

DECISION RECORD

Decision: It is my decision to authorize the issuance of a term grazing permit for 43 Aus/490 AUMs at 95% pl for public lands on the West side, Allotment 63079, 25 Aus/300 AUMs at 100% pl on the East side of Allotment 63079 and a grazing lease for 1 Au/12 AUMs at 100% for public lands on Allotment 63094, known collectively as the Stephenson Ranch c/o Kelly Stephenson. Any additional mitigation measures identified in the environmental impacts sections of the attached environmental assessment have been formulated into stipulations, terms and conditions. Any comments made to this proposed treatment were considered and any necessary changes have been incorporated into the environmental assessment.

The fundamentals of rangeland health are identified in 43 CFR §§ 4180.1 and pertain to watershed function, ecological processes, water quality and habitat for threatened and endangered (T&E) species and other special status species. Based on the available data and professional judgement, the evaluation by this environmental assessment indicates that the conditions identified in the fundamentals of rangeland health exist on the allotment.

In accordance with 43 CFR §§ 4160.2, any applicant, permittee, lessee, or other affected interests may protest this proposed decision in person or in writing to the authorized officer within 15 days after receipt of this decision. Please be specific in your points of protest. In the absence of a protest, this decision will become final without further notice.

Written appeal may be filed to the Final Decision for the purpose of a hearing before an administrative law judge under 43 CFR §§ 4.470. A period of 30 days after receipt of the Final Decision is provided in which to file an appeal in this office. (43 CFR §§ 4160.3 (c))

Signed by T. R. Kreager
Assistant Field Manager

8/10/99
Date

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
for
GRAZING AUTHORIZATION**

ALLOTMENTS 63079 and 63094
Township 10 South, Ranges 8 and 9 East
Various Sections

EA-NM-066-98-096

DECEMBER, 1998

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Roswell Field Office
Roswell, New Mexico**

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I. Introduction

A. Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

The grazing regulations (43 Code of Federal Regulations 4110) allow for a ten year permit to be issued inside of the grazing district boundary and ten year lease to be issued for grazing outside the grazing district boundary. The Roswell Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS) (October, 1997) states a livestock grazing management goal of providing effective and efficient management of allotments to maintain, improve and monitor range conditions. A site specific analysis of the impacts of issuing a grazing permit and a grazing lease to the applicant, Stephenson Ranch Inc. in care of Kelly Stephenson, for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and to make an informed decision.

This document will analyze the site specifics of authorizing the issuance of the permit on Allotment 63079 and a grazing lease on Allotment 63094 (collectively known as the Stephenson Ranch), other future actions such as range improvement projects will be addressed in a project specific environmental assessment. These allotments are within the Mixed Desert shrub vegetative community, the Drainages, Draws and Canyons community, the Pinon-Juniper community and the Grassland community as identified in the Roswell RMP/EIS. Vegetative communities managed by the Roswell Field Office are identified and explained in the RMP/EIS. Appendix 11 of the Draft RMP/EIS describes the Desired Plant Community (DPC) concept and identifies the components of each community.

B. Conformance with Land Use Planning

The Roswell RMP/EIS has been reviewed to determine if the proposed action conforms with the land use plan's Record of Decision. The Roswell RMP/EIS states a livestock grazing management goal of providing effective and efficient management of allotment to maintain, improve and monitor range conditions. The proposed action is consistent with the RMP/EIS.

C. Relationships to Statues, Regulations, or Other Plans

The proposed action is consistent with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1700 et seq.); the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (TGA) (43 U.S.C. 315 et seq.), as amended; the Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), as amended; the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (16 U.S.C. 1535 et seq.) As amended; and the Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978 (PRIA) (43 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.)

