APPENDIX 4. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES ANIMALS

Endangered

- Idaho springsnail

Threatened Species

- Bald eagle

Candidate Species

- Yellow-billed cuckoo

Rangewide/Globally Imperiled Species

- Pygmy rabbit
- American white pelican

Regional/State Imperiled Species

- Spotted bat
- Piute ground squirrel
- Trumpeter swan
- Peregrine falcon
- Prairie falcon
- Northern goshawk
- Ferruginous hawk
- Black tern
- Calliope hummingbird
- Lewis' woodpecker
- Willow flycatcher
- Olive-sided flycatcher
- Loggerhead shrike
- Brewer's sparrow
- Sage sparrow
- Mojave black-collard lizard
- Longnose snake
- Ground snake
- Common garter snake
- Western toad
- Woodhouse's toad

Idaho Watch List

- Yuma myotis
- Western small-footed myotis
- Western pipistrelle
- Barrows goldeneye
- Swainson's hawk
- Long-billed curlew
- Wilson's phalarope
- Short-eared owl
- Western burrowing owl
- Red-napped sapsucker
- Green-tailed towhee
- Cordilleran flycatcher
- Sage thrasher
- Grasshopper sparrow
- Brewer's blackbird
- Cassin's finch
- Night snake

Note: Scientific names can be found in Appendix 5.

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APPENDIX 5. FISH AND WILDLIFE IN THE NCA

Common/Scientific Name	Type/ Status[1]	Season[2]/ Abundance[3]	Habitat		
			Shrub	Riparian/ Aquatic	Grass
Mammals					
Moose (*Alces alces*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R	X	X	
Elk (*Cervus elaphus*)	N/A	W/R	X		X
Mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*)	N/A	YR/R	X	X	
Pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*)	N/A	YR/C	X		X
Coyote (*Canis latrans*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Mountain lion (*Felix concolor*)	N/A	YR/R	X	X	
Bobcat (*Felix rufus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
River otter (*Lutra canandensis*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Badger (*Taxidea taxus*)	N/A	YR/C	X		X
Western spotted skunk *(Spilogale gracilis)*	N/A	YR/R	X	X	
Striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Mink(*Mustela vison*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Long-tailed weasel *(Mustela frenata)*	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Racoon (*Procyon lotor*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Black-tailed jackrabbit *(Lepus californicus)*	N/A	YR/C	X		X
Nuttall's cottontail (*Sylvilagus nuttallii*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Pygmy rabbit (*Brachylagus idahoensis*)	T2	YR/R	X		
Beaver (*Castor canadensis*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Yellow-bellied marmot (*Marmota flaviventris*)	N/A	YR/C			X
Townsend's pocket gopher *(Thomomys townsendii)*	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Northern pocket gopher (*Thomomys talpoides*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Piute ground squirrel *(Spermophilus mollis)*	N/A	YR/C	X		X
Belding's ground squirrel *(Spermophilus beldingi)*	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Bushy-tailed woodrat *(Neotoma cinerea)*	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Desert Woodrat (*Neotoma lepida*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Norway rat (*Rattus norvegicus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Eastern fox squirrel *(Sciurus niger)*	N/A	YR/C			
White-tailed antelope squirrel *(Ammonospermophilus leucurus)*	N/A	YR/C	X		
Least chipmunk (*Tamias minimus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Great Basin pocket mouse *(Perognathus parvus)*	N/A	YR/C			
Ord's kangaroo rat *(Dipodomys ordii)*	N/A	YR/C	X		X
Chisel-toothed kangaroo rat *(Dipodomys microps)*	N/A	YR/C	X		
Western harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys megalotis*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatis*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Canyon mouse (*Peromyscus crinitus*)	N/A	YR/C	X		
Northern grasshopper mouse *(Onochomys leucogaster)*	N/A	YR/R	X		X
House mouse (*Mus musculus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Montane vole (*Microtus montanus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	X
Meadow vole (*Microtus pennsylvanicus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	

Common/Scientific Name	Type/ Status[1]	Season[2]/ Abundance[3]	Habitat		
			Shrub	Riparian/ Aquatic	Grass
Sagebrush vole (*Lemmiscus curtatus*)	N/A	YR/C	X		X
Vagrant shrew (*Sorex vagrans*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Spotted Bat (*Euderma maculatum*)	T3	YR/R	X	X	
Western pipistrelle (*Pippistrellus hesperus*)	T5	YR/R		X	
Little brown myotis *(Myotis lucifugus)*	N/A	YR/R		X	
Fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*)	T3	YR/R		X	X
Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*)	T5	W/R	X	X	X
California myotis (*Myotis californicus*)	N/A	YR/C	X		X
Western small-footed myotis *(Myotis ciliolabrum)*	T5	YR/R		X	X
Long-legged myotis *(Myotis volans)*	T5	Sp,W/R		X	
Big brown bat (*Eptisicus fuscus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Pallid Bat (*Antrozous pallidus*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R	X		X
Birds					
Red-throated loon *(Gavia stellata)*	N/A	W/R		X	
Pacific loon (*Gavia pacifica*)	N/A	W/R		X	
Common loon (*Gavia immer*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Pied-billed grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Horned grebe (*Podiceps auritus*)	N/A	Sp,Su,W/R		X	
Eared grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Red-necked grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*)	N/A	Su,F/R		X	
Western grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Clark's grebe (*Aechmophorus clarkii*)	N/A	Sp,Su/C		X	
American white pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*)	T2	YR/R-C		X	
Double-crested cormorant *(Palacrocorax auritus)*	N/A	YR/C		X	
American bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Black-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Cattle egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R		X	X
Snowy egret (*Egretta thula*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R		X	
Great egret (*Ardea albus*)	N/A	Su,F/R		X	
Green heron (*Butorides virescens*)	N/A	Su/R		X	
Great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
White-faced ibis (*Plegadis chihi*)	T4	Sp,Su/R		X	
Tundra Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*)	T3	Sp,W/R		X	
Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*)	N/A	YR/C		X	X
Greater white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*)	N/A	W/R		X	
Snow goose (*Chen caerulescens*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Ross' goose (*Chen rossii*)	N/A	W/R		X	
Wood duck (*Aix sponsa*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Northern pintail *(Anas acuta)*	N/A	YR/R		X	
Blue-winged teal *(Anas discors)*	N/A	YR/R-C		X	
Cinnamon teal (*Anas cyanoptera*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Green-winged teal *(Anas crecca)*	N/A	YR/C		X	
Northern shoveler *(Anas clypeata)*	N/A	YR/R-C		X	
Garganey (*Anas querquedula*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Gadwall (*Anas strepera*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
American wigeon (*Anas Americana*)	N/A	YR/C		X	

Common/Scientific Name	Type/ Status[1]	Season[2]/ Abundance[3]	Habitat		
			Shrub	Riparian/ Aquatic	Grass
European wigeon (*Anas penelope*)	N/A	W/R		X	
Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Redhead (*Aythya americana*)	N/A	YR/R-C		X	
Ring-necked duck (*Aythya collaris*)	N/A	YR/R-C		X	
Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Lesser scaup (*Aythya affinis*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
White-winged scoter (*Melanitta fusca*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Surf scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*)	N/A	F/R		X	
Common goldeneye (*Bucephala changula*)	N/A	YR/R-C		X	
Barrow's goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*)	T5	Sp,W/R-C		X	
Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*)	N/A	W/C		X	
Hooded merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)	N/A	Sp,W/R		X	
Common merganser (*Mergus merganser*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Red-breasted merganser *(Mergus serrator)*	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Ruddy duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*)	N/A	YR/R-C		X	
Turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R	X	X	X
Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)	T1/T	W/C	X	X	
Northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*)	N/A	YR/R-C	X	X	
Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*)	N/A	YR/R-C	X	X	
Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentiles*)	T3	YR/R		X	
Red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*)	N/A	Su,F/R	X	X	
Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)	T5	Sp,Su,F/R-C	X	X	X
Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*)	T3	YR/R-C	X	X	X
Rough-legged hawk (*Buteo lagopusI*	N/A	Sp,F,W/C	X	X	X
Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)	N/A	YR/C	X		X
American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Merlin (*Falco coumbarius*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R	X	X	
Prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*)	T3	YR/C	X		X
Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)	T3	Sp,Su/R	X	X	
Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*)	N/A	W/R	X		X
Greater sage grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*)	T2	YR/R	X		
Gray partridge (*Perdix perdix*)	N/A	YR/R	X		X
Chukar (*Alectoris chukar*)	N/A	YR/R	X		X
Ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
California quail (*Callipepla californica*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Virginia rail (*Rallus limicola*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Sora (*Porzana carolina*)	N/A	Sp,Su/C		X	
American coot (*Fulica americana*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Black-bellied plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Semipalmated plover (*Charadrius semiplamatus*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferous*)	N/A	YR/C		X	X
Black-necked stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*)	N/A	Sp,Su/C		X	
American avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*)	N/A	Sp,Su/C		X	
Greater yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	

Common/Scientific Name	Type/ Status[1]	Season[2]/ Abundance[3]	Habitat		
			Shrub	Riparian/ Aquatic	Grass
Lesser yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Solitary sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Willet (*Catoptrophorus semiplamatus*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R	X	X	
Spotted sandpiper (*Actitis mancularia*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Long-billed curlew (*Numenius americanus*)	T5	Sp,Su/C		X	X
Marbled godwit (*Limosa fedoa*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R		X	
Sanderling (*Calidris alba*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Semipalmated sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Western sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Least sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Baird's sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Long-billed dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Short-billed dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Common snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*)	N/A	YR/R-C		X	
Wilson's phalarope (*Phalaropus tricolor*)	T5	Sp,Su/R		X	
Red-necked phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Franklin's gull (*Larus pipixcan*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Bonaparte's gull (*Larus philadelphia*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R		X	
Ring-billed gull (*Larus delewarensis*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
California gull (*Larus californicus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*)	N/A	W/R		X	
Glaucous gull (*Larus hyperboreus*)	N/A	W/R		X	
Glaucous-winged gull (*Larus glaucescens*)	N/A	W/R		X	
Sabine's gull (*Xema sabini*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Caspian tern (*Sterna caspia*)	N/A	Sp,Su/C		X	
Forester's tern (*Sterna forsteri*)	N/A	Sp,Su,W/R		X	
Black tern (*Chlidonias niger*)	T3	Sp,Su/R		X	
Rock dove (feral pigeon) (*Columba livia*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Band-tailed pigeon (*Columba fasciata*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*)	T1/C	Sp,Su/R		X	
Barn owl (*Tyto alba*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Western screech-owl (*Megascops kennicottii*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Snowy owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*)	N/A	W/R	X		X
Burrowing owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*)	T5	Sp,Su,F/C	X		X
Long-eared owl (*Asio otus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*)	T5	YR/R-C	X	X	X
Northern saw-whet owl (*Aegolius acadicus*)	N/A	Sp,Su,W/R		X	
Barred owl (*Strix varia*)	N/A	W/R		X	
Great gray owl (*Strix nebulosa*)	T5	W/R		X	
Common nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/C	X	X	X
Common poorwill (*Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R	X		X
Vaux's swift (*Chaetura vauxi*)	T5	Sp/R		X	
White-throated swift (*Aeronautes saxatalis*)	N/A	Sp,Su/C		X	
Black-chinned hummingbird (*Archilochus alexandri*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R	X	X	
Calliope hummingbird (*Stellula calliope*)	T3	Sp,Su/R		X	

