

DECISION RECORD

DOI-BLM-NM-P010-2013-432

Environmental Assessment (EA) for Grazing Authorization,

Decision: It is my decision to authorize the Proposed Action Alternative as described in **DOI-BLM-NM-P010-2013-432-EA**. The proposed action will authorize a grazing lease for the allotments: 62010 – One Horseshoe Ranch; 62028 – Montoya Ranch; 62058 – Evanola Windmill; 62044 – Canon Pintada; 62048 – Del Curto; 62076 – Borica Draw; 62082 – Arroyo San Juan [See Table 1]. Class of livestock will include cattle, sheep, goats and horses. The mitigation measures identified in the attached EA have been formulated into terms and conditions that will be attached to the grazing lease. This decision incorporates, by reference, those conditions identified in the attached Environmental Assessment. A summary table follows:

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Percent Public Land	Grazing Period	Animal Unit	AUMs
62010	One Horseshoe Ranch	100%	3/1-2/28	2	23
62028	Montoya Ranch	100	3/1-2/28	2	15
62058	Evanola Windmill	100	3/1-2/28	20	235
62044	Canon Pintada	100%	3/1-2/28	1	15
62048	Del Curto	100%	3/1-2/28	3	29
62076	Borica Draw	100%	3/1-2/28	5	59
62082	Arroyo San Juan	100%	3/1-2/28	1	13

Rationale: Based on the rangeland health assessment (RHA) and previous monitoring, resource conditions on these allotments are sufficient and sustainable to support the level of use outlined in the ten year grazing leases.

If you wish to protest this proposed decision in accordance with 43 CFR 4160.2, you are allowed 15 days to do so in person or in writing to the authorized officer, after the receipt of this decision. Please be specific in your points of protest.

The protest shall be filed with the Field Manager, Bureau of Land Management, 2909 West 2nd, Roswell, NM 88201. This protest should specify, clearly and concisely, why you think the proposed action is in error.

In the absence of a protest within the time allowed, the above decision shall constitute my final decision. Should this notice become the final decision, you are allowed an additional 30 days

within which to file an appeal for the purpose of a hearing before the Interior Board of Land Appeals, and to petition for stay of the decision pending final determination on the appeal (43 CFR 4.21 and 4.410). If a petition for stay is not requested and granted, the decision will be put in to effect following the 30-day appeal period. The appeal and petition for stay should be filed with the Field Manager at the above address. The appeal should specify, clearly and concisely, why you think the decision is in error. The petition for stay should specify how you will be harmed if the stay is not granted.

/s/ Jerry Dutchover
Jerry Dutchover
Assistant Field Manager, Resources

07/30/2013
Date

DOI-BLM-NM-P010-2013-432-EA

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT:

I have determined that the BLM Preferred Alternative (Proposed Action), as described in the Environmental Assessment (EA) will not have any significant impact, individually or cumulatively, on the quality of the human environment. Because there would not be any significant impact, an environmental impact statement is not required. The NEPA handbook (p. 83) indicates that the FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI) must succinctly state the reasons for deciding that the action will have no significant environmental effects. It also recommends that the FONSI address the relevant context and intensity factors.

In making this determination, I considered the following factors:

1. The activities described in the BLM Preferred Alternative (Proposed Action) do not include any significant beneficial or adverse impacts (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(1)). The EA includes a description of the expected environmental consequences of issuing a 10 year term grazing lease on the following allotments: 62010 – One Horseshoe Ranch; 62028 – Montoya Ranch; 62058 – Evanola Windmill; 62044 – Canon Pintada; 62048 – Del Curto; 62076 – Borica Draw; 62082 – Arroyo San Juan
2. The activities included in the proposed action would not significantly affect public health or safety (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(2)).
3. The proposed activities would not significantly affect any unique characteristics (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(3)) of the geographic area such as prime and unique farmlands, caves, wild and scenic rivers, designated wilderness areas or wilderness study areas.
4. The activities described in the proposed action do not involve effects on the human environment that are likely to be highly controversial (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(4)).
5. The activities described in the proposed action do not involve effects that are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(5)).
6. My decision to implement these activities does not establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represent a decision in principle about a future consideration (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(6)).
7. The effects of issuing a ten year lease would not be significant, individually or cumulatively, when considered with the effects of other actions (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(7)). The EA discloses that there are no other connected or cumulative actions that would cause significant cumulative impacts.
8. I have determined that the activities described in the proposed action will not adversely affect or cause loss or destruction of scientific, cultural, or historical resources, including those listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(8)). Cultural resource surveys in the allotments have been generally limited to inspections ahead of oil and gas related activities, such as well locations and pipelines. Many areas of the allotments have been generally inventoried for cultural resources. The existing cultural data for the

allotments and adjacent areas seems to be a good example of what can be reasonably expected to occur in the remainder of the allotments. No site-specific situations are known to exist where current grazing practices conflict with cultural resource preservation and management. Some mitigation is included in the proposed action to protect cultural resources from grazing practices, such as: "In the event that grazing practices are determined to have an adverse effect on cultural resources within the allotment, the BLM, in consultation with the permittee, will take action(s) to mitigate or otherwise negate the effects. This may include but is not limited to installing physical barriers to protect the affected cultural resources, relocating the livestock grazing practice(s) that is (are) causing the adverse effect(s), or any other treatment as appropriate. Pages 12 and 28 of the EA describe the affected environment and impacts of the proposed action and alternatives on cultural resources.

9. The proposed activities are not likely to adversely affect any endangered or threatened species or its habitat that has been determined to be critical under the Endangered Species Act (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(9)). Within the allotment there are no known populations of threatened and endangered species, or designated critical habitat within the allotment.

10. The proposed activities will not threaten any violation of Federal, State, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(10)). Page 10 of the EA describes the conformance with land use plans and relationships to statutes, regulations, or other plans.

APPROVED:

/s/ Jerry Dutchover.
Jerry Dutchover
Assistant Field Manager, Resource

07/30/2013
Date

DOI-BLM-NM-P010-2013-432
Section 15 Grazing Allotments Grazing Lease Renewals

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT, GRAZING AUTHORIZATIONS

for

ALLOTMENTS

62010 - One Horseshoe Ranch

62028 - Montoya Ranch

62044 - Canon Pintada

62048 - Del Curto

62058 - Evanola Windmill

62076 - Borica Draw

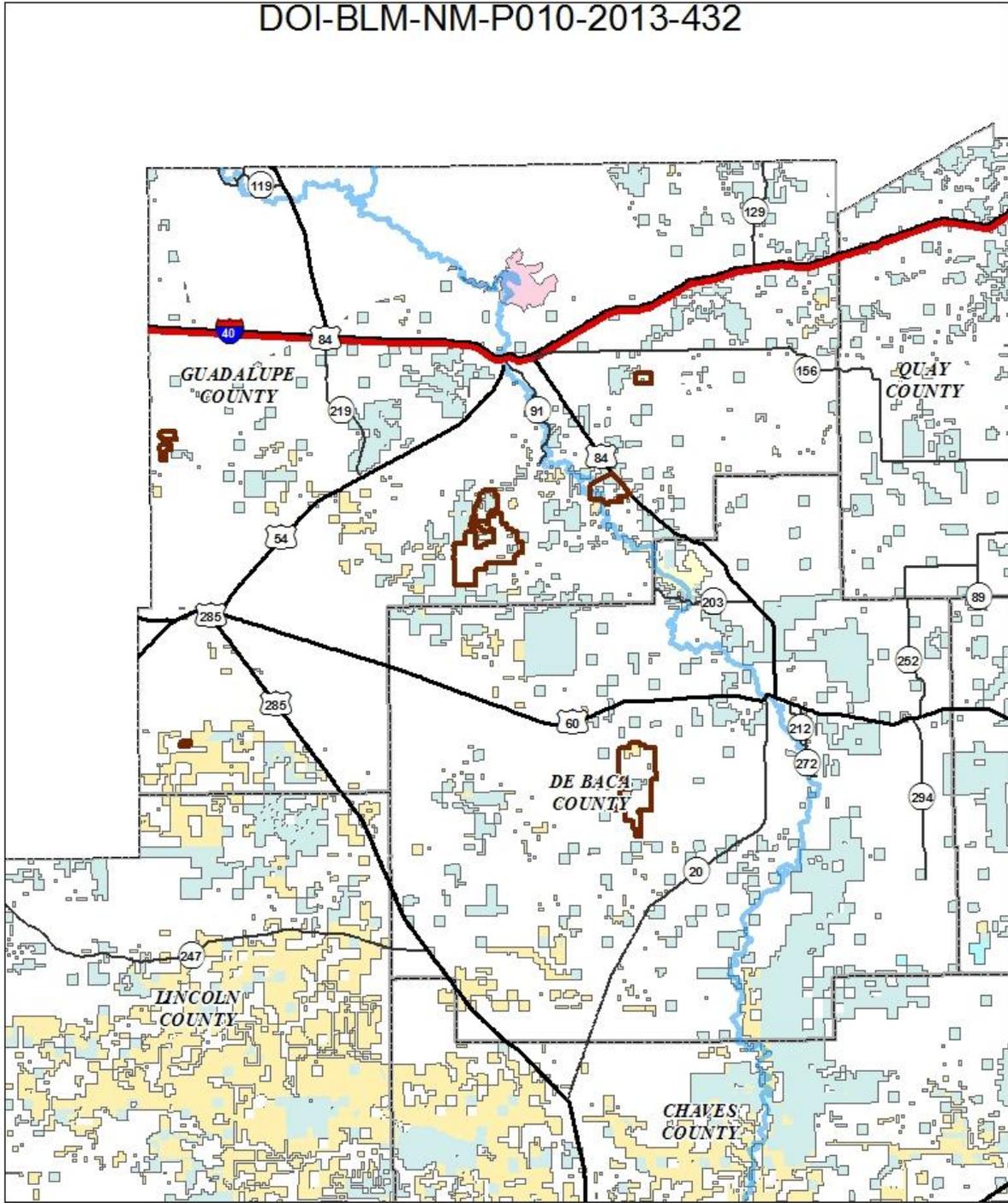
62082 - Arroyo San Juan

(See Maps)

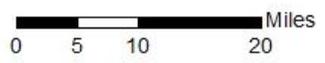
April, 2013

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
Roswell Field Office, Roswell, New Mexico

