



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Boise District Office
3948 Development Avenue
Boise, Idaho 83705
<http://www.id.blm.gov/offices/lsrc>



In Reply Refer To:
4160 ID111
1101290

September 28, 2007

CERTIFIED - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Notice of Field Manager's Proposed Decision

Tom Kasper

Dear Mr. Kasper:

Introduction

The purpose of this proposed decision is to implement actions presented in Environmental Assessment ID-111-2006-EA-1772 for the White Butte Allotment (00386). Renewal of the grazing permit for the White Butte Allotment to Tom Kasper is in conformance with:

- The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934,
- The Federal Land Policy and Management Act, 1976 (FLPMA), Title IV, Section 402,
- Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 4100, Grazing Administration – Exclusive of Alaska,
- Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management,
- the 1983 Kuna Management Framework Plan (MFP),
- Instruction Memorandum ID-090-2004-086 (IM), and

The actions are also compatible with the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (NCA) enabling Act (Public Law 103-64), and are consistent with management direction contained in the soon-to-be-released Final NCA Resource Management Plan (RMP).

Background

The 483,700 acre Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (NCA) was established on August 4, 1993 to provide for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of raptor populations and habitats, and the natural and environmental resources and values associated therewith. Section 4(f)(1) of the Act provides that Bureau of Land Management (BLM) may authorize livestock grazing that is compatible with the purposes for which the NCA was established.

Except for a part of the Sunnyside Spring/Fall Allotment, the 14 grazing allotments in the Sunnyside Watershed are located within the NCA in Ada, Canyon, and Elmore County. The allotments are located between the Snake River and Highway I-84, and extend southeast from Melba to about Hammett, Idaho.

Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management were approved by the Secretary of the Interior August 12, 1997. In May 1998, the BLM Idaho State Office issued instructions for implementing the requirements of 43 CFR 4100. A standard and guidelines assessment includes a written Rangeland Health Assessment (health assessment), Evaluation and Determination, appropriate analysis as directed by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and issuance of new 10-year grazing permits.

Following a public review period, determinations were prepared to reflect whether allotments were achieving standards for rangeland health and conforming with guidelines for livestock grazing management.

The Sunnyside Watershed Standards and Guides assessment acknowledged that the NCA has been significantly impacted by wildfire, failed emergency rehabilitation projects, and drought. It also determined that, in some instances, timing and intensity of livestock grazing has contributed to either not meeting a standard or placing the area at risk of not meeting a standard. The rangeland health determinations for the White Butte Allotment are described below and in Table 1.

Table 1. Rangeland health determinations for the White Butte Allotment

Allotment Name	Rangeland Health Standards							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
White Butte #386	M	NM	M	*	*	M	*	NM

M = Meeting the Standard.

NM = Not meeting, but livestock grazing is not a significant factor.

NMC = Not meeting, and livestock grazing is considered a significant factor.

* Standard does not apply to this allotment.

For the White Butte Allotment, it was determined that Standards 1 (watersheds), 3 (stream channel/floodplains), and 6 (exotic plant communities, other than seedings) were being met, and Standards 4 (native plant communities), 5 (seedings), and 7 (water quality) did not apply to this allotment.

Standard 2 (riparian areas and wetlands) was not being met because invasive exotic vegetation (tamarisk, purple loosestrife, perennial pepperweed, and Canada thistle) was interspersed in the riparian shoreline plant community in densities high enough to place native vegetation at risk of displacement. Livestock grazing management was not a significant factor in this condition.

Standard 8 (T&E and sensitive species) was not being met because wildfires have removed shrubs across the allotment. As such, although livestock grazing management was not a significant factor, the allotment now lacks the vegetative structure needed for native upland shrub-dependent special status animals.

The Sunnyside Watershed assessments were completed without evaluating the effects of livestock grazing on species listed under the Endangered Species Act. Therefore, in 2005, BLM filed with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) a Biological Assessment (BA) to determine the effects of livestock grazing on the threatened bald eagle and endangered Idaho springsnail, both of which have since been de-listed. In addition, the Idaho springsnail was reclassified as the Jackson Lake springsnail. In August, 2005, the FWS published a Biological Opinion (BO) that included short- and long-term conservation measures to reduce or eliminate potential impacts from livestock grazing to these two listed species. Although no specific conservation measures were developed for the White Butte Allotment, the permittee agreed to the following, which will be incorporated into the permit as Management Requirements:

1. When livestock are on the allotment, the permittee will provide water and salt on the north-central portion of the allotment.
2. When livestock are on the allotment, the permittee will conduct daily inspections along the Snake River, and will herd any livestock away from the river.

