

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT/RATIONALE

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT: I have reviewed this environmental assessment (EA No. NM-510-2008-041) including the explanation and resolution of any potentially significant environmental impacts. I have determined the proposed action with the mitigation measures described would not have significant impact on the human environment and that preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not required.

Rationale for Recommendations: The proposed action would not result in any undue or unnecessary environmental degradation. The proposed action would meet the objectives of the Roswell Resource Management Plan.

/s/Brad Pendley

9/2/08

Brad Pendley, Assistant Field Office Manager, Resources

Date

PROPOSED DECISION RECORD

DECISION

It is my decision to approve the Tularosa Grassland Restoration Project as described in the Proposed Action in the attached environmental assessment (EA No. NM-510-2008-041). The mitigation measures identified in the attached EA (section IV, E. Mitigation Measures) along with specific project design features relative to vegetative treatments on public lands have been formulated into stipulations. This decision incorporates, by reference, those stipulations identified in the attached Environmental Assessment.

RATIONALE FOR DECISION

Approval of the Proposed Action is the most economical and environmentally acceptable method of restoring the desired desert grassland communities, reducing dead and decadent fuel loadings, and reducing desert brush encroachment in the Tularosa Grassland Restoration Project area. Consequently, watershed functions, soil stabilization, wildlife habitat and livestock management will be improved. This action will authorize treatment of up to 69,901 public land acres by the use of prescribed fire, mechanical methods, manual methods, and/or herbicides in the project area for the purpose of meeting specific desired plant community objectives and improving vegetative composition for rangeland health considerations. The proposed action is limited to sites where targeted brush species have exceeded the threshold of desired density and composition. Floodplains, as well as wetlands and riparian zones would not be treated and would be buffered out of treatment areas. The Little Black Peak and Carrizozo Lava Flow Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) have been eliminated from treatment.

The Proposed Action is in conformance with the Roswell Resource Management Plan and the Fire and Fuels Management Plan Amendment for Public Lands in New Mexico and Texas. The treatments will be conducted when the windows are appropriate to safely meet treatment objectives. These types of treatments are expected to benefit many wildlife species, as well as restore and promote watershed functionality.

If you wish to protest this proposed decision, you are allowed 15 days from receipt of this notice within which to file a protest 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 15 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 into effect following the 15-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.

Environmental Analysis

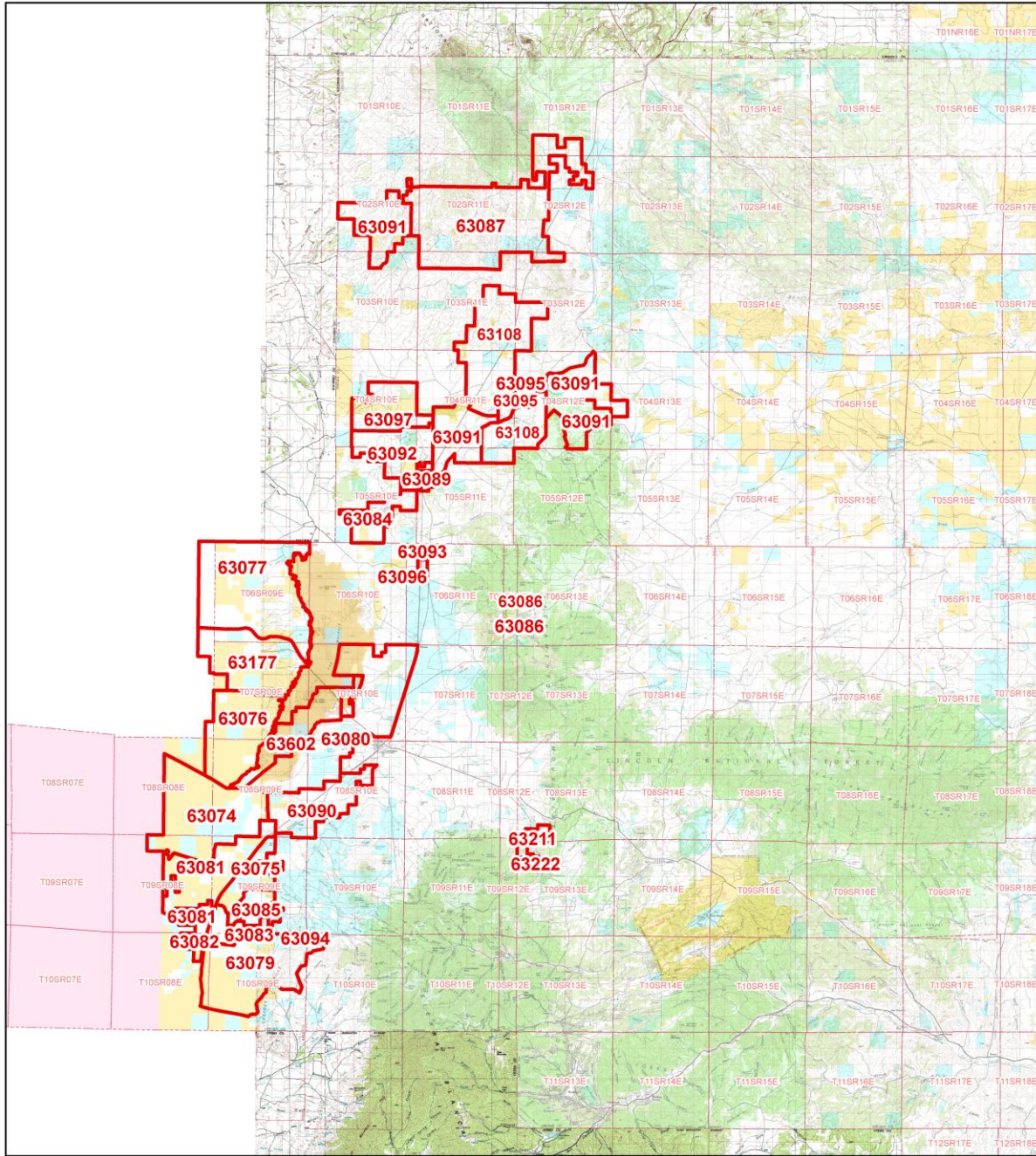
Tularosa Grassland Restoration Project

NM-510-2008-041

Bureau of Land Management
Roswell Field Office
Roswell, New Mexico

May 2008

Tularosa Grassland Restoration



- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Legend | Surface Ownership | Tribal |
| Allotments | Bureau of Land Management | National Park Service |
| RFO Township/Range | Dept. of Reclamation | Private |
| | State | State Game & Fish |
| | Dept. of Defense | State Park |
| | Dept. of Energy | Valles Caldera National Preserve |
| | Forest Service | |
| | Fish & Wildlife Service | |

0 3 6 12 18 24 Miles



No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by the BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information is subject to change without notification.



Map Created by an RFO GIS Specialist:
July 21, 2008

Environmental Analysis
Tularosa Grassland Restoration Project

NM-510-2008-041

Bureau of Land Management
Roswell Field Office
Roswell, New Mexico

I. INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

The purpose of the Tularosa Grassland Restoration Project is to meet the goals and objectives of the desired plant community as described in the 1997 Roswell Resource Management Plan. The desired plant community would provide for the stabilization of both the biotic and hydrologic components of the watershed, restore and support habitat requirements for flora and fauna within the area and serve to reduce hazardous fuel loads that could eventually contribute to an uncontrollable catastrophic wild land fire event.

Within portions of the Tularosa Grassland Project area, the vegetative composition has shifted from a desert grassland dominated community, with scattered shrubs, to a shrub dominated landscape characterized by a lack of herbaceous ground cover and an increase in bare ground. The increase in shrubs has resulted in an increase in dead and down fuel loadings, as well as a decrease in the values of an under-story component. This vegetative modification has a negative affect on the watersheds ability to withstand periodic drought events, accelerated erosion impacts, sustain a healthy biodiversity and ability to provide for quality habitat.

This environmental assessment would analyze impacts associated with various methods and techniques available for meeting the intended objectives of this action within the project area (see map), identify mitigation measures to minimize or eliminate impacts to affected resources and evaluate cumulative impacts in relation to threshold levels identified for the watershed as a whole.

Conformance with Land Use Plans: The proposed activity is addressed as part of the Roswell Resource Management Plan (October, 1997).

Relationship to Statues, Regulations or Other Plans: The proposal to implement a vegetation treatments on mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa* and *P. jugans*), creosote (*Larrea tridentata*), cholla (*Opuntia imbricata*), catclaw acacia (*Acacia* spp.) and juniper (*Juniperus* sp.) is consistent with and tiered to the 2007 Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Seventeen Western States Final Programmatic EIS; 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.); the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 (7 U.S.C. 2801-2813), as amended by Section 15, Management of Undesirable Plants on Federal Lands, 1990; and the Carson-Foley Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-583).

II. PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

A. Proposed Action

The proposed treatment area is located in Lincoln County, New Mexico (see attached map). Acres proposed for treatment in the Tularosa Grassland Restoration Project can be found in Table 1.

The goal of the proposed action is to restore overall rangeland health and watershed functionality through the use of chemical, prescribed fire, and mechanical treatments in those areas where the vegetative composition and production levels are no longer meeting desired plant community objectives. To accomplish this goal, the proposed action would concentrate treatments on areas that possess one or more of the following characteristics:

1. the mesquite component of shrubs meets or exceeds one-third of the total percent of shrub cover,
2. an amount of succulent species (cholla) meets or exceeds 100 plants per acre,
3. an amount of catclaw acacia meets or exceeds 50 plants per acre,
4. the creosote bush component of shrubs meets or exceeds 20 percent of the vegetative canopy,
5. the amount of juniper meets or exceeds 50 plants per acre,
6. the specific upland community is not currently meeting one or more rangeland health standards and,
7. the treatment would have no negative impact on non-target plant or animal components of the community.

Table 1. Ownership Acres Within the Tularosa Grassland Restoration Project

| Acres of Public Land Within Tularosa Allotments | Percent of Field Office Public Land to be Treated |
|--|--|
| 70,000 | 5% |

To reduce catclaw acacia within the project area, herbicide treatment would consist of the application of pelletized tebuthiuron or an approved alternate herbicide listed in the 2007 Vegetation Treatment PEIS. Application rates for the herbicide would be 0.75 pounds of active ingredient per acre of tebuthiuron. See Appendix A for the label information and appropriate application requirements for tebuthiuron.

