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

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

NUMBER: CO-120-2008-25-EA

PROJECT NAME: Pasture Corner Spring Improvement

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: T12N, R76W, 6th PM, Sec 27 NWSW

APPLICANT: Bull Mountain Ranch/ Ruth and Eric Isrealson

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES:

Background: The Pasture Corner spring was first developed in 1957. In 1995, the spring was reconstructed. The spring water flows into a short length of buried pipe to a water collector with a solar panel and pump. In order to keep livestock from the Stink Creek riparian area, the water is pumped from the collection system, up a gradual incline to a set of two functioning water troughs. There is a third smaller water trough at this location, but it is broken beyond repair.

In 2007, solar pump was no longer functioning and the permittee tried to provide water to their cattle from the small and inadequate water collector. The water collection system can not store enough water to keep up with the needs of the livestock. In addition, the livestock were accessing the water collector because the riparian exclosure fence, that was built during the 1995 reconstruction, has been totally broken down by either livestock, wildlife or both. As a result, the Stink Creek riparian area has been subjected to intense livestock grazing over the past few years.

Proposed Action: The Proposed Action would improve the Pasture Corner Spring by eliminating the solar pump and using gravity to run the system. A pipeline would be installed to the north (downslope) and the water would be shared between Allotment # 07250 (Bull Mountain Ranch) and # 07258 (Red Mountain). To eliminate the need for the solar pump, the Proposed Action would include laying a buried pipeline downhill to the allotment boundary fence between allotments # 07250 and # 07258. A water gap would be built in the fence to allow livestock from both allotments to use the water from Pasture Corner Spring. Livestock distribution would be improved in Allotment # 07258 (Red Mountain) because the spring would provide another source of water in that allotment. The two existing water troughs would be moved to a new location and would be available for use by wildlife, including a wildlife escape ramp. The BLM engineering zone crew would construct the pipeline and move the water troughs to their new location in the summer of 2008. A map of the proposed project area is included below.

Design Features of the Proposed Action:

- The Isrealsons would repair the riparian exclosure fence and maintain the system following reconstruction.

- The BLM would provide the wire for the fence repair.

- The BLM would monitor the project area for the establishment or spread of invasive, non-native species after the project is completed. If invasive non-native species become established or spread as a result of the Proposed Action, BLM would be responsible for their control.

- All disturbed areas would require leveling and re-seeding following construction. A BLM approved seed mix would be required for the reseeding. Periodic monitoring of the vegetation would be required following project construction to ensure the seeded vegetation becomes established. If the seeding fails, reseeding would be required with the same or an alternative seed mix. Once an adequate stand of the intended vegetation is established, monitoring would no longer be required. The BLM would be responsible for the re-seeding and monitoring.

- All areas that are re-seeded should be signed as closed until re-vegetation takes place.

- The pipeline and spring development would be designed so that when livestock are not in the spring's pastures, water stays at the spring source and continues down the drainage.

