

U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Little Snake Field Office  
455 Emerson Street  
Craig, CO 81625

## DOCUMENTATION OF LAND USE PLAN CONFORMANCE AND NEPA ADEQUACY

NUMBER: DOI-BLM-CO-N010-2011-0005-DNA

CASEFILE/ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 0503944/04031

PROJECT NAME: Renewal of the grazing lease on the Jack Rabbit Creek Allotment #04031

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: see allotment map, Attachment 1

Jack Rabbit Creek #04031                      T12N R89W por. Secs. 20, 21, 27-29, 32-34  
  
1,075 acres BLM  
1,118 acres private  
2,193 acres total

APPLICANT: Lessee

### A. Describe the Proposed Action

Renew the grazing lease on the Jack Rabbit Creek Allotment #04031 for a period of ten years, expiring February 28, 2021. The lease would be renewed with the same terms and conditions as the expiring lease which are as follows:

Lease #0503944

Allotment Name & Number	Livestock Number & Kind	Dates		%PL	AUMs
		Begin	End		
Jack Rabbit Creek #04031	56 Cattle	04/01	06/15	100	140

The above lease would be subject to the following Special Terms and Condition:

1. Sheep or cattle may be grazed on this allotment.

The above lease would be subject to the Standard and Common Terms and Conditions, see Attachment 2.

## **B. Land Use Plan (LUP) Conformance**

LUP Name: Little Snake Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (ROD)

Date Approved: April 26, 1989

Final RMP/EIS, September 1986

Draft RMP/EIS, February 1986

Other Documents:

Standards for Public Land Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing in Colorado

Date Approved: February 12, 1997

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as Amended (43 USC 1752)

Rangeland Reform Final Environmental Impact Statement, December 1994.

The proposed action is in conformance with the applicable LUPs because it is specifically provided for in the following LUP decisions.

The proposed action implements the Resource Management Plan Livestock Grazing Management objective on page 10 of the ROD to improve range conditions through proper utilization of key forage plants and adjust livestock stocking rates. Also, as stated on page 11 of the ROD, the goal of the livestock management program is to improve the rangeland forage resource by managing toward a desired plant community, and states “In the future, allotment categorization, levels of management, and lease modifications could be made if additional information suggests that this is warranted in order to achieve or make significant progress toward achieving the Colorado Standards for Rangeland Health” (43 CFR 4180). The proposed action has been reviewed for conformance with this plan (43 CFR 1610.5 BLM 1617.3). The proposed action of renewal of the grazing permit is in conformance with the Little Snake RMP/ROD.

## **C. Identify applicable NEPA documents and other related documents that cover the proposed action.**

Rangeland Program Summary (RPS), Little Snake Resource Area, November 15, 1990

Standard Terms and Conditions (See Attachment 2).

FLPMA, Section 402 as amended (43 USC 1752).

Colorado Public Land Health Standards, Decision Record & Finding of No Significant Impact and Environmental Assessment, March 1997.

#### **D. NEPA Adequacy Criteria**

**1. Is the current proposed action substantially the same action (or is a part of that action) as previously analyzed? Is the current proposed action located at a site specifically analyzed in an existing document?**

Yes. The public lands within the Jack Rabbit Creek Allotment #04031 were analyzed in the RMP/EIS (page A8-2) and was designated as a “C” (Custodial) allotment. The proposed action received site-specific analysis in Environmental Assessment CO-100-2007-012EA, Renewal of the grazing lease on the Jack Rabbit Creek Allotment #04031 for Egeria Livestock, LLC. This EA analyzed the same terms and conditions as the current proposal.

**2. Is the range of alternatives analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s) appropriate with respect to the current proposed action, given current environmental concerns, interests, and resource values?**

Yes, the multiple use alternatives analyzed in the valid NEPA documents are still appropriate. The current environmental concerns, interests, and resource values are essentially the same as those in 2006. No new alternatives have been proposed by the public to address current or additional issues or concerns.