To reduce creosote within the project area, herbicide treatment would consist of the application of pelletized tebuthiuron or an approved alternate herbicide listed in the 2007 Vegetation Treatment PEIS. Application rates for the herbicide would be between 0.5 and 0.75 pounds of active ingredient per acre of tebuthiuron. See Appendix A for the label information and appropriate application requirements for tebuthiuron.

Where catclaw acacia and creosote occur together, the higher of the two application rates would be used for effective control. Where either species occur alone the respective application rates would be used.

To reduce mesquite within the project area, herbicide treatments would consist of the

application of triclopyr and clopyralid or an approved alternate herbicide listed in the 2007 Vegetation Treatment PEIS. The liquid herbicides triclopyr (Reclaim) and clopyralid (Remedy) would be applied at a rate of about 0.25 pound of active ingredient each per acre to the areas that are dominated by mesquite or meet the criteria listed above. See Appendix A for the label information and appropriate application requirements for triclopyr and clopyralid. When applied aerially application would occur Between Spring and early Summer, usually April through July.

The following measures would be applied to all herbicide applications within the project area:

- a. Irregular boundaries for maximizing edge effect would be incorporated into all methods of treatment. Undisturbed islands of vegetation would be left, where appropriate, to minimize negative impacts to wildlife. Additional islands of untreated vegetation would be left as needed to create or maintain the mosaic pattern that provides suitable habitat for such species as scaled quail and loggerhead shrikes. The leave out areas would be equal to or greater than 15% of the total proposed treatment area.
- b. All livestock would be removed from treated pastures prior to aerial spraying or ground applications involving foliar spray. Livestock should be removed after the first 1/2 inch of moisture following pellet treatment. Herbicide label requirements would be met when grazing domestic animals after application. Livestock grazing would be removed prior to treatment and then deferred for a minimum of two consecutive growing seasons after treatment. The growing season usually begins at the onset of the summer rains (July 1) and continues until first frost (October 31). Livestock numbers would not increase as a result of treatment.
- c. Livestock grazing management, using the best management practices associated with the New Mexico Guidelines, would follow all treatments to ensure that the objectives for healthy public lands are not compromised.
- d. Floodplains as well as wetlands and riparian zones would not be treated and would be buffered out of treatment areas. (See Table 2-5, Vegetation Treatment Methods Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines of the 2007 Vegetation Treatments on BLM Lands in Western U.S. Final Programmatic EIS for a description of buffers around rivers, floodplains and riparian areas, .pp. 2-34 & 2-35)
- e. The potential for ground water contamination will be evaluated using the methods and techniques of the 2007 Vegetation Treatment PEIS.
- f. Monitoring studies would be conducted to determine those areas that meet or exceed the treatment threshold. Post-treatment monitoring would be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of treatments.
- g. Vegetation treatments will not be conducted in either the Little Black Peak Wilderness Study Area or the Carrizozo Lava Flow Wilderness Study Area.

Management treatments and project design features relating to vegetation treatment activities are presented in the 2007 Vegetation Treatment PEIS. All mitigation measures adopted in the Record of Decision for the PEIS are incorporated as additional project design features.

The requirement that no new treatments completed adjacent to an existing treatment until five years have passed (see page 33, 1997 Roswell RMP) would be dropped in order to offer more management flexibility on a landscape and watershed scale. See Appendix B, Best Management Practices for Vegetation Treatments.

Prescribed fire may be used as a primary treatment or as a secondary method of treatment after chemical application to meet the goals of the Desired Plant Community within the project area. The use of prescribed fire would be considered when:

- a. Fuel loading in a prospective treatment area is such that fire would effectively reduce the amount of mesquite to one-third or less of the total percent of shrub cover or reduce the amount of creosote to less than 20 percent of the vegetative canopy or reduce the amount of succulent species to less than 100 plants per acre.
- b. Existing herbaceous vegetation in a prospective treatment area is adequate to effectively carry and support ignition attempts.
- c. A reasonable treatment window would result from the prescribed fire parameters for effective mesquite treatment.
- d. The risk of an escaped prescribed fire is minimal.

All prescribed fires would be conducted under a site specific Prescribed Fire Burn Plan as per BLM Manual 9214. The Prescribed Fire Burn Plan would specify the weather and fuel conditions, fire behavior, holding resources, and prep work (i.e. sites to be protected, line construction) needed to safely and efficiently meet the objectives for the project. The Prescribed Fire Burn Plan would identify any persons and agencies to be notified concerning the prescribed fire project. The Prescribed Fire Burn Plan would also identify any potential receptor sites and smoke management mitigation measures necessary to minimize impacts to the air-shed and receptor sites.

Prescribed fire control lines would utilize natural barriers (i.e. rock outcrops, bare ground), bladed roads and two-tracks when possible to avoid creating new surface disturbance. There would possibly be areas where control lines would have to be constructed using heavy equipment. Before implementing this phase of the proposed action, the appropriate level of cultural resources inventory would be determined by following the procedures described in the "Protocol Agreement between the New Mexico Bureau of Land Management and New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer" (June 2004) or successor documents (the Protocol Agreement).

The following measures would apply to all prescribed burn treatments within the project area:

- a. Structural facilities such as range improvement projects (pipelines, fences), Oil and gas related infrastructure would be protected from fire. Power lines and communication lines would be protected as well.
- b. Grazing deferment would be necessary prior to prescribed treatment, each project area would be evaluated and the proper deferment would be applied. A minimum of two growing seasons would occur prior to areas being augmented with prescribed fire.
- c. Treatment areas would be deferred from livestock grazing for at least two consecutive growing seasons following treatment. The growing season usually

begins at the onset of the summer rains (July 1) and continues until first frost (October 31). Livestock numbers would not increase as a result of treatment.

Mechanical treatments and/or ground based applications of herbicides could be used in those areas where aerial chemical application or prescribed fire treatments would be inappropriate due to other resource concerns. The following protection measures would apply to all mechanical treatments within the project area:

- a. Treatment areas would be confined to those areas where aerial herbicide application is inappropriate.
- b. Treatment would be scheduled for the time of year to produce the least disturbance to adjacent resource concerns.
- c. Vegetative debris may be piled or left in windrows for burning during a time of year that produces the least disturbance to adjacent resource concerns, or left in place to provide wildlife habitat needs.

Similarly, manual treatment methods (hand-operated power tools and hand tools) and/or ground based applications of herbicides could be used in those areas where aerial chemical or prescribed fire treatments would be inappropriate due to other resource concerns. Manual methods would cut and clear the treatment area of mesquite, creosote bush, catclaw acacia, juniper, or succulent species. Workers would cut plants at ground level and pull, grub or dig out root systems to prevent sprouting and re-growth. Tools to be used would include hand saws, axes, grub hoes, hand pruners and chain saws. All materials removed would either require hand piling and burning at a later date or would be scattered and left in place, depending of wildlife habitat needs.

Livestock numbers would not increase as a result of treatment. The livestock operator must demonstrate to the BLM staff that any net increase in animal unit months (AUMs) is the direct result of the livestock operator's ability to manage livestock in balance with watershed capacity to provide forage, maintain livestock distribution and proper grazing use to restore rangeland health prior to any increases in authorized grazing preference.

B. Alternative A – Manual Treatment Only

Under this alternative hand-operated power tools and hand tools would be used to cut and clear the treatment area of mesquite, creosote bush, catclaw acacia, juniper, or succulent species. Workers would cut plants at ground level and pull, grub or dig out root systems to prevent sprouting and regrowth. Tools to be used would include hand saws, axes, grub hoes, hand pruners and chain saws. All materials removed would require hand piling and burning at a later date.

C. Alternative B – Mechanical Treatment Only

Under this alternative wheeled or crawler-type tractors would be the only treatment used to grub out mesquite, creosote bush, catclaw acacia, juniper, or succulent species in the project area. Tractors would be confined to working on slopes of less than 30 percent. Vegetative debris would be piled or left in windrows for reduction by burning. Rest periods from livestock grazing would also apply to these types of treatments.

D. No Action Alternative

No treatment would be conducted to reduce the amount of mesquite, catclaw acacia, succulent species, juniper, and creosote bush in the treatment area.

E. Alternatives Considered But Not Analyzed

Biological Treatment –

Currently BLM is not aware of any specific effective biological control for catclaw acacia, succulent species, mesquite, juniper, or creosote. Therefore, biological treatments as a primary control for these brush species will not be analyzed.

Treatment with Other Chemicals –

There are other chemicals on BLM's list of approved herbicides that could be used to control creosote, succulent species, mesquite, juniper, and catclaw acacia. A partial list of these chemicals include 2,4-D, dicamba, glyphosate, and hexazinone. BLM rejected their use in large-scale aerial applications due to impacts to non-target vegetation and/or increased impacts to soil or water resources. Therefore, the use of these chemicals, applied aerially, as a primary control for catclaw, creosote, mesquite, juniper, or succulent species will not be analyzed.

No Livestock Grazing –

This alternative was previously analyzed in the 1994 Range Reform EIS. The 1997 Roswell RMP determined the public land within the project area as suitable for livestock grazing. Therefore, a no-livestock grazing alternative will not be analyzed.

III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

A. General Setting

The proposed treatment areas are located within west Lincoln County, New Mexico. The area is physically located approximately 75 miles west of Roswell, NM. These allotments total 242,000 acres of which 70,000 is public land, 34,000 is State Land, 4,000 is US Forest Service land and 134,000 is private land.

The affected environment of the area is generally discussed in the Roswell Resource Management Plan (RMP). Refer to this plan and the following for a complete description (Chapter 2). Only those resources actually impacted by the proposed action would be addressed in this document.

Both the surface and mineral estates are in public ownership. An inspection of the Master Title Plats revealed the following title information:

Oil and Gas Leases: There are four federal Oil and Gas leases with no active wells in the area proposed for this project, as of August 19, 2008.

There are 197 existing mining claims filed with BLM in the area proposed for this project, as of August 19, 2008.

The regional uses are ranching, along with seasonal hunting and recreation.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Prime or Unique Farmlands, Floodplains, Native American Religious Concerns, Noxious and Invasive Species, Hazardous or Solid Wastes, Wetland and Riparian Zones, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and Wilderness are not present within the treatment area and would not be affected. (See Table 2-5, Vegetation Treatment Methods Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines of the 2007 Vegetation Treatments on BLM Lands in Western U.S. Final Programmatic EIS for a description of buffers around rivers, floodplains and riparian areas.)

B. Affected Resources:

Air Quality: The project area is rated as a Class II air quality area, which allows for moderate development within the standards of the State of New Mexico and the Federal Air Standards.