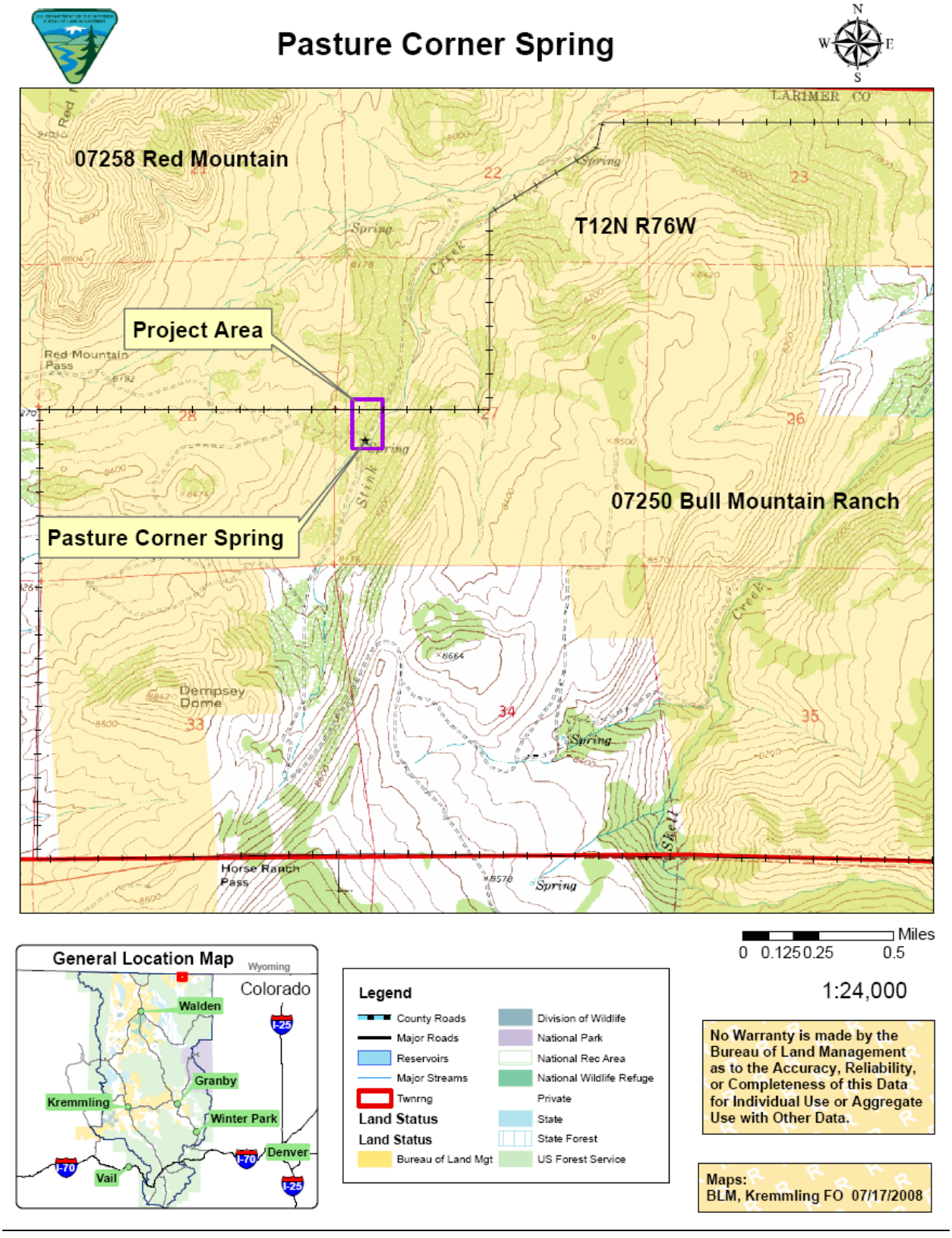
- The BLM would monitor the development and the drainage to determine if additional management is needed to continue the vegetative recovery in Stink Creek.

- To reduce soil erosion from the project, the pipeline route should be water barred.

- The location of the troughs should be away from the gully sides of Stink Creek to reduce soil erosion and rilling into the creek.

- A vegetative buffer of 100 feet between the troughs and Stink Creek would be required. If the buffer is not maintained, then the trough area should be graveled.

Project area map:



No Action Alternative: The Pasture Corner Spring would not be improved if the No Action Alternative is chosen. However, a new solar pump would be required to repair the existing system. The water would not be shared with Allotment # 07258 (Red Mountain) and improved livestock distribution would not be realized in that allotment.

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE ACTION: The purpose of the project is to consider whether to repair or improve the existing spring.

There is a need to consider a gravity run system because it would require less maintenance than the solar driven system and benefit an adjacent allotment (Red Mountain).

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 Number 4(6), Page 6
>
> Decision Language: Objectives of the RMP/ROD include investing in cost-effective range improvements (primarily through public investment) to implement grazing systems and meet the specific objectives of AMPs

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

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

	designated beneficial uses, numeric criteria, narrative criteria, and anti-degradation requirements set forth under State law as found in (5 CCR 1002-8), as required by Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act.

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

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT / ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES / MITIGATION MEASURES:

CRITICAL ELEMENTS: The following critical elements: Air Quality, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Cultural Resources, Environmental Justice, Invasive/non-native species, Native American Religious Concerns, Farmlands- Prime and Unique, Floodplains, Wastes-Hazardous or Solid, Water Quality, 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.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Affected Environment: The Proposed Action would be located in a sagebrush habitat type. Important migratory birds expected to inhabit the project site include horned larks, red-tail hawks, sage thrashers, common nighthawks, green-tailed towhees, and western bluebirds.