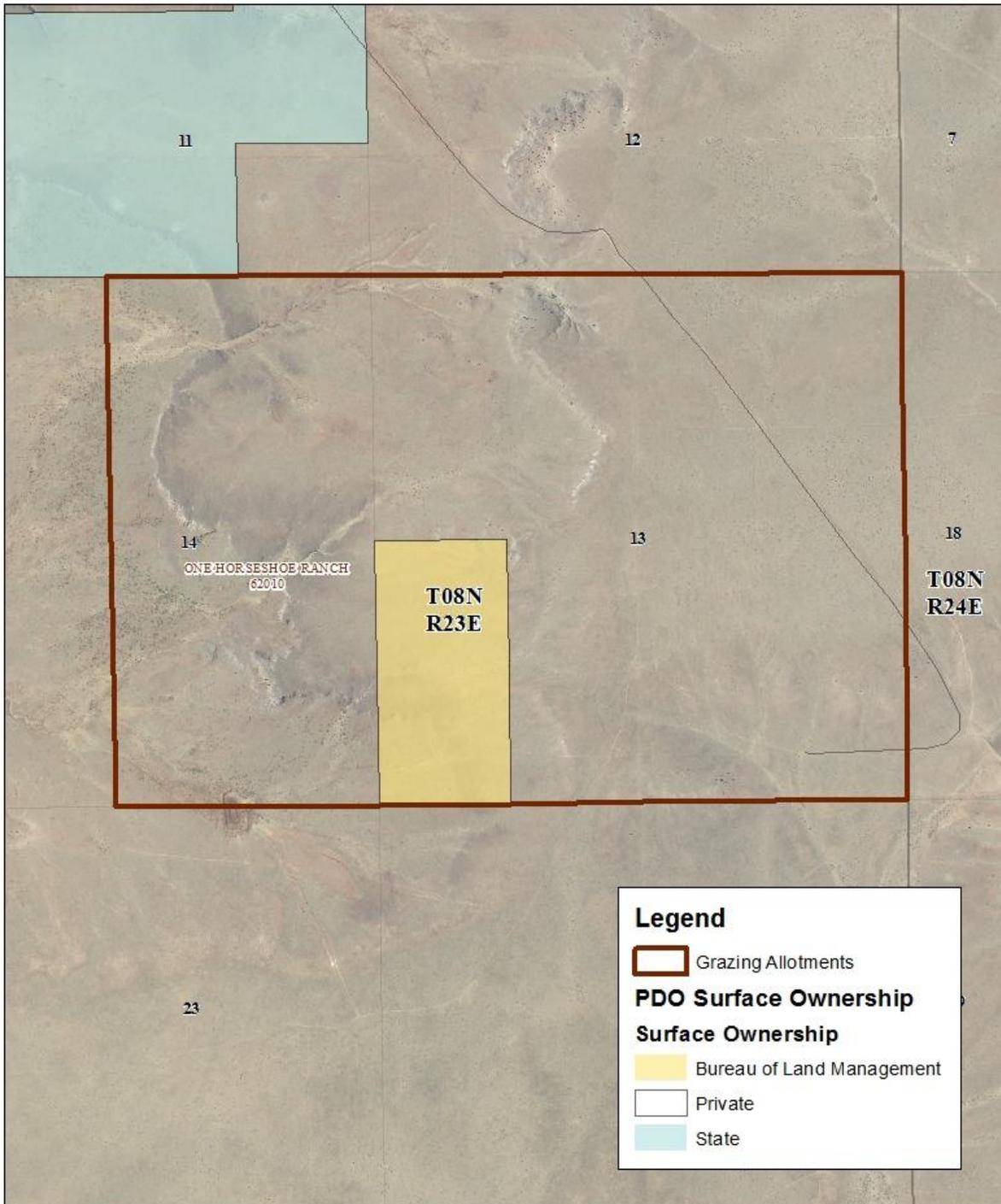
Section 15 allotments addressed in
DOI-BLM-NM-P010-2013-432



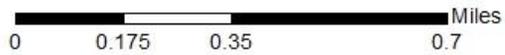
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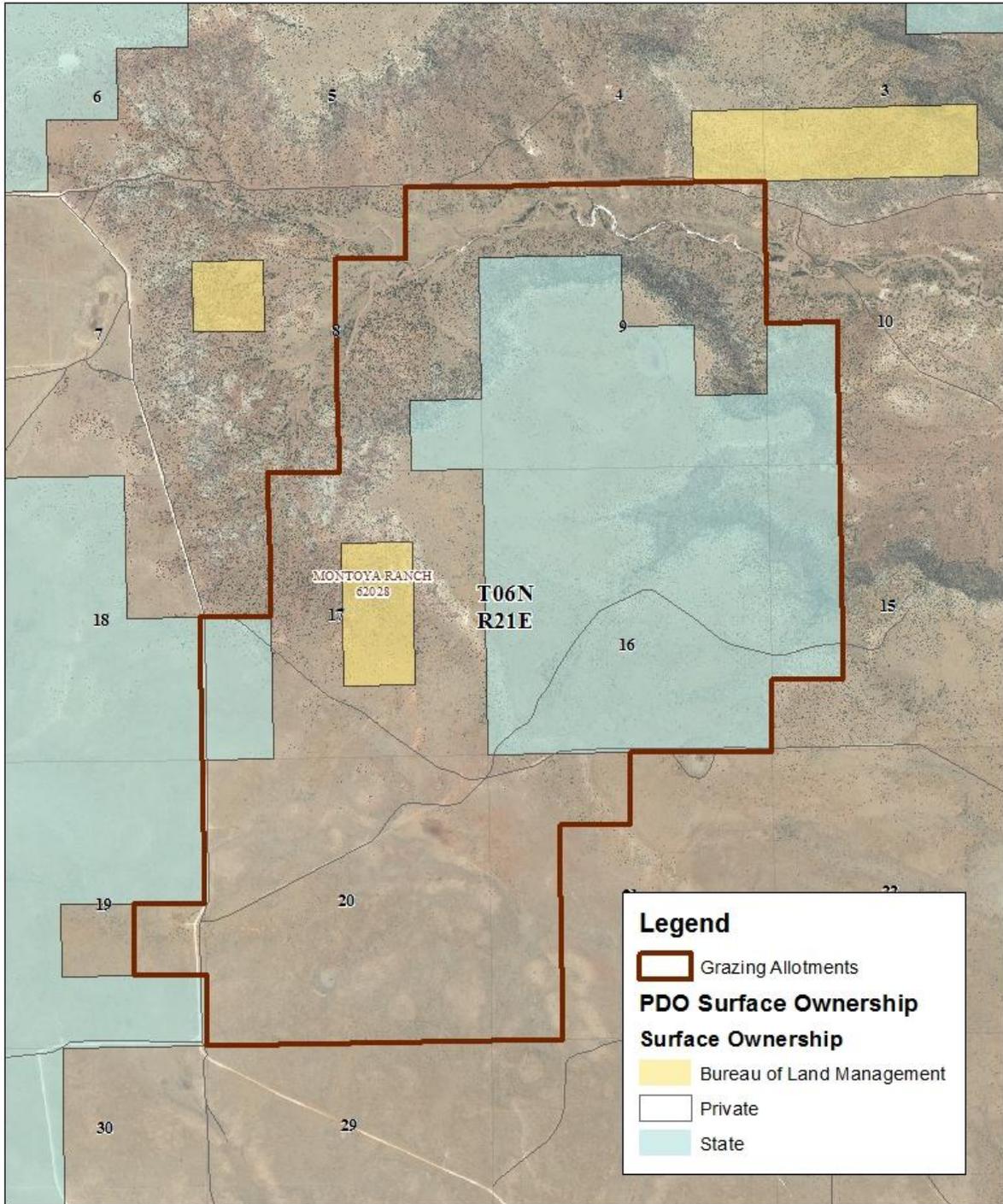
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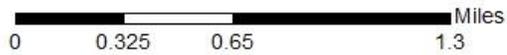
The contents created by the Bureau of Land Management are in the public domain. The accuracy of the data for individual allotments are not guaranteed. Original data were compiled from various sources and may be updated without notification.



