

Tables 1-4 are pulled from Garcia, 2010

Table 1. Survey results.

	A field survey was completed.			
	No field survey is required.			
X	A field survey is needed, but cannot be completed by required date due to:			
X	Inappropriate season	X	Limited access to private lands	Higher priorities

A review of records and biological files was conducted March-April 2010.

SPECIES CONSIDERED:

Table 2. Federally listed species for the San Luis Valley BLM, San Luis Valley Public Lands Center, (as concurred with by U.S Fish and Wildlife Service on February 22, 2010).

Species	Federal Status	Habitat Present In Project Area?	Species or Habitat Affected by Project?
Black-footed ferret	Endangered	No	No
Canada lynx	Threatened	No	No
Gunnison prairie dog	Candidate	Yes	No
Mexican spotted owl	Threatened	No	No
Southwestern willow flycatcher	Endangered	No	No
New Mexico meadow jumping mouse	Candidate	No	No
Rio Grande cutthroat trout	Candidate	No	No
Yellow-billed cuckoo	Candidate	Yes	No
Uncompahgre fritillary butterfly	Endangered	No	No

Table 3. Colorado Bureau of Land Management Sensitive Fish and Wildlife Species list for the BLM San Luis Resource Area (Information Bulletin No. CO-2010-007, Dec. 15, 2009)

Species	Habitat Present In Project Area?	Species or Habitat Impacted by Project?
Big free-tailed bat	Possible	No
Townsend's big-eared bat	Possible	No
Fringed myotis	Possible	No
River otter	No	No
Black Swift	No	No
Black tern	No	No
Barrow's goldeneye	No	No
Peregrine falcon	Possible	No
Western snowy plover	No	No
Mountain plover	Yes	No
Western burrowing owl	Yes	No
Ferruginous hawk	Yes	No
Long-billed curlew	No	No
American white pelican	No	No
Gunnison sage grouse	No	No
Northern goshawk	No	No
White-faced ibis	No	No
Bald eagle	Yes	No
Brewer's Sparrow	Yes	No
Rio Grande sucker	Yes	No
Rio Grande chub	Yes	No
Flathead chub	Yes	No
Northern leopard frog	Possible	No
Milk snake	Possible	No
Texas horned lizard	No	No

Table 4. FWS Birds of Conservation Concern for BCR 16 and the anticipated influences of the proposed action.

Species	General Habitat	Habitat Present in Project Area?	Species or Habitat Impacted by Project?
Northern Harrier	Grasslands	Yes	Possible Effect on nesting adults or young from conversion of irrigated agricultural lands to dry lands.
Swainson's Hawk	Grasslands	Yes	No Effect
Ferruginous Hawk	Prairie	Yes	No Effect
Golden Eagle	Cliffs/grasslands	Yes	No Effect
Peregrine Falcon	Cliffs	Yes	No Effect
Prairie Falcon	Cliffs	Yes	No Effect
Gunnison sage-grouse	Sagebrush	No	No Effect
Snowy Plover	Shorelines	No	No Effect
Mountain Plover	Prairie	Yes	No Effect
Solitary Sandpiper	Shorelines	No	No Effect
Marbled Godwit	Wetlands	No	No Effect
Wilson's Phalarope	Waterbodies/Shorelines	No	No Effect
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Riparian Scrub	Yes	No Effect
Flammulated Owl	Ponderosa pine/snags	No	No Effect
Burrowing Owl	Plains/grasslands	Yes	No Effect
Short-eared Owl	Parks/grasslands	Yes	No Effect
Black Swift	Waterfalls/wet cliffs	No	No Effect
Lewis's Woodpecker	Riparian Cottonwood/Ponderosa Pine	Possible	No Effect
Williamson's Sapsucker	Montane forests/snags	No	No Effect
Gray Vireo	Oak woodlands/scrub	No	No Effect
Pinyon Jay	Pinyon/Juniper	No	No Effect
Bendire's Thrasher	Rare species of arid areas	No	No Effect
Crissal Thrasher	No records in CO.	No	No Effect
Sprague's pipit	No records in CO.	No	No Effect
Virginia's warbler	Riparian scrub	No	No Effect
Black-throated gray warbler	Oak scrub/riparian	No	No Effect
Grace's warbler	Ponderosa pine	No	No Effect
Sage sparrow	Sagebrush	No	No Effect
Chestnut-collared longspur	Plains	No	No Effect

