

**U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Kremmling Field Office  
P.O. Box 68  
Kremmling, CO 80459**

## **ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

NUMBER: CO-120-2008-07-EA

PROJECT NAME: Renewal of Livestock Grazing Permit # 051756 for Michael Leroux on Allotment # 07547 (Blacktail West).

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Allotment # 07547 (Blacktail West) is a small 40 acre parcel of BLM included within Michael Leroux's private property. The BLM parcel is located in T1S, R82W, 6<sup>th</sup> PM, Section 28 SENE.

APPLICANT: Michael Leroux

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES:

Background/Introduction/Issues and Concerns: Allotment # 07547 (Blacktail West) is a small 40 acre parcel of BLM-administered public land that is unfenced with Michael Leroux's private land. The allotment has a custodial, "C", allotment priority. Grazing allotments in the Kremmling Field Office are prioritized for management according to one of three levels: maintain, improve or custodial. For custodial allotments, the BLM must maintain the existing allotment situation and provide for management opportunities as needs arise for operators or other land use agencies.

Allotment # 07547 (Blacktail West) was not assessed on-the-ground by a BLM Interdisciplinary Team for compliance with the Standards for Public Land Health in Colorado (standards) because of its small size and its "C" priority rating. However, a finding is made for each of the standards as part of the analysis in the environmental assessment.

Proposed Action: The Proposed Action would renew livestock grazing permit # 051756 (Attachment #1) that authorizes livestock grazing on allotment # 07547 (Blacktail West) (see map below):

- The permit would be renewed for 10-years (through February 28, 2018).
- The Standard Terms and Conditions are included in Attachment #2.
- There would be no changes to the kind or number of livestock, season of use, or amount of authorized preference expressed in Animal Unit Months (AUMs).

The renewed livestock grazing permit would authorize grazing to the following extent:

Allotment	Livestock		Season of Use		% Public Land*	AUMs**
	Number	Kind	Begin	End		
07547 (Blacktail West)	8	Cattle	05/16	10/08	15	6

\* % Public Land is the percentage of forage within the BLM public land portion of the allotment.

\*\* AUM = animal unit month = the amount of forage required to sustain one cow and calf for one month

No Action Alternative (Continuation of Current Management): Livestock grazing authorized under the No Action Alternative would be the same as that authorized on the expiring grazing permit. Thus, the Proposed Action and No Action alternatives would have the same impacts.

Alternatives Considered But Eliminated From Further Analysis (No Grazing Alternative): No livestock grazing was considered but eliminated from further analysis for the following reasons:

- Livestock grazing within the Resource Area was fully analyzed and authorized in the RMP/EIS as recorded in the 1984 approved Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision. A “No Grazing Alternative” was considered at the time, and was not selected.
- This alternative is not consistent with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) policy that states “ the public lands be managed in a manner which recognizes the Nation’s need to domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from public lands .....
- During the public scoping and staff review there were no issues or concerns identified that would support a “No Grazing Alternative.”
- It has been determined that significant progress toward achieving the Standards for Public Land Health in Colorado would occur with appropriate grazing guidelines set forth in the Proposed Action.

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE ACTION: The BLM is acting on a permit renewal request from Michael Leroux for BLM permit # 07547. The permit is subject to renewal at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior for a period of up to 10 years. If approved, the permit would be renewed for a period of ten years.



# 2008 Grazing Permit - Lease Renewals Allotment 7547 - Grand County



Legend	
Allotment Boundary	Bureau of Land Mgt
Grand County Roads	Division of Wildlife
Major Roads	Private
Railroad	State
Major Streams	US Forest Service
Reservoirs	

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 Miles

1:24,000

No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the Accuracy, Reliability, or Completeness of this Data for Individual Use or Aggregate Use with Other Data.

Maps: Radium  
BLM, Kremmling FO 01/26/2007  
RS - Range/2008\_permit\_renewal/MP\_7547

PLAN CONFORMANCE REVIEW: The Proposed Action is subject to and has been reviewed for conformance with the following plan (43 CFR 1610.5, BLM 1617.3):

Name of Plan: Kremmling Resource Management Plan (RMP), Record of Decision (ROD)

Date Approved: December 19, 1984; Updated February 1999

Decision Number/Page: Livestock grazing; pages 6 through 8, as revised

Decision Language: Objectives of the RMP/ROD include allocation of a base level of livestock forage and maintaining or improving forage production and condition in areas where livestock grazing is a priority or is compatible with the land use priority. The RMP/ROD designated the project area with a wildlife priority. Livestock grazing is compatible with this land use designation.

