

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

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

NUMBER: CO-120-2008-06-EA

PROJECT NAME: Renewal of Livestock Grazing Permit # 051763 for John and Ida Sheriff on BLM Allotment # 07523 (Sheriff A).

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Allotment # 07523 (Sheriff A) is 457 acres and includes all or part of the following:

T1N, R77W, 6th PM, Section 6
T1N, R78W, 6th PM, Section 1

APPLICANT: John and Ida Sheriff

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES:

Background/Introduction/Issues and Concerns: Allotment # 07523 (Sheriff A) is 457 acres of BLM-administered public land with a custodial (“C”) allotment rating. Grazing allotments in the Kremmling Field Office are prioritized for management according to one of three levels: maintain, improve or custodial. For custodial allotments, the BLM must maintain the existing allotment situation and provide for management opportunities as needs arise for operators or other land use agencies. The allotment is on the side slope of a mountain with a mixture of sagebrush steppe, coniferous forest, and small aspen stands.

The allotment was assessed on-the-ground by a BLM Interdisciplinary Team for compliance with the Standards for Public Land Health in Colorado (standards) in June 2005 and was determined to be in compliance with all of the standards.

Proposed Action: The Proposed Action would renew livestock grazing permit # 051763 (Attachment #1) that authorizes livestock grazing on allotment # 07523 (Sheriff A) (see map below):

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

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

Allotment	Livestock		Season of Use	% Public Land*	AUMs**
	Number	Kind			
07523 Sheriff A	5	Cattle	06/01 09/30	100	20

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

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

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

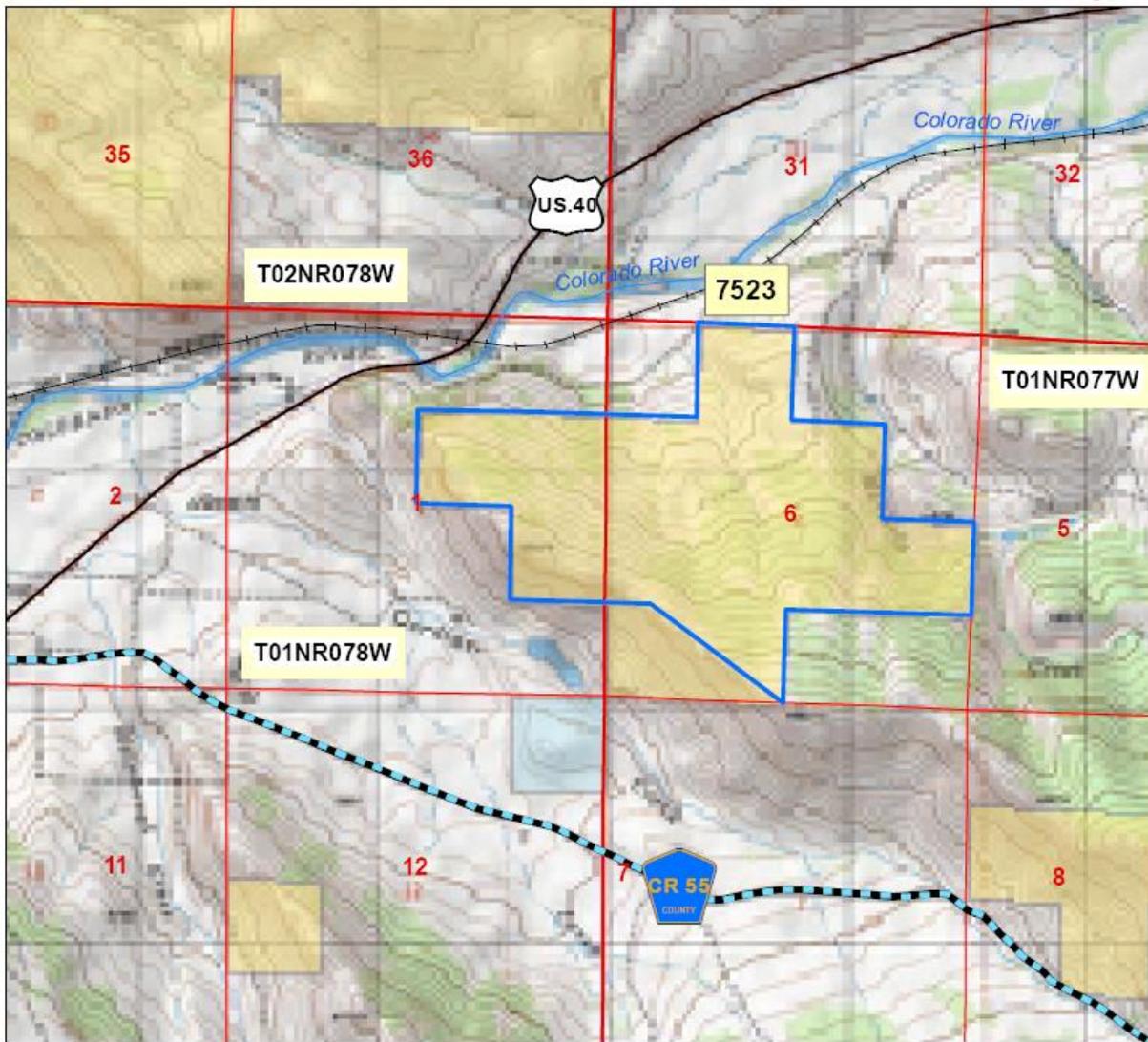
Alternatives Considered But Eliminated From Further Analysis (No Grazing Alternative): No livestock grazing was considered but eliminated from further analysis for the following reasons:

