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

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

NUMBER: DOI-BLM-CO-120-2009-0014-EA

PROJECT NAME: Renewal of Livestock Grazing Permit #051796 on Allotment 07509 (Weimer) for Charles and Vernon Weimer.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Kremmling Field Office (KFO) administered land includes all or part of the following:

T.1N., R.78W., Sec. 3, 4
T.2N., R.78W., Sec. 19-21, 28-33
T.2N., R.79W., Sec. 24, 25

APPLICANT: Charles and Vernon Weimer

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE ACTION:

Charles and Vernon Weimer's livestock grazing permit # 051796 that authorizes grazing on Allotment 07509 (Weimer) expires on February 28, 2009. The Weimers have applied for renewal of this 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 this permit would allow the Weimers to continue grazing on Allotment 07509 (Weimer) for 10 years beginning on March 1, 2009.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES:

Background/Introduction/Issues and Concerns:

Allotment # 07509 (Weimer) was assessed for compliance with the Standards for Public Land Health in Colorado (Standards) on July 12, 2006, by an interdisciplinary team from the Kremmling Field Office. It was determined that one of the meadow areas in the allotment is functioning at risk for Standard # 3 (upland vegetation and wildlife). If an allotment fails or is functioning at risk, appropriate actions need to be implemented to bring the allotment into compliance with the Standards or will allow the allotment to make progress toward meeting the Standards. Only a small portion of the allotment was determined to be functioning at risk and the rest of the allotment was determined to be meeting the Standards. The appropriate action to bring the entire allotment into compliance with the Standards would be to place salt at least ¼

mile from the meadow. Proper salt placement would tend to draw the livestock away from the meadow and reduce use. The permittee would also be required to move his livestock to a different part of the allotment if monitoring indicates excessive use is continuing in the meadow.

Proposed Action:

The Proposed Action would renew livestock grazing permit # 051796 for a period of 10 years with no changes to the livestock grazing system. A copy of the proposed permit with standard terms and conditions is enclosed as Attachment 1.

- The permit would be renewed for 10 years from March 1, 2009 to February 28, 2019.
- The Standard Terms and Conditions would apply (See Attachment 1).
- There would be no changes to the number or kind of livestock, season of use, or amount of authorized grazing preference expressed in animal unit months (AUMs*).

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

The new livestock grazing permit # 051796 would authorize livestock grazing to the following extent:

Pasture	Livestock		Season of Use	Percent Public Land	AUMs
	Number	Kind			
W1	128	Cattle	06/28 – 09/30	45	180
W2	124	Cattle	10/1 – 11/10	65	109

