

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

EA Number: DOI-BLM-AZ-C010-2010-0046-EA

Lease/Serial Case File No.

Bureau of Land Management, Kingman Field Office

Proposed Action Title/Type: Collins Lost Pipeline/Range Improvement (water pipeline)

Location of Proposed Action: Township 23 North, Range 12 West, Section 31 West1/2

Applicant: Emmett Sturgill, Permittee of the Valentine Allotment #00072

CONFORMANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAND USE PLAN:

The proposed action is in conformance with the Kingman Resource Management Plan (RMP) approved March 1995. The following RMP decisions apply:

RP08/V Smaller riparian areas such as springs, seeps, canyon bottoms and other water-influenced areas would be managed to improve riparian conditions. Riparian improvement techniques could include, but are not limited to, construction of exclosure fences around riparian zones and piping water outside to grazing animals, rotation of livestock grazing and development of alternate water sources. (RMP, page 86)

GM01 Management of rangeland resources will be guided by the Cerbat/Black Mountains (1978) and Hualapai Aquarius (1981) grazing environmental impact statements and range program summaries (RMP, page 24). The objectives for the rangeland management program are listed in the Cerbat/Black Mountain (1978) and Hualapai Aquarius (1981) grazing environmental impact statements (RMP, page 39).

GM19/V Range improvements will be constructed in line with the specific management requirements identified for each allotment. The BLM may construct some range improvements on private and state-owned lands when benefits to resources are essential to the success of grazing systems, when benefits to resources on public lands will result, and when necessary easements and cooperative agreements can be obtained.

RELATIONSHIP TO STATUTES REGULATIONS OR OTHER PLANS:

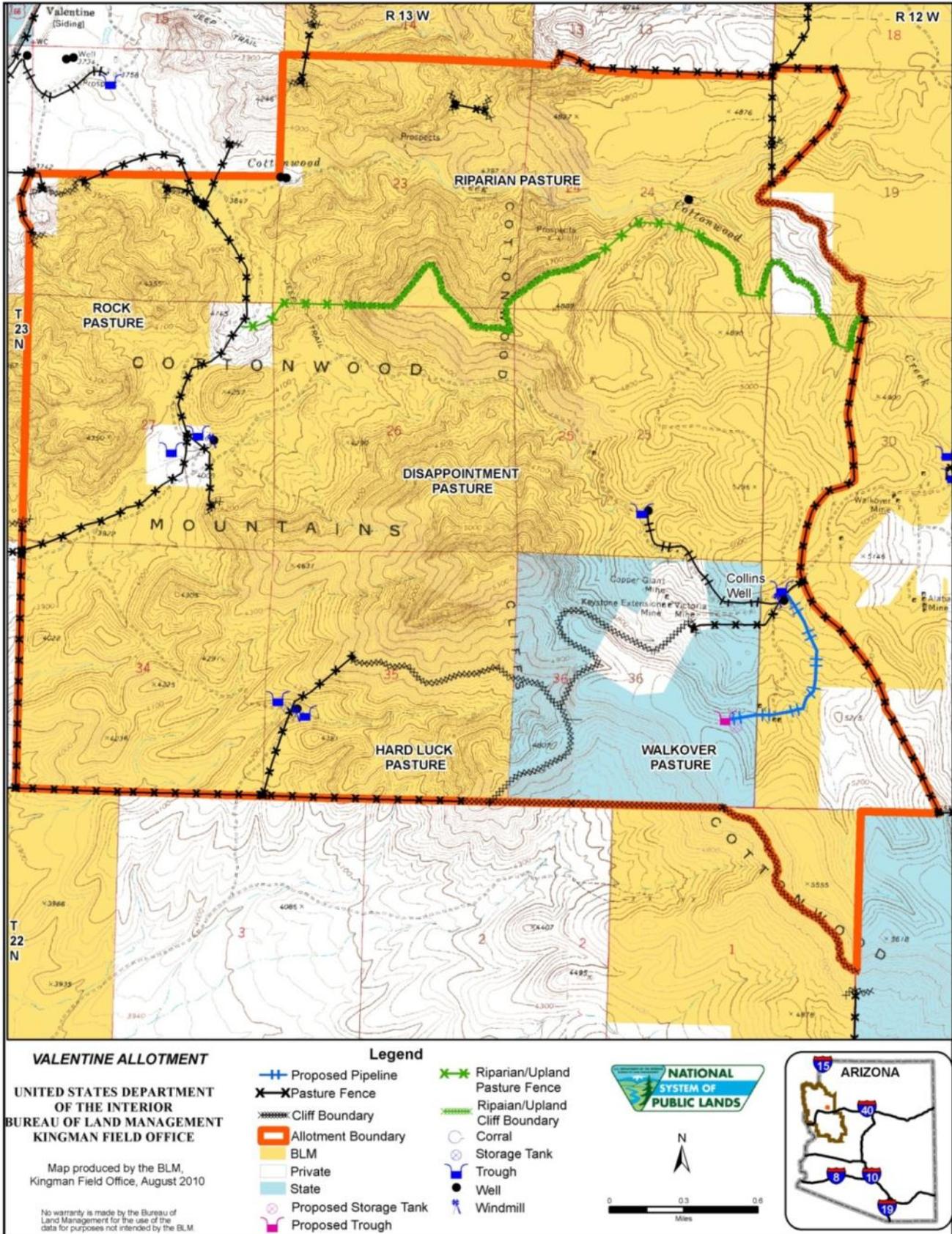
The storage tanks, trough, and portion of the pipeline that would be on State land have been permitted by the Arizona State Land Department. The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) worked with the Permittee to plan, design, and fund the project.