Environmental Consequences: The Proposed Action would improve livestock grazing distribution and management in allotments # 07258 and # 07250. Better livestock management would result in more suitable habitat for the species listed above. Grass and forb cover would increase thereby providing additional food, cover, and nest material for migratory birds. The proposed improvement would also provide an additional water source for birds and their prey base.

The No Action Alternative would not result in more intensive livestock management. Grass productivity would remain as it currently exists and cover for ground nesting birds would not increase. No additional water for migratory birds would be available in the pasture as a result of this alternative.

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

Affected Environment: A list of threatened, endangered, and candidate species which could inhabit the proposed project area, was received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) March 31, 2008. Analysis of this list indicated that no listed species would be directly impacted by the proposed project.

The Proposed Action is located within the Laramie River basin, which is tributary to the Platte River System. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has determined that any water depletion within the Platte River jeopardizes the continued existence of one or more federally-listed threatened or endangered species and adversely modifies or destroys designated and proposed critical habitat. Depletions may affect and are likely to adversely affect the whooping crane, the interior least tern, the piping plover, and the pallid sturgeon in Nebraska.

Environmental Consequences: The Isrealson's livestock use was estimated at 205 cows for approximately 22 days for a total depletion of 0.28 acre-feet-per-year (af/yr). This is assuming the spring supplies the only livestock water for the allotment. Using the spring to also provide water to the adjacent allotment would increase the use by adding 10 days for 83 cows for a total depletion of 0.32 af/yr. A programmatic biological opinion was completed on June 16, 2006, that covers new depletions, but the exact reasonable and prudent alternatives for federal depletions from agriculture-related projects is still being determined. The BLM has submitted a request for consultation and would comply with the reasonable and prudent alternatives once the USFWS determines them.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for Threatened & Endangered species: Allotments # 07258 and # 07250 would continue to meet this standard with implementation of either the Proposed Action or the No Action Alternative. Allotments # 07258 and # 07250 were assessed for standards and are meeting Standard 3.

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

Affected Environment: Pasture Corner Spring is the main water source for Stink Creek, an intermittent drainage. Stink Creek and the spring were initially surveyed in 1987 and 1991, and the creek immediately down from the spring had only a few scattered willows less than 3 feet in height and the riparian area was moderately utilized, with fair to poor riparian vegetation. By 2000, the new exclosure and spring development (1995) had created a good wetland/riparian area that was in "proper functioning condition" and meeting the Land Health Standard. In 2002, however, the drought resulted in Pasture Corner Spring being the only pasture water, and a field inspection found the gate to the exclosure open and livestock grazing within the exclosure. The allotment has had some dry years since 2002, and the exclosure and spring were not maintained. Livestock were using the spring source for water rather than the upland tanks and loafing in the exclosure area. In 2007, monitoring found few seedheads along the drainage and heavy utilization in the exclosure. The stream bed was dry about 100 yards below the spring, and stayed dry until below the confluence with a northern drainage, in the downstream allotment.

Environmental Consequences: The Proposed Action would repair the exclosure, and provide livestock water, but the return flow from the troughs would be moved about 560 feet downstream of the spring source. The design features of the Proposed Action would help to minimize impacts to the wetland vegetation. Under the No Action Alternative, livestock would continue to pressure the exclosure and the drainage for water, increasing maintenance needs and making vegetative recovery less likely.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for riparian systems: The Proposed Action would help the spring and drainage start to recover and move towards meeting the standard. By providing developed upland water to another allotment, it should also help more of the drainage be in proper functioning condition. Under the No Action Alternative, the opportunity to use developed upland water to better distribute livestock and reduce pressure on riparian areas would be foregone. Recovery of the excluded portion of Stink Creek would be dependent on frequent exclosure maintenance.

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.

RANGE MANAGEMENT:

Affected Environment: The project area is within Allotment # 07520 (Bull Mountain). The allotment is permitted to the Bull Mountain Ranch that runs livestock on a rest-rotation grazing system. Pasture Corner Spring is an important source of water for livestock and wildlife in the Heifer Pasture of the allotment.