- Livestock grazing within the Kremmling Field Office was fully analyzed and authorized in the RMP/EIS as recorded in the 1984 Approved Plan and Record of Decision. At that time a “No Grazing Alternative” was considered but 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 compliance with the Standards for Public Land Health in Colorado would occur with the appropriate livestock grazing guidelines set forth in the Proposed Action.

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE ACTION: The BLM is acting on a permit renewal request from John and Ida Sherriff for BLM permit # 051763. The permit is subject to renewal at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior for a period of up to 10-years. If approved, the permit would be renewed for a period of ten years.



2008 Grazing Permit - Lease Renewals Allotment 7523 - Grand County



0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 Miles

1:24,000



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

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

Maps: Hot Sulphur Springs
BLM, Kremmling FO 01/24/2007
RS - Range/2008_permit_renewal/MP_7523

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 forest products and wildlife priorities. Livestock grazing is compatible with these land use priorities.

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

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

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

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT / ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES / MITIGATION MEASURES:

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

Allotment Number	Acres Inventoried at a Class III level	Acres NOT Inventoried at a Class III Level*	Percent %-of Allotment Inventoried at a Class III level	Number of Cultural Resources known in allotment	High Potential of Historic Properties (yes/no)	Management Recommendations (Additional inventory required and historic properties to be visited)
7523	none	none	0%	0	No	Conduct a Class III Cultural Inventory of 146 acres.

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

Mitigation:

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

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

Affected Environment: The allotment is within the Colorado River, between the Fraser River and the Williams Fork River confluences, 5th Order Watershed. The eastern boundary has approximately 1,200 feet of Marietta Creek, a small perennial stream tributary to the Colorado River. There are no other known streams or springs on the allotment. Most of the allotment drains to the north towards the Colorado River, although the eastern portion (~ 88 acres) drains to Marietta Creek, and the western boundary includes a few acres that drain to Gardiner Creek, an intermittent tributary to the Colorado River.

This segment of the Colorado River and the two tributary streams are designated for the following uses: aquatic life-coldwater 1, water supply, agriculture, and recreation. The river is designated for class 1a (primary contact) recreation, while the tributaries are class 2 (secondary contact). This is not due to present water quality, but is a reflection of current use and the cold water temperatures. The state's "Status of Water Quality-2006" 305(b) report listed the Colorado River segment as fully supporting the primary contact recreational use, and although the other designated uses were not assessed, there were no identified impairments. The tributaries were listed as fully supporting all designated uses. The State last assessed the water quality in August, 2003. The BLM does not monitor water quality on these stream segments due to limited public land ownership.

Environmental Consequences/Mitigation: The allotment's slopes and vegetation result in livestock use being primarily near the center portion of the allotment on the open sagebrush slopes. If any runoff left the allotment, it would cross a dirt access road and enter the river's historic floodplain. The floodplain is crossed by irrigation ditches and the railroad tracks, both of which would tend to detain any runoff from the allotment. The soils and vegetation in the open areas would not be expected to generate much runoff to the floodplain. The riparian vegetation and streambanks are in good condition, so it is assumed that Marietta Creek's water quality is not impacted by livestock. The limited acreage that is tributary to Gardiner Creek is also steep and timbered, getting little to any grazing use. It is unlikely that this allotment affects Gardiner Creek's water quality.

