



# 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/lsrcd>

In Reply Refer To:  
4160 ID111  
1101290

September 28, 2007

CERTIFIED - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

### **Notice of Field Manager's Proposed Decision**

David Vastine  
Double D Bar Ranch

Dear Mr. Vastine:

#### **Introduction**

The purpose of this proposed decision is to implement actions presented in Environmental Assessment ID-111-2006-EA-1772 for the Melba Seeding Allotment (868). Renewal of the grazing permit for the Melba Seeding Allotment to Double D Bar Ranch 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 #825, 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 Interstate 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 Melba Seeding Allotment are described below and in Table 1.

**Table 1. Rangeland health determinations for the Melba Seeding Allotment**

Allotment Name	Rangeland Health Standards							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Melba Seeding (00868)	M	M	M	NM	NM	*	*	NMC

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 Melba Seeding Allotment, it was determined that Standards 1 (watersheds), 2 (riparian areas and wetlands), and 3 (stream channel/floodplains) were being met, and Standards 6 (exotic plant communities, other than seedings) and 7 (water quality) did not apply to this allotment.

Standard 4 (native plant communities) did not apply to the Melba Seeding Pasture, and was not being met in the Snake River Pasture because abundant, dense exotic annual species are the dominant understory species and are out-competing native perennials for available resources. Livestock grazing management was not considered a significant factor.

Standard 5 (seedings) was not being met in the Melba Seeding Pasture, but livestock grazing management was not a significant factor. The Melba Seeding Pasture was seeded unsuccessfully following a wildfire, and the pasture now supports seeded perennial species that are low in density, vigor, and health, and based upon photographs, trend appears to be downward due to

cheatgrass invasion. The pasture was further impacted in the late 1990s by an experiment that included the application of treated effluent from a meat packing plant to the area. Not only did the heavy truck traffic cause significant soil disturbance, but the moisture in the effluent did not percolate deep enough to benefit perennial plants. As such, the growth of cheatgrass and other shallow-rooted plants was enhanced for a couple years. The ability of seeded perennial grasses to maintain themselves in the plant community is hampered by the abundance of exotic annuals competing for moisture and nutrients. The lack of shrubs and abundance of exotic annuals in the Melba Seeding Pasture does not support many of the native upland shrub-dependent animals.

Standard 8 (Threatened and Endangered [T&E] and sensitive species) was not being met in the Melba Seeding Pasture based on the limited extent of the existing slickspot peppergrass population, and degraded habitat condition, and livestock grazing management was determined to be a significant factor. Following a determination that springtime grazing could cause impacts to slickspots due to hoof impacts to moist soils, a 2004 decision was issued that restricted grazing in this pasture to the dormant season. Continued dormant season only grazing should help make progress toward meeting the standard.

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. 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. The BO determined that livestock grazing in the Melba Seeding Allotment was a “May Affect, Likely to Adversely Affect” for the Idaho springsnail, and was a “May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect” for the bald eagle. To address potential impacts to the Idaho springsnail, the BO included short- and long-term conservation measures to reduce grazing in the eastern portion of the Snake River Pasture, and to monitor cattle use along the river to reduce shoreline impacts. The bald eagle and Idaho springsnail have since been de-listed, and the Idaho springsnail has been reclassified as the Jackson Lake springsnail. BLM continues to manage these sensitive species to ensure that actions authorized by BLM do not contribute to the need for their re-listing. As such, conservation measures for the protection of the Jackson Lake springsnail will be imposed on the permit.

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. Table 2.1 in the EA ID-111-2006-EA-1772 shows that Melba Seeding Allotment is composed entirely of annual pastures that have crossed the threshold from native to annual exotic rangeland. As shown in Alternative D-7 of the EA, David Vastine (permittee) proposed changing the current permit to allow:

- 1) the FFR Pasture to be grazed concurrently with the Snake River Pasture;
- 2) the Snake River Pasture to be grazed each spring, instead of being rotated between spring and dormant season use; and

3) the authorized dormant season to be extended to February 15 to coincide with the dormant season end date stipulated for Kuna slickspot peppergrass Management Area.

