

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT TITLE PAGE

LANDER FIELD OFFICE EA No. WY-050-EA07-157

Proponent: Handcart Ranch

Project Number: 5751
 Project Name: 66 Water Pipeline Project
 Allotment Name: Devils Gate
 Location: Township 28 North, Range 88 West, Section 7,8 & 9
 County: Natrona County

Authors and Reviewers	Title	Assignment (i.e. Author or Review)	Initials Reviewers & Date
Roy Packer,	Rangeland Management Specialist	Author	<u>RCP 7/9/08</u>
Sue Oberlie,	Wildlife Biologist	Review	<u>SO 7-2-08</u>
Karina Bryan,	Archeologist	Review	<u>KMB 7-1-08</u>
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Activity Code: 1020-DF



U.S. Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management



Lander Field Office June 2008

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT 66 WATER PIPELINE PROJECT EA NUMBER WY-050-EA07-157

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the balanced management of the public lands and resources and their various values so that they are considered in a combination that will best serve the needs of the American people. Management is based upon the principles of multiple use and sustained yield, a combination of uses that take into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources. These resources include recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, fish and wildlife, wilderness, and natural, scenic, scientific, and cultural values.

INTRODUCTION

Need for the Proposed Action

This project is located in the Devils Gate Allotment. This allotment consists of 41,750 acres, with 25,139 of those acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The allotment runs from the Sweetwater Rocks to Muddy Gap junction along Highway 220. Savage Pocket, located N.E. of the Sweetwater Rocks, is also part of the allotment. The Sweetwater River runs through it as does the Muddy Creek. The Sweetwater Rocks have been designated as

a Wilderness Study Area (WSA) and the allotment contains crucial winter range for both mule deer and antelope. The Oregon, Morman, and California Trails, as well as the Pony Express go through it. The Proposed Action would improve livestock distribution by providing an additional water source in the UT Lake pasture, thereby decreasing livestock use in Jackson Lake area. The cattle tend to stay and graze in the Jackson Lake area longer than is desired. This pipeline would provide for an offsite water source in the upland areas at the opposite end of the pasture from Jackson Lake.

Conformance with Land Use Plans

The Lander Resource Management Plan (RMP), approved in June 1987, and the Rangeland Program Summary Update (completed in February 1990) provided direction for the management of the Devils Gate Allotment. As a result of an allotment categorization process conducted during the preparation of the Lander RMP, the Devils Gate Allotment was placed in the Improve (I) Category and was ranked second in priority on the "I" categorization list. The overall objective for "I" category allotments is to improve range conditions. One of the resource management objectives identified in the Lander RMP was to improve livestock distribution. The construction of the pipeline would be in compliance with the Lander RMP.

Relationship to Statutes, Regulations, or Other Plans

The Devils Gate Allotment was included in the Handcart Management Plan. This plan was completed and approved in 2000. This plan established management objectives and management action for this allotment. The need for offsite water was identified in this plan. The need for this specific project was identified in the plan.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct approximately 1.5 miles of pipeline from the 66 Ranch well to provide off-site water for livestock and wildlife in the UT Ranch pasture; ½ miles would be located on public land with the balance on private and state land. The construction of this project would occur between August 16 and September 30, 2008. The pipeline would supply water to 1 stock tank. The stock tank would be equipped with several bird ladders, to allow small animals or birds to escape. This pipeline would be ripped into the ground. Some backhoe work would be done at the stock tank site. A cobble pad of rock would be spread around the tank to prevent lounging of livestock and erosion of the area around the tank. Approximately 1 acre of land would be disturbed during construction of this project. This project would be located in T.28N., R.88W., Sections 7, 8, 9. (See the attached map.)

Alternatives

The No Action Alternative would be to not construct this pipeline. The existing situation would continue with most of the grazing pressure occurring in the Northern portion of the pasture.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

General Setting

The Devils Gate Grazing Allotment is located immediately Northeast of Muddy Gap, Wyoming in Natrona county. The allotment lies to the west of Highway 220 and runs all the way to Devils Gate. There are approximately 48,619 acres in the allotment; 28,730 acres (59%) are administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The remaining lands are private and State lands that are mostly unfenced and are intermingled with the public lands. The climate is characterized by short, cool summers, cold winters, and generally long cool periods in the spring and fall. The growing season ranges from less than 90 days in the higher elevations to 110 days at lower elevations. Frost may occur in any month of the year. The precipitation in the allotment varies from approximately 10 to 14-inches. The elevation of the pipeline varies from 6000 feet to 6100 feet. The pipeline lies within the Platt River basin.