Table 5 Wetlands

NWI Attribute	Wetland Type	Acres	Details
PABFx	Freshwater Pond	10.9	Palustrine, Aquatic Bed, Semipermanently Flooded, Excavated
PEMA	Freshwater Emergent Wetland	12.1	Palustrine, Emergent, Temporarily Flooded
PEMC	Freshwater Emergent Wetland	7.4	Palustrine, Emergent, Seasonally Flooded
PSSC	Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	8.6	Palustrine, Scrub-Shrub, Seasonally Flooded
PUSAh	Other	0.2	Palustrine, Unconsolidated Shore, Temporarily Flooded, Diked/Impounded
PUSCh	Other	0.4	Palustrine, Unconsolidated Shore, Seasonally Flooded, Diked/Impounded
R2UBF	Riverine	8.2	Riverine, Lower Perennial, Unconsolidated Bottom, Semipermanently Flooded
R3USA	Riverine	2.6	Riverine, Upper Perennial, Unconsolidated Shore, Temporarily Flooded
Total		50.3	

Table 6

Alamosa River Water Rights Acquisition	
Ownership within the Project Boundary	
Owner	Acres
BLM	863.2
Pvt	8,784.9
State	642.0
Total	10,290.1

Table 7

Alamosa River Water Rights Acquisition	
Ecological Rangesite	Acres
Basalt Hills	368.8
Foothill Loam	157.5
Limy Bench	835.3
Mountain Outwash	7426.4
Mountain Outwash	733.0
Salt Flats	16.2
Salt Meadow	687.3
Unclassified	3.7
Wet Meadow	61.8

Table 8

Alamosa River Water Rights Acquisition Colorado Vegetation Classification Project Data		
Vegetation Class	Habitat Type	Acres
Commercial	Residential	25.3
Cottonwood	Low-land Riparian	124.7
Grass Dominated	Grassland	2055.4
Greasewood	Semi-Desert Shrubland	17.8
Herbaceous Riparian	Low-land Riparian	289.9
Irrigated Ag	Agricultural	1034.3
Pinon-Juniper	Pinyon-Juniper	4.2
Rabbitbrush/Grass Mix	Semi-Desert Shrubland	6695.0
Residential	Residential	10.8
Shrub Riparian	Low-land Riparian	0.3
Shrub/Grass/Forb Mix	Mountain Shrub	1.0
Soil	Cliff-Rock-Talus	0.9
Sparse Grass (Blowouts)	Grassland	0.6
Sparse PJ/Shrub/Rock Mix	Pinyon-Juniper	1.5
Water	Wetlands	13.6
Willow	Low-land Riparian	14.6

Table 9

Alamosa River Water Rights Weed Inventory 2001 - 2003	
Plant Species	Acres
Canada Thistle	89.73
Field Bindweed	13.87
Hoary Cress	45.56
Perennial Pepperweed	2.04
Russian Knapweed	3.52
Total	154.72

Table 10

Environmental Laws and Implications	
National Environmental Policy Act	NEPA requires that federal agencies consider the environmental impacts of proposed actions and reasonable alternatives to those actions: The AO will determine, based on the facts and recommendations in this document and input from the public, whether this EA supports a "Finding of No Significant Impact" (FONSI), or whether an "Environmental Impact Statement" (EIS) will need to be prepared.
Clean Water Act	The CWA is intended to protect surface water quality, and regulates discharges of pollutants into waters of the United States
Federal Land Policy and Management Act	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended, 43 USC §§ 1701-1782, established the BLM mandate of multiple-use for BLM lands and sets forth the principles of sustainable land management for BLM. The proposed projects will comply with BLM land management policy and guidance where relevant.
Endangered Species Act	The Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, 16 USC §§ 1531 et seq., was designed to protect species that are threatened with extinction. It provides for the conservation of ecosystems upon which these species depend and provides a program for identification and conservation of these species. Federal agencies are required to ensure that any actions are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened and endangered (T&E) species.
Migratory Bird Species Act	The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 as amended, 16 USC §§ 703-712, protects all migratory birds and their eggs, nests, and feathers and prohibits the taking, killing, or possession of migratory birds. The proposed actions would not result in the taking, killing, or possession of any migratory birds.
National Historic Preservation Act	The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, 16 USC §§ 470 et seq., is intended to preserve historical and archaeological sites. Compliance with the NHPA would be undertaken through consultation with the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
Archaeological Resources Protection Act	The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended, 16 USC §§ 470aa-mm, was enacted to secure the protection of archaeological resources and sites on public lands. A permit is required to excavate or remove any such archaeological resource. If such resources are identified in the areas affected by the proposed restoration projects, a permit will be obtained prior to disturbance.
Farmland Protection and Policy Act	The Farmland Protection and Policy Act (FPPA), 7 U.S.C. 4201, was enacted in 1981 in order to minimize the loss of prime farmland and unique farmlands as a result of Federal actions by converting these lands to nonagricultural uses.