Alternative strategies for modifying grazing use to make significant progress toward the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health were analyzed in environmental assessment (EA) No. ID-111-2006-EA-1772. A pre-decisional EA was mailed to grazing permittees and interested publics in July 2006.

The White Butte Allotment is composed entirely of rangeland that has crossed the threshold from native to annual exotic species. The rocky nature of the White Butte Allotment along the Snake River and the current one month spring grazing season is adequately protecting the existing watershed and riparian conditions. Thus, no major changes to the existing permit are needed due to the inability of annual rangeland to respond to grazing management. This proposed decision will incorporate permit modifications necessary to insure conformance with rangeland health standards, while providing management flexibility. The permit will incorporate Management Requirements to ensure that minimum amounts of residual vegetation remain following livestock removal to protect the watershed and to reduce potential impacts to Jackson Lake springsnails.

Pursuant to direction in the soon-to-be-released Final NCA RMP, if the White Butte Allotment is treated in the future for habitat restoration and/or fuels management, a number of strategies could be employed to improve livestock grazing to facilitate management of the resulting perennial plant community. Future grazing systems would incorporate management objectives and modify livestock numbers, use dates, and utilization levels to properly manage the treated areas. Management objectives would address livestock movement, distribution, and turn-out dates. Range improvements could be proposed that improve livestock distribution, accommodate and support rangeland restoration efforts, protect sensitive plant species, and facilitate implementation of grazing systems. Cultural, wildlife, and botanical surveys would be conducted prior to authorizing any new surface disturbing activities. Additional NEPA analysis would be completed prior to implementing a grazing system different than what is currently being authorized.

Grazing alternatives are in conformance with the Kuna MFP, as required by 43 CFR 1610.5-3(a). Also, the alternatives are in conformance with the enabling legislation for the Snake River Birds

of Prey NCA, and the 1996 NCA Management Plan, and are consistent with management direction included in the soon to be released Final NCA RMP.

Proposed Decision

After carefully considering the analysis of EA #ID-111-2006-EA-1772, input from the permittee, state agencies, other federal agencies, interested public and my staff, I have decided that Alternative A of EA #ID-111-2006-EA-1772 is my proposed decision. Management Requirements will be imposed as part of this proposed decision.

Through this decision:

1. Livestock kind and number, period of use, amount of use, and associated terms and conditions will be identified (*points 1 and 2, below*).
2. Management Requirements will be used to set parameters in development of the annual grazing system (*point 3, below*).

(Point 1) A grazing permit will be issued to Tom Kasper (Operator Number 1101290) for the term of March 01, 2008 to February 28, 2018. Management flexibility, based on seasonal circumstances, may be made with approval from the Authorizing Officer, provided livestock use is within the sideboards of the mandatory terms and conditions. The grazing permit will be issued as shown below:

Allotment		Livestock		Grazing Period		%	AUMs	
Name	No.	No.	Kind	Begin	End	PL	Active	Suspended
White Butte	00386	45	Cattle	04/01	05/01	100	45	0

Livestock grazing in the White Butte Allotment will remain unchanged from the current permit, and will be managed consistent with conservation measures aimed at reducing potential impacts to Jackson Lake springsnail populations and habitats

(Point 2) Allotment Terms and Conditions

The following terms and conditions will be included in the grazing permit to provide for proper range management and assist in the orderly administration of the public rangelands:

1. Livestock grazing will be in accordance with the Four Rivers Field Manager’s Final Grazing Decision.
2. Livestock numbers may vary annually, providing the period of use and AUMs are not exceeded, except as otherwise provided by this permit.
3. Turn-out is subject to Boise District range readiness criteria.
4. Your certified actual use report is due within 15 days of completing your authorized annual grazing use. An annual grazing license will not be issued unless an actual use report for the previous grazing season has been filed with BLM.