**3. Is the existing analysis valid in light of any new information or circumstances?**

Yes. The proposed action would have no disproportionate impacts on minority populations or low income communities per Executive Order (EO) 12898 and would not adversely impact migratory birds per EO 13186.

Resource conditions on the Jack Rabbit Creek Allotment #04031 meet objectives and goals. The previous analysis remains valid. No new, threatened or endangered plant or animal species have been identified on the allotment. Data reaffirms that the RMP and EA identified all resource concerns for these allotments.

**4. Do the methodology and analytical approach used in the existing NEPA document(s) continue to be appropriate for the current proposed action?**

Yes, the methodology and analytical approach used in the existing NEPA documents continue to be appropriate for the proposed action. Impacts to all resources were analyzed.

**5. Are the direct and indirect impacts of the current proposed action substantially unchanged from those identified in the existing NEPA document(s)? Does the existing NEPA document analyze site-specific impacts related to the current proposed action?**

Yes. Direct and indirect impacts of the proposed action are within the parameters of those identified in the existing NEPA documents. Impacts regarding the proposed action to authorize livestock grazing on the Jack Rabbit Creek Allotment #04031 at the current grazing intensity and period of use are within those parameters. An allotment-specific analysis of resource conditions, assure that this allotment is in compliance with the Colorado Public Land Health Standards. No adverse site specific impacts were identified in this analysis (see Attachment 3).

The proposed action would provide for at least the minimum legal requirements for cultural resources management and protection and would generally result in benefits through cultural resource data acquisition resulting from required cultural resource survey work.

Previously identified sites and new sites recorded and evaluated as eligible and/or need data sites during a Class III survey will need to be monitored. Initial recordation of new sites and reevaluation of known sites will establish the current condition of the resource and help in developing a monitoring plan for all of these sites. Some sites will have to be monitored more often than others. Sites that are found to be impacted by grazing activities will need physical protection or other mitigative measures developed (see Attachment 4).

**6. Can you conclude without additional analysis or information that the cumulative impacts that would result from implementation of the current proposed action substantially unchanged from those analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s)?**

Yes. The cumulative impacts that would result from the implementation of the proposed action would remain unchanged from those identified in the existing NEPA documents. No additional activities have been implemented on either that would change the impacts resulting from the proposed action.

**7. Are the public involvement and interagency review associated with existing NEPA document(s) adequate for the current proposed action?**

Yes. Extensive public outreach through scoping and involvement of the public and other agencies occurred during the development of the RMP/EIS. A Notice of Public Scoping for the current proposed action was sent to affected interests on December 18, 2008. A Notice of Public Scoping for the proposed action analyzed in Environmental Assessment CO-100-2007-012EA was sent to affected interests December 22, 2006. No comments were received on either notice.

**E. Interdisciplinary Analysis:** Identify those team members conducting or participating in the preparation of this worksheet.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Initials</b>	<b>Date</b>
Emily Spencer	Natural Resource Specialist	Air Quality, Floodplains Prime/Unique Farmlands, Water	ELS	11/15/10

		Quality – Surface		
Ethan Morton	Archaeologist	Cultural Resources, Native American Concerns	EM	11/17/10
Louise McMinn	Realty Specialist	Environmental Justice	LM	11/16/10
Hunter Seim	Rangeland Management Spec.	Hazardous Materials	JHS	11/15/10
Hunter Seim	Rangeland Management Spec.	Invasive Non-native Species	JHS	11/15/10
Hunter Seim	Rangeland Management Spec.	Sensitive Plants, T&E Plant	JHS	11/15/10
Desa Ausmus	Wildlife Biologist	T&E Animal	DA	11/17/10
Marty O’Mara	Geologist	Water Quality – Ground	EMO	11/23/10
Emily Spencer	Natural Resource Specialist	Wetlands/Riparian Zones	ELS	11/15/10
Shane Dittlinger	Recreation Specialist	WSA, W&S Rivers	KSD	11/15/10
<b>Standards</b>				
Desa Ausmus	Wildlife Biologist	Animal Communities	DA	11/17/10
Desa Ausmus	Wildlife Biologist	Special Status, T&E Animal	DA	11/17/10
Hunter Seim	Rangeland Management Spec	Upland Plant Communities	JHS	11/15/10
Hunter Seim	Rangeland Management Spec	Special Status, T&E Plant	JHS	11/15/10
Emily Spencer	Natural Resource Specialist	Riparian Systems	ELS	11/15/10
Emily Spencer	Natural Resource Specialist	Water Quality	ELS	11/15/10
Emily Spencer	Natural Resource Specialist	Soils	ELS	11/15/10