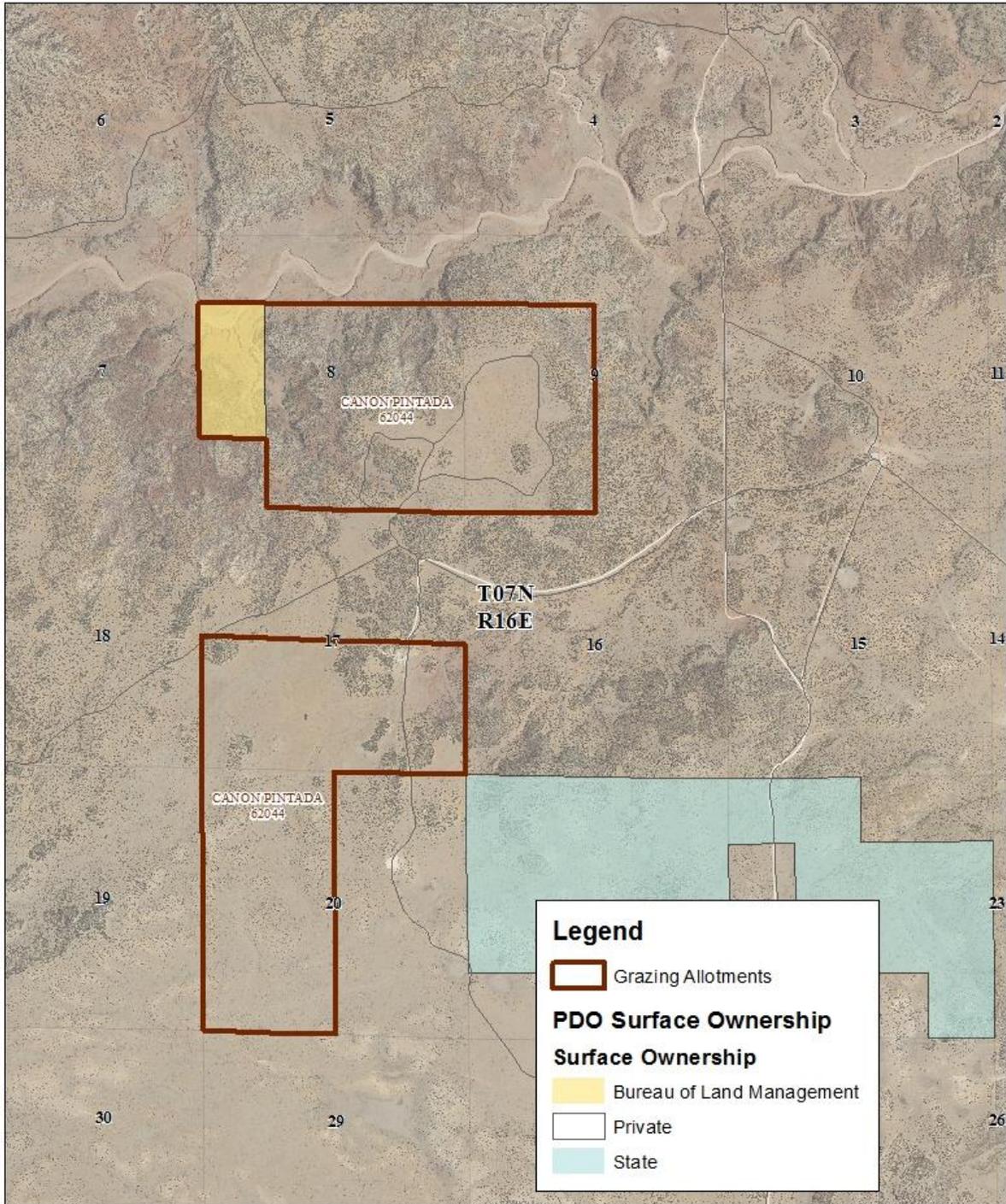
Allotment 62028 Montoya Ranch



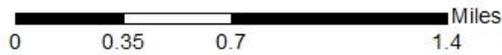
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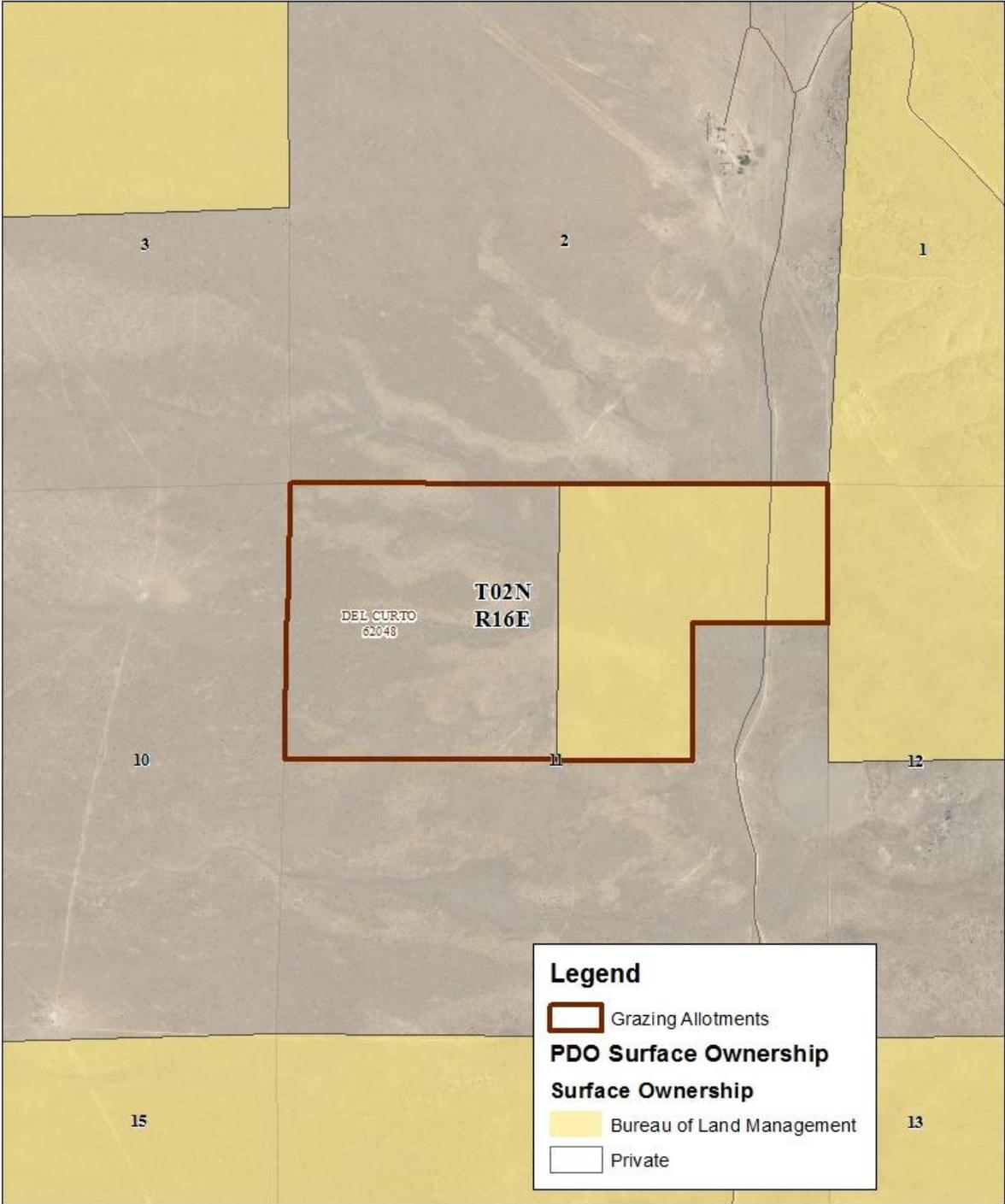
Allotment 62044 Canon Pintada



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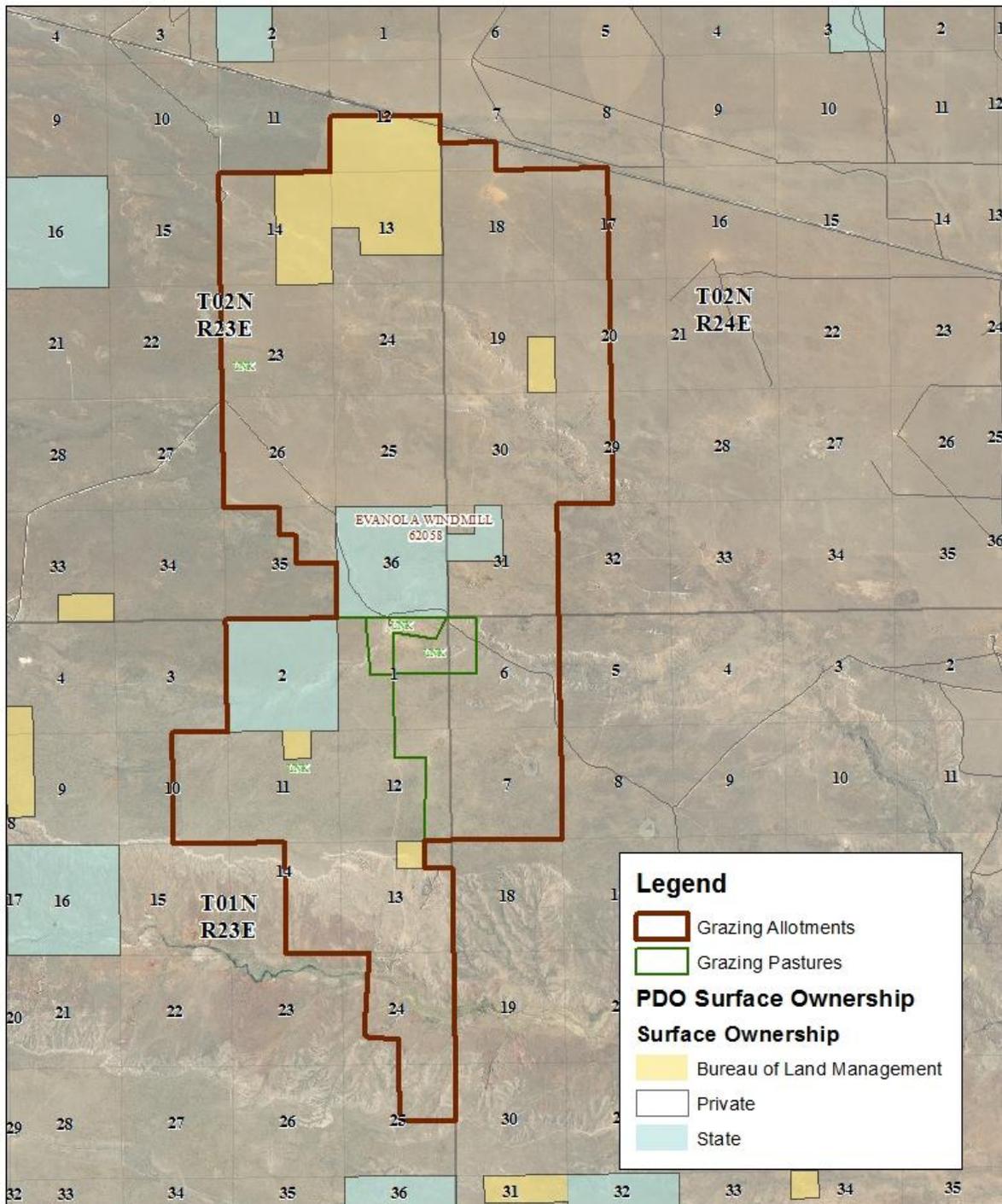
Allotment 62048 Del Curto



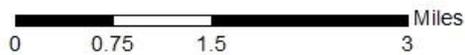
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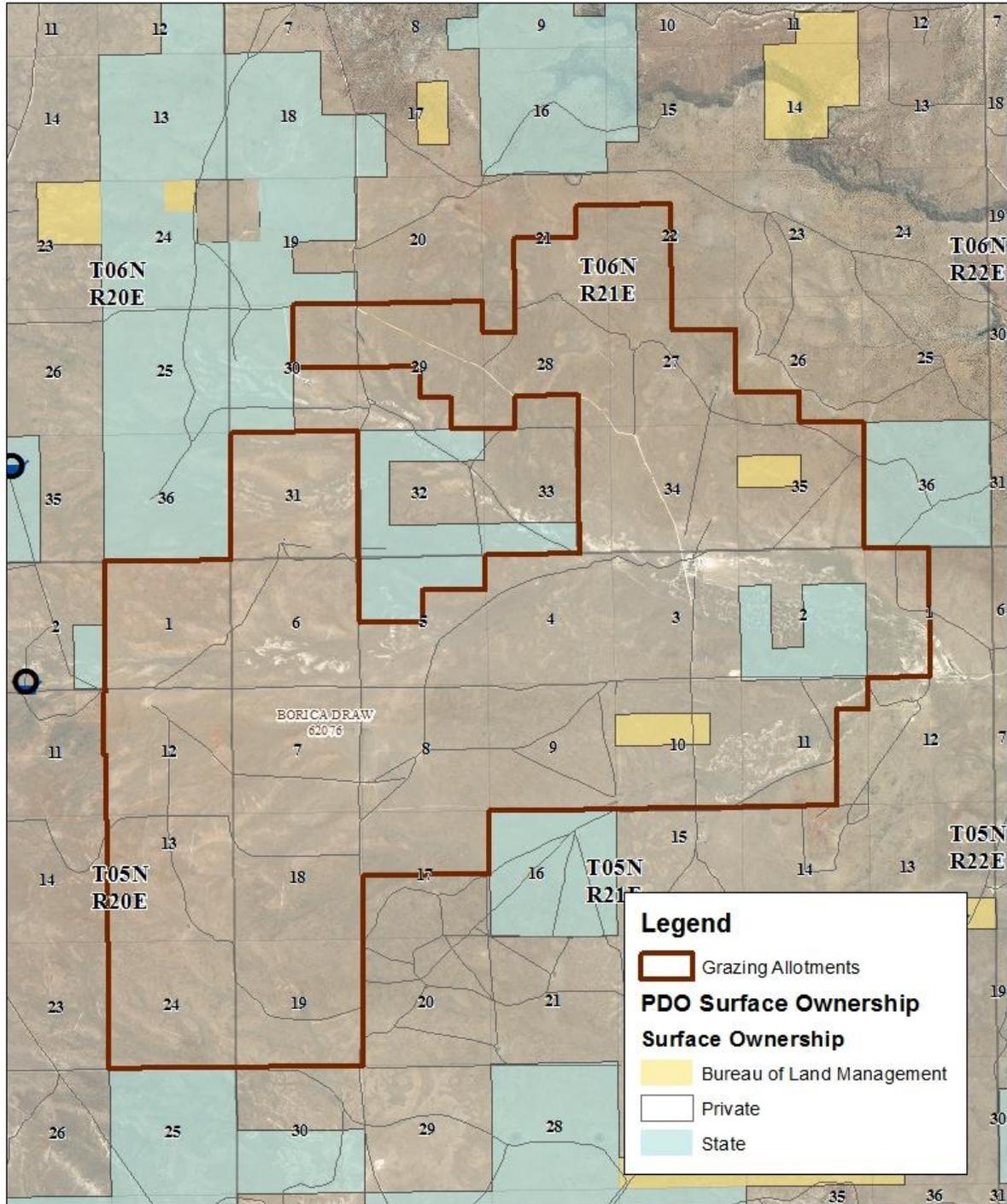
Allotment 62058 Evanola Windmill