Affected Resources

Cultural/Historic

In September and October of 2007, a Class III inventory of the proposed pipeline was conducted (see attached cultural survey).

Class III inventories are on-the-ground searches for cultural or historic materials or sites that may meet eligibility requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A Class III cultural resource inventory is an intensive field inspection of the ground surface in an entire target area for the purpose of locating and recording all archeological resources. A Class III inventory is accomplished by a qualified archeologist walking over the target area in parallel transects spaced no greater than 100 feet apart, and is completed when the results of the inspection are documented in a report. All cultural resources that are found during the inventory are documented by location, description and significance.

The quality of significance of cultural resources is evaluated with consideration of four National Register criteria: a) association with events that have contributed significantly to American history; b) association with the lives of persons significant in our past; c) representation of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and d) ability to yield information important in prehistory or history.

The cultural resources located along the pipeline route within these sections consisted of three fire rings (evaluated Not Eligible to the NRHP), and one fifty caliber shell casing (evaluated Not Eligible to the NRHP). The pipeline and trough are in a visual class IV. The objective of this class is to provide for management activities which require major modification of the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape can be high. These management activities may dominate the view and be the major focus of viewer attention. However, every attempt should be made to minimize the impact of these activities through

careful location, minimal disturbance, and repeating the basic land elements of form, line, color and texture. The trough site lies in a depression in the draw and is not readily visible from any distance.

Water Quality

There are three sources of water in the UT Pasture. There is water at Jackson Lake. Actually, cattle do not drink out of the lake, but drink from a set of springs that feed the lake on the south side. Occasionally there is water in the ephemeral draws in the pasture during April and May when runoff occurs. Normally there is water in the southwest corner of the pasture when water comes down a draw from Muddy Gap. This has not happened for the last six years of the drought. The State of Wyoming has not identified any water quality issues anywhere in this pasture.

Wetland/Riparian Area

There are approximately 144 acres of riparian area that are associated with the area around Jackson Lake. Jackson Lake was inventoried for proper functioning condition in 1999 and was rated as being in proper functioning condition.

Invasive Species

There is some Canadian thistle and Leafy Spurge on the UT Lake hay meadows which this pipeline passes through. The potential for invasive species is high as the major road into the 66 ranch is a major gravel road that is traveled by various vehicles from many different places to get to the Missionary Village.

Livestock Grazing

The general grazing strategy is to implement a biologically planned system which minimizes exposure to livestock, and control season of use (especially in traditional pastures) to achieve objectives. A one herd grazing system will be used with the main cow herd. During the summer, and particularly during the growing season, the herd will be rotated through pastures to reduce duration of use and manage season of use to meet site-specific objectives. In some situations it may be necessary to go to a two herd rotation system. In the grazing strategy, no pasture will be used the same time of season in consecutive years, while growing season use will be minimized. This planned use will address the management concerns relating to plant vigor and aspen regeneration. There will be longer grazing periods during the dormant season. In the UT Pasture this means that the pasture will be used one year in the spring with 600 – 650 head of cattle from April 15 – June 1. The next year it would be rested. The pasture is only used every other year in the spring.

Vegetation

The vegetation types that are found in the project area are mainly grass/sage communities with the deeper draws and soils being more productive and having stands of Wyoming big sage. Some

lowland areas have silver sage and grease wood. Upland species are dominated by thread-leaf sedge, indian rice-grass, western wheat-grass, black sagebrush and needle-and-thread grass.

Soils

The proposed project is located in Carbon County where there is no progressive soil survey information available. However, about one and one-quarter miles to the north there is soil survey information available over the Natrona County line. These broad flats where the proposed project would be built, are all developed in the same parent, namely the sands and gravels of the Split Rock Formation. There are two map units from the Natrona County soil survey that should represent the soils at the proposed project location:

- 241 - - Rawlins-McFadden-Blackhall, complex, 2 to 20 percent slopes.
- 263 - - Rock River-Ryan Park-Hawkstone association, undulating.

All of the soils of these two map units have light (sandy) to medium (loamy) textures. They are all very deep (>60 inches), except for the Blackhall series which is a shallow soil (<20 inches) over rippable, fine-grained sandstone bedrock.