Soil:

The ***Soil Survey of Lincoln County, New Mexico, (USDA Soil Conservation Service 1983)*** was used to describe and analyze impacts to soils from the proposed action. The soil map units represented in the project area are:

Pastura-Deama-Darvey: Very shallow, shallow, and very deep, well drained, nearly level to moderately sloping soils.

Tortugas-Rock outcrop-Asparas: Very shallow, shallow, and very deep, well drained, nearly level to extremely steep soils, and Rock outcrop

Tortugas-Witt-Stroupe: Very shallow, shallow, moderately deep, and very deep, well drained, nearly level to extremely steep soils

Mokiak-Reventon-Sampson: Moderately deep and very deep, well drained, nearly level to extremely steep soils.

Tulargo-Harvey-Clovis: Very deep, well drained, nearly level to gently sloping soils.

Malargo-Lozier-Bluepoint: Very shallow, shallow, and very deep, well drained and somewhat excessively drained, nearly level to extremely steep soils.

Gabaldon-Sharps-Rance: Moderately deep and very deep, well drained, nearly level to gently sloping soils.

Water Quality:

Surface Water: The proposed treatment area is located with the Tularosa Basin of New Mexico. There are no perennial streams, rivers or riparian areas in the area proposed for treatment.

Ground Water: The project area is in the Tularosa Groundwater Basin, Hondo Groundwater Basin, and the Roswell Artesian Groundwater Basin. The depth to groundwater in the project area ranges from 8 to 600 feet. Geologic outcrops in the project area consist of the Glorieta Sandstone Formation, San Andres Formation, Quaternary Alluvium, Artesia Group, Upper and Lower Cretaceous Rocks, Chinle Group, Mancos Shale, Quaternary Basaltic to Andesitic Lava Flows, Tertiary Intrusive Rocks, Mesaverde Group, and Quaternary Piedmont Alluvial Deposits. The aquifer media of the shallow aquifer consists of silt, sand, gravel, limestone, dolomite, shale, basalt, andesite, gypsum and mudstone deposits.

Recreation: There would be no direct or indirect impacts to recreation.

Off Highway Vehicle designation for public land within this allotment is classified as "Limited" to existing roads and trails.

Cave/Karst: The project area is located in an area of medium cave/karst potential and no karst features or significant caves are found in the vicinity of the proposed treatment area.

Visual Resource Management (VRM): The area is considered to contain both Class III and IV Visual Resource Management Areas (VRM). In a Class III VRM, contrasts to the basic elements caused by a management activity may be evident and begin to attract attention in the landscape. The changes should remain subordinate to the existing landscape. In a Class IV VRM, contrasts may attract attention and be a dominant feature in the landscape in terms of scale, however, the changes should repeat the basic elements of the landscape.

Vegetation: Mixed Desert Shrub and Grassland Communities.

The area is predominately grass covered with a mixed over-story of creosote bush, catclaw acacia, mesquite or cholla. The ecological sites in the project area are a mixture of CP-4 Limestone Hills, Shallow and Very Shallow; CP-3 Loamy, Limestone Hills, Gravelly and Bottomland; and SD-3 Loamy, Shallow, Limestone Hills and Gyp Upland with some intersecting draws. Potential plant communities range from 45 to 75 percent grasses, 3 to 45 percent woody component and 5 to 25 percent forbs of total vegetative production. Shrubs should make up 5 to 20 percent of cover. Catclaw acacia should not exceed 5 to 10 percent of the vegetative production of the CP-4 Limestone Hills site. In the remaining sites, catclaw should not exceed 5 percent. Creosote, mesquite and cholla are either included in the other perennial scattered shrubs not to exceed 10 percent all together, or are not listed in the ecological site as a component of that site.

Other shrubs which are potentially found on the range sites include catclaw mimosa (*Mimosa biuncifera*), apache plume (*Fallugia paradoxa*), cholla, sotol (*Dasyllirion leiophyllum*), winterfat (*Eurotia lanata*), wolfberry (*Lycium berlandieri*), threadleaf groundsel (*Senecio longilobus*), sacahuista (*Nolina microcarpa*), lechuguilla (*Agave lechuguilla*), algerita (*Berberis trifoliolata*), mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus montanus*), dalea species (*Dalea spp.*), sumac species (*Rhus spp.*), juniper (*Juniperus spp.*), oak species (*Quercus spp.*), Bigelow sagebrush (*Artemisia bigelovii*), four-wing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*), yerba-de pasmo (*Baccharis pteronioides*), ephedra species (*Ephedra spp.*), range ratany (*Krameria glandulosa*), and javelinabush (*Condalia ericoides*); all contributing a total of approximately 2 to 10 percent of the vegetative

production.

Using the Desired Plant Community (DPC) descriptions for RFO, the two major plant communities within the project area are the grassland community and the mixed desert shrub community. Grassland communities make up the largest portion of the project area. The grassland community can be broken down into several subtypes, with a grass rolling upland and mesquite grassland types being the most common.

Invasive, Non-native Species: There are no known populations of invasive or non-native species within the project area.

Wildlife: The project area provides habitat for desert mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*), scaled quail (*Callipepla squamata*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), raptor species and various non-game species.

Special Status Species: The US Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) reviewed and concurred with BLM's finding of Not Likely to Adversely Affect the peregrine falcon. No Affect on the bald eagle and No Affect on the Aplomado falcon (*Fálco femoralis*). FWS's concurrence and their biological opinion on the Roswell RMP can be found in Appendix 11 of the Roswell RMP. Since 1997 the bald eagle and the Aplomado falcon are no longer listed as threatened or endangered by FWS.

The Baird's sparrow (*Ammódramus baírdii*) and burrowing owl (*Athéne cuniculária*), may utilize the area on a periodic basis. The Arizona black-tailed prairie dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) inhabit the Lower Willows Ranch on public lands.

Livestock: The following allotments fall within the proposed project area:

Table 2. Grazing Allotment in Tularosa Grassland Restoration Project

| Allotment Number | Allotment Name | Public Land Acres | Permitted AUMs |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 63074 | Lower Willows Ranch | 12130 | 162 |
| 63075 | Milagro Hill | 1702 | 126 |
| 63076 | Crockett | 11513 | 1806 |
| 63077 | Fritz Ranch | 8457 | 1502 |
| 63078 | East Malpais | 320 | 12 |
| 63079 | Godfrey Hills | 8347 | 790 |
| 63080 | Coyote Springs | 4725 | 264 |
| 63081 | Rim Rock Canyon | 6495 | 578 |
| 63082 | Oscura | 276 | 24 |
| 63083 | Milagro Spring | 80 | 12 |
| 63084 | Red Lake | 320 | 84 |
| 63085 | Bull Gap Rim | 440 | 36 |
| 63086 | White Oaks | 42 | 12 |
| 63087 | Erramouspe | 560 | 96 |
| 63088 | Northwest Jacks Peak | 120 | 24 |
| 63089 | Highway Tank | 34 | 12 |
| 63090 | Byron Well | 560 | 96 |
| 63091 | Pintosa Canyon | 1800 | 480 |
| 63092 | Runnels Tank | 560 | 120 |

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 63093 | Ponderosa Windmill | 40 | 12 |
| 63094 | Godfrey Hills North | 40 | 12 |
| 63095 | Luna Ranch | 108 | 24 |
| 63096 | Coyote Springs | 40 | 12 |
| 63097 | Largo Canyon | 2280 | 480 |
| 63108 | Ancho | 1189 | 324 |
| 63177 | Red Hill | 7138 | 1284 |
| 63211 | Nogal | 50 | 12 |
| 63222 | East Nogal | 5 | 1 |
| Total | | 69371 | 8397 |

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The actions described in Section II of this assessment have no impact of importance upon the following resources; climate, topography, minerals, utilities, communication sites and energy use.

A. Impacts of the Proposed Action

No impacts have been identified that exceed those addressed in the 2007 Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Seventeen Western States Final Programmatic EIS (2007 Veg. Treatment EIS). The following are impacts of importance based upon site specific analysis of the proposal.

Air: The greatest impacts on air quality would be moderate noise and the potential for minimal chemical drift from aerial application of the herbicide. Impacts would be temporary, small in scale, and quickly dispersed throughout the area. These factors, combined with standard management practices (stipulations), minimize the significance of potential impacts. Federal, State, and local air quality regulations would not be violated. Standard management practices for aerial application of herbicides would limit the amount of drift into non-target areas.

As tebuthiuron is pelletized, droplet size and drift of liquid herbicide is not a factor. The use of aircraft to apply the herbicides could temporarily cause noise levels to reach 90 dbA; however, no long-term effects are anticipated. The chemical nature of the herbicide is such that no residue would be left in the soil or atmosphere after approximately three years. Standard management practices would require application to be made when wind speed is less than 15 mph.

The use of aircraft to apply herbicides could temporarily cause noise levels to reach 90 dbA; however, no long-term effects are anticipated. Standard management practices for liquid herbicide include using spray equipment designed to produce 200 to 800 micron diameter droplets and prohibiting spraying when the wind speed exceeds six miles per hour or blows in the wrong direction. The chemical nature of the herbicide is such that no residue would be left in the soil or atmosphere after approximately three years.

Treatment with prescribed fire would have an immediate, but short term impact on air quality in the immediate area. The burn out time for grasses is usually less than 60 minutes. Using smoke emission models, the total suspended particulate would be approximately 0.41 tons per acre.

The impacts of mechanical or manual treatment to air would be short term if the equipment is maintained in optimal working order. Conducting treatments during wetter seasons also reduces impact to air quality. Utilizing lower vehicle speeds on unpaved roads would reduce dust impact to air quality.

Soil: Vegetation treatments may affect the physical characteristics of soil directly, alter the abundance and types of vegetation that may shield it from erosion, or alter the presence and abundance of microorganisms or larger organisms that contribute to overall soil quality.

Granular formulations of herbicides such as tebuthiuron release the herbicide into the soil plant root zone with subsequent chemical uptake and absorption by the targeted plants. Removal of solid stands of vegetation by chemical treatment may result in short-term increases in surface erosion that would diminish as vegetation reoccupies the treated site. The speed of site revegetation and the plant composition of the new vegetation depend on the persistence and selectivity of the herbicide.

Triclopyr and clopyralid are liquid formulations that are applied on to the foliage of the targeted vegetation, although soil also may be a major receptor for these chemicals, because whether applied aerially or by truck-mounted and backpack units, some of the applied herbicide is deposited onto the soil. Removal of solid stands of vegetation by chemical treatment may result in short-term increases in surface erosion that would diminish as vegetation reoccupies the treated sites.

