri*), false-mermaid (*Floerkea proserpinacoides*),smooth-leaved gilia (*Gilia capillaries*),tall fringed bluebells (*Mertensia ciliata*)*,* yampah (*Perideridia gairdneri*),cinquefoil (*Potentilla gracilis*),sticky cinquefoil (*P. glandulosa*), and twin arnica (*Arnica sororia*) (Atwood 1997)*.*

Locations have been verified from a 1951 collection in the Timmerman Hills near McHan Reservoir and a 1900 collection in the Soldier Mountains at 8000 feet elevation (Moseley 1995). There is potential habitat throughout the northern half of the Shoshone Field Office, especially in areas abutting the Sawtooth National Forest. Threats to least phacelia include activities that cause permanent modification of the soil surface, e.g. mining activity or other types of excavation. While it appears that this species requires some slight disturbance to reduce vegetative competition, it does not tolerate disturbance from heavy livestock use (Atwood 1997).

*Malheur princesplume*

Malheur princesplume is a showy annual to biennial mustard that occurs on clay soils derived from basalt that form slightly-raised, convex-shaped mounds at approximately 5000 feet elevation. It flowers from April to June. Associated species include low sagebrush (*Artemisia arbuscula*), bitterbrush, Great Basin wildrye (*Leymus cinereus*), and barestem biscuitroot (*Lomatium nudicaule*).

The only known population in the Shoshone Field Office is in the Bennett Hills, on the bench above Little City of Rocks. There is potential habitat in that general area. Threats to Malheur princesplume include weed invasion (particularly cheatgrass and medusahead), OHV activity, and mining activity.

*Picabo milkvetch*

Picabo milkvetch is a wiry, diffuse, perennial milkvetch that occurs on deep, stable sandy soils overlying basalt, with flat to rolling topography, at approximately 3500 to 5000 foot elevation. This species tends to occur in areas where competing vegetation is sparse. It flowers May to July. Associated species include Wyoming big sagebrush, Basin big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata tridentata*), threetip sagebrush, thickspike wheatgrass (*Elymus lanceolatus*), Indian ricegrass , and needle-and-thread grass.

Picabo milkvetch is endemic to the northern edge of the Snake River Plain, from Gooding east to the eastern boundary of CMNMP, and the lower foothills of the Pioneer Mountains near Picabo. Threats include soil-disturbing activities including road/trail construction, pipeline construction, and high-intensity livestock use (such as around trough sites), and competition with weedy species.

*Chatterbox orchid*

Chatterbox orchid occurs in seepage areas, at the edges of springs, and at the base of cliffs along streams at approximately 3000 to 7400 foot elevation. It is often associated with thermal springs, or cold springs with high calcium carbonate content and can also occur on either basalt or well-decomposed granite substrates. Chattterbox orchid blooms April to August. Associated species include wetland plants such as monkeyflower (*Mimulus spp*.), sedges, and spike-rush (*Eleocharis spp*.).

In the Shoshone Field Office, this species primarily occurs associated with springs along the Snake River and at Vineyard Lake. Potential habitat includes all natural springs. Threats include human and livestock disturbances of spring and riparian systems. Most areas where this plant is found are not accessible to livestock.

*Bug-leg goldenweed*

Bug-leg goldenweed is a perennial yellow composite that occurs in gravelly to heavy clay soils in ephemerally moist herbaceous meadows, swales, and weak drainages in bottomlands or hillsides; saddles dominated by herbaceous vegetation, dryer edges of seeps, and occasionally on stony sites. These sites usually intergrade into dryer sagebrush communities or into the edges of conifer-aspen woodlands, with bugleg goldenweed occurring between the moist communities dominated by sedges or rushes and the uplands where shrubs are dominate. The elevation range of this species is approximately 4500 to 7500 feet. Populations occur in both undisturbed and disturbed communities with various levels of competition. Numerous sites have been subject to past as well as on-going disturbance, including road shoulders, fence lines, pastures, corrals, and abandoned fields and road right-of-ways.

Bugleg goldenweed blooms in July and August. Associated species includenorthern mule’s-ears (*Wyethia amplexicaulis*), Gairdner’s yampah (*Perideridia gairdneri*), camas lily (*Camassia quamash*), checker-mallow (*Sidalcea oregano*), sego lily (*Calochortus nuttallii*), western yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), aster (*Aster spp*.), lupine (*Lupinus spp*.), cinquefoil (*Sphaeromeria potentilloides*), Navarretia (*Navarretia spp*.), tarweed (*Madia spp*.), Great Basin wildrye, bluebunch wheatgrass, bottlebrush squirreltail (*Elymus elymoides*), oatgrass (*Danthonia spp*.), bluegrass, Idaho fescue, mountain big sagebrush, early low (alkali) sagebrush (*Artemisia arbuscula longiloba*), low sagebrush (*Artemisia longifolia*), and rabbitbrush.Bugleg goldenweed is endemic to the Camas Prairie, Bennett Hills, and the foothills of the Soldier, Smoky, Boulder, and Pioneer Mountains (Blackburn, 1994). Shallow disturbances such as scraping may be tolerated but deep disturbance (excavation for pipelines, cable burial, mining, right-of-way maintenance, trail or road construction, etc.) will kill plants. This species tolerates livestock grazing. Other threats include competition with exotic species and sod-forming grasses.

*Tall dropseed*

Tall dropseed occurs on dry sandy soils or prairies and foothills in its primary range, which is east of the Rocky Mountains. In the Shoshone Field Office, it occurs in cracks on flat basalt terraces along the Snake and Big Wood Rivers at approximately 4000 feet elevation. Tall dropseed flowers in August and September. Associated species include threeawn (*Aristida* spp.), sand dropseed (*Sporobolus cryptandrus*), needle-and-thread grass, Indian ricegrass, cheatgrass, and broom snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*). The only known locations for tall dropseed in Idaho are just downstream of Milner Dam on the north side of the river, and along the Big Wood River south of Kinzie Butte. Tall dropseed is common east of the Rockies as a dominant on true prairie uplands, although it is rare in eastern Washington, Oregon, Utah, and Arizona, as well as Idaho. Threats to tall dropseed include trampling, grazing, and soil surface disturbance.

**Noxious Weeds and Invasive Plants**

Noxious weeds and invasive plants are found in varying degrees throughout the Shoshone Field Office. Cheatgrass and medusahead wildrye, both invasive annual grasses, are prevalent in the lower elevations. Typically, medusahead wildrye is limited to finer textured soils. Other invasive plants found in the project area include Japanese brome (*Bromus japonicus*), tumble mustard (*Sysimbrium altissimum*), burr buttercup (*Ceratocephala testiculata*), and Russian thistle (*Salsola ibericum*).

Noxious weeds are defined by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture. The Shoshone Field Office is part of an active noxious weed control team that implements treatments across the Twin Falls District. Noxious weeds known to have occurred in the past in or near the project area are listed in the following table.

Table - Noxious Weeds Potentially Occurring in the Shoshone FO

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Scientific Name | Common Name | Statewide List Type |
| *Acroptilon repens* | Russian knapweed | Control |
| *Cirsium arvense* | Canada thistle | Containment |
| *Centaurea diffusa* | Diffuse knapweed | Containment |
| *Chondrilla juncea* | Rush skeletonweed | Containment |
| *Tamarix spp.* | Saltcedar | Containment |
| *Onopordum acanthium* | Scotch thistle | Containment |
| *Centaurea stoebe* | Spotted knapweed | Containment |
| *Linaria dalmatica dalmatica* | Dalmation toadflax | Containment |
| *Euphorbia esula* | Leafy spurge | Containment |
| *Tribulus terrestris* | Puncturevine | Containment |
| *Cardaria draba* | Whitetop | Containment |

Out of the allotments that have had Rangeland Health completed and have had applications for livestock trailing, seventeen of these allotments were not meeting or making significant progress towards Rangeland Health Standard 4 (Native Plant Communities), Standard 5 (Seedings) and Standard 6 (Exotic Plant Communities). Table 10 describes these allotments as well as an explanation of why they were determined to not be meeting/making significant progress toward this Standard.

Table - Allotments not Meeting or not Making Significant Progress toward Meeting Standard 4, Standard 5 and/or Standard 6

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Allotment (year conducted)** | **Standard 4, Standard 5 and/or Standard 6** | **Reason not being met or**  **not Making Significant Progress** |
| 101 (2001) | Standard 6 | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of the Standard. |
| Crater Butte (1999) | Standard 4 and Standard 5 | Current livestock grazing was a factor in the failure of these Standards. |
| Dietrich Butte (2001) | Standard 4 and Standard 5 | Current livestock grazing was a factor in the failure of these Standards. |
| Dry Creek (2000) | Standard 4 | Current livestock grazing was a factor in the failure of this Standard. |
| Gunnery (2007) | Standard 5 | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of the Standard. |
| King Hill (1999) | Standard 4 and Standard 6 | Wildfire and current livestock grazing were factors in the failure of these Standards. |
| Lava Pot (2008) | Standard 4 | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of the Standard. |
| Martin Canyon (2009) | Standard 4 | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of the Standard. |
| Nasura (2007) | Standard 4 and Standard 6 | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of these Standards. |
| Pocket (2000) | Standard 4 | Wildfire and current livestock grazing were factors in the failure of this Standard. |
| Sand Butte (2001) | Standard 5 and Standard 6 | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of these Standards. |
| Seven-Mile (2007) | Standard 4 | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of the Standard. |
| Shortline (2000) | Standard 6 | Wildfire and current livestock grazing were factors in the failure of this Standard. |
| Timmerman Hills (2003) | Standard 5 | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of the Standard. |
| West Bliss (2001) | Standard 5 | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of the Standard. |
| West Pioneer (2001) | Standard 5 | Some pastures were meeting these Standards and some were not. Wildfire is the main reason for the failure of the Standards. |
| Wildhorse (1999) | Standard 4 | Wildfire and current livestock grazing were factors in the failure of this Standard. |

### 3.3.4 Wildlife, including BLM Sensitive Species

The Shoshone FO provides habitat for numerous wildlife species, including special status species. The area supports many small- and medium-sized mammals, big game species, non-game and game birds, reptiles, and terrestrial invertebrates.

*Big Game Species*

Big game populations in the Shoshone FO include black bear, moose, elk, mule deer, pronghorn and antelope. There is also potential habitat for bighorn sheep. These species prefer habitat mosaics of timbered or brushy hiding cover and open, sagebrush-grassland foraging areas. Hiding and thermal cover is provided by timber and aspen stands, willow-dominated riparian zones, and rugged terrain. Water is an important factor in spring, summer, and fall and is provided by both natural and artificial sources throughout the field office. Please refer to Map 5 to see the big game habitat map for the Shoshone FO.

Several of the BLM grazing allotments affected by trailing provide important summer, winter, and transitional ranges for elk, mule deer, and pronghorn antelope. Elk and mule deer graze on various grasses, forbs, and shrubs heavily during spring, summer and fall and occasionally feed on agricultural crops. Pronghorn antelope typically occupy flat to gently rolling sagebrush-grassland habitats. During late fall, these species usually migrate from higher elevations to valleys and foothills to avoid heavy snowfall. South-facing slopes, especially in northern portions of the field office, are considered crucial elk and mule deer winter range. Southern portions of the field office provide crucial winter range for elk, mule deer, and pronghorn antelope.

Habitats throughout the Shoshone FO are vital to elk calving and mule deer fawning. Elk and mule deer tend to have their young in forested areas (mixed conifer and aspen) adjacent to openings with available forage. However, shrub steppe habitats with adequate thermal and hiding cover, succulent forage, and water also serve as productive calving/fawning habitat. In general, north and easterly aspects at the head of draws are preferred birthing areas. Elk calving usually occurs between mid-May and early-June, while mule deer tend to have fawns from late-May to mid-June.

There is potential for Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep to occur in northern portions of the Shoshone FO. The IDFG map of bighorn sheep distribution indicates that 2 of the BLM grazing allotments affected by fall sheep trailing are adjacent to (5 or fewer air-miles) the Pioneer Population Management Unit (PMU) of bighorn sheep. Although scattered observations of bighorn sheep in the Pioneer Mountains have been documented within the past 20 years, the Pioneer Mountains are not thought to contain a source population of bighorn sheep at the present time. Further, IDFG does not manage for a population of bighorn sheep in the Pioneers PMU but instead seeks to minimize contact between bighorn sheep and domestic sheep.

Trailing of domestic sheep within or near the range of bighorn sheep could threaten the sustainability of bighorn sheep through disease transmission. Domestication and intense artificial selection have likely enabled domestic sheep to develop a resistance to certain diseases (Jessup, 1985). However, bighorn sheep can be highly susceptible to respiratory diseases carried by domestic sheep.

The effects of respiratory disease complex on populations of bighorn sheep can take several forms, including high rates of all-age mortality (i.e., die-offs); high rates of mortality restricted to lambs, especially during summer; and chronic, low-level, sporadic adult mortality. Some populations recover relatively quickly from disease events, while other populations experience long periods of chronic poor production (Ryder et al., 1992; Ryder et al., 1994; Cassirer & Sinclair, 2007). Pathogens associated with the respiratory disease complex appear to spread among interconnected populations of bighorn sheep, sometimes over a period of years, resulting in morbidity and mortality of numerous individuals and populations over time (Onderka & Wishart, 1984; George et al., 2008).

*Game Bird Species*

Columbian sharp-tailed grouse, greater sage-grouse, dusky grouse, ruffed grouse, gray partridge, ring-necked pheasant, mourning dove, sandhill crane, and chukar are the primary upland game bird species inhabiting public lands in the field office. Mourning doves nest throughout the project area. Ring-necked pheasants exist in low numbers on BLM-administered lands and primarily occupy the BLM-agriculture interface. Chukar and gray partridge are present throughout lower elevations of the field office, and occupy low- and mid-elevation shrub, riparian, annual grass, and perennial grass vegetation types. Sandhill cranes typically inhabit valley meadows.

Blue grouse and ruffed grouse preferred-habitat is closely associated with dry conifer, aspen/conifer, and riparian vegetation types in the Shoshone FO. Blue grouse winter in high-elevation timber, both on BLM-administered lands and adjacent National Forests, where they feed on needles and buds of Douglas-fir. Riparian areas are important for blue grouse and ruffed grouse brood-rearing due to the presence of insects, preferred forbs, and berry-producing shrub species. Herbaceous cover is also an important component of brood-rearing habitat, which directly affects areas of use and brood survival.

**Threatened and Endangered Terrestrial Animal Species**

*Canada Lynx*

Canada lynx was listed as Threatened in 2000. Canada lynx are found in boreal forests and are closely associated with the snowshoe hare, their primary prey. However, alternate prey, including many small mammals and grouse, are also important to lynx diets. In Idaho, lynx primarily occur in higher elevation, cold forest habitats that support spruce, subalpine fir, whitebark pine, lodgepole pine, or moist Douglas-fir habitat types. Shrub-steppe habitats that occur adjacent to, or are intermixed with, cold forest habitats in Idaho are used to a limited extent by lynx for foraging and dispersal activities. The average size home range of Canada lynx in southern boreal forest habitats is from approximately 30 to 60 square miles. However, range sizes often increase during periods of low prey availability.

Canada lynx, listed as Threatened in 2000, may be present in five of the nine counties (Blaine, Butte, Camas, Custer, and Elmore counties) affected by livestock trailing in the Shoshone Field Office; however, none of the field office is designated as lynx critical habitat. According to the Idaho Conservation Data Center (ICDC) database, Canada lynx have not been sighted on public land in the BLM grazing allotments affected by trailing; however, numerous occurrences have been confirmed within 30 miles of the affected allotments. The Proposed Action or alternatives are not expected to impact Canada lynx populations or lynx critical habitat and will not be analyzed in the Environmental Impacts Section (Section 4.0).

*Greater Sage-grouse*

The FWS recently completed a status review to list the greater sage-grouse as a Threatened or Endangered species under the ESA. They found that listing the greater sage-grouse (range wide) is warranted, but precluded by higher priority listing actions (50 CFR Part 17). This decision lists the greater sage-grouse as a Candidate species under the ESA.

The greater sage-grouse are North America’s largest grouse and are found primarily in habitats dominated by sagebrush, particularly big sagebrush. Sage-grouse require an extensive mosaic of sagebrush of varying densities and heights, high levels of native grass cover for nesting, and areas rich in high protein forbs and insects during nesting and brood rearing (Idaho Sage-grouse Advisory Committee, 2006). Successful nesting habitat requirements include a sagebrush canopy cover of 15 - 25%, sagebrush heights of 30 - 80 cm, and grass/forb cover of 18 cm (Connelly, Schroeder, Sands, and Braun, 2000, p. 977). Summer brood rearing habitat also includes riparian areas and wet meadows. Sage-grouse depend entirely on sagebrush during the winter for food and cover.

In Idaho, wildfire and annual grasslands are considered substantial threats to sage-grouse and their habitats (Idaho Sage-grouse Advisory Committee, 2006). Sage-grouse have been impacted over the last 30 years from the loss of sagebrush, particularly in the low-elevation shrub-steppe. High wildfire frequency and expansion of annual grasslands have greatly reduced sagebrush communities, leading to a loss of suitable habitat. Please refer to Map 6 to see the greater sage-grouse habitat map for the Shoshone FO.

*Yellow-billed Cuckoo*

The yellow-billed cuckoo is listed as a Candidate species under the ESA. Yellow-billed cuckoos are low-shrub nesting birds that require at least five acres of riparian habitat for nesting. Dense understory foliage appears to be an important factor in nest site selection, and cottonwood trees are an important foraging habitat (Laymon, 1999). Information regarding cuckoo populations within Idaho indicates this species is rare; there are only 64 recorded observations in the state. Historic observations of the yellow-billed cuckoo were concentrated along the Big Wood River. Surveys conducted in 2003 and 2009 documented yellow-billed cuckoo along the Big Wood River and Silver Creek drainages. No livestock trailing events occur through this habitat.

*Wolverine*

The wolverine is listed as a Candidate species under the ESA. Primary winter habitat is mid-elevation conifer forest; summer habitat is typically subalpine, high-elevation cirques. The wolverine occupies a large home range and may make incidental use of BLM grazing allotments affected by trailing during any season of the year while searching for prey. Although there are no ICDC records of wolverines occupying grazing allotments affected by trailing, sightings have been confirmed within five miles of several of the affected allotments. The Proposed Action or alternatives are not expected to impact wolverine populations or habitat and will not be analyzed in the Environmental Impacts Section (Section 4.0).

**BLM Sensitive Animal Species**

Type 1- BLM special species are those species federally identified as threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate, or species designated by the BLM State Director as sensitive. Type 2-These are species that have a high likelihood of being listed in the foreseeable future due to their global rarity and significant endangerment factors. Type 3-These are species that are globally rare or very rare in Idaho, with moderate endangerment factors. Their global or state rarity and the inherent risks associated with rarity make them imperiled species. Type 4- These species that are generally rare in Idaho with small populations or localized distribution and currently have low threat levels. However, due to the small populations and habitat area, certain future land uses in close proximity could jeopardize these species.

The gray wolf (Canis lupus) was previously listed as threatened but was removed from the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife on May 5, 2011 (Federal Register Notice May 5, 2011) and is now a BLM Type II Sensitive Species. A few gray wolf packs have been documented throughout the Shoshone Field Office and are likely to occur during any season of the year. There is one wolf pack in the Wood River Valley and another that is known to occur north of Fairfield, Idaho. Instances of solitary wolves traveling through BLM lands occur as well. The gray wolf is most likely to occupy BLM lands during the late fall and winter when migrating populations of elk and mule deer winter are present.

Pygmy rabbits are sagebrush-obligates and prefer habitat that consists of dense, tall sagebrush. They are the only known North American rabbit that digs its own burrow. Topography and soils are likely important to pygmy rabbits when choosing where to dig a burrow. Pygmy rabbit populations are widely scattered and occur across the southern half of Idaho. Reduced and fragmented sagebrush habitat is a primary threat to the species (IDFG 2005).

Other BLM Sensitive mammals likely to occur on public land in grazing allotments affected by trailing include the Piute ground squirrel and Townsend’s big-eared bat. The Piute ground squirrel occurs at lower elevations in shrub-steppe habitat across southern Idaho, especially in big sagebrush, shadscale, black greasewood, and winterfat associations. The Piute ground squirrel is an important food source for a variety of bird, mammal, and reptile predators and is most active during the spring and fall seasons. Townsend’s big-eared bat relies on shrub-steppe, coniferous forest, and riparian habitat for foraging activities. Use of the affected allotments by Townsend’s big-eared bat would likely be restricted to the spring, summer, and early fall seasons.

BLM Sensitive amphibian and reptile species that may occur in the affected allotments include the northern leopard frog, western toad, woodhouse toad, and common garter snake. The northern leopard frog is associated with permanent water sources during all life stages. Populations occur in a variety of wetland habitats, including marshes, pond margins, and slow moving sections of streams and rivers. The likelihood of the northern leopard frog occurring in the affected allotments is low; however, sightings of the species have occurred within the Shoshone FO. Woodhouse toad occurs primarily in moderately xeric to mesic grassland and shrubland environments, often in riparian habitat. The common garter snake and the western toad are also likely to occur near springs and riparian areas in the affected allotments. The common garter snake and the western toad have relatively small home ranges and are thought to occur on public land year-round.

St. Anthony sand dunes tiger beetle is a Sensitive invertebrate species found on and near sand dunes. Larvae live in burrows in flat, grassy areas of dunes where sand is at least a meter thick and are particularly vulnerable to mortality from trampling. Adult beetles can disperse up to one kilometer from the dune but usually remain in the immediate vicinity of the dune system. Numerous sightings of the species have been confirmed within a two-mile stretch of the livestock trailing within the Star lake Allotment but the proposed routes currently circumnavigate known habitat.

Livestock trailing does not occur within the vicinity of occupied critical habitat for the following BLM Sensitive species and is not expected to measurably impact the species: Piute ground squirrel, Townsend’s big-eared bat, northern leopard frog, western toad, woodhouse toad, common garter snake, and St. Anthony sand dunes tiger beetle.

***Migratory and BLM Sensitive Bird Species***

Executive Order 13186, signed January 10, 2001, lists several responsibilities of Federal agencies with respect to conservation of migratory birds and their habitats. Table 12 lists Migratory Birds Species of Conservation Concern in the Great Basin. Many of the birds listed are also designated as special status species or are on the Watch List in the Shoshone FO. Watch List species are not considered BLM Sensitive species. However, there are indications that these species may warrant special status species designation.

The American bald eagle was listed as Endangered in 1978 and downgraded to Threatened status in 1995. On June 28, 2007, the bald eagle was taken off of the Endangered Species List. The bald eagle is protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. The bald eagle is a common winter visitor to the Shoshone FO, found primarily along the Snake River as well as some of the Snake River’s principle tributaries including the Big Wood River drainages. There are no documented active bald eagle nest sites on public land in the Shoshone FO. The Proposed Action and alternative are not expected to measurably impact the species and will not be discussed in the Environmental Impacts Section (Section 4.0).

Other migratory/Sensitive bird species associated with water that may be present in allotments affected by trailing include willow flycatcher, Williamson’s sapsucker, calliope hummingbird, Wilson’s phalarope, and trumpeter swan. Willow flycatchers use woody riparian plant communities comprised mostly of native willows during the spring and early fall seasons for nesting, brood-rearing, and foraging habitat. Breeding habitat for Williamson’s sapsucker is concentrated in mountainous areas. The species is often found in a variety of forested habitats including ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, subalpine fir, spruce/fir, mixed conifer, and aspen woodland. Calliope hummingbirds migrate to Idaho in mid to late May. The species is typically associated with riparian habitat but will also occupy open conifer forest, aspen, mountain shrub, mountain meadows, and old burns. Wilson’s phalaropes are associated with open water, wetlands, and adjacent grasslands throughout Idaho. Trumpeter swans inhabit shallow marshes, ponds, lakes, and river oxbows and prefer nutrient-rich waters with dense aquatic plant and invertebrate populations.

Migratory/Sensitive bird species associated with mixed conifer habitats include Lewis’ woodpecker, northern goshawk, flammulated owl, and peregrine falcon. Lewis’ woodpecker use dead and decadent Douglas-fir as well as mature aspen for nesting and foraging activities during the spring, summer, and early fall seasons. The northern goshawk nests in stands of Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine and forages in adjacent open habitat. Flammulated owl breeding habitat combines mature pine forests for nesting, scattered thickets of shrubs for roosting, and grassland edge habitat for foraging. Peregrine falcons inhabit a variety of landscapes including mountains, river corridors, reservoirs, and lakes. The species breed on cliffs, cut banks, and in trees.

Migratory/Sensitive bird species that rely on sagebrush and grassland habitat for a portion of their life cycle activities include ferruginous hawk, Swainson’s hawk, prairie falcon, western burrowing owl, short-eared owl, sage sparrow, sage thrasher, loggerhead shrike, long-billed curlew, green-tailed towhee, Brewer’s blackbird, Brewer’s sparrow, grasshopper sparrow, lesser goldfinch, and bluebird. The ferruginous hawk inhabits flat and rolling terrain in grassland or shrub steppe regions. In Idaho, the species is locally abundant at the interface between juniper and shrub steppe habitats. Swainson’s hawk occurs in open pine woodlands and agricultural areas. Preferred nesting habitat consists of trees or shrubs near riparian zones adjacent to agricultural lands. Prairie falcon nest on cliffs or rock outcrops and forages in nearby grassland and shrub-steppe habitat. Western burrowing owls utilize open and well-drained grasslands, agricultural areas, and prairies where they nest in pre-existing burrows. Short-eared owls are also ground nesters and are typically associated with open landscapes including marshes, grasslands, and agricultural lands.

Sage sparrows use mature big sagebrush and to a lesser extent other mature native shrub species for nesting, song perches, and roosting. Knick and Rotenberry (1995) found that sage sparrow preferred sites with high sagebrush cover, large patch size, and low fragmentation. The sage thrasher and Brewer’s sparrow are also closely associated with dense stands of sagebrush interspersed with native grasses and forbs. Loggerhead shrikes prefer open habitats characterized by grasses and forbs of low stature interspersed with bare ground and shrubs or low trees. The species typically inhabits big sagebrush, antelope bitterbrush, and greasewood communities but would utilize a variety of habitats including prairies, agricultural lands, and riparian areas.

The green-tailed towhee is a shrubland specialist that nests in both sage-steppe and mountain shrubland habitat. Long-billed curlews nest on the ground in open grasslands or prairies and avoid treed, dense shrub, and tall grass habitats. Grasshopper sparrows are commonly found in moderately open grasslands with patchy bare ground but will occupy areas with shrub cover. Lesser goldfinch use a wide variety of habitats, including areas near open water, openings with scattered trees, and grasslands. Bluebirds and Brewer’s blackbirds occupy open grasslands and agricultural lands as well as edge habitats with scattered trees and shrubs.

Table - Special Status Animal Species in the SFO

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Status |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Mammals** | | |
| *Lynx canadensis* | Canada lynx | Type 1 (Threatened) |
| *Gulo gulo luscus* | Wolverine | Type 1 (Candidate) |
| **Birds** | | |
| *Centrocercus urophasianus* | Greater sage-grouse | Type 1 (Candidate) |
| *Coccyzus americanus* | Yellow-billed cuckoo | Type 1 (Candidate) |
| **Invertebrates** | | |
| *Taylorconcha serpenticola* | Bliss Rapids snail | Type 1 (Threatened) |
| *Lanx sp.* | Banbury Springs limpet | Type 1 (Endangered) |
| *Physa natricina* | Snake River physa snail | Type 1 (Endangered) |

All species listed below are also designated Birds of Management Concern, a subset of the species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (refer to 50 CFR 10.13) that poses special management challenges because of a variety of factors (e.g., too few, too many, conflicts with human interests, societal demands). The Migratory Bird Program places priority emphasis on these birds. (USFWS Migratory Bird Program Strategic Plan 2004-2014). These species are also designated BLM special status species.

Table - Migratory Birds of Conservation Concern in the SFO

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Special Status Species |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Coccyzus americanus* | Yellow-billed cuckoo | Type 1 (Threatened) |
| *Centrocercus urophasianus* | Greater sage-grouse | Type 1 (Candidate) |

Out of the total 82 allotments that have applications for livestock trailing, 22 allotments were meeting Standard 8 (Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals), 21 allotments were not meeting but wildfire is the factor for the failure of this Standard, 5 allotments (Cow Creek, Dietrich Butte, Dry Creek, Pocket and Shortline) were not meeting Standard 8 and current livestock grazing is a factor for the failure of this Standard, and one allotment, Wildhorse, is not meeting but is making significant progress in meeting Standard 8. Out of all the allotments, 34 allotments have not had RH Standards completed.

Table - Allotments not Meeting or not Making Significant Progress toward Meeting Standard 8

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Allotment (year conducted)** | **Reason not being met or**  **not Making Significant Progress** |
| 101 (2001) | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of the Standard. |
| Antelope (2007) | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of the Standard. |
| Barren (2007) | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of the Standard. |
| Black Canyon (2000) | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of the Standard. |
| Camp I (2002) | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of the Standard. |
| Canyon (2007) | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of the Standard. |
| Cow Creek (1999) | Wildfire and current livestock grazing were factors in the failure of this Standard. |
| Dietrich Butte (2001) | Wildfire and current livestock grazing were factors in the failure of this Standard. |
| Dry Creek (2000) | Current livestock grazing was a factor in the failure of this Standard. |
| Gunnery (2007) | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of the Standard. |
| King Hill (1999) | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of the Standard. |
| Kinzie Butte (2008) | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of the Standard. |
| Lava Pot (2008) | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of the Standard. |
| Nasura (2007) | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of this Standard. |
| North Milner (2002) | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of this Standard. |
| North Shoshone (2000) | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of this Standard. |
| Notch Butte (2002) | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of this Standard. |
| Pocket (2000) | Wildfire and current livestock grazing were factors in the failure of this Standard. |
| Pole Line (2001) | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of the Standard. |
| Sand Butte (2001) | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of this Standard. |
| Seven-Mile (2007) | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of the Standard. |
| Shortline (2000) | Wildfire and current livestock grazing were factors in the failure of this Standard. |
| Timmerman Hills (2003) | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of the Standard. |
| Tunupa (2009) | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of the Standard. |
| West Bliss (2001) | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of the Standard. |
| West Pioneer (2001) | Wildfire was the main reason for the failure of the Standard. |
| Wildhorse (1999) | Wildfire is the main reason for the failure of the Standard but making progress towards meeting Standard 8. |

### 3.3.5 Fisheries, Including BLM Sensitive Species

The Shoshone FO contains habitat for numerous fish and aquatic invertebrate species, including special status species. Habitats for fish and aquatic invertebrate species within the field office range from small cold-water streams to large rivers and lakes to reservoirs. There associated habitats are discussed below but these species will not be carried through the analysis because no ESA listed fish or aquatic invertebrates occur within areas affected by livestock trailing.

**Federally Threatened or Endangered Fish and Aquatic Invertebrate Species**

*Columbia River Basin bull trout*

Columbia River Basin bull trout was listed as threatened in 1999 (64 FR 58909). Critical habitat for this species was designated in 2010 (75 FR 63898). No critical habitat exists within the Shoshone FO so this species will not be discussed.

*Banbury Springs Limpet/Lanx*

The Banbury Springs Limpet/Lanx was listed as endangered in 1992 (57 FR 59244). Critical habitat for this species has not been designated. The Banbury Springs lanx is known to occur in four moderately-sized spring complexes on the north side of the Snake River near the mouth of Salmon Falls Creek. The four spring complexes occupied by Banbury Springs lanx, Banbury Springs, Briggs Springs, Box Canyon Springs, and Thousands Springs, enter the Snake River from river mile (RM) 584.8 upstream to RM 590.4.

Limited information is available regarding the life history of the Banbury Springs lanx. Habitat utilized by Banbary Springs lanx consists of riffles, runs and glides with boulder and cobble substrate. Clear, cold, well-oxygenated water are also required for the species. No studies of Banbury Spring lanx diet have been completed. Spring complexes containing Banbury Spring lanx also contain large areas of apparently similar habitat that is not occupied by the species. Bliss Rapids snails also occur in many areas occupied by Banbury Springs lanx.

*Bliss Rapids Snail*

The Bliss Rapids snail was listed as threatened in 1992 (57 FR 59244). Critical habitat for this species has not been designated. Historically, the Bliss Rapids snail was present in the Snake River from the Indian Cove Bridge (RM 252.4) to an area east of American Falls (RM 750). Bliss Rapids snails are currently found in the Snake River near King Hill (RM 546) upstream to Lower Salmon Falls Dam (RM 573) and in a few spring habitats upstream to RM 604.

The Bliss rapids snail is typically found in free-flowing, spring-influenced waters of the Snake River and its tributaries. The Bliss Rapids snail utilizes sediment free gravel to boulder-sized substrates. Habitat utilized by Bliss Rapids snail includes: pools, runs, eddies and riffles. Diet consists of benthic diatoms. Banbury Spring lanx also occur in several spring complexes occupied by Bliss Rapids snail.