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR PROPOSED ACTION:

The purpose and need for the action is established by BLMs responsibility to respond to an application for a range improvement in accordance with 43 CFR 4120.3-3(a) which in part states “*Any permittee or lessee may apply for a range improvement permit to install, use, maintain, and/or modify removable range improvements that are needed to achieve management objectives for the allotment in which the permit or lease is held.*” The range improvement is needed to improve livestock distribution in order to help ensure that the Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health (Standards 1&3) are being met on the allotment.

Decision to be made: The BLM will decide whether or not to permit the proposed range improvement on the Valentine allotment.

Map 1. Valentine Allotment Map (pastures and range improvements)



DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The BLM would authorize the permittee of the Valentine allotment to place 0.53 miles of 1¼ inch black flexible plastic above ground pipe across public land from Collins well (RIPS project number 031641) to a new 1,000 gallon circular trough and two 2,500 gallon storage tanks that would be located on State land (see Map 1, pg. 2). In order to facilitate wildlife use, the permittee would install a water trough so that the top is no more that 20 inches off the ground and install an escape ramp. The pipeline would be pulled by horse on the public land and no new roads would be built. The storage tanks and trough would be delivered by truck on existing roads to the installation point on State land. The project would be implemented upon authorization of the range improvement permit. The permittee would provide full funding for construction, installation, modification, or maintenance.

DESCRIPTION OF NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Under the no action alternative, the BLM would not authorize or approve the rancher's request to lay 0.53 miles of aboveground pipe on the Valentine allotment.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT:

General Setting

The Valentine grazing allotment is located approximately 21 miles northeast of Kingman, Arizona. The allotment is located on the south side of Hwy 66 south of the town of Valentine, Arizona. The allotment consists of 5,160 acres of public land, 539 acres of State land, and 589 acres of controlled private land. This allotment is located along the transition area of the Mohave Desert and the Colorado Plateau ecosystems. The majority of the allotment falls within the Colorado Plateau vegetative community, consisting of pinyon juniper woodland, juniper savanna and cottonwood-willow riparian.