II. Proposed Action and Alternatives

A. Proposed Action

The proposed action is to authorize a grazing permit on Allotment 63079 and a grazing lease on Allotment 63094 (collectively known as the Stephenson Ranch) for

Allot #	Number and Kind of Livestock	Animal Units (AU's)	Period	Percent Federal Range	Type Use	Animal Unit Months (AUMs)
63079 East Side	25 Cattle	25	yearlong	100%	Active	300
63079 West Side	43 Cattle	43	yearlong	95%	Active	490
63094	1 Cattle	1	yearlong	100%	Active	12

25 Animal Units (AUs) year long at 100% Federal Range for 300 Animal Unit Months (AUMs) on the East Side Pasture and 43 Animal Units (Aus) year long at 95% Federal Range for 490 AUMs) on the West Side Pasture, both within Allotment 63079, for the term of ten years inside the grazing district boundary and 1 Animal Unit (AUs) year long at 100% Federal Range for 12 Animal Unit Months (AUMs), within Allotment 63094, for the term of ten years outside the grazing district boundary. This would be an increase from the existing situation. The permit and lease would be offered to Stephenson Ranch c/o Kelly Stephenson.

B. Stay at the Current Level of Permitted Use

This alternative would be to authorize a grazing permit on Allotment 63079 and a grazing lease on Allotment 63094 (collectively known as the Stephenson Ranch) for

Allot #	Number and Kind of Livestock	Animal Units (AU's)	Period	Percent Federal Range	Type Use	Animal Unit Months (AUMs)
63079 East Side	14 Cattle	14	yearlong	100%	Active	168
63079 East Side	11 Cattle	11	yearlong	100%	Active*	132
63079 West Side	43 Cattle	43	yearlong	95%	Active	490
63094	1 Cattle	1	yearlong	100%	Active	12

* This is Temporary Non-Renewable Use authorized under The Rangeland Agreement dated January 29, 1988

14 Animal Units (AUs) year long at 100% Federal Range for 168 Animal Unit Months (AUMs) on the East Side Pasture and 11 Animal Units (Aus) year long at 100% Federal Range for 132 AUMs Temporary Non-Renewable Use on the East Side Pasture; and 43 Animal Units (Aus) year long at 95% Federal Range for 490 AUMs on the West Side Pasture, both within Allotment 63079, for the term of ten years inside the grazing district boundary and 1 Animal Unit (AUs) year long at 100% Federal Range for 12 Animal Unit Months (AUMs), within Allotment 63094, for the term of ten years outside the grazing district boundary. This is the existing situation. The permit and lease would be offered to Stephenson Ranch c/o Kelly Stephenson.

C. No Authorization Alternative

This alternative, if selected, would be to not issue a grazing permit for Allotment 63079 or a grazing lease for Allotment 63094. No grazing would be authorized on the federal land within the allotments.

III. Affected Environment

A. General Setting

Allotments 63079 and 63094 are located in Lincoln County, about twelve miles southwest of Carrizozo, New Mexico. The Section 3 portion of the ranch, (63079), which lies inside of the grazing district boundary is made up of 8,347 acres of public land and 369 acres of private and

state land. The portion of the ranch lying outside of the grazing district boundary (63094) consists of 40 acres of public land, and 6,271 acres of private and state lands. The ranch is made up of two pastures. The allotment is watered by four wells, a water pipeline system, and dirt tanks. (See attached map).

Allotment 63079, the Section 3 portion of the ranch, lies inside of the Roswell Grazing District Boundary and is administered under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act (TGA), while Allotment 63094, the section 15 portion of the Stephenson Ranch, lies outside the Roswell Grazing District Boundary, established subsequent to the Taylor Grazing Act, and it is administered under Section 15 of the TGA. The Section 15 lease is established by the amount of forage produced on the public lands due to the relatively small amount of public land in relation to the large amount of private holdings. During the late 1930's and 40's the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the allottee at that time agreed to the number of stock the ranch could run. Since then, BLM Roswell has been very involved in vegetation monitoring and range evaluations. Using this data adjustments to stocking rates and total numbers have been made on allotments throughout the resource area.

The majority of the ranch consists of rolling grass covered hills, with a mixed desert shrub aspect. The average elevation ranges from 4,575 to 5,000 feet above sea level. Grass species make up 72 percent of the production in the existing plant community overall. The average recorded precipitation for the area is 12.61 inches (recorded in Carrizozo, NM). Carrizozo, to the northeast, received 18.84 inches in 1997. Most of the annual precipitation falls during high intensity, short duration thunderstorms occurring from May to October.