*Snake River Physa Snail*

The Snake River Physa snail was listed as endangered in 1992 (57 FR 59244). Critical habitat for this species has not been designated. Snake River physa snails occur in the Snake River from Ontario, Oregon (RM 368) upstream to Minidoka Dam (RM 675). In 2009, two specimens were also collected from the Bruneau River arm of C.J. Strike reservoir. The two specimens collected in the Bruneau River arm are the only Snake River physa snails collected in a tributary of the Snake River. Snake River physa snails likely occur at low densities or are absent from much of the know range.

Limited information is available regarding the life history of the Snake River physa snail. Snake River physa snails are typically found on the underside of gravel to boulder-sized rock in swift currents at the margins of rapids, but several recent studies also collected Snake River physa snails in run and glide habitats. Other life cycle information (e.g. reproduction, food habits) are largely unknown for this species.

Even though habitat for these federally threatened or endangered fish and aquatic species is present within the Shoshone FO, no livestock trails occur in, by or through their known habitats.

**BLM Sensitive Fish and Aquatic Invertebrate Species**

*Redband trout*

Interior Columbia River redband trout, a subspecies of the rainbow trout, is native to most of Idaho and are found in most rivers and streams below Shoshone Falls (Behnke 1992). Redband trout are found throughout the Shoshone Field Office where suitable habitat exists. Redband trout habitats are diverse, ranging from low elevation desert streams to high elevation mountain streams. Like other species of trout, habitat needs include undercut banks, large woody debris, pool habitats with clean spawning gravels, and dense, overhanging, streamside vegetation.

In Idaho, resident populations of redband trout persist at some level in all major areas of historical distribution. Status reviews in Idaho, Oregon, and Montana report declines in redband trout populations (Thurow et al., 1997). Population declines can be attributed to habitat degradation and fragmentation, and non-native fish introductions into redband trout occupied streams.

*Shorthead Sculpin*

Shorthead sculpin are found throughout the Columbia River Basin, including the Snake River Basin, primarily below Shoshone Falls. Shorthead sculpin are a benthic species and typically occur in small streams with cold, clear water. Shorthead sculpin are often found at higher elevation than other species of sculpin and are typically found in riffle habitat. Little information is available about shorthead sculpin life history, but they likely forage and reproduce similarly to other sculpin species. Even though habitat for this species is present within the Shoshone FO, no livestock trails have occurred in, by or through their known habitats.

*Shoshone Sculpin*

Endemic Shoshone sculpin are found in 52 locations within 26 springs and streams in the Hagerman Valley. They are only found in association with groundwater outflows or upwelling from stream bottoms. They are normally associated with cover, either in the form of rocks, cobble, gravel, and/or submerged vegetation. Young sculpin from 1.2 to 1.6 centimeters in total length are often found on sand or mud substrate with aquatic vegetation is present. Spawning primarily occurs during spring and early summer and requires rocky substrate. Even though habitat for this species is present within the Shoshone FO, no livestock trails have occurred in, by or through their known habitats.

*Wood River Sculpin*

The Wood River sculpin is an Idaho endemic species that historically occurred within streams and rivers in the Big Wood River and Little Wood River watersheds. Current distribution is limited to the Big Wood River watershed upstream of Magic Valley Reservoir and Upper Little Wood River watershed. Wood River sculpin are a benthic (bottom-dwelling) species that inhabits flowing waters ranging in size from small streams to medium-sized rivers. Wood River sculpin are often found occupying the same habitats as redband trout which is likely due to similar habitat requirements of clean, cool water and coarse streambed substrates (gravel and larger) which stream dwelling sculpin typically select for spawning and rearing (Meyer et al., 2008). Wood River sculpin have undergone declines in distribution within the historic range of the species. Water quality issues, habitat loss and degradation, and floodplain encroachment are likely factors contributing to the declines of Wood River sculpin.

*White Sturgeon*

White sturgeon are the largest freshwater fish species in North America and were historically found through the Snake River downstream of Shoshone Falls. Segregated populations of white sturgeon persist in many free-flowing sections of the Snake River. Populations of white sturgeon above Bliss Dam are maintained by stocking of hatchery-produced fish. The largest remaining population of white sturgeon above Hells Canyon exists in the free-flowing section of the Snake River between Bliss Dam and C.J. Strike Reservoir. The extent of this section of the Snake River is adequate for white sturgeon reproduction, unlike the other short free-flowing sections of the Snake River. Exploitation, reduced water quality, and habitat fragmentation and alteration are likely causes for the decline of white sturgeon. Even though habitat for this species is present within the Shoshone FO, no livestock trails have occurred in, by or through their known habitats.

*California Floater*

The California floater, a freshwater mussel, is found in the Snake River in scattered locations between Bliss and Alkali Creek. The California floater prefers habitats immediately upstream of or downstream of rapids in mud-sand substrates with good water quality. Although there is some information on the distribution of the species in Idaho, little is known about the life cycle of the California floater. Even though habitat for this species is present within the Shoshone FO, no livestock trails have occurred in, by or through their known habitats.

*Columbia Pebble Snail*

The Columbia pebblesnail is found in the Snake River below Lower Salmon Falls Dam and in the tailwaters of the Bliss Dam. The pebblesnail lives in flowing waters and uses gravel to boulder-sized substrate at the edges or downstream of rapids and whitewater areas. Life cycle and habitat requirements for this species are not well understood. Even though habitat for this species is present within the Shoshone FO, no livestock trails have occurred in, by or through their known habitats.

*Short-Face Lanx*

The short-face lanx is a flat cone-like, freshwater mollusk that is found in the Snake River from the Rupert, Idaho area downstream to near King Hill. The short-face lanx lives in steady to strong currents on the underside of large rocks. The numerous dams on the Snake River have fragmented the habitats used by the short-face lanx. Little information is available on the life cycle of this species. Even though habitat for this species is present within the Shoshone FO, no livestock trails have occurred in, by or through their known habitats.

*Utah Valvata Snail*

The current distribution of the Utah valvata snail includes sites in the Hagerman Valley and scattered locations from American Falls Reservoir to King Hill Creek. Utah valvata snails are found in mud, silt, and fine sand substrates in shallow shoreline water and in pools adjacent to rapids or perennial-flowing waters associated with large spring complexes. Little information is available about the life cycle of the Utah valvata snail. Formerly listed under the ESA, Utah valvata snail were delisted in 2010. Even though habitat for this species is present within the Shoshone FO, no livestock trails have occurred in, by or through their known habitats.

### 3.3.6 Wetlands & Riparian Areas

The Snake River is the principle drainage in the Shoshone FO. Major tributaries of the Snake River within the project area include: Big Wood River, Little Wood River, Camas Creek, Fish Creek and Clover Creek. Peak flows of the Snake River and its tributaries occur between mid-April and mid-July as a result of snowmelt and rainfall. Spring and early summer run off may be 20 to 50 times greater than base flow. Base flows are maintained during the remainder of the year by ground water and spring discharges. However, stream flows on many of these waterways are managed by a series of hydroelectric dams. During the summer, high intensity and widely dispersed thunderstorms produce sporadically high discharges of precipitation for short durations; however, overland flow and runoff are generally insufficient to sustain flows for an extended period of time.

The Shoshone FO contains a variety of stream types and floodplains, from very small spring-fed creeks to reaches of medium and large rivers. Streams and their floodplains occur in a wide variety of landscapes; from high elevation slow-moving meadow reaches to mid- and lower-elevation fast-flowing basalt canyon reaches. Stream and river conditions vary from completely undisturbed river and vegetative communities in inaccessible rocky canyons to deep, erodible soil banks at lower elevations. Other surface waters include shoreline and open water habitat on lakes, reservoirs, ponds, and natural springs. Playas are also present and provide a water source to livestock and wildlife when present. Playas collect water from small basins and have no external drainage. They typically lack water from late June into December.

Riparian areas and wetlands are generally associated with streams, rivers, and springs/seeps and are broadly distributed across the Shoshone FO. Riparian areas provide cover and food for wildlife and fish as well as water quality benefits by filtering out nutrients from runoff, maintaining stream temperature by providing shade, and controlling erosion. Wetlands are commonly associated with riparian areas but are also found in upland areas in association with springs and seeps. Wetlands associated with springs/seeps often provide surface and subsurface water to downslope streams and rivers.

Some of the livestock trailing events cross through riparian areas and where available, many of these livestock trailing events utilize available bridges. Please refer to Map 8 for an overview of bridge locations. When bridges are present and no livestock cross through the water, impacts to riparian areas will not be addressed since they are already avoided through the use of the bridge. Where trailing includes stream crossing, the impacts of that activity will be analyzed in the EA. Livestock trailing is proposed to cross perennial streams in the following allotments: Balsamroot, Black Canyon, Clover Creek, Cottonwood, Cow Creek, Crater, Davis Mountain, Flat Top, Gwin Ranch, Hailey Creek, North Gooding, Poison Creek, Rattlesnake, Road Canyon, Sheep Creek, Sheep Point, Upper Rock Creek and West Pioneer.

Sheep bedding and cattle overnighting are not permitted in/near riparian areas. In the past, livestock trailing has resulted in resource issues in two allotments (see page 52). Those issues were resolved by (describe). Consequently, all of the riparian concerns in these allotments are not from livestock trailing activities.

The following is a list of all allotments under the Proposed Action that have riparian areas or wetlands present: Little Beaver, Little Fish Creek, Camp Creek, Cottonwood, Hailey Creek, Rough Creek, Willow Creek, West Spring Creek, Trail Creek, Balsamroot, Cherry Creek, Cow Creek, Dry Creek, South East Fork, West Pioneer, Macon Flat, Poison Creek, Riverwood, Wildhorse Allotment, Flat Top, Croy Creek, King Hill, Little Wood, North Shoshone, Sheep Creek, Davis Mountain, Indian, Lower Rock Creek, Mink, North Gooding, Sheep Point, Timmerman Hills, Upper Rock Creek, Dempsey, Cow Creek, Rattlesnake, Black Canyon, Clover Creek and Road Canyon.

Under Alternative 1, the East Fork and Meadow allotments where added due to re-routing livestock trailing and the Sheep Point Allotment was removed. Both of the additional allotments have riparian areas or wetlands present.

Out of the allotments that have had Rangeland Health completed and have had applications for livestock trailing, eleven of these allotments were not meeting or making significant progress towards Rangeland Health Standard 2 and/or Standard 3. Below is a table with these allotments as well as an explanation of why they were determined to not be meeting and/or not making significant progress toward these Standards.

Table - Allotments not Meeting or Making Significant Progress towards Meeting Standard 2 and Standard 3

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Allotment (year conducted)** | **Standard 2 and/or Standard 3** | **Reason not being met or**  **not Making Significant Progress** |
| Black Canyon (2000) | Standard 2 and Standard 3 | Some riparian areas were meeting these Standards and some were not. Wildfire and current livestock grazing are factors in the failure of these Standards. |
| Cottonwood (2000) | Standard 2 and Standard 3 | Current livestock grazing was a factor in the failure of these Standards. |
| Cow Creek (1999) | Standard 2 and Standard 3 | Current livestock grazing was a factor in the failure of these Standards. |
| Crater (20000 | Standard 2 and Standard 3 | Current livestock grazing was a factor in the failure of these Standards. |
| Dry Creek (2000) | Standard 2 and Standard 3 | Current livestock grazing was a factor in the failure of these Standards. |
| Home Place (2003) | Standard 2 | Historic livestock grazing was a factor in the failure of this Standard, not current livestock grazing. |
| King Hill (1999) | Standard 2 and Standard 3 | Some riparian areas were meeting these Standards and some were not. Current livestock grazing is factor in the failure of these Standards. |
| North Shoshone (2000) | Standard 2 and Standard 3 | Some riparian areas were meeting these Standards and some were not. Current livestock grazing is factor in the failure of these Standards. |
| Sheep Point (2010) | Standard 2 and Standard 3 | Current livestock grazing was a factor in the failure of these Standards. |
| Shortline (2000) | Standard 2 and Standard 3 | Current livestock grazing was a factor in the failure of these Standards. |
| Wildhorse (1999) | Standard 3 | Historic livestock grazing was a factor in the failure of these Standards, not current livestock grazing. |

### 3.3.7 Special Designation Management Areas

The Shoshone FO manages many Special Designation Areas throughout the field office boundary such as Wilderness Study Areas and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and co-manages CMNMP with the National Park Service (NPS). The CMNMP is part of the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS). Listed below are all Special Designation Areas within the field office. Please refer to Map 7 for Special Designation Areas within the Shoshone FO.

**Wilderness Study Areas**

Bureau policy is to manage Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) in a manner so as not to impair their suitability for preservation as wilderness. Table 15 lists the 11 wilderness study areas where livestock trailing may occur under the Proposed Action and Alternative 1. There are eleven designated WSAs within 8 grazing allotments that would potentially be affected by livestock trailing. The Little Deer, Ravens Eye, and Great Rift wilderness study areas fall within the CMNMP. The lava flow portions of these wilderness study areas are managed by the NPS while the non-lava or vegetated portions are managed by the BLM. Throughout the Shoshone FO, livestock grazing is permitted in WSAs wherever it occurred prior to the area’s designation. All of the livestock trailing routes through WSAs discussed in this EA have occurred prior to their WSA designation and are in compliance with those regulations.

According to the Interim Management Policy for Land under Wilderness Review (IMP), which describes the policies under which the BLM will manage these lands, livestock grazing and subsequent trailing may continue in the same manner and degree and implies that grazing may continue on the lands authorized as of October 21, 1976, as long as the impacts of that use do not increase. These livestock trail routes have been used for decades by many livestock operators and are grandfathered even if the livestock operator changes. “A grandfathered use is not an absolute right or privilege that can be uprooted from one land areas and applied to a different area; it is based on the place where it was being conducted as of October 21, 1976.” (DOI, H-8550-1, pg. 12)

Over the last 30 years Ravens Eye, Little Deer and the Great Rift wilderness study areas, which are located in the low-elevation shrub-steppe of the Snake River Plain, have experienced high frequency wildfires and the associated loss of sagebrush-steppe habitat and wilderness values. This high fire frequency can be correlated with the expansion of invasive plants, primarily cheatgrass, within low- and mid-elevation shrub-steppe vegetation types. As a result, invasive plants have expanded in wilderness study areas and islands of invasive plants have been created within perennial dominated communities. Refer to Table 15.

Table - Wilderness Study Areas in the SFO

| Wilderness Study Areas | BLM Acres | NPS Acres | Primary Vegetation Type |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Little Deer | 13,458 | 20,073 | Low-Elevation Shrub, Annual Grass |
| Ravens Eye | 29,899 | 37,211 | Low-Elevation Shrub, Annual Grass |
| Great Rift | 45,077 | 335,123 | Low-Elevation Shrub, Annual Grass |
| Black Butte | 4,002 | 0 | Low-Elevation Shrub, Annual Grass |
| Freidman Creek | 9,773 | 0 | Mountain Shrub, Dry Conifer, Aspen |
| Little Wood River | 4,385 | 0 | Mountain shrub, Dry Conifer, Aspen |
| Black Canyon | 10,731 | 0 | Low-Elevation Shrub, Mid-Elevation Shrub |
| Gooding City of Rocks West | 6,287 | 0 | Low-Elevation Shrub, Mid-Elevation Shrub |
| Deer Creek | 7,487 | 0 | Mid-Elevation Shrub |
| Gooding City of Rocks East | 14,743 | 0 | Low-Elevation Shrub, Mid-Elevation Shrub |
| Little City of Rocks | 5,875 | 0 | Low-Elevation Shrub, Mid-Elevation Shrub |
| Total | 230,282 | 396,696 | N/A |

**Areas of Critical Environmental Concern**

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) are areas where special management attention is required to: 1) protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, 2) protect human life and safety from natural hazards, and 3) preserve natural processes that dominate the landscape for the primary purpose of research and education. Some ACECs are co-designated as Research Natural Areas when boundaries overlap. There are eight designated ACECs in the Shoshone FO but only 5 ACECs within 8 grazing allotments would potentially be affected by livestock trailing (refer to Table 16).

Table - Areas of Critical Environmental Concern/Research Natural Areas in the SFO

| Areas of Critical Environmental Concern/Research Natural Areas | Acres | Resource Values |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Big Beaver/Little Beaver Elk Winter Range | 6,540 | Natural Features (Elk Habitat) |
| Elk Mountain Elk Winter Range | 11,887 | Natural Features (Elk Habitat) |
| Sun Peak | 560 | Natural Features (Vegetation) |
| McKinney Butte | 3,764 | Geological, Scenic, and Natural Features (Wildlife) |
| Tee Maze | 10,762 | Geological, Scenic, and Natural Features (Wildlife) |
| Total Acres | 129,630 | N/A |

**Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve (CMNMP)**

The CMNMP contains the youngest and most geologically diverse section of basaltic lava terrain found on the Eastern Snake River Plain. Young lava flows and other features cover about 450,000 acres of the Monument. The remaining 300,000 acres are volcanic in origin, but older in age and covered with a thicker mantle of soil. The older terrain supports a sagebrush steppe ecosystem consisting of diverse communities of grasses, sagebrush, and shrubs and provides habitats for a variety of wildlife (USDI BLM & NPS, 2006).

The Shoshone FO received several applications for livestock trailing through ACECs and WSAs, as well as a few in CMNMP. Active preference livestock grazing was permitted prior to the initiation of these special designation areas throughout the grazing season and many of these special designation areas are the only route for trailing livestock to take. The affected ACECs are within eight grazing allotments that have applications for livestock trailing. These eight allotments are Black Canyon, Davis Mountain, King Hill, Lake Creek, Little Beaver, Little Wood, North Shoshone and Sheep Creek. The WSAs described in the previous section are within eight other allotments that have applications for livestock trailing. These eight allotments are Black Canyon, Davis Mountain, Flat Top, King Hill, Little Wood, North Gooding, North Shoshone and Trail Creek. The allotments that are within CMNMP that have livestock trails through them are Wildhorse, Timber Butte, Cottonwood and Crater allotments.

### 3.3.8 Cultural Resources

Cultural resources are a fragile, non-renewable resource, subject to impacts and degradation from many sources, both natural and human caused. The National Historic Preservation Act outlines the methods by which Federal agencies are to determine cultural resource significance and preservation requirements. The Shoshone FO contains a wide variety of cultural resources. Native American Tribes used this region continuously for at least the last 12,000 years. Euro-American trappers and explorers first entered the region in the early 1800’s, followed by thousands of immigrants on the Oregon Trail. Between 1845 and 1865, emigrants passed through Idaho on the way to Oregon and California.

The discovery of gold and other valuable minerals brought many people to Idaho, including Chinese immigrants in the 1880’s. The resulting conflict between Native Americans and the newcomers precipitated the removal of Native Americans to reservations at Fort Hall and Duck Valley. Several key events in the Bannock War over Camas Prairie took place within the Shoshone FO boundaries. Railroads, such as the Oregon Short Line, were built and towns were founded across the area. After the mining boom faded in the early 1900’s, agricultural projects were built, such as Magic Dam, Milner Dam and many associated irrigation canals, and livestock grazing became more prevalent. Numerous Basque immigrated to Idaho to work in the sheep industry and settled in Idaho. Traces of all these activities still remain on the landscape.

There are also National Historic Trails within the project area. These are extended trails that closely follow a nationally significant historic route of travel. Designation identifies and protects historic routes and their remnants, including their public use and enjoyment. The main route of the National Historic Oregon Trail traverses the Burley and Jarbidge Field Offices. However, numerous cutoffs, alternate routes, and connecting trails were associated with the trail. Some trailing is proposed to cross segments of the Goodale’s Cutoff and the North Alternate of the Oregon Trail. The affected segments are located in the following allotments: Cow Creek (and associated Cow Creek Trail), Dry Creek, Lower Rock Creek, Poison Creek and Timmerman Hills. The grazing allotments within CMNMP that are subject to applications for livestock trailing are Cottonwood, Crater and Timber Butte.

With regards to livestock trailing, there are several potential impacts to sites. Heavy livestock congregation can break or move surface artifacts. Temporary livestock travel over sites has a small potential to disturb subsurface artifacts and generally disturbance does not occur unless the soil is very wet or highly erosive. Heavy livestock concentration around water sources where animals tend to visit often and create wallows has a high potential to disturb subsurface artifacts.

# 4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

## 4.1 Proposed Action – Issue Livestock Trailing Permits as Applied For

### 4.1.1 Livestock Grazing & Livestock Trailing

Under the Proposed Action, all livestock trailing permits in the Shoshone FO would be permitted as shown in Appendix C. The trail route, number of livestock, season of use, and AUMs are exactly what was applied for by the livestock operators. Trailing livestock would be present during different seasons and conflicts between trailing livestock and actively grazing livestock may occur. Conflicts of this type have occurred in the Shoshone FO in the past but most of the issues have been resolved through coordination during annual operating plan meetings with permittees.

The number of livestock that would trail is generally what has occurred in the past through billing authorization in the Shoshone FO. These livestock trails have been authorized in order to trail through to other allotments as well as to National Forest lands, State lands, and privately owned lands. The Proposed Action does include applications to trail through areas that have either: 1) not had livestock trailing occur previously, or 2) not had as many trailing events occur through an area as has occurred historically.

More conflicts may arise because the frequency and number of trailing events may increase in comparison to that which has occurred historically. For allotments that were not meeting, or making significant progress towards meeting, one or more Rangeland Health Standard and current livestock grazing is a factor, the likelihood of livestock trailing contributing toward impacts and preventing these allotments from meeting Rangeland Health Standards is a concern. The allotments that were not meeting Rangeland Health Standards and in which current livestock are a factor in the failure of at least one Standard is shown in Table 4. There is also one long term trend site in the Road Canyon Allotment where multiple livestock trailing events have occurred.

The socio-economic impact to livestock operators under the Proposed Action would be minimal. Costs associated with trailing livestock across federal lands include the cost of the trailing permit ($1.35/AUM (2012) plus a $10 Administration Fee), cost of workers to move livestock (wages that would have been paid regardless of trailing) as well as the cost for equipment such as gasoline to move workers and haul horses to the trailing location. These are costs that the livestock operators have paid in the past and have already figured into their business operating costs. There would be no additional cost to the livestock operators from this scenario under the Proposed Action.

The average livestock trail for cattle is 10 miles over the course of a day, costing $23.50 and the average livestock trail for sheep is 20 miles over a course of 4 days, costing $64.00 if livestock were permitted to trail across BLM-administered lands.

### 4.1.2 Soils & Water Quality

No direct measurements have been conducted to determine if a change in soil loss has occurred following the completion of all land use plans (LUPs) in the Shoshone FO but no sign of excessive soil loss has been documented during any authorized livestock trailing events. Many of the proposed trailing routes occur along a main transportation route. There have not been many observations or documentation that livestock trailing have caused any detrimental effects to soils. Livestock trailing has occurred in the past along most of the applied for routes and during the applied for seasons, under this scenario, minimal issues have risen from these routes in regards to soil and water resources.

The Shoshone FO has had two documented occurrences of soil erosion due to livestock grazing and/or livestock trailing. The first occurred in the Sheep Creek Allotment in 2000. This resource concern was due to unauthorized sheep trailing along a steep contour above Baugh Creek in the Sheep Creek Allotment. It was noted in the Rangeland Health Assessment that this livestock trailing contributed to soil loss on the uplands and excess sediment in Buck Creek (labeled Baugh Creek on the map). The BLM took administrative action against the operator for unauthorized livestock trailing; livestock trailing is not expected to result in any additional soil erosion in this area and there are no more resource concerns because livestock trailing in that drainage would not be authorized.

The second documented occurrence was in the South East Fork Allotment in the late 1990s. This allotment is currently managed by the US Forest Service, Ketchum Ranger District under a Memorandum of Understanding. The allotment was a main route for livestock to get to and from the National Forest Lands and had been used extensively since the late 1800s by both cattle and sheep. There was documented erosion of the soil resource as well as to the Cove Creek drainage from livestock trailing, livestock grazing and more recently from recreational vehicles. In 2000, the livestock operators agreed to voluntary non-use through the eastern portion of the allotment to livestock grazing and livestock trailing and re-routed the main road out of the stream bottom and up on the slopes. Rangeland Health has not been completed on the South East Fork Allotment to date but it has had subsequent monitoring gathered in 2010 on the uplands and riparian areas which show that significant improvements are being made for both resources. One application was received to trail sheep through the east portion of Cove Creek as an alternative route and it is being considered with no overnighting of livestock.

The Shoshone FO is comprised of valley bottoms, hills and steep slopes. The steep slopes have the potential to be erodible due to the gravel component. Under the current management of livestock trailing, the slopes are generally stable and well vegetated because most livestock trailing on steep terrain is infrequent (1-4 trails per year). Under the Proposed Action, livestock trailing would occur on 39 grazing allotments that have slopes in excess of 30%. Of those 39 allotments, 36% (14 allotments) of them would have more frequent trailing events (more than 4 events per year). There are several circumstances in which individual trailing events and active livestock grazing occur simultaneously. These coincident trailing and grazing areas (shown in red on Map 2) would continue to be grazed by permitted livestock. Livestock trailing through these particular areas is not expected to result in unacceptable levels of soil erosion but the potential for soil erosion to occur on those 14 allotments is greater than if trailing is not allowed.

Effects to soils would mainly occur during overnight stops where livestock are concentrated in areas until the next morning. These concentrated areas would be affected by hoof action. However, most of the overnight stops are along roads or around troughs or other range improvements where soil compaction has already occurred. In addition, a majority of the trailing events are less than one day (51%) in duration and comprise the most direct routes to their destination. When a trailing event occurs along a main transportation route, livestock may be forced away from the route by traffic or may have to pass through an adjacent gate when the trailing event intersects with a cattle guard.

Any livestock grazing or livestock trailing has the potential for some degree of soil compaction to occur as well as removal of vegetation in the form of grazing or trampling. For the allotments that are meeting Standard 1(Watersheds), the likelihood of livestock trailing compounding soil compaction and erosion and prohibiting these allotments from meeting this Standard in the future is very minimal. Under the Proposed Action, allotments that were not meeting Standard 1, the likelihood of livestock trailing causing impacts and preventing these allotments from meeting Standard 1 in the future is greater. The continued long-term monitoring throughout the field office can help ensure that the allotments continue meeting or making progress towards meeting rangeland health standards in the future.

Under the present management and in the 50 grazing allotments where Rangeland Health Standards have been conducted, the watershed condition in 48 of the allotments was adequate for maintaining soil stability and hydrologic cycling. The watersheds in those 48 allotments are providing 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. The allotments have adequate litter and standing dead plant material present for protection of the soil as well as for decomposition to replenish soil nutrients relative to site potential.

The two allotments that are not meeting, or not making significant progress towards meeting, Rangeland Health Standard 1 are the King Hill Allotment (Walker Pasture) and the Dietrich Allotment. Current livestock grazing was one of the causal factors for the allotments not meeting Standard 1. Within these two allotments, 10 trailing events have been applied for by three applicants with 4 trailing events in the King Hill Allotment and 6 trailing events in the Dietrich Butte Allotment. Under the Proposed Action, these livestock trails could occur every year but the potential of these trails impacting whether or not these allotments meet Rangeland Health in the future is low.

For the other 81 allotments in which there are no watershed or soil concerns, there would be a negligible amount of vegetation removed as a consequence of livestock trailing. Many of these trailing events occur only a few times per year along trails in which there is no overnighting of livestock. The likelihood of soil compaction due to hoof impact is low because pressure or force would not be exerted upon the soil from overnighting livestock in one place for an extended period of time. For livestock trailing events where overnighting is needed or where there is a high frequency of trailing events (generally, five or more trailing events per year) the likelihood of vegetation removal or soil compaction may be higher but still may not be measurable. Over 86% of the livestock trailing in the Shoshone FO occurs on either maintained routes (28%) or along pre-existing linear disturbances (58%), such as a two-track road, dirt road or gravel road. Using roadways or known routes instead of trailing cross-country further decreases the likelihood of soil compaction.

Under the Proposed Action, 33% of livestock trailing events occur in the spring when soils have the potential to be saturated, 22% occur in the summer when soils tend to be dry, 38% occur in the fall when soils are typically dry but sometimes moist due to fall storms and 7% occur in the winter when soils are frozen. The potential impact to soil resources in the spring when soils are saturated would be minimized by following existing roads or utilizing range readiness criteria, when feasible. Range readiness is defined as when the soil is firm and the key species have four to six inches of growth, except for Sandberg’s bluegrass which needs to be in the three- to-four-leaf stage.

Some livestock trailing would occur while the soils are saturated if a heavy rain occurs while the trailing is in progress. This situation is infrequent and spring rains are usually just small, localized storms. No known compaction issues have occurred due to this type of event in the Shoshone Field Office. If it does occur, impacts to the soil resource would be unavoidable because stopping the livestock trailing in the middle of a route would cause more disturbance to the soils than moving the livestock through the area quickly.

Since most of the livestock trailing in the Shoshone FO takes place on roads and spring trailing events will adhere to range readiness criteria, most of the potential compaction to soils would be prevented under this alternative.

*Water Quality*

Streams within the Black Canyon, Balsamroot, Clover Creek, Cottonwood, Davis Mountain, Dempsey, Flat Top, Indian, North Gooding, Poison Creek, West Spring Creek, are on the 303(d) list of impaired waters. Livestock watering and stream crossing could increase sediment, nutrients and bacteria in a localized area. Any impacts to water quality would be minimal and short term. Under the Proposed Action, the livestock trailing that was applied for would not prevent attainment of water quality standards.

For those streams that are not currently on the 303(d) list, livestock watering and stream crossing could increase sediment, nutrients and bacteria in a localized area immediately downstream of stream crossing or watering sites. Any impacts to water quality would be minimal and short term. Under the Proposed Action, impacts from stream crossing and livestock watering would not cause streams within those allotments to fail to meet water quality standards.

### 4.1.3 Vegetation, including BLM Sensitive Species, Noxious Weeds & Invasive Plants

Under the proposed action, the overstory vegetation would continue to follow the same dynamic shifts. During livestock trailing events, it is typical for utilization of grasses or forbs to be negligible. Most plant defoliation actually occurs with trampling, not grazing, but the exception to that is when overnighting of livestock occurs. There is a correlation between the amount of forage consumed and the distance of the trailing event. Typically, the longer duration of the trailing event would increase the amount of forage consumed by that band of sheep or that herd of cattle.

The livestock trailing events and season of use are listed in Appendix C. Spring refers to any livestock trailing event taking place during the months of March, April and May; Summer refers to any livestock trailing event taking place during the months of June, July and August; Fall refers to any livestock trailing event taking place during the months of September, October and November; and Winter refers to any livestock trailing event taking place during the months of December, January and February. Overall, 43% of the trailing events take place during the fall months, 39% of the trailing events take place during the spring months, 12% of the trailing events take place during the summer months and 6% of the trailing events take place during the winter months. The impacts to vegetation from livestock trailing were analyzed using these groupings for the seasons while the impacts to wildlife species were analyzed using the dates on each proposed trailing permit.

Under the Proposed Action, half (51%) the trailing events in the Shoshone FO are less than a day with no bedding or overnighting of livestock. During these 1 day or shorter trailing events, vegetation is more likely be trampled, not consumed, since the animals are moving constantly. For livestock trails that are two days or less (31%), slightly more forage would be consumed than trampled because the animals would stop to rest for the night and there would be more time for them to graze or browse. The livestock trails that are 3 days to 5 days (18%) forage would be mostly consumed, and trampled, for two reasons; 1) because they have more opportunities to graze or browse before bedding down or starting the trail again the following day and 2) because the animals would need sustenance due to the excess calories burned because of the journey.

Seventeen affected allotments were not meeting Rangeland Health Standards for vegetation (Standard 4, Standard 5 or Standard 6) although livestock grazing or livestock trailing may not be the reason for the deficiency. Vegetation Rangeland Health Standards were not met due to wildfire in the following allotments: 101, Gunnery, Lava Pot, Martin Canyon, Nasura, Sand Butte, Seven-Mile, Timmerman Hills, West Bliss and West Pioneer. One or more vegetation Rangeland Health Standard was not met due to current livestock grazing in the following allotments: Crater Butte, Dietrich Butte and Dry Creek. The allotments that were not meeting a vegetation Rangeland Health Standard and both wildfire and current livestock grazing is a factor are King Hill, Pocket, Shortline and Wildhorse allotments. Under the Proposed Action, 117 trailing events would be permitted and of those 117 trailing events 47% would be 1 day or less, 38% of them would be 2 days or less, 10% of them would be 3 days or less, 2% of them would be 4 days or less and lastly, less than 1% of them would be 5 days or less.

