

DECISION RECORD

Decision: It is my decision to authorize the issuance of a 10 year grazing lease to Frank J. Smith for Allotment #61001. The lease will be for 2 AU's at 100% from March 1 to the end of February. Any additional mitigation measures identified in the environmental impacts sections of the attached environmental assessment have been formulated into stipulations, terms and conditions. Any comments made to this proposed action were considered and any necessary changes have been incorporated into the environmental assessment.

Signed by T. R. Kreager
Acting Associate Field Office Manager - Resources

1/19/99
Date

Allotment# 61001 SMITH, FRANK J.

EA# NM-066-98-093

FUNDAMENTALS OF RANGELAND HEALTH

The fundamentals of rangeland health are identified in 43 CFR §§4180.1 and pertain to watershed function, ecological processes, water quality and habitat for threatened and endangered (T&E) species and other special status species. Based on the available data and professional judgement, the evaluation by this environmental assessment indicates that the conditions identified in the fundamentals of rangeland health exist on the allotment.

Signed by T. R. Kreager
Assistant Field Manager, Resources

Environmental Assessment for Grazing Authorization
Allotment #61001
EA# NM-066-98-093

Roswell Field Office
Bureau of Land Management
2909 West 2 nd
Roswell, NM 88201

T11 N & 12N ; R33E various sections

I. Introduction

When authorizing livestock grazing on public range, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has historically relied on a land use plan and environmental impact statement to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). A recent decision by the Interior Board of Land Appeals, however, affirmed that the BLM must conduct a sitespecific NEPA analysis before issuing a permit or lease to authorize livestock grazing. This environmental assessment fulfills the NEPA requirement by providing the necessary site-specific analysis of the effects of issuing a new grazing lease on allotment #61001.

A. Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

The purpose of issuing a new grazing lease would be to authorize livestock grazing on this allotment . The lease would specify the types and levels of use authorized, and the terms and conditions of the authorization pursuant to 43 CFR §§4130.3, 4130.3-1, and 4130.3-2.

B. Conformance with Land Use Planning

The Roswell Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (October 1997) has been reviewed to determine if the proposed action conforms with the land use plan's Record of Decision as required by 43 CFR 1610.5-3. The proposed action is consistent with the RMP/EIS.

C. Relationships to Statutes, Regulations, or Other Plans

The proposed action and alternative is consistent with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1700 et seq.); the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315 et seq.), as amended; the Clean Water Act (CWA)(33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), as amended; the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1535 et seq.) as amended; the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.); Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management and Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands.

II. Proposed Action and Alternatives

A. Proposed Action:

The proposed action is to authorize to Frank J. Smith a grazing lease on allotment # 61001 for 30

Animal Unit Months (AUM's) in active use at 100% public land. Grazing will be authorized from March 1 thru the last day of February of each year. The class of livestock is cattle or its equivalent. There are no projects planned on federal land at this time. Any subsequent projects will have a site specific analysis conducted at that time.

B. No Permit authorization alternative:

This alternative would be not to issue a new grazing lease. There would be no livestock grazing authorized on public land on this allotment.

III. Affected Environment

A. General Setting

Allotment #61001 is located in Quay County, about 6 miles north-west from San Jon, New Mexico. This allotment contains 120 acres of Federal land. The landscape is generally broken and rolling.

Currently this allotment is categorized as a "C" or custodial allotment. The permitted use on this allotment is established by the amount of forage produced on the public lands within the allotment and the overall livestock numbers on the allotment are not established by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). In southeastern New Mexico, this is due primarily to either the small amount of public land and/or the public lands are situated in small or isolated tracts that cannot be managed as efficiently as larger well blocked public lands.

This allotment is located within the Grassland vegetative community as identified within the Roswell RMP. The distinguishing feature for the grassland community is that grass species typically comprises 75% or more of the potential plant community. Short-grass, mid-grass, and tall-grass species may be found within this community. The community also includes shrub, half-shrub, and forb species. The percentages of grasses, forbs, and shrubs actually found at a particular location will vary with recent weather factors and past resource uses.

The following resources or values are not present or would not be affected: Prime/Unique Farmland, ACEC's, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Hazardous/Solid Wastes, Wetlands/Riparian Zones, Floodplains, Native American Religious Concerns. Cultural inventory surveys would continue to be required for federal actions involving surface disturbing activities. The impact of the proposed action and alternatives to minority or low-income populations or communities has been considered and no significant impact is anticipated.

