

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

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

NUMBER: CO-120-07-09-EA

PROJECT NAME: Renewal of Livestock Grazing Permit # 051931 for Milton and Stanley Watt on BLM Allotment # 07780 (Watt S)

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Allotment # 07780 (Watt S) is 40 acres and includes the following land:

T1S, R79W, 6th PM,
Section 6 NESE

APPLICANT: Milton R. and Stanley E. Watt

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES:

Background/Introduction/Issues and Concerns: Allotment # 07780 (Watts S) is a small 40 acre allotment that has a “C” (custodial) rating. Grazing allotments in the Kremmling Field Office (KFO) 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.

The allotment is fenced in with Watt’s private land, so there is no public access to this parcel. The small size of the allotment and its “C” category precluded this allotment from being assessed for compliance with the Standards for Public Land Health in Colorado.

Proposed Action: The Proposed Action would renew livestock grazing permit # 051931 (Attachment # 1) that authorizes livestock grazing on allotment # 07780 (Watt S) for a period of 10 years with the Standard Terms and Conditions (see Attachment # 2). A map of the project area is included in Attachment # 3. The Proposed Action would authorize livestock grazing with no changes to the number or kind of livestock, the season of use, or the number of AUMs (Animal Unit Months). Livestock grazing would be authorized to the following extent:

Allotment	Livestock		Season of Use		% Public Land*	AUMs**
	Number	Kind	Begin	End		
#07780	30	Sheep	05/15	06/14	100	6

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

**AUM = animal unit month = amount of forage required to support 1 cow and calf for 1 month.

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 Kremmling Field Office was fully analyzed and authorized in the RMP/EIS as recorded in the 1984 Approved Plan and Record of Decision. A “No Grazing Alternative” was considered at that time, and was not selected.
- This alternative is not consistent with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) that states: “the public lands be managed in a manner which recognizes the Nation’s need for 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 the appropriate livestock grazing guidelines set forth in the Proposed Action.

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 for Stanley and Milton Watt because the application for a new permit is the same as the expiring permit (no changes in terms and conditions). Thus, the Proposed Action and the No Action Alternative are the same. Impacts are analyzed under the Proposed Action.

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE ACTION: Livestock grazing permit #051931 expires on February 28, 2007. Stanley and Milton Watt have applied to renew their livestock grazing permit. The permit is subject to renewal at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior for a period of up to 10 years. Renewal of livestock grazing permit # 051931 would authorize the Watts to continue livestock grazing on Allotment # 07780 (Watt S) from March 1, 2007 through February 28, 2017.

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 designated the project area with a livestock grazing priority. Livestock grazing is compatible with this 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).

The small size of the allotment and its “C” category precluded this allotment from being assessed for compliance with the Standards for Public Land Health in Colorado.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT / ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES / MITIGATION MEASURES:

CRITICAL ELEMENTS: The following critical elements: Air Quality, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Environmental Justice, Farmlands, Prime and Unique, Floodplains, Wastes, Hazardous or Solid, Native American Religious Concerns, 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 December, 2006, and January, 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)
07781	NONE	Approx. 200 ac.	0%	0	Y = Moderate	Conduct a Class III inventory on approx. 7 ac.; Conduct a Class II inventory on approx. 9 ac.

Class III field inventory is to 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 will adversely impact the properties, mitigation will be identified and implemented in consultation with the Colorado SHPO. The livestock impacts will be assessed within the ten-year period of the permit.

Environmental Consequences: In general, direct impacts 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, gullyng 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.

The Class I revealed that there were no known significant sites within the parcel. Thus, there would be no impacts to cultural resources.

In order to assess impacts to cultural resources from livestock grazing, the BLM will undertake a program to inventory public lands associated with this permit/lease and to document impacts by monitoring NRHP eligible or need data sites that are known or discovered as a result of cultural inventory. Cultural resources concerns identified as a result of the EA will be addressed through a Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Places. The PA will outline steps to prioritize and schedule affirmative actions to remedy these concerns.

Mitigation Measures: The BLM standard “discovery” stipulations are made part of this environmental assessment.

INVASIVE, NON-NATIVE SPECIES

Affected Environment: Past actions, such as livestock grazing, fire, motorized travel, recreation, etc. that disturb vegetation and soils have contributed to the invasion and spread of invasive, non-native species in the Upper Colorado River Basin. However, Allotment # 07780 (Watt S.) has no known infestations of invasive, non-native species.