5. Salt and/or supplement shall not be placed within one quarter (1/4) mile of springs, streams, meadows, aspen stands, playas or water developments.
6. Trailing activities must be coordinated with the BLM prior to initiation. A trailing permit, crossing permit or similar authorization may be required prior to crossing public lands.
7. Livestock exclosures located in your grazing allotment are closed to all domestic grazing use.
8. All appropriate documentation regarding base property leases, lands offered for exchange-of-use, and livestock control agreements must be approved prior to turn-out.
9. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(b), you must notify the BLM Field Manager, by telephone with written confirmation, immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony on federal lands. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(c), you must immediately stop any ongoing activities connected with such discovery and make a reasonable effort to protect the discovered remains or objects.
10. Changes to the scheduled use require prior approval.
11. Range improvements must be maintained in accordance with the cooperative agreements and range improvement permits in which you are a signatory or assignee.
12. Failure to pay grazing bills within 15 days of the due date specified shall result in a late fee assessment of \$25.00 or 10 percent of the grazing bill, whichever is greater, not to exceed \$250.00. Payment made later than 15 days after the due date shall include the appropriate late fee assessment. Failure to make payment within 30 days may be a violation of 43 CFR 4140.1(b)(1) and may result in action by the authorized officer under 43 CFR 4150.1 and 4160.
13. Livestock grazing will be in accordance with your allotment grazing schematic(s). Changes in scheduled pasture use dates will require prior authorization.

(Point 3) Management Requirements

Management Requirements are actions to be followed in order to bring livestock management and associated activities into conformance with the allotment or specific areas within the allotment that require special attention and management.

Adherence to these guidelines and the prescribed grazing management plan would likely maintain or make progress toward meeting rangeland health standards and land use plan objectives. Periodic collection, evaluation and interpretation of monitoring data could provide an indication of the potential success of the grazing management plan.

1. To protect the watershed and reduce impacts to Jackson Lake springsnail populations and habitats, the minimum amount of residual or ungrazed forage is recommended to be 250 lb/ac. Livestock will be removed from the allotment before grazing exceeds this use level.

2. When livestock are on the allotment, the permittee will provide water and salt on the north-central portion of the allotment.
3. When livestock are on the allotment, the permittee will conduct daily inspections along the Snake River, and will herd livestock away from the river.

Rationale

Renewal of the grazing permit is in conformance with the Kuna MFP Record of Decision. In addition, Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act states in part, “The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to issue or cause to be issued permits to graze livestock on grazing districts . . . Such permits shall be for a period of not more than ten years....to renewal in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall specify from time to time numbers of stock and season of use.”

All qualifications of 43 CFR 4110.1, 4110.2-1, and 4110.2-2 have been met. The authorization of the grazing permit is consistent with 43 CFR 4100.0-8, 4110.3, 4130.2, 4130.3, 4130.3-1, 4130.3-2, 4130.3-3, 4130.6-1, 4160 and all of subpart 4180.

Additional rationale follows:

1. Standards for Rangeland Health were either being met, or if not being met, livestock grazing management practices were not significant factors.
2. Riparian resources would be protected by proper management of livestock (timing, intensity and restrictions).
3. Where current livestock grazing practices are not significant factors or where standards are met, existing grazing management practices will remain the same. Once an area has been successfully treated for habitat restoration or fuels management, such that the area supports a perennial plant community pursuant to the Final NCA RMP, grazing management practices will be implemented to provide deferment or rest during the critical growing period of perennial plants, maintaining plant vigor and adequate ground cover for watershed protection. Additional NEPA analysis will be completed prior to implementing a grazing system different than what is currently being authorized.
4. Native perennial rangelands once converted to an annual type will normally remain an annual community unless significant expenditures of resources are applied. The primary consideration for protecting an annual rangeland is the maintenance of sufficient litter to protect the soil, and adequate seed production for stand maintenance.
5. Incorporation of management requirements to reduce livestock access to the Snake River will reduce potential impacts to Jackson Lake springsnails and their habitat.