Common/Scientific Name	Type/ Status[1]	Season[2]/ Abundance[3]	Habitat		
			Shrub	Riparian/ Aquatic	Grass
Broad-tailed hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*)	T3	Sp,Su/R		X	
Rufous hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Belted kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*)	N/A	YR/R-C		X	
Lewis' woodpecker (*Melanerpes lewis*)	T3	Sp/R		X	
Red-napped sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus nuchalis*)	T5	Sp/R		X	
Downey woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Hairy woodpecker (*Picoides villosus*)	N/A	Sp,W/R		X	
Northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*)	T3	Sp/R		X	
Western wood-pewee (*Contopus sordidulus*)	N/A	Sp,F/R		X	
Willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*)	T3	Sp,Su/R		X	
Cordilleran flycatcher (*Empidonax occidentalis*)	T5	Sp/R		X	
Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Ash-throated flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*)	N/A	Sp,F/R		X	
Western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*)	N/A	Sp,Su/C	X	X	
Eastern kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R	X	X	
Horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*)	N/A	YR/C	X		X
Purple martin (*Progne subis*)	N/A	Su/R		X	
Tree swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R	X	X	
Violet-green swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/C	X	X	
Northern rough-winged swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/C		X	
Bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*)	N/A	Sp,Su/C	X	X	
Cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonata*)	N/A	Sp,Su/C	X	X	
Barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/C	X	X	
Blue jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Steller's jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Pinyon jay (*Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*)	N/A	YR/R	X		
Black-billed magpie (*Pica hudsonia*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Common Raven (*Corvus corax*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Black-capped chickadee (*Poecile atricapilla*)	N/A	Sp,W/R		X	
Mountain chickadee (*Poecile gambeli*)	N/A	Sp,W/R	X	X	
Bushtit (*Phaltriparus minimus*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R	X	X	
Red-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta Canadensis*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R		X	
White-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Brown creeper (*Certhia americana*)	N/A	Su,F,W/R		X	
Rock wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Canyon wren (*Catherpes mexicanus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
House wren (*Toglodytes aedon*)	N/A	Sp,Su,W/R		X	
Winter wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*)	N/A	Sp,F,W/R		X	
Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Marsh wren (*Cistothrus palustris*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Golden-crowned kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*)	N/A	Su,F,W/R		X	
Ruby-crowned kinglet (*Regulus calendula*)	N/A	Su,F,W/C		X	
Mountain bluebird (*Sialia currucoides*)	N/A	Sp,Su,W/R	X		
Townsend's solitaire (*Myadestes townsendii*)	N/A	Su,F,W/R		X	
Hermit thrush (*Catharus guttatus*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	

Common/Scientific Name	Type/ Status[1]	Season[2]/ Abundance[3]	Habitat		
			Shrub	Riparian/ Aquatic	Grass
American robin (*Turdus migratorius*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Varied thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*)	N/A	Sp,F/R		X	
Northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R	X	X	
Sage thrasher (*Oreoscoptes montanus*)	T5	YR/R	X	X	
American pipit (*Anthus rubescens*)	N/A	Sp,F,W/R	X	X	X
Bohemian waxwing (*Bombycilla garrulous*)	N/A	Sp,W/R		X	
Cedar waxing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Northern shrike (*Lanius excubitor*)	N/A	Sp,F,W/R	X	X	
Loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)	T3	YR/R	X	X	
European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Warbling vireo (*Vireo gilvus*)	N/A	Sp,F/R		X	
Cassin's vireo (*Vireo cassinii*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Red-eyed vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Orange-crowned warbler (*Vermivora celata*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Nashville warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R	X	X	
Yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendroica coronata*)	N/A	Sp,F,W/C	X	X	
Townsend's warbler (*Dendroica townsendi*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
American restart (*Setophaga ruticilla*)	N/A	Su/R		X	
Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*)	N/A	Sp/R	X	X	
MacGillivray's warbler (*Oporornis tolmiei*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*)	N/A	Sp,Su/C		X	
Wilson's warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R		X	
Yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*)	N/A	Sp,Su/C		X	
Western tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R	X	X	
Black-headed grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Lazuli bunting (*Passerina ameona*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R	X	X	
Indigo bunting (*Passerina cyanea*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R	X	X	
Green-tailed towhee (*Pipilo chlorurus*)	T5	Sp/R	X	X	
Spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*)	N/A	YR/R	X	X	
Cassin's sparrow (*Aimophila cassinii*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R	X		
Grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*)	T5	Sp,Su/C			X
American tree sparrow (*Spizella arborea*)	N/A	W/R		X	
Chipping sparrow (*Spizella passerina*)	N/A	S,Su/R	X		
Brewer's sparrow (*Spizella beweri*)	T3	Sp,Su,F/C	X		
Lark bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R	X		
Lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*)	N/A	Sp,Su,W/C	X	X	
Black-throated sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*)	T4	Sp,Su/R	X		
Sage sparrow (*Amphispiza belli*)	T3	YR/C	X	X	
Vesper's sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R	X		
Savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*)	N/A	Sp,Su/C		X	X
Harris sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*)	N/A	Sp,W/R		X	
Song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Lincoln's sparrow (*Melospiza lincolnii*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
White-throated sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
White-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Fox sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Swamp sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*)	N/A	F,W/R		X	
Dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*)	N/A	Sp,F,W/C	X	X	X

Common/Scientific Name	Type/ Status[1]	Season[2]/ Abundance[3]	Habitat		
			Shrub	Riparian/ Aquatic	Grass
Lapland longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*)	N/A	W/R			X
Snow bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*)	N/A	F,W/R	X		X
Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)	N/A	Su/R		X	
Red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*)	N/A	YR/C	X		X
Yellow-headed blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*)	T5	YR/C	X	X	
Common grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*)	N/A	F/R	X	X	
Great-tailed grackle (*Quiscalus mexicanus*)	N/A	Sp/R	X	X	X
Brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Bullock's oriole (*Icterus bullockii*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/C		X	
Gray-crowned rosy finch (*Leucosticte tephrocotis*)	N/A	Sp,W/R	X		
Black rosy finch (*Leucosticte atrata*)	N/A	Sp,W/R	X		
Cassin's finch (*Carpodacus cassinii*)	T5	Sp,W/R	X	X	
House finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Lesser goldfinch (*Carduelis psaltria*)	N/A	Sp,F/R	X	X	
Pine siskin (*Carduelis pinus*)	N/A	F,W/R	X	X	
American goldfinch (*Carduelis tristis*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Evening grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*)	N/A	Sp,Su,W/R		X	
House sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Reptiles					
Western rattlesnake *(Crotalus viridis)*	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Gopher snake (*Pituophis melanole*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Striped whipsnake (*Masticophis taeniatus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Racer (*Coluber constrictor*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Rubber boa (*Charina bottae*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Longnose snake (*Rhinocheilus lecontei*)	T3	YR/R	X	X	
Night snake (*Hypsiglena torquata*)	T5	YR/R	X		
Western terrestrial garter snake (*Thamnophis elegans*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Common garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*)	T3	YR/R		X	
Ground snake (*Sonora semiannulata*)	T3	YR/R	X		
Mojave black-collard lizard (*Crotaphytus bicinctores*)	T3	YR/C	X		
Longnose leopard lizard (*Gambelia wislizenii*)	N/A	YR/R	X		
Western whiptail (*Cnemidophorus tigris*)	N/A	YR/C	X		
Desert horned lizard (*Phrynosoma platyrhinos*)	N/A	YR/C	X		
Short-horned lizard (*Phrynosoma douglassii*)	N/A	YR/R	X		
Western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Sagebrush lizard (*Sceloporus graciosus*)	N/A	YR/R	X		
Side-botched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Amphibians					
Great Basin spadefoot (*Scaphiopus intermontanus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Western toad (*Bufo boreas*)	T3	YR/R	X	X	
Woodhouse's toad (*Bufo woodhousii*)	T3	YR/R	X	X	
Western chorus frog (*Pseudacris triseriata*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Pacific chorus frog (*Pseudacris regilla*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Northern leopard frog (*Rana pipiens*)	T2	YR/R		X	
Bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*)	N/A	YR/C		X	

Common/Scientific Name	Type/ Status[1]	Season[2]/ Abundance[3]	Habitat		
			Shrub	Riparian/ Aquatic	Grass
Fish					
Redband Trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss gairdneri*)	T2	YR/R		X	
Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Brown trout (*Salmo trutta*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Mountain whitefish (*Prosopium williamsoni*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
White sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Chiselmouth (*Acrocheilus alutaceus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Peamouth (*Mylocheilus caurinus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Northern pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Longnose dace (*Rhinichthys cataractea*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Speckled dace (*Rhinichthys osculus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Redside shiner (*Richardsonius balteatus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Bridgelip sucker (*Catostomus columbianus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Largescale sucker (*Catostomus macrocheilus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Brown bullhead (*Ictalurus nebulosus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Flathead catfish (*Pylodictus olivaris*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Pumpkinseed (*Lepomis gibbosus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Warmouth (*Lepomis gulosus*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieui*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Black crappie (*Pomoxis nigromaculatus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Mottled sculpin (*Cottus bairdi*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Piute sculpin (*Cottus beldingi*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Shorthead sculpin (*Cottus confuses*)	T5	YR/R		X	
Yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Invertebrates					
Idaho springsnail (*Pyrgulopsis idahoensis*)	T1/E	YR/R		X	

[1] Type/Status –
Type 1 – Federally Threatened (T), Endangered (E), Proposed (P) and Candidate (C) species, Idaho Sensitive Species
Type 2 – Rangewide/Globally Imperiled Species
Type 3 – Regional/State Imperiled Species
Type 4 – Peripheral Species
Type 5 – Watch Species (not considered as sensitive species)
N/A – Not applicable, no special status