High utilization levels and early season grazing has the potential to alter the composition of the vegetative community, especially if high use levels occur in several subsequent years. Grazing an actively growing plant above a certain level (about 50%-60% utilization) will immediately curtail root growth because the plant no longer has the leaves to photosynthesize and produce carbohydrates needed to fuel root growth. Utilization of grasses during trailing events is typically slight use (0-5%) and most of the evidence of the trailing event is not through utilized plants but through hoof prints and trampling. Actively trailing livestock do not typically have moderate or heavy utilization, the only exception is when many trailing events occur during the same season over the exact same trail footprint. Where many livestock trailing events occur in the Shoshone Field Office, it is common practice to have livestock take different trailing routes in order to reduce the likelihood of over utilization, reduce the likelihood of duplicating bed grounds, decrease trampling and decrease compaction of the soil.

Least phacelia, Malheur princesplume, Picabo milkvetch, chatterbox orchid, bugleg goldenweed, and tall dropseed are all BLM special status plant species that are either Type 2 or Type 3 and in the project area. These plants are affected to varying degrees by livestock trailing and associated grazing; bugleg goldenweed, least phacelia, and Picabo milkvetch can tolerate some level of grazing disturbance, but all of the plants mentioned fare poorly with heavy livestock grazing levels. Tall dropseed and chatterbox orchid both occur on sites that are nearly inaccessible to livestock for grazing and there are no livestock trails through those areas. During livestock trailing, utilization levels are likely to be incidental occurrences (0-5% utilization), especially on shorter, one-day trails, so should have few impacts on these plants. However, bed grounds are anticipated to have higher disturbance and trampling associated, and in turn, may have impacts on least phacelia, Malheur princesplume, Picabo milkvetch, and bugleg goldenweed. If utilization and disturbance levels remain moderate or less, impacts can be limited to negligible effects, and may provide incidental benefits to plants that require some levels of disturbance to proliferate, such as least phacelia. However, high levels of soil compaction or disturbance can negate any positive or neutral effects, and could lead to degradation of the plant habitats.

Several noxious weed occurrences have been found in the Shoshone FO in the past, and are listed in Table 9. The proposed action is in line with past actions, which is one factor of many that possibly contribute to the level of noxious weeds present. The likelihood of this livestock trailing increasing the spread of noxious weeds is low. Attempts have been made in the past to control/contain occurrences of noxious weeds through chemical or biological means, with some success. Livestock can contribute to the spread of noxious weeds through both feed and seeds or propogules that cling to coats or hooves.

The use of horses as an aid to trailing on public land requires supplemental feeding of hay or other feed, causing concerns about the introduction of noxious weeds into new areas.  Since August 2011, supplemental hay is required to be certified weed-free.  Livestock grazing permits are not subject to these rules, as they already require authorization for supplemental feeding under 43 CFR 4140.1(a)(3).  Livestock trailing is subject to the rules and, therefore, this stipulation will apply to all supplemental feeding of livestock, including horses used for the purposes of herding.

Exotic plant species establish more readily as disturbance to soils increases. Roads and trails act as dispersal agents for noxious and invasive plants, and the amount and extent of conveyance is directly related to the degree of road improvement (Gelbard & Belnap, 2003). Trails that are limited in duration and recurrence would be less likely to contribute to establishment and expansion than those trails that are high recurring events.

### 4.1.4 Wildlife, including Threatened, Endangered, and BLM Sensitive Species

**Big Game Species**

More than half of the 82 BLM grazing allotments affected by livestock trailing provide summer, winter, and transitional ranges for elk, deer, and pronghorn antelope. Under the proposed action, 84% of livestock trailing events would occur in designated big game winter range and nearly 50% of all trailing events would occur on big game winter range between November 15 and April 30. Approximately 40% of livestock trailing events would occur throughout the Shoshone Field Office between mid-May and mid-June, a crucial period for elk calving and deer fawning. One-fifth of all trailing events would occur in deer migration corridors (Appendix E).

Under the Proposed Action, nearly 5,500 AUMs would be permitted for livestock trailing throughout the Shoshone Field Office. Impacts to big game habitat would largely occur near livestock trails that are two days (31%) and three to five days (18%) long. For trails that are one day or less (51%), a small amount of forage would likely be lost primarily due to incidental trampling by livestock. Livestock trails that are two to five days, however, would likely result in a greater loss of forage due to increased livestock consumption in addition to incidental trampling.

Under the Proposed Action, half (51%) of the trailing events in the Shoshone Field Office are less than one day with no bedding or overnighting of livestock. During these one day or less trailing events, impacts to big game residing on summer, winter, or transitory ranges would likely be limited to temporary displacement from preferred habitats. Livestock trails that occur more frequently along the same route (generally, five or more times per year; 35%) may result in depletion of stored energy reserves or longer-term displacement of big game from preferred seasonal habitats. Impacts to big game resulting from livestock trailing are most likely to occur during elk calving and deer fawning when the animals are more sensitive to disturbance. This potential impact would not result in lower calving rates, just minimal displacement of the elk for the day of and day after the event.

One grazing allotment in the Shoshone FO, the Muldoon Allotment, partially overlaps the Pioneer PMU of bighorn sheep. There are no livestock trailing events in the Muldoon Allotment, but four sheep trailing events in the Little Wood and Flat Top Allotments occur adjacent to (within 5 miles) the Pioneer PMU during the rut (November through December) when bighorn sheep are more likely to travel greater distances and to a variety of landscapes.

Domestic sheep within or near the range of bighorn sheep could threaten the sustainability of populations of bighorn sheep through disease transmission. Best Management Practices (BMPs) have been established with the current sheep producer to minimize contact between domestic sheep and bighorn sheep and include: 1) monitoring, 2) deploying radio collars, and 3) euthanizing bighorn sheep. These practices should reduce the likelihood of disease transmission from domestic sheep to bighorn sheep as well as the opportunity for infected bighorn sheep to transmit diseases to other populations of bighorn sheep.

**Threatened and Endangered Terrestrial Animal Species**

The yellow-billed cuckoo, a Candidate species under the ESA, is rare within Idaho. Surveys conducted in recent years documented yellow-billed cuckoos within the Shoshone FO along the Big Wood River and Silver Creek drainages as recently as 2009. Under the Proposed Action, livestock trails would not occur within at least half of a mile of any known yellow-billed cuckoo occurrences (1997 to 2009). In the Silver Creek drainage, one livestock trail occurs approximately 2 miles from a yellow-billed cuckoo observation documented in 1997. Three livestock trails are within 0.6 to 2 miles of more recent (2001 - 2009) yellow-billed cuckoo observations in the Big Wood River drainage. However, none of the livestock trails in close proximity (0.6 - 2 miles) to documented yellow-billed cuckoo observations occur during the summer when cuckoos may be nesting in the area. In addition, many of the livestock trailing events that cross through riparian areas that may be occupied by nesting cuckoos utilize bridges, and livestock trailing and bedding or overnighting of livestock are not permitted to occur by riparian areas. Thus, impacts to yellow-billed cuckoos and their habitat caused by livestock trailing would be negligible.

The greater sage-grouse was recently found by FWS to be warranted for listing as Threatened or Endangered but was precluded from listing by higher priority listing actions (50 CFR Part 17). More than 60% of the 82 BLM grazing allotments affected by livestock trailing are considered preliminary priority habitat (PPH) for greater sage-grouse. These grazing allotments provide nesting, early- and late-brood rearing, late fall, and winter habitat for greater sage-grouse. Under the Proposed Action, 87% of livestock trailing events would occur annually throughout greater sage-grouse PPH and seasonal habitats (Appendix E). More importantly, 70% of trailing events occur in nesting and brood-rearing habitat.

Healthy rangelands provide a basic foundation for productive greater sage-grouse habitat. Greater sage-grouse require large areas of sagebrush-grassland habitat with 15-25% sagebrush canopy cover for breeding habitat and 10-30% canopy cover for winter habitat. A healthy perennial grass and forb understory of at least 15% of total ground cover is also an important component of nesting and brood-rearing habitat (Connelly et al. 2004). Benefits provided by herbaceous understory include increased access to insects and forbs by hens before breeding and by chicks. Herbaceous understory also provides cover to hide nests, eggs, and chicks from predators (Idaho Sage-grouse Advisory Committee 2006).

Livestock trailing would result in some cattle and sheep use of native forbs preferred by sage-grouse. The decrease in herbaceous cover values in the allotments affected by trailing would increase the possibility of nest site predation and reduce concealment and security cover for young sage-grouse chicks on the allotments. Reduction in height and diversity of vegetation would also reduce the number and occurrence of insects, a key component in the diet of young sage-grouse chicks. However, the anticipated reduction in habitat quality for greater sage-grouse from the Proposed Action would likely be minimal. Utilization of vegetation during livestock trailing events is typically slight use (0-5% utilization) and occurs mostly due to livestock trampling versus consumption of individuals plants. Light to moderate utilization (20-60% utilization) of vegetation has the potential to occur during livestock trailing only where multiple trailing events occur within the same season or when a trailing event is repeated over many years such as in the Black Canyon, Clover Creek, Cow Creek Trail and Road Canyon allotments.

Out of the 82 BLM grazing allotments in which livestock trailing has been applied for, 13 allotments were not meeting one or more Rangeland Health Standard, and current livestock grazing practices were a factor for the failure of at least one Standard. Out of those 13 allotments not meeting at least one Rangeland Health Standard due to current livestock grazing practices, five allotments were not meeting Standard 8, Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals. (Rangeland Health Standards have not been completed on 34 allotments.) Corrective actions, such as implementing a deferred rotation grazing system, reducing AUMs, or suspending spring or winter grazing seasons, have since been taken in those allotments not meeting Standards to encourage vegetative enhancement for wildlife. Greater sage-grouse habitat assessment worksheets have not yet been completed to determine if pastures within all of the BLM grazing allotments affected by livestock trailing that were not meeting Standard 8 provided suitable habitat conditions during one or more of the life-cycle activities of greater sage-grouse.

For trails that are one day or less (51%), a small amount of vegetation would likely be lost due to incidental trampling by livestock. Livestock trails that are two to five days long would likely result in slightly more vegetation loss due to livestock consumption in addition to incidental trampling. Livestock trails that have a high frequency of occurrence (35%) could also potentially degrade habitat conditions for greater sage-grouse reducing the height and cover of vegetation utilized by sage-grouse for foraging, nesting and concealment.

Under the Proposed Action, half (51%) of the trailing events in the Shoshone Field Office are less than one day with no bedding or overnighting of livestock. During these one day or less trailing events, impacts to greater sage-grouse individuals residing on brood-rearing, late fall, or winter ranges would likely only be temporary (1 to 2 days) displacement from preferred habitats. Impacts to individual greater sage-grouse resulting from livestock trailing are more likely to occur during greater sage-grouse breeding activities. Livestock trails that: 1) are within 0.6 miles of an occupied or undetermined status greater sage-grouse lek between March 15 and May 1, between 6 pm and 9 am (17%) or 2) occur more frequently (35%) could result in disturbance to greater sage-grouse breeding activities or longer-term displacement of individual sage-grouse from preferred habitats. In particular, the practice of bedding and herding domestic sheep on or near occupied leks may pose a threat to greater sage-grouse breeding activities (Idaho Sage-grouse Advisory Committee 2006). Concentrations of sheep [and cattle] and the associated presence of herders and guard dogs in the vicinity of leks disturb lek activity or hens nesting in the vicinity of leks (Patterson 1952). These concentration areas could affect the reproductive success of sage-grouse.

**BLM Sensitive Animal Species**

Pygmy rabbits surveys completed from 2006 to 2008 indicate that there are two populations on BLM grazing allotments in the Shoshone Field Office. The two allotments with known pygmy rabbit populations are the Timmerman Hills Allotment and the Macon Flat Allotment.

Pygmy rabbits may be impacted by livestock practices. Livestock practices may increase the relative abundance of sagebrush via removal of competing vegetation through selective livestock foraging. However, fewer burrows have been documented and nutritional quality of forage is generally lower on recently grazed areas compared to areas that have not been recently grazed by livestock. In addition, livestock can directly limit burrow systems through trampling (Keinath and McGee 2004).

Under the Proposed Action, 12 livestock trailing events would occur immediately adjacent to or on documented pygmy rabbit burrows and pygmy rabbit habitat (Appendix E). For trails that are one day or less where there is no bedding or overnighting of livestock, a small amount of forage would likely be trampled by livestock. Livestock trails that are two to five days long would likely result in a greater loss of forage due to livestock consumption in addition to incidental trampling from bedding or overnighting of livestock. For trails that incur repeated use during a season or year, habitat may be rendered unsuitable for pygmy rabbits if broken shrubs resulting from high concentrations of livestock result in open canopy conditions. In addition, where trails occur in the immediate vicinity of occupied pygmy rabbit habitat, impacts may be incurred to pygmy rabbit burrows due to incidental trampling by livestock. Under the Proposed Action, nine livestock trails are two days or longer and one livestock trail has a high frequency of occurrence, which could potentially degrade habitat conditions for pygmy rabbits.

**Migratory and BLM Sensitive Bird Species**

Other migratory/Sensitive bird species that may be present in allotments affected by trailing include willow flycatcher, Williamson’s sapsucker, calliope hummingbird, Wilson’s phalarope, trumpeter swan, Lewis’ woodpecker, sage sparrow, sage thrasher, loggerhead shrike, long-billed curlew, green-tailed towhee, Brewer’s blackbird, Brewer’s sparrow, grasshopper sparrow, lesser goldfinch, bluebird, and several raptor species.

During one day or less trailing events, impacts to birds would likely be limited to temporary displacement from preferred habitats. Measurable impacts to birds resulting from livestock trailing are more likely to occur during breeding activities. Livestock trails that: 1) are in nesting habitat or 2) occur more frequently (35%) could result in longer-term displacement of birds from preferred habitats, especially near livestock bedding or overnighting areas. In some instances, livestock could directly affect reproductive success via trampling of ground or low-shrub nest sites.

Species that rely on sagebrush and grassland habitat for a portion of their life cycle activities are most likely to be affected by the proposed livestock trailing events. These include: sage sparrow, sage thrasher, loggerhead shrike, long-billed curlew, green-tailed towhee, Brewer’s blackbird, grasshopper sparrow, lesser goldfinch, and bluebird. Trailing events in the affected BLM grazing allotments, particularly those that are three to five days in duration, may decrease herbaceous cover in localized areas which would reduce preferred nesting, brood-rearing and foraging habitat for birds.

Raptor species that have the potential to occur in the BLM grazing allotments affected by the Proposed Action include northern goshawk, flammulated owl, peregrine falcon, American kestrel, red-tailed hawk, golden eagle, ferruginous hawk, Swainson’s hawk, prairie falcon, western burrowing owl and short-eared owl. Impacts to raptors resulting from livestock trailing are more likely to occur during breeding activities. Livestock trails that 1) are within defined seasonal and spatial areas associated with individual nests or nesting territories, 2) occur more frequently within the defined seasonal and spatial areas associated with individual nests or nesting territories, or 3) occur within a direct line of sight of an occupied nest or nesting territory could result in nest abandonment or reduced reproductive success of raptor species. Negative effects to raptor species may be more pronounced near livestock bedding or overnighting areas.

Under the Proposed Action, livestock trailing may affect nesting raptor species (Appendix E). There is/are one documented American kestrel nest site, eleven documented red-tailed hawk nest sites, 32 documented golden eagle nest sites, four documented prairie falcon nest sites, and two documented barn owl nest sites immediately adjacent to proposed livestock trails occurring between February 1 and July 31.

Each raptor nest, resident pair and their offspring, and supporting habitats are considered important to the long-term viability of raptor populations and are vulnerable to disturbance by many types of human activities. Concentrations of sheep [and cattle] and the associated presence of herders and guard dogs in the vicinity of nesting territories can result in disturbance to raptors and their habitats, potentially reducing reproductive success of individual birds. For example, Steidl et al. (1993) found that when observers were camped 400 meters from nests of golden eagles, adults spent less time near their nests, fed their juveniles less frequently, and fed themselves and their juveniles up to 67% less food than when observers were camped 800 meters from nests.

**Game Bird Species**

Under the Proposed Action, livestock trailing may affect nesting game bird species such as the Columbian sharp-tailed grouse, greater sage-grouse, dusky grouse, ruffed grouse, gray partridge, ring-necked pheasant, mourning dove, sandhill crane, and chukar. Under the Proposed Action, half (51%) of the trailing events in the Shoshone Field Office are less than one day with no bedding or overnighting of livestock. During these one day or less trailing events, impacts to birds would likely be limited to temporary displacement from preferred habitats. Measurable impacts to birds resulting from livestock trailing are more likely to occur during breeding activities. Livestock trails that: 1) are in nesting habitat or 2) occur more frequently (35%) could result in longer-term displacement of birds from preferred habitats, especially near livestock bedding or overnighting areas. In some instances, livestock could directly affect reproductive success via trampling of ground or low-shrub nest sites.

### 4.1.5 Fisheries, Including BLM Sensitive Species

Allotments that have only one livestock trailing event per year crossing through fish bearing streams are the Little Beaver Allotment, Little Fish Creek Allotment, Camp Creek Allotment, Cottonwood Allotment, Hailey Creek Allotment, Rough Creek Allotment, Willow Creek Allotment, West Spring Creek Allotment and Trail Creek Allotment. Livestock watering would occur at all locations but bedding of sheep would occur within the Cottonwood Allotment only. Bedding of livestock will not be permitted on or immediately adjacent to riparian areas.

In the Little Beaver Allotment, livestock trailing would cross the intermittent headwaters of Beaver Creek and two intermittent headwater tributaries of Little Beaver Creek. No fish are present at the locations of the stream crossings, but redband trout are documented in Beaver Creek and Little Beaver Creek downstream of the trailing activity. Any impacts on redband trout from trailing within the Little Beaver allotment would be less than measurable since there is only one trailing event per year.

In the Little Fish Creek Allotment, livestock trailing would cross Dry Creek at one location on private land. In the Camp Creek Allotment, livestock trailing would cross Camp Creek at three locations and Eagle Creek at one location. One livestock trailing event would cross numerous stream crossings of Cottonwood Creek and tributaries of Cottonwood Creek on BLM, state and private land within the Cottonwood Allotment. In the Hailey Creek Allotment, livestock trailing would cross Town Creek at one location on private land. In the Rough Creek Allotment, livestock trailing would cross the intermittent headwaters of the East Fork Corral Creek. In the Willow Creek Allotment, stream crossings will occur on McKay Gulch and Fricke Creek. In the West Spring Creek Allotment, livestock trailing would cross Spring Creek at one location once per year. In the Trail Creek Allotment, livestock trailing would cross Trail Creek on private land at one location.

There are documented occurrences of redband trout and Wood River sculpin in nearby drainages of Camp Creek and Eagle Creek, as well as in the drainage downstream of the crossing location in Trail Creek. Impacts have the potential to occur to redband trout and Wood River sculpin at these two locations and for all other locations, there are impacts to only redband trout. Direct impacts from trampling by livestock could occur to redband trout and Wood River sculpin.

Other impacts to these fish could result from the effects of watering and stream crossing on fish habitat. Sediment could be introduced into the stream at the stream crossing sites. Any localized increase in sediment could affect spawning habitat for redband trout in the area immediately downstream of the crossing site. Localized impacts to woody plants could also occur under this alternative which has the potential to decrease bank stability and increase water temperature due to less vegetative foliage being present. These livestock trail routes are used infrequently (only once per year). Under the Proposed Action, due to the infrequency of the livestock crossing, any impacts from livestock watering or stream crossing to redband trout and Wood River sculpin would be minimal.

Allotments that have only two livestock trailing events per year crossing through fish bearing streams are the Balsamroot Allotment, Cherry Creek Allotment, Cow Creek Allotment, Dry Creek Allotment, South East Fork Allotment and the West Pioneer Allotment. Livestock watering would occur at all locations and bedding of sheep would occur within the Dry Creek Allotment only. Bedding of livestock will not be permitted on or immediately adjacent to riparian areas.

In the South East Fork Allotment, livestock trailing would cross Cove Creek at one location. In the West Pioneer Allotment, livestock watering and one stream crossing would occur through Clover Creek. In the Cow Creek Allotment, livestock trailing would cross Negro Creek at two locations on private land. In the Balsamroot Allotment, livestock trailing would cross the West Fork Fish Creek. In the Cherry Creek Allotment, livestock trailing would cross Cherry Creek on two occasions per year. In the Dry Creek Allotment, impacts could occur to redband trout. Livestock trailing would cross Dry Creek on state and private land.

There are no documented occurrences of redband trout and Wood River sculpin in Balsamroot Allotment and Cherry Creek Allotment, but they are both present in nearby drainages of Fish Creek and the East Fork of Fish Creek (for Balsamroot) and occur downstream in Willow Creek (for Cherry Creek). Impacts have the potential to occur to redband trout and Wood River sculpin at these two locations and for all other locations, there are impacts to only redband trout. Direct impacts from trampling by livestock could occur to redband trout and Wood River sculpin. Indirect impacts to these fish could result from the effects of watering and stream crossing on fish habitat. Sediment could be introduced into the stream at the stream crossing sites. Any localized increase in sediment could affect spawning habitat for redband trout in the area immediately downstream of the crossing site. Localized impacts to woody plants could also occur under this alternative which has the potential to decrease bank stability and increase water temperature due to less vegetative foliage being present. These livestock trail routes are used only twice per year. Under the Proposed Action, due to the infrequency of the livestock crossing, any impacts from livestock watering or stream crossing to redband trout and Wood River sculpin would be minimal.

Allotments that have only three livestock trailing events per year crossing through fish bearing streams are the Macon Flat Allotment, Poison Creek Allotment, Riverwood Allotment and Wildhorse Allotment. Livestock watering would occur at all locations and but bedding of livestock would occur within the Macon Flat Allotment, Riverwood Allotment and Wildhorse Allotment.

There are no documented occurrences of redband trout in the Macon Flat Allotment, but they do occur in nearby drainages. For the Poison Creek allotment, redband trout are documented in the Rock Creek drainage downstream from the stream crossing site. In the Riverwood Allotment and Wildhorse Allotment, impacts to redband trout have the potential to occur with watering of livestock but the stream crossings over the Little Wood River for both the Riverwood Allotment and Wildhorse Allotment would occur on a bridge and no impacts to fisheries would occur due to trampling.

If redband trout are present in Poison Creek, direct impacts from trampling by livestock could occur. Indirect impacts to redband trout could result from trailing activities on fish habitat. Sediment could be introduced into the stream at the stream crossing sites. Any localized increase in sediment could affect nearby spawning habitat for redband trout in the area immediately downstream of the crossing site. Bank stability could be reduced in the localized area where watering and stream crossing occurs. Localized impacts to woody plants could also occur under this alternative which has the potential to decrease bank stability and increase water temperature due to less vegetative foliage being present. These livestock trail routes are used infrequently (only 3 times per year). Under the Proposed Action, due to the infrequency of the livestock crossing, any impacts from livestock watering or stream crossing and redband trout would be minimal.

Allotments that have four livestock trailing events per year crossing through fish bearing streams are the Flat Top Allotment, Croy Creek Allotment, King Hill Allotment, Little Wood Allotment, North Shoshone Allotment and Sheep Creek Allotment. Livestock watering would occur at all locations and bedding of livestock would occur within the Flat Top Allotment, Little Wood Allotment, North Shoshone Allotment and Sheep Creek Allotment.

In the Flat Top Allotment, livestock trailing would cross Friedman Creek, Little Wood River, Muldoon Creek, Cold Spring Creek and Trail Creek. The crossings of the Friedman Creek, Little Wood River, one of the Muldoon Creek crossings, and Spring Creek would occur on private land. The second crossing of Muldoon Creek would occur on state land. The only crossing on BLM-administered land would occur on Trail Creek. Within the Croy Creek Allotment, livestock trailing would cross Camp Creek at three locations and Croy Creek at three locations. In the King Hill Allotment, livestock trailing would cross Hog Creek at one location and East Fork Bell Mare Creek at one location on private land. Several other stream crossings occur in Walker Gulch along the boundary of King Hill Allotment and the Dempsey Allotment. In the Little Wood Allotment, livestock trailing would cross the Little Wood River and Chicken Creek but the crossing on the Little Wood River occur on a bridge and no impacts to fisheries would occur due to trampling. In the North Shoshone Allotment, livestock trailing would cross the Preacher Creek, Portuguese Creek and several unnamed intermittent streams. In the Sheep Creek Allotment, livestock trailing would cross Baugh Creek and Sheep Creek but crossing on Baugh Creek occur on a bridge and no impacts to fisheries would occur due to trampling.

Both redband trout and Wood River sculpin are documented to occur in the drainages of the Flat Top Allotment but only redband trout are known to occur in the other fish bearing streams. Redband trout are documented in the Croy Creek drainage. Redband trout are not documented in the King Hill Allotment, North Shoshone Allotment and Sheep Creek Allotment streams, but they do occur in nearby drainages. Direct impacts from trampling by livestock have the potential to occur. Indirect impacts to redband trout and Wood River sculpin could also result from the effects of watering and crossing streams on fish habitat.

Sediment could be introduced into the stream at the stream crossing sites and bank stability may be reduced. Any localized increase in sediment could affect nearby spawning habitat for redband trout in the area immediately downstream of the crossing site. Bank stability could be reduced in the localized area where watering and stream crossing occurs. Localized impacts to woody plants could also occur under this alternative which has the potential to decrease bank stability and increase water temperature due to less vegetative foliage being present. These livestock trail routes are each used infrequently (less than 4 times per year). Under the Proposed Action, due to the infrequency of the livestock crossing, any impacts from livestock watering or stream crossing would be minimal.

Allotments that have a high frequency of occurrence of livestock trailing events (six or more trailing events) every year in allotments that cross through fish bearing streams are the Davis Mountain Allotment, Indian Allotment, Lower Rock Creek Allotment, Mink Allotment, North Gooding Allotment, Sheep Point Allotment, Timmerman Hills Allotment, Upper Rock Creek Allotment, Dempsey Allotment, Cow Creek Allotment, Rattlesnake Allotment, Black Canyon Allotment, Clover Creek Allotment and Road Canyon Allotment. Livestock watering would occur at all locations and bedding of livestock would occur within the Davis Mountain Allotment, Indian Allotment, Lower Rock Creek Allotment, North Gooding Allotment, Timmerman Hills Allotment, Upper Rock Creek Allotment, Cow Creek Trail, Rattlesnake Allotment, Black Canyon Allotment, Clover Creek Allotment and Road Canyon Allotment.

In the Davis Mountain Allotment, livestock trailing would cross Catchall Creek, Clover Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Dry Creek, East Fork Clover Creek and several unnamed intermittent streams. In the Indian Allotment, livestock trailing would cross East Dempsey Creek at one location, an unnamed intermittent tributary of East Dempsey Creek at 2 locations, and an unnamed intermittent stream in the south end of the allotment. In the Lower Rock Creek Allotment, livestock trailing crosses several intermittent streams, redband trout are not documented in these streams, but they do occur in the Rock Creek drainage. In the Mink Allotment, livestock trailing would cross East Dempsey Creek. In the North Gooding Allotment, livestock trailing would cross Black Canyon Creek, Burnt Willow Creek, and Schooler Creek. In the Sheep Point Allotment, livestock would cross Mays Creek at two locations.

In the Timmerman Hills Allotment, livestock trailing would cross numerous intermittent streams. In the Dempsey Allotment, livestock trailing would cross West Dempsey Creek at two locations, six locations in Walker Gulch and one location on Thorn Creek. In the Upper Rock Creek Allotment, livestock trailing would cross several intermittent streams. In the Dempsey Allotment, livestock trailing would cross West Dempsey Creek at two locations, six locations in Walker Gulch and one location on Thorn Creek. The two livestock trailing stream crossings on West Dempsey Creek would occur on private land. Along the Cow Creek Allotment, livestock trailing would cross Wildhorse Creek. In the Rattlesnake Allotment, livestock trailing would cross Thorn Creek, Turkey Creek and the North Gooding Main canal. In the Black Canyon Allotment, livestock trailing would cross Dry Creek, Four-mile Creek and one unnamed intermittent stream. In the Clover Creek Allotment, livestock trailing would cross Clover Creek at two locations and four intermittent streams. In the Road Canyon Allotment, livestock watering, bedding and stream crossings would occur through Long Canyon and Road Canyon.

In the Davis Mountain Allotment, redband trout are known to occur in the Clover Creek drainage. In the Indian Allotment, redband trout are documented in the Dempsey Creek drainage. In the Lower Rock Creek Allotment, redband trout are not documented in these streams, but they do occur in the Rock Creek drainage. In the North Gooding Allotment, redband trout are documented in Schooler Creek and the Dry Creek drainage. In the Dempsey Allotment, redband trout are documented in the Dempsey Creek. In the Rattlesnake Allotment, redband trout are documented in the Thorn Creek drainage. In the Black Canyon Allotment, redband trout are present in the Dry Creek drainage. In the Clover Creek Allotment, redband trout are known to occur in the Clover Creek drainage. Livestock trailing activities would also occur near Bray Lake, but no impacts would occur to fish species present in Bray Lake because the trailing livestock do not typically water at this location. Redband trout are not documented in the Mink Allotment, Sheep Point Allotment Timmerman Hills Allotment, Upper Rock Creek Allotment, Cow Creek Trail, and Road Canyon Allotment streams, but they do occur in nearby drainages.

Impacts to redband trout could result from the effects of watering and crossing the stream on fish habitat. Sediment could be introduced into the stream at the stream crossing sites. Any localized increase in sediment could affect nearby spawning habitat for redband trout in the area immediately downstream of the crossing site. Bank stability could be reduced in the localized area where watering and stream crossing occurs. Localized impacts to woody plants could also occur under this alternative which has the potential to decrease bank stability and increase water temperature due to less vegetative foliage being present.

Under the Proposed Action for the Sheep Point Allotment, even though there would only be one trail route per year the allotment is not meeting Rangeland Health Standard 2 and Standard 3 due to current livestock grazing. This trail route has the potential to compound the riparian and aquatic resource concerns and increase the likelihood of this allotment not meeting Rangeland Health Standards in the future.

The Black Canyon Allotment is not meeting Rangeland Health Standard 2 and Standard 3 for riparian areas due to current livestock grazing and any impacts to aquatic species have the potential to compound the resource concerns and increase the likelihood of this allotment not meeting Rangeland Health Standards in the future.

The Road Canyon Allotment is also not meeting Rangeland Health Standard 2 and Standard 3 for riparian areas and any impacts to aquatic species have the potential to compound the resource concerns and increase the likelihood of this allotment not meeting Rangeland Health Standards in the future.

Within other allotments under the Proposed Action, trailing would occur in 17 additional allotments containing streams or canals. No impacts would occur to aquatic species or water quality in these 17 allotments because no stream fording or livestock watering will occur within these allotments. Crossing of canals would occur via bridges. Table 17 lists allotments with streams or canals where no impacts would occur to aquatic species under the Proposed Action.

Table - Allotments with no impacts to Fisheries

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Allotments containing streams where no impacts would occur to aquatic species or water quality under the Proposed Action. | | |
| Camp 1 | Hog Creek | South Milner |
| Crater | Homeplace | Square Lake |
| Crater Butte | Hot Springs | Star Lake |
| Dietrich Butte | Kinzie Butte | Tikura |
| East Fork | Meadow | Wolftone |
| Goodtime | North Milner |  |

### 4.1.6 Wetlands & Riparian Areas

Under the Proposed Action, there are frequent, reoccurring crossings through riparian areas. Some of the riparian areas are at Proper Functioning Condition (PFC) and some riparian areas are Functioning at Risk (refer to Table 14). Many of these riparian areas have shown improvement over the past 20 years since the incorporation of new management changes. The proposed action has the potential to reduce the improvements that have been made in some instances; and thus have the ability to affect if those allotments continue to meet Standard 2 (Riparian Areas & Wetlands) and Standard 3 (Stream Channel & Floodplain) of rangeland health standards in the future.

High utilization levels have not occurred in the Shoshone Field Office in regards to livestock trailing in the past 30 years and under the continuation of light utilization and trampling the likelihood of healthy populations of desirable vegetation sustaining wetland characteristics is high. Some of the livestock trailing events cross through riparian areas and where applicable, many of these livestock trailing events currently utilize available bridges (refer to Map 8). When bridges are present and no livestock cross through the water, impacts to riparian areas are unlikely.

The permittees in the Shoshone FO are aware that they cannot bed sheep or overnight cattle on riparian areas. Most of the riparian concerns throughout the field office are not from livestock trailing activities. The two known occurrences of livestock trailing causing resource issues in riparian areas have been changed through management actions and resolved (South East Fork and Sheep Creek).

There are instances of livestock crossing through a stream but the trailing of livestock does not have the potential to alter riparian vegetation or prohibit the ability of this resource to recover in the future because most of the trailing events are infrequent. There are areas in the field office where the riparian areas are still improving and the cumulative impacts from livestock trailing may impact resource concerns through those stream reaches.

By having livestock actively herded through the allotment, the likelihood of livestock loitering in the riparian zone is low. What livestock operators do to encourage livestock to not loiter in the riparian zone while they are in a pasture is more important than either season of use or length of time in the pasture per se (USDI BLM, 1997). Under both the Proposed Action and Alternative 1, minimum distance of travel per day is 5 miles per day for sheep and 10 miles per day for cattle. These requirements would ensure that no loitering in riparian areas occurs and that all allotments that have riparian areas and wetlands meet, or make progress meeting Rangeland Health Standard 2 and Standard 3 in the future.