Standards for Public Land Health: In January 1997, Colorado Bureau of Land Management (BLM) approved the Standards for Public Land Health. Standards describe conditions needed to sustain public land health and relate to all uses of the public lands. The following are the approved standards:

Standard	Definition/Statement
#1 Upland Soils	Upland soils exhibit infiltration and permeability rates that are appropriate to soil type, climate, land form, and geologic processes. Adequate soil infiltration and permeability allows for the accumulation of soil moisture necessary for optimal plant growth and vigor, and minimizes surface runoff.
#2 Riparian Systems	Riparian systems associated with both running and standing water, function properly and have the ability to recover from major surface disturbances such as fire, severe grazing, or 100-year floods. Riparian vegetation captures sediment, and provides forage, habitat and bio-diversity. Water quality is improved or maintained. Stable soils store and release water slowly.
#3 Plant and Animal Communities	Healthy, productive plant and animal communities of native and other desirable species are maintained at viable population levels commensurate with the species and habitat's potential. Plants and animals at both the community and population level are productive, resilient, diverse, vigorous, and able to reproduce and sustain natural fluctuations, and ecological processes.
#4 Threatened and Endangered Species	Special status, threatened and endangered species (federal and state), and other plants and animals officially designated by the BLM, and their habitats are maintained or enhanced by sustaining healthy, native plant and animal communities.
#5 Water Quality	The water quality of all water bodies, including ground water where applicable, located on or influenced by BLM lands will achieve or exceed the Water Quality Standards established by the State of Colorado. Water Quality Standards for surface and ground waters include the designated beneficial uses, numeric criteria, narrative criteria, and anti-degradation requirements set forth under State law as found in (5 CCR 1002-8), as required by Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act.

Because a standard exists for these five categories, a finding must be made for each of them in the environmental analysis. These findings are located in specific elements below or in the Interdisciplinary Team Analysis Review Record and Checklist (IDT-RRC) (Appendix 1).

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT / ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES / MITIGATION MEASURES:

CRITICAL ELEMENTS: The following critical elements: Air Quality, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Environmental Justice, Native American Religious Concerns, Farmlands- Prime and Unique, Floodplains, Invasive/Non-native species, Wastes- Hazardous or Solid, Wetlands and Riparian Zones, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and Wilderness were evaluated and determined that they were not present or that there would be no impact to them from the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative. See IDT-RRC in Appendix 1 for further information.

The following critical elements were determined to be potentially impacted and were carried forward for analysis from the IDT-RRC in Appendix 1.

**CULTURAL RESOURCES**

Affected Environment: Range permit renewals are undertakings under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Range improvements associated with the allotment (e.g., fences, spring improvements) are subject to compliance requirements under Section 106 and will undergo standard cultural resources inventory and evaluation procedures. During Section 106 review, a cultural resource assessment was completed for each allotment in January and February 2007 following the procedures and guidance outlined in the 1980 National Programmatic Agreement Regarding the Livestock Grazing and Range Improvement Program, IM-WO-99-039, IM-CO-99-007, IM-CO-99-019, and IM-CO-00-026. The results of the assessment are summarized in the table below. Copies of the cultural resource assessments are in the Kremmling Field Office archaeology files.

Allotment Number	Acres Inventoried at a Class III level	Acres NOT Inventoried at a Class III Level*	Percent %-of Allotment Inventoried at a Class III level	Number of Cultural Resources known in allotment	High Potential of Historic Properties (yes/no)	Management Recommendations (Additional inventory required and historic properties to be visited)
7547	0	0	0%	0	Yes	Conduct a Class III Cultural inventory of 23.4 acres.

Environmental Consequences: The direct impacts that occur where livestock concentrate include trampling, chiseling and churning of site soils, cultural features and cultural artifacts, artifact breakage and impacts from standing, leaning and rubbing against historic structures, above ground cultural features and rock art. Indirect impacts include soil erosion, gulying and increased potential for unlawful collection and vandalism. Continued grazing may cause substantial ground disturbance and cause cumulative, long term, irreversible adverse effects to historic properties.

### Mitigation:

-A Class III field inventory would be completed within the ten-year expiration period of the grazing permit. Mitigation would be identified and implemented in consultation with the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) if historic properties were located during the subsequent field inventory and BLM determined that grazing activities would adversely impact the properties.