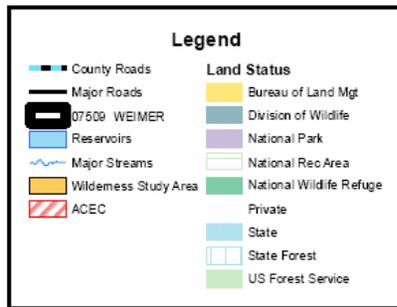
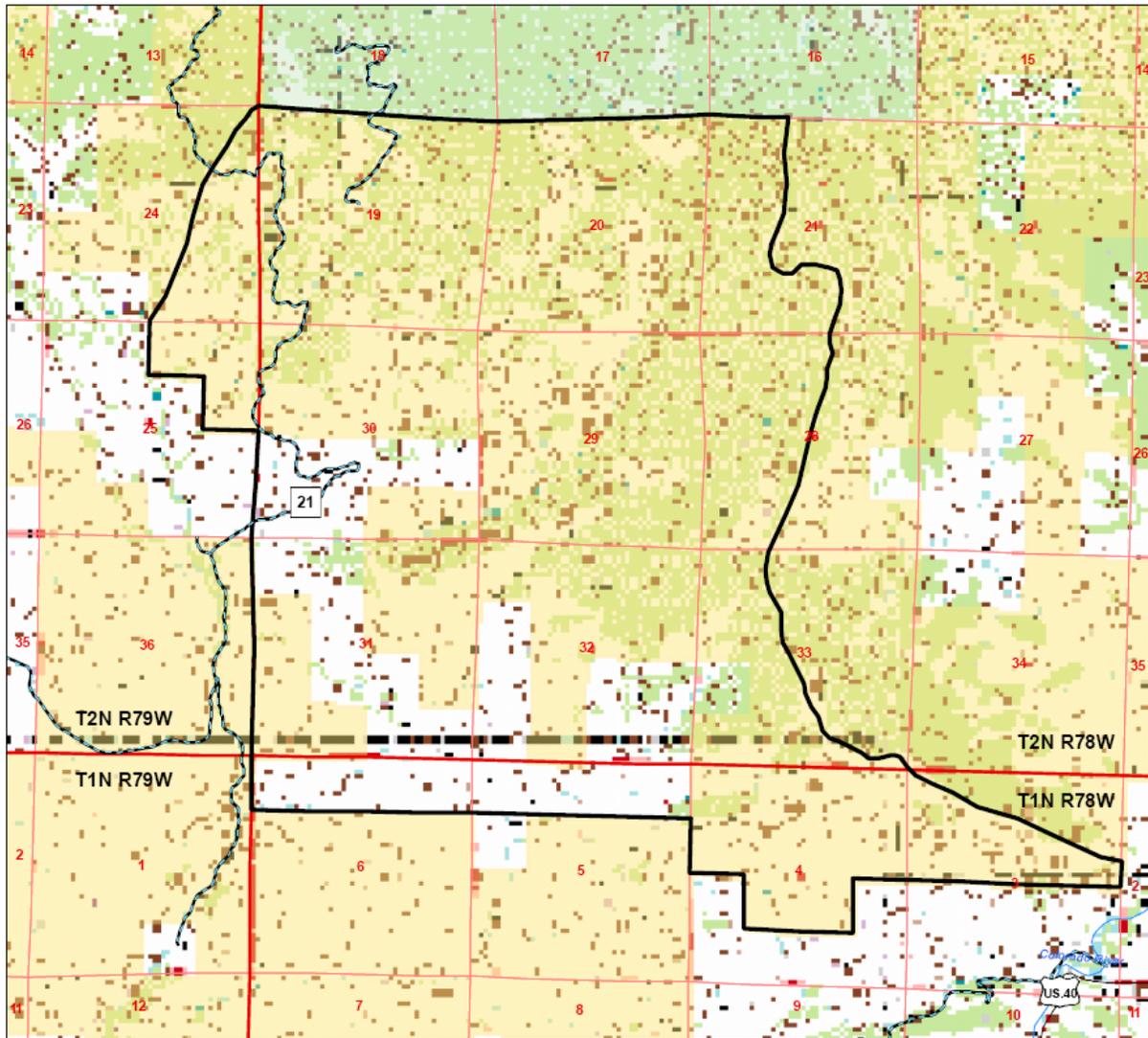
The total livestock grazing preference for permit # 051796 is 289 AUMs.

Design Features of the Proposed Action:

- The permittee would be responsible for notifying the BLM of all county listed noxious weeds which result from their livestock grazing operations.
- The BLM would be responsible for implementing control measures, which would include partnership with the Grand County Weed Abatement Program.
- The permittee has agreed to place his salt and any supplements at least ¼ mile from the trouble spots (meadow). The permittee has also agreed to move his cattle away from these areas once utilization levels are approached.



07509 WEIMER



0 0.2 0.4 0.8 Miles

1:41,501

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: Parshall, Hot Sulphur Springs Corral Peaks, Cabin Creek BLM, Kremmling FO 10/29/2008

No Action Alternative (Continuation of Current Management): The No Action Alternative is the same as the Proposed Action.

Alternatives Considered But Eliminated From Further Analysis:

No livestock grazing was considered but eliminated from further analysis for the following reasons:

- Livestock grazing with 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 (FLPMA) that stated: “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 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.

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 and 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 priority. The RMP designated the project area with livestock and forest products priorities. Livestock grazing is compatible with these priorities.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT / ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES / MITIGATION MEASURES:

INVASIVE, NON-NATIVE SPECIES

Affected Environment: Past actions such as livestock grazing, motorized travel, recreation, etc. that have caused disturbance of vegetation and soil have contributed to the invasion and spread of invasive, non-native species (noxious weeds). There are known invasive, non-native species (noxious weeds) growing within the allotment. These species include houndstongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*), bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) and field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*). These species are generally located along roadways, and in high-use areas, such as livestock watering areas. Soil or vegetation disturbing activities provide an avenue for the establishment and expansion of invasive, non-native species. The BLM monitors these known areas to control the spread of these species.