[2] Season – YR = Year Round; Sp = Spring; Su = Summer; F = Fall; W = Winter

[3] Abundance – C = Common; R = Rare

APPENDIX 6. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RAPTORS IN THE NCA

Species	Season of Use	Abundance [b]	Principal Prey [c]	Foraging Habitats [1]
Golden eagle	Year-round	Common	Black-tailed jackrabbit, Nuttall's cottontail, pheasant [c]	Shrubland, cliffs, talus [m, n]
Prairie falcon [a]	Year-round	Common	Piute ground squirrel, black-tailed jackrabbit, Nuttall's cottontail [c]	Shrubland, grassland, farmland edge [m]
Red-tailed hawk	Year-round	Common	Piute ground squirrel, black-tailed jackrabbit, Nottall's cottontail, snakes [c]	Shrubland, farmland [m, n] Cliffs, calus, grassland
Ferruginous hawk [a]	Breeding	Common	Piute ground squirrel, Townsend's pocket gopher [d]	Shrubland, grassland [m]
Swainson's hawk	Breeding	Uncommon	Small mammals, insects	Shrubland, farmland [m]
Northern harrier [a]	Year-round	Common	Black-tailed jackrabbit, Nuttall's cottontail, montane vole [e]	Shrubland, riparian, farmland [m,o]
American kestrel	Year-round	Common	Grasshoppers, beetles, montane vole [f]	Shrubland, grassland, riparian, farmland
Great horned owl	Year-round	Common	Rabbits, Townsend's pocket gopher, Kangaroo rat [g]	Shrubland, grassland, riparian, farmland
Barn owl	Year-round	Common	Montane vole, pocket gopher, kangaroo rat [h]	Shrubland, grassland, riparian, farmland
Western screech-owl	Year-round	Uncommon	Montane vole, pocket mouse, earwigs [i]	Shrubland, grassland, riparian, farmland
Northern saw-whet owl	Breeding	Rare	Montane vole, house mouse, harvest mouse [j]	Riparian [j]
Long-eared owl	Year-round	Common	Kangaroo rat, montane vole, deer mouse [h]	Shrubland, grassland, riparian, farmland
Short-eared owl	Year-round	Uncommon to Common	Small mammals	Shrubland, grassland, farmland
Burrowing owl	Breeding	Common	Deer mouse, kangaroo rat, pocket mouse [f]	Shrubland, grassland, farmland
Turkey vulture	Breeding	Rare	Carrion	Shrubland, grassland, farmland
Bald eagle	Migration and Winter	Common	Fish, small mammals, carrion, waterfowl	River, riparian, shrubland
Osprey	Breeding and Migration	Uncommon	Fish	River
Peregrine falcon	Migration	Rare	Birds	Shrubland, grassland, riparian, farmland
Merlin	Migration	Rare	Birds	Shrubland, grassland, riparian, farmland
Northern goshawk	Migration and Winter	Rare	Mammals, birds	Riparian
Cooper's hawk	Migration and Winter	Uncommon	Birds	Shrubland, grassland, riparian, farmland

Species	Season of Use	Abundance [b]	Principal Prey [c]	Foraging Habitats [1]
Sharp-shinned hawk	Migration and Winter	Uncommon	Birds	Riparian, farmland
Rough-legged hawk	Winter	Common	Small mammals	Shrubland, grassland, riparian
Gyrfalcon	Winter	Rare	Birds, mammals	Shrubland, grassland, farmland
Snowy owl	Winter	Rare	Small mammals	Grassland, riparian, farmland

[a] Subjective classification based on the season species is most abundant.
[b] Data from USDI (1979) unless footnoted, in which case the top three prey items are ordered by % biomass or # of individuals
[c] Steenhof and Kochert (1988, p.41)
[d] Steenhof and Kochert (1985 pp. 14-15)
[e] Powers *et al.* (1981) and USDI unpubl. data
[f] Marti *et al.* (1993 pp. 8-9)
[g] Marti and Kochert (1996 pp. 502-503)
[h] Marti (1988, p.1805)
[I] Doremus and Marks (1982, p.53)
[j] Marks and Doremus (1988, p.691)
[k] Marks (1984 pp. 1-6)
[l] Data from Kochert (1986) unless footnoted
[m] Marzluff *et al.* (1997a pp. 567-584 & 684)
[n] Dunstan *et al.* (1978)
[o] Martin (1987 pp. 62-63)

APPENDIX 7. NESTING CHARACTERISTICS OF RAPTORS IN THE NCA – 1970-94

Species	Nest Location	Nesting Substrate	Earliest egg laying	Mean hatch date	Latest fledging [a]
Golden eagle	Canyon, few bench	Cliff, utility tower	31 Jan	10 Apr	21 July
Prairie falcon	Canyon, few bench	Cliff	5 Mar	4 May	8 Aug
Red-tailed hawk	Canyon, few bench	Cliff, tree, utility tower/pole, artificial platform	27 Feb	2 May	10 July
Ferruginous hawk	Canyon, bench	Cliff, utility tower/pole, artificial platform, ground, rock outcrop	6 Mar	12 May	17 July
Swainson's hawk	Bench	Tree	26 Apr	10 June	31 July
Northern harrier	Canyon, riparian, bench	Ground	23 Mar	23 May	26 July
American kestrel	Canyon, bench	Cliff, tree, nest box	15 Mar	23 May	11 Aug
Great horned owl	Canyon	Cliff, tree, utility tower	9 Feb	8 Apr	26 June
Barn owl	Canyon	Cliff	21 Feb	27 Apr	18 June
Western screech-owl	Canyon, riparian	Nest box, tree	28 Feb	21 Apr	20 July
Northern saw-whet owl	Canyon	Nest box	19 Feb	6 Apr	20 May
Long-eared owl	Canyon, riparian, few bench	Tree	21 Feb	19 Apr	24 July
Short-eared owl	Bench	Ground	20 Mar	9 May	11 July
Burrowing owl	Bench, few canyon	Ground	3 Apr	24 May	20 Aug
Turkey vulture	Canyon	Cliff	---	---	---

[a] Latest fledging date.

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APPENDIX 8. NUMBER OF OCCUPIED RAPTOR NESTING TERRITORIES IN THE NCA – 1970-2004

Species	Number/Range of Nesting Territories	Year(s) of Maximum Count	Year(s) of Minimum Count [a]
Golden eagle	29-35 [b]	See Fig. 4	See Fig. 4
Prairie falcon	159-217 [b]	2002	1994
Red-tailed hawk	59-87 [b]	1991	1976, 1978
Ferruginous hawk	24-33 [b]	1992	1990
Swainsons' hawk	10 [c]	2000	
Northern harrier	85-168d	1987	1981
American kestrel	43 [c]	1977, 1978, 1992	
Great horned owl	44 [c]	1981	
Barn owl	66 [c]	1978	
Long-eared owl	67 [c]	1980	
Short-eared owl	35 [c]	1994	
Burrowing owl	96 [c]	1994	
Western screech-owl	19 [c]	1981	
Northern saw-whet owl	7 [c]	1991	
Turkey vulture	2 [c]	1978	
Total	**746-929**		

[a] No minimum counts given for years without full surveys.
[b] Surveys were complete for the canyon. Surveys were also conducted on the benchlands for ferruginous hawks in 1992-1994.
[c] Surveys incomplete—value given is the maximum observed.
[d] Complete survey of riparian area in 1981 and 1987.

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APPENDIX 9. BLM SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES (SENSITIVE & WATCH) KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THE NCA

Soil type and habitat descriptions are for each species across their range. Location and threats are for those known to occur in the NCA.

Plant	Type[1]	Soil Type and Habitat	Location	Threats[2]
Mulford's milkvetch *(Astragalus mulfordiae)*	2	Sandy slopes in alluvial deposits	Con Shea Basin/ Halverson Lakes, to Grandview.	A, B, C, D
Snake River milkvetch (*Astragalus purshii var. ophiogenes*)	5	Fine alluvial sand in big sagebrush-grass-four-wing saltbush zone	Halverson Lakes/Con Shea Basin to Wilkins Gulch/Eagle Cove West.	None
Desert pincushion (*Chaenactis stevioides*)	4	Coarse sand in salt desert shrub-Wyoming big sagebrush habitat	Dorsey Butte/Chattin Hill to West Rabbit Creek.	A, B, C
Greeley's parsley (*Cymopterus acaulis var. greeleyorum*)	3	Heavy clay soils	Near Bruneau Dunes State Park to west of Chalk Gulch.	C
Shining flat sedge (*Cyperus rivularis*)	5	Streambanks or other wet places in the valleys and lowlands, tolerant of alkali	Occurs along the Snake River	B, C, D
White eatonella (*Eatonella nivea*)	4	Dry sandy or volcanic soil	Near the mouth of Sinker Creek, Fossil Butte, Waterhouse Gulch, Lower Squaw Creek, and East of Wildhorse Butte	B, C
Matted cowpie buckwheat (*Eriogonum shockleyi var. shockleyi*)	3	Gravel benches in lakebed sediments in Wyoming big sagebrush-rabbitbrush-Indian ricegrass habitat, desert pavement	Halverson Lakes to Bruneau Dunes	A, C
Packard's cowpie buckwheat (*Eriogonum shockleyi var. packardae*)	2	Gravel benches in lakebed sediments in Wyoming big sagebrush-rabbitbrush-Indian ricegrass habitat, desert pavement	Halverson Lake to Swan Falls and the Bruneau Valley rim	A, C
White-margined wax plant (*Glyptopleura marginata*)	4	Sandy soils, loose ash, and cinders	Guffey Butte to Castle Butte	A, C
Spreading ipomopsis (*Ipomopsis polycladon*)	3	Loamy, sandy, or chalky soils of lakebed origin	Castle Butte/ Big Foot Bar to Wilkins Gulch SE	C

Plant	Type[1]	Soil Type and Habitat	Location	Threats[2]
Davis peppergrass (*Lepidium davisii*)	3	Hard bottomed playas in Wyoming and mountain big sagebrush, salt desert shrub habitats	North of the Snake River Swan Falls to Mountain Home	A, B, C, D
Slickspot peppergrass (*Lepidium papilliferum*)	2	Bare, open nitric (slickspot) sites in Wyoming big sagebrush habitat	Kuna to Hammett	A, B, D
Rigid threadbush (*Nemacladus rigidus*)	4	Sandy, cindery, or ashy soils	Near Wildhorse Butte to Castle Butte	B, C
Janish's penstemon (*Penstemon janishiae*)	3	Clay soils derived from volcanic ash or lake bed sediment in sagebrush communities	Chalk Hills, Historic populations only known from the NCA	A, B, C, D
Annual or Turtleback brittlebrush (*Psathyrotes annua*)	3	Gravely or cindery soils in Wyoming big sage-brush-salt desert shrub-habitat	Sinker Creek to Wildhorse Butte	C
Malheur prince's plume (*Stanleya confertiflora*)	2	Clay soils usually facing north	Near the Rye Patch Ranch	C, D
American wood sage (*Teucrium canadense var. occidentale*)	3	Along streams, river-banks, and in moist bottomlands	Guffey Butte and Halverson Lake upstream to Big Foot Bar	D
Woven-spore lichen (*Texosporium sancti-jacobi*)	2	Loamy soils in Wyoming big sage-brush-green rabbit-brush-Sandberg blue-grass habitat	Northern Ada County to Cinder Cone Butte, Orchard Southwest,	A, C, D

[1] Type 2-4 are BLM Sensitive; Type 5 is watch, not BLM Sensitive; Type 1 species are not known to occur in the NCA.