### **Land Health Assessment**

This action has been reviewed for conformance with the BLM’s Public Land Health Standards adopted February 12, 1997. This action will not adversely affect achievement of the Public Land Health Standards. Standard Assessment was conducted on May 20, 2004 by a rangeland management specialist, a natural resources specialist, and a wildlife biologist.

**Conclusion**

Based on the review documented above, I conclude that this proposal conforms to the applicable land use plan and that the NEPA documentation fully covers the proposed action and constitutes BLM's compliance with the requirements of NEPA.

Signature of Lead Specialist \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of NEPA Coordinator \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Authorizing Official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Note: The signed Conclusion on this document is part of an interim step in the BLM's internal decision process and does not constitute an appealable decision.

**ATTACHMENT #2**  
**DOI-BLM-CO-N010-2011-0005-DNA**  
**TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

**Standard Terms and Conditions**

- 1) Grazing permit or lease terms and conditions and the fees charged for grazing use are established in accordance with the provisions of the grazing regulations now or hereafter approved by the Secretary of the Interior.
- 2) They are subject to cancellation, in whole or in part, at any time because of:
  - a. Noncompliance by the permittee/lessee with rules and regulations;
  - b. Loss of control by the permittee/lessee of all or a part of the property upon which it is based;
  - c. A transfer of grazing preference by the permittee/lessee to another party;
  - d. A decrease in the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management within the allotment(s) described;
  - e. Repeated willful unauthorized grazing use;
  - f. Loss of qualifications to hold a permit or lease.
- 3) They are subject to the terms and conditions of allotment management plans if such plans have been prepared. Allotment management plans **MUST** be incorporated in permits and leases when completed.
- 4) Those holding permits or leases **MUST** own or control and be responsible for the management of livestock authorized to graze.
- 5) The authorized officer may require counting and/or additional or special marking or tagging of the livestock authorized to graze.
- 6) The permittee's/lessee's grazing case file is available for public inspection as required by the Freedom of Information Act.
- 7) Grazing permits or leases are subject to the nondiscrimination clauses set forth in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1964, as amended. A copy of this order may be obtained from the authorized officer.
- 8) Livestock grazing use that is different from that authorized by a permit or lease **MUST** be applied for prior to the grazing period and **MUST** be filed with and approved by the authorized officer before grazing use can be made.
- 9) Billing notices are issued which specify fees due. Billing notices, when paid, become a part of the grazing permit or lease. Grazing use cannot be authorized during any period of delinquency in the payment of amounts due, including settlement for unauthorized use.

- 10) Grazing fee payments are due on the date specified on the billing notice and MUST be paid in full within 15 days of the due date, except as otherwise provided in the grazing permit or lease. If payment is not made within that time frame, a late fee (the greater of \$25 or 10 percent of the amount owed but not more than \$250) will be assessed.
- 11) No member of, or Delegate to, Congress or Resident Commissioner, after his/her election of appointment, or either before or after he/she has qualified, and during his/her continuance in office, and no officer, agent, or employee of the Department of Interior, other than members of Advisory committees appointed in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 1) and Sections 309 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) shall be admitted to any share or part in a permit or lease, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom; and the provision of Section 3741 Revised Statute (41 U.S.C. 22), 18 U.S.C. Sections 431-433, and 43 CFR Part 7, enter into and form a part of a grazing permit or lease, so far as the same may be applicable.