Authority

Authority under which this decision is being issued is found in Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

43 CFR 4100.0-8	Land Use Plans
43 CFR 4110.1	Mandatory Qualifications
43 CFR 4110.2-2	Specifying Grazing Preference
43 CFR 4110.2-4	Allotments
43 CFR 4110.3	Changing in Grazing Preference
43 CFR 4120.2	Allotment Management Plans and Resource Activity Plans
43 CFR 4120.5	Cooperation
43 CFR 4130.1-1	Filing Applications
43 CFR 4130.2	Grazing Permits or Leases
43 CFR 4130.3	Terms and Conditions
43 CFR 4130.4	Authorization of Temporary Changes in Grazing Use Within the Terms and Conditions of Permits and Leases, Including Temporary Nonuse
43 CFR 4140	Prohibited Acts
43 CFR 4160	Administrative Remedies
43 CFR 4180	Fundamentals of Rangeland Health and Standards and Guidelines for Grazing Administration

Right of Protest and/or Appeal

Any applicant, permittee, lessee or other interested public may protest a proposed decision under Sec. 43 CFR 4160.1 and 4160.2, in person or in writing to Rosemary Thomas; Field Manager; Four Rivers Field Office; 3948 Development Avenue, Boise, Idaho 83705 within 15 days after receipt of such decision. The protest, if filed, should clearly and concisely state the reason(s) as to why the proposed decision is in error.

In accordance with 43 CFR 4160.3 (a), in the absence of a protest, the proposed decision will become the final decision of the authorized officer without further notice unless otherwise provided in the proposed decision.

In accordance with 43 CFR 4160.3 (b) upon a timely filing of a protest, after a review of protests received and other information pertinent to the case, the authorized officer shall issue a final decision.

Any applicant, permittee, lessee or other person whose interest is adversely affected by the final decision may file an appeal in accordance with 43 CFR 4.470 and 43 CFR 4160 .4. The appeal must be filed within 30 days following receipt of the final decision, or within 30 days after the date the proposed decision becomes final. The appeal and petition for a stay must be filed in the office of the authorized officer, as noted above. The person/party must also serve a copy of the appeal by certified mail to Ken Sebby, Office of the Field Solicitor, US Department of the Interior, 960 Broadway Avenue, Suite 400, Boise, Idaho 83706 and to person(s) named [43 CFR 4.421(h)] in the *copies sent to:* section of this decision.

The appeal shall state clearly and concisely the reason why the appellant thinks the final decision is in error and otherwise complies with the provisions of 43 CFR 4.470.

Should you wish to file a petition for a stay of the decision pending resolution of the appeal, see 43 CFR 4.471 (a) and (b). In accordance with 43 CFR 4.471(c), a petition for a stay must show sufficient justification based on the following standards:

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

As noted above, the petition for stay must be filed in the office of the authorized officer and serviced in accordance with 43 CFR 4.473. Any person named in the decision that receives a copy of a petition for a stay and/or an appeal will need to refer to 43 CFR 4.472(b) for procedures to follow if you wish to respond.

You may access EA ID-111-2006-EA-1772, which addresses allotments within the Sunnyside Watershed on our website at: <http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/info/nepa.2.html>

If you have any questions, please contact either Mike Barnum, Rangeland Management Specialist at 384-3218, or myself at 384-3430.

Sincerely,

/s/ Rosemary Thomas

Rosemary Thomas
Four Rivers Field Manager

Enclosure: CD containing EA ID-111-2006-EA-1772

Copies sent to:

Burns Paiute Tribe, Tribal Chairman
Shoshone-Paiute Tribe, Kyle Prior
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Tribal Chairman
Doug McConnaughey, Resolution Advocates

Boise District Grazing Board, Stan Boyd
Weldon Branch
Phil Soulen

Senator Larry Craig
Senator Mike Crapo
Congressman Bill Sali

ID Dept of Agriculture

Committee for Idaho's High Desert, c/o Pam Marcum
Idaho Bird Hunters Inc c/o Game Bird Conservation Comm

Idaho Dept of Fish & Game, Bob Martin
Idaho Dept of Lands, SW Idaho Area Office

ID Dept of Lands
Idaho Farm Bureau Federation, c/o Judy Bartlett
High Desert Coalition, Inc. Ted Hoffman
Knight Veterinary Clinic, Lloyd Knight DVM
Land & Water Fund, Laird Lucas

Elmore County Commissioners
Ada County Commissioners

Western Watersheds Project
Col Wm Richey, Special Asst, Military Affairs, Office of the Governor
Curt Meis
Michael Stanford