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Allotment 62076 Borica Draw



Legend

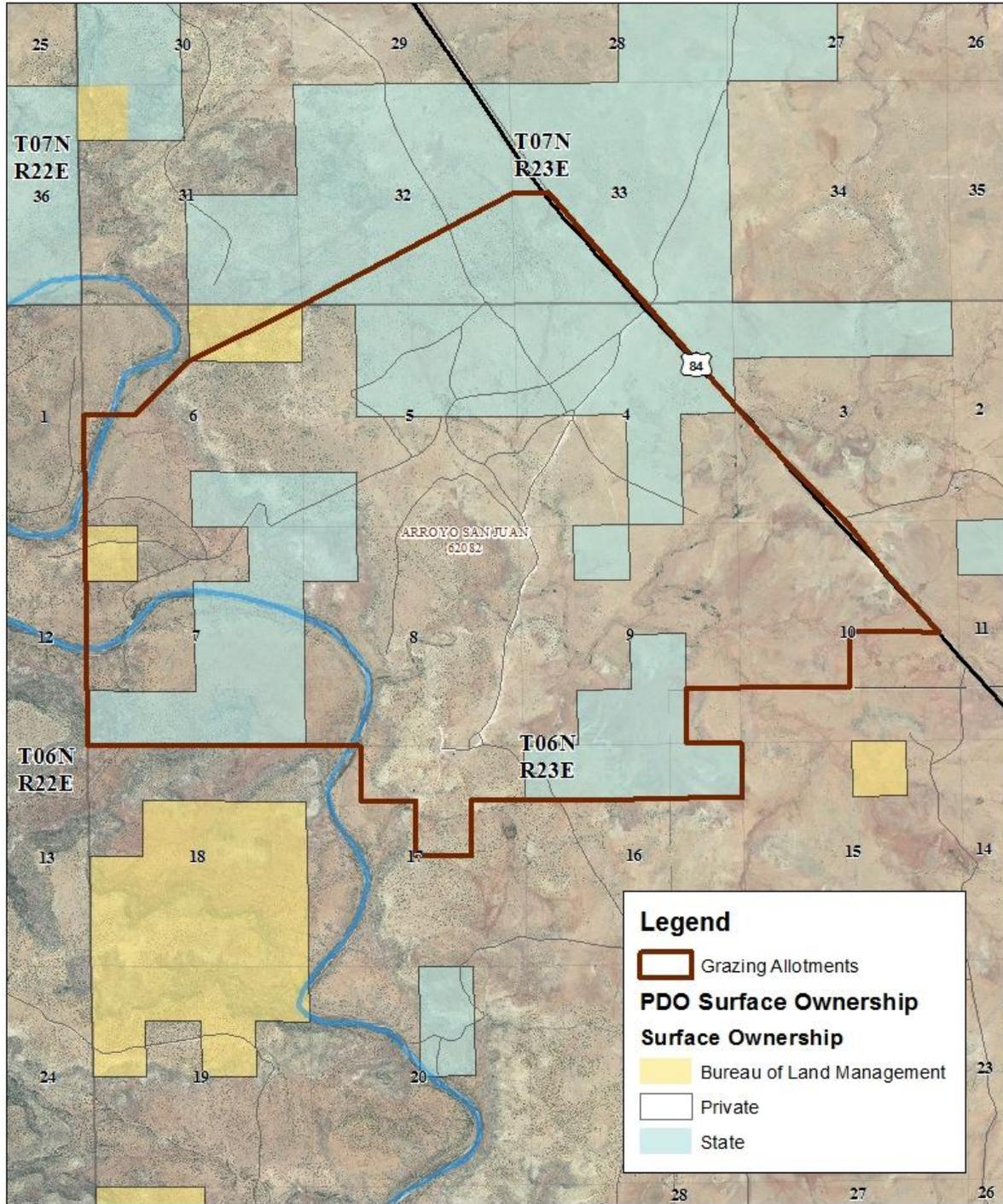
-  Grazing Allotments
- PDO Surface Ownership**
- Surface Ownership**
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Private
-  State



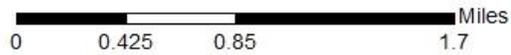
The contents created by the Bureau of Land Management are in the public domain. The accuracy of the data for individual allotments are not guaranteed. Original data were compiled from various sources and may be updated without notification.



Allotment 62082 Arroyo San Juan



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I. BACKGROUND

Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

The purpose of issuing a new grazing lease would be to authorize livestock grazing on public range on the following allotments : 62010 – One Horseshoe Ranch; 62028 – Montoya Ranch; 62058 – Evanola Windmill; 62044 – Canon Pintada; 62048 – Del Curto; 62076 – Borica Draw; 62082 – Arroyo San Juan [See table on next page]. When authorizing livestock grazing on public range, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) must conduct a site-specific NEPA analysis before issuing a 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 these allotments. The lease would be needed to 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, 4130.3-2, and 4180.1.

The scope of this environmental assessment is limited to the effects of issuing a new grazing lease on these allotments. Over time, the need could arise for subsequent management activities which relate to grazing authorization. These activities could include vegetation treatments (e.g., prescribed fires, herbicide projects), range improvement projects (e.g., fences, water developments), and others. Future rangeland management actions related to livestock grazing would be addressed in project-specific NEPA documents as they are proposed.

Though this environmental assessment specifically addresses the impacts of issuing a grazing lease on these allotments, it does so within the context of overall BLM management goals. Allotment management activities would have to be coordinated with projects intended to achieve those other goals. For example, a vegetation treatment designed to enhance watershed condition or wildlife habitat may require rest from livestock grazing for one or more growing seasons. Requirements of this type would be written into the lease as terms and conditions.

Conformance with Land Use Planning

The proposed action conforms to the 1997 Roswell Approved Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Record of Decision; and the 2000 New Mexico Standards for Public Land health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management and Record of Decision as required by 43 CFR 1610.5-3.

Relationships to Statutes, Regulations, or Other Plans

The proposal to renew the livestock grazing lease on this allotment is in conformance with the 1994 Environmental Impact Statement for Rangeland Reform; the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1700 et seq.); the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (TGA) (43 U.S.C. 315 et seq.); the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (PRIA) (43 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.).

II. PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

Proposed Action (No Action) - Current Livestock Management

The proposed action is to issue a grazing lease to graze cattle, sheep and horses on these allotments. In accordance with the BLM National Environmental Policy Act Handbook (H-1790-1 p 52), the No Action alternative for grazing permit renewal environmental assessment is “to issue a new permit with the same terms and conditions as the expiring permit.”

Current permitted use is based on long-term monitoring and rangeland conditions. Additionally a rangeland health assessment has been completed and all allotments meet the Standards for Public Land Health.

Because of the small amount and percentage of BLM public land, the BLM does not set the stocking rate for the entire allotment, but only bills the lessee for the number of animals the public land can support. See table 1 for the current billed livestock numbers for the allotments.

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Percent Public Land	Grazing Period	Animal Unit	AUMs
62010	One Horseshoe Ranch	100%	3/1-2/28	2	23
62028	Montoya Ranch	100	3/1-2/28	2	15
62058	Evanola Windmill	100	3/1-2/28	20	235
62044	Canon Pintada	100%	3/1-2/28	1	15
62048	Del Curto	100%	3/1-2/28	3	29
62076	Borica Draw	100%	3/1-2/28	5	59
62082	Arroyo San Juan	100%	3/1-2/28	1	13

There would be no changes from current livestock management as conducted by the lessee. Future projects or activities identified by the lessee or the BLM can still be considered for implementation. Rangeland monitoring would continue on the allotment and changes to livestock management would be made as necessary. If new information surfaces that livestock grazing is negatively impacting other resources, action will be taken to mitigate those impacts.

No Grazing Alternative

Under this alternative a new grazing lease would not be issued for these allotments. No grazing would be authorized on federal land on this allotment under this alternative. Under this alternative and based on the land status pattern within the allotments, many miles of new fences would be required to exclude grazing on the federal land.

Alternatives Considered But Not Analyzed

Grazing with reduced numbers – BLM considered authorizing grazing with reduced numbers on these allotments. Grazing with reduced numbers would produce impacts similar to the proposed

action. Additionally, these allotments meet the Standard for Public Land Health and monitoring studies do not indicate changes are necessary. Therefore, BLM will not analyze this alternative.

III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

General Setting

These allotments are located in areas Vaughn, Ft. Sumner, and Santa Rosa, NM. These allotments fall within the counties of De Baca, and Guadalupe (see map). The climate is semi-arid with normal annual temperatures ranging from 42⁰F to 73⁰F at Santa Rosa, NM (Western Regional Climate Center). Average annual precipitation is approximately 14.5 inches, primarily as rainfall.

Affected Resources

The following resources or values are not present or would not be affected by the authorization of livestock grazing on these allotments: Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Floodplains, Native American Religious Concerns, Visual Resources, Prime or Unique Farmland, Minority/Low Income Populations, Hazardous or Solid Wastes, Solid Minerals, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and Wilderness.

Cultural resources are not usually adversely affected by livestock grazing. Although concentrated livestock activity such as around livestock water troughs can have adverse effects on the cultural resource. As such all livestock water troughs should not be located within 100 feet of a known archaeological site. Prior to authorizing range improvements, a Class III Cultural Survey must be completed ensuring cultural resources will not be affected. Controlled livestock grazing affect on cultural resources is limited within the allotment due to the type of cultural resources present. Affected resources and the impacts resulting from livestock grazing are described below.

Vegetation

Affected Environment

The allotments are comprised of several vegetation community types arranged in a mosaic over the allotment. Grassland and Mixed Desert Shrub communities dominate. There are small inclusions of the Shinnery Oak Dune (SOD) and the Drainages, Draws and Canyons (DDC) associated with the draws running through the allotments. General objectives or guidelines for each vegetation community are described in the Roswell Approved RMP and Record of Decision (BLM 1997) and the Roswell Draft RMP/EIS (BLM 1994).

Grasslands are intermixed with all community types. Sand dropseed, three-awn, black grama, bush muhly and fluffgrass are common in the sandy uplands. Alkali sacaton is the dominant species in the bottomlands where it is interspersed with saltcedar. Tobosa is found in both sandy uplands and bottomlands. Grassland sites also have a mesquite or broom snakeweed shrub component. Blue grama is primarily found on loamy soils and black grama on more gravelly soils. Gyp grama is common on the gypsiferous soil types found throughout the allotment.

Grassland communities on the uplands and shallow breaks support a large percentage of shrub species. Mesquite, broom snakeweed, fourwing saltbush, and yucca are common shrub species. The primary grasses are sand dropseed, bush muhly,, vine mesquite and black grama.