Grazing/Range

The Valentine grazing allotment is classified as perennial and is listed in the Maintain category in the Kingman RMP (1995). The rancher runs a cow/calf operation on the allotment. Sixty head of cattle are currently authorized on a yearlong basis on the allotment. A fence project was completed in 2008 (see Map 1, page 2) to separate the allotment into a riparian pasture and a group of upland pastures to improve the condition of Cottonwood Creek to meet the objectives of the Wright-Cottonwood Creeks Riparian and Cultural ACEC. Cattle are located in the riparian pasture from October 1st thru March 31st and moved to upland pastures (Disappointment, Rock, Hard Luck, and Walkover) during the critical growing season on the riparian from April 1st thru September 30th. Currently the rancher rotates cattle through the Disappointment, Rock, and Hard Luck pastures each year in response to forage conditions (i.e. seasonal suitability grazing system (Valentine, 1967)). Currently there is no water available in the Walkover pasture; therefore, the pasture is used in combination with the Disappointment pasture and receives very little use.

Vegetation

Sideoats grama, black grama, squirreltail, Indian ricegrass, and winterfat are the key forage species that occur within the allotment. Utilization levels of key forage species at 4 study locations have been measured since 1982 and have remained within the utilization limits set by the Kingman RMP (1995) never exceeding 50%.

Since 2008, cattle have been fenced off the river for 6 months of the year in order to meet the objectives of the Wright-Cottonwood Creeks Riparian and Cultural ACEC.

Wildlife/Migratory Birds

Several species of wildlife are known to occur within the area including mule deer, elk, coyote, mountain lion, Gambel's quail, ground squirrels, rattlesnakes, and various lizards. Many species of migratory birds may also use the allotment for breeding or wintering habitat and occasionally stop over to rest during migration. Birds that could nest within the proposed action area include: mourning dove, golden eagle, peregrine falcon, black-chinned sparrow, prairie falcon, and spotted towhee. Some species are migratory in other parts of the country but have resident populations within the desert.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)

The proposed action occurs within the Wright-Cottonwood Creeks Riparian and Cultural ACEC. The goals of this ACEC are to improve and maintain aquatic and riparian habitat conditions and to protect and enhance cultural resources. The objectives of the ACEC that apply to this EA are to:

Obtain optimum riparian habitat conditions along Wright and Cottonwood Creeks. Restore these creeks to proper functioning condition (RMP page 101).

Achieve and maintain diverse plant communities and stable soils (RMP page 101).

Management prescription #12 is to manage livestock grazing to achieve goals and objectives of the area of critical environmental concern. Develop desired plan community descriptions for the riparian zone and design grazing management objectives and a grazing system to achieve them (RMP page 102).

As part of achieving these objectives a fence was constructed in 2008 to keep cattle off the riparian area during the growing season (EA Number AZ310-2006-063).

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Impacts from the Proposed Action

The following resources have been analyzed and are either not present or will not be affected by the proposed action.

1. Water Quality
2. Riparian or Wetland Zones
3. Wild & Scenic Rivers
4. Prime or Unique Farmland
5. Hazardous or Solid Waste
6. Air Quality
7. Flood Plains
8. Soils
9. Wild Horse and Burro
10. Recreation/Visual Resources

11. Socio-Economics

12. Environmental Justice

13. Energy

14. Wilderness Areas

15. Cultural Resources:

The proposed pipeline route was cleared (12-July-2010) by the Kingman BLM Archeologist. The remaining pipeline, water trough, and storage tanks were cleared (30-June-2010) by the Arizona State Land Department. No changes in cultural resource conditions are expected by implementing the proposed action.

16. Threatened or Endangered Species:

There are no federally listed threatened or endangered species known to occur within the allotment, therefore the proposed action would have no effect on any threatened or endangered species.

17. Species of Concern:

The rosy boa, chuckwalla, and several bat species that occur within the project area would not be affected by the installation of a new water trough. Bats would use the water source and this might allow them to forage in areas they didn't use previously. The rosy boa and chuckwalla typically inhabit very rocky areas where livestock don't concentrate.

Resources which could be impacted by the proposed action or alternatives are discussed below.

Grazing/Range

The proposed pipeline and trough would improve livestock manageability and distribution in the upland pastures. A water source in the Walkover pasture would allow the use of an additional pasture (due to pre-existing fence and cliff boundaries) in the rest rotation grazing system, adding to the manageability of the allotment in order to help ensure Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health 1&3 are being met. Steepness of terrain is a limiting factor on where water could be supplied to cattle within the Walkover pasture. The location of the proposed range improvement (Map 1, page 2) was chosen through a collaborative effort with the Permittee, the BLM, the State Land Department, and the NRCS.