### WATER QUALITY, SURFACE AND GROUND (includes a finding on Standard 5)

Affected Environment: The allotment is within the 'Colorado River above State Bridge' 5<sup>th</sup> Order Watershed. The public land portion is located in the uplands adjacent to the floodplain. The parcel has not been field inventoried and there are no known surface waters on the allotment. Much of the public lands are moderate to steep slopes, with vegetation limited to scattered pinyon-juniper. Livestock accessing the public lands would have to walk up an ephemeral/intermittent drainage on the eastern side of the allotment, or trail the county road north to a two-track. Runoff from the parcel would primarily travel this eastern drainage to the county road, off of public land, and then to the railroad and the floodplain before reaching the river. Depending on the presence of culverts, runoff may be detained by the road and railroad. A very small portion of the allotment drains directly south down the steep slopes to the river. This runoff pathway is also crossed by the county road and the railroad.

This portion of the Colorado River is designated for aquatic life-coldwater class 1, recreation-1a (primary contact), water supply, and agriculture. The 2006 state "Status of Water Quality in Colorado" (305(b) report) did not identify any water quality concerns for the segment, and it is not listed on the 303(d) List or the Monitoring and Evaluation List.

Environmental Consequences/Mitigation: The private property associated with this allotment is primarily located along the Colorado River floodplain and is adjacent to an irrigated field. It is assumed that livestock use primarily occurs on private land due to the slopes and the lack of developed water on the public land. Due to the allotment's small acreage, its location, and vegetation, it is unlikely that any measurable amount of increased sediment or nutrient load reaches the river that is attributable to grazing.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for water quality: If water quality concerns are identified for this segment of the river, then a review of this allotment and the surrounding BLM would be done to determine if changes in management are necessary to protect water quality.

NON-CRITICAL ELEMENTS: The following non-critical elements were determined to be potentially impacted and were carried forward for analysis from the IDT-RRC in Appendix 1.

#### SOILS (includes a finding on Standard 1)

Affected Environment: The Grand County Soil Survey divides the allotment into 5 soil map units, with Torriorthent-Rock Outcrop making up the major (56%) portion. Torriorthents are soil that formed in hot dry conditions, and tend to have little to no soil horizon development. The soils formed from sandstone or shale and are on steep slopes. Due to the slopes, runoff is rapid and the erosion hazard is high. The west-central portion is mapped as Dahlquist-Stunner very cobbly loams map units (20.3%), with slopes ranging from 0-46%. They formed in local alluvium and colluvium, and have moderate to moderately slow permeability, medium runoff rates, and moderate water erosion hazards. The Dahlquist has low plant available moisture, while the Stunner soil has fewer cobbles and has high plant available moisture. The northwest corner is mapped as a Forelle loam, 15-30% slopes. This soil makes up about ¼ of the acreage and formed in local alluvium from sedimentary material. Permeability is moderate, and the plant available moisture is high. Surface runoff is medium and the erosion hazard is high. No field visit has been done on the parcel to verify soils and overall condition.

Environmental Consequences/Mitigation: The allotment is located adjacent to the river corridor in pinyon-juniper vegetation. Snowmelt and thunderstorm events tend to erode the exposed soils, leaving a surface of small stones- “desert pavement”. The permit allows grazing from 5/16 to 10/08, which is too long to provide for long-term rangeland health. It is assumed livestock would prefer the private lands, and would not concentrate on the drier steep public land. With the lack of adjacent allotments and fences, however, livestock may roam throughout the area.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for upland soils: If soil concerns are identified in the future, then additional management will be evaluated for the allotment.

#### VEGETATION (includes a finding on Standard 3)

Affected Environment: Allotment # 07547 (Blacktail West) is a small 40 acre allotment that is mostly comprised of a fairly steep east facing slope composed of a pinyon pine/juniper woodland and sagebrush steppe vegetation communities. The pinyon/juniper (*Pinus edulis/Juniperus* spp) woodland is found on the slope with the big sagebrush community found in the western portion of the allotment at the top of the hill. Big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) is the dominant shrub with smaller amounts of serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*), antelope bitterbrush (*Purshis tridentata*), and rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus* spp). The understory is generally a mixture of native perennial cool season grasses and annual and perennial forbs. Common grasses include western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*), bluegrasses (*Poa* spp), needle grasses (*Stipa* spp), bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*), bottlebrush squirreltail (*Elymus elymoides*), and Indian rice grass (*Achnartherum hymenoides*). The forbs are highly variable in composition and production from year to year depending on the amount and timing of precipitation.