Wildlife

The allotment provides crucial winter-yearlong habitat for antelope. The allotment provides habitat for a myriad of wildlife species including big game animals, small mammals, game and song birds and reptiles. The project area lies in crucial winter-yearlong range for antelope and provides habitat for sage grouse and sagebrush obligate songbirds. The project falls in an area that has not been block cleared for black footed ferrets; however no prairie dog towns would be impacted by the pipeline or trough.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES/IMPACTS

PROPOSED ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Cultural/Historic

Direct Impacts

Surface disturbance could disrupt and/or destroy cultural properties. A Class III Inventory has been completed in all areas to be disturbed by the proposed pipeline, well, and water tank associated with this project prior to any surface disturbance. All eligible properties will be avoided or mitigated.

Indirect Impacts

None

Cumulative Impacts

None

Water Quality

Direct Impacts

The reduced livestock use around Jackson Lake could potentially improve the water quality in Jackson Lake by reducing the amount of undesirable elements that might move into the lake through overland flow.

Indirect Impacts

Livestock use in the immediate area around Jackson Lake would be reduced, which would improve the health of the associated riparian area by increasing desired riparian vegetation and reducing Lake side trampling. This improvement could improve water quality on the Lake by trapping sediment that would in turn form new lakeside banks.

Cumulative Impacts

None

Wetland/Riparian Areas

Direct Impacts

Livestock use in the Jackson Lake wetlands and riparian area would be reduced, which would improve the health of the associated riparian areas by increasing desired riparian vegetation and by reducing lakeside bank trampling.

Indirect Impacts

None

Cumulative Impacts

None

Invasive Species

Direct Impacts

As a result of the soil and vegetation being disturbed during construction of the pipeline, some invasive plants may establish along the pipeline route. Reduced use of the riparian area, however, should result in improved ability of native vegetation to resist invasive species.

Indirect Impacts

None

Cumulative Impacts

Invasive species in the planning area is increasing with a decrease in vegetation available for forage and grazing animals.

Grazing**Direct Impacts**

The water pipeline system would improve livestock distribution. Grazing use now concentrated in riparian areas would be moved into the uplands (in water service areas) and would be more likely to stay within these uplands. Fewer cattle would attempt to congregate within the riparian areas. Water could be shut-off at the trough when use levels are reached. Water development on this upland site would lessen the need for livestock to be moved on a nearly continuous basis from riparian areas to upland areas.

The general health of the livestock could also be enhanced with fewer forced moves and less stress on the cattle.

The grazing permittee would be responsible for approximately 40% of the cost for this project. They would be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the pipeline and water well.

Indirect Impacts**Cumulative Impacts**

None

Vegetation**Direct Impacts**

During the construction phase, approximately 2 acres of upland vegetation would be disturbed. Livestock grazing utilization levels on the adjacent upland could increase from the current 0-to-10% levels to 30%-to-50% of the current year's growth which is a sustainable use. The proposed action would allow for better overall utilization of forage in the allotment, while not exceeding utilization requirements on the riparian areas.

Indirect Impacts

None.

Cumulative Impacts

None

Soils

Typically, in this level terrain it is not necessary to blade-off a path and remove the vegetation and topsoil. The soil impacts associated with burying a coiled plastic pipeline are: the impressions made by the cleated tracks of a caterpillar tractor, which may be up to 2 feet wide, and the disturbed soil surface that results from cutting a furrow for the plastic pipe that may be one to 2 feet wide. A blade cuts the furrow and the pipe is laid in the furrow behind the cutting edge and the furrow closes together again over the buried pipe as the plough moves forward. Vegetation is left at the soil surface and not turned underneath, as with an agricultural coulter and moldboard plough.

The soils present are generally very deep and contain a large percentage of sands. Water erosion hazard should be slight and runoff rates should be slow to medium. There is some danger of soil compaction if the soils are wet and heavy equipment, like a tractor, were to travel on it, as two of the soils, the Rawlins and Rock River series, have fine loamy argillic horizons (i.e., a layer enriched by translocated clay found below several inches of lighter textured topsoil).

The most visible and longest lasting impact from the project will be the bare ground, or sacrifice area, created around the livestock watering tank. This can typically impact up to between 2 and 5 acres. As vegetation is removed on the local sandy soils they would be prone to erosion by wind. Topsoil would blow offsite and the fertility of the affected soils would be permanently decreased until they could be stabilized and reclaimed. New cattle trails would also develop by soil compaction associated with habitual trail use to and from water after the new water tank is installed. These soils will also be more prone to invasion of annual and non-native weedy species than would undisturbed rangeland.