B. Affected Resources

1. Soils: The soils present within this allotment belong to the Ima Sandy Loam series, the Lacita Silt loam series, and the Rough broken and stony land series. For more information, refer to Soil Survey of Tucumcari Area, New Mexico. There is a certain amount of erosion that occurs naturally in this vegetation community. High winds in the spring and high intensity thunderstorms are the primary agents of soil transportation.

2. Vegetation: This allotment is within the grassland vegetative community as identified in the Roswell Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS). Vegetative communities managed by the Roswell Field Office are identified and explained in the RMP/EIS. Appendix 11 of the draft RMP/EIS describes the Desired Plant Community (DPC) concept and identifies the components of each community.

The predominant ecological (range) sites on federal land are sandy, loamy, and breaks. Range site descriptions are available for review at the Roswell BLM office or any Natural Resources Conservation Service office.

Vegetative monitoring was conducted on this allotment in 1991. Analysis of the monitoring data indicates the range is in poor condition. Copies of the monitoring data and the analysis of the data is available at the Roswell Field Office.

3. Wildlife: Game species occurring within the area include mule deer, morning dove, and scaled quail. Raptors that utilize the area on a more seasonal basis include the swainson's, red-tailed, and ferruginous hawks, American kestrel, and great-horned owl. Numerous passerine birds utilize the grassland areas due to the variety of grasses, forbs, and shrubs. The most common include the western meadowlark, mockingbird, horned lark, killdeer, loggerhead shrike, and vesper sparrow.

The warm prairie environment supports a large number of reptile species compared to higher elevations. The more common reptiles include the shorthorned lizard, lesser earless lizard, eastern fence lizard, coachwhip, bullsnake, prairie rattlesnake, and western rattlesnake.

A general description of wildlife occupying or potentially utilizing the proposed action area and associated Habitat Management Areas refer to the Affected Environment Section (p. 3-62 to 3-71) of the Draft Roswell RMP/EIS (9/1984).

4. Threatened and Endangered Species: There are no known populations of threatened or endangered species on the allotment. There will be no further discussion of this resource.

5. Livestock Management: The allotment is grazed by cattle. The latest grazing permit was for 30 AUMs. Actual livestock numbers on the allotment may vary depending on vegetative and economic conditions.

6. Visual Resources: The allotment is located within a Class IV Visual Resource Management area. The Class IV rating means that contrasts may attract attention and be a dominant feature in the landscape in terms of scale. However, the changes should repeat the basic elements of the landscape.

7. Water Quality: No perennial surface water is found on on federal land on this allotment.

8. Floodplain: Ephemeral drainages exist on federal land which empty into Revuelto Creek, however, there is no federal land along the creek.

9. Air Quality: Air quality in the region is generally good. The allotment is in a Class 11 area for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration of air quality as defined in the federal Clean Air Act. Class 11 areas allow a moderate amount of air quality degradation.

10. Recreation: Recreation opportunities are very limited in this grazing allotment because the public has limited legal/physical access to public lands. The parcels of Public lands within this allotment are scattered and are generally surrounded by private lands.

Off Highway Vehicle designation for public lands within this allotment are classified as "Limited" to existing roads and trails. There will no further discussion of this resource.

11. Cave/Karst: This allotment is located within a designated area of Low Karst or Cave Potential. A complete significant cave or karst inventory has not been completed for the public lands located in this grazing allotment. There will be no further discussion of this resource since it does not exist on the allotment.

IV. Environmental Impacts

A. Impacts of the Proposed Action

1. Soils: Livestock remove the cover of standing vegetation and litter, and compact the soil by trampling. These effects can lead to reduced infiltration rates and increased runoff. Reduced vegetative cover and increased runoff can result in higher erosion rates and soil losses, making it more difficult to produce forage and to protect the soil from further erosion. These adverse effects can be greatly reduced by maintaining an adequate vegetative cover on the soil. Ongoing vegetation studies conducted on the allotment indicate that, at the level of grazing identified in the proposed action, the percent bare ground and rock found on the allotment fall within the parameters established by the RMP/EIS for this vegetative community. Proper utilization levels and grazing distribution patterns are expected to retain sufficient vegetative cover on the allotment as a whole and this will maintain the stability of the soils. Soil compaction and excessive vegetative use will occur at small, localized areas such as drinking locations, along trails and at bedding areas. Positive affects from the proposed action include the speeding up of the nutrient cycling process and chipping of the soil crust by hoof action.