Environmental Consequences: Implementation of the Proposed Action would return the spring to functional use. Currently, the pump and spring are non-functional and provide only a small amount of water to livestock and wildlife in this area. The Proposed Action would install a gravity run pipeline that would go to water troughs set in a water gap that would not only provide water for the Bull Mountain Ranch livestock but would also provide a source of water for the livestock grazing in allotment # 07258 (Red Mountain) which is permitted to Needmore Land and Cattle Company. Under the No Action Alternative, the pump and spring would need to be fixed, but an additional source of water would not be established in allotment # 07258.

SOILS (includes a finding on Standard 1)

Affected Environment: Soil information is from the Larimer County Soil Survey and has not been field verified. The spring project is mapped within a "Pendergrass-Rock Outcrop, 15-25% slopes" complex, with is formed in reddish brown sandstone. The rock outcrop generally makes up about 35% of the complex, and about 50% Pendergrass fine sandy loams. The soil has rapid runoff and permeability, and severe hazard of water erosion. Plant available moisture is generally low. The area is part of the old stage route to Laramie, Wyoming, and there are several gullied areas due to runoff eroding old two tracks. The Stink Creek drainage itself is fairly incised downstream of the exclosure.

Environmental Consequences: Grazing management is essential to help maintain or improve soil cover within the allotment. Developing upland water sources is a best management practice to improve livestock distribution and facilitate grazing systems that benefit vegetation, and indirectly, soil resources. The design features of the Proposed Action would minimize soil erosion.

Under the No Action Alternative, adequate water for the allotment would continue to be a problem, making the current pasture system difficult to implement.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for upland soils: The pasture has been assessed as meeting Standard #1, but continuing to meet the Standard is dependent on having livestock water. The Proposed Action will help the pasture continue to meet the Standard, and also benefit the adjacent allotment. The No Action Alternative would not be a proactive choice in improving or maintaining soil health.

VEGETATION (includes a finding on Standard 3)

Affected Environment: The Proposed Action would occur in two different vegetation communities. Riparian area species are present near the spring and along Stink Creek. Above the riparian area in the uplands, sagebrush steppe vegetation dominates. Within the sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) steppe, other shrubs such as antelope bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*), serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), and snowberry (*Symphoricarpus* spp) are present along with the half-shrub broom snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*). The understory is composed of a mixture of native grasses and forbs with some undesirable species such as cheatgrass, pinnate tansymustard, and Canada thistle growing near the spring and in areas that have been previously disturbed.

The grasses are almost entirely desirable native species, such as muttongrass (*Poa fendleriana*), needle grasses (*Stipa* spp), blue grasses (*Poa* spp), western (*Pascopyrum smithii*) and bluebunch (*Pseudogeneria spicatum*), and dominate the understory. Forbs vary widely from year to year depending on precipitation events. Some common forbs include buckwheat (*Eriogonum* spp), groundsel (*Senecio* spp), pussytoes (*Antennaria* spp), Indian paintbrush (*Castilla* spp), daisies (*Erigeron* spp), and lupine (*Lupinus* spp).

Environmental Consequences: The Proposed Action would create areas of disturbance where the new pipeline and water troughs would be installed. However, the design features of the Proposed Action would minimize impacts to the vegetative communities. Under the No Action Alternative, vegetative disturbance would continue around the spring until the exclosure is repaired and uneven grazing distribution would continue to impact certain portions of the allotment more than others.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for plant and animal communities (partial, see also Wildlife, Aquatic and Wildlife, Terrestrial): Allotment # 07250 (Bull Mountain Ranch) was assessed for compliance with the Standards for Public Land Health in 1999. It was determined at that time the allotment was in compliance with the Standards.

WILDLIFE, TERRESTRIAL (includes a finding on Standard 3)

Affected Environment: The proposed project area provides habitat for a variety of species including mule deer, Rocky Mountain elk, pronghorn, moose and a variety of small mammals. Deer, elk and pronghorn use the area yearlong with most use occurring during the winter. Coyotes, badgers, white-tail prairie dogs, and several other species of rodents are yearlong residents of the proposed project area.