The following resources or values have been evaluated and are either not present or are not affected by the proposed action or alternatives in the EA: Prime/Unique Farmlands, Cultural Resources, Native American Religious Concerns, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Floodplains, Riparian Zones/Wetlands, Hazardous Wastes, and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. The impact of the proposed action and alternatives to minority or low-income populations or communities has been considered and no significant impact is anticipated.

B. Affected Resources

1. Soils

The soils present on Allotments #63079 and 63079 in Lincoln County are the Malargo-Bluepoint association, hummocky and the Onite-Bluepoint association, hummocky, and Gabaldon silt loams on the western side of the ranch. The eastern side of the ranch has the Ector-Rock Outcrop association, moderately steep and the Lithic-Argiustolls-Rock Outcrop association, extremely steep soils.

Soils on the western edge of the ranch are hummocky areas on piedmonts, are very deep and well to excessively well drained. The Malargo loam soils are generally formed from alluvium derived from mixed sources while the Bluepoint loamy fine sands soils are formed dominantly

from sandstone. Both of these soils are up to 60 inches deep. The Onite loamy fine sands are very deep and well drained, formed from mixed sources.

Soils on the uplands and hills are generally very shallow to shallow, well drained, and moderately permeable. They are found on slopes ranging from 15 to 50 percent on the Ector-Rock Outcrop areas to 30 to 80 percent slopes in the Lithic-Argiustolls-Rock Outcrop association areas. Both of these associations are cobbly loams and gravelly loams. These soils are 2 to 8 inches deep over igneous rock, limestone and rock outcrop. Soils in the valleys are deeper, and well drained. They are moderately permeable.

More information on these soils can be found in the the “Soil Survey of Lincoln County, New Mexico”.

2. Vegetation

The majority of the vegetation on the public land within Allotments #63079 & 63094 fits three range sites: Sandy SD-2, Gravelly SD-2 and Hills CP-3. Bush muhly, mesa dropseed, feather fingergrass, black grama, blue grama, muhlys and other dropseeds are the most abundant grasses, while Halls panicum, vine mesquite, tridens, and three-awn are also found. Shrubs such as yucca, creosote, mesquite, broom snakeweed, littleleaf sumac, bear-grass and opuntia species are also found on here. Forbs which may occur in this area are buckwheat, euphorbias, wooly groundsel, bladderpod, and globemallow. Portions of the Westside pasture were treated for creosote in 19??, under Project #665134. The pasture is consistently used for winter grazing. The combination of the creosote treatment with winter grazing has resulted in an improvement in the amount of vegetation being produced and an increase in biodiversity.

The forb component in all of the range sites varies from year to year, dependent upon the amount and timing of precipitation.

3. Wildlife

The area provides habitat for small animals, birds, rodents, and a sustainable population of mule deer, elk and barbary sheep. The area does contain motts of brush or tree species that could provide quality cover for the larger animals. Other game species occurring within the area include mourning dove, and scaled quail. Raptors that utilize the area on a more seasonal basis include the Swainson's, red-tailed, and ferruginous hawks, American kestrel, and great-horned owl. Numerous passerine birds utilize the grassland areas due to the variety of grasses, forbs, and shrubs. The most common include the western meadowlark, mockingbird, horned lark, killdeer, loggerhead shrike, and vesper sparrow.

The warm prairie environment supports a large number of reptile species. The more common reptiles include the short-horned lizard, lesser earless lizard, eastern fence lizard, coachwhip, bullsnake, prairie rattlesnake, and western rattlesnake.

A general description of wildlife occupying or potentially utilizing the proposed action area is located in the Affected Environment Section (p. 3-62 to 3-71) of the Draft Roswell RMP/EIS (9/1994).

4. Threatened and Endangered Species

The only known threatened or endangered species of plant or animals on Allotments 63079 and 63094 is the bald eagle. A list of federal threatened, endangered and candidate species reviewed for this EA can be found in Appendix 11 of the Roswell Approved RMP (AP11-2). Of the listed species, avian species such as the bald eagle and peregrine falcon may be observed in the general geographic area during migration or winter months. There are no designated critical habitat areas within this allotment. The swift fox is a Federal Candidate species that may occupy or utilize the area, refer to the Biological Opinion (AP11-38) in the Roswell RMP for a detailed description of the range, habitats and potential threats.