Direct Impacts

The new acreage of bare ground from the water trough and cattle trails resulting from the proposed project will be the longest lasting effect of the proposed project.

The pipeline installation part of the proposed project will temporarily disturb the soil surface, but not remove vegetation, for the half mile of pipeline across BLM public lands. This is expected to rapidly recover and not be noticeable the next year.

The livestock watering source will create a sacrifice area of 2 to 5 acres and the creation of new livestock trails that will add to the already disturbed acreage of the allotment. These additional acres of eroded topsoil and lost fertility will result in less vegetation available for forage and for wildlife habitat. On windy days these unprotected soils would also contribute abnormal silt and very fine particles to the air.

These sacrifice areas would be characterized by lost fertility, invasion of the disturbed areas by weedy annuals and non-native species, and blowing soil particles on windy days.

Indirect Impacts

None

Cumulative Impacts

None

Monitoring and Mitigation

After the useful life of the project the condition of the land impacted by the project will be assessed and a reclamation plan will be developed to stabilize the affected soils and reclaim them with native species, and restore soil fertility. The pipeline would not be installed during wet weather when soils were damp or wet.

Wildlife

Direct Impacts

The project will result in increased plant utilization in the area up to ½ mile around the trough. There could be an increased use of shrub species which could impact the quality of the winter range for antelope and habitat for sage-grouse. The availability of water could benefit wildlife if the water is present during the hot part of the year. The cooperative agreement with the Handcart Ranch will stipulate that the water will be provided in the trough through the hot part of the grazing season for wildlife. The trough could become a drowning hazard to songbirds and small mammals attempting to get water. Besides providing water to a multitude of wildlife species at a critical time, it will also allow sage grouse, big game, etc. to utilize areas of the allotment that have typically been unavailable due to dry conditions.

Indirect Impacts

Riparian area wildlife habitats associated with Jackson Lake would benefit because of less livestock use. These areas are important to sage grouse for brood rearing. There would be more forbs and insects available for the sage grouse chicks to eat.

The construction of this water pipeline, livestock troughs, and associated wildlife water tanks will encourage cattle to move from the riparian zones surrounding Jackson Lake to the trough and pasture in the uplands. This is expected to result in a greater overall rate of improvement in the vegetation community and in the hydrology of the riparian habitat surrounding Jackson Lake.

Improved riparian conditions will provide optimal brood-rearing habitat for greater sage grouse broods.

Better riparian conditions around Jackson Lake could improve the quality of nesting habitat for neotropical avian migrants and sage-brush obligate songbirds such as the loggerhead shrike, Brewer's sparrow, sage sparrow, and the sage thrasher.

Cumulative Impacts

None

Mitigation/Monitoring Requirements

Install bird escape ladders in the trough.

Wildlife Stipulations

Since the project is proposed to occur during August, no wildlife stipulations will be required for the project as planned.

Residual Impacts

None

NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Cultural/Historic

Cultural resources would not be affected under the No Action Alternative.

Water Quality

Direct Impacts

The continued use in the Jackson Lake area will continue to affect the water quality of Jackson Lake.

Indirect Impacts

None

Cumulative Impacts

None

Wetland/Riparian Areas

Direct Impacts

The livestock impact on riparian areas surrounding Jackson Lake would continue. This would include degradation of lakeside bank.

Indirect Impacts

None

Cumulative Impacts

None

Invasive Species**Direct Impacts**

Continued use by all of the livestock on the grazing permit will tend to make the riparian areas surrounding the lake more susceptible to invasive species.

Indirect Impacts

None

Cumulative Impacts

None

Livestock Grazing**Direct Impacts**

Livestock would continue to concentrate in the Jackson Lake riparian areas and the heavy use in this end of the pasture would continue.

Indirect Impacts

None

Cumulative Impacts

None

Vegetation

Direct Impacts

The utilization of the vegetation by the livestock would continue to be concentrated in the riparian area surrounding the Jackson Lake area rather than spread, in part, to the uplands.

Indirect Impacts

None

Cumulative Impacts

None

Soils

Direct Impacts

The soils in and around the riparian area would continue to receive all of the impacts of concentrated livestock use.