[2] A = fire related factors including loss of habitat, post-fire rehabilitation, fire breaks, and competition with introduced species;
B = grazing related activities including livestock and/or wildlife herbivory, trampling, rangeland management projects;
C = off road vehicle use including recreational use and military training activities; and
D = competition with invasive species.

APPENDIX 10. GRAZING ALLOTMENTS IN THE NCA[1]

Allotment Name	Admin. Office	Allotment Number	Authorized AUMs[1]	Authorized Season of Use	Kind of Livestock
Castle Butte	ID-111	00359	102	03/15 – 04/15	Cattle
White Butte*	ID-110	00386	44	04/01 – 05/01	Cattle
Joyce FFR * (p)	ID-130	00487	34	11/01 – 02/28 04/01 – 07/31	Cattle Horse
Rabbit Creek/ Peters Gulch * (p) Pastures 1 & 2	ID-130	00517	558	11/01 – 02/28	Cattle
Fossil Butte	ID-130	00535	1624	10/01 – 02/28	Cattle, Horse
Con Shea * (p)	ID-130	00571	1085	10/15 – 02/28	Cattle
Sinker Butte	ID-130	00578	723	10/20 – 01/07	Cattle
Montini FFR	ID-130	00654	672	03/01 – 02/28	Cattle
Battle Creek Pasture 8B	ID 111	00802	0		Cattle
Pole Creek Individual	ID-120	00806	54	11/01 – 01/31	Cattle
Mountain Home Sub-Unit (p)	ID-110	00813	3009	04/01 – 09/30 10/15 – 12/31	Cattle
Chalk Flat (p)	ID-110	00821	2,009	03/1 – 04/30 10/01 – 02/28	Cattle
Sunnyside Spring/ Fall* (p)	ID-111	00825	6,256	04/01 – 06/30 10/15 – 12/16	Cattle, Sheep
Sunnyside Winter*	ID-111	00826	11,280	12/16 – 02/28	Cattle, Sheep
Rattlesnake Seeding*(p)	ID-111	00827	2,022	11/01 – 02/28 03/01 – 06/30	Cattle
Crater Rings* (p)	ID-111	00828	509	04/05 – 05/31	Cattle
Rattlesnake Creek*	ID-111	00834	137 83	04/01 – 06/15 10/01 – 11/16	Cattle
Rabbit Springs*	ID-111	00837	42 42	04/15 – 04/29 08/15 – 08/29	Cattle
Melba Seeding*	ID-111	00868	217 117	04/01 – 06/30 11/01 – 12/15	Cattle
Reverse* (p)	ID-111	00873	886 1069	03/01 – 05/31 11/10 – 02/28	Cattle
Chattin Hill*	ID-111	00875	833	12/16 – 02/28	Cattle
Squaw Creek * (p)	ID-111	00886	1581 767	04/01 – 06/30 11/01 – 01/05	Cattle
Simco* (p)	ID-111	00887	175	04/01 – 06/30	Cattle
Clover Hollow (p)	ID-110	00888	25 17	04/01 – 06/30 10/16 – 12/15	Cattle
Medbury Hill*	ID-111	00899	201 95	04/01 – 05/31 11/16 – 12/14	Cattle
Airbase*	ID-111	00896	3352	11/05 – 02/28	Cattle
Hammett No. 3 (p)	ID-110	01035	104 85	04/01 – 04/30 08/01 – 11/30	Horse
Bruneau Arm (p)	ID-210	01052	479	11/01 – 02/28	Cattle
Browns Gulch*(p)	ID-210	01053	3380	03/31 – 02/28	Cattle

Allotment Name	Admin. Office	Allotment Number	Authorized AUMs[1]	Authorized Season of Use	Kind of Livestock
Flat Iron	ID-210	01060	72	04/16 – 10/15	Cattle
			131	04/16 – 10/31	
			45	05/01 – 09/30	
West Saylor Creek (p)	ID-210	01137	136	04/01 – 11/30	Cattle
			53	03/16 – 06/15	Sheep
			35	10/16 – 12/15	Sheep

[1] For allotments only partially located within the NCA, the listed AUM values reflect the approximate number of AUMs associated with that portion of the allotment located within the NCA.

* S&G assessment and determination has been completed.

(p) Denotes allotments only partially located within the NCA.

Note: AUMs shown in this table do not reflect actual use or any specific grazing management system.

APPENDIX 11. MINERAL MATERIAL SITES IN THE NCA

Location	Name/Operator	Commodity[1]	Acres
Active Mineral Sites			
T1S, R2E, S34	Idaho Department of Military	C	5.0
T2S, R4E, S28	Idaho National Guard	C	40.0
T3S, R2W, S26	Owyhee County Rd & Bridge	S&G	10.0
T3S, R4E, S5	Idaho National Guard	C	87.0
T3S, R1W, S22	Idaho Dept. of Transportation	S&G	5.0
T4S, R2E, S30	Owyhee County Rd & Bridge	S&G	36.4
T4S, R2E, S34	Grandview Irrigation District	S&G	10.0
T4S, R4E, S31	Chattin Hill Community Pit	Cl	5.0
T4S, R7E, S14, 15	Bennett Road Quarry	B	50.0
T5S, R3E, S12	Elmore Community Pit	S&G	17.5
T5S, R6E, S19	Rattlesnake Community Pit	S&G	120.0
T5S, R6E, S28	Glenns Ferry Highway District	S&G	40.0
T5S, R8E, S23	Idaho Dept. of Transportation	S&G	40.0
T5S, R8E, S33	Hammett Community Pit	S	10.0
T6S, R4E, S11	Little Valley Community Pit	Cl	5.0
T6S, R4E, S11	Owyhee County Rd & Bridge	S&G	5.0
T6S, R6E, S7	Owyhee County Rd & Bridge	S&G	10.0
Inactive Mineral Sites			
T1N, R2E, S11	Kuna Butte	S&G	10.0
T1N, R2E, S11	Kuna Butte South	S&G	5.0
T1N, R1W, S29	Robinson Road Community Pit	C	5.0
T2S, R2E, S34	Inactive	C	2.0
T2S, R1W, S6	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T3S, R4E, S35	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T3S, R1W, S29	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T3S, R2E, S25	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T4S, R1, S21	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T4S, R3E, S30	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T4S, R4E, S14, 23	Inactive	Cl	20.0
T4S, R4E, S2	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T4S, R4E, S28	Inactive	Bldg St	5.0
T4S, R8E, S20	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T5S, R4E, S7	Inactive	S&G	10.0
T5S, R6E, S20	Inactive	S&G	10.0
T5S, R6E, S20	Inactive	S&G	10.0
T5S, R6E, S28	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T5S, R7E, S10	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T5S, R7E, S13	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T5S, R7E, S14	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T5S, R7E, S15	Inactive	S&G	5.0

Location	Name/Operator	Commodity[1]	Acres
T5S, R7E, S24	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T5S, R7E, S27	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T4S, R7E, S14, 15	Inactive	B	20.0
T5S, R8E, S7	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T6S, R6E, S18	Inactive	S&G	10.0
T6S, R7E, S10	Inactive	B	5.0
T6S, R7E, S10	Inactive	B	5.0

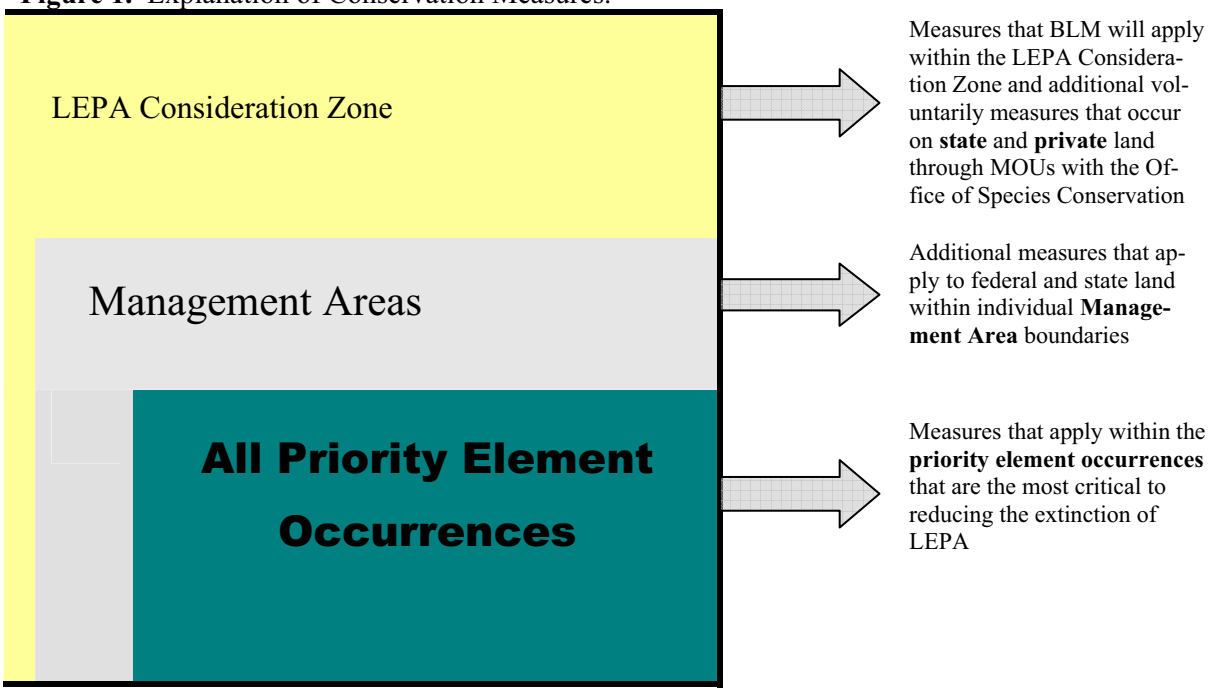
[1] B = Basalt; Bldg St = Building Stone; C = Cinders; Cl = Clay; S&G = Sand & Gravel

APPENDIX 12. SLICKSPOT PEPPERGRASS CONSERVATION MEASURES

Note: The conservation measures contained herein come directly out of the 2003 Slickspot Peppergrass (LEPA) Candidate Conservation Agreement (CCA). Only those conservation measures that affect the NCA are included.