Vegetation

Implementation of the seasonal grazing system in 2008 has consequently increased the grazing pressure around the 4 water sources within the upland pastures. Cattle rarely frequent the southeast corner of the allotment due to a lack of water. If a water source were located in this area, pre-existing pasture fences and cliff boundaries would provide an opportunity to improve the rest rotation system within the upland pastures by adding an additional usable pasture. An additional pasture within the rotational grazing system would greatly enhance the manageability of cattle distribution and lessen the impacts of grazing around the current water sources which would allow for vegetative improvement of upland conditions of the Cottonwood Creek watershed. No vegetation would need to be cleared to lay out the pipeline and install the trough. Livestock would create an area of concentrated use around the new water source and some desirable forage species could be eventually lost within the concentrated use area on State land.

Wildlife/Migratory Birds

A new water source would provide additional water for wildlife but would also allow for greater competition between livestock and wildlife for resources around the trough. However neither impact should affect wildlife populations in the area.

Migratory bird species would use the new water source but would also have increased interactions with livestock around the trough. This could result in occasional trampled nest for ground nesting species. Pressures on wildlife and migratory birds would decrease in other areas of the allotment as livestock are moved into this new area.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)

In response to the 2008 riparian fencing project to improve the condition of Cottonwood Creek, the proposed action would redistribute cattle in the upland pastures to achieve and maintain diverse plant communities and stable soils (RMP page 101) in order to improve the upland health of the Cottonwood Creek watershed. Improving the rest rotation grazing system in the upland pasture would help to achieve the goals and objectives of the ACEC as called for in the management prescription section of the Kingman RMP (page 102). No riparian habitat occurs within the proposed project area and no cultural resources would be impacted by implementation of the proposed action.

Impacts from the No Action Alternative

There would be no changes to resource conditions on this allotment.

Cumulative Impacts

There are currently four locations for livestock to water in the upland pastures on this allotment. The proposed action would add one more. No vegetation would be removed to place the trough or pipeline. Some vegetation could be removed over time as livestock concentrate near the trough. The addition of one watering area would not result in the loss of any plant or animal species on this allotment. The addition of a watering area would result in less grazing pressure around the existing water sources and improve the upland conditions of the Cottonwood Creek watershed within the allotment through more even grazing distribution.

PERSONS/AGENCIES CONSULTED:

This proposal was presented at the BLM/ bi-monthly project coordination meeting held on July 6, 2010 and an interdisciplinary team was established for the project. Emmett Sturgill, and representatives from the Natural Resource Conservation Service and State Land Department visited the site on June 30, 2010 to complete cultural and plant clearances on State Land. A BLM cultural clearance was completed on July 12, 2010 with Emmett Sturgill and NRCS attending.

Kingman Field Office	Abe Clark	Range Management Specialist
	Don McClure	Assistant Field Manager
	Ammon Wilhelm	Wildlife Biologist
	Rebecca Peck	Wildlife Biologist
	Len Marceau	Outdoor Recreation Planner
	David Brock	Rangeland Management Specialist

	Paul Hobbs June Wendlandt Sally Olivieri Paul Misiaszek Tim Watkins	Soil Scientist Wild Horse and Burro Specialist GIS Specialist Geologist Archaeologist
Valentine Ranch	Emmett Sturgill	Rancher/Permittee
Arizona Game & Fish	Janice Stroud	Habitat Specialist
Natural Resource Conservation Service	Allen McBee Megan Curry	District Conservationist Rangeland Management Specialist
Arizona State Land Department	Chris Lowman	Range Resource Area Manager
Interested Publics	Mohave Livestock Association Arizona Game and Fish Department Western Watershed Project	