The Mixed Desert Shrub community is found primarily on the rough breaks with gypsiferous and gravelly soils. This community type also supports a larger percentage of shrub species than the other types, including pockets of creosote, juniper, and javelina bush. Gyp grama and tobosa are interspersed with the shrubs.

The DDC Community is comprised of the major drainages crossing the allotments. The Rangeland Health assessments indicate a slight problem with invasive plants, most notably mesquite, cholla, and juniper. The Rangeland Health assessments for these allotments can be viewed by the public at the Roswell Field Office.

Rangeland monitoring studies have been established in key areas within the allotments. Table 2 below lists the key areas, identified by the vegetation ID number, within each allotment as well as the ecological site associated with each key area. These permanent sites are used to track vegetation changes.

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	RHA Completion Month/Year	Meets/ Does not meet	Site Name	Ecological Site
62010	One Horseshoe Ranch	3/2010	Meets	A018	Loamy-CP-2
62028	Montoya Ranch	3/2010	Meets	A036	Shallow Limestone –CP3
62044	Canon Pintada	3/2010	Meets	A051	Breaks—CP-3
62048	Del Curto	3/2010	Meets	A055	Loamy—CP-3
62058	Evanola Windmill	3/2010	Meets	A063	Sandy—CP-3
62076	Borica Draw	3/2010	Meets	A077	Loamy—CP-2
62082	Arroyo San Juan	8/2010	Meets	A175	Gravelly CP-2

The description for these ecological sites was developed by the Soil Conservation Service (now referred to as the National Resource Conservation Service) in their ecological site guides. Ecological site descriptions are available for review at the Roswell BLM office, any Natural Resources Conservation Service office or accessed at www.nm.nrcs.usda.gov.

From 1978 to 1999 agencies were using the traditional range condition methodology to depict range condition. This compared collected rangeland monitoring information with the potential vegetation community in terms of species composition by weight. The rating is based on a scaled of 0 to 100 with 100 being the actual representative site.

In 1999 the National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) revised the methodology for comparing the existing vegetation community with the potential vegetation community and to aid in the determination of ecological condition. This methodology is called the Similarity Index (SI) the BLM is currently incorporating this revision into the monitoring and evaluation processes. The SI compares existing vegetation data (collected from rangeland monitoring) with the potential vegetation community described in the NRCS ecological site guide for that site. The index is based on a scaled of 0 to 100 with 100 being the actual representative site. For the Sandy SD-3 ecological (range) site, the normal year production is about 900 pounds per acre. The index takes into account vegetation species present and the relative amount of production for each species when compared to the potential for the range site.

The Roswell Field Office is currently in the process of integrating the revised methodology into current monitoring and evaluation processes. The traditional range condition rating method (used from 1980 to 1998) is retained for comparison purposes. The percent bare ground and rock found on the allotment fall within the parameters established by the RMP/EIS for this vegetative community. Copies of the monitoring data and the analysis of the data are available at the Roswell Field Office.

Rangeland Health Assessment data has been collected in fiscal year 2010. Analysis of the rangeland health assessments indicates that all three indicators (biotic, hydrology, and soils) have been met for all allotments. The long term vegetative production, ground cover and trend data for these allotments are also available at Roswell Field Office.

Noxious and Invasive Weeds

Noxious weeds affect both crops and native plant species in the same way, by out-competing for light, water and soil nutrients. Losses are attributed to decreased quality and quantity of agricultural products due to high levels of competition from noxious weeds and infestations. Noxious weeds can negatively affect livestock productivity by making forage unpalatable to livestock thus decreasing livestock productivity and potentially increasing producer's feed costs. Potential noxious weed species include musk thistle and Russian knapweed.

Environmental Impacts

Under the proposed action the vegetation in each of the communities 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.

Because of the small amount and percentage of BLM public land, the BLM does not set the stocking rate for the entire allotment, but only bills the lessee for the number of animals the public land can support.

The Mixed Desert Shrub vegetation community found in portions of the allotment would reflect lighter use because primary forage species are not well represented in these drier areas, and livestock will not concentrate on steeper slopes.

Upland sites would reflect a static ecological condition trend at the existing lease level. Some grassland areas would remain static due to the high composition of mesquite. In the long term, upland vegetation would continue to improve in all pastures from the implementation of a rest-rotation system.

Range monitoring data indicate that the vegetation is sustainable to meet multiple resource requirements and forage at the permitted use level under the Proposed Action. Data indicate that livestock grazing is compatible with vegetation cover and composition objectives.

Under the No Action Alternative, No new impacts to vegetation would occur on public lands from authorized livestock grazing. The permitted use as described in the proposed action is not anticipated to have any adverse impacts to the current vegetation conditions.

Under the No-Grazing Alternative, no impacts to vegetation resources would occur on public lands from authorized livestock grazing. Vegetation cover would increase over the long term in some areas. Grasslands in the uplands would increase in cover and composition, but composition would be tempered by mesquite somewhat dominating the shrub component. Alkali sacaton in the bottomlands would, in the short term, increase in cover and composition but would then taper off in the long term, becoming decadent from the lack of standing vegetation removal by grazing.

Soils

Affected Environment

The Soil Conservation Service, now the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), has surveyed the soils in Guadalupe County. Complete soil information is available in the Soil Survey of Guadalupe county, New Mexico, (USDA Soil Conservation Service 1974) and online at <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>. The soil map units represented in the project area are:

(10) Regnier Rock outcrop Lacoca complex, 30 to 80 percent slopes The capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water is very low to moderately high. The available water capacity is very low.

(14) Douro-Blakeney-Wickett association, 0 to 8 percent slopes The Douro soils have moderate permeability. The Blakeney soils have rapid permeability. The Wickett soils have rapid permeability.

(15) Tapia-Dean-Pastura association, 0 to 9 percent slopes The Tapia soils have moderate permeability. The Dean soils have moderate permeability. The Pastura soils have moderate permeability.

(16) Deama-Pastura-Manzano association, 0 to 25 percent slopes The Deama soils have moderate permeability. The Pastura soils have moderate permeability. The Mazano soils have slow permeability.

(19) Rock Land-Rough Broken and Stony Land association, 3 to 65 percent slopes The Rock Land has moderate permeability. The Rough Broken and Stony Land has moderate permeability.

(22) San Mateo-Redbank association, 0 to 5 percent slopes The San Mateo soils have moderate permeability. The Redbank soils have moderate to rapid permeability.

(25) San Mateo-Redbank association, 0 to 5 percent slopes The San Mateo soils have moderate permeability. The Redbank soils have moderate to rapid permeability.

(27)—San Jon-Lacoca-Rock outcrop complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes The San Jon soils slowest permeability is 0.6 to 2.0 in/hr which is moderate. The runoff class is low. The Lacoca soils slowest permeability is 0.6 to 2.0 in/hr which is moderate. The runoff class is medium.

(28) Lococa San Jon Rock outcrop complex, 5 to 20 percent slopes The capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water is moderately high to high. The available water capacity is very low.

(32)—Regnier-Lacoca-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 25 percent slopes Permeability of the Regnier soil is moderately slow. Runoff is High and the hazard of water erosion is high. Permeability of the Lacoca soil is moderate. Runoff is high and the hazard of water erosion is severe.

70—Manzano loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes The Manzano soils slowest permeability is 0.2 to 0.6 in/hr which is moderately slow. The runoff class is low.

(79)—Travessilla-Rock outcrop complex, 30 to 75 percent slopes The Travessilla soils slowest permeability is 2.0 to 6.0 in/hr which is moderately rapid. The runoff class is high

(89)—Clovis-Pastura association, 0 to 3 percent slopes Permeability of the Clovis soil is moderate. Runoff is slow and the hazard of erosion by water is slight. The hazard of soil blowing is moderate. Permeability of the Pastura soil is moderate. Runoff is slow and the hazard of erosion by water is slight. The hazard of soil blowing is severe.

(91)—Pastura-Harvey Association, 0 to 8 Percent slopes Permeability of the Pastura soil is moderate. Runoff is medium and the hazard of erosion by water is moderate. The hazard of soil blowing is moderate. Permeability of the Harvey soil is moderate. Runoff is medium and the hazard of erosion by water is moderate. The hazard of soil blowing is severe.

The Soil Conservation Service, now the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), has surveyed the soils in De Baca County. Complete soil information is available in the Soil Survey of De Baca county, New Mexico, (USDA Soil Conservation Service 1974) and online at <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>. The soil map units represented in the project area are:

Berwolf-Chispa-Armesa association (50), 0 to 5 percent slopes. Permeability of the Berwolf soil is moderately rapid. Runoff is slow and the hazard of water erosion is slight. The hazard of soil blowing is very high. Permeability of the Chispa soil is moderate. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of water erosion is slight. The hazard of soil blowing is high. This soil is nonsaline to

slightly saline. Permeability of the Armesa soil is moderate. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of water erosion is slight. The hazard of soil blowing is high.

Neso-Kolar association (63), 0 to 5 percent slopes Permeability of the Neso soil is moderately rapid. Runoff is slow and the hazard of water erosion is slight. The hazard of soil blowing is high. Permeability of the Kolar soil is moderately rapid. Runoff is slow and the hazard of water erosion is light. The hazard of soil blowing is high.

Pojo-Kolar loamy fine sands,(66), 0 to 5 percent slopes Permeability of the Pojo soil is moderately rapid. Runoff is slow and the hazard of water erosion is slight. The hazard of soil blowing is high. Permeability of the Kolar soil is moderately rapid. Runoff is slow and the hazard of water erosion is slight. The hazard of soil blowing is high.

Kolar-Neso-Pojo Complex (67), 0 to 5 percent slopes Permeability of the Kolar soil is moderately rapid. Runoff is slow and the hazard of water erosion is slight. The hazard of soil blowing is high. Permeability of the Neso soil is moderately rapid. Runoff is slow and the hazard of water erosion is slight. The hazard of soil blowing is high. Permeability of the Pojo soil is moderately rapid. Runoff is slow and the hazard of water erosion is slight. The hazard of soil blowing is high. This Unit is used for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat.

Environmental Impacts

Under the Proposed Action, livestock would remove some of the cover of standing vegetation and litter, and compact the soil by trampling. If livestock management were inadequate, these effects could be severe enough to reduce infiltration rates and increase runoff, leading to greater water erosion and soil losses (Moore et al. 1979, Stoddart et al. 1975). Producing forage and protecting the soil from further erosion would then be more difficult. The greatest impacts of removing vegetation and trampling would be expected in areas of concentrated livestock use, such as trails, waters, feeders, and shade.

Under the Proposed Action (No Action) rangeland monitoring would help ensure that adequate vegetation cover is maintained to protect the soil from erosion. Low/moderate forage quality plants provide protection to the soils resource. Cumulative long term monitoring data reflect the soils are being adequately protected. No new impacts to soils would occur on public lands from authorized livestock grazing. The permitted use as described in the proposed action is not anticipated to have any adverse impacts to the current soil conditions.

Under No-Grazing Alternative, any adverse impact from livestock grazing would be eliminated. However, it is possible that removing grazing animals from an area where they were a natural part of the landscape could result in poor use of precipitation and inefficient mineral cycling (Savory 1988). Bare soil could be sealed by raindrop impact, and vegetation could become decadent, inhibiting new growth. Therefore, the results of no grazing could be similar to those of overgrazing in some respects.