Although herbicides would not alter a soil's physical properties, there may be indirect effects on microorganisms. Depending on the application rate and the soil environment, herbicides can either stimulate or inhibit soil organisms. When herbicide-treated vegetation decomposes, the resulting addition of organic matter to the soil can support increased populations of microorganisms. Soil microorganisms can metabolize herbicides and often are reported to be responsible for herbicide decomposition (Norris and Moore, 1981). However, certain herbicides may inhibit microorganism growth or may produce more toxic effects and increase mortality rates.

The positive effects of the proposed action on soil would be substantial. The increased organic matter caused initially by acacia and creosote leaves, stems and roots and secondarily by the increased production of grasses and forbs would improve the fertility of the soil.

Prescribed burning may increase soil erosion potential until the perennial vegetation reestablishes. Extremely intense fires would cause a higher than desired mortality on all plant species, resulting in the exposure of excess amounts of bare ground over a longer period of time and, consequently, greater soil loss. However, extremely intense burning would be avoided by burning within favorable prescriptions. Because fibrous rooted perennial grass species increase soil stability, soil erosion would be reduced below present levels when grasses become re-established.

Burning increases nutrient cycling by releasing nutrients that had been tied up in litter and plant material back into the soil. Soil temperatures of burned areas are usually higher than those of adjoining unburned areas. This is part of the reason that burned areas typically green-up earlier than unburned adjoining areas.

The competition for water and nutrients would be decreased as the treatment takes effect. Grasses and herbaceous plants may be affected by the treatment during the first year. An increase in ground cover (grasses and forbs) is expected by the second growing season. This ground cover would help minimize erosion and increase infiltration of the surface water. Some soil micro-organisms may be negatively impacted for the short term duration of the treatment. Microbial activity is expected to resume at present levels once dispersion of the chemical is complete.

Timing of treatments by either mechanical or manual methods would be instrumental to reducing soil impacts. Methods to accomplish this would include timing treatment to avoid intense rainstorms, conduct treatments when the soils are sufficiently dry to support heavy equipment, using equipment that minimize soil disturbance and compaction, follow topographic contours to minimize runoff and erosion, leave plant debris on site to maintain soil moisture, supply nutrients and reduce erosion.

Water: Herbicides applied to the land may enter surface or ground water. Herbicide use also may produce minor increases in stream nutrients, stormflows, and sediment yields.

Surface Water Impacts: Entry of herbicides into surface water is discussed in Appendix C, Ecological Risk Assessment of the 2007 Vegetation Treatments PEIS). Herbicides may enter surface water during treatment through accidental direct application or drift, or after treatment through surface or subsurface runoff. To pollute the water, herbicides must be present in the water at concentrations high enough to impair water quality at point of use.

Buffer zones reduce drift impacts on sensitive areas, while wind increases drift impacts. Mitigation requires buffer of 100 feet (aerial) around livestock watering locations and ranch houses. After treatment, herbicides may enter streams by subsurface flow or by movement in ephemeral channels. Key factors that would affect peak concentration include the presence of buffers, storm size, herbicide properties, soil properties and downstream mixing and dilution.

Large storms rarely produce high concentration because herbicides are diluted by large water volumes, while small storms may not produce enough flow to move herbicides into streams. Intermediate storms often produce higher concentrations of pesticides in streams relative to the other two situations because of the resulting streamflow is sufficient to mobilize the herbicides but not large enough to substantially dilute the material.

The amount of herbicide available for movement from the site of application with surface or infiltrating water would be determined, in part by the herbicides persistence. Herbicide persistence is usually expressed in terms of "half-life". This is the typical length of time needed for one-half of the total amount applied to break down to substances that are no longer of toxicological concern. While a herbicide's soil half-life in practice is influenced by local conditions such as soil type and climate, it is useful for describing the relative rates at which various herbicides are broken down in the soil.

Sunlight, temperature, soil and water pH, microbial activity and other edaphic characteristics may affect the breakdown of herbicides. Soil organic matter and soil properties such as moisture, temperature, aeration, and pH all affect microbial

degradation. Microbial activity increases in soil that is warm, and moist with a neutral pH. In addition to microbial action, chemical degradation of herbicides can occur by reaction with water, oxygen or other chemicals in the soil. As soil pH becomes extremely acidic or alkaline, microbial activity usually decreases, however these conditions may favor rapid chemical degradation.

Table 4-7 of the 2007 Vegetation Treatments Draft PEIS (Volume 1, page 4-13) gives field half-lives for the 18 herbicides proposed for use in the PEIS. Tebuthiuron has a soil half-life of 360 days and is considered to be a "persistent herbicide". Persistent herbicides are those with typical half-lives in excess of 100 days. Triclopyr has a soil half-life of 46 days; clopyralid has a soil half-life of 30 days; are considered to be a "moderately persistent herbicide". "Moderately persistent herbicides are those with typical half-lives of 30 to 100 days. These values are considered most representative of the values reported in the literature, as the rate of degradation by natural processes is not only dependent on the herbicide chemistry, but also environmental factors.

In addition to degradation, these herbicides may be unavailable for movement with surface or infiltration water due to volatilization and plant uptake. Volatilization is the loss of herbicide vapor to the atmosphere from plant and soil surfaces. The rate of volatilization is determined by the herbicide's vapor pressure and how strongly it is adsorbed.

Soil adsorption is also important in determining mobility in surface or infiltrating water. Adsorption of a herbicide varies with the properties of a chemical, as well as soil texture (relative proportions of sand, silt, and clay), moisture level, and amount of organic matter. Soil high in organic matter of clay tend to be the most adsorptive, and sandy soils low in organic matter least adsorptive. Therefore, the higher the organic matter content of the soil, the more adsorptive the soil and the less likely the herbicide is to move from the point of application.

The degree of herbicide adsorption is often represented by the ratio of the amount of herbicide in the soil water to the amount adsorbed. This ratio is called the adsorption coefficient or K_d . The degree of adsorption depends on both the herbicide and the soil properties. The K_d for a herbicide is soil specific and would vary with soil texture and organic matter content.

Another herbicide adsorption coefficient, which is less soil specific is called the K_{oc} . The K_{oc} is the K_d divided by the percent of organic carbon in the soil, a major component of soil organic matter. The higher the value for K_d or K_{oc} , the greater the adsorption. Water solubility and K_{oc} values for herbicides proposed for use in the 2007 Vegetation Treatments PEIS are given in Table 4-9 (page 4-28). The K_{oc} for tebuthiuron is 80 ml/g (pH=7); the K_{oc} for triclopyr is 780 ml/g, and clopyralid is 6 ml/g.

Impacts to surface water as the result of prescribed burning would be short-term (less than 3 years) and would take the form of increased sediment loading due to storm runoff. Impacts would be expected to be less after the first full growing season and diminish over time.

Manual treatment would not increase peak flows because plant water use would be little affected. Stream nutrients and sediment loads would not increase because litter and duff would be left intact.

Ground Water Impacts: After treatment, herbicides may move through the soil and into underlying ground-water aquifers by leaching. Herbicide mobility and persistence greatly affect potential for leaching. To pollute ground water, they must then move laterally at concentrations high enough to impair water quality at a point of use. Herbicides move most easily through sand, which is the most porous soil and has the least adsorption potential. The potential for ground-water contamination increases as the depth to the water table and distance to the point of use decrease. Applied at typical rates, herbicides should never occur in ground-water supplies at concentrations exceeding a small fraction of EPA's most stringent drinking-water standards.

Mobility depends on solubility and adsorption; persistence depends on degradation mode and rate. Herbicide properties which determine the likelihood of movement with infiltrating water and leaching index based upon the work of Goss (1988) are given in Table 4-9 of the 2007 Vegetation Treatments PEIS (page 4-28). The leaching index is a relative ranking of the 19 herbicides based upon their chemical properties only. The higher the value, the greater the potential that the herbicides would move through the soil profile with infiltrating water.

Tebuthiuron leaching is rated High. Triclopyr is rated Low and clopyralid is rated High. Prediction of actual amounts of these herbicides that may reach groundwater must also consider the method and rate of application, as well as the soil characteristics and other environmental and climactic factors described above.

In response to the concern for ground water contamination, the 2007 Vegetation Treatments PEIS lists standard operating procedures (SOP) for water resources in Table 2-8 (page 2-31). The SOP is repeated on page 4-25. The SOP directs BLM to identify potentially vulnerable areas by factoring depth to water, net recharge, aquifer media, soil media, topography, impact to unsaturated zone, and gross hydraulic conductivity.

Impacts to ground water as the result of prescribed burning would be negligible because of the vegetation recovery after application.

Vegetation: Vegetation treatments would have both beneficial and adverse effects on terrestrial vegetation within the project area. Target and non-target vegetation in treated areas would be directly affected. The degree to which vegetation would be affected would depend on the types of treatment used and the number of acres treated. The overall effect of treating vegetation would be to achieve the desired successional stage, to create a more stratified age structure for wildlife habitat improvement and fuel hazard reduction, to accelerate succession for forest management, and to reduce or eliminate populations of undesirable species in noxious weed eradication programs.

Annual plants are generally more sensitive than perennial plants to chemical treatments because they have limited food storage mechanisms and annual plant populations are greatly reduced if plants are killed before producing seed. Perennials are most sensitive when exposed to herbicides during periods of active growth. Exposure to herbicides during active growth and before plants become reproductive also would have the greatest negative effect on populations of many annuals. The ability of annual or perennial plants to maintain viable seeds in the soil for several years reduces their susceptibility to herbicides. Control of some woody plants on some sites may open the community to dominance by annuals (Evans and Young 1985).

Plants that have the ability to re-sprout after aerial shoot damage are generally least sensitive to herbicides. These plants are damaged most when exposed to herbicides when translocation to meristematic areas and to roots (Sosebee 1983). This generally occurs only when soil temperatures are adequate for root activity and soil water is available. These plants are generally less susceptible to foliar-applied herbicides with limited exposure periods, such as 2, 4-D, than to soil-active herbicides, such as tebuthiuron, that persist in the soil long enough to be taken up when optimum translocation conditions occur.

Differences in active growth periods and phenology of non-target and target species that correspond to differences in sensitivity to herbicides can be used to minimize damage to non-target species.

Response of non-target species to broad-spectrum herbicides, such as glyphosate and tebuthiuron, may be highly dependent on the rate of application. Damage to non-target species is minimized if they are tolerant of these herbicides applied at rate sufficient to reduce target species.