During field review, the allotment had good ground cover and did not show much livestock use. To renew the existing permit would not impact surface water quality on the allotment or in the receiving streams. The allotment does not impact ground water quality, as there are no known springs or seeps which bring ground water to the surface.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for water quality: The allotment is considered to be meeting Standard 5 for water quality. Renewing the existing permit would not alter existing conditions and the allotment would be expected to continue to meet the Standard.

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

Affected Environment: The allotment has a short segment of Marietta Creek on the eastern boundary of the allotment. Marietta Creek is a perennial stream that is about two to three feet in width. The stream is primarily snowmelt fed and supports a willow/sedge riparian area about 60-feet in width. To access the stream segment on the allotment is somewhat difficult with moderate to steep slopes dropping down to the creek. According to the permittee, livestock primarily water out of a private irrigation ditch at the base of the allotment.

Environmental Consequences: The current permit allows for season-long grazing, which is recognized as a poor practice in maintaining riparian health. The current permittee, however, does not appear to be allowing livestock to over-use the riparian or upland areas. Most years, livestock are off of the allotment by August 1st, and never graze later than September 1st.

Mitigation:

-It is recommended that if the permit were to be transferred or relinquished in the future, that the permit's grazing season be reduced or a grazing plan with a shorter season of use be implemented.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for riparian systems: The current permittee is managing his livestock use of the allotment so that the riparian area is in proper functioning condition. By renewing his permit, the existing conditions would be expected to continue and the area would meet the Standard. If the permittee changes, however, there could be changes due to water availability or livestock management. At that time, a review of the permit is recommended to insure long term riparian health.

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

SOILS (includes a finding on Standard 1)

Affected Environment: The Grand County Soil Survey maps the allotment as several different soils that primarily formed in glacial drift and colluvium. The surface textures are loams, stony loams, and gravelly sandy loams. There is a mapping unit in the northern portion of the allotment that formed in slate and is highly erosive. This soil is generally shallow, produces rapid runoff, and has a low tolerance to erosion. The soil is mapped as making up approximately 16.7% of the allotment. The major (41%) of the allotment is mapped as woodland, with a gravelly sandy loam soil and low runoff potential.

Environmental Consequences/Mitigation: The allotment is in good condition, with the majority of livestock use occurring on Mountain Loam and Stony/Rocky Loam range sites. Field review showed good ground cover, litter, and stones protecting the soil from water and wind erosion. See recommended mitigation in Wetland section for soils.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for upland soils: The field review of the allotment was completed on June 13, 2005. The allotment's soils were rated as meeting Standard #1 and no accelerated erosion was observed due to livestock grazing. One of the access roads did have some erosion down near the private land. Renewing the permit to the current permittee would continue existing conditions and the allotment would continue to meet the Standard.

VEGETATION (includes a finding on Standard 3)

Affected Environment: The allotment is on the side slope of a mountain with a mixture of sagebrush steppe, coniferous forest, and small aspen stands. Big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) is the dominant shrub with smaller amounts of serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*), and rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus* spp). The understory is composed of mostly cool season native grasses with numerous forbs. The grasses include thurber fescue (*Festuca thurberi*), muttongrass (*Poa fendleriana*), needle grasses (*Stipa* spp), western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*), and pine needlegrass (*Stipa pinetorum*). The variety and production of the forbs can vary widely from year to year depending on the amount and timing of precipitation.

The coniferous forests located on the allotment consist mostly of lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) with a high mortality from the mountain pine beetle.

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

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for plant and animal communities (partial, see also Wildlife, Aquatic and Wildlife, Terrestrial): Allotment # 07523 (Sheriff A) was assessed for compliance with the Standards for Public Land Health in Colorado in June 2005 and it passed all of the Standards.

HYDROLOGY AND WATER RIGHTS

Affected Environment: The allotment has limited livestock water with Marietta Creek providing the only source. Due to the stream's location and adjacent slopes, cattle don't use the stream as their primary water source. The current permittee waters the livestock from a private irrigation ditch, and at least in 2004, hauled water to the allotment. The irrigation ditch generally is shut off in July or August, reducing the ability to use the allotment. Upstream of the BLM segment is a small reservoir with 14.86 acre-ft. of decreed storage. The reservoir does not have much recent use due to often being in disrepair. When in use, it provides additional water to the Marietta ditch, whose headgate is downstream of the BLM on private land.

Environmental Consequences: To water the permitted 5 cows, approximately 75 gallons/day (0.00011 cfs) would be needed on the allotment. The Marietta ditch has two water rights totaling 2.5 cfs., which from BLM's limited streamflow information, is the entire flow. If the BLM filed for a water right on the creek, there would not be a legally dependable amount of water for livestock, since the senior right is downstream. Many years ago, the BLM and the permittee looked at ephemeral drainages on the western side of the allotment. Due to the northern aspect, the permittee hoped that snowmelt could be stored for use during the grazing season. The drainages reviewed, however, did not have spillway locations due to the steep grade.