Environmental Consequences/Mitigation: Under the Proposed Action, the permit would be renewed without any changes. No change in use is expected to occur to vegetation under this alternative. Thus, there would be minimal impacts to vegetation.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for plant and animal communities (partial, see also Wildlife, Aquatic and Wildlife, Terrestrial): Because of its small size and custodial designation, Allotment # 07547 (Blacktail West) has not been assessed for compliance with the Standards for Public Land Health in Colorado.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS SUMMARY: Livestock grazing has been an important use of the public lands in the Kremmling Field Office since the introduction of domestic livestock in the 1870s. Presently, the Field Office supports a grazing program on approximately 378,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands. Currently, these public ranges are licensed at a level of approximately 39,726 Animal Unit Months (AUMs) for livestock.

For the purpose of this EA, the general geographic boundary for cumulative impact analysis is Middle Park. The Kremmling Field Office is divided east to west by the Continental Divide. The public lands to the north of the divide are generally referred to as North Park, and those to the south of the divide, Middle Park. In Middle Park, there are approximately 137,179 acres of BLM-administered public lands that are currently being grazed, and 13,070 AUMs that are licensed.

In looking at past actions within the geographic area over the past ten years, there have not been any major changes to the Middle Park allotments. A majority of the allotments have been assessed for standards and the permits modified where needed due to non-compliance with specific standards or new information that has arrived (i.e. new sage grouse lek). There are not any reasonably foreseeable actions outside of minor range improvement projects that are projected to occur in the Middle Park allotments. However, fast growing residential development is occurring and projected to continue on the east end of Middle Park. This loss of habitat is impacting Greater sage-grouse populations in Middle Park.

The Proposed Action would not change the number of AUMs that have been licensed on the allotment for the past ten years. Thus, there would be minimal cumulative impacts to Greater sage-grouse. In terms of cumulative impacts to cultural resources, grazing may cause substantial ground disturbance and cause cumulative, long term, irreversible adverse effects to historic properties throughout the Kremmling Field Office. However, as part of the BLM permit renewal process, allotments are being assessed and inventoried for cultural resources. If resources are found, and eligible for NRHP, mitigation is implemented. This process is attempting to mitigate any major cumulative impacts to cultural resources in the Kremmling Field Office.

PERSONS / AGENCIES CONSULTED: Starting in January 2006, a scoping process was begun to request information concerning the renewal of grazing permits/leases and to prioritize areas or allotments with issues and concerns. The Kremmling Field Office sent scoping letters, along with land status maps showing the affected allotments to the following groups and agencies: Colorado Division of Wildlife (Steamboat Springs, Walden, Hot Sulphur Springs, Fort Collins); District Board of Grazing Advisors; County Commissioners of Grand and Jackson counties; Stock Growers Association (Middle Park, North Park, Upper Big Laramie River Ranch Assoc.); Northwest Resource Advisory Council, United States Forest Service (Silverthorne, Granby,

Walden); US Fish and Wildlife Service (Arapaho National Wildlife Refuge); Tribal Councils (Arapaho, Shoshone, Southern Ute); Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs; Ute Indian Tribe Uintah and Ouray Agency Business Committee; Colorado Environmental Coalition; and Colorado State Land Board (Lane Osborn).

The BLM Colorado State Office also mailed outreach letters concerning the renewal of grazing permits/leases to all Congressional offices, State and Federal agencies, and major environmental, conservation, and user group organizations.

In addition, individual letters were sent to the affected permittees/lessees informing them that their permit/lease was up for renewal and requested any information they wanted included in, or taken into consideration during the permit renewal process. A Notice of Public Scoping was posted on the internet at the Colorado BLM homepage, and in Grand and Jackson county newspapers asking for public input on permit/lease renewals and the assessment for compliance with the Standards for Public Land Health in Colorado within the Kremmling Field Office. This notice was followed up with an internet posting of the Kremmling Field Office prioritization of allotments and a determination as to which allotments would be assessed according to the Standards for Public Land Health in Colorado. The proposed permit renewal was also posted on the Kremmling Field Office Internet NEPA register.

INTERDISCIPLINARY REVIEW: See IDT-RRC in Appendix 1.

# FONSI

## CO-120-2008-07-EA

Based on the analysis of potential environmental impacts contained in the attached environmental assessment, and considering the significance criteria in 40 CFR 1508.27, I have determined that the Proposed Action will not have a significant effect on the human environment. An environmental impact statement is therefore not required.