With the exception of fire that is universal throughout the area of consideration and varies only in the frequency of starts and reasons for starts, the presence and severity of an activity or threat varies throughout the species' range. Therefore, different approaches are needed to reduce, mitigate, and eliminate the threats. To accomplish this, conservation measures have been developed to address concerns at three interrelated levels: the LEPA Consideration Zone (all areas that may or do contain LEPA); specified LEPA management areas; and specific priority element occurrences.

Figure 1. Explanation of Conservation Measures.



The *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* (FLPMA) as amended, 43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*, provides the authority for the BLM land use planning. The BLM's Planning Regulations (43 CFR 1600) and the *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA) as well as BLM Manual (1600) and Handbook provide direction. The land use planning process resulting in Resource Management Plans is the key tool used by the BLM, in coordination with interested publics, to protect resources and designate uses on federal lands managed by BLM. The BLM Manual and Handbook provide guidance for plan preparation, revision, amendments and subsequent implementation-level plans. The three Resource Management Plans directing management of the public lands encompassed by this conservation agreement will be amended to incorporate the conservation agreement and direct its implementation.

BLM regulations (CFR Title 43, subpart 4130) provide the authority to issue grazing permits or leases to qualified applicants to authorize use of public lands managed by the BLM that are designated as available for livestock grazing through Resource Management Plans. Permits or leases specify the types and levels of livestock grazing use authorized as well as terms and conditions, which will assist

in achieving management objectives. Grazing permittees are prohibited from violating special terms and conditions incorporated in permits and leases. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the grazing permit can result in the termination of the permit. Grazing permits or leases for allotments encompassed by this conservation agreement will, through the annual grazing authorizations linked to permit/lease terms and conditions, require compliance with the conservation measures identified in this conservation agreement.

BLM regulations also address authorizations for use of public lands. Regulations (CFR Title 43, subpart 2800) address rights-of-way authorizations and temporary use permits that regulate, control and direct the use of rights-of-way on public lands through requirements that are designed, in part, to protect the natural resources associated with public lands. BLM has the discretion to issue special use permits for commercial use, competitive events and organized events (CFR Title 43, subpart 2932) and can include stipulations intended to protect natural resources associated with public lands. BLM may amend, suspend, or cancel these permits, given due process, if permit stipulations are violated or if necessary to protect public safety and health or the environment. BLM rights-of-way authorizations, temporary use permits, and special use permits will comply with the conservation measures identified in this conservation agreement.

LEPA Consideration Zone Conservation Measures

.01 BLM and Fire Cooperators will expand on and continue to provide special status plant and habitat awareness training to fire resource advisors, Incident Commanders, Engine Operators and Fire Operations Supervisors. Training will be formalized through issuance of an Instruction Memorandum by May 1, 2004.

.02 BLM and Fire Cooperators will make protection of known Element Occurrences (EO's) a priority over the surrounding Management Area on wildfires. Fire management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by May 1, 2004

.03 BLM will refine and formalize Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) that address conservation of LEPA to be incorporated into Fire Management Plans. The Lower Snake District Fire Management Plan will be completed by September 30, 2004. Fire management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by May 1, 2004.

.04 BLM will evaluate, create and maintain fuel breaks along areas where frequent fires can threaten occupied and suitable habitat (for schedule see **Table 2**).

.05 Aggressive fire suppression tactics will be utilized in management areas when priority EO's are threatened. Fire management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by May 1, 2004.

.06 BLM will utilize stationary and mobile vehicle wash points for BLM vehicles and equipment to reduce transport of undesirable plant material. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.07 BLM and Fire Cooperators will distribute maps and inform fire crews on locations of Management Areas and element occurrences to maximize fire protection and to avoid or minimize impacts from fire prevention and/or suppression activities. Fire management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by May 1, 2004.

.08 BLM will use seeding techniques that minimize soil disturbance such as no-till drills and rangeland drills equipped with depth bands when rehabilitation and restoration projects have the potential to impact occupied and suitable habitat. Rehabilitation and restoration standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.09 BLM will continue to rest rehabilitated areas from land use activities to meet rehabilitation management objectives, defined through the Emergency Stabilization and Restoration plans. "Interagency Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Handbook", Version 2.0 Draft, currently being revised, Department of Interior, Departmental Policy Guidance (manual).

.10 BLM will use native plant materials and seed if available (*see* conservation measure .11) during restoration and rehabilitation activities unless use of non-native, non-invasive species would contribute beneficially to maintenance and protection of occupied and suitable habitat. Fire rehabilitation standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.11 If native plant materials and seed are not available, BLM will avoid use of invasive non-native species for restoration or rehabilitation activities. Restoration and rehabilitation standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.12 BLM will include forbs in seed mixes to increase diversity and pollen sources for insect pollinators. Restoration and rehabilitation standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.13 Private landowners and permit holders will coordinate with BLM to increase participation in fire prevention, suppression, planning and rehabilitation.

.14 BLM will authorize organized recreation activities only in areas free of occupied and suitable habitat. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.15 BLM will educate recreationists on special status species & invasive weeds focusing on occupied and suitable habitat areas (for schedule see **Table 2**).

.16 BLM, in cooperation with Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMA) cooperators, will establish voluntary OHV wash points for dispersed recreationists at key locations.

.17 BLM will require the use of equipment wash for organized recreation events where invasive or noxious weed introduction could pose a threat to occupied or suitable habitat. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.18 BLM will require complete botanical survey using USFWS Rare Plant Inventory Guidelines within occupied and suitable habitat prior to actions that entail soil disturbance authorizations. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.19 BLM will require that all authorizations contain weed control measures. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.20 BLM will increase the frequency of compliance inspections associated with land use permits in occupied and suitable habitat areas. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.21 BLM will increase research on elimination and control of invasive species.

.22 BLM will require portable wash racks at agency authorized construction sites. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.23 BLM and CWMA cooperators will train weeds staff on LEPA and occupied and suitable habitat recognition. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.24 BLM will require complete botanical surveys for LEPA and its habitat prior to authorizing herbicide use. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.25 BLM will opportunistically acquire occupied and suitable habitat in land exchanges.

.26 BLM will strive to conserve remaining stands of sagebrush or native vegetation in making land management and project level decisions. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.27 BLM will require that new, renewing or amending right of way holders or other related permit holders to establish 40 – 60% perennial cover depending on the location of the project after all ground disturbing activities. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.28 BLM will incorporate requirements that new, renewing or amending right of way holders contact the Land Management Agency for ground disturbing activities in occupied and suitable habitat, pre and post construction. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.29 BLM and Law Enforcement Cooperators will modify agreements to increase Law Enforcement patrols to improve adherence to access management requirements and to discourage trespass (*see* **Table 2**).

.30 BLM will train permittees on LEPA and occupied and suitable habitat recognition.

.31 The BLM will conduct periodic compliance inspections during soil disturbance projects and increased inspections during use periods to prevent impacts on occupied and suitable habitat. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.32 The Slickspot Peppergrass Conservation Team, through the State of Idaho Conservation Data Center (CDC) will conduct annual monitoring within all EO's in all MA's 1-11 to assess the effectiveness of the conservation measures. Protocols that expand the existing Habitat Integrity Index (HII) to encompass the monitoring required by this CCA will be in place by May, 2004.

.33 BLM, FWS, and the state will continue to survey lands within the LEPA Consideration Zone and report survey information to the CDC and incorporate the information into the CCA adaptive management strategy.

.34 BLM in cooperation with the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) will aggressively work to minimize the risk of insect (i.e. Mormon crickets and grasshoppers) herbivory when outbreaks occur that may threaten existing element occurrences.

.35 BLM will provide USDA PPQ with the location of *Lepidium papilliferum* habitat. Mormon cricket and grasshopper control in *Lepidium papilliferum* habitat will only include those methods that do not significantly impact the plant's pollinators.

Management Area Conservation Measures

The development of management areas provides an organizational structure that facilitates the management of slickspot peppergrass in distinct segments across its range. Each management area has specific conservation measures for the multiple element occurrences located within it. The conservation measures for the management area are designed to eliminate, reduce or mitigate the impacts of site-specific activities and threats and to maintain or restore the sagebrush–steppe habitat. The use of this concept promotes management of slickspot peppergrass habitat across its range that is based on location or site-specific characteristics and issues. Consideration of administrative boundaries, specifically grazing allotment boundaries, private, state, or federal land was also factored into the designation of the management areas.

Priority Element Occurrence Conservation Measures

In addition to the conservation measures for management areas, selected "priority" element occurrences have been identified within each management area listed below for additional, site-specific conservation measures. These element occurrences were designated based on criteria including: existing habitat quality, geographic location relative to other existing occurrences to promote connectivity for the species, minimal land-use activities, the absence or presence of resources to address threats, the need to preserve enough element occurrences throughout the species range to prevent extinction in case of a catastrophic event.

The conservation measures are designed to reflect even greater priority on protection and restoration of the habitat within the element occurrences.

Kuna Management Area

This MA is located south of Kuna, extending from the Kuna Butte area southward for approximately seven miles to south of Initial Point. The MA contains six (018, 019, 024, 025, 042, 057) known slickspot peppergrass occurrences. All of the occurrences are located on BLM land. All but one occurrence is located fully or partially within the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area. Element occurrences 018 and 057 are priority occurrences. A series of wildfires have swept through this area in the past ten years and the great majority of the original shrub-steppe vegetation has been converted to annual grassland or crested wheatgrass seedings. All but one of the known slickspot peppergrass occurrences in the MA are located in areas that have burned. A few small remnant shrub stands are all that remain within these occurrences. The one occurrence that has not burned is surrounded by cheatgrass-dominated burned habitat. Most of the slickspot peppergrass occurrences within this MA are relatively large, 20 acres or more. The extensive Initial Point occurrence (019), covering over 1000 acres, once supported abundant slickspot peppergrass scattered over a series of subpopulations. Slickspot peppergrass is now rare over this large, burned area. Most of the other occurrences within this MA were also known to support relatively large slickspot peppergrass numbers in the past.

The primary threats and activities that impact the species in this management area include: fire, recreation, invasion of nonnative plant species, livestock trampling and land use authorizations and land exchanges.