Mitigation

Rangeland monitoring would help ensure that adequate vegetation cover is maintained to protect the soil from erosion.

Watershed – Hydrology

Affected Environment

The watershed and hydrology in the area is affected by land and water use practices. The degree to which hydrologic processes are affected by land and water use depends on the location, extent, timing and the type of activity. Factors that currently cause short-lived alterations to the hydrologic regime in the area include livestock grazing management, recreational use activities, groundwater pumping and also oil and gas developments such as well pads, permanent roads, temporary roads, pipelines, and powerlines.

Environmental Impacts

Livestock grazing management and range improvement projects can result in long term and short term alterations to the hydrologic regime. Peak flow and low flow of perennial streams, ephemeral, and intermittent rivers and streams would be directly affected by an increase in impervious surfaces resulting from the livestock grazing management and range improvement projects. The potential hydrologic effects to peak flow is reduced infiltration where surface flows can move more quickly to perennial or ephemeral rivers and streams, causing peak flow to occur earlier and to be larger. Increased magnitude and volume of peak flow can cause bank erosion, channel widening, downward incision, and disconnection from the floodplain. The potential hydrologic effects to low flow is reduced surface storage and groundwater recharge, resulting in reduced baseflow to perennial, ephemeral, and intermittent rivers and streams. The direct impact would be that hydrologic processes may be altered where the perennial, ephemeral, and intermittent river and stream system responds by changing physical parameters, such as channel configuration. These changes may in turn impact chemical parameters and ultimately the aquatic ecosystem.

Long-term direct and indirect impacts to the watershed and hydrology would continue for the life of the livestock grazing management and range improvement projects and would decrease once reclamation of the range improvement projects has taken place. Short term direct and indirect impacts to the watershed and hydrology from access roads that are not surfaced with material would occur and would likely decrease in time due to reclamation efforts.

Under the Proposed Action rangeland monitoring would help ensure that adequate vegetation cover is maintained to protect the hydrologic regime. Low/moderate forage quality plants provide protection to the soils resource and hydrologic regime. Cumulative long-term monitoring data reflect the hydrologic regime is being adequately protected.

Under the No Grazing Alternative, any adverse impact from livestock grazing management and range improvement projects would be eliminated. However, it is possible that removing grazing animals from an area where they were a natural part of the landscape could result in poor use of precipitation and inefficient mineral cycling (Savory 1988). Bare soil could be sealed by raindrop impact, and vegetation could become decadent, inhibiting new growth. Therefore, the results of no grazing could be similar to those of overgrazing in some respects.

Mitigation

Rangeland monitoring would help ensure that adequate vegetation cover is maintained to protect the soil from erosion.

Floodplains

Affected Environment

Portions of the grazing allotments are located in the 100-year floodplain. For administrative purposes, the 100-year floodplain serves as the basis for floodplain management on public lands. It is based on Flood Insurance Rate Maps prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (1983) which describes a Zone A as the “Area of the 100-year flood”. Current development on the floodplain consists of two-track roads and several miles of boundary fence in the area.

Environmental Impacts

Surface disturbance from the development of surface facilities and buried pipelines can result in impairment of the floodplain values from removal of vegetation, removal of wildlife habitat, impairment of water quality, decreased flood water retention and decreased groundwater recharge.

Under the Proposed Action rangeland monitoring would help ensure that adequate vegetation cover is maintained to protect the floodplain values. Low/moderate forage quality plants provide protection to the floodplain values. Cumulative long-term monitoring data reflect the floodplain values are being adequately protected.

Under the No Grazing Alternative, any adverse impact from livestock grazing would be eliminated. However, it is possible that removing grazing animals from an area where they were a natural part of the landscape could result in poor use of precipitation and inefficient mineral cycling (Savory 1988). Bare soil could be sealed by raindrop impact, and vegetation could become decadent, inhibiting new growth. Therefore, the results of no grazing could be similar to those of overgrazing in some respects.

Mitigation

Rangeland monitoring would help ensure that adequate vegetation cover is maintained to protect the soil from erosion.

Water Quality

Affected Environment – Surface Water

No perennial surface water is found on the Public Land on these allotments. Ephemeral stream occur on Public Land on these allotments.

Environmental Consequences – Surface Water

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.

Mitigation

Rangeland monitoring would help ensure that adequate vegetation cover is maintained to protect the soil from erosion.

Affected Environment - Ground Water

Fresh water sources are located in the Shallow Quaternary Alluvial Aquifer. Approximate depth to water in area ranges from 50 to 100 feet in shallow alluvial aquifer and 400 to 600 feet in the San Andres Aquifer (New Mexico Office of the State Engineer Data).

Environmental Impacts – Ground Water

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.

Under the Proposed Action rangeland monitoring would help ensure that adequate vegetation cover is maintained to protect surface and groundwater. Low/moderate forage quality plants provide protection to the surface and groundwater. Cumulative long-term monitoring data reflect the surface and groundwater are being adequately protected.

Under the No Grazing Alternative, any adverse impact from livestock grazing would be eliminated. However, it is possible that removing grazing animals from an area where they were a natural part of the landscape could result in poor use of precipitation and inefficient mineral cycling (Savory 1988). Bare soil could be sealed by raindrop impact, and vegetation could become decadent, inhibiting new growth. Therefore, the results of no grazing could be similar to those of overgrazing in some respects.

Mitigation

Rangeland monitoring would help ensure that adequate vegetation cover is maintained to protect the soil from erosion.

Wildlife

Affected Environment

Because the seven grazing allotments analyzed in this EA are spread over a large area, a general discussion of the diversity and abundance of wildlife species in the area is presented. The allotments provide a variety of habitat types for terrestrial wildlife species but mostly comprised of grassland habitat and some areas of juniper vegetation in the more northern allotments.

Numerous avian species use the area during spring and fall migration, including non-game migratory birds. Common bird species are mourning dove, mockingbird, white-crowned sparrow, black-throated sparrow, blue grosbeak, northern oriole, western meadowlark, Crissal thrasher, western kingbird, northern flicker, common nighthawk, loggerhead shrike, and roadrunner. Raptors include northern harrier, Swainson's hawk, American kestrel, and occasionally golden eagle and ferruginous hawk.

Common mammal species using the area include mule deer, pronghorn, coyote, gray fox, bobcat, striped skunk, porcupine, racoon, badger, jackrabbit, cottontail, white-footed mouse, deer mouse, grasshopper mouse, kangaroo rat, spotted ground squirrel, and woodrat.

A variety of herptiles also occur in the area such as yellow mud turtle, box turtle, eastern fence lizard, side-blotched lizard, horned lizard, whiptail, hognose snake, coachwhip, gopher snake, rattlesnake, and spadefoot toad.

Environmental Impacts

Under the Proposed Action, livestock grazing management and range improvement projects designed with consideration for wildlife would generally enhance the quality of wildlife habitat. Because of the small acreage involved and limited access due to isolation of the parcels on several allotments, the lands are generally incorporated into overall ranching activities with no specific objectives for wildlife habitat. The possibility of improving small acreage of public land to benefit wildlife is very limited and would be more influenced by grazing management over the entire ranch or pasture that includes the parcel.

No new impacts to wildlife would occur on public lands from authorized livestock grazing. The permitted use as described in the proposed action is not anticipated to have any adverse impacts to wildlife.

Under No-Grazing Alternative, there would no longer be direct competition between livestock and wildlife for forage, browse and cover. Wildlife habitat would moderately improve. The limitation for improvement would continue to be the existing invading species component (e.g., mesquite, snakeweed) affecting plant composition. Since livestock grazing would not be permitted, range improvement projects that benefit wildlife, such as water developments, would be abandoned. New range improvement projects that would also benefit wildlife habitat, such as brush control, may not be implemented because these projects are primarily driven and funded through range improvement efforts.

Special Status Species, Including Threatened and Endangered Species

Affected Environment

There are no known populations of special status species on the isolated national resource land parcels in the seven grazing allotments under analysis in this EA.

Environmental Impacts

Under any of the alternatives, there would be no impacts to special status species or habitat.

Air Quality

Affected Environment

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has the primary responsibility for regulating air quality, including seven nationally regulated ambient air pollutants. Regulation of air quality is also delegated to some states. Air quality is determined by atmospheric pollutants and chemistry, dispersion meteorology and terrain, and also includes applications of noise, smoke management, and visibility.

The allotments are in an area that is considered a Class II air quality area. A Class II area allows moderate amounts air quality degradation. The primary sources of air pollution are dust from blowing wind on disturbed or exposed soil and exhaust emissions from motorized equipment. Air quality in the area is generally good and is not located in any of the areas designated by the Environmental Protection Agency as “non-attainment areas” for any listed pollutants regulated by the Clean Air Act (CAA).

Air quality in the region is generally good, with winds averaging 10-16 miles per hour depending on the season. Peak velocities reach more than 50 miles per hour in the spring. These conditions rapidly disperse air pollutants in the region.

Environmental Impacts

Air quality would temporary be directly impacted with pollution from enteric fermentation (ruminant livestock), chemical odors, and dust. Dust levels resulting from allotment management activities would be slightly higher under the Proposed Action than No-Grazing Alternative. The cumulative impact on air quality from the allotment would be negligible compared to all pollution sources in the region.

The federal Clean Air Act requires that air pollutant emissions be controlled from all significant sources in areas that do not meet the national ambient Air quality standards. The New Mexico Air Quality Bureau is responsible for enforcing the state and national ambient air quality standards in New Mexico. At the present time, the counties that lie within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Roswell Field Office are classified as in attainment of all state and national ambient air quality standards as defined in the CAA of 1972, as amended.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), on October 17, 2006, issued a final ruling on the lowering of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for particulate matter ranging

from 2.5 micron or smaller particle size. This ruling became effective on December 18, 2006, stating that the 24-hour standard for PM_{2.5}, was lowered to 35 ug/m³ from the previous standard of 65 ug/m³. This revised PM_{2.5} daily NAAQS was promulgated to better protect the public from short-term particle exposure. The significant threshold of 35 ug/m³ daily PM_{2.5} NAAQS is not expected to be exceeded under the proposed action.

Climate

Affected Environment

Climate is the composite of generally prevailing weather conditions of a particular region throughout the year, averaged over a series of years. GHG's and the potential effects of GHG emissions on climate are not regulated by the EPA, however climate has the potential to influence renewable and non-renewable resource management.

Greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄), and the potential effects of GHG emissions on climate, are not regulated by the EPA under the Clean Air Act. However, climate has the potential to influence renewable and non-renewable resource management. The EPA's Inventory of US Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks found that in 2006, total US GHG emissions were over 6 billion metric tons and that total US GHG emissions have increased by 14.1% from 1990 to 2006. The report also noted that GHG emissions fell by 1.5% from 2005 to 2006. This decrease was, in part, attributed to the increased use of natural gas and other alternatives to burning coal in electric power generation.

The levels of these GHGs are expected to continue increasing. The rate of increase is expected to slow as greater awareness of the potential environmental and economic costs associated with increased levels of GHG's result in behavioral and industrial adaptations.