Mitigation:

-In the future, if the current permittee no longer wishes to graze this allotment, then a review should be made of water options. To drill a well or even construct livestock ponds may not be economically feasible for 20 AUMs, but dependable water could increase the AUMs. If the private irrigation ditch is not available for water, then the allotment may not be a feasible unit. Review of the riparian conditions would be essential in determining the BLM's options.

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

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

In looking at past actions within the geographic area over the past ten years, there have not been any major changes to the Middle Park allotments. A majority of the allotments have been assessed for standards and the permits modified where needed due to non-compliance with specific standards or new information that has arrived (i.e. new sage grouse lek). There are not any reasonably foreseeable actions outside of minor range improvement projects that are

projected to occur in the Middle Park allotments. However, fast growing residential development is occurring and projected to continue on the east end of Middle Park. This loss of habitat is impacting Greater sage-grouse populations in Middle Park.

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

PERSONS / AGENCIES CONSULTED: Starting in January 2006, a scoping process was begun to request information concerning the renewal of grazing permits/leases and to prioritize areas or allotments with issues and concerns. The Kremmling Field Office sent scoping letters, along with land status maps showing the affected allotments to the following groups and agencies: Colorado Division of Wildlife (Steamboat Springs, Walden, Hot Sulphur Springs, Fort Collins); District Board of Grazing Advisors; County Commissioners of Grand and Jackson counties; Stock Growers Association (Middle Park, North Park, Upper Big Laramie River Ranch Assoc.); Northwest Resource Advisory Council, United States Forest Service (Silverthorne, Granby, Walden); US Fish and Wildlife Service (Arapaho National Wildlife Refuge); Tribal Councils (Arapaho, Shoshone, Southern Ute); Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs; Ute Indian Tribe Uintah and Ouray Agency Business Committee; Colorado Environmental Coalition; and Colorado State Land Board (Lane Osborn).

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

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

INTERDISCIPLINARY REVIEW: See IDT-RRC in Appendix 1.

FONSI

CO-120-2008-06-EA

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

DECISION RECORD

DECISION: It is my decision to implement the Proposed Action and renew livestock grazing permit # 051763 until February 28, 2018. The new permit will be subject to the mitigation measures included below.

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

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

MITIGATION MEASURES:

Cultural:

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

Wetlands & Riparian Zones:

-If the permit were to be transferred or relinquished in the future, the permit's grazing season should be reduced or a grazing plan with a shorter season of use be implemented.

Hydrology & Water Rights:

-In the future, if the current permittee no longer wishes to graze this allotment, then a review will be made of water options. To drill a well or even construct livestock ponds may not be

economically feasible for 20 AUMs, but dependable water could increase the AUMs. If the private irrigation ditch is not available for water, then the allotment may not be a feasible unit. Review of the riparian conditions will be essential in determining the BLM's options.

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

NAME OF PREPARER: Richard Johnson

NAME OF ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR: Joe Stout

DATE: 4/30/08

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL: /s/ Dave Stout

DATE SIGNED: 5/2/08

ATTACHMENTS:

- 1). Livestock Grazing Permit # 051763
- 2). Standard Terms and Conditions

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1 – Interdisciplinary Team Analysis Review Record and Checklist

Appendix 1

INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM ANALYSIS REVIEW RECORD AND CHECKLIST:

Project Title: Renewal of Livestock Grazing Permit # 051763 for John and Ida Sheriff on BLM Allotment # 07523 (Sheriff A).

Project Leader: Richard Johnson

Consultation/Permit Requirements:

Consultation	Date Initiated	Date Completed	Responsible Specialist/ Contractor	Comments
Cultural/Archeological Clearance/SHPO	NA	NA	BW	
Native American	4/14/08		BW	See comments below.
T&E Species/FWS	N/A	N/A	MM	
Permits Needed (i.e. Air or Water)	N/A	N/A	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	2/11/08	PB	Permit renewal would not affect air quality.
NP	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern Stout	4/30/08	JS	There are no Areas of Critical Environmental Concern in the proximity of the proposed project area.
PI	Cultural Resources Wyatt	4/15/08	BW	See analysis in EA.
NP	Environmental Justice Stout	4/30/08	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	2/11/08	PB	There are no farmlands, prime or unique, in the proximity of the proposed project area. State or locally important farmlands are not impacted by the permit renewal.
NP	Floodplains Belcher	2/11/08	PB	The allotment is located outside of the Colorado River floodplain and would not affect its functionality or increase the flood hazard.
NI	Invasive, Non-native Species Johnson	12/14/07	RJ	Allotment # 07563 (Sheriff A) has no known infestation of invasive, non-native species. An invasive, non-native species stipulation is included in the Standard Terms and Conditions of livestock grazing permit # 051763 (Attachment 2). The stipulation informs the permittee of their responsibility to notify the BLM of any invasive, non-native species growing in Allotment # 07563 (Sheriff A). If invasive, non-native species do become