The following conservation measures will be implemented within the management area:

Fire

Fire management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by May 1, 2004, that incorporates the following measures:

6.1 Potential impacts to known locations of occupied LEPA habitat, in contrast to potential benefits of more immediate fire suppression, will be considered by Land Managers, specifically BLM and the State (IDL), in granting authorization to use heavy ground moving equipment for fire suppression.

6.2 BLM will provide adequate fire suppression coverage at all stations that respond to this management area with the intent to meet management objectives to suppress ninety (90%) of all fires to less than 100 acres (reduced from the current suppression target of less than 200 acres).

6.3 Land management agencies will protect remnant blocks of native vegetation, especially late seral sagebrush-steppe habitats. Fire suppression tactics and prevention/suppression strategies will be specified in Fire Management Plans to be completed by September 2004.

6.4 BLM in coordination with fire management cooperators will implement Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics in fire suppression to minimize ground disturbance impacts to slickspot peppergrass, where feasible.

Recreation

General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003, that incorporates the following measures:

6.5 BLM and the State will manage OHV recreation to minimize impacts to occupied and suitable habitat.

6.6 BLM will develop and install educational signage at entry points and key recreational points regarding the biology and conservation of this species and other special status species.

Invasive Nonnative Plants Species

General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003, that incorporates the following measures:

6.7 BLM in conjunction with the CWMA cooperators require weed spraying control measures including, spraying when wind conditions are less than 7 miles per hour, using large droplet spray only, with reduced pump pressure, and spot spraying.

6.8 BLM will assign priority to treatment of nonnative invasive or weed species with emphasis on treating the immediate EO 18 and 57.

6.9 BLM and the State will require restoration and rehabilitation to native conditions in trespass cases damaging occupied LEPA habitat.

Land Use Authorizations and Land Exchanges

General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003, that incorporates the following measures:

6.10 BLM and the State will require temporary or permanent project fencing to protect habitat adjacent to construction activities.

Livestock Trampling

BLM shall change the terms and conditions of all grazing permits within this management area to reflect and include the conservation measures for this management area and the priority occurrences within it.

6.11 Permittees will supplement federal and state agency surveys and monitoring by surveying their allotments for slickspots and plants, including existing occurrences, during their normal course of business.

6.12 Permittees will report survey information to the Conservation Data Center for the purposes of aiding monitoring efforts and contributing to the CCA adaptive management strategy.

6.13 Permittees shall place salt/supplements to minimize trampling of LEPA and of slickspots, respectively. Supplements will be placed at least 1/2 mile, preferably 3/4 mile from occurrences. Supplement placing shall be considered in the annual LEPA tour with the BLM range specialist, based on the experience in the previous year's grazing season. 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. Terms and Conditions within a permit will be adjusted to reflect the distance necessary for supplements from existing element occurrences and slickspots; however, requirements for maximum distance from water may be waived for a compelling reason involving minimizing impact on a slickspot or the plant. If the aforementioned is not possible, then existing sites will be examined by BLM and the permittee to determine the best available location.

6.14 Permittees will not trail livestock through element occurrences within the management area when soils are saturated.

6.15 Grazing for this management area will be limited to the fall and winter grazing season, beginning approximately on October 1, which ever comes first. Permittee will herd livestock away from priority occurrences if the soils become moist 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 element occurrences. If soils are likely to become saturated permittee will also relocate livestock away from the vicinity of existing element occurrences by moving livestock to one of three alternative sites, (two of the alternative sites are fenced).

6.16 Permittees within the management area will use only existing roads and tracks for vehicle travel.

6.17 Sheep grazing permits will be modified to restrict bedding, trailing or watering herds within ½ mile of EO's.

The following conservation measures will be implemented within EO 18. These measures will be included in Instruction Memorandums covering general, fire and rehabilitation standard operating procedures to be issued by December 31, 2003 or through the permittee's annual authorization and/or through modification of grazing permits.

- BLM will not issue new land use authorizations.
- BLM, the permittee, and CWMA cooperators will use only hand sprayers for herbicide.
- BLM will require control of invasive non native or weed species on new, renewing or amending right of way authorizations.
- BLM will establish 10 ft spray buffer zones around slickspots for weed control activities.
- Within 10 ft no spray buffer zones, weeds will only be treated by hand.
- BLM will evaluate the need for and implement as appropriate motorized vehicle restrictions.

The following conservation measures will be implemented within EO 57. These measures will be included in Instruction Memorandums covering general, fire and rehabilitation standard operating procedures to be issued by December 31, 2003 or through modification of grazing permits.

- BLM will not issue new land use authorizations.
- BLM, the permittee, and CWMA cooperators will use only hand sprayers for herbicide.
- BLM will require control of invasive non native or weed species on new, renewing or amending right of way authorizations.
- BLM will establish 10 ft spray buffer zones around slickspots for weed control activities.

- Within 10 ft no spray buffer zone, weeds will only be treated by hand.
- BLM will evaluate the need for and implement as appropriate motorized vehicle restrictions.

Gowen Field/Orchard Training Area Management Area

This MA is located approximately 20 miles south-southeast of Boise, on BLM land within the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area. The MA is located within the Orchard Training Range and used by the Idaho Army National Guard for training purposes. Contiguous portions of the Orchard Training Area occur to the south of the MA, while a mix of BLM, State, and private lands extend to the north. The MA contains seven (027, 028, 035, 041, 053, 059, 067) known slickspot peppergrass occurrences. Three of them (027, 028, 067) are located within large stands of intact sagebrush habitat. These stands cover several thousand acres and represent the largest blocks of unfragmented sagebrush habitat remaining along the western Snake River Plain, north of the Snake River. Several of the occurrences within the MA support relatively large numbers of slickspot peppergrass. They represent some of the largest occurrences rangewide. Element occurrences 027 and 028 are priority element occurrences. Large sections of Orchard Training Range located south of the MA contain burned annual grassland or mosaic burned habitats. The Idaho Army National Guard has implemented a number of conservation measures on behalf of slickspot peppergrass within the training range. They have also sponsored much of the life history and other research completed or ongoing for slickspot peppergrass.

The primary threats and activities that impact the species in this management area include: fire, recreation, invasion of nonnative plant species, livestock trampling, military training and land use authorizations and land exchanges.

The following conservation measures will be implemented within the management area:

Fire

Fire management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by May 1, 2004, that incorporates the following measures:

7.1 Known locations of occupied LEPA habitat will be considered by Land Managers, specifically BLM and the State, in granting authorization to use heavy ground moving equipment for fire suppression.

7.2 BLM will provide adequate fire suppression coverage at all stations that respond to this management area to meet management objectives with the intent to suppress ninety percent (90%) of fires to less than 100 acres (reduced from the current suppression target of less than 200 acres).

7.3 Land management agencies will protect remnant blocks of native vegetation, especially late seral sagebrush-steppe habitats. Fire suppression tactics and prevention/suppression strategies will be specified in Fire Management Plans to be completed by September 2004.

7.4 BLM in coordination with fire management cooperators will implement Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics in fire suppression to minimize ground disturbance impacts to slickspot peppergrass, where feasible.

Recreation

General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003, that incorporates the following measures:

7.5 BLM and the State will manage OHV recreation to minimize impacts to occupied and suitable habitat.

7.6 BLM will develop and install educational signage at entry points and key recreational points regarding the biology and conservation of this species and other special status species.

7.7 BLM will evaluate the need for and implement as appropriate motorized vehicle restrictions.

Invasive Nonnative Plants Species

General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003, that incorporates the following measures:

7.8 BLM in conjunction with the CWMA cooperators require weed spraying control measures including, spraying when wind conditions are less than 7 miles per hour, using large droplet spray only, with reduced pump pressure, and spot spraying.

7.9 BLM will assign priority to treatment of nonnative invasive or weed species with emphasis on treating EO 27 and EO 28.

7.10 BLM and the State will require restoration and rehabilitation to native conditions in trespass cases damaging occupied LEPA habitat.

Land Use Authorizations and Land Exchanges

General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003, that incorporates the following measures:

7.11 The BLM and the State will require temporary or permanent project fencing to protect occupied habitat adjacent to construction activities.

Livestock Trampling

BLM shall change the terms and conditions of all grazing permits within this management area to reflect and include the conservation measures for this management area and the priority occurrences within it.

7.12 Permittees will supplement federal and state agency surveys and monitoring by surveying their allotments for slickspots and plants, including existing occurrences, during their normal course of business.

7.13 Permittees will report survey information to the Conservation Data Center for the purposes of aiding monitoring efforts and contributing to the CCA adaptive management strategy.

7.14 Permittees shall place salt/supplements to minimize trampling of LEPA and of slickspots, respectively. Supplements will be placed at least 1/2 mile, preferably 3/4 mile from occurrences. Supplement placing shall be considered in the annual LEPA tour with the BLM range specialist, based on the experience in the previous year's grazing season. 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. Terms and Conditions within a permit will be adjusted to reflect the distance necessary for supplements from existing element occurrences and slickspots; however, requirements for maximum distance from water may be waived for a compelling reason involving minimizing impact on a slickspot or the plant. If the aforementioned is not possible, then existing sites will be examined by BLM and the permittee to determine the best available location.

7.15 Permittees will not trail livestock through element occurrences within the management area when soils are saturated. Permittees when directed by the BLM will move livestock to an alternate area either outside of the management are or to private land to avoid penetrating trampling during periods when soils are saturated.
7.16 Permittee will delay turnout, when soils are saturated.
7.17 Confine vehicle use to existing roads and tracks where element occurrences are present.
7.18 Sheep grazing permits will be modified to restrict bedding, trailing or watering herds within ½ mile of EO's.

Military Training

The following conservation measures were developed with the Idaho Army National Guard (IDARNG) and will be implemented under the 2004-2008 Gowen Field/Orchard Training Area Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan (INRMP). Preparation and implementation of the INRMP is required by law under the Sikes Act. See 16 U.S.C. § 670 *et seq*. The responsibilities of the IDARNG under the CCA are limited to funding and implementing the following conservation measures, in accordance with its INRMP, on the Gowen Field/Orchard Training Area (GFTA).