REFERENCES

- Bureau of Land Management. 1997. Arizona's Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Administration. Arizona State Office.
- Bureau of Land Management, 1996. Final Black Mountain Ecosystem Management Plan and Environmental Assessment. Kingman, Arizona.
- Bureau of Land Management. 1995. Kingman Resource Area Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement. Kingman Resource Area Office, Kingman, AZ.
- Valentine, K. A. 1967. Seasonal suitability, a grazing system for ranges of diverse vegetation types and condition classes. *J. Range Manage.* 20:395-397.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

KINGMAN FIELD OFFICE

NEPA# DOI-BLM-AZ-C010-2010-0046-EA

Based on the analysis of potential environmental impacts contained in Environmental Assessment #, BLM-AZ-C010-2010-0046, incorporated herein, public involvement throughout the analysis, consideration of the context and intensity of the propose action, (ten criteria described in 40 CFR 1508.27), and all other information available to me, it is my determination that impacts are not expected to be significant; there, an environmental impact statement is not required. I have determined that impacts are not expected to be significant and an environmental impact statement is not required.

 /s/ Don McClure

Don McClure
Assistant Field Manager,

 09/24/2010

Date



United States Department of the Interior



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Kingman Field Office
2755 Mission Boulevard
Kingman, Arizona 86401
www.az.blm.gov

January 25, 2011

In Reply Refer To:
4000 (LLAZC01000)

CERTIFIED MAIL – RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED NO.: 7009 0820 0001 5519 5299

NOTICE OF FINAL DECISION

Emmett Sturgill
12375 Holstein Dr.
Kingman, AZ 86409

Dear Mr. Sturgill:

On July 6, 2010, you submitted a range improvement application for a range improvement permit to lay 0.53 miles of 1¼ inch black flexible plastic above ground pipe across BLM land in order to transport water from Collins well (RIPS project number 031641) to two storage tanks and a trough that would be located on State land. A proposed decision was sent out on September 9, 2010. That proposed decision was vacated and replaced with a new proposed decision on November 24, 2010 followed by a 15-day review and protest period. On December 14, 2010, a letter of protest was received from Western Watersheds Project. The protest points were carefully considered before issuance of this final decision.

The following is a summary of BLM's response to the protest points:

WWP #1: The decision fails to provide meaningful terms and conditions (monitoring schedule, limits on utilization and soil disturbance) which were included in the Environmental Assessment (EA). We protest this violation of 43 C.F.R § 4130.3-1.

BLM Response: Grazing authorizations issued by the BLM contain terms and conditions that are appropriate to achieve the management and resource condition objectives for BLM-administered lands, including conformance with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health as expressed by the Standards and Guidelines for Grazing Administration (see subpart 4180). Monitoring schedules and limits on utilization are not permittee terms and conditions for permitted use. As a land management agency BLM is responsible for collecting monitoring data. If a pattern of use develops that will preclude attainment of resources objectives, BLM will implement changes in grazing management through a change in the terms and conditions for permitted use.

WWP protest point is moot since a monitoring site was established and data were collected per the mitigation and monitoring section of the EA on the 15th of December 2010. In attendance were the Permittee's ranch manager, two BLM rangeland management specialists, a BLM soil scientist, a BLM wildlife biologist, an Arizona Game and Fish habitat specialist, and a University of Arizona Extension vegetation monitoring specialist, WWP declined the invitation to participate.

WWP #2: Permitted use must not exceed the carrying capacity of the allotment and should be based on available forage. We protest this violation of 43 C.F.R. §4110.2-2(a).

BLM Response: Permitted use is granted to holders of grazing preference and is specified on grazing permits/leases (§4110.2-2(a)). Permitted use is the total of active use plus suspended use. Permitted use is based on the amount of forage allocated for livestock use in the land use plan, activity plan, or a decision by the authorized officer implementing a change in permitted use (§4110.3).

"Permitted use" means the forage allocated by, or under the guidance of, an applicable land use plan for livestock grazing in an allotment under a permit or lease and is expressed in AUMs (§4100.0-5). "Active use" means the current authorized livestock use. Active use may constitute a portion, or all, of permitted use. Temporary nonuse is subtracted from active use. "Suspended use" (or suspended non-use or suspended preference) is the difference between actual livestock carrying capacity and the potential carrying capacity.