					established or spread in the allotment, control measures would be implemented by the BLM, in partnership with the Grand County Weed Abatement Program.
NI	Migratory Birds	McGuire	3/21/08	MM	The allotment is currently in good condition. Since there are no changes proposed to the existing permit impacts would not occur.
NP	Native American Religious Concerns	Wyatt	4/15/08	BW	To date, no Native American tribes have identified traditional native American properties of spiritual concern.
NP	T/E, and Sensitive Species (Finding on Standard 4)	McGuire	3/21/08	MM	Finding: N/A
NP	Wastes, Hazardous and Solid	Hodgson	11/29/07	KH	There are no known quantities of wastes, hazardous or solid, located on BLM-administered lands in the proposed project area, and there would be no wastes generated as a result of the Proposed Action or No Action alternative.
PI	Water Quality, Surface and Ground (Finding on Standard 5)	Belcher	2/12/08	PB	See analysis in EA.
PI	Wetlands & Riparian Zones (Finding on Standard 2)	Belcher	2/12/08	PB	See analysis in EA.
NP	Wild and Scenic Rivers	Sterin	12/19/07	Bgs	The Upper Colorado River is eligible for wild and scenic river status. The classification of the river is recreational, therefore, the proposed project would not have an impact on the eligibility of the river.
NP	Wilderness	Sterin	12/19/07	bgs	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	2/12/08	PB	See analysis in EA.
PI	Vegetation (Finding on Standard 3)	Johnson	12/14/07	RJ	See analysis in EA.
NI	Wildlife, Aquatic (Finding on Standard 3)	McGuire	3/21/08	MM	Water quality and riparian vegetation is currently in good condition. Since there are no changes proposed to the existing permit, impacts would not occur. Finding: Currently meets Standard 3 and would continue to meet.
NI	Wildlife, Terrestrial (Finding on Standard 3)	McGuire	3/21/08	MM	The allotment is currently in good condition. Since there are no changes proposed to the existing permit, no impacts to vegetation, and few livestock on the permit, impacts to terrestrial wildlife would not occur. Finding: Currently meets Standard 3 and will continue to meet.
OTHER NON-CRITICAL ELEMENTS					
NI	Access/Transportation	Monkouski	4/23/08	JJM	No impact to access or transportation. There is no legal public access to this allotment.
NI	Fire	Wyatt	4/30/08	BW	There would be no impacts.
NI	Forest Management	Rosene	3/26/08	RAR	No impact to forest vegetation.
NI	Geology and Minerals	Hodgson	11/29/07	KH	No impact
PI	Hydrology/Water Rights	Belcher	2/12/08	PB	See analysis in EA.
NI	Paleontology	Rupp	1/28/08	FGR	No impacts from renewing permit. Ground disturbing impacts would be reviewed to

				determine the need for Paleontological inventory.
NI	Noise Monkouski	4/23/08	JJM	There would be no impacts from noise.
NI	Range Management Johnson	12/14/07	RJ	No changes to the permit are proposed. Therefore, there would be no new impacts from implementation of the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative
NP	Lands/ Realty Authorizations Cassel	11/30/07	SC	There are no rights-of-way, leases or permits in the area of the proposed action.
NI	Recreation Monkouski	4/23/08	JJM	No Impact. There is no legal public access to this allotment. Some hunting opportunities exist if access is granted from private landowners, however this opportunity is not affected during the grazing period.
NI	Socio-Economics Stout	4/30/08	JS	Since there would be no change in use, there would be no socio-economic impacts.
NI	Visual Resources Hodgson	4/14/08	KH	No changes to the permit are proposed. Therefore, there would be no new impacts from implementation of the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative.
PI	Cumulative Impact Summary Stout	4/30/08	JS	See analysis in EA.
FINAL REVIEW				
	P&E Coordinator Stout	4/30/08	JS	
	Field Manager McFadden			