Environmental Consequences: Any type of soil or vegetation disturbance in an area where non-native, invasive species are established promotes their expansion. Although the renewed livestock grazing permit would not change the livestock grazing management, there is always the chance for establishment or spread of invasive, non-native species.

The No Action Alternative is the same as the Proposed Action so the environmental consequences would be the same.

Mitigation: None

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Affected Environment: Allotment 07509 (Weimer) is grazed from June 28 through November 11 each year. The allotment is a mixture of sagebrush steppe and forests. The cattle generally begin grazing in the lower sagebrush steppe community and move into the forested areas as the grazing season progresses. In the fall, the livestock are moved down to the lowest areas when snow prevents grazing in the upper portions of the allotment.

Environmental Consequences: Since the small meadow areas within the allotment were found to be functioning at risk during the Standards assessment for this permit renewal, actions need to be taken to improve these areas. The permittee has agreed to place his salt and any supplements at least ¼ mile from the trouble spots. The permittee has also agreed to move his cattle away from these areas once utilization levels are approached. These 2 actions should allow the grassy areas within the forested areas to improve and meet Standard # 3 (upland vegetation and wildlife). No other changes would be implemented with renewal of livestock grazing permit # 051796. There would be no changes to the number or kind of livestock, season of use, or amount of authorized grazing preference.

The No Action Alternative is the same as the Proposed Action so the environmental consequences would be the same.

Mitigation: None

SOILS (includes a finding on Standard 1)

Affected Environment: The “meadow” areas within the allotment tend to be Mountain Loam or Rocky Loam range sites that are openings in the forest. The soils tend to have fairly good cover, gentle slopes, and litter, so soil health is fairly good.

Environmental Consequences: Livestock tend to use the meadows as “loafing” areas and hunters use them for campsites. These uses tend to reduce vegetative cover, litter, and water infiltration, which can lead to increased soil erosion and reduced nutrient cycling. The Proposed Action uses salt supplements to draw livestock away from natural loafing areas, and improve distribution in the allotment by moving livestock. This improved ground cover in the meadows benefits soil health.

Since the No Action Alternative is the same as the Proposed Action, the environmental consequences would be the same.

Mitigation: None

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for upland soils: The soils are currently meeting Standard # 1 (upland soils). By improving overall livestock distribution, longterm soil health will be maintained or improved.

VEGETATION (includes a finding on Standard 3)

Affected Environment: Allotment 07509 (Weimer) consists of a mosaic of vegetation communities including sagebrush steppe in the lower portions of the allotment with lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) and spruce/fir (*Picea/Abies*) forests at higher elevations with interspersed aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) groves. Several grassy meadows exist within the forested areas.

The sagebrush steppe is dominated by big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) with an understory of perennial cool season grasses and annual and perennial forbs. The grasses include but are not limited to bluegrasses (*Poa* spp), western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*), bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*), pine needlegrass (*Achnatherum pinetorum*), bottlebrush squirreltail (*Elymus elymoides*), fescues (*Festuca* spp), Indian ricegrass (*Achnatherum hymenoides*), brome (*Bromus* spp), and prairie Junegrass (*Koeleria macrantha*). Common forbs include wild buckwheat (*Eriogonum* spp), lupine (*Lupinus agrenteus*), phlox (*Phlox* spp), Indian paintbrush (*Castilleja* spp), groundsel (*Senecio* spp), penstemons (*Penstemon* spp), pussytoes (*Antennaria* spp), daisies (*Erigeron* spp), fringed sage (*Artemisia frigida*), milkvetch (*Astragalus* spp), arrowleaf balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza sagittata*), and mountain bluebell (*Mertensia lanceolata*). Other shrubs that inhabit the sagebrush steppe include snowberry (*Symphoricarpos oreophilus*), serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus* spp), broom snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*), and antelope bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*).

The forested areas have a poorly developed understory and vegetation diversity is low due to the single age class and dense canopy of lodgepole pine. Common plants include creeping juniper (*Juniperus communis*), kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*), and grouse whortleberry (*Vaccinium scoparium*). A few annual forbs will grow when climatic conditions are favorable.