### **Common Terms and Conditions**

- A) Grazing use will not be authorized in excess of the amount of specified grazing use (AUM number) for each allotment. Numbers of livestock annually authorized in the allotment(s) may be more or less than the number listed on the permit/lease within the grazing use periods as long as the amount of specified grazing use is not exceeded.
- B) Unless there is a specific term and condition addressing utilization, the intensity of grazing use will insure that no more than 50% of the key grass species and 40% of the key browse species current years growth, by weight, is utilized at the end of the grazing season for winter allotments and the end of the growing season for allotments used during the growing season. Application of this term needs to recognize recurring livestock management that includes opportunity for regrowth, opportunity for spring growth prior to grazing, or growing season deferment.
- C) Failure to maintain range improvements to BLM standards in accordance with signed cooperative agreements and/or range improvement permits may result in the suspension of the annual grazing authorization, cancellation of the cooperative agreement or range improvement permit, and/or the eventual cancellation of this permit/lease.
- D) Storing or feeding supplemental forage on public lands other than salt or minerals must have prior approval. Forage to be fed or stored on public lands must be certified noxious weed-free. Salt and/or other mineral supplements shall be placed at least one-quarter mile from water sources or in such a manner as to promote even livestock distribution in the allotment or pasture.
- E) 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.

The operator is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the allotment operations that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing historic or archaeological sites, or for collecting artifacts. If historic or archaeological materials are encountered or uncovered during any allotment activities or grazing activities, the operator is to immediately stop activities in the immediate vicinity and immediately contact the authorized officer. Within five working days the authorized officer will inform the operator as to:

- whether the materials appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places;
- the mitigation measures the operator will likely have to undertake before the identified area can be used for grazing activities again.

If paleontological materials (fossils) are uncovered during allotment activities, the operator is to immediately stop activities that might further disturb such materials and contact the authorized officer. The operator and the authorized officer will consult and determine the best options for avoiding or mitigating paleontological site damage.

- F) No hazardous materials/hazardous or solid waste/trash shall be disposed of on public lands. If a release does occur, it shall immediately be reported to this office at (970) 826-5000.
- G) The permittee/lessee shall provide reasonable administrative access across private and leased lands to the BLM and its agents for the orderly management and protection of public lands.
- H) Application of a chemical or release of pathogens or insects on public lands must be approved by the authorized officer.
- I) The terms and conditions of this lease may be modified if additional information indicates that revision is necessary to conform with 43 CFR 4180.

**ATTACHMENT #3**  
**DOI-BLM-N010-2011-0005-DNA**  
**Standards and Assessments\***  
**Jack Rabbit Creek Allotment #04031**

**STANDARD 1. 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.**

The proposed action would continue to meet the public land health standard for upland soils. Surface soil characteristics are stable and show little to no signs of surface movement. Biological soils crusts are present and intact where expected. Plant density and production on the allotment is high; promoting water infiltration and permeability as well as minimizing surface runoff.

**STANDARD 2. Riparian systems associated with both running and standing water functions properly and has the ability to recover from major disturbances such as fire, severe grazing, or 100-year floods. Riparian vegetation captures sediment and provides forage, habitat, and biodiversity. Water quality is improved or maintained. Stable soils store and release water slowly.**

The riparian standard for healthy rangelands is met with implementation of the proposed action. The short duration of livestock use in the spring would allow approximately three months for riparian plants to regrow and expand further onto point bars and along streambanks. Little use on willows and cottonwoods would be made livestock during this period which would lead to a healthy woody component in the riparian plant community.

**STANDARD 3. Healthy, productive plant and animal communities of native and other desirable species are maintained at viable population levels commensurate with the species and habitat potential. Plants and animals at both the community and population levels are productive, resilient, diverse, vigorous, and able to reproduce and sustain natural fluctuations and ecological processes.**

This allotment is meeting this standard. Native plant vigor, diversity, and abundance are appropriate and are meeting the goals of providing sufficient soil cover, wildlife habitat, and native biodiversity. Spring use by cattle or sheep would result in well-dispersed use throughout the allotment and allow for regrowth each year. The stocking rate for this allotment is appropriate and use would not be excessive. The proposed action would continue to meet this standard.