In those areas where numerous livestock trails are proposed and they are crossing streams that are not at Proper Functioning Condition but are Functional-at-risk (refer to Table 14), the overstory vegetation in a few riparian areas may not continue to improve under the proposed action. The likelihood of some areas being able to retain willows, sedges, rushes and riparian obligate forbs is low in heavily trafficked areas. The livestock permittees in a few of these grazing allotments have stipulations for utilization in the riparian areas and some areas are still recovering. Under this scenario, there is a high probability that these many livestock trails may not sustain healthy, viable populations of riparian vegetation. The improved physical changes to the riparian areas may not continue under this alternative as well. These improved physical changes include reduced erosion, increased sediment filtering, improved water retention and improved channelization.

### 4.1.7 Special Designation Management Areas

Under the Proposed Action, livestock trailing would occur through WSAs in eight allotments, and through ACECs in eight allotments. Also, in the CMNMP four allotments have livestock trails. All of these Special Designation Management Areas have active preference livestock grazing and livestock trailing has occurred for decades. Most of the events are one day events but there are areas along the trail routes where bedding of livestock does occur. Only 13% of the livestock trailing applications have a route through ACECs, 11% of the livestock trailing applications have a route through WSAs and 1% of the livestock trailing applications have a route through CMNMP for a total of 25% of livestock trails occurring through Special Designation Management Areas. Under this alternative, 53 livestock trailing events would occur through ACECs, 44 livestock trailing events would occur through WSAs and 5 livestock trailing events would occur through CMNMP.

The livestock trailing through these areas has occurred for decades and under the Proposed Action permitting these activities would be a continuation of the current situation. These current livestock use levels are in compliance with the IMP because they are the same actions in manner and degree that occurred prior to 1976. The existing livestock trail routes in WSAs would not impair their suitability for preservation as wilderness because the impacts to these WSAs, in the form of minor soil compaction and vegetation removal, from livestock trailing would be negligible. Changes in livestock grazing, and subsequent trailing, in both grandfathered and non-grandfathered grazing may be allowed following the preparation of an EA if the effects are found to be negligible.

The likelihood of these existing livestock trail routes impacting ACECs and causing irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes is very low. Under the Proposed Action, these livestock trail routes would have negligible impacts to these areas. The likelihood of these ACECs to continue to preserve natural processes that dominate the landscape for the primary purpose of research and education is high. The five livestock trailing events in CMNMP do not have the potential to impact the Monument since most of the trailing events occur on maintained roads. The only cross country livestock trailing event occurs in Cottonwood and Crater allotments outside of the Monument boundary.

### 4.1.8 Cultural Resources

In those trail segments restricted to a single day trailing event, there would be no livestock concentration around water sources or bed grounds anticipated. Livestock passing over sites in dry conditions would have no impact on subsurface cultural resources.

A few pristine segments of the Goodale’s Cutoff and the North Alternate of the Oregon Trail are still present in the project area and applications have been received for livestock trails intercepting portions of the Goodale’s Cutoff. Under the proposed action, the greatest source of impacts to National Historic Trails would potentially be in areas with heavy livestock concentration over a period of time, such as sites in the vicinity of water sources or bed grounds. Trailing livestock have, on occasion, bedded in close proximity to Goodale’s Cutoff which may increase the likelihood of impacts to occur over time. Some trails intersect with known cultural resources, increasing the likelihood of impacts to those sites as well. Under the Proposed Action, there would not be any restrictions on livestock trailing or bedding near National Register eligible cultural resources including historic trails. If livestock congregation occurs in these areas, the likelihood of adverse impacts is higher.

## 4.2 Alternative 1 – Issue Livestock Trailing Permits with Modifications and Stipulations

All specific changes to each allotment have been described in detail in Appendix D. In order to find information pertaining to each resource identified, they have been organized alphabetically by resource. The general Terms and Conditions on the livestock trailing permits can be found in Section 2.3 and all Terms and Conditions specific to each livestock trailing permit can be found in Appendix B.

### 4.2.1 Livestock Grazing & Livestock Trailing

Under Alternative 1, all livestock trailing permits in the Shoshone FO would be permitted as shown in Appendix B. The trail route, number of livestock, season of use, and AUMs are not what was applied for by some livestock operators because some of the trail routes have been re-routed or reduced due to potential resource concerns. The number of livestock under this alternative is very similar to what has been authorized in the past through billing authorization in the Shoshone FO, and in some cases the trailing that has been applied for is being analyzed at a reduced level under this alternative.

These livestock trails are necessary in order to trail through to other allotments as well as to US Forest Service lands and privately owned lands. This alternative does include stipulations for the Category 2a Allotments and some of the Category 3 Allotments that impact livestock grazing and livestock trailing. They include re-rerouting livestock trails to main roads, minimizing the livestock trailing corridor through areas that have occupied and undetermined status greater sage-grouse leks or cultural sites, removing previous bed grounds and only permitting livestock to trail through in one day or less, reducing the number of trailing events and limiting congregation areas specifically in riparian areas. Some of the re-routes and reductions were implemented because there were potential conflicts with long-term trend studies as well as the allotment’s ability to meet Rangeland Health in the future.

Under Alternative 1, a change in class of livestock would be permitted for the Wendell Trail located in the Antelope Allotment and Camp I Allotment and 45 AUMs (refer to Appendix B, Justin Posey) would be converted from sheep use to cattle use. The portion of the Wendell Trail that would have the change in class of livestock has had Rangeland Health completed and there are not any concerns in either the Antelope Allotment or Camp I Allotment in regards to current livestock grazing or livestock trailing. The Wendell Trail has had sheep use and cattle use historically and with this change, the permittee would be able to use his active preference instead of applying for a livestock trailing permit every year. This change in the class of livestock does not have the potential to impact active grazing since this is a continuation of the current situation.

There were two allotments removed and two allotments added under Alternative 1. Timber Gulch was removed because the trailing applicant already has active preference in that allotment during that time. Sheep Point was removed because the trail followed parallel along riparian areas that were not meeting Rangeland Health Standards 2 and 3. The permittee was informed of this and it was recommended that they use their adjacent private land in order to trail livestock. East Fork Allotment and Meadow Allotment were both added in order to re-route bands of sheep out of the Road Canyon Allotment along a county road to the east.

Conflicts between actively grazing livestock and trailing livestock have been resolved under this alternative (refer to Section 4.1.2). The likelihood of conflicts arising in the future are low because any additional changes to the livestock trailing authorized under this alternative will be analyzed through future NEPA as well as through public scoping with interested publics and livestock permittees.

The socio-economic impact to livestock operators under the Alternative 1 is slightly higher than the proposed action because some trails have been made longer to avoid impacts to resources. Some livestock trails have also been removed under this alternative. Costs associated with trailing livestock across federal lands under Alternative 1 include the cost of the trailing permit ($1.35/AUM plus a $10 Administration Fee), cost of workers to move livestock (wages that would have been paid regardless of trailing event or not) as well as the cost for equipment such as gasoline to move workers and haul horses to the trailing location. These are costs that the livestock operators have paid in the past and have already figured into their business operating costs. The only known socio-economic hardship to the livestock operators from this scenario would be due to some of the trails being longer than historically.

The average livestock trail for cattle is 10 miles over the course of a day, costing $23.50 and the average livestock trail for sheep is 20 miles over a course of 4 days, costing $64.00 if livestock were permitted to trail across BLM-administered lands.

### 4.2.2 Soils & Water Quality

Under the present management in the 50 grazing allotments where RH Standards have been conducted, the watershed condition in 47 of the allotments was adequate for maintaining soil stability and hydrologic cycling. The watersheds in those 47 allotments are providing the proper infiltration, retention and release of water appropriate to soil type, vegetation, climate, and landform in order to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling and energy flow. Of the remaining 34 grazing allotments that have not had Rangeland Health completed, concerns with current livestock grazing or impacts to the soil resource have not been identified, except in South East Fork Allotment. The South East Fork Allotment has had resource concerns in the past due to livestock grazing and livestock trailing but that portion of the allotment has been in voluntary non-use for both activities for over a decade. Recent monitoring completed in 2010 has shown that improvements have been made to the soil resource and riparian areas. One trailing event would be permitted through the South East Fork Allotment under Alternative 1 but if any concerns reoccur, that livestock trailing route would be closed again. Overall, the allotments that have livestock trailing have adequate litter and standing dead plant material present for protection of the soil as well as for decomposition to replenish soil nutrients relative to site potential from each appropriate soil ecological site description.

The two allotments that are not meeting or making significant progress towards meeting Rangeland Health Standard 1 are the King Hill Allotment; Walker Pasture and the Dietrich Butte Allotment. Under Alternative 1, the livestock trailing events in those three allotments have been reduced. All six trailing events through the Dietrich Butte Allotment and the one trailing event in the Spud Patch Allotment have been made alternate routes that would not all be used annually. The original four trailing events in the King Hill Allotment have been reduced to 1 trailing event only. The dates of the remaining trailing event have been reduced (June 1 to June 10 only) so that the trailing event occurs when the soils are dry. Under Alternative 1, many of the potential resource concerns have been alleviated with rerouting livestock through other areas, altering the dates of the livestock trailing activity as well as removing some livestock trails completely. The potential to impact whether these allotments meet Rangeland Health in the future is very low.

For the remaining 81 allotments in which no watershed or soil concerns are known to occur, there would be a negligible amount of vegetation removed as a consequence of livestock trailing. Many of these trailing events occur only a few times per year along trails in which there is no overnighting of livestock. The likelihood of soil compaction due to hoof impact is low because pressure or force would not be exerted upon the soil from overnighting livestock in one place for an extended period of time.

Under Alternative 1, livestock trailing would occur on 41 grazing allotments that have slopes in excess of 30%. Of those 41 allotments though, 27% (11 allotments) of them would have more frequent trailing events (more than 4 events per year) occurring. There is an overall reduction of 16% in the use of trail routes through steep terrain. Under this alternative, there are also numerous other trail routes that have been rerouted through less steep terrain, removed completely and/ or a reduction in the number of trailing days has occurred which has minimized the impacts to the soil resource where the likelihood of erosion has the potential to occur. Livestock trailing through these particular areas is not expected to result in unacceptable levels of soil erosion and the potential for soil erosion to occur on allotments with steep slopes is less.

For livestock trailing events where overnighting is needed or where there is a high frequency of trailing events the likelihood of vegetation removal or soil compaction may be higher but still may not be measurable. Over 86% of the livestock trailing in the Shoshone FO occur on either maintained routes (28%) or pre-existing linear disturbances (58%), such as a two-track road, dirt road or gravel road that has not officially been designated as maintained. Using roadways or known routes instead of trailing cross-country, further decreases any potential of soil compaction in grazing allotments.

Under Alternative 1, 30% of livestock trailing events occur in the spring when soils have the potential to be saturated, 14% of livestock trailing events occur in the summer when soils tend to be dry, 36% of livestock trailing events occur in the fall when soils are typically dry but sometimes wet due to late storms and 7% of livestock trailing events occur in the winter when soils are frozen. There was also an additional 13% reduction in the number of livestock trailing events throughout the field office. The potential impact to soil resources in the spring when soils are saturated would be minimized by following existing roads or utilizing range readiness criteria, when feasible. Some livestock trailing would occur while the soils are saturated if a heavy rain occurs while the trailing is in progress. This situation is infrequent and spring rains are usually just small, localized storms. No known compaction issues have occurred due to this type of event in the Shoshone Field Office but during this situation impacts to the soil resource would be unavoidable because stopping the livestock trailing in the middle of a route would cause more disturbance to the soils than just getting the livestock through the area quickly.

Since most of the livestock trailing in the Shoshone FO takes place on roads and spring trailing events will adhere to range readiness criteria, most of the potential compaction to soils would be prevented under this alternative.

*Water Quality*

Under Alternative 1, no 303(d) listed streams would be impacted within the East Fork Allotment and Meadow Allotment because livestock travel along a main county road and all crossings over Fish Creek would occur over bridges. Livestock watering and stream crossing could increase sediment, nutrients and bacteria in a localized area. Any impacts to water quality would be minimal and short term.

### 4.2.3 Vegetation, including BLM Sensitive Species, Noxious Weeds & Invasive Plants

There are 19 allotments that have livestock trailing applications through them that were not meeting Rangeland Health Standards for vegetation (Standard 4, Standard 5 or Standard 6). The allotments not meeting a vegetation Rangeland Health Standard due to wildfire are 101, Black Canyon, Gunnery, Lava Pot, Martin Canyon, Nasura, North Shoshone, Sand Butte, Seven-Mile, West Bliss and West Pioneer. The allotments that are not meeting a vegetation Rangeland Health Standard due to current livestock grazing are Crater Butte, Dietrich Butte, Dry Creek and Wildhorse allotments. The allotments that are not meeting a vegetation Rangeland Health Standard and both wildfire and current livestock grazing is a factor are King Hill, Pocket, Shortline and Timmerman Hills allotments.

Under Alternative 1, many of these trails of have been removed, rerouted, or the number of days per trailing event have been reduced. Only 104 trailing events would be permitted through these allotments under this alternative and of those 104 trailing events 60% of them would be 1 day or less, 36% of them would be 2 days or less, 3% of them would be 4 days or less and less than 1% of them would be 5 days or less. In comparison, the applications received and analyzed in the proposed action, trailing consisted of; 1-day trailing events (51%), 2-day trailing events (31%), or 3 to 5 day trailing events (18%).

The amount of livestock trailing is reduced and there is also a decrease in days per livestock trailing event. Under this alternative, the twelve 3 day trails that are included in the Proposed Action have been removed or reduced. The 4 day trail and 5 day trails in the Timmerman Hills Allotment remained under Alternative 1 because 1) they were appropriate time frames for the length of the trail and 2) there were not vegetation resource concerns and 3) the resource concerns that were addressed such as sage-grouse, pygmy rabbit and cultural sites were alleviated due to the fact that the livestock will remain on the road as well as other Terms and Conditions (refer to Appendix B, Denis Kowitz, Rocky Sherbine and Goodtime Association). The livestock trailing events in the Crater Butte and Dietrich Butte allotments would be alternative routes through both the Crater Butte and Dietrich Butte allotments or through the Star Lake Allotment. These alternate trail routes would be permitted in a rotation on a yearly basis.

Further changes have also been made to other trail routes where potential resource concerns could occur in the future. These changes to the trailing routes were only necessary in order to be proactive and to alleviate potential cumulative impacts to the native perennial vegetation. For a complete listing of all changes made to other allotments, please see Appendix D.

BLM sensitive plant species are in proximity to 21 trails during the spring months. Spring is anticipated to be the time of the year when the most impacts to special status plants and their habitats could potentially take place due to the seasonally moist conditions and potential for soil compaction and disturbance, which can impede growth and development of plants, plus create a niche for invasive plants to establish and compete. This potential impact to BLM sensitive plant species would be minimized by following existing roads or utilizing range readiness criteria, when feasible.

Impacts to noxious weeds and invasive plant populations and spread would not vary greatly depending upon the alternative selected. Current weed populations would persist, and continue to be inventoried and treated in the same manner as currently followed. Reducing or eliminating trailing would not alter these other activities; as such, a net reduction in the amount and spread of noxious weeds and invasive plants is not anticipated. The use of horses as an aid to trailing on public land requires supplemental feeding of hay or other feed, causing concerns about the introduction of noxious weeds into new areas.  The supplementary rules in the Federal Register Notice that require anyone using, feeding, or storing forage or straw on BLM-administered land in Idaho to use certified noxious-weed-free forage and straw will also apply to Alternative 1 for all supplemental feeding of livestock, including horses used for the purposes of herding.

In the Road Canyon Allotment; Alternative 1 would not allow livestock overnighting along the west route, Road Canyon proper, to alleviate impacts to a long-term trend site and riparian values.

### 4.2.4 Wildlife, including BLM Sensitive Species

The following analysis provides a description of impacts to wildlife habitat which differ from those described in the Proposed Action, which is the baseline since most of this livestock trailing has occurred previously. Under Alternative 1, the total number of trailing events would be reduced by 14% and the number of AUMs permitted for trailing would be reduced by 23% compared to the proposed action. The length of many trailing events has also been reduced. For example, the number of livestock trails that are three to five days long have decreased by 12% (from 18 events to 6); almost all of these are now one day in duration. Thus, impacts to wildlife habitat caused by livestock consumption of forbs and grasses would be reduced. The increase in the number of one day trails (13%) would also reduce impacts to wildlife habitat caused by bedding and overnighting of livestock.

Under Alternative 1, reductions in livestock trailing would slightly increase the volume of vegetation remaining on the affected grazing allotments, particularly grasses and forbs. This would slightly increase the amount of forage and thermal and hiding cover available to big game species on summer, winter, and transitional ranges. The increased vegetation would also result in slightly improved nesting, escape and thermal cover for greater sage-grouse during breeding and brood-rearing activities and for the life-cycle activities of other game and non-game birds. Increases in the availability of raptor prey species may also result from the improved cover conditions.

Alternative 1 would incorporate resource considerations in the authorization, including special status wildlife species and their habitat. For example, areas of livestock trailing within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status greater sage-grouse leks would be closed to bedding of sheep or overnighting of cattle from March 15 to May 1 and no livestock trailing could occur between 6 pm and 9 am. In higher elevations, the timeframe would be March 25 to May 15. Areas within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status leks would also be closed to trailing of livestock off of designated roads from March 15 to May 1 or from May 25 to May 1, between 6 pm and 9 am. These stipulations would substantially benefit greater sage-grouse during breeding activities and may result in increased reproductive success.

Under Alternative 1, livestock trailing would not be permitted within defined spatial areas associated with individual raptor nests or nesting territories (per Fish and Wildlife Service recommended guidelines for raptor conservation) between February 1 and July 31, except where trailing occurs on designated roads. Impacts to raptors resulting from livestock trailing under Alternative 1 would result in a 90% reduction in trailing adjacent to raptor nests and their spatial buffers, substantially reducing the potential for nest abandonment and possibly increasing the reproductive success of raptor species.

Under Alternative 1, livestock trailing would not be permitted to occur immediately adjacent to documented pygmy rabbit burrows and associated habitat, except on designated roads. This alleviates potential negative impacts to pygmy rabbit habitat and prevents incidental trampling of pygmy rabbit burrows by livestock.

Under Alternative 1, the following allotments would incorporate wildlife stipulations and considerations in the authorization for greater sage-grouse, raptors, pygmy rabbits, or big game (Appendix D): 101, Black Canyon, Clover Creek, Cow Creek Trail, Davis Mountain, Dempsey, Lower Rock Creek, Macon Flat, Neck, North Gooding, North Milner, North Shoshone, Poison Creek, Road Canyon, Sheep Creek, Square Lake, Timmerman Hills, Upper Rock Creek, and West Pioneer.

### 4.2.5 Fisheries, Including BLM Sensitive Species

Under Alternative 1, the amount of livestock trailing within the Balsamroot Allotment, East Fork Allotment and Meadow Allotment would increase from trailing levels under Proposed Action. The additional trailing activities in the Balsamroot Allotment would occur on a road and would not require crossing any streams or additional watering. Under Alternative 1, impacts to aquatic species would be minimal and short term, similar to the Proposed Action. In the East Fork Allotment, impacts could occur to redband trout since livestock trailing would cross Fish Creek on BLM and private land. Redband trout are present in the Fish Creek drainage. Both stream crossing would occur over bridges, thus there would be no impacts to fisheries from trampling.

Under the Alternative 1, livestock trailing through the Meadow Allotment would cross the West Fork Fish Creek. The livestock trailing through this allotment would cross the West Fork Fish Creek occur on a bridge and no impacts to fisheries would occur due to trampling.

Livestock watering and bedding would also occur within the Balsamroot Allotment, East Fork Allotment and Meadow Allotment. Indirect impacts to redband trout could result from the effects of watering on fish habitat. Sediment could be introduced into the stream at watering sites. Any localized increase in sediment could affect nearby spawning habitat for redband trout in the area immediately downstream of the crossing site. Bank stability could be reduced in the localized area where watering occurs. Localized impacts to woody plants could also occur. Under Alternative 1, any impacts from livestock trailing within the East Fork allotment would be minimal.

Under Alternative 1, the amount of livestock trailing within the Black Canyon, Clover Creek, Davis Mountain and Road Canyon allotments would decrease by 40% from trailing levels under Proposed Action. The decrease in livestock trailing within the allotment would decrease direct and indirect impacts to aquatic species and water quality. Under Alternative 1, impacts to water quality and aquatic species would be minimal and short term.

Under Alternative 1, the amount of time livestock are within the Cow Creek Trail, Little Wood and Sheep Creek allotments during trailing activities would decrease from levels under the Proposed Action. Decreasing the amount of time livestock are within the allotment would likely decrease indirect impacts to aquatic species and water quality. Indirect impacts to aquatic species that are present and discussed in the environment impact section (Section 4.0) would likely decrease under this alternative as less livestock watering would occur.

For all other allotments under Alternative 1, impacts from livestock trailing within 34 allotments would be similar to impacts listed under the Proposed Action. Impacts would be similar in these allotments because the amount of trailing activity is similar to the Proposed Action. Table 18 lists allotments with streams or canals where impacts to aquatic species and water quality would be similar under Alternative 1 and the Proposed Action.

Table - Allotments where livestock trailing would have similar impacts as the Proposed Action

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Allotments where impacts to aquatic species and water quality under Alternative 1 would be similar to impacts under the Proposed Action. | | |
| Balsamroot | King Hill | Rough Creek |
| Camp Creek | Little Beaver | Sheep Point |
| Cherry Creek | Little Fish Creek | South East Fork |
| Cottonwood Creek | Lower Rock Creek | Timmerman Hills |
| Cow Creek | Macon Flat | Trail Creek |
| Croy Creek | Martin Canyon | Upper Rock Creek |
| Dempsey | Mink | West Pioneer |
| Dry Creek | North Gooding | West Spring Creek |
| Flat Top | North Shoshone | Wildhorse |
| Hailey Creek | Poison Creek | Willow Creek |
| Indian | Rattlesnake |  |
| Indian Creek | Riverwood |  |

Under Alternative 1, trailing would occur in 15 allotments that contain streams or canals. No impacts would occur to aquatic species or water quality in these allotments. No stream fording or livestock watering would occur within these allotments. Crossing of canals would occur via bridges. Table 19 lists allotments with streams or canals where no impacts would occur under Alternative 1.

Table - Allotments where livestock trailing would have no have impacts to Aquatic Species.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Allotments containing streams or canals where no impacts would occur to aquatic species or water quality under Alternative 1. | | |
| Camp 1 | Hog Creek | South Milner |
| Crater | Homeplace | Square Lake |
| Crater Butte | Hot Springs | Star Lake |
| Dietrich Butte | Kinzie Butte | Tikura |
| Goodtime | North Milner | Wolftone |

### 4.2.6 Wetlands & Riparian Areas

Impacts to wetlands and riparian areas under this alternative would be considerably less than those expected to occur under the Proposed Action because the inclusion of management stipulations would help protect riparian areas from the effects of livestock trailing.

Under this alternative, bedding and over-nighting would not be permitted on riparian areas in order to reduce impacts to this resource from livestock trailing. Trailing across riparian areas would be restricted to pre-determined locations to minimize impacts to stream channels. Some livestock trails were rerouted so that the livestock crossed over a bridge or large culvert (refer to map 8). Limiting the number of crossing locations to pre-determined areas would contain impacts to a narrower section of a stream channel. Livestock operators would not be allowed to randomly choose stream crossings which could potentially expand the area subjected to mechanical hoof impacts.

Some allotments in which livestock trailing would occur have particular concerns because when Rangeland Health Standards were done in those allotments (Black Canyon, Cottonwood, Cow Creek, Crater, Dry Creek, Home Place, King Hill, North Shoshone, Sheep Point, Shortline and Wildhorse allotments) and Standard 2 (riparian areas and wetlands) and Standard 3 (stream channel and floodplain) were not being met. Management stipulations pertaining to bedding and over-nighting would prevent impacts to riparian areas because since this stipulation has been in effect in the Shoshone Field Office, negligible impacts to riparian areas has occurred from livestock trailing. Likewise, stipulations regarding trailing across stream channels at pre-determined locations would contain impacts within narrower areas of the stream, as opposed to broad reaches of streams, which will help maintain bank stability throughout the stream channel.

Trailing across stream channels is not expected to hinder or delay any of these allotments capability to maintain health in riparian areas, stream channels, and floodplains because the trailing events are brief in nature. Unlike grazing where livestock may loaf for long periods at riparian areas for shade, water, and green forage, the trailing activities would be actively managed and livestock would be actively pushed to their final destination. All livestock trails that are in close proximity to riparian areas will not be permitted to bed or overnight on or by the riparian areas. This would be a term and condition on their trailing permits.

A distance of 500 feet has been required for cultural resources located in and around watering sources but there are a few areas where the 500 foot buffer would not be required due to the differing topography and constraints of gulches and allotment boundaries. Under this scenario, livestock would not bed on the riparian areas but they may be permitted to bed on an available bench far enough from the riparian area so as to not cause extensive hoof impact to the riparian area. Any trailing livestock bedding on riparian areas would not be permitted and that trail route may not be permitted again in the future if issues persist. This stipulation would alleviate riparian concerns throughout the Shoshone FO.

### 4.2.7 Special Designation Management Areas

Under Alternative 1, livestock trailing would occur through WSAs in eight allotments and ACECs in eight different allotments. There are also 5 livestock trailing events through CMNMP in four allotments. All of these Special Designation Management Areas have active preference livestock grazing and livestock trailing has occurred for decades. Most of the events are one day events but there are areas along the trail routes where bedding of livestock does occur. Under this alternative, reductions were made for other resource considerations such as sage-grouse habitat, raptor nests, Rangeland Health, soils, and cultural resources, and these considerations have resulted in the additional benefit of reductions in livestock trailing events through Special Designation Management Areas.

Some of these reductions under Alternative 1 include, a decrease in the livestock trailing routes through ACECs from 53 trailing events to 30 trailing events (43% reduction), a decrease in the livestock trailing routes through WSAs from 44 trailing events to 26 trailing events (41% reduction). The 5 livestock trailing events through CMNMP went unchanged. A total of 17% of livestock trails occur through Special Designation Management Areas under this alternative which is a decrease of 8% overall.

Low levels of impact would occur to these WSAs and ACECs from livestock trailing for two reasons; 1) utilization of forage is typically slight (0-5% utilization) and 2) soil compaction from livestock trailing events would be minimal because all events occur along a main route where travel by vehicles is permitted.

The livestock trailing through these areas has occurred for decades but under Alternative 1, less livestock trailing would be authorized through WSAs than the manner and degree that was authorized in 1976. Therefore, the existing livestock trail routes in WSAs would not impair their suitability for preservation as wilderness. Impacts to WSAs from livestock trailing in the form of soil compaction and vegetation removal would be negligible. The likelihood of these existing livestock trail routes impacting WSAs in a manner so as to impair their suitability for preservation as wilderness was low with the continuation of the current situation but is even lower in Alternative 1 due to the 41% reduction in livestock trailing activity.

The likelihood of these existing livestock trail routes impacting ACECs and causing irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes is very low under the Proposed Action and under Alternative 1, the impacts to ACECs from livestock trailing is negligible. The likelihood of these ACECs to continue to preserve natural processes that dominate the landscape for the primary purpose of research and education is high.

The five livestock trailing events in CMNMP do not have the potential to impact the Monument since most of the trailing events occur on maintained roads. The only cross country livestock trailing event occurs in Cottonwood and Crater allotments outside of the Monument boundary. Under Alternative 1, the combined impacts to Special Designation Management Areas from livestock trailing is negligible.

### 4.2.8 Cultural Resources

Under Alternative 1, the greatest source of impacts to cultural resources would potentially be in areas with heavy livestock concentration over a period of time, such as sites in the vicinity of water sources or bed grounds. Where trails intersect with known cultural resources, the trail route would be adjusted to avoid those areas, decreasing the likelihood of impacts to those sites.

In those allotments restricted to a single day trailing event, there would be no livestock concentration around water sources or bed grounds anticipated. Livestock passing over sites in dry conditions would have no impact on subsurface cultural resources. In those allotments where overnight stays are anticipated, livestock bed grounds would be located away from known cultural resources and places where cultural resources may be likely. There would be no bedding allowed within 0.5 miles of an historic trail. Where possible, bed grounds would be located on private lands and trails would be routed onto existing hardened road surfaces. Bed grounds on public lands would be located at least 500 feet from water sources. Under this alternative, cattle would be required to move at least ten miles per day and sheep five miles per day, reducing the need for overnight stays in some areas.

A Class I inventory, involving a review of existing cultural resource and site data, was conducted to identify cultural resources that may be affected in Alternative 1. In addition to the Class I inventory, some intensive (Class III) surveys were completed in areas where livestock will be concentrated, including bed grounds. Based on the results of the Class I inventory, two segments of the Oregon National Historic Trail (Goodale’s Cutoff and the North Alternate), and numerous previously recorded sites are located within some of the proposed trailing corridors.

Due to the dispersed nature of the trailing events, no evidence of past impacts have been noted in routine cultural resource monitoring efforts. No bed grounds will be located within 0.5 miles of the Oregon National Historic Trail segments. While previously documented sites are located in the trailing corridors, the Euro-American trash scatters are not considered to be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). For prehistoric Native American sites to be considered eligible to the NRHP, buried, intact components need to be present. Because any ground disturbance associated with temporary livestock travel will be limited to less than 10 cm. in previously disturbed surface soils, this action will have no effect on buried, intact cultural deposits that may contribute to a sites’ eligibility to the NRHP. In many cases, livestock trailing will be restricted to improved roadways. In areas with potential cultural resource conflicts, trails were rerouted to avoid those sites where possible and restrictions were placed on overnighting. Given these provisions and changes, this action has no potential to affect historic properties.

## 4.3 Alternative 2 - No Action (No Issuance of Livestock Trailing Permits)

### 4.3.1 Livestock Grazing & Livestock Trailing

Under the No Action Alternative, no livestock trailing permits would be issued in the Shoshone FO. No conflicts would arise between actively grazing livestock and trailing livestock because only actively grazing livestock would be permitted in grazing allotments. For allotments that were not meeting one or more Rangeland Health Standard and current livestock grazing is a factor, the likelihood of livestock trailing contributing toward impacts and preventing these allotments from meeting Rangeland Health Standards is no longer a concern.

Under this alternative, one option for the livestock operators is to truck all livestock to each grazing allotment. The Shoshone FO has not had a large degree of livestock operators that truck their livestock and for that reason; at this time, the number of corrals built in order to aid with the loading and unloading of livestock is insufficient. Many more livestock holding facilities and corrals would need to be built if this alternative were to be selected. Some of the livestock trailing events could allow temporary placement of corrals through Categorical Exclusion (CE) authority where they are only needed once or twice in the spring and again in the fall but since most of these corrals would need to be used many times throughout the year, they do not qualify as temporary placement and the CE authority could not be used. Since there are not enough corrals or holding facilities currently, the livestock would not be loaded or unloaded efficiently. The potential of this causing injury to those cattle and sheep is very high. Injuries have the potential to go untreated for some time because the livestock are stressed from the shipping and not likely to be able to calm enough for treatment.

The socio-economic impact to livestock operators under the No Action Alternative is high because very limited livestock trailing would be permitted through the Shoshone Field Office. Most livestock operators would have to find other means of moving their livestock onto and off of federal, private and State lands, such as trucking. The only exception is where a trailing permit is not needed if an operator can trail livestock completely along a county ROW road or a publicly maintained road where they could stay within the road surface and where no overnighting of livestock is required. There are some portions of private and State lands in the Shoshone FO that would not even be able to be grazed by livestock because they are not accessible by roads at all. The socio-economic impact of that scenario to the livestock operators is extreme because under this alternative, those private and state lands would be considerably devalued.

Costs associated with trucking livestock across federal lands under Alternative 2 include the cost of securing trucks as well as the cost to the BLM in regards to building efficient corrals for the loading and unloading livestock safely. The livestock trucking variables can be found in Table 20. The costs associated with renting semi-trucks are approximately $6.00 to $8.00/mile as well as a typical $500 minimum fee per each trailing event.

In the Shoshone FO, there are an average of 300 cattle per trailing event and an average of 1500 sheep per trailing event. Most of the truck routes in the Shoshone FO are twice as long or three times as long as the livestock trailing route. There are approximately 675 miles of route that livestock trail across in the Shoshone FO. This number was calculated using the total length of the trail on BLM-administered lands and does not take into account trails across State or private lands.

