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**PROJECT INFORMATION**

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**Project Title:** Elida Wastwater/Reuse  
**Project Type:** COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS  
**Latitude/Longitude (DMS):** 33.951885 / -103.664133  
**County(s):** ROOSEVELT  
**Project Description:** Phase 1 will include a part of the sanitary sewer and part of the treatment plant. The new sewer will connect the community's K-12 school and the local convenience market and food outlet and include a lift station and force main. The school and the store are the two biggest wastewater generators in town. The lift station will pump the town's sewage under the railroad tracks to the treatment plant. The sewer will be modified and extended throughout the town in future phases. The plant will provide temporary wastewater treatment with a headworks and lined lagoon. When the rest of the wastewater treatment plant is built and brought online, in later phases, the lagoon will be re-used to store treated effluent before it is reused. discharge from the plant is not expected until later phases.

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**REQUESTOR INFORMATION**

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**Project Organization:** CITY GOVERNMENT  
**Contact Name:** Durward Dixon  
**Email Address:** townofelida@yucca.net  
**Organization:** Town of Elida  
**Address:** 704 Clark Street, PO Box 208, Elida NM 88116  
**Phone:** 575-274-6465

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**OVERALL STATUS**

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The information contained within this report comprises the recommendations of the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (Department) for management and mitigation of proposed project impacts to wildlife and habitat resources; see the Project Recommendations section below for further details. No further consultation with the Department is required based on the project's location and, with implementation of mitigation measures described in the Project Recommendations section below, no adverse effects to wildlife or important habitats are anticipated. However, a Department biologist may be in touch within 30 days if they determine that further review is required.



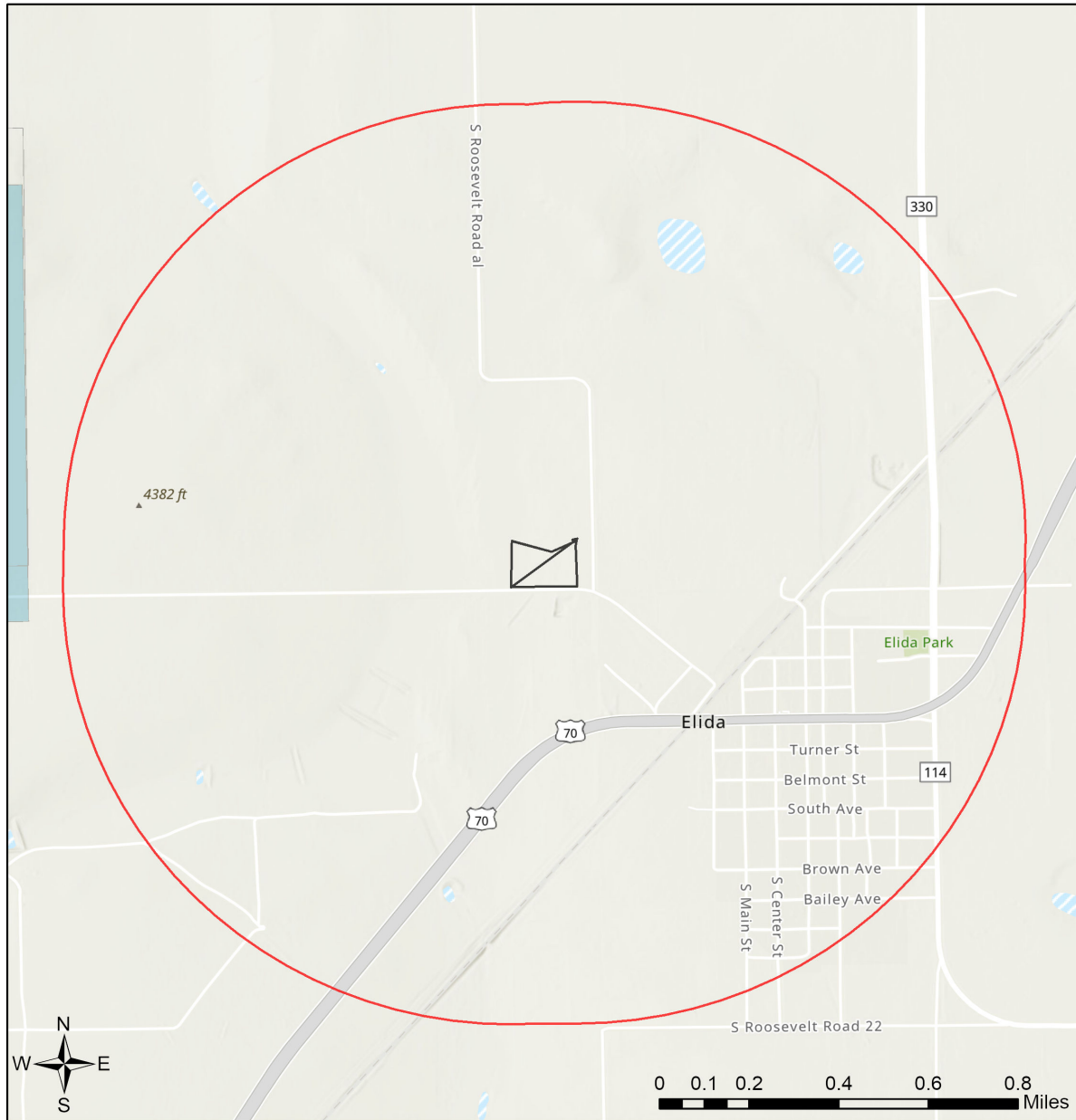
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**About this report:**