Plants may vary greatly in their sensitivity to different herbicides (Sosebee 1983). Effectiveness of herbicides may vary with different climatic and soil conditions. Soil-applied herbicides are less effective on fine textured soil relative to coarse-textured soil, because herbicide molecules may be adsorbed to clay colloids. Response of non-target plant species to herbicides depends not only on their susceptibility to the herbicide directly, but also on their response to a decrease of target plant species in the community.

Herbicides are mainly used to control woody species, such as mesquite, creosotebush, and snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*), in the southwest grassland (Martin 1975, McDaniel 1984). When these plants are successfully controlled, production of herbaceous vegetation may greatly increase (Cable 1976, McDaniel et al. 1982, Gibbens et al. 1987).

Tebuthiuron is more effective than other herbicides in controlling creosote bush, and tarbush (*Flourensia cernua*) (Jacoby et al 1982, Cox et al. 1986, Gibbens et al. 1987). However, tebuthiuron is injurious to many grasses and forbs, especially if applied during active growth (Baur 1976). Tebuthiuron treatments (0.4 lb a.i./acre) in New Mexico reduced woody vegetation and greatly increased perennial grass and annual forb production (Gibbens et al. 1987). Tebuthiuron significantly reduced brush species, including creosotebush, tarbush, wolfberry, fourwing saltbush, snakeweed, and mariola (*Parthenium incanum*). Perennial grass basal areas were initially reduced by treatment, but total grass production of bush muhly (*Muhlenbergia porteri*), threeawn (*Aristida* spp.), bristle grass (*Setaria* spp.), alkali sacaton (*Sporobolus airoides*), spike dropseed (*Sporobolus contractus*), and fluffgrass (*Dasyochloa pulchella*) combined was 11 times greater on the treated than untreated areas after four years. Perennial forbs, such as desert holly (*Perezia nana*) and hairyseed balia (*Baileya* spp.), were decreased slightly by tebuthiuron treatment. Production of annual forbs, mainly desert marigold (*Baileya multiradiata*), round leaf wild buckwheat (*Eriogonum jamesii*), and Russian thistle (*Salsola iberica*), was seven times higher on the treated than the untreated area.

Control of creosote bush by tebuthiuron (0.4 to 1.3 lb. a.i./acre) allowed seeded grasses to persist and native grasses to increase on sites in Arizona and Mexico (Cox et al. 1986). Southwestern grasslands treated with moderate rates of tebuthiuron (less than 1.0 lb a.i./acre) should generally have decreased woody plant production and increased herbaceous production. Certain sensitive grass, forb and shrub species would be replaced by more tolerant species. Moderate application rates and strip treatments are recommended to minimize damage to desirable sensitive species.

Triclopyr is an auxin-type selective herbicide effective against woody plants and broadleaf weeds. The herbicide is particularly effective against root sprouting species, including ash (*Flaxinus* spp.) and oak (*Quercus* spp.) and is used for brush and weed control on rangelands, industrial sites, permanent grass pasture and broadleaf and aquatic weed control in rice. However, most grass species are tolerant to triclopyr.

Clopyralid is a systemic, postemergent herbicide that is effective against many species of Compositae, Fabaceae, Solanaceae, and Apiaceae. It has auxin-like activity, inducing severe epinasty (downward bending of the plants parts, caused by excessive growth of the upper side) and hypertrophy (a nontumorous increase in the size of the plants parts due to the enlargement without increase in number of constituent cells) of the crown and leaves.

In summary, many species are sensitive to the rates and types of herbicides that are effective in controlling woody plants in the southwestern shrub/steppe. However, herbicidal treatment usually decreases woody plant growth and increases growth of grasses. Herbaceous production initially decreases then increases after a few years as woody species die and herbaceous species recover and respond to reduced competition.

An even application of the pelletized tebuthiuron at the proposed application rate of 0.5 to 0.75 pounds of active ingredients would reduce the present composition of creosote bush to an estimated 5 to 10 percent by the second year after application. This reduction of creosote bush eliminates the competition for soil water, which is critical in sandy soil where the moisture holding capacity is quite low. The lack of competition would readily allow grass and forbs to flourish, increasing the amount of ground cover, reducing the amount of soil erosion as well as producing an abundance of livestock and wildlife forage.

The change in composition of the vegetative community would have the effect of changing the entire area of treatment from a desert shrubland habitat to a grassland habitat in a very short period of time (approximately 2 to 3 years). A change from shrubland to grassland would change the animal community to one that is representative of grassland habitats.

Prescribed fire typically does not kill southwestern grass species (Warren, et al 1999). This is because fires are usually fast moving and do not burn into the root crown. This allows the grass plants to re-sprout. Prescribed fires top kill sprouting shrubs such as mesquite seedlings, which maintains the area as grassland with scattered shrubs. Grass species recovery is dependent upon post-treatment precipitation, plant vigor prior to burning, relative humidity at time of burning, and post-treatment grazing pressure. Depending upon the amount of post-treatment precipitation, grasses can recover as quickly as the first growing season. Without sufficient post-treatment moisture, recovery

could take several years to reach pre-treatment levels and support less desirable species during the interim.

Some sensitive grasses, broadleaves and non-target shrub species may be damaged by the application of the herbicides. It is expected that these species would recover rapidly and would increase in production. An increase in grass production would allow for prescribed fire to be used to maintain the herbicide treated areas in their desired condition.

Mechanical treatments would injure or kill plants by removing some or all of the plant material on the treatment site. Mechanical and manual treatments are typically selective and would minimize damage to non-target plants present at the treatment site. Mechanical methods are effective in removing thick stands of vegetation, but the machinery can spread seed and not kill the roots. Methods that remove entire plants by plowing or cutting roots would cause the most mortality to non-target plants, limiting their ability to recover without seeding. Seeding may be required in many cases to ensure the recovery of the plant community and limit re-invasion. The use of vehicles and other mechanical equipment would negatively affect the existing desired plants if the equipment is not properly and consistently cleaned prior to entering each treatment site. Manual treatments are generally highly selective, causing injury and mortality only to target plants. Manual treatments can be utilized to target smaller areas and at the smaller scale can be an economical choice. Hand treatments would remove the overstory and would cause little soil disturbance or erosion.

Livestock: The goals of rangeland treatment methods for livestock include suppressing plant species that are undesirable and/or toxic and improving forage production by controlling competing vegetation. Livestock could be affected directly by ingesting poisonous weeds and indirectly by changes in forage supply and herbicide exposure.

Chemical treatments are generally applied in a form or at such low rates that they do not affect livestock. Treatment would be applied when livestock are not in the project area.

Based on the analysis in the 2007 Vegetation Treatments PEIS (Draft, Volume 1, pages 4-125 through 4-133, Tables 4-25 and 4-26), clopyralid is not likely to pose a risk to terrestrial animals; triclopyr poses a low risk to livestock at the typical application rate; and tebuthiuron would be unlikely to impact livestock with its use. Therefore, the risk of direct toxic effect to these animals is negligible, even assuming exposure immediately after treatment.

Using herbicides is the most efficient and effective way to control some competing vegetation and noxious weeds. However, some aerially applied herbicides also may eliminate some shrubs and trees that livestock need for shelter.

Following chemical application, prescribed burning, or large scale mechanical treatments, the treated areas would be rested from livestock grazing to allow the forage species time to produce leaves, stems and leaders which would build up root reserves. This post-treatment rest could be considered a negative impact, as alternative grazing must be located for the livestock normally using the treated area.

Invasive, Non-native Species: If the treatment is implemented through application of these herbicides by aerial application, no new populations of Invasive or non native species should be introduced. Implementation of ground application methods of herbicide, prescribed fire, mechanical or manual treatments may introduce invasive species if precautions are not taken to thoroughly clean the equipment prior to use on the project area.

Wildlife: Wildlife species depend directly on vegetation for habitat, so any change in the vegetation of a particular plant community is likely to affect the wildlife species associated with that community. Any change in community vegetation structure or composition is likely to be favorable to certain animal species and unfavorable to others (Maser and Thomas 1983).

The key to understanding the effects of vegetation manipulation on wildlife involves an understanding of the vegetation structure, production, flowering and fruiting of the community; these characteristics relate to seasonal cover and food requirements for particular animal species and predators dependent on them. These characteristics also respond to a particular vegetation manipulation.

Plant communities on many western rangelands are no longer pristine and therefore do not support pristine populations of wildlife species. Many rangeland plant communities have alien herbaceous weeds or a high ratio of woody to herbaceous perennial vegetation than under pristine conditions. These vegetation conditions may favor certain wildlife species, such as the chukar partridge (*Alectoris chukar*), which depends on the alien annual grass, cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) for food (Weaver and Haskell 1967), or they disfavor other species, such as pronghorn, which require mixed-plant communities, rather than those dominated by a few woody or herbaceous species (Yoakum 1975). In general, the greater the diversity of the plant community, the greater the diversity of the associated animal community (Gysel and Lyon 1980). Therefore, any change in vegetation community structure or composition affects resident fish and wildlife populations.

The effects of vegetation manipulation on wildlife depend on vegetation structure, production, and phenology of the community. Because these characteristics relate to seasonal cover and food requirements for particular animal species- and the predators that depend on them- and because these characteristics respond differently to different vegetation manipulations, effects on fish and wildlife from vegetation management would be both positive and negative, depending on the species affected and the type of treatment used. Treatments that reduce runoff and sedimentation would have positive benefits for fish and aquatic wildlife and there would be shifts or changes in forage and habitat for wildlife, depending on the species.

Chemical treatments, like mechanical methods traditionally have been applied most frequently to decrease woody plant cover and increase the production of grasses. The control of broad-leafed woody plants, especially by selective herbicides, often results in the control of associated broadleaf forbs, both categories of plants contain species which may be important food for many different wildlife species.

Although most documented cases consider the effects on wildlife of vegetation treatments designed to increase grass production, chemical treatments can be selected and structured to increase and decrease other vegetation components for the benefit or

exclusion of different wildlife species. These treatments can be considered tools for wildlife habitat management when vegetative responses and habitat requirements are understood. All treatments would affect some change in the existing wildlife communities, including amphibians, reptiles, and invertebrates. The end result of the treatment should be more beneficial to wildlife in general than the community and/or populations foregone by the treatment.

Aerial herbicide applications have the most potential for affecting wildlife. When determining the timing of herbicide applications, considerations should be given to the potential for humans to consume wildlife that have fed on herbicide treated forage. The project area could be posted to notify the public of the possible contamination, if herbicides pose any risk. Also the effect of herbicide consumption of lactating mammals or the feeding of contaminated foods to offspring must be considered. Some negative impacts can be lessened if the period of treatment avoids the bird nesting season and other critical seasons when loss of cover would be critical to wildlife; for example, during critical reproductive periods and prior to severe winter weather conditions.