This allotment provides habitat for a variety of wildlife species. Elk, mule deer, and pronghorn antelope utilize this area year round. Overall, vegetative communities within the allotment are in good condition, providing suitable habitat for terrestrial wildlife species. Shrub cover is adequate to provide winter habitat for browsing species. This standard is met and would continue to be met under the proposed action.

**STANDARD 4. Special status, threatened, and endangered species (federal and state), and other plants and animals officially designated by BLM, and their habitats are maintained or enhanced by sustaining healthy native plant and animal communities.**

There are no federally listed threatened or endangered or BLM sensitive plant species present on the Jack Rabbit Creek Allotment. For plants, this standard does not apply.

The allotment provides habitat for two BLM sensitive species, greater sage grouse and Columbian sharp-tailed grouse. Sagebrush and mountain shrub communities are in good condition and provide suitable habitat for both species. Grass cover is healthy and vigorous and provides adequate cover for nesting grouse. Overall, this standard is met on the allotment and would continue to be so under the proposed action.

**STANDARD 5. 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 requirement set forth under State law as found in 5 CCR 1002-8, as required by Section 303 of the Clean Water Act.**

All of the lands within the Jack Rabbit Creek Allotment drain towards Slater Creek or its tributaries, Mule Creek and Jack Rabbit Creek. Slater Creek is a perennial tributary of the Little Snake River. Jack Rabbit Creek and Mule Creek are intermittent streams. Water quality for all tributaries of the Little Snake River (from its first crossing of the Colorado/Wyoming border to a point immediately below the confluence with Fourmile Creek) below its confluence with Fourmile Creek must support Aquatic Life Cold 1, Recreation P, and Agricultural uses. There are no water quality impairments or suspected water quality issues for waters within or immediately influenced by Jack Rabbit Creek Allotment. This standard is met and would continue to be met under the proposed action.

\*Standard Assessment was conducted on May 20, 2004 by a rangeland management specialist, a natural resources specialist, and a wildlife biologist.

**ATTACHMENT #4**  
**DOI-BLM-CO-N010-2011-0005-DNA**  
**Cultural Resources and Native American Concerns - Heritage Rpt. #10.2.2011**

**Affected Environment**

Grazing authorization renewals are undertakings under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. During Section 106 review, a cultural resource assessment was completed for the allotment on November 16, 2010 by Ethan Morton, Little Snake Field Office Archaeologist. The assessment followed 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-01-026. The results of the assessment are summarized in the table below. Copies of the cultural resource assessments are in the field office archaeology files.

Data developed here was taken from the cultural program project report files, site report files, and base maps kept at the Little Snake Field Office as well as from General Land Office (GLO) maps, BLM land patent records, An Overview of Prehistoric Cultural Resources Little Snake Resource Area, Northwestern Colorado, Bureau of Land Management Colorado, Cultural Resources Series, Number 20, and An Isolated Empire, A History of Northwestern Colorado, Bureau of Land Management Colorado, Cultural Resource Series, Number 2 and Appendix 21 of the Little Snake Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, Draft February 1986, Bureau of Land Management, Craig, Colorado District, Little Snake Resource Area (Morton 2010).

The table below is based on the allotment specific analysis. The table shows known cultural resources, eligible and need data, and those that are anticipated to be in the allotment.

Allotment Number (BLM acres)	Acres Surveyed at a Class III Level	Acres NOT Surveyed at a Class III Level	Percent of Allotment Inventoried at a Class III Level	Eligible or Need Data Sites- Known in Allotment	Estimated Sites for the Allotment *(total number)	Estimated Eligible or Need Data Sites in the Allotment (number)
04031(1075)	259	816	32%	2	13	8

\*Estimates of site densities are based on known inventory data. Estimates should be accepted as baseline figures which may be revised upwards or downwards based on future inventory findings.