- 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.



## Elida Wastwater/Reuse



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|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Buffered Project Boundary | Department of Energy         | State Land Office            | U.S. Department of Agriculture              |
| Project Boundary          | NM Department of Game & Fish | State of New Mexico          | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service              |
| Bureau of Land Management | NM State Forestry Division   | Tribal Land                  | U.S. Forest Service                         |
| City Land                 | NM State Parks               | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers | U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service |
| County Land               | National Park Service        | U.S. Bureau of Reclamation   |   |
| Department of Defense     | Private                      |                              |   |

USGS, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (NMDGF), Natural Heritage New Mexico (NHNM), and USDA Forest Service,

Compiled by Richard Norwood of NHNM over the period 2020 to 2021.

Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatasyreisen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community

**Special Status Animal Species within 1 Miles of Project Area**

Common Name	Scientific Name	USFWS (ESA)	NMDGF (WCA)	NMDGF SGCN/SERI
<a href="#">Peregrine Falcon</a>	<a href="#">Falco peregrinus</a>		T	SGCN
<a href="#">Lesser Prairie-chicken</a>	<a href="#">Typanuchus pallidicinctus</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Mountain Plover</a>	<a href="#">Charadrius montanus</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Long-billed Curlew</a>	<a href="#">Numenius americanus</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Yellow-Billed Cuckoo</a>	<a href="#">Coccyzus americanus</a>	LT		SGCN
<a href="#">Red-headed Woodpecker</a>	<a href="#">Melanerpes erythrocephalus</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Loggerhead Shrike</a>	<a href="#">Lanius ludovicianus</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Black-tailed Prairie Dog</a>	<a href="#">Cynomys ludovicianus</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Dunes Sagebrush Lizard</a>	<a href="#">Sceloporus arenicolus</a>		E	SGCN

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

**Project Recommendations**

With implementation of the applicable mitigation or avoidance measures included in the project description, and incorporation of the guidance listed below, the Department does not anticipate significant impacts to wildlife or sensitive wildlife habitats from the proposed project activities. See the "OVERALL STATUS" section above to determine the likelihood that your project will be reviewed further based on its location. If a Department biologist determines that additional conservation measures are needed, then you should expect to receive notification and/or any additional project recommendations within 30 days of your project submission.

Our preliminary assessment indicates your project occurs in Lesser Prairie-chicken Crucial Habitat Category 3 (Modeled Habitat Zone).