Most riparian areas are crucial habitat for wildlife and no chemical treatments are proposed in these areas. The primary practice would be for riparian areas to be buffered and protected from any impacts.

The BLM Pest Control Handbook, H-9011-1, requires buffering of domestic waters, perennial marsh areas, important fishing and recreational waters, and/or significant fish spawning, rearing and migration streams. Recommended buffers are the larger of the herbicide label recommendation or 25 horizontal feet for vehicle spraying and 100 horizontal feet for aerial spraying. The Roswell RMP (Appendix 9, Treating Vegetation with Herbicides) also states buffers for herbicide applications: aerial spraying 100 feet, 25 feet for vehicle spraying and 10 feet for hand application for projects adjacent to the Pecos River, any livestock watering locations, ranch houses, or known locations of threatened or endangered plants. The RMP also includes requirements for protective buffer zones to be provided around important riparian or wetland habitats along streams, rivers, lakes that are not designed to be treated, and around xeroriparian areas along important dry water courses. Each of these buffering requirements has been included in the project stipulations and designs.

Chemical treatments have most frequently been applied to reduce the cover of woody species, such as mesquite (Martin 1975). Although research has described the life history and habitat requirements of many wildlife species, only limited research has addressed the effects of vegetation manipulations on wildlife in southern Arizona and New Mexico.

Expanding the structural diversity of vegetation by controlling shrubs and increasing understory species in strips and patches should increase bird diversity and density. However, such control could decrease deer use by reducing food and cover. Smith (1984) compared bird use of undisturbed, crushed and tebuthiuron-treated creosote bush in Arizona. Black-throated (*Amphispiza bilineata*) and Brewer's sparrows (*Spizella breweri*) foraged opportunistically, which verdins (*Auriparus flaviceps*) avoided crushed plots and vesper sparrows (*Pooecetes gramineus*) avoided control plots. In the catclaw acacia and creosote community, chemical treatments opened up small areas, which were used as nesting sites for Cassin's sparrows (*Aimophila cassinii*) and feeding sites for grass-eating flocks.

Pronghorn are expected to benefit from the increase of forb and grass species following creosote bush control.

After treatment of catclaw acacia and creosote bush the increase of forb and grass species would most likely lead to an increase in use of the treated areas by wildlife species such as pronghorn, mule deer, quail, and dove, which in turn could lead to an increase in the number of hunters using the area. The recreational value would correspond to the availability of animals for hunting or viewing.

The primary recreational activity occurring in the project area is hunting. Mule deer and game birds such as quail and dove are taken during hunting seasons set by New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. A secondary activity occurring in the area is observing nature or watching wildlife. No unique natural features are present.

The application of prescribed fire would have immediate impacts in the form of displacement of many terrestrial species during the actual firing operations. If not conducted during a time period that considers migration, breeding and nesting, and fawning, prescribed fire could decrease the use of the area by wildlife. The impacts would still be short-term as there is similar adjacent habitat available.

Wildlife would be temporarily displaced from the area during the burning and for a short time afterwards. Larger mammals such as coyotes (*Canis latrans*) and mule deer typically leave the treatment area before burning starts as a result of the increase in human presence on the burn days. Direct kills of smaller mammals as a result of the proposed action would be low, although some could suffocate as a result of the smoke and heat. It may be possible that small mammal populations could decrease temporarily as a result of the loss of cover in would make them more susceptible to predation. The small mammal populations should recover to or above pre-treatment levels as the vegetation recovers.

Birds would be less directly affected by the proposed action, as they are more mobile. A burn that results in a mosaic of burned and unburned areas would benefit the greatest number of bird species by providing increased plant diversity and edge effect.

Prescribed fire can ultimately benefit most ground nesting birds by increasing cover for ground nests which reduces nest predation. The proposed action could improve forage habitat by removing litter, which improves forage areas, and by increasing the composition of forbs, which would increase the quantity and quality of the forage. A negative impact would occur if the timing of the proposed action coincidences with nesting activities. There is the potential that nests would be destroyed during the proposed action; however, the adult birds should be able to escape and reneest in unburned areas.

Mechanical treatments would injure or kill plants by removing some or all of the plant material on the treatment site. Mechanical methods are effective in restoring wildlife habitat and are the primary means of reseeding a site. However, equipment is often noisy, and noise may alter animal behavior or cause wildlife to leave an area during the disturbance period. Rootplowing tends to be unfavorable for deer because it removes too much cover, and treatments that eliminate much of the midstory can negatively affect birds that forage and nest in this habitat (Urness 1974, Short 1983).

Manual treatments can be expensive, but they allow for more precise vegetation control than other methods and are often suitable in areas with sensitive wildlife species. Hand-held equipment, including chainsaws, create noise that can disturb animals and cause them to flee or alter their behavior or habitat use. These effects would be short term and not likely to have much effect on the long term health and habitat use of wildlife in the treatment areas.

Special Status Species: Several state and federal candidate species and other sensitive species may occur within the project area on a seasonal basis. Refer to the Biological Opinion (AP11-38) in the Roswell RMP for a detailed description of the range, habitats and potential threats.

The Baird's sparrow (*Ammódramus baírdii*) and burrowing owl (*Athéne cuniculária*), may utilize the area on a periodic basis, but due their habitat requirements and the amount of surrounding habitat that would remain like the existing situation, no negative impacts are anticipated.

The Arizona black-tailed prairie dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) inhabit the Lower Willows Ranch on public lands. This colony may benefit from brush control by removal of cover for predators and visual obstructions that limits prairie dog use of the area. Tarbush (*Florenxia cernua*), mesquite and creosote have invaded the site over time.

Cultural: Before authorizing vegetation treatment actions that could affect cultural resources, cultural properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places would be identified and considered through the process outline in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 Section 106, the National Programmatic Agreement, the BLM NM Protocol Agreement, and the BLM 8100 Manual series. Vegetation treatment includes chemical, mechanical, fire, or hand removal of root mass by grubbing.

Chemical Treatment: It is unlikely that chemical treatment would affect buried cultural resources, but above ground cultural resources could be affected by the chemical treatment. Those above ground cultural resources must be evaluated for potential effects, therefore a Class I Cultural Survey would be completed.

Mechanical removal and hand removal (grubbing of root mass) will affect cultural resources if present. A Class III Cultural Survey must be completed prior to any mechanical or hand removal of vegetation. Cultural resources discovered during the survey that are eligible for or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places must be mitigated prior to completion of the vegetation treatment. Mitigation can include data recovery or avoidance.

Vegetation treatment by fire in itself does not affect buried cultural resources, but those cultural resources which are above ground would be affected by fire. A Class I Cultural Survey would be conducted for above ground cultural resources prior to the fire. Wherever bladed firelines are to be built, a Class III Cultural Survey would occur prior to blading. Cultural resources both archaeological and historic would be protected either by avoidance or data recovery. Should cultural material be discovered during blading, fireline work would cease until the site is evaluated for significance and mitigated if found significant by either by avoidance or data recovery.

Recreation: Hunting, hiking, off highway vehicle activity and other actions would still occur within propose area. It is anticipated that improved habitat conditions would result in increased wildlife numbers and additional use by the public for hunting activities. There should not be any adverse actions by the proposed action.

Visual Resource Management: Public land has many different visual values. Visual values are identified through the Visual Resource Management (VRM) inventory and are grouped into four visual resource inventory classes, which represent the relative value of the visual resources. Classes I & II are the most valued, Class III is moderately valued, Class IV is the least valued. The criteria for determining the classes are scenic quality, sensitivity level, and distance zone. Landform, vegetation, water, color adjacent scenery, scarcity and cultural modification are used in determining an area's scenic quality (BLM 1986).

An adverse visual impact is any modification in landforms, water bodies, or vegetation or any introduction of structures that disrupt negatively the visual character of the landscape and the harmony of the basic elements (that is, form, line, color, and texture).

Where areas are treated by methods that could change visual contrast (quality), short-term adverse impacts on visual resources would occur. However, based on standard operating procedures and long range plans, the long-term impacts would be beneficial. The intensity of the impacts would depend on the treatment method and the area where it was implemented. Most of the land considered for the vegetation treatment program in the FEIS is Class IV; therefore, the impacts that might occur from any of the treatment methods would not be as important as in a Class I or II area. Factors that affect the degree of visual contrast area: distance, angle or observation, length of time in view, relative size or scale, season of use, light conditions, recovery time, atmosphere conditions and motion.

Herbicide use reduces the variety of vegetation and may prevent the manifestation of seasonal changes such as spring flowers and fall color in a treated area. Areas treated with herbicides turn brown and contrast with surround vegetation for a short period of time. However, applying herbicides could have the positive visual impact of allowing regrowth of more aesthetically desirable vegetation.

The proposed action would change the color and texture of the landscape by replacing the brush cover with grasses and forbs. However, it can be argued the visual change would be positive or negative. The resulting landscape, as seen from Highway 380, or Highway 54 would still appear natural to the casual observer. To mitigate potential visual impacts, lines between treated and untreated areas would be irregular with no straight edges.

There are no unique natural or man-made features which would interfere with the proposed action or the alternatives. The area has been placed in Visual Resources Management Class III or IV. Both of these Classes allow change in the scenery to occur. The sensitivity of the area is low.

Prescribed burning would have an effect for approximately one growing season while the area is in a blackened condition. After one year the area should return to a normal looking condition.

Social and Economic: A description of the social and economic impacts are discussed on pages 4-122 to 4-134 of the FEIS. (BLM Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Western U.S. Final Programmatic ER, June 2007) Site specific conclusions would be essentially the same.

Social Resources: Many of the social effects of vegetation treatment programs occur as a result of changes in jobs or personal income. Compared with total employment or personal income, employment or income changes resulting from the implementation vegetation treatment may seem small. However, these changes may be important when considered on a local or a site specific basis to individuals who rely on the continued productivity of public lands and employment in vegetation treatment activities for their livelihood.

Direct impacts would occur if an individual's sense of well-being or economic security were affected by BLM's decision on the use or restriction of particular vegetation treatment methods. Indirect effects would occur as a result of economic outcomes of BLM policies and in response to gains or losses of recreational opportunities or access to subsistence activities. All of these impacts, direct or indirect, could affect lifestyles and community stability.