Table - Livestock Trucking Variables

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Livestock | Number of Animals per truckload | Number of Truckloads Needed |
| Pregnant cows or cow/calf pairs | 40 | 8 |
| Dry cows (cows without calves) | 50 | 6 |
| Ewe/lamb pairs | 180 | 9 |
| Dry ewes | 240 | 7 |

With all these variables taken into account, the average cost of trucking 300 head of cattle could be anywhere from $1,500 to $2,800 because more money is charged by the trucking companies for unpaved or unmaintained roads. The average cost of trucking 1,500 head of sheep could be anywhere from $2,450 to $4,050 because sheep take more truck loads and are more difficult to load and unload as opposed to cattle. These figures were calculated using a price quote from a local livestock trailer driver (per personal communication, Scott Pavcov). These are just estimates and could be substantially since many of the roads that would be driven across are difficult to navigate in a semi-truck.

The average cost from these estimates ($2,700) times the number of trailing events in the Shoshone FO (160) means that the socio-economic hardship on these 26 livestock operators would be approximately $432,000 annually. This yearly financial strain has the potential to cause some of these livestock operators to go out of business. Another cost associated with the No Action Alternative is the cost to BLM of constructing livestock corrals and holding facilities field office wide, and the time and expense associated with the NEPA to approve such projects. These are costs that the livestock operators have not paid in the past and have not figured into their business costs.

### 4.3.2 Soils & Water Quality

Under the No Action Alternative, no livestock trailing permits would be issued which would negate the impacts described under the Proposed Action and Alternative 1. An absence of livestock trailing would eliminate any of the potential direct impacts on soils and watersheds. Other actions that contribute to soil and watershed impacts, both negatively and positively would continue; as such, a net gain or loss of soil would be unlikely, except with the most heavily used trailing events not along main roads that were considered under the Proposed Action.

Any livestock grazing or livestock trailing has the potential for some degree of soil compaction to occur as well as removal of vegetation in the form of grazing or trampling. Effects to soils would still occur from bedding and overnighting of active preference livestock. These concentrated areas would be still be affected by hoof action. Most of the overnight areas are along roads or around troughs or other range improvements where soil compaction has already occurred due to maintenance and/or construction work or permitted grazing. This would not change under the No Action Alternative.

### 4.3.3 Vegetation, including BLM Sensitive Species, Noxious Weeds & Invasive Plants

Under the No Action Alternative, no livestock trailing permits would be issued which would negate the impacts described under the Proposed Action and Alternative 1. An absence of livestock trailing would eliminate any of the potential direct impacts on special status plant populations, trampling and utilization of vegetation, and the transmission of noxious weeds and invasive plant species from the trailing activities. Other actions that contribute to cumulative vegetation impacts, both negatively and positively would continue; as such, a net gain or loss of productivity would be unlikely, except with the most heavily used trailing events not along main roads.

A complete removal of trailing would eliminate the spread of noxious and invasive weeds as directly related to livestock trailing activities; however, there are many other activities allowed on public lands that contribute to the noxious and invasive weed populations and spread such as vehicles, recreation, construction and development and wind. Reducing or eliminating trailing would not alter these other activities; as such, a net reduction in the amount and spread of noxious weeds and invasive plants is not anticipated.

### 4.3.4 Wildlife, including BLM Sensitive Species

Under the No Action Alternative, livestock trailing would not be authorized. There would be no trailing-related impacts to wildlife species and their habitat.

An absence of livestock trailing would eliminate any direct or indirect impacts of livestock trailing to wildlife, including consumption and incidental trampling of wildlife forage, cover, and nesting habitat. The No Action Alternative would also eliminate direct disturbances to wildlife during their various life-cycle activities. Other actions, such as active preference livestock grazing, that contribute to cumulative wildlife impacts would continue. Thus, considerable improvements to wildlife habitat or populations would not likely occur beyond those described in Alternative 1.

### 4.3.5 Fisheries, Including BLM Sensitive Species

Under Alternative 2, livestock trailing permits would not be issued for the trailing of livestock across BLM-administered lands within the Shoshone FO. Where trailing occurs on roads or crosses fish bearing streams at bridges, the absence of livestock trailing would not be likely to result in a measurable improvement in the condition of fish bearing streams because these areas are maintained as road rights-of way. Road rights-of-way have actions to reduce vegetation that impairs traveler safety (line of sight) or dense vegetation that threatens the integrity of the structure at the stream crossing (culvert, bridge, rip-rap, road shoulder) would continue to occur. Because these areas are maintained as road crossings, stream channel conditions would continue to be impaired.

There would also not likely be much improvement in fish habitat or water quality in locations where livestock cross streams at existing water gaps or designated fording areas. These areas may be used to move livestock across fish bearing streams between pastures within an allotment. Absence of trailing would reduce use at these sites but is not likely to improve instream conditions because the areas would continue to be used as a livestock crossing areas between pastures within allotments authorized for grazing in accordance with Annual Grazing Plans.

Fish bearing stream habitats and water quality could be improved due to the absence of livestock trailing in areas where livestock have historically moved between allotments and cross streams in areas not identified as water gaps or designated crossing areas. Although there would continue to be impacts to instream condition from authorized livestock grazing within an allotment, there would be a reduction in livestock use if trailing between allotments did not occur. This could result in some level of reduced grazing use which could result in an improvement in instream conditions in a localized area over time. This level of improvement could be measurable in some locations with repeated historic trailing use has occurred but may not be measurable or apparent in all locations.

### 4.3.6 Wetlands & Riparian Areas

Impacts to wetlands and riparian areas under the No Action Alternative would be less than those expected to occur under Alternative 1 because livestock trailing would not be permitted to occur at all in the Shoshone FO boundary.

Under the No Action Alternative, bedding and over-nighting would not occur by trailing livestock but riparian areas would still have livestock use through active preference, or livestock permitted to graze in that allotment. The likelihood of some areas being able to retain willows, sedges, rushes and riparian obligate forbs would remain high throughout the field office. The improved physical changes to the riparian areas throughout the field office may continue under this alternative but it would most likely be due to management actions implemented on active livestock grazing, not livestock trailing.

### 4.3.7 Special Designation Management Areas

Under Alternative 2, the No Action Alternative, livestock trailing would not occur through WSAs, ACECs and CMNMP thus, there would be no direct impacts to these areas by livestock trailing. All of these Special Designation Management Areas have active preference livestock grazing and would continue to have impacts from livestock grazing even if the negligible impacts from livestock trailing were removed. There would continue to be areas where active preference livestock bedding would continue to occur as well so removing the bedding by trailing livestock would not remove impacts from occurring.

### 4.3.8 Cultural Resources

Under Alternative 2, there would be no trailing authorized. Therefore, there would be no livestock trailing related impacts to cultural resources.

## 4.4 Cumulative Impacts Analysis

Cumulative impacts, as defined in 40 CFR 1508.7 (2010), are the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. The geographic scope of the livestock trailing is limited to 1,340,000acres which includes the federal, private and state lands within the 84 allotments that have applications for livestock trailing.

The bounds for cumulative impacts to soils, vegetation; including BLM Sensitive Species, wetland & riparian areas, are limited to those 314,000acres within the 1-mile corridor of each livestock trail. The bounds for cumulative impacts to rangeland health standards, livestock grazing, noxious weeds, wildlife; including threatened and BLM sensitive species is not only the 1-mile buffered trail corridors, but the complete grazing allotments because noxious weeds are able to spread throughout the area as well as wildlife’s ability to move through these areas many times throughout the year in order to acquire all of their dietary needs.

### 4.4.1 Past and Present Actions

All of the federal lands in the State of Idaho were first managed by the General Land Office (GLO) in coordination with the Grazing Service and described as arid, broken, mountainous, or grazing in character. Many settlers depended on this remaining public domain to help support their livestock. The local ranchers grazed these lands in conjunction with their private ranch lands and it was on a first-come, first-serve basis. “The first Europeans found a continent with vast rangeland, ranges that had evolved through eons of grazing by animals similar to their domestic animals. Yet within a few decades they found that managing the balance of grazing animals and vegetation was radically different in the new-found West than in the swards, meadows, and pastures of their homelands” (Box & Malechek, 1987).

All public lands had unregulated grazing which led to severe soil erosion and depletion of native vegetation in many areas and the problem went mostly unsolved until the implementation of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934. The Taylor Grazing Act sought to stop injury to the public grazing lands [excluding Alaska] by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration; to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development; [and] to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range through lease of the public domain to stockraisers (USDI BLM, 1988). The act also stated that these public lands adjacent to the land owners or homesteaders had preference in attaining issuance of a lease for a term of 10 years which is still the timeframe used by BLM today.

The Grazing Service dealt mainly with grazing policy while the GLO managed settlement, land sale, land exchange and mineral rights but there was some redundancy between the two agencies. Due to the considerable costs of World War II, Department of the Interior (DOI) officials sought a way to combine the two agencies. In 1946, the DOI formed the BLM and grazing on public lands was formalized and regulated. The BLM manages its federal lands by dividing areas into grazing allotments which can be managed as a unit.

All permittees did move their livestock from grazing allotment to grazing allotment the same way they do today, through livestock trailing. Many of these livestock trails have been used since the 1860s but due to changes in livestock operators, changes in land ownership as well as other factors, some livestock trails are newer or have shifted on the landscape. It should be recognized that in the late 1800s and through the mid-1900s, all livestock were trailed to grazing allotments. It wasn’t until the railroad stock cars and semi-trucks became available that some livestock operators changed the way livestock were moved on and off federal lands. There is substantially less livestock trailing occurring on federal lands today than there was 50 years ago.

The Shoshone FO, has had sheep use, and to a lesser extent cattle use, since the 1860s. Prior to World War II, the historic livestock use and sheep numbers in Idaho were substantially higher than they are today. In the early 1900s, there were numerous reports in the Great Basin of being able to count the sheep bands on the mountains by the dust clouds, and that little forage was available for any of them (Box & Malechek, 1987).

There have not been any wildlife habitat improvements implemented on BLM managed lands throughout these allotments in the Shoshone FO, but the U.S. Forest Service has made some improvements to a neighboring road in the Cove Creek drainage. A Forest Service Allotment, grazed in conjunction with the South East Fork Allotment, has had some improvements to the road in order to decrease traffic by vehicles through the stream crossing. New portions of the road were constructed in order to raise it above the riparian areas and not have so many creek crossings by vehicles, four-wheelers and other recreationalists. The changes were implemented and completed in 2006 and 2007. The impacts to the riparian resource now have considerably lessened since the road was re-routed.

The combined effects of residential and business development, expansion of the improved and unimproved road network, wildfires, changes in land use, weed infestations and various forms of new and more extensive recreational uses of the lands throughout the Shoshone FO have all resulted in a change in the land-use patterns of game and non-game species. The importance of the habitat for big game species such as mule deer, pronghorn antelope, and elk on many of the large blocks of public land has increased as a result. Big game use of public lands on the allotments affected by trailing occurs year-round in some areas with a greater level of use occurring in the late fall, winter, and early spring. As a result of the changes in habitat use brought by the combined effect of development and the changes in land use identified above, most of the public land north of Highway 20 is currently designated mule deer winter range and crucial elk winter range while many portions of BLM lands below Highway 20 are currently designated as pronghorn antelope and mule deer winter range.

The combined effects of the various and aforementioned anthropogenic and natural factors (i.e., agricultural development, livestock use, recreation, construction, and wildfire) occurring within the Shoshone FO have also impacted the availability and quality of preferred habitat for greater sage-grouse and other sagebrush/grassland-dependent species, such as pygmy rabbits and numerous migratory/Sensitive bird, reptilian, and amphibian species. In particular, fragmentation and loss of sagebrush habitat and the increase in annual and invasive plant communities has reduced the connectivity of suitable habitat available to these species for foraging, concealment, nesting, and brood-rearing activities. The cumulative impacts to sage-grouse in regards to livestock trailing are minimal when the stipulations described in 2.3 are applied.

Management actions and activities within the Shoshone FO have impacted aquatic species and water quality in the past and have the potential to impact aquatic species and water quality in the future. Factors that have impacted aquatic species and water quality in the past include: livestock grazing, recreational uses, road construction, noxious weeds and invasive plants, wildfire and energy projects. Direct and indirect impacts to aquatic species from these factors include: trampling of fish or fish eggs, increased amounts of sediment entering the stream, reduced bank stability, and loss of woody debris and riparian vegetation. Impacts to water quality include: increased amounts of sediment, nutrients and bacteria entering streams and increased water temperatures resulting from the loss of riparian vegetation.

Noxious weeds and invasive plants are found in varying degrees throughout the Shoshone Field Office. Many attempts have been made in the past to eradicate them through chemical and biological means with limited success. A complete removal of trailing would eliminate the spread of noxious and invasive weeds as directly related to livestock trailing activities; however, there are many other activities allowed on public lands that contribute to the noxious and invasive weed populations and spread such as vehicles, recreation, livestock use, construction and development and wind. Reducing or eliminating trailing would not alter these other activities; as such, a net reduction in the amount and spread of noxious weeds and invasive plants is not anticipated.

There have been many range improvement projects implemented throughout the Shoshone FO as well as in the 84 grazing allotments that are affected by livestock trailing. These range improvement projects include fences, cattleguards, riparian exclosures, reservoirs, water gap structures and pipelines with associated water troughs to name a few. Some of these projects are utilized by the trailing livestock but they are mostly there in order to manage active livestock grazing. Maintenance and repairs has occurred in the past on these projects but all maintenance has remained within the footprint of the original project.

### 4.4.2 Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions

The BLM currently does not have any range improvement projects planned within the field office other than annual road maintenance, possible installation and/or replacement of cattleguards, fence maintenance, or typical spring box repair and/or replacement. There are however, always ongoing ESR projects and monitoring throughout the Shoshone FO in conjunction with wildfires.

The Shoshone FO is also currently working to develop a North Highway 20 Travel Plan and future recreational trails and roads may be either closed, moved, improved, or developed. Many of these livestock trails may be affected by the travel plan but it is unknown as of yet what may be proposed throughout the areas but it is unknown as of yet what may be proposed throughout the Shoshone FO.

In addition, the BLM is developing a national strategy to preserve, conserve, and restore sagebrush habitat, the ecological home of the greater sage-grouse. The BLM will issue national policy and direction, based on local needs and information, to guide the agency’s actions and raise the importance of sagebrush conservation in BLM planning efforts. The Idaho and Southwestern Montana Sub-Region-Specific EIS will address sagebrush issues and the impacts of amending all pertinent RMPs to reflect new conservation measures, including the land use plans under which the Shoshone Field Office is managed. The Record of Decision, which comes at the end of the EIS process, will amend the RMPs to include the new management direction. This planning effort will result in plan-level guidance that will be used to direct future on-the-ground projects. This planning effort will not incrementally add to the direct and indirect impacts of the proposed action or any alternative.

Livestock trailing may be affected by RMP amendments that reflect new conservation measures for greater sage-grouse (Sage-grouse National Technical Team, 2011). Alternative 1implements many of these new conservation measures currently. We anticipate these will be formalized in these plan amendments, and we are implementing the interim sage-grouse guidance as directed by state and national offices (Instruction Memorandum No. 2012-043). Impacts to other range-related activities including livestock grazing and range improvement projects may also occur as a result of the new management direction. Some reasonably foreseeable changes are changes in permitted livestock use and changes to the allotments which livestock are permitted in when livestock are one of the causal factors in the failure of Idaho Rangeland Health Standards. Such changes could also be dependent on natural factors, including wildfires and drought.

Over 86% of the livestock trailing in the Shoshone FO occur on either maintained routes (28%) or pre-existing linear disturbances (58%), such as a two-track road, dirt road or gravel road that has not officially been designated as maintained. Using roadways or known routes instead of trailing cross-country, further decreases any potential of soil compaction in grazing allotments in the future.

Future changes to the livestock trailing in the Shoshone Field Office are anticipated since these routes are constantly changing and moving due to various scenarios that could happen on the livestock operators’ side as well as various scenarios that could happen on the land management side. Some reasonably foreseeable scenarios that may change livestock trails for the operators are changes in permitted use, changes to which allotments they are permitted in and changes in land ownership through sale or leases. Shoshone FO receives approximately 40 transfers of livestock grazing permits per year which makes these changes highly likely.

Some reasonably foreseeable scenarios that may change livestock trails through a land management perspective are wildfires, flood, seasonal weather such as extreme temperatures and wet springs, as well as changes that may need to occur due to monitoring and data collection. The process for grazing permit renewal environmental assessments have begun and would be final in the Hot Springs, Star Lake, Indian Creek, South East Fork, Cherry Creek, Little Beaver and Wolftone allotments in the next couple of years. Resource concerns that were brought forward have been dealt with under Alternative 1 and livestock trails have been modified to alleviate current concerns but due to the complexity of wildlife movement and constant changes in active sage-grouse leks, big game habitat, recreational uses and newly discovered cultural sites some of these livestock trails may have to be modified again in order to avoid unforeseeable conflicts.

Under the No Action Alternative, the cessation of livestock trailing would potentially increase the likelihood of congestion on public roadways causing harm and injury to livestock and people alike. Another potential impact to fish bearing streams and water quality under this alternative would be increased use of trucking livestock between state lands, private land and authorized grazing allotments. To accommodate trucking, the existing condition of haul routes would likely need to be updated to improve travel surfaces, drainage, and increased number of pull-outs and turn-around areas for large trucks. Corrals, livestock sorting areas, livestock loading areas, and water developments may also need to be improved if the amount of trucking increased. Changes, improvements and increased use of current infrastructure could have direct or indirect impacts to fish habitat and water quality.

### 4.4.3 Cumulative Impacts Summary

No significant individual or cumulative impacts are anticipated in the Shoshone FO as a result of Alternative 1: Issuance of Livestock Trailing Permits with Modifications and Stipulations, which includes modifying the livestock trailing applications in order to avoid or alleviate concerns to many resources. No significant individual or cumulative impacts are anticipated in the Shoshone FO as a result of Alternative 2, the No Action Alternative, which would not permit livestock trailing in the Shoshone FO.

There are, however, anticipated individual or cumulative impacts as a result of the Proposed Action: Issuance of Livestock Trailing Permits as Applied For, due to concerns found with current livestock trails potentially impacting cultural resources, occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks, and pygmy rabbit habitat. There were some instances where many livestock trails were applied for in the same allotment and there is the potential for these livestock trails to affect those allotments’ ability to meet Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health in the future.

# 5.0 CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

This EA was prepared by an ID Team shown in below.

Table - List of Preparers

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Title** | **Responsibility** |
| Joanna Tjaden | Rangeland Management Specialist | Project Lead |
| Clare Josaitis | Rangeland Management Specialist | Livestock grazing |
| Dan Patten | Rangeland Management Specialist | Livestock grazing |
| Ray Pease | Rangeland Management Specialist | Livestock grazing |
| Diana Miller | Rangeland Management Specialist | Livestock grazing |
| Cassondra Mavencamp | GIS Specialist | Maps, data organization |
| Danelle Nance | Natural Resource Specialist | Vegetation, Noxious Weeds |
| Tara Barrier | Wildlife Biologist | Upland vegetation and soils |
| Darek Elverud | Fish Biologist | Fisheries, water quality |
| Kate Forster | Fish Biologist | Fisheries, water quality |
| Lisa Cresswell | Archaeologist | Cultural resources |
| Tara Hagen | Realty Specialist | Realty |
| Doug Barnum | Supervisory Natural Resource Specialist | Review and editing |
| Holly Hampton | Craters of the Moon Monument Manager | Craters of the Moon NMP |
| Ruth Miller | Field Manager | Review and editing |

The Shoshone FO Interdisciplinary (ID) team for this Livestock Trailing Permit authorization met in 2011 and 2012 to identify issues internally and develop management actions for these trailing applications. This project was listed on the Idaho NEPA Register on December 23, 2011. A scoping information package was mailed to interested and affected publics on December 23, 2011 and comments were due January 17, 2012. The Shoshone FO received nine responses from interested publics by or after the due date. Below is a list of the letters received. Refer to Section 1.5.2 of this document for a description of the comments.

1. Elden Thompson, Bliss Highway District
2. John Robison, Idaho Conservation League
3. Kenneth Reid, Idaho State Historic Society
4. Peter Janss
5. Roger Nielson
6. John Apel, Dept of the Interior, National Park Service
7. Julie Randell, Prairie Falcon Audubon
8. David Skinner, North American Grouse Partnership
9. Kate Fite, Western Watersheds Project

Comments included suggestions for additional alternatives (please refer to Section 1.7.2 and Section 2.5). Two comment letters were received by permittees applauding the BLM’s efforts of permitting this activity but they were also concerned about not being able to trail to privately owned land and other federal parcels. Relevant issues from scoping expressed concerns over the effects to livestock grazing, sensitive plant and animal species, native vegetation, riparian and wetland areas, wildlife, cultural resources, soils and the introduction and spread of noxious weeds and invasive plants.

Meetings were also held with permittees to discuss reducing or rerouting of livestock trails, Rangeland Health and known locations of cultural sites and wildlife requirements. A meeting was held with Lava Lake Land & Livestock on February 16, 2012, the Clover Creek Allotment permittees and trailing applicants on February 27, 2012 and the Black Canyon Allotment permittees and trailing applicants on February 29, 2012.

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# 7.0 APPENDICES

## 7.1 Appendix A – Tables of Category 1, Category 2, and Category 3 Allotments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Category 1 Allotments** | **Rangeland Health (RH) Status** |
| Antelope | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor |
| Camp I | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor |
| Canyon | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor |
| Goodtime | RH not completed to date |
| Gunnery | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor |
| Hot Springs | RH not completed to date |
| Hyndman | Meeting all RH Standards |
| Indian Creek | RH not completed to date |
| Lake Creek | Meeting all RH Standards |
| Lava Pot | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor |
| Nasura | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor |
| Norland | RH not completed to date |
| Notch Butte | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor |
| North Milner | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor |
| Pocket | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is a factor |
| Sand Butte | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor |
| Seven-Mile | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor |
| Shortline | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is a factor |
| Sid Butte | RH not completed to date |
| South East Fork | RH not completed to date |
| South Milner | RH not completed to date |
| Ticeska | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor |
| Tunupa | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor |
| Wendell Cattle | RH not completed to date |
| Wendell Trail | RH not completed to date |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Category 2a Allotments** | **Rangeland Health Status** |
| 101 | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor |
| Dry Creek | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is a factor |
| Flat Top | RH not completed to date |
| Macon Flat | RH not completed to date |
| Meadow | RH not completed to date |
| Mink | Meeting all RH Standards |
| Neck | Meeting all RH Standards |
| North Gooding | RH not completed to date |
| North Shoshone | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is a factor |
| North Slope | Meeting all RH Standards |
| Square Lake | RH not completed to date |
| West Pioneer | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor |
| Wildhorse | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is a factor |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Category 2b Allotments** | **Rangeland Health Status** |
| Balsamroot | RH not completed to date |
| Camp Creek | RH not completed to date |
| Cherry Creek | RH not completed to date |
| Cottonwood | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is a factor |
| Crater | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is a factor |
| Croy Creek | RH not completed to date |
| Curtis Lake | Meeting all RH Standards |
| East Fork | RH not completed to date |
| Gwin Ranch | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor |
| Hog Creek | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor |
| Kinzie Butte | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor |
| Little Beaver | RH not completed to date |
| Little Fish Creek | Meeting all RH Standards |
| Martin Canyon | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor |
| Poison Creek | RH not completed to date |
| Riverwood | Recently acquired BLM Land, not allocated for livestock grazing |
| Rough Creek | Meeting all RH Standards |
| Spud Patch | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor. Allotment is making significant progress |
| Tikura | Meeting all RH Standards |
| Timber Butte | RH not completed to date |
| Trail Creek | RH not completed to date |
| West Spring Creek | RH not completed to date |
| Willow Creek | RH not completed to date |
| Wolftone | RH not completed to date |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Category 3 Allotments** | **Rangeland Health Status** |
| Black Canyon | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is a factor |
| Clover Creek | RH not completed to date |
| Cow Creek | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is a factor |
| Cow Creek Trail | RH not completed to date |
| Crater Butte | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is a factor |
| Davis Mountain | RH not completed to date |
| Dempsey | RH not completed to date |
| Dietrich Butte | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is a factor |
| Hailey Creek | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor. Allotment is making significant progress |
| Home Place | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor |
| Indian | RH not completed to date |
| King Hill | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is a factor |
| Little Wood | Meeting all RH Standards |
| Lower Rock Creek | Meeting all RH Standards |
| Rattlesnake | RH not completed to date |
| Road Canyon | Livestock not a factor in allotment failing RH but allotment is making significant progress |
| Sheep Creek | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor. Allotment is making significant progress |
| Star Lake | RH not completed to date |
| Timmerman Hills | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor. Allotment is making significant progress |
| Upper Rock Creek | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor |
| West Bliss | Not meeting at least one RH Standard, Livestock is not a factor |

## 7.2 Appendix B - Livestock Trailing Permits under Alternative 1

**Trailing Permit for John Anchustegui**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment  Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 90418 | Black Canyon | | 1000 | Sheep | 04/01 | 04/30 | 14 | 2 |
| 80120 | Cherry Creek | | 1800 | Sheep | 06/16 | 07/01 | 24 | 2 |
| 80120 | Cherry Creek | | 1800 | Sheep | 09/01 | 09/30 | 24 | 2 |
| 90101 | Cow Creek | | 2000 | Sheep | 09/20 | 10/10 | 13 | 1 |
| 90417 | Davis Mountain | | 1000 | Sheep | 04/01 | 04/30 | 7 | 1 |
| 80324 | Home Place | | 1600 | Sheep | 06/01 | 08/01 |  | 1 |
| 80121 | Little Beaver | | 800 | Sheep | 09/20 | 10/10 | 5 | 1 |
| 80319 | Little Fish Creek | | 1600 | Sheep | 06/01 | 08/01 | 11 | 1 |
| 90432 | Macon Flat | | 1000 | Sheep | 05/01 | 05/31 | 14 | 2 |
| 80320 | Road Canyon | | 1600 | Sheep | 05/15 | 06/15 | 11 | 1 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | Livestock trailing in Cow Creek, Home Place, Little Beaver, Little Fish Creek and Road Canyon allotments will be limited to one day. No overnighting on BLM-administered lands is permitted without pre-approval of the authorized officer.  Livestock trailing from Clover Creek headed east to North Gooding, crossing Davis Mountain and Black Canyon will be limited to one day in the spring 4/10 to 4/30 along designated trailing route. The overnight will also be designated at the end of the route next to a county road and will be billed in North Gooding Allotment.  Overnighting livestock on or adjacent to riparian areas is prohibited.  Livestock trailing along western trail route in the Road Canyon Allotment will be limited to one day trail events only. No overnighting permitted.  Livestock Trailing in Black Canyon, Cherry Creek, Clover Creek, Davis Mountain and Macon Flat allotments will be limited to two days per trailing event.  One day trails through multiple grazing allotments will only be billed in one allotment to avoid duplicate billing. This may lead to some allotments having a zero in the AUM column.  In the Macon Flat Allotment, livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur off of designated routes to prevent incidental trampling of pygmy rabbit burrows. Bedding or overnighting of livestock will not be permitted to occur on designated areas to prevent disturbance to pygmy rabbits and trampling of pygmy rabbit burrows.  In the Black Canyon, Cow Creek, Davis Mountain, Macon Flat and Road Canyon allotments:  Bedding or overnighting of livestock will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Permittees will be notified annually of current sage-grouse lek locations and if they are in higher elevations.  Livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am except on designated roads.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Those permittees trailing livestock on designated roads or in higher elevations near sage-grouse leks will be notified.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

**Trailing Permit for Louis & Teresa Andersen**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 90912 | Seven-Mile | | 250 | Cattle | 04/15 | 05/15 | 8 | 1 |
| 90912 | Seven-Mile | | 250 | Cattle | 06/01 | 06/16 | 8 | 1 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | Livestock Trailing in Seven-Mile Allotment will be limited to one day. No overnighting on BLM-administered lands is permitted without pre-approval of the authorized officer.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

**Trailing Permit for Chester and Kacey Bradshaw**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 90418 | Black Canyon | | 400 | Cattle | 04/01 | 04/10 |  | 1 |
| 90418 | Black Canyon | | 400 | Cattle | 12/15 | 12/30 |  | 1 |
| 90416 | Clover Creek | | 400 | Cattle | 12/15 | 12/30 | 13 | 1 |
| 90417 | Davis Mountain | | 400 | Cattle | 04/01 | 04/10 | 13 | 1 |
| 90417  90403 | Davis Mountain  Ticeska | | 400  184 | Cattle  Cattle | 12/15  2/27 | 12/30  03/02 | 13  6 | 1  1 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | All livestock trailing on this permit will be limited to one day. No overnighting on BLM-administered lands is permitted without pre-approval of the authorized officer.  One day trails through multiple grazing allotments will only be billed in one allotment to avoid duplicate billing. This may lead to some allotments having a zero in the AUM column.  In the Black Canyon, Clover Creek and Davis Mountain allotments:  Bedding or overnighting of livestock will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Permittees will be notified annually of current sage-grouse lekslocations and if they are in higher elevations.  Livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am except on designated roads.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Those permittees trailing livestock on designated roads or in higher elevations near sage-grouse leks will be notified.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

**Trailing Permit for Earl E. Brown**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 90418 | Black Canyon | | 60 | Cattle | 09/01 | 09/05 | 4 | 2 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | Livestock Trailing in Black Canyon Allotment will be limited to two days. Overnighting livestock on or adjacent to riparian areas is prohibited.  In the Black Canyon Allotment, bedding or overnighting of livestock will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Permittees will be notified annually of current sage-grouse lek locations and if they are in higher elevations.  In the Black Canyon Allotment, livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am except on designated roads.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Those permittees trailing livestock on designated roads or in higher elevations near sage-grouse leks will be notified.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

**Trailing Permit for Camas Creek Cattle Association, LLC**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment  Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 90416 | Clover Creek | | 1200 | Cattle | 10/15 | 11/30 | 120 | 3 |
| 90425 | Curtis Lake | | 500 | Cattle | 10/01 | 10/30 |  | 1 |
| 90414 | Dempsey | | 700 | Cattle | 04/01 | 06/10 | 40 | 2 |
| 90908 | Goodtime | | 700 | Cattle | 04/01 | 06/15 | 23 | 1 |
| 90434 | Gwin Ranch | | 600 | Cattle | 06/15 | 07/15 | 0 | 1 |
| 90415 | Indian | | 700 | Cattle | 04/01 | 06/10 | 46 | 2 |
| 90413 | King Hill | | 700 | Cattle | 06/01 | 06/10 | 46 | 2 |
| 90934 | Lava Pot | | 700 | Cattle | 06/01 | 07/15 |  | 2 |
| 90432 | Macon Flat | | 1000 | Cattle | 10/01 | 11/30 | 66 | 2 |
| 90419 | North Gooding | | 600 | Cattle | 06/15 | 07/15 | 20 | 1 |
| 90426 | North Shoshone | | 250 | Cattle | 04/01 | 04/30 | 16 | 2 |
| 90426 | North Shoshone | | 500 | Cattle | 04/15 | 04/30 | 16 | 1 |
| 90426 | North Shoshone | | 250 | Cattle | 10/01 | 10/30 | 16 | 2 |
| 90932 | Pocket | | 700 | Cattle | 06/01 | 07/15 |  | 2 |
| 90106 | Rough Creek | | 500 | Cattle | 10/01 | 10/30 | 16 | 1 |
| 90912 | Seven-Mile | | 700 | Cattle | 04/01 | 06/15 | 23 | 1 |
| 90915 | Tunupa | | 700 | Cattle | 06/01 | 07/15 | 23 | 2 |
| 90437 | West Spring Creek | | 1000 | Cattle | 10/01 | 11/30 |  | 1 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | Livestock trailing in Curtis Lake, Dempsey, Indian, Goodtime, Gwin Ranch, North Gooding, Rough Creek, Seven-Mile and West Spring Creek allotments will be limited to one day. No overnighting on BLM-administered lands is permitted without pre-approval of the authorized officer.  Livestock Trailing in Dempsey, Indian, King Hill, Lava Pot, Macon Flat, North Shoshone, Pocket and Tunupa allotments will be limited to two days per trailing event.  Livestock Trailing in Clover Creek Allotment will be limited to three days.  Overnighting livestock on or adjacent to riparian areas is prohibited.  One day trails through multiple grazing allotments will only be billed in one allotment to avoid duplicate billing. This may lead to some allotments having a zero in the AUM column.  In the Macon Flat Allotment, livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur off of designated routes to prevent incidental trampling of pygmy rabbit burrows. Bedding or overnighting of livestock will not be permitted to occur on designated areas to prevent disturbance to pygmy rabbits and trampling of pygmy rabbit burrows.  In the Clover Creek, Dempsey, North Gooding and North Shoshone allotments:  Bedding or overnighting of livestock will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Permittees will be notified annually of current sage-grouse lek locations and if they are in higher elevations.  Livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am except on designated roads.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Those permittees trailing livestock on designated roads or in higher elevations near sage-grouse leks will be notified.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