5. Livestock Management

The allotments are grazed by cattle, using a cow-calf operation. The latest grazing permit on Allotment 63079 was for 14 animal units on the east side and 43 Aus on the west side of 63079 and the latest grazing lease on Allotment 63094 was for 1 animal unit. Another 11 animal units are allowed under Temporary Non-Renewable situation as per the Rangeland Agreement dated January 29, 1988. Numbers of livestock within each pasture is based on vegetative conditions so that overuse does not occur. The Westside pasture is consistently rested during the summer months. The traps are used to hold stock for short periods, for example, after stock are gathered and worked, the calves are held in the traps prior to shipping. First year heifers are occasionally kept in the traps, until they have calved. When weather conditions such as drought occur, stocking rates are reduced over the entire allotment. Range improvements have been cooperatively developed, installed and implemented to benefit both the livestock operation and the resources within the allotment. Creosote brush control and management actions on the part of the allottee have resulted in an overall improvement of the ranch, especially what is known as the South Pasture.

6. Visual Resources

Allotments 63079 and 63094 are located in a Class IV Visual Resource Management (VRM) Area. The Class IV rating means that contrasts may attract attention and be a dominant feature in the landscape in terms of scale. However, changes should repeat the basic elements of the landscape.

7. Water Quality

Dirt tanks are the only surface water on the allotment, some of which are located on the public land. The amount of water and period of retention in the dirt tanks is dependent on the weather conditions. Ground water is pumped from four drilled wells. The quality of the well water is adequate for livestock and wildlife use.

8. Air Quality

Air quality is good. The area is in a Class II area for the prevention of significant deterioration of air, as defined in the federal Clean Air Act. Class II areas allow a moderate amount of air quality degradation.

9. Recreation, Caves and Karst

Recreation: Dispersed recreational opportunities exist in Allotments 63079 and 63094 as access to the public land is through state lands and county maintained roads. Dispersed recreational activities include hunting, caving, fishing, sightseeing, bird watching, primitive camping, mountain biking, horseback riding and hiking. Off Highway Vehicle designation for public lands within this allotment are classified as "Limited" to existing roads and trails.

Caves and Karst: A complete significant cave or karst inventory has not been completed for the public lands located in this grazing allotment. No known significant caves or karst features are known to exist on the public lands located within these allotments. These allotments are considered to be of low potential for caves or karst features.

If at a later date, a significant cave or karst feature is located on public land within these allotments, that cave or feature may be fenced to exclude livestock grazing and Off Highway Vehicle Use. A separate Environmental analysis would be prepared to construct this enclosure fence.

Off Highway Vehicle designation for the public land within the allotment is classified as "Limited" to existing roads and trails.

IV. Environmental Impacts

A. Impacts of the Proposed Action

1. Soils

The soils will be influenced by livestock grazing directly by compaction, trailing that may break through the turf, chipping of soil surface caused by hoof action, and recycling of nutrients. Infiltration rates will be increased by chipping of soil surface over most of the area but will be decreased by compaction around watering, trailing, and bedding areas. The area of compaction would be relatively small. Livestock remove vegetation that would have reduced the erosive forces of wind, rain and surface runoff. Proper utilization levels and grazing distribution patterns under the present operation retain sufficient vegetative cover so as to maintain the stability of the soils. The level of grazing identified in the proposed action would continue to maintain an adequate ground cover for protection and the development of the soils. The percentage of bare ground and rock found on the public land within the allotment fall within the parameters established by the RMP/EIS for these vegetative communities.

2. Vegetation

Vegetation grazing by domestic livestock and wildlife is not adversely affected unless the amount of utilization is severe over an extended period of time. Vegetative studies on this allotments were established in 1982. Ecological condition as shown by the data collected from 1982 through 1997 indicate the vegetation is sustainable to meet the multiple resource requirements and forage for 68 Animal units on the section 3 portion and 1 Animal unit on the public lands in the section 15 portion. The most recent data shows the ecological condition for the Westside area evaluated to be in fair condition, showing an upward trend ranging from a rating of 24.4 to 40.32. Ecological condition for the Eastside area evaluated to also be in fair condition, with an average rating of 46.82. The condition rating for Allotment 63094 is 40.8, Fair. Copies of the monitoring data and the analysis of the data are available at the Roswell Field Office.