Indirect Impacts

None

Cumulative Impacts

None

Wildlife

Direct Impacts

Over utilization of the riparian areas around Jackson Lake would continue leaving less vegetation for wildlife. Wildlife use on the allotment would remain the same as is currently being used. The water that would be provided by the trough to the sage grouse, song birds and big game would not be available to them and to other wildlife species during the hot part of the summer.

Indirect Impacts

None

Cumulative Impacts

None

Mitigation/Monitoring Requirements

Rangeland and riparian health would be monitored as part of normal operations.

Residual Impacts

None

CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION**List of Preparers/Reviewers:**

Roy C. Packer, Range Management Specialist, Lander Field Office
Sue Oberlie, Wildlife Biologist, Lander Field Office
Kristin Yannone, Environmental Coordinator/Planner, Lander Field Office
Karina Bryant, Archaeologist, Lander Field Office
Greg Bautz, Soil Scientist, Lander Field Office
Rubel Vigil, Assistant Field Manager, Resources, Lander Field Office

List of persons/groups consulted with:

Bart Stephenson – Manager, Handcart Ranch
Andy Warren – Rangeland Management Specialist, Rawlins Field Office
Andy Skordus – Supervisory Civil Engineer, Rawlins Field Office

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
Environmental Assessment: WY-050-EA07-157
Handcart Ranch
66 Water Pipeline Project
Township 28 North, Range 88 West, Section 7,8 & 9

Finding of No Significant Impacts:

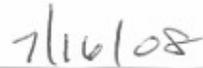
Based on my review of the analysis in the 66 Water Pipeline Project Environmental Assessment (EA), I have determined that the Proposed Action is in conformance with the approved land use plan and will not have any significant impact on the human, natural and physical environment. Therefore, an environmental impact statement is not required.

The EA shows that adverse impacts to the surface ownership/land use; grazing; cultural/paleontological resources; soils/watershed; water resources; vegetation/wetland/noxious weeds; wildlife; threatened, endangered, candidate, and special status species; visual resources; would all be minor, short term impacts. The mitigation outlined in the Proposed Decision should be followed and potentially, positive wildlife, livestock, and vegetative impacts could result for the permittee, state, and federal governments.

The Lander Resource Management Plan (LRMP) provides for the use of these public lands for livestock grazing, proper grazing management and water project development such as this. The Handcart Ranch Allotment Management Plan also identified this project as part of the implementation of the grazing plan. The Proposed Action would be in conformance with these land use plans, and no amendments to the LRMP would be necessary to implement the Proposed Action



Field Manager, Lander Field Office
Attachment: EA No. WY-050-EA07-157



Date

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
LANDER FIELD OFFICE

8110
050-2008-091

TO: Roy Packer, Range Management Specialist
FROM: Karina Bryan, Archeologist
DATE: October 18, 2007
SUBJECT: Results of a Cultural Resource Inventory for **Handcart Ranch**.

In September and October of 2007, **BLM** conducted a Class III inventory of the proposed **66 Stock Water Pipeline Project, Carbon County, Wyoming** (Report No. 050-2008-091).

Legal Description: **T. 28 N. R. 88 W. Section 8, 9**

Quad(s): **Bucklin Reservoir, WY (1981), Savage Peak, WY (1981).**

Cultural resources found? No / / Yes /, #s: 66 SWP1-4 (3 Fire rings, .50 cal shell)
N.R. Eligible resources found? No // Yes / /, #s: _____
N.R. Eligible resources affected? No // Yes / /, #s: _____
SHPO Concurrence with above granted?
Not necessary // No / / Yes / /, SHPO Ref. #: _____

Cultural clearance recommended? No / / Yes, with stipulations //
Recommended Stipulations:

1. **CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES STIPULATION**. Any cultural and/or paleontological resource (historic or prehistoric site or object or fossil) discovered by the holder, or any person working on his behalf, on public or Federal land shall be immediately reported to the authorized officer. Holder shall suspend all operations in the immediate area of such discovery until written authorization to proceed is issued by the authorized officer. An evaluation of the discovery will be made by the authorized officer to determine appropriate actions to prevent the loss of significant cultural or scientific values. The holder will be responsible for the cost of evaluation and any decision as to proper mitigation measures shall be made by the authorized officer after consulting with the holder.



Field Archeologist, Lander



Field Manager, Lander

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
DETERMINATION AND EVALUATION
OF NEED FOR CONSULTATION

TO: Lander Field Office Wildlife Staff
FROM:
DATE: December 4, 2007
SUBJECT: Request for Threatened or Endangered Species Evaluation/No Affect

Please evaluate the attached proposed action for the possible existence of threatened or endangered species (see enclosure).