Environmental Consequences: The proposed well development would provide an additional water source for big game and small mammals during the summer season as well as improve livestock distribution during the grazing season. The change in livestock distribution would improve forage conditions and provide additional food and cover vegetation for wildlife using the allotments. The proposed project would not conflict with terrestrial wildlife since habitat disturbance would be minimal. All vegetative disturbances associated with the project would be reclaimed. Harassment or disturbance of wildlife would also be minimal since

construction activities would be short term, in an isolated area, and not likely to occur during periods of animal concentration.

The No Action Alternative would not improve livestock grazing distribution and would not provide an additional water source for wildlife. If the No Action Alternative was implemented, there would not be any additional forage for wildlife in allotments # 07258 and # 07250.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for plant and animal communities (partial, see also Vegetation and Wildlife, Aquatic): Allotments # 07258 and # 07250 would continue to meet this standard with implementation of either the Proposed Action or the No Action Alternative. However, implementation of the Proposed Action would improve the allotments for wildlife while the No Action Alternative would not provide additional forage and cover vegetation since poor livestock distribution would continue. Allotments # 07258 and # 07250 were assessed for standards and are meeting Standard 3.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS SUMMARY: All resource values have been evaluated for cumulative impacts. Due to the small nature of the proposed disturbance, and limited development within the surrounding area, there would be no cumulative impacts.

PERSONS / AGENCIES CONSULTED: The proposed project was posted on the Kremmling Field Office Internet NEPA Register and public room NEPA board.

INTERDISCIPLINARY REVIEW: See IDT-RRC in Appendix 1.

FONSI

CO-120-2008-25- EA

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

DECISION RECORD

DECISION: It is my decision to authorize the Proposed Action as described in the attached EA. This decision is contingent on meeting all mitigation measures and monitoring requirements listed below.

RATIONALE: The purpose of the Proposed Action was to consider whether to repair or improve the existing spring. The decision was made to eliminate the solar pump and using gravity to run a new system. The new spring will provide better distribution of livestock throughout the allotment and more even utilization of the vegetation within the allotment. It will also benefit an adjacent allotment.

MITIGATION MEASURES: See attachment #1 for standard cultural stipulations and design features of the Proposed Action.

COMPLIANCE/MONITORING:

- The BLM will monitor the project area for the establishment or spread of invasive, non-native species after the project is completed. If invasive, non-native species become established or spread as a result of the Proposed Action; BLM will be responsible for their control.

- Periodic monitoring of the vegetation will be required following project construction to ensure the seeded vegetation becomes established. If the seeding fails, reseeding will be required with the same or an alternative seed mix. Once an adequate stand of the intended vegetation is established, monitoring will no longer be required.

- Continued monitoring of the development and the drainage will determine if additional management is needed to continue the vegetative recovery in Stink Creek.

NAME OF PREPARER: Richard Johnson

NAME OF ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR: Joe Stout

DATE: 7/18/08

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL: /s/ Peter McFadden

DATE SIGNED: 7/18/08

ATTACHMENTS:

1). Standard Cultural Stipulations

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1 – Interdisciplinary Team Analysis Review Record and Checklist

Attachment #1

Standard Cultural & Paleontological stipulations:

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 not associated with the resource within the authorization will also be protected. Impacts that occur to such resources, which 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

Appendix #1

INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM ANALYSIS REVIEW RECORD AND CHECKLIST:

Project Title: Pasture Corner Spring Improvement
Project Leader: Richard Johnson

Consultation/Permit Requirements:

Consultation	Date Initiated	Date Completed	Responsible Specialist/ Contractor	Comments
Cultural/Archeological Clearance/SHPO		7/15/08	BBW	See below
Native American	5/9/08	7/15/08	BBW	To date, no Native American Tribe has identified any areas of traditional concern.
T&E Species/FWS	1/08/08 (depletions only)		PB	6/26/08- request for consultation mailed to the USFWS.
Permits Needed (i.e. Air or Water)	NA	NA	PB	

(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**	6/24/08	PB	The Proposed Action would not impact air quality.
NP	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern **Stout**	7/18/08	JS	There are no Areas of Critical Environmental Concern in the proximity of the proposed project area.
NI	Cultural Resources **Wyatt**	7/15/08	BBW	A cultural resource report #CR-08-37 was completed for the project. No new cultural resource sites were located during the survey. Site 5LR1841 that would be affected by the proposed action was tested and it was determined that that portion of the site lacks integrity and is void of cultural material. Thus, there would be no impacts to historic properties.
NP	Environmental Justice **Stout**	7/18/08	JS	According to the most recent Census Bureau statistics (2000), there are no minority or low income communities within the Kremmling Planning Area.
NP	Farmlands, Prime and Unique **Belcher**	6/24/08	PB	There are no farmlands, prime or unique, in the proximity of the proposed project area.
NP	Floodplains **Belcher**	6/24/08	PB	The Proposed Action occurs in the uplands and would not impact a floodplain.