Global mean surface temperatures have increased nearly 1.0°C (1.8°F) from 1890 to 2006 (Goddard Institute for Space Studies, 2007). However, observations and predictive models indicate that average temperature changes are likely to be greater in the Northern Hemisphere. Without additional meteorological monitoring systems, it is difficult to determine the spatial and temporal variability and change of climatic conditions, but increasing concentrations of GHGs are likely to accelerate the rate of climate change.

In 2001, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicted that by the year 2100, global average surface temperatures would increase 1.4 to 5.8°C (2.5 to 10.4°F) above 1990 levels. The National Academy of Sciences (2006) supports these predictions, but has acknowledged that there are uncertainties regarding how climate change may affect different regions. Computer model predictions indicate that increases in temperature will not be equally distributed, but are likely to be accentuated at higher latitudes. Warming during the winter months is expected to be greater than during the summer, and increases in daily minimum temperatures is more likely than increases in daily maximum temperatures.

A 2007 US Government Accountability Office (GAO) Report on Climate Change found that, "federal land and water resources are vulnerable to a wide range of effects from climate change, some of which are already occurring. These effects include, among others: 1) physical effects such as droughts, floods, glacial melting, and sea level rise; 2) biological effects, such as

increases in insect and disease infestations, shifts in species distribution, and changes in the timing of natural events; and 3) economic and social effects, such as adverse impacts on tourism, infrastructure, fishing, and other resource uses." It is not, however, possible to predict with any certainty regional or site specific effects on climate relative to the proposed lease parcels and subsequent actions.

In New Mexico, a recent study indicated that the mean annual temperatures have exceeded the global averages by nearly 50% since the 1970's (Enquist and Gori). Similar to trends in national data, increases in mean winter temperatures in the southwest have contributed to this rise. When compared to baseline information, periods between 1991 and 2005 show temperature increases in over 95% of the geographical area of New Mexico. Warming is greatest in the northwestern, central, and southwestern parts of the state.

Environmental Impacts

Climate change analyses are comprised of several factors, including greenhouse gases (GHGs), land use management practices, the albino effect, etc. The tools necessary to quantify climatic impacts from the Proposed or No Action Alternatives are presently unavailable. As a consequence, impact assessment of specific effects of anthropogenic activities cannot be determined. Additionally, specific levels of significance have not yet been established. Therefore, climate change analysis for the purpose of this document is limited to accounting and disclosing of factors that may contribute to climate change. Qualitative and/or quantitative evaluation of potential contributing factors within the planning area is included where appropriate and practicable.

Mitigation

Rangeland monitoring would help ensure that adequate vegetation cover is maintained to protect the soil from erosion.

Livestock Management

Affected Environment

In the past, these allotments have been permitted to be grazed yearlong by cattle. The leases authorized 389 AUMs, spread over 7 separate allotments, and this use level was based on a Livestock Use Agreement. Grazing is by a cow/calf operation.

The allotments contain approximately 38,976 total acres (see Location Map). Landownership consists of approximately, 32,251 acres of private, 1,879 acres of federal land, and 4,846 acres of state land. Current range improvement projects for the management of livestock include earthen tanks, wells, and several drinking troughs with associated pipelines, pasture and boundary fences and corrals.

Environmental Impacts

Under the Proposed Action, livestock would continue to graze public lands within the allotments. Existing pasture configurations and water developments would remain the same. Current livestock management will continue.

Under the No Action, there would be no new impacts.

Under No-Grazing Alternative, there would be no livestock grazing authorized on public lands. The public lands would have to be fenced apart from the private lands or livestock would be considered in trespass if found grazing on public land (43 CFR 4140.1(b)(1)). Exclusion of livestock from the public land would require approximately 16.25 miles of new fence at an approximate cost of \$73,125.00 (\$4,500/mile). This expense would be borne by the private landowner. Range improvements on public land would not be maintained and the BLM would have to compensate the lessee if any of the improvements were cost shared at the time of their authorization.

Under No-Grazing Alternative, the overall livestock operation could be reduced by 389 AUMs (those attached to the public lands) to approximately 0 AUMs. This would have an adverse economic impact on the lessee.

Cumulative impacts of the grazing and no grazing alternatives were analyzed in Rangeland Reform '94 Draft Environmental Impact Statement (BLM and USDA Forest Service 1994) and in the Roswell Resource Area Draft RMP/EIS (BLM 1994). The no livestock grazing alternative was not selected in either document.

Recreation

Affected Environment

The allotment provides habitat for numerous game species including desert mule deer, pronghorn, mourning dove and scaled quail. Predator and feral pig hunting may occur on the allotment, as well as trapping for predators or furbearers. General sightseeing, wildlife viewing and photography are non-consumptive recreational activities that may occur. Rock collectors find various minerals unique to the area, such as Pecos diamonds.

Environmental Impacts

Game and non-game wildlife species could realize long-term benefits through the improvement of habitat. It is expected that hunter success and wildlife viewing opportunities would be enhanced. Under No-Grazing Alternative, no conflicts between ranching activities and recreational use would occur on public lands. Success of hunts and non-consumptive opportunities would remain the same or slightly improve. Vandalism could still occur to range improvements. Conflicts with OHV use might continue.

Visual Resources

The setting presents a winter gray color pattern and in warm months, with foliage, a gray to gray-green color pattern. Wide-area landscape tends to be horizontal in line and flat in form, with a smooth texture. The allotments are in a Class IV area for visual resources management. The proposed actions are located within a designated VRM Class IV area. The objective of Class IV is to: “Provide for management activities which require major modification of the existing landscape character...Every attempt, however, should be made to reduce or eliminate activity impacts through careful location, minimal disturbance, and repeating the basic landscape elements.”

Environmental Impacts

The basic landscape elements of form, line color and texture would not change within the allotments under any management alternative. Potential impacts to visual resources would be analyzed and mitigated as allotment management activities are proposed in the future. Range facilities such as windmills and fences tend to be a translucent grey in color and blend favorably with grey and grey-green settings, To further blend favorably with the setting tanks would be low profile, not exceeding 8 feet high, and painted a flat grey or grey-green color. Other translucent colors, such as juniper green and brown can be used, as long as they blend with the setting

Caves and Karst

Affected Environment

The proposed actions areas are located in a High Potential Karst Area. Numerous sinkholes are found on the proposed action areas.

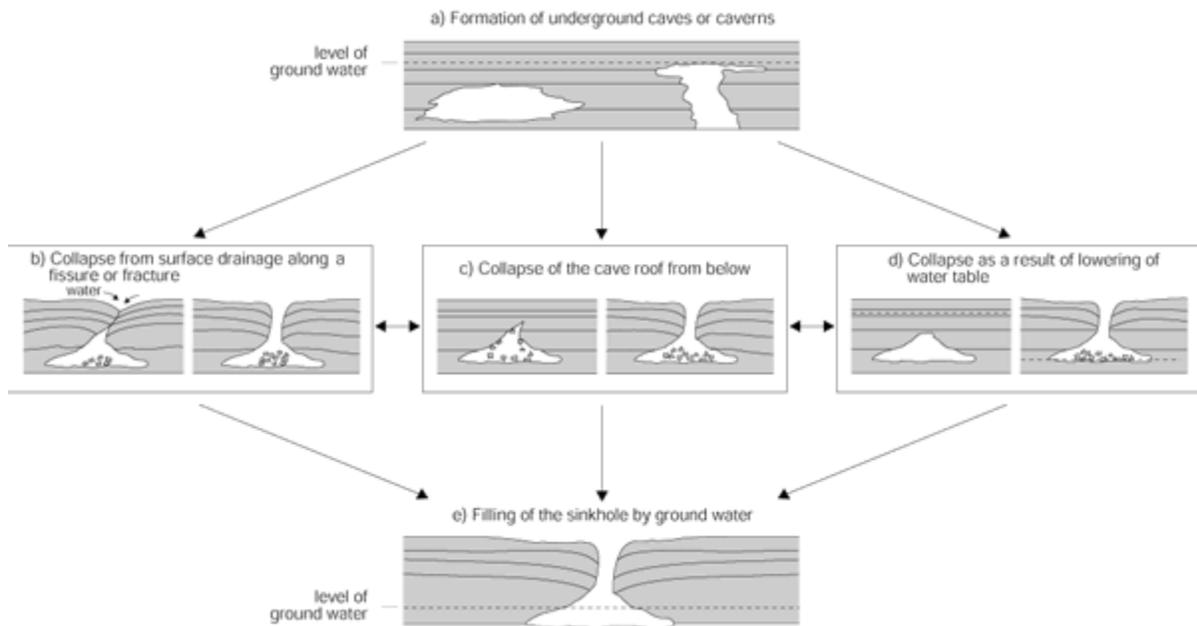
Environmental Impacts

There have been past issues due to dumping trash, including hazardous materials, into sinkholes and cave entrances. Sinkholes are direct conduits to water, including drinking water. Livestock grazing could be affected by the presence of karst features if livestock became entrapped in deep sinkholes, which has occurred with sheep grazing on this allotment and in these caves – cavers found carcasses of entrapped livestock. This could be prevented by creating exclosures around identified karst features that pose a hazard to livestock.

*A separate Environmental Analysis would be prepared to construct an exclosure fence.

*In the event that range improvement projects are proposed, the presence of karst features would be further analyzed in related environmental assessments.

*If at a later date, more significant caves or karst features are found on public land within the allotment, that cave or feature may be fenced to exclude livestock grazing and Off Highway Vehicle Use.



Sinkhole Development

(http://geoinfo.nmt.edu/tour/state/bottomless_lakes/home.html)

*Any cave or karst feature, such as a deep sinkhole, discovered by the co-operator/contractor or any person working on the co-operator's/contractor behalf, on BLM-managed public land shall be immediately reported to the authorized officer. An evaluation of the discovery will be made by the authorized officer to determine appropriate action(s). Any decision as to the further mitigation measures will be made by the Authorized Officer after consulting with the co-operator/contractor.

Cultural Resources

Affected Environment

The project falls within the Southeastern New Mexico Archaeological Region. This region contains the following cultural/temporal periods: Paleoindian (ca. 12,000-8,000 B.C.), Archaic (ca. 8000 B.C. –A.D. 950), Ceramic (ca. A.D. 600-1540) Protohistoric and Spanish Colonial (ca. A.D. 1400-1821), and Mexican and American Historical (ca. A.D. 1822 to early 20th century). Sites representing any or all of these periods are known to occur within the region. A more complete discussion can be found in *Living on the Land: 11,000 Years of Human Adaptation in Southeastern New Mexico An Overview of Cultural Resources in the Roswell District*, Bureau of Land Management published in 1989 by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Concerning cultural resources, grazing has the potential for impacts. The Roswell Field Office reviews the local office and NMCRIS databases for every grazing permit or leasing action at all levels of NEPA. In situations where sensitive sites lie within an allotment, site specific visits may be conducted to assess the presence of effects.

Environmental Consequences

Several surveys and sites have been reported in allotments 62048, 62058, 62076, and 62082. Sample inventory was conducted for allotments 62010, 62028, and 62044. Currently, there is no evidence that grazing activities at this intensity have adversely impacted any cultural resources; however, unforeseen impacts may occur.