Reference No. **Project #5751**
Project or Company Name: **66 Pipeline**
Location: T.28 N., R.88 W., 6th P.M., Sec.8,9
USGS Quadrangle: **Bucklin Reservoir, Savage Peak**

Description of Proposed Action: Dig and bury a pipeline from the existing 66 Well on private land to a water tank on public land. Plastic pipe will be buried approximately 18 – 24 inches. The location of the pipeline is located on the attached map.

Response: Data Review and Determination of Impact on Threatened or Endangered Species

This proposal and relative data have been analyzed as to the impact of the proposed action upon Threatened, Endangered, Proposed and Candidate species, and Sensitive species on public lands under the jurisdiction of Lander Field Office RMP. These species are listed in the attached document(s).

The data used to support this determination was summarized and filed in the Lander RMP, MSA, Wildlife Inventory files and Overlays and Retrieval System Overlay in Field Office.

The analysis indicates that there would be a (no effect) (~~may effect~~) situation as a result of approving the described action. Initiation of formal consultation (~~is~~) (is not) recommended.

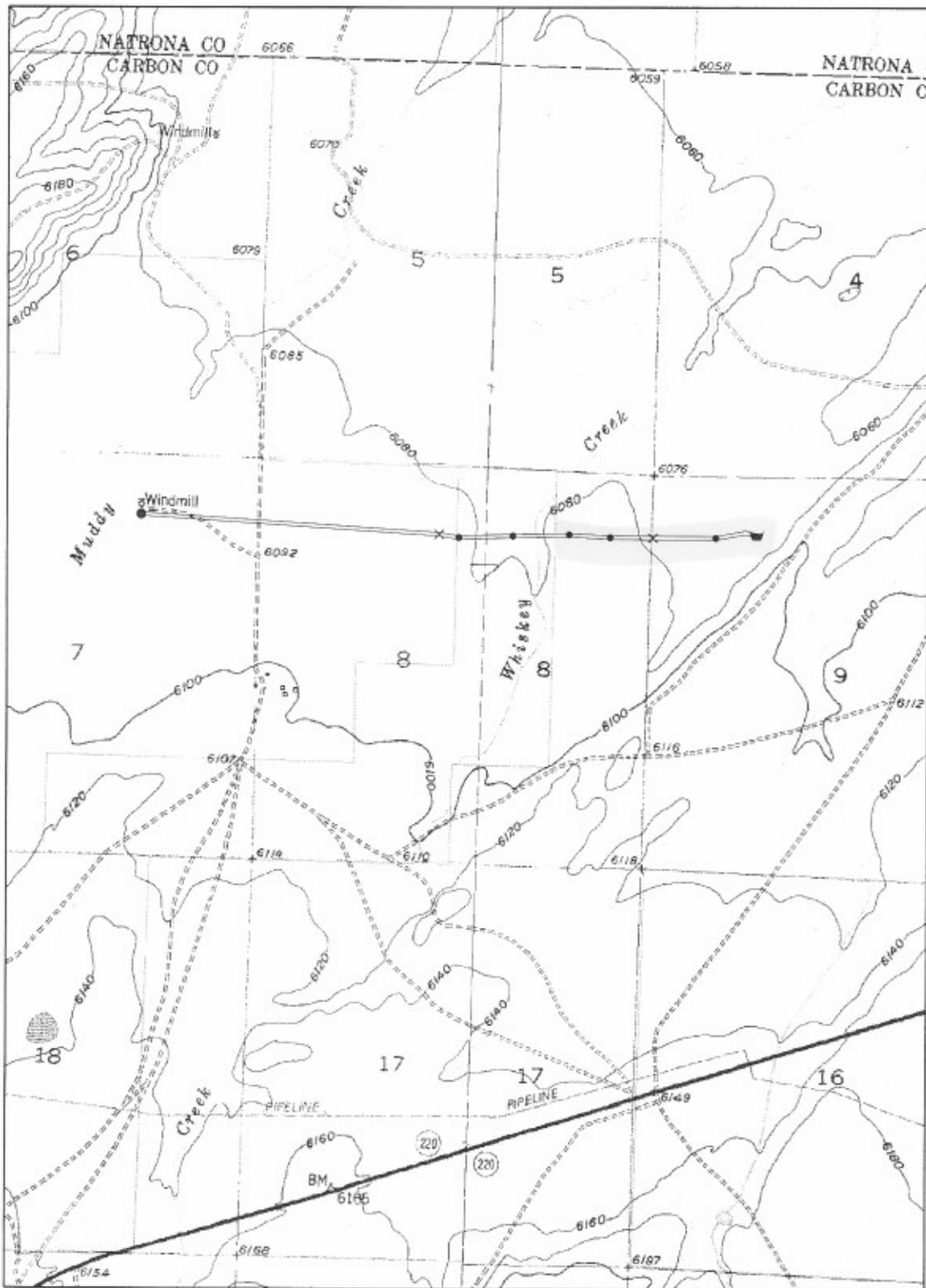
Comments (use reverse side if necessary): *In antelope crucial winter range*