7.19 Continue to prevent damage to and fragmentation of the late seral sagebrush-steppe habitat in which slickspot peppergrass occurs on the Orchard Training Area by controlling IDARNG vehicle traffic through "off limit" areas and restricted travel.
7.20 Continue to annually monitor vegetation trends in the late seral sagebrush habitat to determine if the vegetation composition remains stable under current uses and management.
7.21 Continue to monitor previously established transects and Habitat Integrity Index plots.
7.22 Continue to use only native species and broadcast seeding methods for any habitat restoration projects.
7.23 Continue to manage military activities to protect slickspot peppergrass populations and surrounding habitat from training damage.
7.24 Continue to review plans for military training exercises in the management area and position them so they do not affect slickspot peppergrass populations and surrounding habitat.
7.25 Continue to require troops to view environmental briefings before training and emphasize the importance or protecting slickspot peppergrass.
7.26 Continue to install and maintain signs designating population centers.
7.27 Continue to monitor the management area to ensure off-limits areas have been respected.
7.28 Continue to minimize opportunities for the introduction of invasive and noxious plants on the Orchard Training Area by requiring pre-washing of non-local military vehicles entering the area.
7.29 Continue to report to BLM areas of invasive and noxious plants as they are located.
7.30 Continue to cooperate with BLM in the control of non-native noxious weeds.
7.31 Continue to disallow the development of new roads through slickspot peppergrass habitat.
7.32 Continue the mutual support agreement with BLM for the suppression of wildfires in the National Conservation Area.
7.33 Continue to inform firefighters of the location of important slickspot peppergrass habitat and implement minimum impact suppression tactics in those areas.
7.34 Continue to provide a high level of rapid response fire protection during fire season when military activities are occurring on the Orchard Training Area.
7.35 Continue to implement the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) for the Orchard Training Area.

The following conservation measures will be implemented within EO 27 and EO 28.

- BLM will not issue new land use authorizations.
- BLM, the permittee, and CWMA cooperators will use only hand sprayers for herbicide.
- BLM will require control of invasive non native or weed species on new, renewing or amending right of way authorizations.
- BLM will establish 10 ft spray buffer zones around slickspots for weed control activities.
- Within 10 ft no spray buffer zones, weeds will only be treated by hand.
- All supplements and water sources will be placed a mile away from the vicinity of these priority occurrences.
- Permittee will graze within these element occurrences when the soils are dry. If precipitation occurs causing the soil to become tracking wet and the ten day forecast predicts more rain the livestock will be removed from the vicinity of the priority element occurrences.

Mountain Home Management Area

Occurrences in this MA are located near the northwestern, eastern, and southern outskirts of Mountain Home, and also further west to the Crater Rings area, and further south to within a few miles northwest of Hammett. The MA contains eight occurrences (002, 010, 021, 029, 050, 051, 061, and 062). Element occurrences 021 and 051 are priority element occurrences. They are located predominately on BLM lands, although one occurrence extends onto adjacent State land. Private land occurs in close proximity to several occurrences. Large areas of public and private land in the Mountain Home region have burned in the past and are now dominated by annual grassland vegetation. Most occurrences in the MA are located within remnant sagebrush stands. These stands vary in size from less than one to over 100 acres, and are generally surrounded by burned habitat.

The primary threats and activities that impact the species in this management area include: fire, recreation, invasion of nonnative plant species, livestock trampling and land use authorizations and land exchanges.

The following conservation measures will be implemented across the management area:

Fire

Fire management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by May 1, 2004, that incorporates the following measures:

9.1 Potential impacts to known locations of occupied LEPA habitat, in contrast to potential benefits of more immediate fire suppression, will be considered by Land Managers, specifically BLM, in granting authorization to use heavy ground moving equipment for fire suppression.

9.2 BLM will provide adequate fire suppression coverage at all stations that respond to this management area to meet management objectives with the intent to suppress ninety percent (90%) of fires to less than 100 acres (reduced from the current suppression target of less than 200 acres).

9.3 Land management agencies will protect remnant blocks of native vegetation, especially late seral sagebrush-steppe habitats. Fire suppression tactics and prevention/suppression strategies will be specified in Fire Management Plans to be completed by September 2004.

9.4 BLM with fire management cooperators will implement Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics in fire suppression to minimize ground disturbance impacts to slickspot peppergrass, where feasible.

Recreation

General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003, that incorporates the following measures.

9.5 BLM will manage OHV recreation to minimize impacts to occupied and suitable habitat.
9.6 BLM and the State will develop and install educational signage at entry points and key recreational points regarding the biology and conservation of this species and other special status species.

Invasive Nonnative Plants Species

General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003, that incorporates the following measures.

9.7 BLM in conjunction with the CWMA cooperators require weed spraying control measures including, spraying when wind conditions are less than 7 miles per hour, using large droplet spray only, with reduced pump pressure, and spot spraying.
9.8 BLM will assign priority to treatment of nonnative invasive or weed species with this management area.
9.9 BLM and the State will require restoration and rehabilitation to native conditions in trespass cases damaging sagebrush-steppe habitat.

Land Use Authorizations and Land Exchanges

General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003, that incorporates the following measures:

9.10 The BLM and the State will require temporary or permanent project fencing to protect occupied habitat adjacent to construction activities.

Livestock Trampling

BLM shall change the terms and conditions of all grazing permits within this management area to reflect and include the conservation measures for this management area and the priority occurrences within it.

9.11 Permittees will supplement federal and state agency surveys and monitoring by surveying their allotments for slickspots and plants, including existing occurrences, during their normal course of business.
9.12 Permittees will report survey information to the Conservation Data Center for the purposes of aiding monitoring efforts and contributing to the CCA adaptive management strategy.
9.13 Permittees shall place salt/supplements to minimize trampling of LEPA and of slickspots, respectively. Supplements will be placed at least 1/2 mile, preferably 3/4 mile from occurrences. Supplement placing shall be considered in the annual LEPA tour with the BLM range specialist, based on the experience in the previous year's grazing season. 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. Terms and Conditions within a permit will be adjusted to reflect the distance necessary for supplements from existing element occurrences and slickspots; however, requirements for maximum distance from water may be waived for

a compelling reason involving minimizing impact on a slickspot or the plant. If the aforementioned is not possible, then existing sites will be examined by BLM and the permittee to determine the best available location.

9.14 Permittees will not trail livestock through element occurrences within the management area when soils are saturated.

9.15 Confine vehicle use to existing roads and tracks where element occurrences are present.

9.16 No grazing will be conducted in the area containing EO 50.

The following conservation measures will be implemented within EO 21. These measures will be included in Instruction Memorandums covering general, fire and rehabilitation standard operating procedures to be issued by December 31, 2003 or through the permittee's annual authorization and/or through modification of grazing permits.

- BLM will use aerial seeding and/or no-till drill.
- BLM will not issue new land use authorizations within occupied and suitable habitat.
- Idaho Department of Lands will mitigate impacts to slickspot habitat resulting from authorized land use activities conducted after this agreement is signed.
- BLM, the permittee, and the CWMA cooperators, along with the State will use only hand sprayers for weed control activities.
- BLM and the State will require control of invasive non native or weed species on all existing right of way authorizations.
- BLM and the State will establish 10 ft spray buffer zones around slickspots in this EO.
- Within 10 ft no spray buffer zones, weeds will only be treated by hand.
- The State will establish a closure to off road motorized recreational activities within occupied and suitable habitat.
- Grazing is prohibited on this EO.
- Private land owner will incorporate 160 acres of private land (NW¼ Sec. 17, T. 3 S., R. 5 E.) within a currently fenced area to be maintained by BLM to prevent livestock from grazing within the vicinity of this element occurrence. This land will remain excluded from grazing until such time as the owner sells it.

The following conservation measures will be implemented within EO 51. These measures will be included in Instruction Memorandums covering general, fire and rehabilitation standard operating procedures to be issued by December 31, 2003 or through modification of grazing permits.

- BLM will use aerial seeding and/or no-till drill only.
- BLM will not issue new land use authorizations with occupied and suitable habitat.
- BLM, the permittee, and the CWMA cooperators, along with the State will use only hand sprayers for weed control activities.
- BLM will require control of invasive non native or weed species on all existing right of way authorizations.
- BLM will establish 10 ft spray buffer zones around slickspots.
- Within 10 ft no spray buffer zones, weeds will only be treated by hand.
- Permittee will herd livestock away from slickspots during the 2004 grazing season
- As soon as possible BLM will install a fence and the permittee will maintain the fence, creating a pasture containing this element occurrence, which will not be grazed during periods when the soils are saturated.

Glenns Ferry/Hammett Management Area

This MA is located northwest of Glenns Ferry. Occurrences in the MA represent the eastern distribution limit of slickspot peppergrass on the western Snake River Plain. The MA contains four known element occurrences (008, 026, 058, 063), all located on BLM land. Element occurrences 008, 026 and 058 are priority element occurrences. One of these (063) is small and occurs within a large block of burned, annual grassland-dominated habitat. The other three occurrences are much larger, varying from approximately 300 to 900 acres, and characterized by unburned sagebrush habitat over most of their extent. These sagebrush blocks are some of the largest remaining in the western Snake River Plain, north of the Snake River. Part of one occurrence (008) initially burned in the 1980s, but still contains some slickspot peppergrass.

The primary threats and activities that impact the species in this management area include: fire, recreation, invasion of nonnative plant species, livestock trampling and land use authorizations and land exchanges.

The following conservation measures will be implemented across the management area:

Fire

Fire management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by May 1, 2004, that incorporates the following measures:

10.1 Potential impacts to known locations of occupied LEPA habitat, in contrast to potential benefits of more immediate fire suppression, will be considered by Land Managers, specifically BLM, in granting authorization to use heavy ground moving equipment for fire suppression.

10.2 BLM will provide adequate fire suppression coverage at all stations that respond to this management area to meet management objectives with the intent to suppress ninety percent (90%) of fires to less than 100 acres (reduced from the current suppression target of less than 300 acres).

10.3 Land management agencies will protect remnant blocks of native vegetation, especially late seral sagebrush-steppe habitats. Fire suppression tactics and prevention/suppression strategies will be specified in Fire Management Plans to be completed by September 2004.

10.4 BLM with fire management cooperators will implement Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics in fire suppression to minimize ground disturbance impacts to slickspot peppergrass, where feasible.

Recreation

General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003, that incorporates the following measures:

10.5 BLM and the State will manage OHV recreation to minimize impacts to occupied and suitable habitat.

10.6 BLM will develop and install educational signage at entry points and key recreational points regarding the biology and conservation of this species and other special status species.

Invasive Nonnative Plants Species

General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003, that incorporates the following measures:

10.7 BLM in conjunction with the CWMA cooperators and the State will require weed spraying control measures including, spraying when wind conditions are less than 7 miles per hour, using large droplet spray only, with reduced pump pressure, and spot spraying.

10.8 BLM will assign priority to treatment of nonnative invasive or weed species with EO 8, EO 26, and EO 58.

10.9 BLM will require restoration and rehabilitation to native conditions in trespass cases damaging sagebrush-steppe habitat.

Land Use Authorizations and Land Exchanges

General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003, that incorporates the following measures:

10.10 The BLM will require temporary or permanent project fencing to protect occupied habitat adjacent to construction activities.

Livestock Trampling

BLM shall change the terms and conditions of all grazing permits within this management area to reflect and include the conservation measures for this management area and the priority occurrences within it.