The forage allocated for the allotment does not exceed the carrying capacity for the allotment. The proposed decision does not increase permitted use. A portion of the active use AUMs specified in the permit were assigned to the Walkover Pasture based on NRCS ecological site descriptions and other data. Better distribution of livestock, rather than a change in livestock numbers, would allow for continued achievement of land health standards. Monitoring data will be collected over a period of years to determine if changes in management practices or permitted use levels need to be adjusted to meet resource objectives.

The rationale in both the proposed decision and EA (pg. 6) explain how the BLM followed regulatory requirements for permitted use in the Walkover Pasture. A water source in the Walkover pasture would allow the use of an additional pasture (due to pre-existing fence and cliff boundaries) in the rest rotation grazing system, adding to the manageability of the allotment in order to help ensure Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health 1&3 continue to be met.

FINAL DECISION

After careful consideration of the analysis provided through the Environmental Assessment, the statement of reasons included in the protest, and information received through consultation, communication and coordination with Arizona Game and Fish Department, University of Arizona Extension, interested publics, and the affected permittee, my final decision is to implement the Proposed Action described in the Environmental Assessment EA# BLM-AZ-C010-2010-0046-EA to authorize the range improvement permit for the placement of 0.53 miles of 1¼ inch black flexible plastic above ground pipe across public land from Collins well (RIPS project number 031641) to a new 1,000 gallon circular trough and two 2,500 gallon storage tanks that will be located on State land (see Map 1). Before project work begins, you will notify the BLM. A project inspector will be assigned and will be a point of contact in case you have questions. Once the work is completed you must notify the project inspector for final inspection.

Terms and Conditions

In accordance with 43 (CFR) 4110.2-2 (c), the animal unit months (AUM's) of permitted use attached to the Walkover Pasture is 90.

In accordance with 43 (CFR) 4120.3-1 (a) (b) and 4120.3-4, The permittee will install a water trough on State Land with a top that is no more than 20 inches off the ground and install an escape ramp. The pipeline will be pulled by horse on the public land and no new roads will be built.

Rationale:

The proposed pipeline, storage tanks, and trough will improve livestock manageability and distribution in the Disappointment, Rock, Hard Luck, and Walkover upland pastures (see Map). There is currently no available water in the Walkover pasture. Providing a water source will allow the pasture to be used (due to pre-existing fence and cliff boundaries) in the rotational grazing system, adding to the manageability of the allotment. The additional service area within the upland pastures will lessen the grazing pressure around the current water sources which should maintain or improve upland health in the Cottonwood Creek watershed. Maintaining or improving watershed conditions would also ensure progress continues towards achieving the goals and objectives for the Wright-Cottonwood Creeks Riparian and Cultural ACEC as called for in the management prescription section of the Kingman RMP (page 102). The new range improvement will also provide additional water for wildlife that inhabits the allotment. The service area of the new water source will support 90 AUM's based on ecological site descriptions, previous stocking levels, previous utilization, permitted AUM's and acres serviced (see explanation in EA at pg. 6). The current overall permitted use for the allotment is not being changed.

Authority: The authority for this decision is contained in Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 4100 in effect on July 11, 2006, which states in pertinent subparts and sections:

§4100.0-8 Land Use Plans. The authorized officer shall manage livestock grazing on public lands under the principles of multiple-use/sustained yield and in accordance with applicable land use plans. Land use plans shall establish allowable resource uses (either singly or in combination), related levels of production, or use to be maintained, areas of use, and resource condition goals and objectives to be obtained. The plans also set forth program constraints and general management practices needed to achieve management objectives. Livestock grazing activities and management actions approved by the authorized officer shall be in conformance with the land use plan as defined at 43 CFR 1601.0-5(b).

§4110.2-2 Specifying permitted use. (b) The permitted use specified shall attach to the base property supporting the grazing permit or grazing lease. (c) The animal unit months of permitted use are attached to: (1) The acreage of land base property on a pro rata basis, or (2) Water base property on the basis of livestock forage production within the service area of the water.