Five cultural resource studies were conducted within the allotment, resulting in total survey coverage of 259 acres at a Class III level. Two of these studies are relatively large, covering substantial portions of the Slater Creek drainage and primarily on private lands within the allotment. These studies were conducted two decades apart and were related to a proposed reservoir. The remaining three studies were conducted for access roads related to the proposed reservoir or for energy development.

The studies resulted in the discovery of three archaeological sites on BLM lands within the allotment. Two of these sites (5MF.349, 5MF.506) are prehistoric opens lithic scatters recorded in the late 1970s. Both of these sites are located along the toes of ridges near the drainage

bottom. An official determination of eligibility to the National Register has not been made for either of these sites.

The other site (5MF.344) is a multi-component site consisting of a prehistoric open campsite and historic surface depressions. More data is needed before a recommendation of the site's eligibility to the National Register can be made. The historic component of this site may be related to the historic Pothook Ranch (5MF.529). The ranch is located in the center of the allotment on private land. It has been recommended as eligible to the National Register.

There are indications of unrecorded historic resources on the 1879 and 1914 General Land Office (GLO) plats. The 1879 plat shows a road headed along the western side of the Slater Creek Drainage in Sections 28 and 33. This road appears to be west of the alignment of the current Moffat County Road 1 which is on the eastern side of the Slater Creek Drainage. The 1914 plat depicts fences in Section 21, 28, 29, 32, and 33 and roads in Sections 20, 21, 29, 33. These unrecorded historic resources are likely related to the Pothook Ranch.

Based on available data (site density), there is a moderate potential for cultural resources in the allotment. Subsequent cultural resource inventory will be conducted in areas where livestock concentrate and where cultural resources are more likely to exist, such as near the toes of ridges along drainage bottoms. This inventory is to be completed within ten years of the lease term.

Archaeological survey should be conducted along drainage bottoms within the allotment. This survey should not exclude areas covered by the earlier large survey for the proposed reservoir as techniques, practices, and guidance have changed dramatically since the late 1970s. 5MF.349, 5MF.334, and 5MF.506 should be rerecorded and evaluated as to their National Register eligibilities. All unevaluated roads and fences need to be recorded and evaluated as to their National Register eligibilities.

### **Environmental Consequences**

The direct impacts that occur where livestock concentrate, during normal livestock grazing activity, include trampling, chiseling, and churning of site soils, cultural features, and cultural artifacts, artifact breakage, and impacts from standing, leaning, and rubbing against historic structures, above-ground cultural features, and rock art. Indirect impacts include soil erosion, gullyng, and increased potential for unlawful collection and vandalism. Continued livestock use in these concentration areas may cause substantial ground disturbance and cause irreversible adverse effects to historic properties.

Standard Stipulations for cultural resources are included in Standard and Common Terms and Conditions, Attachment 2.

There are no changes to the stocking rate for the allotment and the timing for livestock use has not changed. Mineral block placement, which can create a concentration areas, would potentially impact historic properties if they are in proximity of the placement.

### **Mitigation Measures**

If historic properties are located during the subsequent field inventory, and BLM determines that grazing activities will adversely impact the properties, mitigation will be identified and implemented in consultation with the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office.

Name of specialist and date: Ethan Morton 11/17/10

#### References Cited

Morton, Ethan.

2010 *BLM Little Snake Field Office: Allotment Class I Literature Search for DOI-BLM-CO-N010-2011-0005-DNA within Little Snake Heritage Office and State Historic Preservation Office (10.2.2011)*. On file at Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, Craig, Colorado.

#### **NATIVE AMERICAN RELIGIOUS CONCERNS**

A letter was sent to the Uinta and Ouray Tribal Council, Southern Ute Tribal Council, Ute Mountain Utes Tribal Council, and the Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs on January 11, 2006 for the original Environmental Assessment (CO-100-2007-012 EA). The letter discussed the range permits that the BLM would be working on in FY07. Comments received from the Southern Ute Tribal Council did not foresee any impacts. No other comments were received (Letters on file at the Little Snake Field Office, Craig, Colorado.)

Name of specialist and date: Ethan Morton 11/17/10