**Trailing Permit for Casa Del Norte, LP**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment  Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 90405 | 101 | | 750 | Cattle | 04/16 | 06/30 | 24 | 1 |
| 90416 | Clover Creek | | 750 | Cattle | 04/07 | 05/15 | 24 | 1 |
| 90416 | Clover Creek | | 750 | Cattle | 12/16 | 02/28 | 24 | 2 |
| 90414 | Dempsey | | 1500 | Cattle | 01/01 | 02/28 | 48 | 1 |
| 90414 | Dempsey | | 750 | Cattle | 04/07 | 05/30 | 24 | 1 |
| 90411 | Hog Creek | | 750 | Cattle | 01/01 | 02/28 | 24 | 1 |
| 90415 | Indian | | 750 | Cattle | 01/01 | 02/28 | 48 | 2 |
| 90412 | Mink | | 750 | Cattle | 06/15 | 07/15 |  | 1 |
| 90412 | Mink | | 750 | Cattle | 09/16 | 12/30 |  | 1 |
| 90401 | North Slope | | 750 | Cattle | 12/01 | 12/30 |  | 1 |
| 90403 | West Bliss | | 750 | Cattle | 04/07 | 05/15 | 24 | 1 |
| 90407 | West Pioneer | | 750 | Cattle | 04/15 | 07/31 | 24 | 1 |
| 90407 | West Pioneer | | 750 | Cattle | 08/01 | 10/31 | 24 | 1 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | Livestock trailing in 101, Dempsey, Hog Creek, King Hill, Mink, North Slope, West Bliss and West Pioneer allotments will be limited to one day. No overnighting on BLM-administered lands is permitted without pre-approval of the authorized officer.  Livestock Trailing in Clover Creek and Indian allotments will be limited to two days per trailing event.  Overnighting livestock on or adjacent to riparian areas is prohibited.  One day trails through multiple grazing allotments will only be billed in one allotment to avoid duplicate billing. This may lead to some allotments having a zero in the AUM column.  In the Clover Creek, Dempsey, Macon Flat and West Pioneer allotments:  Bedding or overnighting of livestock will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Permittees will be notified annually of current sage-grouse lek locations and if they are in higher elevations.  Livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am except on designated roads.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Those permittees trailing livestock on designated roads or in higher elevations near sage-grouse leks will be notified.  In the 101, Dempsey and West Pioneer allotments, livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur off of designated roads to prevent disturbance to known raptor nests from February 1 to July 31. Also, bedding of sheep will not be permitted within a half-mile of known raptor nests. Permittees will be notified of current raptor nesting locations annually.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

**Trailing Permit for John & Judy Cauhorn**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 91011 | Canyon | | 75 | Cattle | 04/16 | 07/15 |  | 1 |
| 91012 | South Milner | | 75 | Cattle | 07/15 | 07/16 | 2 | 1 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | All livestock trailing on this permit will be limited to one day. No overnighting on BLM-administered lands is permitted without pre-approval of the authorized officer.  One day trails through multiple grazing allotments will only be billed in one allotment to avoid duplicate billing. This may lead to some allotments having a zero in the AUM column.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

**Trailing Permit for Barry Duelke**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment  Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 90416 | Clover Creek | | 1200 | Sheep | 10/01 | 10/16 | 32 | 4 |
| 90416 | Clover Creek | | 3000 | Sheep | 10/01 | 10/22 | 80 | 4 |
| 90101a | Cow Creek Trail | | 1200 | Sheep | 08/10 | 08/17 | 24 | 1 |
| 90101a | Cow Creek Trail | | 3000 | Sheep | 09/01 | 09/12 | 60 | 1 |
| 90415 | Indian | | 1200 | Sheep | 10/03 | 10/15 | 8 | 1 |
| 90415 | Indian | | 3000 | Sheep | 10/03 | 10/20 | 20 | 1 |
| 90403 | West Bliss | | 1200 | Sheep | 10/03 | 10/17 | 8 | 1 |
| 90403 | West Bliss | | 3000 | Sheep | 10/05 | 10/24 | 20 | 1 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | Each band of sheep trailing in Indian and West Bliss allotments will be limited to a one day trailing event. No overnighting on BLM-administered lands is permitted without pre-approval of the authorized officer.  Livestock Trailing in Cow Creek Trail Allotment will be limited to a one day trailing event. No overnighting on BLM-administered lands is permitted without pre-approval of the authorized officer.  Overnighting livestock on or adjacent to riparian areas is prohibited.  Livestock Trailing in the Clover Creek Allotment will be limited to four days per trailing event, per trailing event.  In the Clover Creek and Cow Creek Trail:  Bedding or overnighting of livestock will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Permittees will be notified annually of current sage-grouse lek locations and if they are in higher elevations.  Livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am except on designated roads.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Those permittees trailing livestock on designated roads or in higher elevations near sage-grouse leks will be notified.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

**Trailing Permit for Fir Grove LTD**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 90418 | Black Canyon | | 250 | Cattle | 10/01 | 11/10 | 8 | 1 |
| 90417 | Davis Mountain | | 250 | Cattle | 12/15 | 01/15 | 8 | 1 |
| 90415 | Indian | | 250 | Cattle | 12/15 | 01/15 |  | 1 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | All livestock trailing on this permit will be limited to one day. No overnighting on BLM-administered lands is permitted without pre-approval of the authorized officer.  One day trails through multiple grazing allotments will only be billed in one allotment to avoid duplicate billing. This may lead to some allotments having a zero in the AUM column.  In the Black Canyon and Davis Mountain allotments:  Bedding or overnighting of livestock will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Permittees will be notified annually of current sage-grouse lek locations and if they are in higher elevations.  Livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am except on designated roads.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Those permittees trailing livestock on designated roads or in higher elevations near sage-grouse leks will be notified.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

**Trailing Permit for Fish Creek Angus**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 80323 | Balsamroot | | 250 | Cattle | 05/01 | 06/01 | 8 | 1 |
| 80323 | Balsamroot | | 250 | Cattle | 09/01 | 10/31 | 8 | 1 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | All livestock trailing on this permit will be limited to one day. No overnighting on BLM-administered lands is permitted without pre-approval of the authorized officer.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

**Trailing Permit for Flat Top Grazing Association**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment  Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 80226 | Hyndman | | 4000 | Sheep | 06/01 | 07/31 | 26 | 1 |
| 80226 | Hyndman | | 4000 | Sheep | 08/01 | 11/30 | 26 | 1 |
| 90416 | Indian Creek | | 4000 | Sheep | 06/01 | 11/15 | 52 | 2 |
| 80310 | Little Wood | | 4000 | Sheep | 06/01 | 07/31 | 26 | 1 |
| 80310 | Little Wood | | 4000 | Sheep | 08/01 | 10/15 | 26 | 1 |
| 80714 | Norland | | 4000 | Sheep | 03/15 | 07/01 | 26 | 1 |
| 80714 | Norland | | 4000 | Sheep | 07/02 | 02/28 | 26 | 1 |
| 80320 | Road Canyon | | 4000 | Sheep | 05/01 | 07/01 | 52 | 2 |
| 80320 | Road Canyon | | 4000 | Sheep | 08/01 | 11/30 | 26 | 1 |
| 80320 | Road Canyon | | 1000 | Cattle | 06/15 | 07/01 | 33 | 1 |
| 80320 | Road Canyon | | 1000 | Cattle | 08/01 | 11/30 | 33 | 1 |
| 80227 | South East Fork | | 4000 | Sheep | 06/01 | 11/15 |  | 1 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | Livestock trailing in Hyndman, Little Wood, Norland and South East Fork allotments will be limited to one day per trailing event. No overnighting on BLM-administered lands is permitted without pre-approval of the authorized officer.  Livestock trailing in Norland Allotment will be permitted for multiple trails of less than one day and up to 1500 head of sheep per event.  Livestock trailing in Indian Creek and Road Canyon allotments will be limited to two days per trailing event.  Permittee is allowed to trail 2 bands of 2000 sheep through Indian Creek Allotment or 2 bands of 2000 sheep through South East Fork Allotment and Indian Creek Allotment. These two trail routes are alternate routes for 4000 sheep.  Livestock trailing along western trail route in the Road Canyon Allotment will be limited to 1 day trail events only. No overnighting permitted. The eastern trail route through Long Canyon may be authorized for 2 days with one overnight per trailing event.  Overnighting livestock on or adjacent to riparian areas is prohibited.  One day trails through multiple grazing allotments will only be billed in one allotment to avoid duplicate billing. This may lead to some allotments having a zero in the AUM column.  In the Road Canyon Allotment, bedding or overnighting of livestock will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Permittees will be notified annually of current sage-grouse leks locations and if they are in higher elevations.  In the Road Canyon Allotment, livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am except on designated roads.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Those permittees trailing livestock on designated roads or in higher elevations near sage-grouse leks will be notified.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

**Trailing Permit for Toby Flick**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 90418 | Black Canyon | | 150 | Cattle | 09/01 | 09/02 | 10 | 2 |
| 90419 | North Gooding | | 100 | Cattle | 05/01 | 05/15 | 3 | 1 |
| 90419 | North Gooding | | 100 | Cattle | 08/01 | 08/15 | 3 | 1 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | Livestock trailing in Rattlesnake Allotment will be limited to one day. No overnighting on BLM-administered lands is permitted without pre-approval of the authorized officer.  Overnighting livestock on or adjacent to riparian areas is prohibited.  Livestock Trailing in Black Canyon and North Gooding allotments will be limited to two days.  In the Black Canyon and North Gooding allotments:  Bedding or overnighting of livestock will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Permittees will be notified annually of current sage-grouse lek locations and if they are in higher elevations.  Livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am except on designated roads.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Those permittees trailing livestock on designated roads or in higher elevations near sage-grouse leks will be notified.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

**Trailing Permit for Ron Goicoechea**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 80718 | Riverwood | | 455 | Cattle | 04/01 | 05/15 | 30 | 2 |
| 80718 | Riverwood | | 200 | Cattle | 08/01 | 09/15 | 14 | 2 |
| 80711 | Wildhorse | | 455 | Cattle | 04/01 | 05/15 | 30 | 2 |
| 80711 | Wildhorse | | 200 | Cattle | 08/01 | 09/15 | 14 | 2 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | Livestock trailing will be limited to two days total for each trailing event. Overnighting livestock on or adjacent to riparian areas is prohibited.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

**Trailing Permit for Goodtime Grazing Association**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment  Name | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 90418 | Black Canyon | 2400 | Sheep | 04/01 | 05/01 | 32 | 2 |
| 90418 | Black Canyon | 4500 | Sheep | 10/15 | 11/15 | 30 | 1 |
| 80120 | Cherry Creek | 1200 | Sheep | 06/10 | 06/30 | 8 | 1 |
| 90416 | Clover Creek | 3000 | Sheep | 10/15 | 11/15 |  | 1 |
| 90416 | Clover Creek | 4500 | Sheep | 10/15 | 11/15 | 90 | 3 |
| 90101a | Cow Creek Trail | 3600 | Sheep | 05/15 | 06/15 | 24 | 1 |
| 90101a | Cow Creek Trail | 4500 | Sheep | 10/05 | 11/05 | 30 | 1 |
| 80701 | Crater Butte | 6000 | Sheep | 03/25 | 04/30 | 78 | 2 |
| 80701 | Crater Butte | 4500 | Sheep | 10/15 | 11/15 | 60 | 2 |
| 90417 | Davis Mountain | 2400 | Sheep | 04/01 | 04/30 | 16 | 1 |
| 90417 | Davis Mountain | 3000 | Sheep | 10/15 | 11/15 |  | 1 |
| 80702 | Dietrich Butte | 4500 | Sheep | 03/25 | 04/30 | 30 | 2 |
| 80702 | Dietrich Butte | 6000 | Sheep | 10/15 | 11/15 | 78 | 1 |
| 90430 | Kinzie Butte | 1500 | Sheep | 10/15 | 11/15 | 20 | 2 |
| 80223 | Lake Creek | 1200 | Sheep | 06/15 | 07/15 | 16 | 2 |
| 80223 | Lake Creek | 1200 | Sheep | 06/15 | 07/15 | 16 | 2 |
| 80223 | Lake Creek | 1500 | Sheep | 10/01 | 10/30 | 20 | 2 |
| 90934 | Lava Pot | 2400 | Sheep | 04/10 | 05/01 | 32 | 2 |
| 90934 | Lava Pot | 3000 | Sheep | 10/15 | 11/15 | 40 | 2 |
| 80121 | Little Beaver | 1200 | Sheep | 06/10 | 06/30 | 24 | 3 |
| 80237 | Lower Rock Creek | 2000 | Sheep | 05/01 | 06/01 | 13 | 1 |
| 80237 | Lower Rock Creek | 3000 | Sheep | 10/15 | 11/15 | 40 | 2 |
| 90426 | North Shoshone | 1500 | Sheep | 10/15 | 11/15 |  | 2 |
| 90920 | Notch Butte | 6000 | Sheep | 03/25 | 04/30 |  | 1 |
| 90920 | Notch Butte | 4500 | Sheep | 10/15 | 11/15 |  | 1 |
| 90932 | Pocket | 2400 | Sheep | 04/10 | 05/01 |  | 2 |
| 90932 | Pocket | 3000 | Sheep | 10/15 | 11/15 |  | 2 |
| 80215 | Poison Creek | 2000 | Sheep | 05/01 | 06/01 | 26 | 2 |
| 80215 | Poison Creek | 3000 | Sheep | 10/15 | 11/15 |  | 1 |
| 90421 | Rattlesnake | 2400 | Sheep | 04/10 | 05/01 |  | 2 |
| 90421 | Rattlesnake | 4500 | Sheep | 10/15 | 11/15 | 30 | 1 |
| 80708 | Sid Butte | 6000 | Sheep | 03/25 | 04/30 |  | 1 |
| 80611 | Spud Patch | 2000 | Sheep | 05/01 | 06/15 |  | 1 |
| 80505 | Square Lake | 2000 | Sheep | 05/01 | 06/15 |  | 2 |
| 80709 | Star Lake | 6000 | Sheep | 03/25 | 04/30 | 60 | 3 |
| 80709 | Star Lake | 4500 | Sheep | 10/15 | 11/15 | 78 | 2 |
| 80709 | Timmerman Hills | 2000 | Sheep | 05/01 | 06/15 | 52 | 4 |
| 80709 | Timmerman Hills | 2000 | Sheep | 05/01 | 06/15 | 65 | 5 |
| 80709 | Timmerman Hills | 3000 | Sheep | 10/15 | 11/15 | 80 | 4 |
| 90915 | Tunupa | 2400 | Sheep | 04/10 | 05/01 | 16 | 1 |
| 90915 | Tunupa | 3000 | Sheep | 10/15 | 11/15 |  | 2 |
| 90403 | West Bliss | 1200 | Sheep | 04/01 | 06/30 | 16 | 2 |
| 90403 | West Bliss | 8400 | Sheep | 04/01 | 06/30 |  | 1 |
| 90403 | West Bliss | 7500 | Sheep | 10/15 | 11/15 |  | 1 |
| 80201 | Wolftone | 1200 | Sheep | 06/10 | 06/30 |  | 1 |

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| --- | --- |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS FOR GOODTIME GRAZING ASSOCIATION: | |
|  | Livestock trailing in Cherry Creek, Cow Creek Trail, Davis Mountain, Notch Butte, Sid Butte, Spud Patch and Wolftone allotments will be limited to one day per season of use. No overnighting on BLM-administered lands is permitted without pre-approval of the authorized officer.  Livestock trailing in Black Canyon, Crater Butte, Dietrich Butte, Kinzie Butte, Lake Creek, Lava Pot, Lower Rock Creek, North Shoshone, Pocket, Poison Creek, Rattlesnake, Square Lake, Tunupa and West Bliss allotments will be limited to two days per season of use.  Livestock trailing heading east to North Gooding in Black Canyon will be limited to 3 bands, one overnight per band on a designated route.  Livestock trailing heading east in Davis Mountain will be limited to three bands, a designated trail and three hour crossing per band on the south end of Davis Mountain below the canal. No overnights.  Livestock Trailing between the Wendell Trail and Wildhorse Allotment will be limited to three trailing events in each season of use. These events can occur on the Star Lake Allotment trail route and the Crater Butte/Dietrich Butte trail route. The route(s) used will be determined by the Authorized Officer.  The Star Lake Allotment trail route is limited to two days in the spring for each trailing event.  The Notch Butte/Crater Butte/Dietrich Butte route or the Star Lake/Sid Butte route would be limited to three days in the spring for each trailing event.  Livestock trailing in Timmerman Hills would consist of the following routes:  1) 5 days/4 nights (Wildhorse to Swinging Bridge)  2) 4 days/3 nights (Wildhorse to Spud Patch) with day 4 overnight on Spud Patch.  3) Alternate route: 4 days/3 nights (Wildhorse to Macon Flat) with day 4 overnight on Square Lake.  For the Timmerman Hills Allotment:   * + Livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur through designated areas to prevent incidental trampling of pygmy rabbit burrows.   + Livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur off of designated roads to prevent disturbance to known raptor nests from February 1 to July 31. Also, bedding of sheep will not be permitted within a half-mile of known raptor nests. Permittees will be notified of current raptor nesting locations annually.   In the Black Canyon, Clover Creek, Cow Creek Trail, Davis Mountain, Lower Rock Creek, Poison Creek, North Shoshone, Square Lake and Timmerman Hills allotments:  Bedding or overnighting of livestock will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Permittees will be notified annually of current sage-grouse lek locations and if they are in higher elevations.  Livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am except on designated roads.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Those permittees trailing livestock on designated roads or in higher elevations near sage-grouse leks will be notified.  In the Poison Creek and Lower Rock Creek allotments, no bed grounds will be located within 0.5 miles of the Oregon National Historic Trail segments.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. |

**Trailing Permit for Donald Bray**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 90417 | Davis Mountain | | 150 | Cattle | 05/01 | 05/30 | 5 | 1 |
| 90417 | Davis Mountain | | 150 | Cattle | 09/01 | 09/30 | 5 | 1 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | All livestock trailing on this permit will be limited to one day. No overnighting on BLM-administered lands is permitted without pre-approval of the authorized officer.  In the Davis Mountain Allotment, bedding or overnighting of livestock will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Permittees will be notified annually of current sage-grouse lek locations and if they are in higher elevations.  In the Davis Mountain Allotment, livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am except on designated roads.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Those permittees trailing livestock on designated roads or in higher elevations near sage-grouse leks will be notified.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

**Trailing Permit for Peter Janss**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment  Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 90415 | Indian | | 400 | Cattle | 06/15 | 07/01 |  | 1 |
| 90415 | Indian | | 600 | Cattle | 10/15 | 11/15 |  | 1 |
| 90415 | Indian | | 1200 | Sheep | 03/25 | 04/10 | 8 | 1 |
| 90415 | Indian | | 1300 | Sheep | 11/01 | 11/20 | 9 | 1 |
| 90412 | Mink | | 400 | Cattle | 06/15 | 07/01 |  | 1 |
| 90412 | Mink | | 600 | Cattle | 10/15 | 11/15 |  | 1 |
| 90401 | North Slope | | 400 | Cattle | 06/15 | 07/01 | 13 | 1 |
| 90401 | North Slope | | 600 | Cattle | 10/15 | 11/15 | 20 | 1 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | All livestock trailing on this permit will be limited to one day. No overnighting on BLM-administered lands is permitted without pre-approval of the authorized officer.  One day trails through multiple grazing allotments will only be billed in one allotment to avoid duplicate billing. This may lead to some allotments having a zero in the AUM column.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

**Trailing Permit for Denis Kowitz**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment  Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 90416 | Indian Creek | | 4000 | Sheep | 05/15 | 07/15 |  | 1 |
| 90416 | Indian Creek | | 4000 | Sheep | 09/15 | 11/30 |  | 1 |
| 80221 | Lower Rock Creek | | 4000 | Sheep | 05/15 | 06/30 | 52 | 2 |
| 80221 | Lower Rock Creek | | 4000 | Sheep | 09/15 | 11/30 | 52 | 2 |
| 80709 | Timmerman Hills | | 4000 | Sheep | 05/15 | 06/30 | 52 | 2 |
| 80709 | Timmerman Hills | | 4000 | Sheep | 09/15 | 11/30 | 52 | 2 |
| 80219 | Upper Rock Creek | | 4000 | Sheep | 05/15 | 06/30 | 104 | 2 |
| 80219 | Upper Rock Creek | | 4000 | Sheep | 09/15 | 11/30 | 104 | 2 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | Livestock trailing in Lower Rock Creek and Timmerman Hills allotments will be limited to two days per trailing event. Overnighting livestock on or adjacent to riparian areas is prohibited.  Due to the very short portion of trailing through the Indian Creek Allotment, livestock trailing will be billed in the Elkhorn Allotment, where the permittee has active preference.  For the Timmerman Hills Allotment:  Livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur through designated areas to prevent incidental trampling of pygmy rabbit burrows.  Livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur off of designated roads to prevent disturbance to known raptor nests from February 1 to July 31. Also, bedding of sheep will not be permitted within a half-mile of known raptor nests. Permittees will be notified of current raptor nesting locations annually.  In the Lower Rock Creek, Timmerman Hills and Upper Rock Creek allotments:  Bedding or overnighting of livestock will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Permittees will be notified annually of current sage-grouse lek locations and if they are in higher elevations.  Livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am except on designated roads.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Those permittees trailing livestock on designated roads or in higher elevations near sage-grouse leks will be notified.  In the Lower Rock Creek Allotment, no bed grounds will be located within 0.5 miles of the Oregon National Historic Trail segments.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

**Trailing Permit for Lava Lake Land & Livestock, LLC**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment  Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 80323 | Balsamroot | | 2400 | Sheep | 05/01 | 07/01 |  | 1 |
| 80323 | Balsamroot | | 2400 | Sheep | 10/01 | 11/15 |  | 1 |
| 80335 | Cottonwood | | 1200 | Sheep | 05/01 | 07/15 | 16 | 2 |
| 80336 | Crater | | 1200 | Sheep | 05/01 | 07/15 | 8 | 1 |
| 80302 | Dry Creek | | 1200 | Sheep | 05/01 | 06/20 | 16 | 2 |
| 80302 | Dry Creek | | 1200 | Sheep | 09/15 | 11/15 | 16 | 2 |
| 80329 | East Fork | | 2400 | Sheep | 05/01 | 07/01 | 32 | 2 |
| 80329 | East Fork | | 2400 | Sheep | 10/01 | 11/15 | 32 | 2 |
| 80308 | Flat Top | | 2400 | Sheep | 05/15 | 07/01 | 64 | 4 |
| 80308 | Flat Top | | 2500 | Sheep | 05/15 | 06/30 | 32 | 2 |
| 80308 | Flat Top | | 2500 | Sheep | 09/15 | 10/31 | 32 | 2 |
| 80308 | Flat Top | | 2400 | Sheep | 10/01 | 11/15 | 32 | 2 |
| 80308 | Flat Top | | 2400 | Sheep | 10/01 | 11/15 | 64 | 4 |
| 80306 | Hailey Creek | | 1200 | Sheep | 05/01 | 07/01 | 8 | 1 |
| 80324 | Home Place | | 1200 | Sheep | 05/01 | 07/01 | 8 | 1 |
| 80324 | Home Place | | 1200 | Sheep | 10/01 | 11/15 | 8 | 1 |
| 80223 | Lake Creek | | 1200 | Sheep | 05/01 | 07/15 | 16 | 2 |
| 80223 | Lake Creek | | 1200 | Sheep | 07/16 | 09/30 | 16 | 2 |
| 80310 | Little Wood | | 2400 | Sheep | 05/01 | 07/15 | 32 | 2 |
| 80310 | Little Wood | | 2400 | Sheep | 07/16 | 11/30 | 32 | 2 |
| 80310 | Little Wood | | 2400 | Sheep | 05/01 | 07/15 | 48 | 3 |
| 80310 | Little Wood | | 2400 | Sheep | 07/16 | 11/30 | 48 | 2 |
| 80221 | Lower Rock Creek | | 2500 | Sheep | 05/01 | 06/15 | 32 | 2 |
| 80233 | Martin Canyon | | 1200 | Sheep | 09/15 | 10/31 | 8 | 1 |
| 80322 | Meadow | | 2400 | Sheep | 05/01 | 07/01 |  | 1 |
| 80322 | Meadow | | 2400 | Sheep | 10/01 | 11/15 |  | 1 |
| 80613 | Neck | | 1200 | Sheep | 05/01 | 06/15 | 8 | 1 |
| 80320 | Road Canyon | | 1200 | Sheep | 05/01 | 07/01 | 16 | 2 |
| 80320 | Road Canyon | | 1200 | Sheep | 10/01 | 11/15 | 16 | 2 |
| 80307 | Sheep Creek | | 2400 | Sheep | 05/01 | 07/15 | 32 | 2 |
| 80307 | Sheep Creek | | 2400 | Sheep | 07/16 | 11/30 | 32 | 2 |
| 80602 | Tikura | | 1200 | Sheep | 05/01 | 06/15 |  | 1 |
| 80330 | Timber Butte | | 1200 | Sheep | 05/01 | 07/01 | 8 | 1 |
| 80330 | Timber Butte | | 1200 | Sheep | 10/15 | 11/30 | 8 | 1 |
| 80325 | Trail Creek | | 1200 | Sheep | 06/15 | 07/01 | 8 | 1 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | Livestock trailing in Balsamroot, Crater, Hailey Creek, Home Place, Martin Canyon, Meadow, Neck, Tikura, Timber Butte and Trail Creek allotments will be limited to one day per trailing event. No overnighting on BLM-administered lands is permitted without pre-approval of the authorized officer.  Livestock trailing in Cottonwood, Dry Creek, East Fork, Lake Creek, Lower Rock Creek, Road Canyon and Sheep Creek allotments will be limited to two days per trailing event.  Livestock trailing in the Little Wood Allotment will be limited to two days except for 2 bands of sheep in the spring. Two bands of sheep are permitted a three day trail in the spring.  Livestock trailing in the Cottonwood and Crater Allotments will be managed to attain and/or maintain Proper Functioning Condition in Blaine County and avoid public land riparian areas in Butte County altogether.  Overnighting livestock on or adjacent to any riparian areas is prohibited.  One day trails through multiple grazing allotments will only be billed in one allotment to avoid duplicate billing. This may lead to some allotments having a zero in the AUM column.  In the Lower Rock Creek, Neck and Road Canyon allotments:  Bedding or overnighting of livestock will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Permittees will be notified annually of current sage-grouse lek locations and if they are in higher elevations.  Livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am except on designated roads.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Those permittees trailing livestock on designated roads or in higher elevations near sage-grouse leks will be notified.  In the Dry Creek, Lower Rock Creek and Timber Butte allotments, no bed grounds will be located within 0.5 miles of the Oregon National Historic Trail segments.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

**Trailing Permit for Roger Nielson**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment  Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 90418 | Black Canyon | | 200 | Cattle | 06/01 | 06/10 | 14 | 2 |
| 90101 | Cow Creek | | 200 | Cattle | 07/12 | 07/20 | 7 | 1 |
| 90417 | Davis Mountain | | 200 | Cattle | 07/02 | 08/10 | 14 | 2 |
| 90908 | Goodtime | | 200 | Cattle | 04/15 | 04/20 |  | 1 |
| 90908 | Goodtime | | 200 | Cattle | 07/01 | 08/31 |  | 1 |
| 90906 | Wendell Cattle | | 200 | Cattle | 04/01 | 06/01 | 7 | 1 |
| 90906 | Wendell Cattle | | 200 | Cattle | 05/08 | 5/15 | 7 | 1 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | Livestock trailing in Cow Creek, Goodtime and Wendell Cattle allotments will be limited to one day per trailing event. No overnighting on BLM-administered lands is permitted without pre-approval of the authorized officer.  Livestock trailing in Black Canyon and Davis Mountain allotments will be limited to two days per trailing event. Overnights in Black Canyon and Davis Mountain will be on private land. Overnighting livestock on or adjacent to riparian areas is prohibited.  One day trails through multiple grazing allotments will only be billed in one allotment to avoid duplicate billing. This may lead to some allotments having a zero in the AUM column.  In the Black Canyon, Cow Creek and Davis Mountain allotments:  Bedding or overnighting of livestock will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Permittees will be notified annually of current sage-grouse lek locations and if they are in higher elevations.  Livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am except on designated roads.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Those permittees trailing livestock on designated roads or in higher elevations near sage-grouse leks will be notified.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

**Trailing Permit for Patterson Land & Livestock Co.**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment  Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 90418 | Black Canyon | | 200 | Cattle | 10/15 | 12/01 | 7 | 1 |
| 90934 | Lava Pot | | 200 | Cattle | 02/01 | 06/15 |  | 1 |
| 90931 | Nasura | | 200 | Cattle | 02/01 | 06/15 |  | 1 |
| 90419 | North Gooding | | 200 | Cattle | 10/15 | 12/01 | 7 | 1 |
| 90932 | Pocket | | 200 | Cattle | 02/01 | 06/15 | 7 | 1 |
| 90933 | Shortline | | 200 | Cattle | 02/01 | 06/15 |  | 1 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | All livestock trailing on this permit will be limited to one day. No overnighting on BLM-administered lands is permitted without pre-approval of the authorized officer.  One day trails through multiple grazing allotments will only be billed in one allotment to avoid duplicate billing. This may lead to some allotments having a zero in the AUM column.  In the Black Canyon and North Gooding allotments:  Bedding or overnighting of livestock will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Permittees will be notified annually of current sage-grouse lek locations and if they are in higher elevations.  Livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am except on designated roads.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Those permittees trailing livestock on designated roads or in higher elevations near sage-grouse leks will be notified.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

**Trailing Permit for Plateau Farms**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment  Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 90418 | Black Canyon | | 2200 | Sheep | 04/10 | 04/25 | 14 | 1 |
| 90418 | Black Canyon | | 1100 | Sheep | 04/20 | 04/30 | 14 | 2 |
| 90418 | Black Canyon | | 3000 | Sheep | 11/10 | 11/26 | 40 | 2 |
| 80202 | Camp Creek | | 800 | Sheep | 05/28 | 06/10 | 5 | 1 |
| 90416 | Clover Creek | | 3000 | Sheep | 11/15 | 11/26 | 20 | 1 |
| 90416 | Croy Creek | | 850 | Sheep | 05/28 | 06/10 | 12 | 2 |
| 90416 | Croy Creek | | 800 | Sheep | 05/28 | 06/10 | 7 | 1 |
| 90416 | Croy Creek | | 3000 | Sheep | 10/19 | 10/31 | 20 | 1 |
| 90417 | Davis Mountain | | 3300 | Sheep | 04/10 | 04/30 | 21 | 1 |
| 90417 | Davis Mountain | | 3000 | Sheep | 11/15 | 11/26 | 20 | 1 |
| 90118 | Hot Springs | | 800 | Sheep | 05/20 | 06/10 | 20 | 4 |
| 90415 | Indian | | 3300 | Sheep | 04/01 | 04/18 | 21 | 1 |
| 90415 | Indian | | 3000 | Sheep | 11/15 | 11/26 | 20 | 1 |
| 80223 | Lake Creek | | 3000 | Sheep | 10/18 | 10/30 | 60 | 2 |
| 90421 | Rattlesnake | | 1000 | Sheep | 04/16 | 04/30 | 7 | 1 |
| 90421 | Rattlesnake | | 1000 | Sheep | 10/01 | 11/30 | 7 | 1 |
| 90403 | West Bliss | | 3300 | Sheep | 04/01 | 04/17 | 21 | 1 |
| 90403 | West Bliss | | 3000 | Sheep | 11/15 | 11/26 | 20 | 1 |
| 90119 | Willow Creek | | 1100 | Sheep | 06/14 | 06/24 | 7 | 1 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | Livestock trailing in Camp Creek, Clover Creek, Davis Mountain, Indian, Rattlesnake, West Bliss and Willow Creek allotments will be limited to one day per trailing event. No overnighting on BLM-administered lands is permitted without pre-approval of the authorized officer.    The northern most trail route in Davis Mountain is an alternate route only. All livestock trailing will remain close to the existing road.  Livestock trailing in Black Canyon Croy Creek and Lake Creek allotments will be limited to two days per trailing event. Livestock trailing in Hot Springs Allotment will be limited to four days. Overnighting livestock on or adjacent to riparian areas is prohibited.  Livestock trailing from Clover Creek Allotment headed east to North Gooding crossing Davis Mountain and Black Canyon will be limited to one day per sheep band in the spring (4/10 to 4/30) along designated trail route. The overnight location has been designated at the end of the route next to the county road and will be billed in the North Gooding Allotment.  Livestock trailing in the spring from Clover Creek Allotment headed northeast through Davis Mountain and Black Canyon allotments will be limited to 2 days one overnight for one band only.  In the Black Canyon, Clover Creek and Davis Mountain allotments:  Bedding or overnighting of livestock will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Permittees will be notified annually of current sage-grouse lek locations and if they are in higher elevations.  Livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am except on designated roads.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Those permittees trailing livestock on designated roads or in higher elevations near sage-grouse leks will be notified.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