Environmental Consequences/Mitigation: Neither the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative should create any infestations or cause the expansion of invasive, non-native species. However, since livestock grazing can contribute to the establishment and spread of invasive, non-native species, an invasive, non-native species stipulation is included in the Standard Terms and Conditions of livestock grazing permit # 051931 (Attachment # 2). The stipulation informs the permittee of their responsibility to notify the BLM of any invasive, non-native species growing in Allotment # 07780 (Watt S.). If invasive, non-native species become established or spread in the allotment, control measures would be implemented by the BLM, in partnership with the Grand County Weed Abatement Program.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Affected Environment: A variety of migratory bird species, primarily birds of prey and songbirds, use allotment # 07780. Surveys conducted in 1994 by the Colorado Breeding Bird Atlas Partnership recorded many species in the area including Swainson’s hawks, Red-tailed hawks, Golden Eagles, Green-tailed Towhees, Mountain Bluebirds, Sage Thrashers, Spotted Towhees, Rock Wrens, and Common Nighthawks in the sagebrush habitat common to allotment 07780.

Environmental Consequences/Mitigation: Under the Proposed Action, the permit would be renewed without any changes. Since there would be no changes to the permit, the Proposed Action is expected to maintain current conditions for migratory birds. Thus, there would be minimal impacts to migratory birds.

THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES (includes a finding on Standard 4)

Affected Environment: A list of threatened, endangered, and candidate species which could inhabit allotment # 07780 was received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on February 27, 2007. Analysis of this list indicated that no threatened, endangered, or candidate species have been recorded in the allotment proposed for renewal.

Greater sage-grouse, a BLM designated Sensitive Species, are could reside in allotment # 07780. The allotment is within the overall habitat for sage-grouse and may provide some nesting and brood rearing habitat. The closest active lek is approximately 3 miles away and several inactive lek sites are within 2 miles away.

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

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for Threatened & Endangered species: Allotments # 07780 was not assessed for standards due to the small acreage of public land. However, the Proposed Action would not affect the ability of the allotment to meet this standard.

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

Affected Environment: From aerial photographs, the public land parcel has an intermittent drainage with two to three tributary drainages. The allotment is within the Upper Colorado River Basin, and would naturally drain into Reeder Creek, a tributary to the Colorado River. Private irrigation ditches, however, intercept the drainage three times, with the last ditch catching all flow and taking water downstream of Reeder Creek to a field above Barger Gulch, which is also tributary to the Colorado River. The last ditch appears to be abandoned, but would still catch any remaining runoff in the drainage and keep it from being tributary to Reeder Creek. This segment of the Colorado River, Reeder Creek, and Barger Gulch are considered to be meeting water quality standards and are not identified in the state's 303(d) List or the Monitoring and Evaluation List as having identified or possible impairments.

The parcel's main drainage is upstream from a mapped spring. From the aerial photographs, the parcel could have a spring in the drainage. If not, it has at least a seasonal high water table. There are no identified ground water users immediately down gradient from the parcel.

Environmental Consequences/Mitigation: From aerial photographs, the private portion of the allotment is located primarily along McQueary Gulch and includes at least 3 water impoundments, presumably to provide livestock water. The public parcel is located on the northwest corner of the allotment, and has a gentle divide separating it from the private lands. Due to the developed water and the public parcel's size and location, it is unlikely that livestock predominantly use the public parcel. Livestock use of the parcel could impact the drainages within the parcel if poor vegetative cover exists. Heavy livestock concentrations around a spring source or in the drainage could increase the nutrient levels in the ground water or water table. Due to the irrigation ditches, any runoff from the public land parcel would not impact downstream surface waters.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for water quality: Without a field assessment, it can not be determined if the standard is met for water quality on the parcel. It is unlikely that the parcel impacts any off site waters or water uses.

WETLANDS & RIPARIAN ZONES (includes a finding on Standard 2)

Affected Environment: From the 2005 NAIPP aerial photograph, it appears that at least two drainages could potentially support wetland vegetation. The drainages appear to have better vegetative cover than the surrounding uplands and a lower percentage of sagebrush. Downstream is a mapped spring further suggesting the possibility of a spring or a high water table in at least one of the drainages.