The Lesser Prairie-chicken (*Typanuchus pallidicinctus*) (LPC) was designated as a Species of Greatest Conservation Need in New Mexico and the southern Distinct Population Segment, including populations in New Mexico and Texas, is federally listed as Endangered. The LPC Interstate Working Group has developed the Southern Great Plains Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool ([SGP-CHAT](#)) to designate and prioritize areas for LPC conservation activities and development. Our preliminary assessment indicates your project occurs in LPC habitat. For more information on the SGP-CHAT, contact Chanda Pettie, Industry LPC Program Contact with the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, at (719) 207-5053 or [chanda.pettie@wafwa.org](mailto:chanda.pettie@wafwa.org).

If your project has potential to lead to take (including harassment, harm, pursuit, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, collecting, or attempting to engage in these activities) of a LPC, the Department recommends you contact Lauren Rangel, at 505-761-4745 or [lauren\\_rangel@fws.gov](mailto:lauren_rangel@fws.gov), who is the species lead for the LPC in the Ecological Services Office with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). She is also the contact for the rangewide renewable energy Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) if relevant for your project. The Department recommends a qualified, permitted biologist conduct surveys for the LPC according to these [lesser prairie-chicken survey protocols](#) (or others recommended by USFWS) and following any training as required by USFWS.

As relevant for your project, the Department also recommends that you consider enrolling under the New Mexico LPC Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances (CCAA) up until January 24th, 2023; new enrollment is not possible after that time. The New Mexico CCAA is pertinent for projects involving pipelines, transmission lines, oil and gas development, and private landowners involved in ranching operations. For additional information on enrolling under the CCAA, contact Emily Wirth, Executive Director for CEHMM, at (575) 885-3700 or [emily.wirth@cehmm.org](mailto:emily.wirth@cehmm.org),



Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) 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 by a qualified biologist 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 near a playa. Playas are shallow, ephemeral wetlands that fill in response to precipitation. Some playas remain wet for just a few weeks or months, while others remain wet for years. Playas are often highly productive habitats that attract abundant wildlife, and are vital to continentally important populations of waterfowl, shorebirds, waterbirds, and many other migratory and resident birds.

- To ensure continued function of these important wildlife habitats, the project footprint should completely avoid the playa feature during both wet *and* dry periods. Some playas may remain dry for multiple years. Construction techniques should not disturb the natural playa soils or hydrology, such as by farming, trenching, pitting, or draining.
- Projects occurring in upland areas near a playa should maintain a minimum 40-meter wide buffer around the entire playa. A buffer of 40 meters protects the playa from excess sedimentation, which is a major source of playa degradation. The buffer should consist of native grass species, preferably native shortgrass prairie species such as buffalo grass (*Bouteloua dactyloides*) or blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*).
- Because playas are bird concentration areas, tall structures should be located as far away from the playa as possible to prevent avian collisions. If location near a playa is deemed necessary, the Department requests the opportunity for additional consultation.
- Design considerations should also include clustering project activity and development within the project footprint wherever possible, and avoiding disturbances that lead to increases in noise, lighting, perturbed soil and non-native vegetation, or other activity.

Prairie dog colonies have been mapped within the vicinity of your project area. Both black-tailed prairie dogs (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) and Gunnison's prairie dogs (*Cynomys gunnisoni*) are designated as New Mexico Species of Greatest Conservation Need, and their colonies provide important habitat for other grassland wildlife. Wherever possible, occupied prairie dog colonies should be left undisturbed, and all project activities should be directed off the colony. Any burrows that are located on the project site should be surveyed by a qualified biologist, using this [burrowing owl survey protocol](#), to determine whether burrows are active or inactive and whether burrowing owls (*Athene cunicularia*) may be utilizing the site. Colonies within the range of the black-tailed prairie dog can be surveyed by a qualified biologist diurnally, year-round using binoculars. Colonies within the range of the Gunnison's prairie dog can be surveyed by a qualified biologist diurnally, using binoculars during the warmer months from April through October and by searching for fairly fresh scat and lack of cobwebs or debris at the mouths of burrows during the cold months (November through March). If ground-disturbing activities cannot be relocated off the prairie dog colony, or if project activities involve control of prairie dogs, the Department recommends live-trapping and relocation of prairie dogs. The Department can provide recommendations regarding suitability of potential translocation areas and procedures.



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**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.