Sue Oberlin

Wildlife Biologist Date *12/15/07*
5/1/08

[Signature]

Field Manager Date



Proposed Pipeline Alignment



- Name**
- GPS'd points
 - × Fence
 - ▴ Tank
 - Well
 - Pipeline

September 13, 2007

T&E Section 7 Consultation

Project Name: 66 Pipeline

Case/Project: #5751

Date: 12/5/2007

Reviewed by: Sue Oberlie

Listed Species	Present or habitat in project	Affect?	May affect, not likely to adversely affect	May affect, likely to adversely affect	Rationale
	Y/N/UNK	NO/MAY	Y/N	Y/N	
<i>Lynx canadensis</i> Canada lynx (T)	N	NO			No suitable habitat present.
<i>Mustela nigripes</i> Black-footed ferret (E)	N	NO			No suitable habitat present.
<i>Penstemon haydenii</i> Blowout penstemon (E)	N	NO			No suitable habitat present.
<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i> Ute ladies'-tresses (T)	N	NO			No suitable habitat present.
<i>Yermo xanthocephalus</i> Desert yellowhead (T)	N	NO			No suitable habitat present.
Critical Habitat <i>Yermo xanthocephalus</i>	N	NO			Not in designated critical habitat for desert yellowhead.
Platte River water depletion species (T&E)	Y	NO			Project does not result in a new water depletion.
Listed, Non-essential, Experimental Population	Present in project?	Affect?	Likely to jeopardize population		Rationale
	Y/N/UNK	NO/MAY	Y/N		
<i>Canis lupus irremotus</i> Gray wolf	N	NO			No suitable habitat present.

**BLM WYOMING STATE DIRECTOR'S SENSITIVE SPECIES LIST
(ANIMALS AND PLANTS) FOR LANDER FIELD OFFICE**

Project: 66 Pipeline
Reviewed by: Sue Oberlie

Case/Project Number: #5751

Date: 12/5/2007

Species Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	May be present in project (Y/N)	Rationale
MAMMALS				
Shrew, Dwarf	<i>Sorex nanus</i>	Mountain foothill shrub, grasslands	Y	Project may affect some habitat, but should not affect overall significantly affect population numbers.
Myotis, Long-eared	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	Conifer and deciduous forests, caves and mines	N	No suitable habitat present.
Bat, Spotted	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	Cliffs over perennial water, basin-prairie shrub	N	No suitable habitat present.
Bat, Townsend's Big-eared	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Forests, basin-prairie shrub, caves and mines	N	No suitable habitat present.
Prairie Dog, White-tailed	<i>Cynomys leucurus</i>	Basin-prairie shrub, grasslands	N	No suitable habitat present.
Fox, Swift	<i>Vulpes velox</i>	Grasslands	N	No suitable habitat present.
Rabbit, Pygmy	<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>	Basin-prairie and riparian shrub	N	No suitable habitat present.
Bear, Grizzly	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Forests with interspersed meadows and grasslands	N	No suitable habitat present.
BIRDS				
Eagle, Bald	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Lakes, rivers and other large water bodies suitable for foraging with large trees for nesting and roosting	N	No suitable habitat present.
Ibis, White-faced	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	Marshes, wet meadows	N	No suitable habitat present.
Plover, Mountain	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	Shortgrass prairie/sparse vegetation	N	No suitable habitat present.
Swan, Trumpeter	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	Lakes, ponds, rivers	N	No suitable habitat present.
Goshawk, Northern	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Conifer and deciduous forests	N	No suitable habitat present.
Hawk, Ferruginous	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Basin-prairie shrub, grassland, rock outcrops	Y	Project should not impact the species.
Falcon, Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Tall cliffs	N	No suitable habitat present.
Sage-grouse, Greater	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	Basin-prairie shrub, mountain-foothill shrub	Y	Project may impact limited nesting habitat.
Curlew, Long-billed	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	Grasslands, plains, foothills, wet meadows	N	No suitable habitat present.
Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Open woodlands, streamside willow and alder groves	N	No suitable habitat present.
Owl, Burrowing	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Grasslands, basin-prairie shrub	N	No suitable habitat present.
Thrasher, Sage	<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	Basin-prairie shrub, mountain-foothill shrub	Y	Project may reduce suitable nesting and foraging habitat.
Shrike, Loggerhead	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Basin-prairie shrub, mountain-foothill shrub	Y	Project may reduce suitable nesting and foraging habitat.
Sparrow, Brewer's	<i>Spizella breweri</i>	Basin-prairie shrub	Y	Project may reduce suitable nesting and foraging habitat.
Sparrow, Sage	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	Basin-prairie shrub, mountain-foothill shrub	Y	Project may reduce suitable nesting and foraging habitat.
Sparrow, Baird's	<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>	Grasslands, weedy fields	N	No suitable habitat present.