Environmental Consequences/Mitigation: The public lands make up approximately 21% of the allotment and are located in the northwest corner of the allotment. McQueary Gulch is an intermittent drainage that runs through the center of the private lands for about 0.7 miles and has 3 impoundments on it. Although livestock use could be negatively impacting a public wetland area, it is more likely that the majority of use occurs on private lands.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for riparian systems: A field assessment would be necessary to determine if a wetland area exists and if it meets the standard.

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: Soil information is from the Grand County Soil Survey, which gives a general description of the soil mapping units likely to occur on the public parcel. The parcel is mapped as consisting almost entirely of Youga loams, which are within a mountain loam range site. The northwest corner, including the intermittent drainage, is mapped as an Anvik loam, and the upper portion of the drainage coming in from the south is mapped as a Clayburn loam. Both of these soils are within the Subalpine Loam range site. None of the three soils are considered highly erodible nor do they generate large amounts of runoff. The soils formed in glacial drift and colluvium, with the Youga loam having higher clay contents with depth, and the Anvik having more cobbles. Permeability is moderately slow, with moderate rates for the Anvik and Clayburn soils. All of the soils have high plant available water.

Environmental Consequences/Mitigation: The mapped soils for the parcel would be expected to have good vegetative cover and are not prone to high water or wind erosion. The parcel is gently sloping with a north to northeast aspect, increasing the soil moisture. Due to the size of the parcel and its location within the allotment, cattle would not be expected to concentrate on the public lands. Thus, there would be minimal impacts to soils.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for upland soils: It would be unlikely for a 40 acre parcel to affect an area's ability to meet the Upland Soil Standard on a landscape scale. Although the parcel could have soil concerns; the gentle slope, location within the allotment, and the mapped soils do not indicate a high potential for problems. Without a field assessment, no further determination can be made.

VEGETATION (includes a finding on Standard 3)

Affected Environment: This 40 acre allotment is composed of a sagebrush steppe vegetation community. Big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* ssp *vaseyana*) is the dominant shrub with smaller amounts of serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpus occidentalis*), antelope bitterbrush (*Pushia 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 (*Pascoyprum smithii*), bluegrasses (*Poa* spp), needle grasses (*Stipa* spp), bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*), bottlebrush squirreltail (*Elymus elymoides*), and Indian ricegrass (*Achnatherum hymenoides*). The forbs are highly variable in composition and production depending on the amount and timing of precipitation.

Environmental Consequences/Mitigation: The Proposed Action would continue existing livestock grazing on Allotment # 07780 (Watt S). Since no changes are included in the Proposed Action, there would be minimal impacts to the vegetation in the allotment

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for plant and animal communities (partial, see also Wildlife, Aquatic and Wildlife, Terrestrial): The project area, Allotment # 07780, is a 40 acre parcel that has been designated as a "C", custodial, allotment. 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. Because of its small size and low priority, Allotment # 07780 (Watt S) has not been assessed for compliance with the Standards for Public Land Health in Colorado.

WILDLIFE, TERRESTRIAL (includes a finding on Standard 3)

Affected Environment: These allotments and surrounding area provide habitat for a variety of upland wildlife. Mule deer, pronghorn antelope, moose and Rocky Mountain elk occupy the area at different times of the year while badgers, coyotes, red foxes, white-tailed jackrabbits, and a variety of small rodents live in the area on a year-long basis. Pronghorn antelope and moose typically move through the area during the summer while deer and elk use the area throughout most of the year.

Environmental Consequences/Mitigation: Under the Proposed Action, the permit would be renewed without any changes. Since there are no changes to the permit, the Proposed Action is expected to maintain current conditions for terrestrial wildlife. Thus, there would be minimal impacts.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for plant and animal communities (partial, see also Vegetation and Wildlife, Aquatic): The allotment was not assessed for standards due to the small acreage of public land.

PALEONTOLOGY

Affected Environment: The primary geological rock unit within Allotment #7780 is the Troublesome formation (fm.). The Troublesome fm. is classified as IA. This classification indicates that, "Fossils of scientific significance are known to be abundant in the fm.", within the Kremmling field Office.

Environmental Consequences/Mitigation: There would be no impacts to paleontological resources from renewing the grazing permit. Ground disturbing projects will be reviewed to determine the need for paleontological inventory.

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:

INTERDISCIPLINARY REVIEW: See IDT-RRC in Appendix 1.

FONSI

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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 authorize the Proposed Action as described in the attached EA and renews livestock Grazing Permits # 051931 for Milton and Stanley Watt until February 28, 2017. The new permit will be subject to the authorized grazing plan and 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: (see Attachment #2)

Cultural:

Class III field inventory is to 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 will adversely impact the properties, mitigation will be identified and implemented in consultation with the Colorado SHPO. The livestock impacts will be assessed within the ten-year period of the permit.