10.11 Permittees will supplement federal and state agency surveys and monitoring by surveying their allotments for slickspots and plants, including existing occurrences, during their normal course of business.

10.12 Permittees will report survey information to the Conservation Data Center for the purposes of aiding monitoring efforts and contributing to the CCA adaptive management strategy.

10.13 Permittees shall place salt/supplements to minimize trampling of LEPA and of slickspots, respectively. Supplements will be placed at least 1/2 mile, preferably 3/4 mile from occurrences. Supplement placing shall be considered in the annual LEPA tour with the BLM range specialist, based on the experience in the previous year's grazing season. 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. Terms and Conditions within a permit will be adjusted to reflect the distance necessary for supplements from existing element occurrences and slickspots; however, requirements for maximum distance from water may be waived for a compelling reason involving minimizing impact on a slickspot or the plant. If the aforementioned is not possible, then existing sites will be examined by the BLM and the permitee to determine the best available location.

10.14 Permittees will not trail livestock through element occurrences within the management area when soils are saturated.

10.15 Confine vehicle use to existing roads and tracks where element occurrences are present.

10.16 Sheep grazing permits will be modified to restrict bedding, trailing or watering herds within ½ mile of element occurrences.

The following conservation measures will be implemented within EO 08. These measures will be included in Instruction Memorandums covering general, fire and rehabilitation standard operating procedures to be issued by December 31, 2003 or through the permittee's annual authorization and/or through modification of grazing permits.

- BLM will use aerial seeding and/or no-till drill only.
- BLM will not issue new land use authorizations.
- BLM will address restoration of the sagebrush-steppe habitat if degradation is found to be associated with authorized uses.
- BLM, permittees, and the CWMA cooperators will use only hand sprayers for herbicide applications.
- BLM will require control of invasive non native or weed species on new, renewing or amending right of way authorizations.
- BLM will establish 10 ft spray buffer zones around slickspots for weed control activities.
- Within 10 ft no spray buffer zones, weeds will only be treated by hand.
- BLM will maintain closure to motorized recreational activities.
- The portion of this EO that is currently fenced within the Hammett 2 allotment north of the Old Oregon Trail Road and west of the Rye Grass Road will not be grazed for the 2004 grazing season.
- The permittee will erect a temporary electric fence before the beginning of the 2004 grazing season to keep cattle out of the vicinity of the priority element occurrence when the soils are saturated.
- The permittee, in conjunction with the BLM, will fence the west side of the Hammett Hill Road, from the southern allotment fence, north to the Old Oregon Trail Road. This fenced area will not be grazed when soils are saturated. The permittee will maintain the fence.

The following conservation measures will be implemented within EO 26. These measures will be included in Instruction Memorandums covering general, fire and rehabilitation standard operating procedures to be issued by December 31, 2003 or through modification of grazing permits.

- BLM will use aerial seeding and/or no-till drill only.
- BLM will not issue new land use authorizations.
- BLM will address restoration of the sagebrush-steppe habitat if degradation is found to be associated with authorized uses.
- BLM, permittees, and the CWMA cooperators will use only hand sprayers for herbicide applications.
- BLM will require control of invasive non native or weed species on new, renewing or amending right of way authorizations.
- BLM will establish 10 ft spray buffer zones around slickspots for weed control activities.
- Within 10 ft no spray buffer zones, weeds will only be treated by hand.
- BLM will maintain closure to motorized recreational activities.
- The permittee, with the assistance of BLM, will fence the northwest corner of pasture 1 within Lower Alkali allotment, south of the Old Oregon Trail Road. This portion of fenced pasture will be maintained by the permittee and will not be grazed when soils are saturated.

The following conservation measures will be implemented within EO 58. These measures will be included in Instruction Memorandums covering general, fire and rehabilitation standard operating procedures to be issued by December 31, 2003 or through modification of grazing permits.

- BLM will use aerial seeding and/or no-till drill.
- BLM will maintain existing exclosure in southern portion of EO 58 to preclude grazing.
- BLM will not issue new land use authorizations.
- BLM will address restoration of sagebrush-steppe habitat if degradation is found to be associated with authorized uses.

- BLM, permittees, and the CWMA cooperators will use only hand sprayers for herbicide applications.
- BLM will require control of invasive non native or weed species on new, renewing or amending right of way authorizations.
- BLM will establish 10 ft spray buffer zones around slickspots for weed control activities.
- Within 10 ft no spray buffer zones, weeds will only be treated by hand.
- BLM will maintain closure to motorized recreational activities within exclosure in southern portion of EO 58.
- Pasture 3, south of the Old Oregon Trail Road will be used to trail cattle through only in the fall if dry conditions exist, otherwise this pasture is fenced and grazing will not occur when the soil is saturated.
- Allotment containing this EO will be deferred to fall grazing and livestock will be herded away from the southern portion of the allotment where the EO exists during periods when soils are saturated.

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APPENDIX 13. SOCIO ECONOMICS BASELINE DATA

Table A. NCA Livestock Grazing Related Employment.

Livestock Sector Impacts			
	Southwest Idaho 4-County Employment	**NCA Livestock Grazing Related Employment**	**NCA Percent of 4-County Employment**
Agriculture		0	*
Forage	3,098	1	*
Range-Fed Cattle	639	10	1.60%
Feedlots	232	0	*
All Other Ag.	9,505	1	*
Mining	191	0	*
Construction	23,482	0	*
Manufacturing	39,154	1	*
TCU	14,807	0	*
Trade	52,066	1	*
FIRE	24,138	1	*
Hospitality	19,300	0	*
Other Services	84,827	2	*
Government	34,792		
Total	**306,231**	**17**	**-0.01%**

* Less than .01%
Source: EMSI, 2004

Table B. NCA Recreation Related Employment.

	Southwest Idaho 4-County Employment	**NCA Recreation Related Employment**	**Percent of 4-County Employment**
Agriculture			
Forage	3,098	0.015	0.00%
Range-Fed Cattle	639	0.04	0.01%
Feedlots	232	0.01	0.00%
All Other Ag.	9,505	0.93	0.01%
Mining	191	0.015	0.01%
Construction	23,482	0.505	0.00%
Manufacturing	39,154	3.365	0.01%
TCU	14,807	2.355	0.02%
Trade	52,066	16.42	0.03%
FIRE	24,138	4.63	0.02%
Services			
Hospitality	19,300	89.185	0.46%
Other Services	84,827	17.425	0.02%
Government	34,792	0	0.00%
Total	**306,231**	**135**	**0.04%**

Table C. NCA Vegetation – Restoration Related Employment.

	Southwest Idaho 4-County Employment	NCA Restoration Related Employment	NCA Percent of 4-County Employment
Agriculture			
Forage	3,098	0.00	0.000%
Range-Fed Cattle	639	0.00	0.000%
Feedlots	232	0.00	0.000%
Vegetation – Restoration	9,505	0.49	0.005%
Mining	191	0.00	0.000%
Construction	23,482	0.03	0.000%
Manufacturing	39,154	0.06	0.000%
TCU	14,807	0.08	0.001%
Trade	52,066	0.14	0.000%
FIRE	24,138	0.07	0.000%
Hospitality	19,300	0.05	0.000%
Other Services	84,827	0.21	0.000%
Government	34,792	1.13	0.003%
Total	**306,231**	**2.25**	**0.001%**

Less than .01%
Source: EMSI, 2005

Table D. Fuels Treatment Related Employment.

	Southwest Idaho 4-County Employment	NCA Baseline Fuels Treatment Employment	NCA Percent of 4-County Employment
Agriculture			
Forage	3,098	0.1	0.004%
Range-Fed Cattle	639	0.0	0.000%
Feedlots	232	0.0	0.000%
Fuels Treatment	9,505	0.5	0.005%
Mining	191	0.0	0.000%
Construction	23,482	0.0	0.000%
Manufacturing	39,154	0.0	0.000%
TCU	14,807	0.1	0.000%
Trade	52,066	0.1	0.000%
FIRE	24,138	0.1	0.000%
Hospitality	19,300	0.0	0.000%
Other Services	84,827	0.2	0.000%
Government	34,792	0.7	0.002%
Total	**306,231**	**1.8**	**0.001%**

Less than .01%
Source: EMSI, 2005

Table E. Jobs and Income Linked to the NCA.
(Livestock, Military, Recreation, Vegetation – Restoration and Fuels Mgmt)

	Southwest Idaho		NCA Total		NCA Percent	
	Jobs	**Income**	**Jobs**	**Income**	**Jobs**	**Income**
Dairy	558	28,341,908	<1	22,000	0.1%	0.1%
Misc. Livestock	316	1,496,310	<1	2,000	0.1%	0.1%
Range Cattle	639	8,987,728	11	149,000	1.7%	1.7%
Feedlots	232	11,981,674	<1	8,000	0.1%	0.1%
Grains	622	7,055,864	<1	3,000	0.0%	0.0%
Forage Crops	3,098	15,812,692	1	6,000	0.0%	0.0%
Misc. Crops	2,868	50,001,655	2	33,000	0.1%	0.1%
Sugar Beets	516	5,880,805	<1	2,000	0.0%	0.0%
Ag Services	4,625	33,149,258	4	28,000	0.1%	0.1%
Mining	191	5,114,220	<1	2,000	0.0%	0.0%
Construction	23,482	1,095,889,706	17	804,000	0.1%	0.1%
Manufacturing	39,154	1,965,527,569	19	950,000	0.0%	0.0%
Transportation & Communication	13,326	376,741,628	12	331,000	0.1%	0.1%
Gas and Electric Services	1,182	177,482,955	1	173,000	0.1%	0.1%
Irrigation and Water Service.	299	15,750,293	1	20,000	0.1%	0.1%
Wholesale Trade	15,120	732,746,063	15	736,000	0.1%	0.1%
Retail Trade	22,658	361,685,016	53	842,000	0.2%	0.2%
Food Stores	9,585	248,738,609	17	435,000	0.2%	0.2%
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,703	161,671,487	9	302,000	0.2%	0.2%
Eating & Drinking	16,663	255,349,163	97	1,479,000	0.6%	0.6%
F.I.R.E.	24,138	713,308,984	43	1,281,000	0.2%	0.2%
Hotels and Lodging Places	2,637	53,202,716	30	603,000	1.1%	1.1%
Health Care	20,002	845,801,581	25	1,045,000	0.1%	0.1%
Services	64,825	1,372,061,905	96	2,025,000	0.1%	0.1%
Government	34,792	1,032,428,299	647	18,758,000	1.9%	1.8%
Totals	**306,231**	**9,576,208,087**	**1,098**	**30,037,000**	**0.4%**	**0.3%**