There appears to be no reason to deny the FFR and Snake River Pastures being grazed during the same season, since they are both located along the river in proximity to each other. The permittee's second request, however, is problematic. Authorizing spring grazing every year in the Snake River Pasture would increase adverse impacts to riparian plant communities along the river. More importantly, however, increased spring grazing every year would increase the number of direct and indirect conflicts with recreation use, which is highest during the spring along this section of the Snake River. It should be noted that the Preferred Alternative in the Final NCA RMP, which will soon be released for public comment, designates the Snake River Pasture as restricted to dormant season use to reduce conflicts with springtime recreation along the river corridor. As such, the permittee's request to graze each spring along the river is in direct conflict with management direction proposed in the soon-to-be-released Final NCA RMP. Thus, if the NCA RMP Record of Decision provides for dormant season only grazing in the Melba Seeding Allotment, a subsequent grazing decision would be issued to implement that decision. Unless and until that occurs, alternating Spring and dormant season use of the Snake River Pasture would ensure that recreational conflicts do not increase substantially in the short-term.

The upstream (east) 402 acres of the Snake River Pasture and the associated AUMs would be deleted from the permit in accordance with previously agreed-to conservation measures for the Jackson Lake springsnail. Since the Snake River Pasture contains 2034 acres, the upstream 402 acres represent 20% of the pasture acreage. The Snake River Pasture supports an average carrying capacity of about 9.5 acres per AUM; thus, the 402 acres being deleted from the pasture support approximately 42 AUMs. As such, the current 215 authorized AUMs in the Snake River Pasture would be reduced by 42 AUMs to 173 AUMs to reflect the reduction in acreage.

This proposed decision will incorporate permit modifications necessary to insure conformance with rangeland health standards, as well as conservation measures to protect the Jackson Lake springsnail, while providing management flexibility. In addition, the permit would include management requirements for the permittee to monitor livestock use in the Snake River Pasture to reduce grazing along the shoreline, and to ensure that minimum amounts of residual vegetation remain in all pastures following livestock removal.

Pursuant to direction in the soon-to-be-released Final NCA RMP, if the Sunnyside Spring/Fall 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 will 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 turnout 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 would be

completed prior to implementing a grazing system different than what is currently being authorized.

The 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 D of EA ID-111-2006-EA-1772 (with modifications) is my proposed decision. Management Requirements will also 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. General Management Requirements and Slickspot Peppergrass Management Requirements will be used to set parameters in development of the annual grazing system (*points 3 and 4, below*).

**(Point 1)** A grazing permit will be issued to Double D Bar Ranch c/o David Vastine (Operator Number 1101290), for the term of March 1, 2008 to February 28, 2018. Management flexibility, based on seasonal circumstances, may be made with approval from the Authorized Officer, provided livestock use is within the sideboards of the mandatory terms and conditions. The grazing permit will be issued as shown below:

Allotment		Pasture	Livestock		Grazing Period		%	AUMs	
Name	No.		No.	Kind	Begin	End	PL	Active	Suspended
Melba Seeding	00868	Seeding	30	Cattle	11/01	02/15	100	107	0
		River <sup>a</sup>	58	Cattle	04/01	06/30	100	173 <sup>a</sup>	0
		River <sup>b</sup>	49	Cattle	11/01	02/15	100	173 <sup>b</sup>	0
		FFR <sup>a</sup>	4	Cattle	04/01	06/30	100	12 <sup>a</sup>	0
		FFR <sup>b</sup>	3	Cattle	11/01	02/15	100	12 <sup>b</sup>	0

<sup>a</sup> Grazing use reflected under this schedule (line) is authorized only during even numbered years.

<sup>b</sup> Grazing use reflected under this schedule (line) is authorized only during odd numbered years.

Melba Seeding Allotment is recognized as an annual dominated allotment. The grazing permit for the Melba Seeding Allotment is amended as follows:

1. Authorized dormant season use in all pastures may occur anytime during the period from 11/1 to 2/15, subject to terms and conditions and management guidelines.
2. The eastern portion of the Snake River Pasture (known locally as the Snake River East Pasture), extending along about three miles of the Snake River, and containing approximately 402 acres, is closed to livestock grazing and is deleted from this grazing permit.