### DECISION RECORD

DECISION: It is my decision to implement the Proposed Action and renew livestock Grazing Permit # 051756 until February 28, 2018. The new permit will be subject to the mitigation measures included below.

RATIONALE: When a livestock grazing permit/lease expires, it is subject to renewal at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior for a period of up to ten years. Livestock grazing, when properly managed in accordance with good rangeland ecology practices, has been proven to result in improved land health. The public benefits from public lands which are maintained in a healthy condition and are able to produce sustainable resources for a variety of uses.

The livestock producer benefits from a renewed livestock grazing permit/lease to graze forage on BLM managed land. Livestock grazing on BLM managed land is an integral part of the livestock producer's operation, and an important part of local rural economies.

#### MITIGATION MEASURES:

##### Cultural:

-A Class III field inventory will be completed within the ten-year expiration period of the grazing permit. If historic properties are located during the subsequent field inventory, and BLM determines that grazing activities has or is adversely impacting the properties, mitigation will be identified and implemented in consultation with the Colorado SHPO.

COMPLIANCE/MONITORING: Compliance with the renewed livestock grazing permit/lease and its associated terms and conditions would be accomplished through the Kremmling Field Office Range Management Program. Livestock grazing would be monitored by the range staff and other area personnel, as appropriate, to ensure compliance. The Kremmling Field Office Range Monitoring Plan would be used to schedule periodic utilization checks, collect trend data, and evaluate allotment condition. When activity plans have been developed covering an allotment, monitoring methods and schedules included in them would be applied to the allotment. Changes would be made to the permit, based on monitoring, when changes are determined necessary to protect land health.

NAME OF PREPARER: Richard Johnson

NAME OF ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR: Joe Stout

DATE: 5/1/08

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL: /s/ Dave Stout

DATE SIGNED: 5/2/08

ATTACHMENTS:

- 1). Livestock Grazing Permit # 071756
- 2). Standard Terms and Conditions

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1 – Interdisciplinary Team Analysis Review Record and Checklist

Appendix 1

**INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM ANALYSIS REVIEW RECORD AND CHECKLIST:**

**Project Title:** Renewal of Livestock Grazing Permit # 051756 for Michael Leroux on Allotment # 07547 (Blacktail West).

**Project Leader:** Richard Johnson

**Consultation/Permit Requirements:**

Consultation	Date Initiated	Date Completed	Responsible Specialist/ Contractor	Comments
Cultural/Archeological Clearance/SHPO	NA	NA	B. Wyatt	
Native American	4/14/08		B. Wyatt	See comments below
T&E Species/FWS	N/A	N/A	M. McGuire	
Permits Needed (i.e. Air or Water)	N/A	N/A	Belcher	

(NP) = Not Present

(NI) = Resource/Use Present but Not Impacted

(PI) = Potentially Impacted and Brought Forward for Analysis.

NP NI PI	Discipline/Name		Date Review Comp.	Initials	Review Comments (required for Critical Element NIs, and for elements that require a finding but are not carried forward for analysis.)
<b>CRITICAL ELEMENTS</b>					
NI	Air Quality	<b>Belcher</b>	2/13/08	PB	The grazing activity would not impact air quality.
NP	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	<b>Stout</b>	5/1/08	JS	There are no Areas of Critical Environmental Concern in the proximity of the proposed project area.
PI	Cultural Resources	<b>Wyatt</b>	4/15/08	BW	See analysis in EA.
NP	Environmental Justice	<b>Stout</b>	5/1/08	JS	According to the most recent Census Bureau statistics (2000), there are no minority or low income communities within the Kremmling Planning Area.
NP	Farmlands, Prime and Unique	<b>Belcher</b>	2/13/08	PB	There are no farmlands, prime or unique, in the proximity of the proposed project area. Farmlands of state or local importance are not impacted by the proposed action.
NP	Floodplains	<b>Belcher</b>	2/13/08	PB	Floodplains do not occur on the public land, and the proposed action would not affect the functionality of the floodplain, nor increase the flood hazard.
NI	Invasive, Non-native Species	<b>Johnson</b>	12/10/07	RJ	Allotment # 07547 has no known infestation of invasive, non-native species. An invasive, non-native species stipulation is included in the Standard Terms and Conditions of livestock grazing permit # 051763 (Attachment 2). The stipulation informs the permittee of their responsibility to notify the BLM of any invasive, non-native species growing in