Mitigation

Any future range improvement involving earth disturbing activities will require a cultural inventory prior to approval.

Native American Religious Concerns

Affected Environment

Native American groups may have places that can be described as Traditional Cultural Properties or other places that are important to their religions or cultures. The BLM uses the New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs list of tribes/nations/pueblos concerned for individual counties to determine which of these groups may have concerns for projects. To date, the areas to be affected by the current project have not been identified by interested tribes as being of tribal concern.

Environmental Consequences

The BLM conducts tribal consultation for many projects while preparing planning documents such as the Resource Management Plan and Resource Management Plan Addendums. A review of existing information indicates the proposed action is outside any known Traditional Cultural Property.

Paleontology

The BLM manages paleontological resources for their scientific, educational, and recreational values in compliance with the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA) of 2009. The PRPA affirms the authority for many of the policies the Federal land managing agencies already have in place for the management of paleontological resources such as issuing permits for collecting paleontological resources, curation of paleontological resources, and confidentiality of locality data. The statute provides authority for the protection of paleontological resources on Federal lands including criminal and civil penalties for fossil theft and vandalism.

The BLM classifies geologic formations to indicate the likelihood of significant fossil occurrence (usually vertebrate fossils of scientific interest) according to the Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) System for Paleontological Resources on Public Lands (IM 2008-011). These classifications, Classes 1 to 5, determine the procedures to be followed prior to granting a paleontological clearance to proceed with a project.

All paleontological resource stipulations will be followed as indicated in the attached COAs. These stipulations may include, but are not limited to, altering the location or scope of the project, permanent fencing or other physical, temporary barriers, monitoring of earth disturbing construction, project area reduction or specific construction avoidance zones, and fossil recovery. If the assessment of proposed action indicates a reasonable expectation of adverse impacts to significant paleontological resources, a field survey will be necessary to properly document and recover any fossil material and associated data. Upon review, a determination for final project clearance and stipulations shall be issued by the BLM RFO.

Direct and Indirect Impacts

The Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) data indicate the Proposed Action is within an area designated as Class II. The Proposed Action would not affect any known scientifically significant paleontological resources, however, surface disturbing activities and increased human access could produce unexpected discoveries and potential paleontological resource damage. Direct impacts could include damage or destruction during construction, with subsequent loss of information. Indirect impacts would include fossil damage or destruction by erosion due to surface disturbance.

Mitigation:

If previously undocumented paleontological sites are encountered during surface disturbing activities, the project proponent will immediately stop all surface disturbing activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery. The proponent will then immediately notify the paleontological monitor (if required) or the BLM RFO paleontology resource staff. It is necessary to protect fossil material and their geological context upon discovered during surface disturbing activities. The BLM RFO paleontology resource staff would then evaluate the site. Should the discovery be evaluated as significant, it will be protected in place until mitigation measures can be developed and implemented according to guidelines set by the BLM. Mitigation

measures such as data and fossil recovery may be required by the BLM to prevent impacts to newly identified paleontological resources.

Public Health and Safety

The project will not be detrimental to the public health. The co-operator/contractor will insure that all phases of the project operations are conducted in a workman like manner. Precautionary procedures and/or measures will be strictly adhered to in order provide a safe and sound working environment.

Construction operations and other activities will be conducted in a safe workman like manner. No impacts are anticipated to occur.

IV. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

A cumulative impact is defined in 40 CFR 1508.7 as:

...the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

The analysis of cumulative impacts focuses on the geographical area defined as the set of the allotments within the defined area as illustrated on the attached map and listed under Table 1. The specific resources being impacted are limited to those that are most important in terms of impacts resulting from remedial actions needing to be implemented to improve current environmental conditions.

The incremental impact of issuing a grazing lease on these resources must be analyzed in the context of impacts from other actions. Other BLM actions that could have impacts on the identified resources include: livestock authorization on other allotments in this area; oil and gas activities on the uplands; rights-of way crossing the area; and recreation use, particularly off-highway vehicles. All authorized activities which occur on BLM land can also take place on state and private land.

Many of the actions which could contribute to cumulative impacts have occurred over many years. Impacts from open-range livestock grazing in the last century are still being addressed today. Oil and gas activities began in the early part of the 20th century. These activities are still occurring today, and are expected to continue into the foreseeable future to some degree.

The analysis of cumulative impacts is driven by major resource issues. The proposed action is the authorization of livestock grazing on these allotments. The cumulative impacts to these allotments and adjacent allotments are insignificant.

The Proposed Action would not add incrementally to the cumulative impacts to threatened and endangered species, or to water quality. The conclusions, that impacts to these resources, from grazing authorization would not be significant are discussed in detail in Section III of the EA.

The No Action Alternative, same as proposed action.

If the No-Grazing Alternative were chosen, some adverse cumulative impacts would be eliminated, but others would occur. Grazing would no longer be available as a vegetation management tool, and BLM lands within the allotment would be less intensively managed.

While global and national inventories of GHG are established, regional and state-specific inventories are in varying levels of development. Quantification techniques are in development – for example, there is a good understanding of climate change emissions related to fuel usage; however measuring and understanding the effects are less comprehensive. Analytical tools necessary to quantify climatic impacts are presently unavailable. As a consequence, impact assessment of specific effects of anthropogenic activities cannot be determined.

Due to the absence of regulatory requirements to measure GHG emissions it is not possible to accurately quantify potential GHG emissions in the affected areas as a result of renewing grazing leases. Some general assumptions however can be made: livestock, operating vehicles to support livestock grazing, and vehicles transporting livestock contribute to GHG emissions.

The New Mexico Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Reference Case Projection 1990-2020 (Inventory) states agricultural activities, including manure management, fertilizer use and livestock account for 7% of New Mexico's total GHG emissions. The Inventory estimates approximately 6.4 million metric tons GHG emission are projected by 2010 from all agricultural activities in the state. The Inventory states that GHG emissions from livestock, agriculture soil management and field burning were about 6.2 MMT of CO₂ equivalent in 2004. The Inventory makes the assumption that dairy cattle production will grow at the same rate as the general population and no growth in the other categories within agriculture.

The lack of scientific tools designed to predict climate change on regional or local scales limits the ability to quantify potential future impacts. However, potential impacts to natural resources and plant and animal species due to climate change are likely to be varied, including those in the southwestern United States. For example, if global climate change results in a warmer and drier climate, increased particulate matter impacts could occur due to increased windblown dust from drier and less stable soils. Cool season plant species' spatial ranges are predicted to move north and to higher elevations, and extinction of endemic threatened/endangered plants may be accelerated.

Due to loss of habitat or competition from other species whose ranges may shift northward, the population of some animal species may be reduced or increased. Less snow at lower elevations would likely impact the timing and quantity of snowmelt, which, in turn, could impact water resources and species dependant on historic water conditions. Forests at higher elevations in New Mexico, for example, have been exposed to warmer and drier conditions over a ten year period. Should the trend continue, the habitats and identified drought sensitive species in these forested areas and higher elevations may also be more affected by climate change.

V. MITIGATION MEASURES

Vegetation monitoring studies will continue if a new grazing lease were issued under the Proposed Action. Changes to livestock management would be made if monitoring data showed adverse impacts to the vegetation. If new information surfaces that livestock grazing is negatively impacting other resources, action will be taken at that time to mitigate those impacts.

VI. RESIDUAL IMPACTS

Residual impacts are direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts that would remain after applying the mitigation measures. Residual impacts following authorization of livestock grazing would be insignificant if the mitigation measures are properly applied.

VII. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

The proposed action or No action, as outlined in this document are not anticipated to alter the socio-economic conditions for either the lessee or Guadalupe and DeBaca Counties. Should the no livestock grazing alternative be adopted, economic impacts would occur. Guadalupe and DeBaca Counties would lose tax revenues on cattle grazing annually.

Under the no livestock grazing alternative, it would be the responsibility of the lessee to prevent livestock from grazing on the public lands. To accomplish this, the lessee would most likely have to construct fences to exclude the public land. Approximately 16.25 miles of new fence would be needed at a cost of approximately \$73,125 (\$4,500/mile). BLM would also have to provide compensation to the lessee for their interest in authorized range improvements due to the exclusion of livestock grazing. These costs could be reduced or mitigated by land exchanges with either the state or the lessee to block up the public land

VIII. BLM TEAM MEMBERS

Helen Miller - Rangeland Management Specialist
Adam Ortega - Rangeland Management Specialist
Emily Peterson - Rangeland Management Specialist
Kyle Arnold - Rangeland Management Specialist
Mike McGee - Hydrologist
Jeremy Iliff - Archaeologist
Glen Garnand – Environmental Coordinator
Chris Brown – Outdoor Recreation Planner
Mike Bilbo – VRM & Cave Specialist
Dan Baggao – Wildlife Biologist
Randy Howard - Wildlife Biologist
Al Collar – Geologist
John Simitz – Geologist

IX. PERSONS AND AGENCIES CONSULTED

New Mexico Department of Game and Fish
New Mexico Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department - Forestry and Resource
Conservation Division
New Mexico Environment Department - Surface Water Quality Bureau
New Mexico State Land Office
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Ecological Services
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Fishery Resources Office

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**Bureau of Land Management, Roswell Field Office
Environmental Assessment Checklist, DOI-BLM-NM-P010-2013-432 EA**

Resources	Not Present on Site	No Impacts	May Be Impacts	Mitigation Included	BLM Reviewer	Date
Air Quality			X	X	/s/ Michael McGee SWA Spec/Hydrologist	05/20/2013
Soils			X	X		
Watershed Hydrology			X	X		
Floodplains			X	X		
Water Quality – Surface			X	X		
Water Quality - Ground			X	X	/s/ Michael McGee Geologist/Hydro	05/20/2013
Cultural Resources			X	X	/s/ Jeremy Iliff Archaeologist 13-R-045A	7/11/2013
Native American Religious Concerns		X				
Paleontology			X		/s/ Al Collar Geologist	5/3/2013
ACEC	X				/s/ Glen Garnand Plan & Environ Spec	7/15/2013
Farmlands, Prime or Unique	X				/s/ Tate Salas Realty	05/01/2013
Rights-of-Way		X				
Invasive, Non-native Species			X	X	/s/ Emily Peterson Range Mgmt Spec.	7/8/2013
Vegetation			X	X		
Livestock Grazing			X	X		
Wastes, Hazardous or Solid		X			/s/ Al Collar Geologist	5/23/2013
Threatened or Endangered Species	X				/s/ D Baggao Wildlife Biologist	6/11/2013
Special Status Species	X					
Wildlife			X	X		
Wetlands/Riparian Zones	X				/s/ Michael J. Bilbo Recreation	4/26/2013
Wilderness	X					
Recreation		X			/s/ Michael J. Bilbo Recreation, Visual, Cave, Karst	4/26/2013
Visual Resources			X	X		
Cave/Karst			X	X		
Environmental Justice		X			/s/ Glen Garnand EPS	7/15/2013
Public Health & Safety		X				
Solid Mineral Resources		X			/s/ John S. Simitz Geologist	July 18, 2013
Fluid Mineral Resources		X			/s/John S. Simitz Geologist	July 18, 2013