



PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Good 2 Fire Goat Rehab
Project Type: GRAZING, RENEWAL OR CONTINUED GRAZING-RIPARIAN AND UPLANDS
Latitude/Longitude (DMS): 34.799360 / -106.719589
County(s): VALENCIA
Project Description: This is prescribed grazing within the burn scar of the Good 2 Fire. Goats will be used to browse on encroaching Russian olive and salt cedar.

REQUESTOR INFORMATION

Project Organization: NM STATE FORESTRY
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OVERALL STATUS

This report contains an initial list of recommendations regarding potential impacts to wildlife or wildlife habitats from the proposed project; see the Project Recommendations section below for further details. Your project proposal is being forwarded to a New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (Department) biologist for review to determine whether there are any additional recommendations regarding the proposed actions. A Department biologist will be in touch within 30 days if there are further recommendations regarding this project proposal.

About this report:

- This environmental review is based on the project description and location that was entered. The report must be updated if the project type, area, or operational components are modified.
- This is a preliminary environmental screening assessment and report. It is not a substitute for the potential wildlife knowledge gained by having a biologist conduct a field survey of the project area. Federal status and plant data are provided as a courtesy to users. The review is also not intended to replace consultation required under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), including impact analyses for federal resources from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) using their [Information for Planning and Consultation tool](#).
- The New Mexico Environmental Review Tool (ERT) utilizes species observation locations and species distribution models, both of which are subject to ongoing change and refinement. Inclusion or omission of a species within a report can not guarantee species presence or absence at a precise point location, as might be indicated through comprehensive biological surveys. Specific questions regarding the potential for adverse impacts to vulnerable wildlife populations or habitats, especially in areas with a limited history of biological surveys, may require further on-site assessments.
- The Department encourages use of the ERT to modify proposed projects for avoidance, minimization, or mitigation of wildlife impacts. However, the ERT is not intended to be used in a repeatedly iterative fashion to adjust project attributes until a previously determined recommendation is generated. The ERT serves to assess impacts once project details are developed. The [New Mexico Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool](#) is the appropriate system for advising early-stage project planning and design to avoid areas of anticipated wildlife concerns and associated regulatory requirements.



Special Status Animal Species within 1 Miles of Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	USFWS (ESA)	NMDGF (WCA)	NMDGF SGCN/SERI
Northern Leopard Frog	Lithobates pipiens			SGCN
American Bittern	Botaurus lentiginosus			SGCN
Bald Eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus		T	SGCN
Aplomado Falcon	Falco femoralis		E	SGCN
Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus		T	SGCN
Mountain Plover	Charadrius montanus			SGCN
Yellow-Billed Cuckoo	Coccyzus americanus	Threatened		SGCN
Elf Owl	Micrathene whitneyi			SGCN
Western Burrowing Owl	Athene cunicularia hypugaea			SGCN
Lewis's Woodpecker	Melanerpes lewis			SGCN
Red-Headed Woodpecker	Melanerpes erythrocephalus			SGCN
Olive-Sided Flycatcher	Contopus cooperi			SGCN
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	Empidonax traillii extimus	Endangered		SGCN
Bank Swallow	Riparia riparia			SGCN
Pinyon Jay	Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus			SGCN
Pygmy Nuthatch	Sitta pygmaea			SGCN
Bendire's Thrasher	Toxostoma bendirei			SGCN
Loggerhead Shrike	Lanius ludovicianus			SGCN
Gray Vireo	Vireo vicinior		T	SGCN
Rio Grande Silvery Minnow	Hybognathus amarus	LE	E	SGCN
Spotted Bat	Euderma maculatum		T	SGCN
Black-Tailed Prairie Dog	Cynomys ludovicianus			SGCN
Gunnison's Prairie Dog	Cynomys gunnisoni			SGCN
Cougar	Puma concolor			SERI
Mule Deer	Odocoileus hemionus			SERI

ESA = Endangered Species Act, WCA = Wildlife Conservation Act, SGCN = Species of Greatest Conservation Need, SERI = Species of Economic and Recreational Importance



Project Recommendations

The New Mexico Department generally makes recommendations for livestock grazing on public land allotments based on site-specific information and effects on wildlife and their habitats. The significance of the effects from recent grazing on these habitats is usually based on ecosystem function and/or biological diversity. The typical attributes analyzed within the Allotment Evaluation (AE) include: 1) soil/site stability assessed by bare ground, compaction or erosion, 2) hydrologic function indicated by water flow patterns and sediment, and 3) biotic integrity assessed by annual production and composition of cool/warm season plants.