Economic Resources: The direct economic impacts of all of the vegetation program alternatives include increases in both employment and sales of treatment materials. The subsequent increase in personal incomes and revenues would benefit the economy of the area if the employees and equipment needed are acquired within the area.

Indirect Economic Impacts: Indirect economic impacts occur as a result of other actions, such as other vegetation treatments, outside the project area. They are generally difficult to quantify and the incidence of the sort of these impacts is not always clear. Poor range management may result in the death of livestock and wildlife because of ingestion of noxious weeds and poisonous plants.

Human Health: A human health risk assessment was included in the 2007 Vegetation Treatments PEIS for clopyralid, tebuthiuron and triclopyr (pages 4-182 through 4-194). The probability of occurrence was projected for two basic populations considered at risk (occupational and general public). The highest probability of cancer for workers in the extreme-case is on the order of one out of 10,000 workers exposed under the lifetime exposure scenario. The highest probability for the general public is on the order of one out of 10 million individuals exposed in the extreme case scenario presented.

B. Impacts of Alternative A – Manual Treatment

Air: This alternative eliminates the potential impacts from herbicides of the Proposed Action.

Soil: Vegetation treatments may affect the physical characteristics of soil directly, alter the abundance and types of vegetation that may shield soil from erosion, or alter the presence and abundance of soil microorganisms or larger organisms that contribute to overall soil quality.

The effects of this alternative on the soil would be substantial. The increased organic material, caused initially by the acacia and creosote leaves, stems and roots and secondarily by the increased production of grasses and forbs would improve the fertility of the fine sandy loam soil.

Water: This alternative eliminates the potential impacts from herbicides of the Proposed Action. This alternative would not increase peak flows because plant water use would be little affected. Stream nutrients and sediment loads would not increase because litter and duff would be left intact.

Vegetation: Vegetation treatments would have beneficial and adverse effects on terrestrial vegetation within the treatment area. Target vegetation in treated areas would be directly affected. Non-target vegetation would not be affected.

Livestock: This alternative eliminates the potential impacts from herbicides of the Proposed Action. Impacts to livestock grazing management (rest until the treated area recovers, usually two growing seasons) would be the same as the Proposed Action.

Invasive, Non-native Species: Invasive and Non-Native species may be introduced or spread by manual treatment if normal care is not taken to clean all equipment being used in and around the project sites.

Wildlife: This alternative eliminates the potential impacts from herbicides of the Proposed Action. Manual treatment, however, would negatively affect those species that depend on the target plants for food or cover.

Special Status Species: Impacts would be similar to those in the Proposed Action.

Cultural: Before authorizing vegetation treatment actions that could affect cultural resources, cultural properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places would be identified and considered through the process outline in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 Section 106, the National Programmatic Agreement, the BLM NM Protocol Agreement, and the BLM 8100 Manual series. Cultural resources could be affected by manual treatment with the removal of the root mass, therefore a Class III Cultural Survey must be completed prior to vegetation removal.

Recreation: Hunting and hiking, off highway vehicle activity and other actions would still occur within propose area. There should not be any adverse actions by the proposed action.

Cave/Karst: Some of the area is in Medium Karst potential. Within these areas vehicles traveling over cave/karst areas should be careful not to drive over cave entrances as well as highly developed karst areas that may collapse under the vehicle.

Visual Resource Management: Impacts would be similar to those in the Proposed Action.

Social and Economic: The direct and indirect social and economic impacts of manual treatment would be essentially the same as the Proposed Action.

Human Health: Under this alternative, risks of public and worker health effects from

herbicides would be eliminated. Risks to workers, however, from manual or mechanical treatment would increase.

C. Impacts of Alternative B – Mechanical Treatment

Air: This alternative eliminates the potential impacts from herbicides of the Proposed Action. The impacts of this alternative, however, would be increased dust particles during the treatment itself as well as dust as the result of wind erosion until the grasses and forbs re-establish themselves in the treated areas,

Soil: Vegetation treatments may affect the physical characteristics of soil directly, alter the abundance and types of vegetation that may shield soil from erosion, or alter the presence and abundance of microorganisms or larger organisms that contribute to overall soil quality.

The effects of this alternative on the soils would be substantial. Removing catclaw and creosote by this method also removes grasses and forbs, resulting in large areas of bare soil. This alternative would result in an increased risk of soil erosion due to wind and rain until the grasses and forbs re-establish themselves in the treated area.

Water: This alternative eliminates the potential impacts from herbicides of the Proposed Action. Precipitation runoff would increase and an associated increase in stream volume and peak volume. Loss of vegetation cover would result in increased erosion potential and subsequent sediment loads.

Vegetation: Vegetation treatments would have beneficial and adverse effects on terrestrial vegetation within the treatment area. Target and non-target vegetation in treated areas would be directly affected.

Livestock: This alternative eliminates the potential impacts from herbicides of the Proposed Action. Impacts to livestock grazing management (rest until the treated area recovers, usually two growing seasons) would be the same as the Proposed Action.

Invasive, Non-native Species: Impacts would be similar to those of Alternative A.

Wildlife: Impacts would be similar to those of Alternative A.

Special Status Species: Impacts would be similar to those in the Proposed Action.

Cultural: Mechanical treatment could damage archaeological and historic sites. In order to avoid damaging sites, cultural inventory surveys would need to be conducted prior to project implementation in order to locate and avoid eligible and potentially eligible sites. Buried sites discovered by mechanical treatment may also increase the possibility of artifact theft due to site exposure. Performing cultural surveys to mitigate these impacts would add substantially to the cost of the project.

Visual Resource Management: Impacts would be similar to those in the Proposed Action.

Recreation: Hunting and hiking, off highway vehicle activity and other actions would still occur within propose area. There should not be any adverse actions by the proposed action.

Cave/Karst: Some of the area is in Medium Karst potential. Within these areas vehicles traveling over cave/karst areas should be careful not to drive over cave entrances as well as highly developed karst areas that may collapse under the vehicle.

Social and Economic: The direct and indirect social and economic impacts of manual treatment would be essentially the same as Alternative A – Manual Treatment.

D. Impacts of the No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative avoids the impacts of herbicide applications and prescribed fire. Therefore, under the No Action alternative present conditions would not significantly change. The area would primarily remain in a status quo condition with the areas dominated by shrub species and their present effects. Shrub species would continue to encroach and increase to the detriment of the native habitat and the species that rely on that habitat. Due to no changes in habitat composition or condition wildlife populations would remain unchanged. No increase of forage or stabilization of soil would occur. No increase in use by recreationalists would occur. Movement towards the goals of Desired Plant Community or improvement in public land health would not occur.

E. Mitigation Measures and Residual Impacts

Mitigation Measures

Any project involving herbicides would follow the policies, standards and practices listed in Appendix 9, Treating Vegetation with Herbicides, of the 1997 Roswell RMP. In addition to the mitigation measures listed in the Proposed Action, the following measures would also apply:

- In areas of Medium cave/karst potential the area would be reviewed by the Roswell Field Office Outdoor Recreation Planner to determine if there is cave or karst features within the area. If cave/karst features are found, heavy equipment should not be used within these areas and surface disturbance shall be kept to a minimum within these areas.
- Livestock numbers would not increase as a result of any of the treatments covered in this analysis. The livestock operator must demonstrate to BLM staff that any net increase in animal unit months (AUM's) is the direct result of the livestock operator's ability to manage livestock in balance with watershed capacity to provide forage, maintain livestock distribution and proper grazing use to restore rangeland health prior to any increases in authorized increases in animal numbers.

- BLM would ensure that the agreed upon level of cultural inventory is completed prior to implementation, and would protect sensitive areas using buffer zones, hand treatment of vegetation, removal of heavy fuels or other actions agreed to under the provisions of the Protocol Agreement between the New Mexico Bureau of Land Management and New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer. These procedures would ensure compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act. The appropriate mitigation measures may be implemented after consultation with New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer.
- Treatment would be conducted to avoid the nesting season and other times of the year when loss of cover would be critical to wildlife.
- Monitoring studies would be conducted to determine those areas that meet or exceed the treatment threshold. Post-treatment monitoring would be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of treatments,

Residual Impacts: Implementation of the proposed action or of the alternatives would all have the same potential for unavoidable adverse environmental impacts. They are as follows:

- Short-term reduction in air quality from dust and engine emissions resulting from the equipment being used in the application of herbicides or mechanical treatment.

- Short-term change in chemical composition of the uppermost soil layers due to the change in abundance of organic matter.

-A temporary increase in fire hazard from waste material (dry vegetation) left on the ground after treatment.

-Short-term decrease in habitat for wildlife species.

-Short-term increase in smoke and particulate matter when prescribed is used.

V. 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 BLM-administered allotments within the Tularosa project area as illustrated on the attached maps and listed under Table 2. 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 proposed action is the treatment of invasive brush species within a grassland community type using a combination of methods to reach the goals and objectives for the

restoration of the native grassland community. Environmental considerations are presented to mitigate impacts and include standard operating procedures for vegetation treatments, as well as specific design features that would be developed on a case-by-case basis for individual treatments and environmental conditions and resource concerns warrant.

The health, viability and sustainability of grassland resources within the project area has been impacted by land use activities that have occurred over the last 150 years. Impacts from open-range livestock grazing in the last century are still being addressed by the Bureau of Land Management. The impacts of such past practices coupled with climatic conditions such as long-term drought periods has encouraged the encroachment of brush species such as mesquite, broom snakeweed, yucca and cactus species, creosote and other non-native plant species (noxious weeds) that increase when rangeland conditions deteriorate. The suppression of range fires has also contributed to the increase in brushy species and deterioration of rangeland health. On its own, these rangelands cannot revert back to the once pristine grassland prairie ecosystems of the past, and prior to man's activities, without resource management actions to improve soil and vegetation resources.

Past vegetation treatments within the Tularosa basin have occurred. BLM records show 14 other chemical treatment projects, 1 prescribed fire and no manual treatment projects for a total of 12,130 acres in the past seven years. Collectively, these treatments account for about one percent of federal land within the field office.

Other major resource uses that have been occurring within the Roswell Field Office and expected to continue, include oil and gas development and rights-of-way construction. These legitimate activities under BLM's multiple use mandate are nevertheless cumulative impacts to grassland ecosystems as well. Since there are no leases or wells within the project area and the project area lies within a zone of low potential for hydrocarbons, BLM does not anticipate impacts from oil and gas development in the foreseeable future.