NI	Invasive, Non-native Species **Scott**	6/23/08	MS	In the vicinity of the spring and within the riparian area fence, cheatgrass (*Bromus* tectorum), pinnate tansymustard (*Descurainia pinnata*) and Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) have become established. Since soil or vegetation disturbing activities provide an avenue for the establishment or expansion of invasive, non-native species, the BLM would monitor the project area as specified in the Proposed Action. Thus, there would be minimal to no impacts.
PI	Migratory Birds **McGuire**	4/25/08	MM	See analysis in EA.
NP	Native American Religious Concerns **Wyatt**	7/15/08	BBW	To date, no Native American Tribe has identified any areas of traditional concern.
PI	T/E, and Sensitive Species (Finding on Standard 4) **McGuire**	4/25/08	MM	See analysis. Finding: Will continue to meet Standard 4.
NP	Wastes, Hazardous and Solid **Hodgson**	2/8/08	KH	There are no quantities of wastes, hazardous or solid, located on BLM-administered lands in the proposed project area, and there would be no wastes generated as a result of the Proposed Action or No Action alternative.
NI	Water Quality, Surface and Ground (Finding on Standard 5) **Belcher**	6/25/08	PB	Finding: The Proposed Action does not impact water quality, surface or ground. The repair of the exclosure, which will occur regardless, protects the spring's source and a portion of Stink Creek.
PI	Wetlands & Riparian Zones (Finding on Standard 2) **Belcher**	6/25/08	PB	See analysis in EA.
NP	Wild and Scenic Rivers **Sterin**	4/15/08	BS	There are no eligible Wild and Scenic River segments in the proposed project area.
NP	Wilderness **Sterin**	4/15/08	BS	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**	6/25/08	PB	See analysis in EA.
PI	Vegetation (Finding on Standard 3) **Johnson**	6/24/08	RJ	See analysis in EA.
NP	Wildlife, Aquatic (Finding on Standard 3) **McGuire**	4/25/08	MM	No aquatic wildlife present. Finding: N/A
PI	Wildlife, Terrestrial (Finding on Standard 3) **McGuire**	4/25/08	MM	See analysis in EA.
OTHER NON-CRITICAL ELEMENTS				
NI	Access/Transportation **Monkouski**	7/2/08	JJM	No impacts.
NI	Fire **Wyatt**	7/15/08	BBW	No impacts.
NP	Forest Management **Belcher**	6/25/08	KB	No forest resources present.
NI	Geology and Minerals **Hodgson**	2/8/08	KH	No impacts.
NI	Hydrology/Water Rights **Belcher**	6/25/08	PB	The BLM holds a water right to Pasture Corner Spring. No injury to other water rights would occur from redeveloping the spring.
NI	Paleontology **Rupp**	6/2/08	FGR	A preliminary paleontological inventory was completed by the staff

				archaeologist/paleontologist on June 2, 2008. No fossil resources were discovered. No further work for this project is recommended.
NI	Noise **Monkouski**	7/2/08	JJM	No impacts.
PI	Range Management **Johnson**	6/24/08	RJ	See Analysis in EA
NP	Lands/ Realty Authorizations **Cassel**	1/23/08	SC	There are no leases, permits or rights-of-way in the location of the proposed project.
NI	Recreation **Monkouski**	7/2/08	JJM	Camping, hunting and wildlife viewing recreation opportunities exist, but will not be impacted.
NI	Socio-Economics **Stout**	7/18/08	JS	There would be no impacts.
NI	Visual Resources **Hodgson**	6/20/08	KH	No impacts.
NI	Cumulative Impact Summary **Stout**	7/18/08	JS	There would be no cumulative impacts.
FINAL REVIEW				
	P&E Coordinator **Stout**	7/18/08	JS	
	Field Manager **D. Stout**			