Aspen groves generally have an open canopy and an understory that is rich in number and species of plants. Typical understory species include Rocky Mountain maple (*Acer glabrum*), alder (*Alnus incana*), snowberry, buffaloberry (*Shepherdia canadensis*) and Wood's rose (*Rosa woodsii*). Grasses include bromes, bluegrasses, fescues, muhlies (*Muhlenbergia* spp) and needlegrasses (*Stipa* spp). Aspen woodlands understories are generally luxuriant with a wide variety of dense forbs that include aspen peavine (*Lathyrus leucanthus*), asters (*Machaeranthera* spp), groundsels, arrowleaf balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza sagittata*), Richardson's geranium (*Geranium richardsonii*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), buttercups (*Ranunculus* spp), and columbine (*Aquilegia coerulea*).

The grassy meadow areas within the forests are dominated by grasses and forbs with only a few shrubs, such as big sagebrush and rabbitbrush, and invading aspen seedlings present. The grasses found in these areas include the non-native Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), timothy (*Phleum pratense*), and smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*) along with native grasses such as western wheatgrass, pine needlegrass, bluegrasses, and fescues. Common forbs include groundsels, wild buckwheat, daisies, asters, yarrow, and dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) and herbaceous cinquefoil (*Potentilla cocinna*).

Environmental Consequences: The Proposed Action would renew the livestock grazing permit with no changes to the livestock grazing in this allotment. The best management practice (BMP) of placing salt and any supplements at least ¼ mile from the trouble spots has been initiated for the new permit. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Action should improve the vegetation and bring the allotment into compliance with Standard # 3 (upland vegetation and wildlife).

The No Action Alternative is the same as the Proposed Action so the environmental consequences would be the same.

Mitigation: None

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for plant and animal communities (partial, see also Wildlife, Aquatic and Wildlife, Terrestrial): Allotment 07509 (Weimer) was assessed for compliance with the Standards on July 12, 2006. An interdisciplinary team (ID) from the Kremmling Field Office determined the sagebrush steppe and forested areas are in compliance with Standard # 3 (upland vegetation and wildlife). However, the grassy areas within the allotment are functioning at risk for Standard # 3.

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 lands administered by the Kremmling Field Office are divided north to south 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.

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PERSONS / AGENCIES CONSULTED: Terry Weimer, authorized representative.

Starting in January 2007, 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.

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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 renew livestock grazing permit # 051796 to be in effect from March 1, 2009 to February 28, 2019. This decision is contingent on meeting all mitigation measures and monitoring requirements listed below.

RATIONALE: When a livestock grazing permit 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: None

COMPLIANCE/MONITORING: Compliance with the renewed livestock grazing permit 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: Susan Cassel

DATE: 3/27/09

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL: /s/ Peter McFadden

DATE SIGNED: 3/31/09

ATTACHMENTS:

1) Livestock grazing permit # 051796 with 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 #051796 for Charles and Vernon Weimer

Project Leader: Richard Johnson

Date Proposal Received: (Only for external proposals)

Date Submitted for Comment: 12/4/08

Due Date for Comments: 1/31/09

Need for a field Exam: Standards assessment was completed on July 12, 2006.

Consultation/Permit Requirements:

Consultation	Date Initiated	Date Completed	Responsible Specialist/ Contractor	Comments
Cultural/Archeological Clearance/SHPO	1/20/2009	1/20/2009	BBW	Past actions have resulted in a cultural resource inventory to determine if those actions would cause potential adverse affects to known and unknown cultural resources sites from livestock grazing, motorized travel, and recreational use. When project undertakings are identified a cultural resource inventory would be conducted to determine if sites are present and their eligibility, project effects, and mitigation requirements if necessary.
Native American	1/20/2009	1/20/2009	BBW	Consultation was completed for the original allotment renewal. Future undertakings would require tribal consultation to identify traditional cultural properties.
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	2/24/09	PB	Air quality is not affected by the grazing permit renewal.
NP	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern Cassel	3/27/09	SC	There are no Areas of Critical Environmental Concern in the proximity of the proposed project area.
NI	Cultural Resources Wyatt	1/20/2009	BBW	Past actions have resulted in a cultural resource inventory to determine if those actions would cause potential adverse affects to known and unknown cultural resources sites from livestock grazing, motorized travel, and recreational use.