The following table summarized monitoring data for the Stephenson Ranch Allotments.

Monitoring Data Summary, Allotment Averages from 1982 to 1993							
Allot 63079 West Side	Grasses	Forbs	Shrubs	Trees	Litter	Bare Ground	Rocks
Percent composition of vegetative cover	36.47	9.59	53.36	0.61	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Ground Cover	3.40		7.43		23.44	47.33	18.41

Allot 63079 East Side	Grasses	Forbs	Shrubs	Trees	Litter	Bare Ground	Rocks
Percent composition of vegetative cover	42.17	11.84	45.31	0.75	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Ground Cover	3.69		5.59		41.84	48.81	0.08

3. Wildlife

Domestic livestock will continue to utilize vegetative resources needed by a variety of wildlife species for life history functions within these allotments. The magnitude of livestock grazing impacts on wildlife is dependent upon the species of wildlife being considered, and it's habitat needs. In general, livestock stocking rate adjustments have been made in the past to minimize the direct competition for those vegetative resources needed by a variety of wildlife species. Cover habitat for wildlife will remain the same as the existing situation. Maintenance and operation of existing waterings will continue to provide dependable water sources for wildlife, as well as livestock.

4. Threatened and Endangered Species

Livestock grazing as a result of the grazing permit, May affect, but not likely adversely affect the bald eagle. It is expected that habitat and range condition would be maintained or improved by authorizing grazing conducive with vegetation production goals. Habitat for wintering bald eagles would not have significant negative impacts by livestock grazing since there is no presence of riparian habitats nearby, and no active or suitable nesting habitat.

5. Livestock Management

The proposed action would allow the existing livestock management to continue. The existing management is not causing any adverse impacts to the environment. The distribution and supply of livestock water is available for wildlife. Livestock under rotation grazing will continue to maintain or increase ground cover by stimulating growth of vegetation and by scattering litter which protects the soil from wind and water erosion.

6. Visual Resources

Visual resources will be managed to meet the Visual Resource Management class. All proposed management activities will be evaluated with regard to visual resource management and those project that are compatible with the character of the natural landscape will be encouraged. No management actions should be proposed that would degrade visual quality to the extent that a change in any VRM class will result. The continued grazing of livestock would not affect the form or color of the landscape, or the primary aspect of the vegetation within the allotment.

7. Water Quality

Livestock grazing will not have an significant influence on water quality. Any surface water is located in dirt tanks which have received the limited amount of runoff. The amount of sediment into the dirt tanks is directly related to the intensity and duration of the precipitation occurrence and affected only slightly by livestock grazing activities. Ground water is pumped from the eleven wells. The ground water is not affected by livestock grazing.

8. Air Quality

The proposed action will not have an effect on the air quality. The air quality will remain virtually the same as present.

9. Recreation, Caves and Karst

Grazing should have little or no impact on the dispersed recreational opportunities within Allotments 63079 and 63094, since the recreational use of these public lands are relatively low. The evidence or presence of livestock can negatively affect visitors who desire solitude, unspoiled landscape views or hike without seeing signs of livestock. However, grazing can benefit some forms or recreation, such as hunting, by creating new water sources for game animals.

No known significant caves or karst features are known to exist on the public lands located within Allotments 63079 or 63094. Grazing should not affect the karst resources.

B. Impacts of Alternative Two: Continuance of the existing situation, allowing 14 CYL/168 AUMs Active Use at 100% pl PLUS 11 CYL/132 at 100% pl Temporary Non-Renewable Use on the Eastside of Allotment 63079; 43 CYL /490 AUMs Active Use at 95% pl on the Westside of Allotment 63079. Allotment 63094 would continue at 1 CYL/12 AUMS Active Use at 100% pl.

1. Soils

The impacts will be the same as those addressed for the Proposed Action.