				Allotment # 07547. If invasive, non-native species do become established or spread in the allotment, control measures would be implemented by the BLM, in partnership with the Grand County Weed Abatement Program.
NI	Migratory Birds <b>McGuire</b>	3/21/08	MM	Since there are no changes proposed to the existing permit and no impacts to vegetation, impacts to migratory birds would not occur.
NI	Native American Religious Concerns <b>Wyatt</b>	4/14/08	BW	To date, no Native American tribes have identified traditional native American properties of spiritual concern.
NP	T/E, and Sensitive Species (Finding on Standard 4) <b>McGuire</b>	3/21/08	MM	Finding: N/A
NP	Wastes, Hazardous and Solid <b>Hodgson</b>	11/29/07	KH	There are no known quantities of wastes, hazardous or solid, located on BLM-administered lands in the proposed project area, and there would be no wastes generated as a result of the Proposed Action or No Action alternative.
PI	Water Quality, Surface and Ground (Finding on Standard 5) <b>Belcher</b>	2/14/08	PB	See analysis in EA.
NP	Wetlands & Riparian Zones (Finding on Standard 2) <b>Belcher</b>	2/13/08	PB	Finding: The parcel has not been inventoried for wetland values, but appears to consist of uplands only.
NP	Wild and Scenic Rivers <b>Sterin</b>	12/19/07	Bgs	There is no designated Wild and Scenic Rivers in the proximity of the proposed project area.
NP	Wilderness <b>Sterin</b>	12/19/07	bgs	There is no designated Wilderness or Wilderness Study Areas in the proximity of the proposed project area.
<b>NON-CRITICAL ELEMENTS</b> (A finding must be made for these elements)				
PI	Soils (Finding on Standard 1) <b>Belcher</b>	2/14/08	PB	Finding: See Soils write-up.
PI	Vegetation (Finding on Standard 3) <b>Johnson</b>	12/10/07	RJ	Finding: No impact to the vegetation. No change to the number of kind of livestock, season of use, or grazing preference.
NP	Wildlife, Aquatic (Finding on Standard 3) <b>McGuire</b>	3/21/08	MM	Finding: N/A
NI	Wildlife, Terrestrial (Finding on Standard 3) <b>McGuire</b>	3/21/08	MM	Since there are no changes proposed to the existing permit, no impacts to vegetation, and few livestock on the permit, impacts to terrestrial wildlife would not occur. Finding: Not assessed.
<b>OTHER NON-CRITICAL ELEMENTS</b>				
NI	Access/Transportation <b>Monkouski</b>	4/23/08	JJM	No Impact to access or transportation.
NI	Fire <b>Wyatt</b>	4/23/08	BW	No impacts, reduces fuel loading.
NI	Forest Management <b>Rosene</b>	3/26/08	RAR	No impacts to forest or woodland vegetation.
NI	Geology and Minerals <b>Hodgson</b>	11/29/07	KH	No impacts
NP	Hydrology/Water Rights <b>Belcher</b>	2/13/08	PB	There are no water rights associated with the parcel. It would appear that livestock water on private lands owned by the permittee.
NI	Paleontology <b>Rupp</b>	1/28/08	FGR	No impacts from renewing permit. Ground disturbing impacts will be reviewed to determine the need for Paleontological inventory.
NI	Noise <b>Monkouski</b>	4/23/08	JJM	No impact or noise disturbance.
NI	Range Management <b>Johnson</b>	12/10/07	RJ	No changes to the permit are proposed. Therefore, there would be no new impacts from

				implementation of the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative
NP	Lands/ Realty Authorizations <b>Cassel</b>	11/30/07	SC	There are no rights-of-way, leases or permits in the area of the proposed action.
NI	Recreation <b>Monkouski</b>	4/23/08	JJM	No impact to recreation opportunities. Hunting opportunities exist in the area but are not affected during the grazing period.
NI	Socio-Economics <b>Stout</b>	5/1/08	JS	Since there would be no change in use, there would be no socio-economic impacts.
NI	Visual Resources <b>Hodgson</b>	4/14/08	KH	No changes to the permit are proposed. Therefore, there would be no new impacts from implementation of the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative.
PI	Cumulative Impact Summary <b>Stout</b>	5/1/08	JS	See analysis in EA.
<b>FINAL REVIEW</b>				
	P&E Coordinator <b>Stout</b>	5/1/08	JS	
	Field Manager <b>McFadden</b>			