**Trailing Permit for Justin Posey**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment  Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 90921 | Camp I | | 350 | Cattle | 04/13 | 06/15 | 24 | 2 |
| 90921 | Camp I | | 350 | Cattle | 09/15 | 12/15 | 24 | 2 |
| 90924 | North Milner | | 350 | Cattle | 04/13 | 06/15 | 12 | 1 |
| 90924 | North Milner | | 350 | Cattle | 09/15 | 12/15 | 12 | 1 |
| 90938 | Wendell Trail | | 350 | Cattle | 04/01 | 06/15 | 23 | 2 |
| 90938 | Wendell Trail | | 350 | Cattle | 09/15 | 12/15 | 22 | 2 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | Livestock trailing in North Milner Allotment will be limited to one day per trailing event. No overnighting on BLM-administered lands is permitted without pre-approval of the authorized officer.  Livestock trailing in Camp I Allotment and Wendell Trail will be limited to two days per trailing event. Overnighting livestock on or adjacent to riparian areas is prohibited.    Livestock trailing in Camp I and Wendell Trail allotments will be limited to two days per trailing event.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

**Trailing Permit for Sheephook Cattle Grazing Association**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment  Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 90921 | Camp I | | 600 | Cattle | 05/01 | 06/01 | 20 | 1 |
| 90921 | Camp I | | 600 | Cattle | 09/15 | 12/01 |  | 1 |
| 90924 | North Milner | | 600 | Cattle | 05/01 | 06/01 | 20 | 1 |
| 90924 | North Milner | | 600 | Cattle | 09/15 | 12/01 |  | 1 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | All livestock trailing on this permit will be limited to one day. No overnighting on BLM-administered lands is permitted without pre-approval of the authorized officer.  One day trails through multiple grazing allotments will only be billed in one allotment to avoid duplicate billing. This may lead to some allotments having a zero in the AUM column.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

**Trailing Permit for Rocky & Terry Sherbine**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment  Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 80505 | Square Lake | | 100 | Cattle | 04/25 | 05/15 | 3 | 1 |
| 80505 | Square Lake | | 100 | Cattle | 06/15 | 08/25 |  | 1 |
| 80605 | Timmerman Hills | | 100 | Cattle | 06/15 | 08/25 | 3 | 1 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | All livestock trailing on this permit will be limited to one day. No overnighting on BLM-administered lands is permitted without pre-approval of the authorized officer.  Overnighting livestock on or adjacent to riparian areas is prohibited.  One day trails through multiple grazing allotments will only be billed in one allotment to avoid duplicate billing. This may lead to some allotments having a zero in the AUM column.  In the Square Lake and Timmerman Hills allotments:  Bedding or overnighting of livestock will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Permittees will be notified annually of current sage-grouse lek locations and if they are in higher elevations.  Livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am except on designated roads.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Those permittees trailing livestock on designated roads or in higher elevations near sage-grouse leks will be notified.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

**Trailing Permit for Downey Strode**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment  Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 80711 | Wildhorse | | 150 | Cattle | 08/15 | 09/15 | 2 | 2 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | Overnighting livestock on or adjacent to riparian areas is prohibited.  All livestock trailing on this permit will be limited to two days.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

**Trailing Permit for Tunupa Grazing Association, LLC**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allotment  Number | Allotment  Name | | Livestock Number | Livestock Kind | Trailing Begin | Trailing End | AUMs | Number of Days |
| 90918 | Antelope | | 600 | Cattle | 04/01 | 05/01 | 20 | 1 |
| 90918 | Antelope | | 190 | Cattle | 10/01 | 11/01 | 6 | 1 |
| 90918 | Antelope | | 515 | Cattle | 10/01 | 12/15 | 17 | 1 |
| 90921 | Camp I | | 515 | Cattle | 04/07 | 05/01 | 34 | 2 |
| 90921 | Camp I | | 515 | Cattle | 10/01 | 12/15 | 34 | 2 |
| 90914 | Gunnery | | 600 | Cattle | 04/01 | 05/01 | 20 | 1 |
| 90914 | Gunnery | | 190 | Cattle | 10/01 | 11/01 | 6 | 1 |
| 90914 | Gunnery | | 515 | Cattle | 10/01 | 12/15 | 17 | 1 |
| 90924 | North Milner | | 515 | Cattle | 04/07 | 05/01 |  | 2 |
| 90920 | Notch Butte | | 515 | Cattle | 10/01 | 12/15 |  | 2 |
| 90913 | Sand Butte | | 515 | Cattle | 10/01 | 12/15 | 17 | 1 |
| 90915 | Tunupa | | 600 | Cattle | 04/01 | 05/01 |  | 1 |
| 90915 | Tunupa | | 190 | Cattle | 10/01 | 11/01 |  | 1 |
| 90915 | Tunupa | | 515 | Cattle | 10/01 | 12/15 |  | 1 |
| TERMS & CONDITIONS: | | | | | | | | |
|  | | Livestock trailing in Antelope, Gunnery, Sand Butte and Tunupa allotments will be limited to one day per trailing event. No overnighting on BLM administered lands is permitted without pre-approval of the authorized officer.    Livestock trailing in Camp I, North Milner and Notch Butte allotments will be limited to two days per trailing event.  Overnighting livestock on or adjacent to riparian areas is prohibited.  Trails through multiple grazing allotments will only be billed in one allotment to avoid duplicate billing. This may lead to some allotments having a zero in the AUM column.  In the North Milner Allotment, bedding or overnighting of livestock will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Permittees will be notified annually of current sage-grouse lek locations and if they are in higher elevations.  In the North Milner Allotment, livestock trailing will not be permitted to occur within 0.6 miles of occupied or undetermined status sage-grouse leks from March 15 to May 1 from 6 pm to 9 am except on designated roads.  In higher elevations, the timeframe is March 25 to May 15.  Those permittees trailing livestock on designated roads or in higher elevations near sage-grouse leks will be notified.  Livestock trailing will occur along the route outlined in the attached map and in accordance with Field Manager’s Final Decision EA No. DOI-BLM-ID-T030-2012-0004-EA. | | | | | | |

## 7.3 Appendix C - Table of all Trailing Applications by Allotment

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Allotment** | **Permittee** | **Livestock** | **AUMs** | **Season** | **No of Days** | **Extra Information** |
| 101 | Casa Del Norte | **250 C** | 8 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| 101 | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 8 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| 101 | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 8 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Antelope | Tunupa Cattle Grazing Assoc | 600 C | 20 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Antelope | Tunupa Cattle Grazing Assoc | 190 C | 6 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Antelope | Tunupa Cattle Grazing Assoc | 515 C | 17 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Balsamroot | Fish Creek Angus | 250 C | 8 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Balsamroot | Fish Creek Angus | 250 C | 8 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Black Canyon | Anchustegui, John | 1000 S | 14 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Black Canyon | Bradshaw, Chester | 400 C |  | Spring | 1 Day | AUMs added in Davis Mountain |
| Black Canyon | Bradshaw, Chester | 400 C |  | Winter | 1 Day | AUMs added in Davis Mountain |
| Black Canyon | Brown, Earl | 60 C | 4 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Black Canyon | Fir Grove | 250 C | 8 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Black Canyon | Flick, Toby | 150 C | 10 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Black Canyon | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Black Canyon | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Black Canyon | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| **Black Canyon** | **Goodtime Grazing Assoc** | **1200 S** | **16** | **Spring/Summer** | 2 Day |  |
| **Black Canyon** | **Goodtime Grazing Assoc** | **\*1200 S** | **16** | **Spring/Summer** | 2 Day |  |
| **Black Canyon** | **Goodtime Grazing Assoc** | **\*1200 S** | **16** | **Spring/Summer** | 2 Day |  |
| **Black Canyon** | **Goodtime Grazing Assoc** | **\*1200 S** | **16** | **Spring/Summer** | 2 Day |  |
| **Black Canyon** | **Goodtime Grazing Assoc** | **\*1200 S** | **16** | **Spring/Summer** | 2 Day |  |
| **Black Canyon** | **Goodtime Grazing Assoc** | **\*1200 S** | **16** | **Spring/Summer** | 2 Day |  |
| **Black Canyon** | **Goodtime Grazing Assoc** | **\*1200 S** | **16** | **Spring/Summer** | 2 Day |  |
| **Black Canyon** | **Goodtime Grazing Assoc** | **\*1200 S** | **16** | **Spring/Summer** | 2 Day |  |
| Black Canyon | Nielson, Roger | 200 C | 14 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Black Canyon | Patterson Land & Livestock | 200 C | 7 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Black Canyon | Plateau Farms | 1100 S | 7 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Black Canyon | Plateau Farms | 1100 S | 7 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Black Canyon | Plateau Farms | 1500 S | 20 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Black Canyon | Plateau Farms | 1500 S | 20 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Black Canyon | Plateau Farms | 1100 S | 14 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Camp I | Posey, Justin | 350 C | 24 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Camp I | Posey, Justin | 350 C | 24 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Camp I | Sheephook Cattle Grazing Assoc | 600 C | 20 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Camp I | Sheephook Cattle Grazing Assoc | 600 C | 20 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Camp I | Tunupa Cattle Grazing Assoc | 515 C | 34 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Camp I | Tunupa Cattle Grazing Assoc | 515 C | 34 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Camp Creek | Plateau Farms | 800 S | 5 | Summer | 1 Day |  |
| Canyon | Cauhorn, John | 75 C |  | Spring/Summer | 1 Day | AUMs added in South Milner |
| Cherry Creek | Anchustegui, John | 1800 S | 24 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Cherry Creek | Anchustegui, John | 1800 S | 24 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Cherry Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | 1200 S |  | Summer | 1 Day | AUMs added in Little Beaver |
| Clover Creek | Anchustegui, John | 1000 S | 14 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Bradshaw, Chester | 400 C | 13 | Winter | 1 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Camas Creek Cattle | **600 C** | 60 | Fall | 3 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Camas Creek Cattle | **\*600 C** | 60 | Fall | 3 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Casa Del Norte | **250 C** | 8 | Winter | 1 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 8 | Winter | 1 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 8 | Winter | 1 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Casa Del Norte | **250 C** | 8 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 8 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 8 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Duelke, Barry | 1200 S | 32 | Fall | 4 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Duelke, Barry | **1500 S** | 40 | Fall | 4 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Duelke, Barry | **\*1500 S** | 40 | Fall | 4 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1500 S** |  | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1500 S** |  | Fall | 1 Day | AUMs added in Black Canyon |
| Clover Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1200 S** | 32 | Spring/Summer | 4 Day | AUMs added in Black Canyon |
| Clover Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** | 32 | Spring/Summer | 4 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** | 24 | Spring/Summer | 3 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** | 24 | Spring/Summer | 3 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** | 24 | Spring/Summer | 3 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** | 24 | Spring/Summer | 3 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** | 24 | Spring/Summer | 3 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** | 24 | Spring/Summer | 3 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** | 24 | Spring/Summer | 3 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** | 24 | Spring/Summer | 3 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1500 S** | 30 | Fall | 3 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1500 S** | 30 | Fall | 3 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1500 S** | 30 | Fall | 3 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Plateau Farms | **1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Clover Creek | Plateau Farms | **\*1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Cottonwood | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | 1200 S | 16 | Spring/Summer | 2 Day |  |
| Cow Creek | Anchustegui, John | 2000 S | 13 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Cow Creek | Nielson, Roger | 200 C | 7 | Summer | 1 Day |  |
| Cow Creek Trail | Duelke, Barry | 1200 S | 24 | Summer | 3 Day |  |
| Cow Creek Trail | Duelke, Barry | **1500 S** | 30 | Fall | 3 Day |  |
| Cow Creek Trail | Duelke, Barry | **\*1500 S** | 30 | Fall | 3 Day |  |
| Cow Creek Trail | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1200 S** | 24 | Spring | 3 Day |  |
| Cow Creek Trail | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** | 24 | Spring | 3 Day |  |
| Cow Creek Trail | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** | 24 | Spring | 3 Day |  |
| Cow Creek Trail | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1500 S** | 30 | Fall | 3 Day |  |
| Cow Creek Trail | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1500 S** | 30 | Fall | 3 Day |  |
| Cow Creek Trail | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1500 S** | 30 | Fall | 3 Day |  |
| Crater | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | 1200 S | 8 | Spring/Summer | 1 Day |  |
| Crater Butte | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **2000 S** | 13 | Spring | 2 Day | 2nd day added in Notch Butte |
| Crater Butte | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*2000 S** | 13 | Spring | 2 Day | 2nd day added in Notch Butte |
| Crater Butte | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*2000 S** | 13 | Spring | 2 Day | 2nd day added in Notch Butte |
| Crater Butte | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 2 Day | 2nd day added in Notch Butte |
| Crater Butte | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 2 Day | 2nd day added in Notch Butte |
| Crater Butte | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 2 Day | 2nd day added in Notch Butte |
| Croy Creek | Plateau Farms | **1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Croy Creek | Plateau Farms | **\*1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Croy Creek | Plateau Farms | 800 S | 7 | Summer | 1 Day |  |
| Croy Creek | Plateau Farms | 850 S | 12 | Summer | 2 Day |  |
| Curtis Lake | Camas Creek Cattle | 500 C |  | Fall | 1 Day | AUMs added in North Shoshone |
| Davis Mountain | Anchustegui, John | 1000 S | 14 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Davis Mountain | Bradshaw, Chester | 400 C | 13 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Davis Mountain | Bradshaw, Chester | 400 C | 13 | Winter | 1 Day |  |
| Davis Mountain | Fir Grove | 250 C |  | Winter | 1 Day |  |
| Davis Mountain | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1500 S** |  | Fall | 1 Day | AUMs added in Black Canyon |
| Davis Mountain | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1500 S** |  | Fall | 1 Day | AUMs added in Black Canyon |
| Davis Mountain | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1200 S** |  | Spring/Summer | 2 Day | AUMs added in Black Canyon |
| Davis Mountain | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** |  | Spring/Summer | 2 Day | AUMs added in Black Canyon |
| Davis Mountain | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** |  | Spring/Summer | 2 Day | AUMs added in Black Canyon |
| Davis Mountain | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** |  | Spring/Summer | 2 Day | AUMs added in Black Canyon |
| Davis Mountain | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** |  | Spring/Summer | 2 Day | AUMs added in Black Canyon |
| Davis Mountain | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** |  | Spring/Summer | 2 Day | AUMs added in Black Canyon |
| Davis Mountain | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** |  | Spring/Summer | 2 Day | AUMs added in Black Canyon |
| Davis Mountain | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** |  | Spring/Summer | 2 Day | AUMs added in Black Canyon |
| Davis Mountain | Huxold, Scott | **150 c** | 5 | spring | 1 Day |  |
| Davis Mountain | Huxold, Scott | **150 c** | 5 | spring | 1 Day |  |
| Davis Mountain | Nielson, Roger | **200 C** | 14 | Summer | 2 Day |  |
| Davis Mountain | Nielson, Roger | **\*200 C** | 14 | Summer | 2 Day |  |
| Davis Mountain | Plateau Farms | 1100 S | 14 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Davis Mountain | Plateau Farms | 1100 S | 7 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Davis Mountain | Plateau Farms | 1100 S | 7 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Davis Mountain | Plateau Farms | **1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Davis Mountain | Plateau Farms | **\*1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Dempsey | Camas Creek Cattle | 700 C | 40 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Dempsey | Casa Del Norte | **250 C** | 8 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Dempsey | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 8 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Dempsey | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 8 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Dempsey | Casa Del Norte | **250 C** | 8 | Winter | 1 Day |  |
| Dempsey | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 8 | Winter | 1 Day |  |
| Dempsey | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 8 | Winter | 1 Day |  |
| Dempsey | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 8 | Winter | 1 Day |  |
| Dempsey | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 8 | Winter | 1 Day |  |
| Dempsey | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 8 | Winter | 1 Day |  |
| Dietrich Butte | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Dietrich Butte | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Dietrich Butte | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Dietrich Butte | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | 2000 S | 26 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Dietrich Butte | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | \*2000 S | 26 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Dietrich Butte | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | \*2000 S | 26 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Dry Creek | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | 1200 S | 16 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Dry Creek | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | 2500 S | 32 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Flat Top | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | 2500 S | 32 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Flat Top | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **2500 S** | 32 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Flat Top | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | 2400 S | 32 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Flat Top | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **1200 S** | 32 | Summer | 4 Day |  |
| Flat Top | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **\*1200 S** | 32 | Summer | 4 Day |  |
| Flat Top | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **1200 S** | 32 | Fall | 4 Day |  |
| Flat Top | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **\*1200 S** | 32 | Fall | 4 Day |  |
| Goodtime | Camas Creek Cattle | 700 C | 23 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Goodtime | Nielson, Roger | 200 C |  | Spring | 1 Day | AUMs added to Wendell Cattle |
| Goodtime | Nielson, Roger | 200 C |  | Fall | 1 Day | AUMs added to Wendell Cattle |
| Gunnery | Tunupa Cattle Grazing Assoc | 190 C | 6 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Gunnery | Tunupa Cattle Grazing Assoc | 600 C | 20 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Gunnery | Tunupa Cattle Grazing Assoc | 515 C | 17 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Gwin Ranch | Camas Creek Cattle | 600 C |  | Summer | 1 Day | AUMs added in North Gooding |
| Hailey Creek | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | 1200 S | 8 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Hog Creek | Casa Del Norte | **250 C** | 8 | Winter | 1 Day |  |
| Hog Creek | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 8 | Winter | 1 Day |  |
| Hog Creek | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 8 | Winter | 1 Day |  |
| Homeplace | Anchustegui, John | 1600 S |  | Summer | 1 Day | AUMs added in Little Fish Creek |
| Homeplace | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **1200 S** | 8 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Homeplace | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **\*1200 S** | 8 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Homeplace | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **\*1200 S** | 8 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Homeplace | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **\*1200 S** | 8 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Homeplace | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **1200 S** | 8 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Homeplace | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **\*1200 S** | 8 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Homeplace | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **\*1200 S** | 8 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Homeplace | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **\*1200 S** | 8 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Hot Springs | Plateau Farms | 800 S | 20 | Spring | 4 Day |  |
| Hyndman | Flat Top Grazing Assoc | **2000 S** | 13 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Hyndman | Flat Top Grazing Assoc | **\*2000 S** | 13 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Hyndman | Flat Top Grazing Assoc | **2000 S** | 13 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Hyndman | Flat Top Grazing Assoc | **\*2000 S** | 13 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Indian | Camas Creek Cattle | 700 C | 46 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Indian | Casa Del Norte | **250 C** | 16 | Winter | 2 Day |  |
| Indian | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 16 | Winter | 2 Day |  |
| Indian | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 16 | Winter | 2 Day |  |
| Indian | Duelke, Barry | 1200 S | 8 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Indian | Duelke, Barry | **1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Indian | Duelke, Barry | **\*1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Indian | Fir Grove | 250 C |  | Winter | 1 Day | AUMs added in Davis Mountain |
| Indian | Janss, Peter | 400 C |  | Summer | 1 Day | AUMs added in North Slope |
| Indian | Janss, Peter | 600 C |  | Fall | 1 Day | AUMs added in North Slope |
| Indian | Janss, Peter | 1200 S | 8 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Indian | Janss, Peter | 1300 S | 9 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Indian | Plateau Farms | 1100 S | 14 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Indian | Plateau Farms | 1100 S | 7 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Indian | Plateau Farms | 1100 S | 7 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Indian | Plateau Farms | **1500 S** | 20 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Indian | Plateau Farms | \*1500 S | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Indian | Plateau Farms | **\*1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Indian Creek | Flat Top Grazing Assoc | **2000 S** | 26 | Summer/Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Indian Creek | Flat Top Grazing Assoc | **\*2000 S** | 26 | Summer/Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Indian Creek | Denis Kowitz | **4000 S** |  | Summer | 1 Day |  |
| Indian Creek | Denis Kowitz | **4000 S** |  | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| King Hill | Camas Creek Cattle | 700 C | 46 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| King Hill | Casa Del Norte | **250 C** | 8 | Fall/Winter | 1 Day |  |
| King Hill | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 8 | Fall/Winter | 1 Day |  |
| King Hill | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 8 | Fall/Winter | 1 Day |  |
| Kinzie Butte | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | 1500 S | 20 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Lake Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1200 S** | 16 | Summer | 2 Day |  |
| Lake Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** | 16 | Summer | 2 Day |  |
| Lake Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | 1500 S | 20 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Lake Creek | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | 1200 S | 16 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Lake Creek | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | 1200 S | 16 | Summer | 2 Day |  |
| Lake Creek | Plateau Farms | **1500 S** | 20 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Lake Creek | Plateau Farms | **\*1500 S** | 20 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Lava Pot | Camas Creek Cattle | 700 C |  | Summer | 2 Day | Aums added in Tunupa |
| Lava Pot | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1200 S** | 16 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Lava Pot | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** | 16 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Lava Pot | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1500 S** | 20 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Lava Pot | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1500 S** | 20 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Lava Pot | Patterson Land & Livestock | 200 C |  | Spring | 1 Day | AUMs added in Pocket |
| Little Beaver | Anchustegui, John | 800 S | 5 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Little Beaver | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | 1200 S | 8 | Summer | 1 Day |  |
| Little Fish Creek | Anchustegui, John | 1600 S | 11 | Summer | 1 Day |  |
| Little Wood | Flat Top Grazing Assoc | **2000 S** | 13 | Summer | 1 Day |  |
| Little Wood | Flat Top Grazing Assoc | **\*2000 S** | 13 | Summer | 1 Day |  |
| Little Wood | Flat Top Grazing Assoc | **2000 S** | 13 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Little Wood | Flat Top Grazing Assoc | **\*2000 S** | 13 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Little Wood | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **1200 S** | 24 | Spring | 3 Day |  |
| Little Wood | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **\*1200 S** | 24 | Spring | 3 Day |  |
| Little Wood | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **1200 S** | 24 | Fall | 3 Day |  |
| Little Wood | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **\*1200 S** | 24 | Fall | 3 Day |  |
| Little Wood | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **1200 S** | 16 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Little Wood | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **\*1200 S** | 16 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Little Wood | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **1200 S** | 16 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Little Wood | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **\*1200 S** | 16 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Lower Rock Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Lower Rock Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Lower Rock Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | 2000 S | 13 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Lower Rock Creek | Kowitz, Denis | 2000 S | 26 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Lower Rock Creek | Kowitz, Denis | 2000 S | 26 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Lower Rock Creek | Kowitz, Denis | 2000 S | 26 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Lower Rock Creek | Kowitz, Denis | 2000 S | 26 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Lower Rock Creek | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | 2500 S | 32 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Macon Flat | Anchustegui, John | 1000 S | 14 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Macon Flat | Camas Creek Cattle | 1000 C | 66 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Macon Flat | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | 2000 S | 26 | Spring | 2 Day | 2 days in Macon Flat, 2 days in TH |
| Martin Canyon | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | 1200 S | 8 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Mink | Casa Del Norte | **250 C** |  | Summer | 1 Day | Aums added in Indian |
| Mink | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** |  | Summer | 1 Day | Aums added in Indian |
| Mink | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** |  | Summer | 1 Day | Aums added in Indian |
| Mink | Casa Del Norte | **250 C** |  | Fall/Winter | 1 Day | Aums added in Indian |
| Mink | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** |  | Fall/Winter | 1 Day | Aums added in Indian |
| Mink | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** |  | Fall/Winter | 1 Day | Aums added in Indian |
| Mink | Janss, Peter | 400 C |  | Summer | 1 Day | AUMs added in North Slope |
| Mink | Janss, Peter | 600 C |  | Fall | 1 Day | AUMs added in North Slope |
| Nasura | Patterson Land & Livestock | 200 C |  | Spring | 1 Day | AUMs added in Pocket |
| Neck | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | 1200 S | 8 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Norland | Flat Top Grazing Assoc | **2000 S** | 13 | Spring/Summer | 1 Day |  |
| Norland | Flat Top Grazing Assoc | **\*2000 S** | 13 | Spring/Summer | 1 Day |  |
| Norland | Flat Top Grazing Assoc | **2000 S** | 13 | Summer/Winter | 1 Day |  |
| Norland | Flat Top Grazing Assoc | **\*2000 S** | 13 | Summer/Winter | 1 Day |  |
| North Gooding | Anchustegui, John | **1000 S** | 14 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| North Gooding | Anchustegui, John | **\*1000 S** | 14 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| North Gooding | Camas Creek Cattle | 600 C | 20 | Summer | 1 Day |  |
| North Gooding | Flick, Toby | 100 C | 3 | Summer | 1 Day |  |
| North Gooding | Flick, Toby | 100 C | 3 | Summer | 1 Day |  |
| North Gooding | Patterson Land & Livestock | 200 C | 7 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| North Milner | Posey, Justin | 350 C | 12 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| North Milner | Posey, Justin | 350 C | 12 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| North Milner | Posey, Justin | 350 C |  | Fall | Alternate 2 Day |  |
| North Milner | Posey, Justin | 350 C |  | Spring | Alternate 2 Day |  |
| North Milner | Tunupa Cattle Grazing Assoc | 515 C |  | Spring | Alternate 2 Day |  |
| Notch Butte | Tunupa Cattle Grazing Assoc | 515 C |  | Fall | Alternate 2 Day |  |
| North Milner | Sheephook Cattle Grazing Assoc | 600 C | 20 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| North Milner | Sheephook Cattle Grazing Assoc | 600 C | 20 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| North Shoshone | Camas Creek Cattle | 250 C | 16 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| North Shoshone | Camas Creek Cattle | 250 C | 16 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| North Shoshone | Camas Creek Cattle | 500 C | 16 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| North Shoshone | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | 1500 S |  | Fall | 2 Day | AUMs added in Kinzie Butte |
| North Slope | Casa Del Norte | **250 C** |  | Winter | 1 Day | Aums added in Indian |
| North Slope | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** |  | Winter | 1 Day | Aums added in Indian |
| North Slope | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** |  | Winter | 1 Day | Aums added in Indian |
| North Slope | Janss, Peter | 400 C | 13 | Summer | 1 Day |  |
| North Slope | Janss, Peter | 600 C | 20 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Notch Butte | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **2000 S** | 13 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Notch Butte | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*2000 S** | 13 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Notch Butte | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*2000 S** | 13 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Notch Butte | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Notch Butte | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Notch Butte | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Pocket | Camas Creek Cattle | 700 C |  | Summer | 2 Day | AUMs added in Tunupa |
| Pocket | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1200 S** |  | Spring | 2 Day | AUMs added in Lava Pot |
| Pocket | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** |  | Spring | 2 Day | AUMs added in Lava Pot |
| Pocket | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1500 S** |  | Fall | 2 Day | AUMs added in Lava Pot |
| Pocket | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1500 S** |  | Fall | 2 Day | AUMs added in Lava Pot |
| Pocket | Patterson Land & Livestock | 200 C | 7 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Poison Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1500 S** |  | Fall | 1 Day | AUMs added in Lower Rock Creek |
| Poison Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1500 S** |  | Fall | 1 Day | AUMs added in Lower Rock Creek |
| Poison Creek | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | 2000 S | 13 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Rattlesnake | Flick, Toby | 100 C | 3 | Summer | 1 Day |  |
| Rattlesnake | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1200 S** |  | Fall | 1 Day | AUMs added in Lava Pot |
| Rattlesnake | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** |  | Fall | 1 Day | AUMs added in Lava Pot |
| Rattlesnake | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Rattlesnake | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Rattlesnake | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | 1500 S | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Rattlesnake | Plateau Farms | 1000 S | 7 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Rattlesnake | Plateau Farms | 1000 S | 7 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Riverwood | Goicoecha, Ron | 200 C | 13 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Riverwood | Goicoecha, Ron | 275 C | 18 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Riverwood | Goicoecha, Ron | 200 C | 13 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Road Canyon | Anchustegui, John | 1600 S | 11 | Summer | 1 Day |  |
| Road Canyon | Flat Top Grazing Assoc | 1000 C | 33 | Summer/Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Road Canyon | Flat Top Grazing Assoc | **2000 S** | 13 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Road Canyon | Flat Top Grazing Assoc | **\*2000 S** | 13 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Road Canyon | Flat Top Grazing Assoc | **2000 S** | 26 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Road Canyon | Flat Top Grazing Assoc | **\*2000 S** | 26 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Road Canyon | Flat Top Grazing Assoc | 1000 C | 66 | Summer | 2 Day |  |
| Road Canyon | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **1200 S** | 16 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Road Canyon | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **\*1200 S** | 16 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Road Canyon | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **\*1200 S** | 16 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Road Canyon | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **\*1200 S** | 16 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Road Canyon | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **1200 S** | 16 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Road Canyon | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **\*1200 S** | 16 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Road Canyon | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **\*1200 S** | 16 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Road Canyon | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **\*1200 S** | 16 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Rough Creek | Camas Creek Cattle | 500 C | 16 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Sand Butte | Tunupa Cattle Grazing Assoc | 515 C | 17 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Seven Mile | Andersen, Louis & Teresa | 250 C | 8 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Seven Mile | Andersen, Louis & Teresa | 250 C | 8 | Summer | 1 Day |  |
| Seven Mile | Camas Creek Cattle | 700 C | 23 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Sheep Creek | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **1200 S** | 24 | Spring | 3 Day |  |
| Sheep Creek | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **\*1200 S** | 24 | Spring | 3 Day |  |
| Sheep Creek | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **1200 S** | 24 | Fall | 3 Day |  |
| Sheep Creek | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **\*1200 S** | 24 | Fall | 3 Day |  |
| Sheep Point | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | 1500 S | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Shortline | Patterson Land & Livestock | 200 C |  | Spring | 1 Day | AUMs added in Pocket |
| South East Fork | Flat Top Grazing Assoc | 2000 S |  | Summer/Fall | Alternate 1 Day |  |
| South East Fork | Flat Top Grazing Assoc | \*2000 S |  | Summer/Fall | Alternate 1 Day |  |
| Sid Butte | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **2000 S** |  | Spring | Alternate 2 Day |  |
| Sid Butte | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*2000 S** |  | Spring | Alternate 2 Day |  |
| Sid Butte | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*2000 S** |  | Spring | Alternate 2 Day |  |
| South Milner | Cauhorn, John | 75 C | 2 | Summer | 1 Day |  |
| Spud Patch | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | 2000 S |  | Spring | 1 Day | AUMs added in Timmerman Hills |
| Square Lake | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | 1500 S | 20 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Square Lake | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | 2000 S |  | Spring | Alternate 1 Day |  |
| Square Lake | Sherbine, Rocky | 100 C | 3 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Square Lake | Sherbine, Rocky | 100 C |  | Summer | 1 Day | AUMs added in Timmerman Hills |
| Star Lake | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1500 S** | 20 | Fall | 3 Day | Two days are charged in Star Lake. |
| Star Lake | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1500 S** | 20 | Fall | 3 Day | The third day is charged as active use in Wildhorse |
| Star Lake | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1500 S** | 20 | Fall | 3 Day |
| Star Lake | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **2000 S** | 26 | Spring | 3 Day |
| Star Lake | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*2000 S** | 26 | Spring | 3 Day |  |
| Star Lake | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*2000 S** | 26 | Spring | 3 Day |  |
| Tikura | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | 1200 S |  | Spring | 1 Day | AUMS added in Neck |
| Timber Butte | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | 1200 S | 8 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Timber Butte | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | 1200 S | 8 | Summer | 1 Day |  |
| Timber Gulch | Plateau Farms | 850 S | 6 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Timmerman Hills | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | 1500 S | 40 | Fall | 4 Day |  |
| Timmerman Hills | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | 1500 S | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Timmerman Hills | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | 2000 S | 26 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Timmerman Hills | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | 2000 S | 13 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Timmerman Hills | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | 2000 S | 39 | Spring | 3 Day |  |
| Timmerman Hills | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | 2000 S | 65 | Spring | 5 Day |  |
| Timmerman Hills | Kowitz, Denis | **2000 S** | 26 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Timmerman Hills | Kowitz, Denis | **\*2000 S** | 26 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Timmerman Hills | Kowitz, Denis | **2000 S** | 26 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Timmerman Hills | Kowitz, Denis | **\*2000 S** | 26 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Timmerman Hills | Sherbine, Rocky | 100 C | 3 | Summer | 1 Day |  |
| Trail Creek | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | 1200 S | 8 | Summer | 1 Day |  |
| Ticeska | Bradshaw, Chester | 190 C | 6 | Winter | 1 Day |  |
| Tunupa | Camas Creek Cattle | 700 C | 23 | Summer | 2 Day |  |
| Tunupa | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1200 S** | 8 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Tunupa | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** | 8 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Tunupa | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1500 S** |  | Fall | 2 Day | AUMs added in Lava Pot |
| Tunupa | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1500 S** |  | Fall | 2 Day | AUMs added in Lava Pot |
| Tunupa | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | 1200 S |  | Spring | Alternate 2 Day |  |
| Tunupa | Tunupa Cattle Grazing Assoc | 190 C |  | Fall | 1 Day | AUMs added in Gunnery |
| Tunupa | Tunupa Cattle Grazing Assoc | 515 C |  | Fall | 1 Day | AUMs added in Antelope |
| Tunupa | Tunupa Cattle Grazing Assoc | 600 C |  | Spring | 1 Day | AUMs added in Antelope |
| Upper Rock Creek | Kowitz, Denis | **2000 S** | 52 | Spring | 4 Day |  |
| Upper Rock Creek | Kowitz, Denis | **\*2000 S** | 52 | Spring | 4 Day |  |
| Upper Rock Creek | Kowitz, Denis | **2000 S** | 52 | Fall | 4 Day |  |
| Upper Rock Creek | Kowitz, Denis | **\*2000 S** | 52 | Fall | 4 Day |  |
| Upper Rock Creek | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **1200 S** | 24 | Summer | 3 Day |  |
| Upper Rock Creek | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **\*1200 S** | 24 | Summer | 3 Day |  |
| Upper Rock Creek | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **\*1200 S** | 24 | Summer | 3 Day |  |
| Upper Rock Creek | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **1200 S** | 24 | Fall | 3 Day |  |
| Upper Rock Creek | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **\*1200 S** | 24 | Fall | 3 Day |  |
| Upper Rock Creek | Lava Lake Land & Livestock | **\*1200 S** | 24 | Fall | 3 Day |  |
| Wendell Cattle | Nielson, Roger | 200 C | 7 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| Wendell Cattle | Nielson, Roger | 200 C | 7 | Summer | 1 Day |  |
| Wendell Trail | Posey, Justin | 350 C |  | Spring | 2 Day | Posey has AUMs on Wendell Trail but he wants to convert from S to C. |
| Wendell Trail | Posey, Justin | 350 C |  | Spring | 2 Day |
| West Bliss | Casa Del Norte | **250 C** | 8 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| West Bliss | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 8 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| West Bliss | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 8 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| West Bliss | Duelke, Barry | 1200 S | 8 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| West Bliss | Duelke, Barry | **1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| West Bliss | Duelke, Barry | **\*1500 S** | 10 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| West Bliss | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1500 S** |  | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| West Bliss | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1500 S** |  | Fall | 1 Day | AUMs added in Clover Creek |
| West Bliss | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1200 S** |  | Spring/Summer | 4 Day | AUMs added in Clover Creek |
| West Bliss | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** |  | Spring/Summer | 4 Day | AUMs added in Clover Creek |
| West Bliss | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** |  | Spring/Summer | 3 Day | AUMs added in Clover Creek |
| West Bliss | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** |  | Spring/Summer | 3 Day | AUMs added in Clover Creek |
| West Bliss | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** |  | Spring/Summer | 3 Day | AUMs added in Clover Creek |
| West Bliss | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** |  | Spring/Summer | 3 Day | AUMs added in Clover Creek |
| West Bliss | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** |  | Spring/Summer | 3 Day | AUMs added in Clover Creek |
| West Bliss | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** |  | Spring/Summer | 3 Day | AUMs added in Clover Creek |
| West Bliss | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1200 S** |  | Spring/Summer | 3 Day | AUMs added in Clover Creek |
| West Bliss | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1200 S** |  | Spring/Summer | 3 Day | AUMs added in Clover Creek |
| West Bliss | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **1500 S** |  | Fall | 3 Day | AUMs added in Clover Creek |
| West Bliss | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1500 S** |  | Fall | 3 Day | AUMs added in Clover Creek |
| West Bliss | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | **\*1500 S** |  | Fall | 3 Day |  |
| West Bliss | Plateau Farms | 1100 S | 7 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| West Bliss | Plateau Farms | 1100 S | 7 | Spring | 1 Day |  |
| West Bliss | Plateau Farms | 1100 S | 14 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| West Bliss | Plateau Farms | **1500 S** | 20 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| West Bliss | Plateau Farms | **\*1500 S** | 20 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| West Pioneer | Casa Del Norte | **250 C** | 8 | Summer | 1 Day |  |
| West Pioneer | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 8 | Summer | 1 Day |  |
| West Pioneer | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 8 | Summer | 1 Day |  |
| West Pioneer | Casa Del Norte | **250 C** | 8 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| West Pioneer | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 8 | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| West Pioneer | Casa Del Norte | **\*250 C** | 8 | Fall | 1 Day | AUMS added in Macon Flat |
| West Spring Creek | Camas Creek Cattle | 1000 C |  | Fall | 1 Day |  |
| Wildhorse | Goicoecha, Ron | 455 C | 30 | Spring | 2 Day |  |
| Wildhorse | Goicoecha, Ron | 200 C | 14 | Fall | 2 Day |  |
| Wildhorse | Strode, Downey | 150 C | 10 | Summer | 2 Day |  |
| Willow Creek | Plateau Farms | 1100 S | 7 | Summer | 1 Day | AUMs added in Little Beaver |
| Wolftone | Goodtime Grazing Assoc | 1200 S |  | Summer | 1 Day |  |