2. Vegetation: Vegetation will continue to be grazed and trampled by domestic livestock as well as other herbivores. The area has been grazed by livestock since the early part of the 1900's, if not longer. Ecological condition and trend is expected to remain stable and/or improve over the long term at the permitted number of livestock. Vegetation monitoring indicates that there is an adequate amount of forage for the proposed number of livestock and for wildlife.

3. Wildlife: Wildlife will continue to compete with domestic livestock for forage and browse. Cover, and other habitat requirements for wildlife will remain the same as the existing situation. With proper utilization levels there will be adequate cover and forage for wildlife species; resulting in sustainable wildlife populations for those species that occupy the area. Maintenance and availability of existing waterings will continue to prove a dependable water source for wildlife, as well as livestock.

4 Livestock Management: Livestock would continue to be grazed under the same management system. Actual livestock numbers may be less than the active use depending on vegetative and economic conditions. No adverse impacts are anticipated.

5. Visual Resources The continued grazing of livestock would not affect the form or color of the landscape, or the primary aspect of the vegetation within the allotment.

6. Water Quality -. The drainages on the allotment are ephemeral, so direct impacts to surface water quality would be minor, short-term impacts during stormflow. Indirect impacts to water-quality related resources, such as fisheries, would not occur. The proposed action would not have a significant effect on ground water. Livestock would be dispersed over the allotment, and the soil would filter potential contaminants.

7. Floodplains: Continued livestock grazing would have a negligible effect on floodplain function.

8. Air Quality: Dust levels under the proposed action would be slightly higher than under the no grazing alternative due to allotment management activities. The levels would still be within the limits allowed in a Class 11 area for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration of air quality.

B. Impacts of the No Livestock Grazing Alternative.

1. Soils: . Soil compaction would be reduced on the allotment around old trails and drinking troughs and there would be a small reduction in soil loss on the allotment.

2. Vegetation: . It is expected that the number of plant species found within the allotment will remain the same, however, there would be small changes in the relative percentages of these species. Vegetation will continue to be utilized by wildlife. There would be an increase in the amount of standing vegetation.

3. Wildlife: Wildlife would have no competition with livestock for forage and cover. There would be no maintenance of livestock waters. As these waters became inoperable, water availability could become a critical limiting factor for many wildlife species.

4. Livestock management: The forage from public land would be unavailable for use by the permittee. This would have a significant adverse economic impact to the livestock operation. The checkerboard land status on the allotment makes it economically unfeasible to fence out the federal land and use only the private land. It would become uneconomical for the permittee to continue agricultural business.

5. Visual Resources: There would be no change in the visual resources.

6. Water Quality: There could be a slight improvement in water quality due to the minor reductions in sediment loading during stormflow.

7. Floodplains: Changes in floodplain function would be negligible and of a localized nature if

livestock grazing was eliminated.

8. Air Quality: There would be a slightly less dust under this alternative versus the proposed alternative, but this would be negligible when considering all sources of dust.

V. Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts of the grazing and no grazing alternatives were considered in Chapter 4 of Rangeland Reform '94 Draft Environmental Impact Statement and in Chapter 4 of the Roswell Resource Area Proposed RMP/EIS. The no livestock grazing alternative was not selected in either document.

On the allotment specific level, there will be no cumulatively significant impacts from the proposed action or from the no grazing alternative.

VI. Residual Impacts

The area has been grazed by livestock since the early part of the 1900's, if not longer. Vegetative monitoring studies have shown that grazing, at the current permitted numbers of animals, is sustainable. If the mitigation measures are enacted, then there would be no residual impacts to the proposed action.

VII. Mitigating Measures

Vegetation monitoring studies will continue to be conducted and the permitted numbers of livestock will be adjusted if necessary. If new information surfaces that livestock grazing is negatively impacting other resources, action will be taken at that time to mitigate those impacts.