When known historic properties are field visited to assess the livestock grazing impacts, BLM will determine if grazing activities has or will adversely impacts the properties. Mitigation measures, identified in consultation with the Colorado SHPO, will be implemented within the ten year period of the permit.

If historic properties are located during the subsequent field inventory, BLM will determine if grazing activities has or will adversely impact the properties. Mitigation measures, identified in

consultation with the Colorado SHPO, will be implemented with the ten year period of the permit.

The holder is responsible for informing all persons in the area who are associated with this project that they will be subject to prosecution for disturbing historic or archaeological sites, or for collecting artifacts.

The holder shall immediately bring to the attention of the Authorized Officer any and all antiquities, or other objects of historic, paleontological, or scientific interest including but not limited to, historic or prehistoric ruins or artifacts DISCOVERED as a result of operations under this authorization (16 U.S.C. 470-3, 36 CFR 800.112). The holder shall immediately suspend all activities in the area of the object and shall leave such discoveries intact until written approval to proceed is obtained from the Authorized Officer. Approval to proceed will be based upon evaluation of the object(s). Evaluation shall be by a qualified professional selected by the Authorized Officer from a Federal agency insofar as practicable (BLM Manual 8142.06E). When not practicable, the holder shall bear the cost of the services of a non-Federal professional.

Within five working days the Authorized Officer will inform the holder as to:

- whether the materials appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places;
- the mitigation measures the holder will likely have to undertake before the site can be used (assuming in situ preservation is not necessary); and
- a timeframe for the Authorized Officer to complete an expedited review under 36 CFR 800.11 to confirm, through the State Historic Preservation Officer, that the findings of the Authorized Officer are correct and that mitigation is appropriate.

If the holder wishes, at any time, to relocate activities to avoid the expense of mitigation and/or the delays associated with this process, the Authorized Officer will assume responsibility for whatever recordation and stabilization of the exposed materials may be required. Otherwise, the holder will be responsible for mitigation costs. The Authorized Officer will provide technical and procedural guidelines for the conduct of mitigation. Upon verification from the Authorized Officer that the required mitigation has been completed, the holder will then be allowed to resume construction.

Antiquities, historic, prehistoric ruins, paleontological or objects of scientific interest that are outside of the authorization boundaries but directly associated with the impacted resource will also be included in this evaluation and/or mitigation.

Antiquities, historic, prehistoric ruins, paleontological or objects of scientific interest, identified or unidentified, that are outside of the authorization and no associated with the resource within the authorization will also be protected. Impacts that occur to such resources that are related to the authorizations activities will be mitigated at the holder's cost.

Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g), the holder of this authorization must notify the Authorized Officer, by telephone, with written confirmation, immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary items, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. Further, pursuant to 43 CFR

10.4 (c) and (d), you must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the Authorized Officer.

COMPLIANCE/MONITORING: Compliance with livestock grazing permit # 051931 will be accomplished through the Kremmling Field Office Range Management Program. Livestock will be monitored by the range staff and other BLM personnel, as appropriate, to ensure compliance. The Kremmling Field Office Range Management Program will be used to schedule periodic utilization checks, collect trend data, and evaluate allotment condition. When activity plans are developed covering the allotment, monitoring methods and schedules included in them will be applied to the allotment. Changes may be made to the livestock grazing permit, based on monitoring when changes are determined necessary to protect public land health.

NAME OF PREPARER: Richard E. Johnson

NAME OF ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR: Joe Stout

DATE: 4/4/07

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL: /s/ Charles Cesar (acting)

DATE SIGNED: 4/23/07

ATTACHMENTS:

- 1). Livestock Grazing Permit # 051931
- 2). Standard Terms and Conditions
- 3). Project Map

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 # 051931 for Milton and Stanley Watt on BLM Allotment # 07780 (Watt S)

Project Leader: Richard Johnson

Date Submitted for Comment: 1/9/07

Due Date for Comments: 3/9/07

Need for a field Exam: No

Scoping Needs/Interested or Affected Publics: See Persons/Agencies Consulted section.