FISH				
Trout, Yellowstone Cutthroat	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki bouvieri</i>	Yellowstone drainage, small mountain streams and large rivers	N	No suitable habitat present.
REPTILES				
AMPHIBIANS				
Frog, Northern Leopard	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	Beaver ponds, permanent water in plains and foothills	N	No suitable habitat present.
Spadefoot, Great Basin	<i>Spea intermontana</i>	Spring seeps, permanent and temporary waters	N	No suitable habitat present.
Toad, Boreal (Northern Rocky Mountain population)	<i>Bufo boreas boreas</i>	Pond margins, wet meadows, riparian areas	N	No suitable habitat present.
Frog, Spotted	<i>Rana pretiosa (lutiventris)</i>	Ponds, sloughs, small streams	N	No suitable habitat present.
PLANTS				
Meadow Pussytoes	<i>Antennaria arcuata</i>	Moist, hummocky meadows, seeps or springs surrounded by sage/grasslands 4,950-7,900'	N	No suitable habitat present.
Porter's Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia porteri</i>	Sparsely vegetated badlands of ashy or tuffaceous mudstone & clay slopes 5,300-6,500'	N	No suitable habitat present.
Dubois Milkvetch	<i>Astragalus gilviflorus var. purpureus</i>	Barren shale, badlands, limestone, & redbed slopes & ridges 6,900-8,800'	N	No suitable habitat present.
Nelson's Milkvetch	<i>Astragalus nelsonianus</i> - or - <i>Astragalus pectinatus var. platyphyllus</i>	Alkaline clay flats, shale bluffs and gullies, pebbly slopes, and volcanic cinders in sparsely vegetated sagebrush, juniper, & cushion plant communities at 5200-7600'	N	No suitable habitat present.
Cedar Rim Thistle	<i>Cirsium aridum</i>	Barren, chalky hills, gravelly slopes, & fine textured, sandy-shaley draws 6,700-7,200'	N	No suitable habitat present.
Owl Creek Miner's Candle	<i>Cryptantha subcapitata</i>	Sandy-gravelly slopes & desert ridges on sandstones of the Winds River Formation 4,700-6,000'	N	No suitable habitat present.
Fremont Bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella fremontii</i>	Rocky limestone slopes & ridges 7,000-9,000'	N	No suitable habitat present.
Beaver Rim Phlox	<i>Phlox pungens</i>	Sparsely vegetated slopes on sandstone, siltstone, or limestone substrates 6,000-7,400'	N	No suitable habitat present.
Rocky Mountain Twinpod	<i>Physaria saximontana var. saximontana</i>	Sparsely vegetated rocky slopes of limestone, sandstone or clay 5,600-8,300'	N	No suitable habitat present.
Persistent Sepal Yellowcress	<i>Rorippa calycina</i>	Riverbanks & shorelines, usually on sandy soils near high-H ² O line	N	No suitable habitat present.
Shoshonea	<i>Shoshonea pulvinata</i>	Shallow, stony calcareous soils of exposed limestone outcrops, ridgetops, & talus slopes 5,900-9,200'	N	No suitable habitat present.
Barneby's Clover	<i>Trifolium barnebyi</i>	Ledges, crevices, & seams on reddish-cream Nugget Sandstone outcrops 5,600-6,700'	N	No suitable habitat present.