					When project undertakings are identified a cultural resource inventory would be conducted to determine if sites are present and their eligibility, project effects, and mitigation requirements if necessary.
NP	Environmental Justice	Cassel	3/5/09	SC	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	2/24/09	PB	There are no farmlands, prime or unique, in the proximity of the proposed project area.
NP	Floodplains	Belcher	2/24/09	PB	The allotment is in the uplands and does not affect the floodplain.
NI	Invasive, Non-native Species	Johnson Torma Scott	1-7-09	MS	See Analysis.
NI	Migratory Birds	McGuire	1/21/2009	MM	The allotments are currently in good condition. Since there are no changes proposed to the existing permit, impacts would not occur.
NI	Native American Religious Concerns	Wyatt	1/20/2009	BBW	Consultation was completed for the original allotment renewal. Future undertakings would require tribal consultation to identify traditional cultural properties.
NI	T/E, and Sensitive Species (Finding on Standard 4)	McGuire	1/21/2009	MM	No T/E species. Greater sage-grouse, a BLM sensitive species, occur in the allotments. The allotments are currently in good condition. Since there are no changes proposed to the existing permit, impacts would not occur.
NP	Wastes, Hazardous and Solid	Hodgson	1/7/09	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	2/24/09	PB	The Proposed Action is a continuation of the current permit, so there are no impacts to water quality.
NI	Wetlands & Riparian Zones (Finding on Standard 2)	Belcher	2/24/09	PB	The Proposed Action is a continuation of the present permit and will not impact wetlands and riparian zones.
NP	Wild and Scenic Rivers	Cassel	3/5/09	SC	There are no eligible Wild and Scenic River segments in the proposed project area.
NP	Wilderness	Monkouski	3/5/09	JJM	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	2/24/09	PB	See write-up.
PI	Vegetation (Finding on Standard 3)	Johnson Torma Scott	2/24/09	RJ	See write-up.
NI	Wildlife, Aquatic (Finding on Standard 3)	McGuire	1/21/2009	MM	The allotments are currently in good condition. Since there are no changes proposed to the existing permit, impacts would not occur.
NI	Wildlife, Terrestrial (Finding on Standard 3)	McGuire	1/21/2009	MM	The allotments are currently in good condition. Since there are no changes proposed to the existing permit, impacts would not occur.
OTHER NON-CRITICAL ELEMENTS					
NI	Access/Transportation	Monkouski	3/2/09	JJM	No change to access. No impacts.

NI	Forest Management	K. Belcher	1/30/2009	KB	No impact to forest resources.
NI	Geology and Minerals	Hodgson	1/7/09	KH	No impacts.
NI	Fire	Wyatt	1/20/2009	BBW	Grazing would reduce light flashy fuels.
NI	Hydrology/Water Rights	Belcher	2/24/09	PB	No hydrologic or water rights impacts.
NI	Paleontology	Rupp	1/16/2009	FGR	No impacts to fossil resources from renewing permit, or the no action alternative. Proposed ground disturbing projects will be reviewed on a project by project basis to determine the need for paleontological inventory.
NI	Noise	Monkouski	3/2/09	JJM	No impacts.
PI	Range Management	Johnson Torma Scott	2/24/09	RJ	See Write-up.
NI	Lands/ Realty Authorizations	Cassel	12/16/08	SC	There are no leases or permits in the location of the proposed action. There is a communication site, COC-67285, granted to Verizon Wireless. There several ROW's: COD-51744 to WAPA; C-28183 to Union Pacific; C-89634 and COC-65409 to Mtn. Parks Electric; COC-22332 and COC-25882 to US Forest Service; COC-22842 to Tri-State G&T; and COC-55333 to MCI. These ROW's would not be impacted by the proposed action or the no action alternative.
PI	Recreation	Monkouski Windsor	3/2/09	JJM	Under the proposed action no impacts would occur to recreational opportunities that include Off Highway Vehicle use, camping, hunting, hiking, and watching wildlife.
NI	Socio-Economics	Cassel	3/5/09	SC	Since there would be no change in use, there would be no socio-economic impacts.
NI	Visual Resources	Windsor	3/6/09	AW	The Proposed Action and No Action Alternative would not impact the visual resources.
PI	Cumulative Impact Summary		3/27/09	SC	See Analysis
FINAL REVIEW					
	P&E Coordinator				