The above attributes are used to determine a "proper functioning condition" for the particular range evaluation and to further assign ratings for the AE. With the large volume of AEs to be assessed across the state, the Department cannot always look at each AE individually. Therefore, any AE below functioning condition should also be assumed to provide diminished wildlife habitat, and the allotment lease should not be reissued until corrective action is taken.

On AEs where indicators rate as properly functioning, and depending on vegetation type, conservative base stocking should be emphasized. Utilization of no more than 35% of key forage species is recommended on an annual basis.

This level of intensity provides for allowances of wildlife use, residual cover, and watershed protection.

The Department also recommends the following to maintain or improve rangelands for most classes of wildlife.

- Provide for a desired future condition (wildlife, vegetation, watershed) based on measurable goals within the allotment plan.
- An adaptive management plan should be developed to address lack of forage during drought periods.
- Reseeding efforts should utilize native species of grasses, forbs and shrubs. Habitat improvements should consider wildlife species and promote diversity of forage.
- Water sources should be equally available to all classes of wildlife throughout the year. Escape ramps should be used on all troughs, and ground-level drinkers should be provided on all new water developments.
- Springs/seeps and other sensitive riparian areas may require fencing to protect from overuse by grazing animals.

Your project occurs within important habitats for wildlife, which could include fawning/calving or wintering areas for species such as deer and elk, or high wildlife movement and activity areas. Management recommendations within these areas may include the following.

- Restrictions on noise-generating activities between Dec. 1 and Apr. 15. These activities would include oil and gas well pad development and operation that exposes wildlife to noises loud noises (at or above 48.6 dB(A) Leq at 400 feet in any direction from the source) from drilling, compressors, and pumping stations.
- Modifying fences along high use areas to make them wildlife friendly and facilitate large animal movement.
- Taking mitigation actions to reduce wildlife-vehicle collisions at high risk locations.

Burrowing owl is known to occur within or near your project area. Before any ground disturbing activities occur, the Department recommends that a preliminary survey be conducted between April and September, using the Department's [burrowing owl survey protocol](#). Should burrowing owls be documented in the project area, please contact the Department or USFWS for further recommendations regarding relocation or avoidance of impacts.



The proposed project occurs within or near a riparian area. Because riparian areas are important wildlife habitats, the project footprint should avoid removing any riparian vegetation or creating ground disturbance either directly within or affecting the riparian area. If your project involves removal of non-native riparian trees or planting of native riparian vegetation, please refer to the Department's habitat handbook guideline for [Restoration and Management of Native and Non-native Trees in Southwestern Riparian Ecosystems](#).

The proposed project occurs near an important bat area. This area may contain important bat roosting resources, such as caves or mines, that potentially could be affected by certain project activities. Follow the guidelines below to minimize disturbance to roosting bats.

- Avoid use of pesticides, firearms, open-flame torches, or heavy smoke-producing equipment, especially from April through September.
- If artificial lighting is needed, use only light sources powered by batteries, or cyalume glow/light sticks. Keep the site clean by picking up refuse or materials from project lighting or operations whenever they are shut down.
- For any surface disturbing activities, the project footprint (including a 350 foot buffer) should avoid potential roost sites such as caves or mines, especially from April through July. Tree clearing activities and prescribed burns should include a minimum 0.5 mile buffer from any such features.
- If caves, mines, bridges, or other man-made structure suitable as potential bat roosts are encountered within the project area, they should not be entered during any time of year, and no roosting or hibernating bats should be contacted or disturbed. Report any dead or injured bats to the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, who can facilitate contacts with other appropriate personnel.

Disclaimers regarding recommendations:

- The Department provides technical guidance to support the persistence of all protected species of native fish and wildlife, including game and nongame wildlife species. Species listed within this report include those that have been documented to occur within the project area, and others that may not have been documented but are projected to occur within the project vicinity.
- Recommendations are provided by the Department under the authority of § 17-1-5.1 New Mexico Statutes Annotated 1978, to provide "communication and consultation with federal and other state agencies, local governments and communities, private organizations and affected interests responsible for habitat, wilderness, recreation, water quality and environmental protection to ensure comprehensive conservation services for hunters, anglers and nonconsumptive wildlife users".
- The Department has no authority for management of plants or Important Plant Areas. The [New Mexico Endangered Plant Program](#), under the Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department's Forestry Division, identifies and develops conservation measures necessary to ensure the survival of plant species within New Mexico. Plant status information is provided within this report as a courtesy to users. Recommendations provided within the ERT may not be sufficient to preclude impacts to rare or sensitive plants, unless conservation measures are identified in coordination with the Endangered Plant Program.
- Additional coordination may also be necessary under the federal ESA or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Further site-specific recommendations may be proposed during ESA and/or NEPA analyses, or through coordination with affected federal agencies.