2. Vegetation

The impacts to the vegetation will be the same as those addressed for the Proposed Action as the number of livestock utilizing the ranch will be the same.

3. Wildlife

The impacts to the wildlife will be the same as those addressed for the Proposed Action as the number of livestock utilizing the ranch will be the same.

4. Threatened and Endangered Species

There would be no change in impacts from the proposed action to the bald eagle if this alternative was selected.

5. Livestock

Under this alternative, the impacts would be the same as discussed under the proposed action.

6. Visual Resources

Impacts to visual resources would be the same as those discussed under the proposed action.

7. Water Quality

There would be no change to the water quality with this alternative.

8. Air Quality

There would be no change to the air quality with this alternative.

9. Recreation, Caves and Karst.

This alternative would have the same effect on recreation, caves or karst features as the proposed action.

C. Impacts of the No Livestock Grazing Alternative

1. Soils

The soil will not be subjected to compaction, chipping or standing vegetation reduction that is associated with livestock grazing. The stability and development of the soil would be about the same as with grazing. Soil compaction would be reduced on the allotment around drinking troughs and along trails.

2. Vegetation

There would be small change in the types and amounts of vegetation found within the allotment. It is expected that the number of plant species found within the allotment will remain the same. Vegetation will continue be utilized by wildlife but the removal of the standing vegetation by livestock would be absent. This would result in an increase in the amount of standing vegetation and an increase in the accumulated litter on the ground.

3. Wildlife

There would be no competition between livestock and wildlife for forage or cover.

4. Threatened and Endangered Species

There would be no change to the bald eagle if the no grazing alternative was selected.

5. Livestock Management

Under the no grazing alternative there would be no grazing on the federal land in the area of Allotment 63079 or Allotment 63094. This would have an adverse economic impact to the livestock operation.

6. Visual Resources

No change in the visual resources, scale, land-form, and color will occur with the no grazing alternative.

7. Water Quality

A slight improvement in surface water quality will be achieved with the no grazing alternative. This is anticipated because the removal of standing vegetation will not be occurring to the degree allowed in the proposed action. More standing vegetation will slow runoff during precipitation events which will reduce sediments into the water. Ground water will not be changed by the no grazing alternative.

8. Air Quality

There would be no change to the air quality with the no grazing alternative.

9. Recreation, Caves and Karst.

This alternative would have no effect on recreation, caves or karst features.

V. Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts of the grazing and no grazing alternatives were considered in Chapter 4 of Rangeland Reform '94 Draft Environmental Impact Statement (p. 28) and in Chapter 4 of the Roswell Resource Area Proposed RMP/EIS (pp. ROD-2). The no livestock grazing alternative was not selected in either document.

All of the allotments that have permits or leases with BLM will have to go through scoping and analysis under NEPA. Allotments #63079 and 63094 are surrounded by allotments that will be undergoing this process. If the proposed action is selected, there would be no change in the cumulative impacts since it does not vary from the current situation.

If the no livestock grazing alternative is selected, there would be little change in the cumulative impact as long as the surrounding allotments continue to be stocked at their current level. If the permitted numbers are reduced or eliminated on the surrounding ranches as well, the economics of the surrounding communities and or minority/low income populations would be negatively impacted.

VI. Residual Impacts

The area has been grazed by livestock since the early part of the 1900's, if not longer. Recent vegetative monitoring studies have shown that grazing, at the permitted numbers of animals under Alternative A is sustainable. If the mitigation measures are enacted, then there would be no residual impacts to the proposed action.

VII. Mitigating Measures

Vegetation monitoring studies will continue to be conducted and the permitted numbers of livestock will be adjusted if necessary. If new information surfaces that livestock grazing is negatively impacting other resources, action will be taken at that time to mitigate those impacts.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT/RATIONALE

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT: I have reviewed this environmental assessment including the explanation and resolution of any potentially significant environmental impacts. I have determined the **proposed action** will not have significant impacts on the human environment and that preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not required.

Rational for Recommendations: The **proposed action** would not result in any undue or unnecessary environmental degradation. The **proposed action** will be in compliance with the Roswell Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (October, 1997)

T. R. Kreager,
Assistant Field Office Manager - Resources

Date