3. The 42 AUMs of grazing preference associated with the Snake River East pasture are deleted from the permit, leaving 173 AUMs of preference in the Snake River Pasture.
4. Annual Livestock grazing in the Snake River Pasture will alternate between spring and dormant season use (i.e. Spring season use in even years, Dormant season use in odd years). With approval of the authorized officer, unused spring season AUMs may be during the fall season of the same year.
5. The grazing periods in the FFR pasture will coincide with the grazing periods in the Snake River Pasture.

**(Point 2) Allotment Terms and Conditions**

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

1. Livestock grazing in Melba Seeding Allotment 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, AUMs and livestock numbers 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 within your grazing allotments 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, followed by 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 shall 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.
14. In the FFR pasture, livestock numbers are unrestricted within the authorized use dates, provided that authorized AUMs are not exceeded, and there is no detrimental use to the public land.

**(Point 3) General Management Requirements**

Management Requirements are actions to be followed in order to bring livestock management, or activities associated with livestock management, 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. To reduce conflicts with recreationists, and to reduce potential impacts to streambanks and riparian areas, the permittee will monitor livestock in the Snake River Pasture on a daily basis. Livestock found along the river will be herded back to the uplands nearer the canyon wall.
3. In consultation with the authorized officer, the permittee will repair and maintain the drift fence and cattleguard located at the upper (east) end of Halverson Bar to ensure that cattle do not drift upstream out of the allotment.

**(Point 4) Slickspot Peppergrass Management Requirements**

1. Permittee will supplement federal and state agency surveys and monitoring by surveying their allotments or use areas for slickspots and slickspot peppergrass plants, including existing occurrences, during their normal course of business. Permittees will report survey

information to the Conservation Data Center for the purposes of aiding monitoring efforts and contributing to the CA adaptive management strategy.

2. **Kuna MA:** Grazing within the Kuna MA will be limited to the period from 10/15 to 02/15.
3. **Kuna MA:** Permittees operating within the Kuna MA will use only existing roads and tracks for vehicle travel.
4. **Kuna MA:** Permittee shall place salt/supplement to minimize trampling of slickspot peppergrass and of slickspots, respectively. Supplements will be placed at least ½ mile, preferably ¾ mile if practicable from occurrences. Supplements that are attractants should be placed so that cattle will not trail through an element occurrence to the supplement or a water source. Attractants should be placed so that cattle are drawn away from the area of the element occurrence.
5. **Kuna MA:** Permittee will herd livestock away from priority EOs if the soils become moist or are *likely* to become saturated, and will relocate livestock if soils become saturated and penetrating trampling is likely to occur to one of three alternative sites (two of the alternative sites are fenced) away from existing priority EOs.
6. **Kuna MA:** Permittee will not trail livestock through EOs when soils are saturated. Permittee will herd livestock away from priority EOs if soils become moist, and will relocate livestock if soils become saturated and penetrating trampling is likely to occur.

### **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. Most 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 through management of livestock (timing, intensity, and restrictions). The one rangeland health standard that was not being met, and where livestock grazing management practices were determined to be a significant factor was Standard 8 (Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species). This was due to the potential

impacts to the Jackson Lake springsnail and its habitat from livestock grazing along over six miles of shoreline in the Snake River Pasture. These potential impacts would be appropriately mitigated by closing and deleting from the grazing permit the east half of the Snake River Pasture, thereby reducing by approximately one-half the amount of Snake River shoreline accessible to livestock, and by additionally requiring the permittee to monitor his cattle on a daily basis and move them back away from the river.

3. 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 enough litter to protect the soil, and adequate seed production for stand maintenance. Establishing management guidelines and monitoring will provide data and a means to manage these highly variable rangelands for watershed health.
4. 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.
5. Low elevation ranges on which cheatgrass has excluded almost all desirable perennial species should be managed as annual range with the primary goal of reducing fuel loads, and providing grazing opportunities consistent with long-term watershed protection.
6. Conservation measures for slickspot peppergrass and Jackson Lake springsnails would continue to provide for livestock grazing that is consistent with protection and enhancement of occupied and suitable habitat.
7. Alternate-year Spring and dormant season grazing of the Snake River Pasture would reduce increasing conflicts with springtime recreation use of the pasture.

### **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 the proposed 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 Seby, 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  
Shoshone-Paiute Tribe, Kyle Prior Chairman  
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