§4120.3-1 Conditions for range improvements. (a) Range improvements shall be installed, used, maintained, and/or modified on the public lands, or removed from these lands, in a manner consistent with multiple-use management. (b) Prior to installing, using, maintaining, and/or modifying range improvements on the public lands, permittees or lessees shall have entered into

a cooperative range improvement agreement with the Bureau of Land Management or must have an approved range improvement permit. (f) Proposed range improvement projects shall be reviewed in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.). The decision document following the environmental analysis shall be considered the proposed decision under subpart 4160 of this part.

§4120.3-3 Range improvement permits (a) any permittee or lessee may apply for a range improvement permit to install, use, maintain, and/or modify removable range improvements that are needed to achieve management objectives for the allotment in which the permit or lease is held. The permittee or lessee shall agree to provide full funding for construction, installation, modification, or maintenance. Such range improvement permits are issued at the discretion of the authorized officer.

§4120.3-4 Standards, design and stipulations. Range improvement permits and cooperative range improvement agreements shall specify the standards, design, construction and maintenance criteria for the range improvements and other additional conditions and stipulations or modifications deemed necessary by the authorized officer.

§4160.3(b) Final decisions. Upon the timely filing of a protest, the authorized officer shall reconsider her/his proposed decision in light of the protestant's statement of reasons for protest and in light of other information pertinent to the case. At the conclusion to her/his review of the protest, the authorized officer shall serve her/his final decision on the protestant or her/his agent, or both, and the interested public. (c) A period of 30 days following receipt of the final decision, or 30 days after the date the proposed decision becomes final as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, is provided for filing an appeal and petition for stay of the decision pending final determination on appeal. A decision will not be effective during the 30-day appeal period, except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section. See §§ 4.21 and 4.470 of this title for general provisions of the appeal and stay processes.

§4160.4 Appeals. Any person whose interest is adversely affected by a final decision of the authorized officer may appeal the decision for the purpose of a hearing before an administrative law judge by following the requirements set out in § 4.470 of this title. As stated in that part, the appeal must be filed within 30 days after the receipt of the decision or within 30 days after the date, the proposed decision becomes final as provided in 4160.3(a). Appeals and petitions for a stay of the decision shall be filed at the office of the authorized officer.

RIGHT OF APPEAL

Any applicant, permittee, lessee or other person whose interest is adversely affected by the final decision may file an appeal of the decision, in writing in accordance with 43 CFR 4.470, 4160.3 and 4160.4. An appellant may also file a petition for stay of the decision pending final determination on appeal.

The appeal and petition for stay must be filed in the office of the authorized officer, as noted above, within 30 days following receipt of the final decision, or within 30 days after the date the proposed decision becomes final.

You must also serve a copy of the appeal on any person named (43 CFR 4.413 (a) in the decision and the Office of the Solicitor, Phoenix Field Office, U.S. Courthouse, Suite 404, 401 W. Washington Street, SPC 44, Phoenix, AZ 85003-2151 as identified in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section. Service must be accomplished and certified as prescribed in § 4.401(c).

The appeal must be in writing and shall state the reasons, clearly and concisely, why the appellant thinks the final decision is in error and also must comply with the provisions of 43 CFR 4.470.

A petition for stay, if filed, shall show sufficient justification based on the following standards (43 CFR 4.21(b) and 4.471 (a) (b) (c):

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

As noted above, the petition for stay must be filed in the office of the authorized officer. If you have any questions, feel free to contact Don McClure at (928) 718-3725.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ruben A. Sánchez

Ruben A. Sánchez
Field Manager

cc: Certified Mail

Interested Public

Emmett Sturgill, President, Mohave Livestock Association

Cert Ret Receipt # 7009 0820 0001 5519 5091

Bob Posey, Arizona Game and Fish Department

Cert Ret Receipt # 7009 0820 0001 5519 5084

Greta Anderson, Western Watershed Project

Cert Ret Receipt # 7009 0820 0001 5519 5077

Enclosure: Environmental Assessment

Map 1. Valentine Allotment Map (pastures and range improvements)