Livestock grazing is expected to continue in the project area but allocation of forage resources above current uses is not expected to occur. As markets for beef production fluctuates, so does actual livestock use on federal land. As drought conditions and effects are seen on the landscape, this natural event also affects livestock grazing on public lands. Livestock numbers are expected to fluctuate following market conditions and rangeland health, with a decrease in stocking rate following a decline beef prices in the market and/or in rangeland vegetation production from lack of precipitation.

In the long-term, the treatment of up to 70,000 acres would most likely occur in stages spanning several years to allow for project planning and optimum treatment prescriptions. This "staggering" of site-specific projects reduces the amount of direct impacts to resources and buffers the cumulative impacts of repeated actions over the landscape. The size and number of treatments would be, in part, determined by economies of scale, with the costs reduced by efficiently implementing control over the project area. The degree of cumulative impacts would increase as the size of the individual treatments increases.

All authorized activities which occur on federal land can also take place on private and state land. It is expected that additional land treatments would occur on other private and state land through either private funding or through programs through the National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). The amount of specific treatments that may be proposed on other lands within the project area is not known.

The very nature of the proposed action is to improve the grassland community while limiting and reducing impacts to other resources and uses by design. Direct and indirect impacts of the proposed action to resources are adequately addressed above. Improving the grassland community within the project area has the effect of sustaining the viability and health of grasslands in the long-term, and countering other ongoing and foreseeable impacts generated by activities such as oil and gas development and rights-of-way which tend to fragment habitat.

In addition to the proposed action for Tularosa, there are four similar-in-action project areas to receive vegetation manipulation projects to enhance current rangeland conditions. These are the Pecos Uplands, Hondo, Turkey Track, and East Chaves project areas, all located within the Roswell Field Office area. These are mentioned here in the context of cumulative impacts of grassland restoration efforts on a large scale. As pointed out, site conditions differ and a reason for the development of additional environmental assessments covering proposed vegetation manipulation projects in their respective areas. As a matter of disclosure, the collective acreage for treatment of public land for these grassland restoration endeavors is about 621,000 acres of federal land, or about 22 percent of all public land within the Roswell Field Office.

Overall, the cumulative impacts associated with the proposed action are not expected to be an additive negative impact to the environment but rather a beneficial additive impact to various resources over the entire landscape, given the mitigation, standard operating procedures and case-by-case project design and implementation. As mentioned, the degree of cumulative impacts may vary based on the size of individual treatments. In general, long term vegetation and soil health would benefit the grassland ecosystem and wildlife species dependent on this habitat type, custom and culture would be sustainable from enhance rangeland conditions, other land use impacts would be buffered, or balanced with grassland restoration efforts. Sustaining the projects would require monitoring efforts to detect appropriate livestock utilization levels, modification of future projects to reach objectives, and other resource use restrictions as needed to ensure the longevity of the restoration efforts. The conclusion of impacts to other resource values from brush control would not be significant and are discussed in detail in Section IV of this EA.

VI. COMMITMENT OF RESOURCE

The proposed action is a non-reversible and irretrievable commitment of resources. Irreversible and irretrievable commitments would be minimal and are discussed in Section IV of this EA.

VII. SUMMARY

The results of the proposed action would change the plant and animal communities of the treatment area. The proposed action would result in beneficial effects to the soil, water, and animal life. The treatment of a small area as proposed would not affect the environment as a whole, but effects would be site specific.

VIII. PERSONS OR AGENCIES CONSULTED

The following are people who have been consulted and their comments in regards to the proposed action.

BLM Staff

Howard Parman, Planning and Environmental Coordinator
Helen Miller, Rangeland Management Specialist
Joseph Navarro, Rangeland Management Specialist
Kyle Arnold, Rangeland Management Specialist
Sheryl Post, Rangeland Management Specialist
Dan Baggao, Wildlife Biologist
Pat Flanary, Archaeologist
Rebecca L. Hill, Historical Archaeologist
Bill Murry, Outdoor Recreation Planner
Michael McGee, Hydrologist
John Simitz, Geologist
Jerry Dutchover, Geologist

IX. LITERATURE CITED

- Aller, L., T. Bennett, J.H. Lehr, and R.J Petty, 1985 DRASTIC: A standardized system for evaluating ground water pollution potential using hydrogeologic settings. EPA/600/2-85/018. Ada, Okla., 130 pp.
- Arnold, W. R., and P. W. Santelmann, 1966. The response of native grasses and forbs to picloram. *Weeds* 14: 74-76.
- Bauer, J. K. 1976. Effects of picloram and tebuthiuron on establishment of rye grass winter pasture. *Journal of Range Management* 31:450-455.
- Cable, D. R. 1976. Twenty years of changes in grass production following mesquite control and reseeding. *Journal of Range Management* 29: 286-289.
- Cox, J. R., R., M. H. Martin, F.A. Ibarra F., and H.L. Morton. 1986. Establishment of range grasses on various seedbeds at creosote (*Larrea tridentata*) sites in Arizona, U.S.A., Chihuahua, Mexico *Journal of Range Management* 34:540-546.
- Evans , R.A., and J. A. Young. 1985. Plant succession following control of western juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*) with picloram. *Weed Science* 33: 63-68.
- Gibbens, R. P., C. H. Herbel, and J. M. Lenz. 1987. Field scale tebuthiuron application on brush-infested rangeland. *Weed Technology* 1: 323-327.

- Gesink, R. W., H. P. Alley, and G. A. Lee. 1973. Vegetative response to chemical control of broom snakeweed on a blue grama range. *Journal of Range Management* 26: 139-143.
- Goss, D. 1988. Pesticide-soil interaction: Potentials for loss. In: Integrating water quality and quantity into conservation planning. Soil Conservation Service and Cooperative Extension Service Joint Water Quality Workshops. October-November, 1988.
- Gysel, L. W., and L. J. Lyon. 1980. Habitat analysis and evaluation. In Wildlife Technical manual, ed. S. D. Schemnitz, 305-327. Washington, DC: The Wildlife Society.
- Jacoby, P. W., D. N. Ueckert, and F. S. Hartman. 1982. Control of creosote (*Larrea tridentata*) with pelleted tebuthiuron. *Weed Science* 30:307-310.
- Martin, S. C. 1975 Ecology and management of southwestern semidesert grass-shrub ranges: The status of our knowledge. Research Paper RM-156. Ft. Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Station
- Maser, C., and J. W. Thomas. 1983. Wildlife habitats in managed rangelands – The Great Basin of southeastern Oregon. Introduction. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, General Technical Report PNW-160- United States, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station.
- McDaniel, K. C., R. D. Pieper, and G. B. Donart. 1982. Grass response following thinning of broom snakeweed. *Journal of Range Management* 35: 219-222.
- McDaniel, K.C. 1984. Snakeweed control with herbicides. Bulletin 706 Las Cruces, NM: New Mexico State University, Agricultural Research Station
- Norris, L.A., and D.G. Moore. 1981. Introduced chemicals and water quality. In Interior, west watershed management symposium: 1980 April 8-10, Spokane, WA, ed. D.M. Baumgartner. 203-220. Pullman, WA: Washington State University, Cooperative Extension.
- Smith, B. H. 1984. Avian habitat selection in a mixed creosotebush-grassland community. Master's thesis, University of Arizona, Tucson.
- Sosebee, R. E. 1983. Physiological, phonological and environmental consideration in brush and weed control. In Proceedings of brush management symposium, ed. K.C. McDaniel 27-34. Denver, Co: Society for Range Management.
- Weaver, H. R., and W. L. Haskell. 1967. Some fall foods of Nevada chucker partridge. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 31: 582 – 584.
- Yoakum, J. D. 1975. Antelope and livestock on rangelands. *Journal of Animal Science* 40: 985-988.

APPENDIX A

Chemical Labels and MSDS Information

APPENDIX B

Best Management Practices

APPENDIX B Best Management Practices

Vegetation treatments within the Roswell Field Office would utilize the following best management practices (BMPs) for chemically or mechanically treatment areas:

- The specific treatment areas would be evaluated on an individual, site specific basis. For any treatment project both pre- and post-treatment monitoring data would be collected.
- Only herbicides approved for use by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), BLM, and the State of New Mexico would be applied on public land.
- Application of herbicides may be made via either aerial or ground methods.
- Aerial application of the herbicide would be conducted when the correct phenological stage of target plant growth occurs.
- Ground applications would be made at any time of the year, except when the ground is frozen.
- Treatments are conducted in such a manner to reduce straight edge lines, and contain areas or islands of untreated vegetation left for the preservation of habitat important to the maintenance of existing and future populations of game and non-game animals.
- Treatments would serve to create a regional mosaic within the landscape.
- Site-specific mitigation and design features would be incorporated in the Administrative Decision document.
- Appendix 9 of the Roswell RMP outlines the policies, standards and practices to be used on public land in the Roswell Field Office when treating vegetation with herbicides. These requirements are derived from BLM policy, the 2007 Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Seventeen Western States Final Programmatic EIS, decisions made in Roswell Resource Area Land use plans, and mitigations developed through environmental assessments.
- The applicable federal regulations concerning the storage and disposal of herbicides and herbicide containers would be followed. These are described in the Environmental Protection Agency "Regulations for Acceptance and Procedures for Disposal and Storage," Federal Register May 1, 1974, pages 15236 through 15241. This notation can be found on the label of each herbicide.
- The response of vegetation to treatment would be monitored by methods established prior to treatment. Onsite evaluation of herbicide effectiveness and resulting secondary succession would be conducted. Data gathered would be used to improve the brush control process.
- A resumption of livestock grazing would be made with the consultation of the grazing permittee and BLM.
- Considerations for wildlife habitat, watershed conditions and livestock operations would be factored into each project. These may include leave out areas, timing of treatment and additional management actions after treatment.
- Mechanical methods of treatment would be used in locations where herbicide application is not appropriate, such as floodplains, riparian areas and some sites within Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs).
- Before surface disturbing mechanical treatments are allowed on any site, surveys for the presence of cultural resources would be conducted. Cultural sites discovered by these surveys would be avoided or left out of the treated area.
- For any site proposed for pesticide (herbicide) treatment, the potential for groundwater contamination would be evaluated in accordance with methods described in the 2007

Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Seventeen Western States
Final Programmatic EIS.

The following photographs depict areas within Tularosa Grassland Restoration project.



Figure 1: Illustration of area which would not meet treatment criteria



Figure 2: Illustration of potential treatment for acacia catclaw reduction



Figure 3: Illustration of potential treatment for creosote reduction



Figure 4: Illustration of potential treatment for cholla reduction



Figure 5: Illustration of potential treatment for juniper reduction