Consultation/Permit Requirements:

Consultation	Date Initiated	Date Completed	Responsible Specialist/ Contractor	Comments
Cultural/Archeological Clearance/SHPO	1/1/07	2/28/07	B. Wyatt	
Native American	1/11/05	2/28/07	B. Wyatt	
T&E Species/FWS	N/A	3/7/07	M. McGuire	
Permits Needed (i.e. Air or Water)	2/16/07	2/16/07	PB	None needed

(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.)
CRITICAL ELEMENTS					
NI	Air Quality	Belcher	2/14/07	PB	The grazing permit does not affect air quality.
NP	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	Stout	4/4/07	JS	There are no Areas of Critical Environmental Concern in the proximity of the proposed project area.
PI	Cultural Resources	Wyatt	2/28/07	BW	See analysis in EA.
NP	Environmental Justice	Stout	4/4/07	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	Belcher	2/14/07	PB	There are no farmlands, prime or unique, in the proximity of the proposed project area.
NP	Floodplains	Belcher	2/14/07	PB	The parcel is not located in or near a floodplain. Thus, there would be no impacts.
PI	Invasive, Non-native Species	Johnson	2/15/07	RJ	See analysis in EA.
PI	Migratory Birds	McGuire	3/7/07	MM	See analysis in EA.
NI	Native American		2/28/07	BW	In February 2007, the Kremmling Field Office

	Religious Concerns Wyatt			sent scoping letters to the Native American tribes that are concerned parties in the livestock grazing permit renewal process within the Kremmling Field Office. No comments were received from any of the Native American tribes that were solicited for comments concerning the 2006 livestock grazing permit renewals. Thus, there would be no impacts.
PI	T/E, and Sensitive Species (Finding on Standard 4) McGuire	3/7/2006	MM	See analysis in EA.
NP	Wastes, Hazardous and Solid Johnson	2/15/07	RJ	There are no known hazardous or solid wastes 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) Belcher	2/16/07	PB	See analysis in EA.
PI	Wetlands & Riparian Zones (Finding on Standard 2) Belcher	2/16/07	PB	See analysis in EA.
NP	Wild and Scenic Rivers Sterin	3/1/07	BGS	There are no Wild and Scenic River eligible segments in the proximity of the project area. Thus, there would be no impacts.
NP	Wilderness Monkouski	2/28/07	JM	There is no designated Wilderness or Wilderness Study Areas in the proximity of the proposed project area.
NON-CRITICAL ELEMENTS (A finding must be made for these elements)				
PI	Soils (Finding on Standard 1) Belcher	2/16/07	PB	See analysis in EA.
PI	Vegetation (Finding on Standard 3) Johnson	2/15/07	RJ	See analysis in EA.
NP	Wildlife, Aquatic (Finding on Standard 3) McGuire	3/7/07	MM	No aquatic wildlife present. Finding: Not assessed.
PI	Wildlife, Terrestrial (Finding on Standard 3) McGuire	3/7/07	MM	See analysis in EA.
OTHER NON-CRITICAL ELEMENTS				
NI	Access/Transportation Monkouski	2/28/07	JM	No change in use, Access/ Transportation would not be affected
NP	Forest Management Rosene	3/16/07	RR	There would be no impacts
NI	Geology and Minerals Hodgson	3/12/07	KH	There would be no impacts
NP	Hydrology/Water Rights Belcher	2/16/07	PB	There are no federal water rights on the parcel and renewing the permit would not affect any water rights. No hydrologic concerns.
NI	Paleontology Rupp	4/18/07	FGR	There would be no impacts from livestock grazing. Ground disturbing projects or undertakings will be reviewed to determine the need for paleontological inventory.
NI	Noise Monkouski	2/28/07	JM	There would be no impacts from noise.
NI	Range Management Johnson	2/16/07	RJ	No changes to number or kind of livestock, season of use, or number of AUMs. Therefore, no new impacts.
NP	Lands/ Realty Authorizations Cassel	1/12/07	SC	No leases, permits or ROWs are located in the location of the proposed project.
NI	Recreation Monkouski	2/28/07	JM	There would be no changes in use thus recreation would be unaffected.
NI	Socio-Economics Stout	4/4/07	JS	Since there would be no change in use, there would be no socio-economic impacts.
NI	Visual Resources Straub	2/21/07	RS	This Allotment is Class II, management activities should retain the existing

				characteristic of the landscape.
NI	Cumulative Impact Summary Stout	4/4/07	JS	There would be no cumulative impacts.
FINAL REVIEW				
	P&E Coordinator Stout	4/20/07	JS	
	Field Manager McFadden			