## 7.4 Appendix D – Table of All Changes Made to Allotments Under Alternative 1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Resource: Livestock Grazing / Livestock Trailing/Vegetation | |
| Allotments | Changes made in Alternative 1 |
| Black Canyon | In the Black Canyon Allotment, three out of seven pastures are meeting standard 4. However, trend data shows a downward trend in one pasture and static trend in the other three, which correlates with not making significant progress. The downward trend site is located in the southern portion of the allotments where livestock trailing has occurred for decades. These trail routes through that area have been re-routed under this alternative.  All Goodtime livestock trailing in Black Canyon heading east from the Indian Allotment to North Gooding will be limited to 3 bands, one overnight per band on a designated route( Open Crossing/ along railroad two track road) and designated bed grounds. Trailing will occur from 4/01-05/01 only. All livestock trailing in Black Canyon heading east from the Clover Creek Allotment to North Gooding will be limited to three bands, Plateau Farms 2 bands, John Anchustegui 1band along the designated route (Dead Horse Cave road) one day only. Plateau Farms livestock trailing heading north to the Crist place and City of the Rocks will be limited to one band, two days and one overnight.  All Goodtime livestock trailing north from the North Gooding Allotment to the Mormon Pasture in the Black Canyon Allotment will be limited to 3 bands on one day trails each and no overnights on BLM lands in the Mormon Pasture when accessing the Idaho Department of Lands Section. Trailing will occur from 5/15to 6/15. |
| Clover Creek | Livestock trailing by Goodtime Grazing Association in Clover Creek is not necessary for bands headed east en route to the North Gooding Allotment. These trails have been rerouted. Livestock trailing by Goodtime Time Grazing Association is not necessary for bands headed north as Goodtime has active preference in the adjacent Indian Allotment. |
| Davis Mountain | Livestock trailing by Goodtime Grazing Association coming from Indian Allotment heading east in Davis Mountain will be limited to three bands, a designated trail and three hour crossing per band on the south end of Davis Mountain below the canal. No overnights. All other livestock trailing coming from Clover Creek Allotment must remain on designated route shown in Alternative 1in Black Canyon Allotment. |
| Gwin Ranch | Livestock use through Gwin Ranch Allotment would be limited to the corrals at the south end of the allotment. No other livestock use would be made on or through Gwin Ranch Allotment for the purposes of trailing livestock. |
| Home Place | In the Road Canyon and Home Place allotments, applications were received for 13 and 9 trailing events respectively (refer to Appendix B, John Anchustegui, Flat Top Grazing Association and Lava Lake Land & Livestock LLC). The trail route on the west side of the Road Canyon Allotment goes directly through a long-term trend site. Under Alternative 1, potential conflicts between actively grazing livestock and trailing livestock in the Road Canyon and Home Place Allotments has been alleviated. Lave Lake Land & Livestock agreed to remove two trailing events in both the Road Canyon and Home Place allotments and also re-route 4 other trailing events to a county road in the East Fork Allotment, Balsamroot Allotment and Meadow Allotment. |
| King Hill | Livestock trailing in King Hill by Casa Del Norte will not be permitted. Stray cattle are to be picked up and removed immediately. |
| Little Wood | In the Little Wood Allotment, applications were received for 6 spring trail events and 6 fall trail events for a total of 24 days (refer to Appendix B, Flat Top Grazing Association and Lava Lake Land & Livestock LLC). There are 3 trail routes through the Little Wood Allotment; one route is a 1 day trail event, one route is a 2 day trail event and one route a 3 day trail event. Flat Top Grazing has permitted AUMs in the adjacent Sheep Creek Allotment. Their proposed trail is located along ridge between Sheep Creek Allotment and Little Wood Allotment. However; they made application in Little Wood to allow for crossing in the northwest corner of the Little Wood Allotment or to accommodate in the southern end if private land owners preclude them from accessing areas of the Sheep Creek Allotment that lead to their USFS permit to the north.  Lava Lake Land & Livestock LLC is pursuing the renewal of the preference grazing permit for the Little Wood Allotment; however, in the event they do not secure said permit they will need to trail up to 4 bands in the spring and fall to access USFS permit and Adjacent BLM permit. Lava Lake Land & Livestock agreed to reduce the fall trailing from 3 days to 2 days, thus reducing the original application by 2 days. There are no issues with the Little Wood Allotment and trail use will be managed in coordination with the preference permit. |
| Road Canyon | In the Road Canyon and Home Place allotments, applications were received for 13 and 9 trailing events respectively (refer to Appendix B, John Anchustegui, Flat Top Grazing Association and Lava Lake Land & Livestock LLC).  The trail route on the west side of the Road Canyon Allotment goes directly through a long-term trend site. Under Alternative 1, potential conflicts between actively grazing livestock and trailing livestock in the Road Canyon and Home Place Allotments has been alleviated. Lave Lake Land & Livestock agreed to remove two trailing events in both the Road Canyon and Home Place allotments and also re-route 4 other trailing events to a county road in the East Fork Allotment to the east and Meadow Allotment to the north.  Flat Top Grazing Association also agreed to reduce the summer cattle trailing event from 2 days to 1 day which will remove all overnighting along the Road Canyon, west route. Overall, the Road Canyon Allotment went from 10 bands of sheep and 1 group of cattle overnighting under the Proposed Action to only 4 bands of sheep overnighting under Alternative 1 and there will be no overnighting of livestock on the west route. |
| Sheep Point | No Trailing in Sheep Point, the boundaries for Sheep Point changed in 1986. Goodtime has private property adjacent to the proposed trail. The proposed trail was routed down a riparian area which was rated at risk in 2005 and has problems with unauthorized use in late summer and fall. |
| Upper Rock Creek | In Upper Rock Creek Allotment, Denis Kowitz has reduced the number of days needed to trail sheep bands by 50% (4 days to 2 days). Lava Lake L&L has Exchange-of-Use (EOU) in Upper Rock Creek Allotment, and will make use of the AUMs available through its EOU to trail sheep bands through the allotment. |
| Wendell Trail | One application included two alternative routes to trail up to 3 bands of sheep in the spring and 3 bands of sheep in the fall between the Wendell Trail Allotment and the Wildhorse Allotment. One route was through the Star Lake Allotment and the other trail was through the Crater Butte and Dietrich Butte Allotments.  The applicant, Goodtime Grazing Association, would be authorized up to 3 bands total in the spring and 3 bands in the fall, not to exceed 3 days per event and these events would be divided between the two alternative trail routes. The route to be authorized would be determined through coordination with the preference permit(s) and would be at the sole discretion of the Authorized Officer. |
| Resource: Soils and Water Quality | |
| Allotments | Changes made in Alternative 1 |
| Road Canyon | In the Road Canyon and Home Place allotments, applications were received for 13 and 9 trailing events respectively (refer to Appendix B, John Anchustegui, Flat Top Grazing Association and Lava Lake Land & Livestock LLC). The trail route on the west side of the Road Canyon Allotment goes directly through a long-term trend site.  Under Alternative 1, potential soil resource concerns from actively grazing livestock and trailing livestock in the Road Canyon and Home Place Allotments have been alleviated. Lave Lake Land & Livestock agreed to remove two trailing events in both the Road Canyon and Home Place allotments and also re-route 4 other trailing events to a county road in the East Fork Allotment to the east and Meadow Allotment to the north.  Flat Top Grazing Association also agreed to reduce the summer cattle trailing event from 2 days to 1 day which will remove all overnighting along the Road Canyon, west route. Overall, the Road Canyon Allotment went from 10 bands of sheep and 1 group of cattle overnighting under the Proposed Action to only 4 bands of sheep overnighting under Alternative 1 and there will be no overnighting of livestock on the west route. |
| Resource: Wildlife | |
| Allotments | Changes made in Alternative 1 |
| 101 | Three trailing events in the 101 Allotment (refer to Appendix B, Casa Del Norte LP) were re-routed to BLM lands immediately north of the proposed trail to mitigate resource concerns for nesting raptors. Re-routing the proposed trail eliminates livestock trailing within appropriate temporal (February 1 - July 31) and spatial (0.125 - 0.5 miles) buffers of raptor nests per FWS guidelines for raptor conservation (FWS 2008). |
| Black Canyon | Fifty-five trailing events in the Black Canyon Allotment (refer to Appendix B, Goodtime Grazing Association and Plateau Farms) were stipulated, re-routed, or eliminated to mitigate resource concerns for lekking sage-grouse and nesting raptors. Alternative 1 reduces or eliminates livestock trailing within appropriate temporal (March 15 - May 1, 6 pm - 9 am; February 1 - July 31) and spatial (0.6 miles; 0.125 - 0.5 miles) buffers of sage-grouse leks and raptor nests, respectively. |
| Clover Creek | Twelve trailing events in the Clover Creek Allotment (refer to Appendix B, Goodtime Grazing Association) were stipulated, re-routed, or eliminated to mitigate resource concerns for lekking sage-grouse and nesting raptors.  Alternative 1 eliminates livestock trailing within appropriate temporal (March 15 - May 1, 6 pm - 9 am; February 1 - July 31) and spatial (0.6 miles; 0.125 - 0.5 miles) buffers of sage-grouse leks and raptor nests, respectively. |
| Cow Creek Trail | Three trailing events on the Cow Creek Trail (refer to Appendix B, Goodtime Grazing Association) were stipulated to mitigate resource concerns for lekking sage-grouse.  Alternative 1 eliminates livestock trailing within appropriate temporal (March 25 - May 15, 6 pm - 9 am) and spatial (0.6 miles) buffers of sage-grouse leks. |
| Davis Mountain | Two trailing events in the Davis Mountain Allotment (refer to Appendix B, Roger Nielson) were stipulated or eliminated to mitigate resource concerns for lekking sage-grouse and nesting raptors. Alternative 1 reduces or eliminates livestock trailing within appropriate temporal (March 15 - May 1, 6 pm - 9 am; February 1 - July 31) and spatial (0.6 miles; 0.125 - 0.5 miles) buffers of sage-grouse leks and raptor nests, respectively. |
| Dempsey | Two trailing events in the Dempsey Allotment (refer to Appendix B, Camas Creek Cattle Association and Casa Del Norte LP) were stipulated or eliminated to mitigate resource concerns for lekking sage-grouse and nesting raptors.  Alternative 1 eliminates livestock trailing within appropriate temporal (March 15 - May 1, 6 pm - 9 am; February 1 - July 31) and spatial (0.6 miles; 0.125 - 0.5 miles) buffers of sage-grouse leks and raptor nests, respectively. |
| Lower Rock Creek | Eleven trailing events in the Lower Rock Creek Allotment (refer to Appendix B, Denis Kowitz, Lava Lake Land and Livestock LLC, and Goodtime Grazing Association) were stipulated to mitigate resource concerns for lekking sage-grouse.  Alternative 1 eliminates livestock trailing within appropriate temporal (March 15 - May 1, 6 pm - 9 am) and spatial (0.6 miles) buffers of sage-grouse leks. |
| Macon Flat | Four trailing events in the Macon Flat Allotment (refer to Appendix B, Camas Creek Cattle Association and John Anchustegui) were stipulated to mitigate resource concerns for lekking sage-grouse and pygmy rabbit burrows.  Alternative 1 eliminates livestock trailing within appropriate temporal (March 15 - May 1, 6 pm - 9 am) and spatial (0.6 miles) buffers of sage-grouse leks and stipulates that livestock must trail on a designated road to prevent incidental trampling of pygmy rabbit burrows. |
| Neck | A trailing event in the Neck Allotment (refer to Appendix B, Lava Lake Land and Livestock LLC) was stipulated to mitigate resource concerns for lekking sage-grouse.  Alternative 1 eliminates livestock trailing within appropriate temporal (March 15 - May 1, 6 pm - 9 am) and spatial (0.6 miles) buffers of sage-grouse leks. |
| North Gooding | A trailing event in the North Gooding Allotment (refer to Appendix B, Toby Flick) was stipulated to mitigate resource concerns for lekking sage-grouse.  Alternative 1 eliminates livestock trailing within appropriate temporal (March 15 - May 1, 6 pm - 9 am) and spatial (0.6 miles) buffers of sage-grouse leks. |
| North Milner | Three trailing events in the North Milner Allotment (refer to Appendix B, Justin Posey and Tunupa Cattle Grazing Association) were stipulated to mitigate resource concerns for lekking sage-grouse.  Alternative 1 eliminates livestock trailing within appropriate temporal (March 15 - May 1, 6 pm - 9 am) and spatial (0.6 miles) buffers of sage-grouse leks. |
| North Shoshone | Four trailing events in the North Shoshone Allotment (refer to Appendix B, Camas Creek Cattle Association) were stipulated to mitigate resource concerns for lekking sage-grouse.  Alternative 1 eliminates livestock trailing within appropriate temporal (March 15 - May 1, 6 pm - 9 am) and spatial (0.6 miles) buffers of sage-grouse leks. |
| Poison Creek | A trailing event in the Poison Creek Allotment (refer to Appendix B, Camas Creek Cattle Association) was stipulated to mitigate resource concerns for nesting raptors.  Alternative 1 eliminates livestock trailing within appropriate temporal (February 1 - July 31) and spatial (0.125 - 0.5 miles) buffers of raptor nests. |
| Road Canyon | A trailing event in the Road Canyon Allotment (refer to Appendix B, Flat Top Grazing Association) was stipulated to mitigate resource concerns for lekking sage-grouse.  Alternative 1 eliminates livestock trailing within appropriate temporal (March 25 - May 15, 6 pm - 9 am) and spatial (0.6 miles) buffers of sage-grouse leks. |
| Sheep Creek | In the Sheep Creek Allotment, an application was received to trail 2 bands of sheep in the spring and 2 bands of sheep in the fall (refer to Appendix B, Lava Lake Land & Livestock LLC). The Sheep Creek Allotment provides an abundance of forage and shelter for big game species throughout the year. Thus, the permittee agreed to reduce their initial livestock trailing request through this allotment. Trailing events have been reduced from 3 day events to 2 day events. |
| Square Lake | Two trailing events in the Square Lake Allotment (refer to Appendix B, Rocky and Terry Sherbine) were stipulated to mitigate resource concerns for lekking sage-grouse.  Alternative 1 eliminates livestock trailing within appropriate temporal (March 15 - May 1, 6 pm - 9 am) and spatial (0.6 miles) buffers of sage-grouse leks. |
| Timmerman Hills | Fourteen trailing events in the Timmerman Hills Allotment (refer to Appendix B; Denis Kowitz, Goodtime Grazing Association, and Rocky and Terry Sherbine) were stipulated to mitigate resource concerns for lekking sage-grouse and nesting raptors.  Alternative 1 eliminates livestock trailing and bedding within appropriate temporal (March 15 - May 1, 6 pm - 9 am; February 1 - July 31) and spatial (0.6 miles; 0.125 - 0.5 miles) buffers of sage-grouse leks and raptor nests, respectively. Alternative 1 also designates avoidance areas to prevent livestock from trampling pygmy rabbit burrows. |
| Upper Rock Creek | In the Upper Rock Creek Allotment, 2 applications were received to trail 2 bands of sheep in the spring, 3 bands of sheep in the summer, and 5 bands of sheep in the fall (Refer to Appendix B, Denis Kowitz and Lava Lake Land & Livestock LLC). Upper Rock Creek is located within priority and key sage-grouse habitat and is designated winter range for big game species. For these reasons, some trailing events have been removed and some trailing events have been reduced.  Lava Lake Land & Livestock removed 3 livestock trailing events in the summer and 3 livestock trailing events in the fall. This permittee has active preference in the Upper Rock Creek Allotment, and all active use will be within the terms and conditions of their livestock grazing permit.  Denis Kowitz reduced 2 livestock trailing events in the spring and 2 livestock trailing events in the fall from 4 days to 2 days. These trails are now in compliance with the stipulation that livestock trailing of sheep must move a minimum of 5 miles per day. |
| West Pioneer | Three trailing events in the West Pioneer Allotment (refer to Appendix B, Casa Del Norte LP) was stipulated to mitigate resource concerns for nesting raptors.  Alternative 1 eliminates livestock trailing within appropriate temporal (February 1 - July 31) and spatial (0.125 - 0.5 miles) buffers of raptor nests by confining trailing of cattle to the road right-of-way. |
| Wetlands / Riparian Areas/Fisheries | |
| Allotments | Changes made in Alternative 1 |
| Balsamroot | Four trailing events from Road Canyon Allotment were re-routed to a county road within the Balsamroot Allotment. The livestock will cross the West Fork of Little Fish Creek but the crossing occurs over a wide culvert. There will be one crossing by cattle through a portion of the creek but this event will only occur once a year and the likelihood of this single event affecting Proper Functioning Condition is minimal. |
| Black Canyon | In the Black Canyon, it was determined that Standards 2 and 3 were not being met. To alleviate these issues, livestock trailing would be rerouted away from these areas to avoid potential concerns to riparian areas. |
| Clover Creek | In the Clover Creek Allotment, it was determined that Standards 2 were not being met. To alleviate these issues, livestock trailing would be rerouted away from these areas to avoid potential concerns to riparian areas. |
| Cottonwood | In the Cottonwood Allotment, it was determined that Standards 2 and 3 were not being met. To alleviate these issues, stipulations would be added to the trailing permit to avoid potential concerns to these riparian areas. |
| Cow Creek and Cow Creek Trail | In the Cow Creek Allotment and along the Cow Creek Trail, applications were received for 11 livestock trailing events (refer to Appendix B, John Anchustegui, Roger Nielson, Barry Duelke and Goodtime Grazing Association). There are known riparian concerns along Wildhorse Creek. Overnighting of cattle or bedding of sheep would no longer be permitted along the Cow Creek Trail.  All portions of the livestock trailing that are on the Cow Creek Trail will be rerouted to the main road. No cross country of livestock will be permitted and overnighting of cattle or bedding of sheep would not be permitted along the Cow Creek Trail or along Wildhorse Creek. The permittees have been notified and these terms and conditions will be added to their livestock trailing permits. |
| Crater | In the Crater Allotment, it was determined that Standards 2 and 3 were not being met. To alleviate these issues, stipulations would be added to the trailing permit to avoid potential concerns to these riparian areas. |
| Hailey Creek | In the Hailey Creek Allotment, an application was received for a 1 day spring event for 1 band of sheep (refer to Appendix B, Lava Lake Land & Livestock LLC). It was determined that Standards 2 and 3 were not being met, in 1998. The riparian areas on public land occur primarily on the upper reaches of Hailey Creek where the assessments were conducted. There was reported to be about ¼ mile of BLM land along Town Creek but the drainage was dry during the allotment assessment. There is approximately ¼ mile of BLM land along Porcupine Creek, however a riparian exclosure was constructed in 1997 to protect the BLM portion of the creek.  The 1 day spring trail event in the Hailey Creek Allotment would not be on BLM lands in the Hailey Creek drainage, where assessments were previously completed. The trail would move through the northern aspect of the Town Creek drainage, crossing a small segment of BLM lands in the upper drainage. Therefore, the sheep trailing event would not have any adverse effects on BLM managed riparian areas and as a precaution, stipulations would be added to avoid any adverse impacts to the riparian areas. |
| Road Canyon | In the Road Canyon Allotment it was determined that Standard 2 - riparian areas and wetlands and Standard 3 - stream channel/ floodplain (Standards 2 & 3) were not being met. The determination also stated that significant progress was being made and historic management, not current management, was the factor. There was grazing management changes implemented in the 2004 permit renewal.  Alternative 1 would not allow livestock overnighting along the west route, Road Canyon proper, to alleviate impacts to riparian values. The permittees have been notified and these terms and conditions would be added to their livestock trailing permits. |
| Sheep Creek | In the Sheep Creek Allotment, applications were received for 2 bands in the spring and fall designating 2 routes and up to 3 days per event (refer to Appendix B, Lava Lake Land & Livestock LLC). Standards 2 & 3 were not being met when assessed in 2000 associated primarily with un-authorized use neighboring allotment and un-fenced private in-holdings in the Baugh Creek and Little Baugh Creek watershed that impacted portions of Buck Creek and Sheep Creek riparian areas on BLM. The un-authorized livestock use was alleviated with allotment boundary fence construction and change of ownership on the private in-holdings. Also, alternative 1 would only allow 1 overnight per event on identified trail routes in the Sheep Creek watershed with no trail events in the Buck Creek drainage. The trail routes along Sheep Creek were reduced to 1 overnight per event and stipulations would be added to avoid any adverse impacts to riparian areas. The trail routes and events will not have an impact on Baugh creek.  Lava Lake Land & Livestock currently have a preference grazing permit in the Sheep Creek Allotment by way of a base property lease and their application for trailing was in the event that the preference permit was not renewed. Lava Lake also agreed to reduce these trail events by 1 day per event. Any trail events will be coordinated with the preference permit. |
| Upper Rock Creek | Ten trailing events through Upper Rock Creek were applied for under the Proposed Action. Under Alternative 1, Lava Lake Land & Livestock LLC will only use their active preference in the Upper Rock Creek Allotment and all of their proposed livestock trails have been removed. Denis Kowitz has reduced the number of days for each trailing event from 4 days to 2 days. The original number of days was the length of the complete trail through many allotments and but only two days are needed in the Upper Rock Creek Allotment. The remaining 4 bands of sheep will cross the Rock Creek but the likelihood of these events affecting Proper Functioning Condition is minimal. The Upper Rock Creek is currently meeting the riparian portions of Rangeland Health and there are no resource concerns in regards to livestock crossing through riparian areas. |
| Cultural Resources | |
| Allotments | Changes made in Alternative 1 |
| Cow Creek and Cow Creek Trail | In the Cow Creek Allotment and along the Cow Creek Trail, applications were received for 11 livestock trailing events (refer to Appendix B, John Anchustegui, Roger Nielson, Barry Duelke and Goodtime Grazing Association). There are known cultural sites along the Cow Creek Trail but if the livestock trails were rerouted to the main road, these concerns would be eliminated.  Overnighting of cattle or bedding of sheep would not be permitted along the Cow Creek Trail. All portions of the livestock trailing that are on the Cow Creek Trail will be rerouted to the main road. No cross country of livestock will be permitted and overnighting of cattle or bedding of sheep would not be permitted along the Cow Creek Trail. The permittees have been notified and these terms and conditions will be added to their livestock trailing permits. |
| Dry Creek | In the Dry Creek Allotment, an application was received to trail one band of sheep in late spring and another band of sheep in the fall (refer to Appendix B, Lava Lake Land & Livestock LLC). Portions of this livestock trail intercept the Oregon Trail’s Goodale’s Cutoff.  The frequency of the trailing event does not have the potential to impact this portion of Goodale’s Cutoff eligibility on the National Historical Register but the impacts of bedding sheep close to the historic trail could. For this reason, the bedding of sheep is not permitted within .5 miles of the Goodale’s Cutoff. The permittee has been notified and these terms and conditions will be added to their livestock trailing permit. |
| Lower Rock Creek | In Lower Rock Creek Allotment, there would be no overnighting of livestock within .5 miles of Goodale’s Cutoff in order to avoid impacts to this cultural resource. |
| Poison Creek | In Poison Creek Allotment, there would be no overnighting of livestock within .5 miles of Goodale’s Cutoff in order to avoid impacts to this cultural resource. |
| Rattlesnake | In Rattlesnake Allotment, livestock trailing has been re-routed to an established dirt road in order to avert any impacts to a cultural site at the east end of Turkey Lake. |
| Timmerman Hills | In the Timmerman Hills Allotment there are known cultural sites within the trail corridor; however, if livestock were to avoid areas as overnighting or bedding grounds, the concerns would be eliminated. The permittees have been notified and these terms and conditions will be added to their livestock trailing permits. |

## 7.5 Appendix E - Wildlife Habitat Affected by Livestock Trailing Presented by Management Alternative

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Wildlife Habitat Affected by Livestock Trailing** | **Proposed Action Alternative** | | **Alternative 1 (Reductions)** | | **Alternative 2 (No Action)** | |
| Events | Miles | Events (%)1 | Miles  (%) | Events | Miles |
| Elk Winter Range | **678** | **375** | **365**  (54) | **344**  (92) | **0** | **0** |
| Deer Winter Range | **708** | **485** | **393**  (56) | **485**  (100) | **0** | **0** |
| Deer Migration Corridors | **77** | **122** | **77**  (100) | **122**  (100) | **0** | **0** |
| Pronghorn Winter Range | **538** | **518** | **276**  (51) | **286**  (55) | **0** | **0** |
| Bighorn Sheep Potential Conflict  (Fall, 5-Mi. PMU Buffer) | **4** | **3** | **4**  (100) | **3**  (100) | **0** | **0** |
| Sage-grouse Preliminary Priority Habitat (PPH) | **466** | **425** | **348**  (75) | **421**  (99) | **0** | **0** |
| Sage-grouse Nesting Habitat | **401** | **355** | **232**  (58) | **342**  (96) | **0** | **0** |
| Sage-grouse Brood-rearing Habitat | **659** | **594** | **462**  (70) | **578**  (97) | **0** | **0** |
| Sage-grouse Late Fall Habitat | **748** | **505** | **432**  (58) | **491**  (97) | **0** | **0** |
| Sage-grouse Winter Habitat | **654** | **423** | **344**  (53) | **409**  (97) | **0** | **0** |
| Pygmy Rabbit Occupied Habitat | **12** | **15** | **0**2  (0) | **0**2  (0) | **0** | **0** |
| **Wildlife Affected by Livestock Trailing During Crucial Life-Cycle Activities** | **Proposed Action Alternative** | | **Alternative 1 (Reductions)** | | **Alternative 2 (No Action)** | |
| Events | Days | Events  (%) | Days  (%) | Events | Days |
| Sage-grouse Leks (Buffers)3 | **69** | **126** | **0**2  (0) | **0**2  (0) | **0** | **0** |
| Raptor Nests (Buffers)4 | **59** | **117** | **6**  (10) | **16**  (14) | **0** | **0** |
| Elk Calving / Deer Fawning5 | **169** | **318** | **134**  (79) | **202**  (64) | **0** | **0** |

1 Percentages represent the percentage of wildlife impacts remaining in Alternative 1, as compared to the Proposed Action.

2 This figure does not account for livestock trails that occur on designated roads.

3 Considers livestock trails within 0.6 miles of an occupied or undetermined status greater sage-grouse lek between March 15 and May 1 or March 25 and May 15, 6pm to 9am.

4 Considers trails within spatial buffers (per Fish and Wildlife Service recommended guidelines for raptor conservation; FWS 2008) of documented raptor nests between February 1 and July 31.

5 Considers livestock trails occurring throughout the Shoshone Field Office between May 15 and June 15.

## 7.6 Appendix F – All Maps

**Maps discussed in EA:**

Map 1 - Project Overview

Map 2 - Proposed Action, Livestock Trailing Frequency

Map 3 - Alternative 1, Livestock Trailing Frequency All Land

Map 4 - Alternative 1, Livestock Trailing Frequency on BLM Land

Map 5 - Alternative 1, Big Game Winter Habitat

Map 6 - Alternative 1, Sage-Grouse Habitat

Map 7 - Alternative 1, Special Designation Areas

Map 8 - Alternative 1, Bridges & Culverts

**Maps attached to each Livestock Trailing Permit:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Anchustegui, Black Canyon | Goodtime, Shoshone Area |
| Anchustegui, Cow Creek Trail | Goodtime, Timmerman |
| Anchustegui, Little Beaver & Macon Flat | Goodtime, West |
| Anchustegui, Road Canyon | Huxhold |
| Andersen | Janss |
| Bradshaw | Kowitz |
| Brown | Lava Lake, East |
| Camas Creek, Clover Creek | Lava Lake, Lake Creek |
| Camas Creek, Goodtime & North Shoshone | Nielson, Davis Mountain |
| Camas Creek, Rough Creek | Nielson, Wendell Cattle |
| Casa Del Norte | Patterson, North Gooding |
| Cauhorn | Patterson, Pocket |
| Duelke | Plateau, North |
| Fir Grove | Plateau, West |
| Fish Creek Angus | Posey |
| Flat Top, Norland | Sheephook |
| Flat Top, North | Sherbine |
| Flick | Strode |
| Goicoechea | Tunupa |
| Goodtime, North |  |