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27 July 2026

The Honorable Steve Pearce
Director
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
1849 C St NW
Washington, DC 20240

RE: Proposed Revocation of Public Land Order No. 7923: Public Lands Withdrawal Surrounding Chaco Culture National Historical Park Boundary, New Mexico Draft Environmental Assessment (EA), NEPA Number: DOI-BLM-NM-F010-2026-0002-EA; NMDOW Project No. NMERT-6248.

Dear Ms. Scott,

The New Mexico Department of Wildlife (Department) appreciates the opportunity to review the draft EA for the Proposed Revocation of Public Land Order No. 7923: Public Lands Withdrawal Surrounding Chaco Culture National Historical Park Boundary, New Mexico. Under this draft EA, the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) proposes to revoke the withdrawal of public lands surrounding Chaco Culture National Historical Park (CCNHP) in San Juan County in northwestern New Mexico (Proposed Action). The Department strongly encourages the Secretary and the BLM to support the No Action Alternative and retain the current withdrawal of over 366,000 acres of culturally important and biodiverse lands. The Department also notes that 14 days is insufficient time to thoroughly review the draft EA, given this landscape's importance to the State of New Mexico. The Department provides the following comments regarding the draft EA for the Proposed Action.

General Comments

The Department suggests that wildlife and special status species be analyzed in greater detail and additional explanation be provided regarding the potential impacts to these species under each alternative, including the No Action Alternative (Alternative A). As it is currently written, the draft EA does not contain sufficient detail or rationale as to why certain species were eliminated from further analysis or why there would be no significant effects to these species from the Proposed Action.

The CCNHP is recognized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as having Outstanding Universal Value and is designated as a World Heritage Site. A critical part of maintaining CCNHP's authenticity and integrity lies in its remoteness and expansive undeveloped vistas. The Department does not support Alternatives B and C of the Proposed Action, which would result in the total (Alternative B) or partial (Alternative C) revocation of the buffer zone around the CCNHP. The Department believes the protections included in [Public Land Order No. 7923](#) (BLM 2023) are warranted and should be retained to better protect wildlife in a site of such significant value. The Department appreciates the tribal consultation described in the draft EA and the reference to an impending Programmatic Agreement under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. However, given the large number of Tribes and Pueblos in New Mexico and with an interest in this region, a 30-day period for a request for response to a letter regarding the Proposed Action, as described in Section 4.2 Tribal Government-to-Government Consultation and Coordination (Page 64), is insufficient and does not respect the staff and resource limitations experienced by many of New Mexico's Tribes and Pueblos.

The Department would also like to note the presence of the two designated Wilderness areas and one Research Natural Area (RNA) within, or partially within, the boundaries of the Proposed Action. The Bisti/De-Na-Zin Wilderness, which falls partially within the boundary of the Proposed Action, was designated in 1984 by the [San Juan Basin Wilderness Protection Act of 1984](#) (PL 1984). This Wilderness area was expanded to further protect the natural resources and landscapes of the region in 1996 by the [Bisti/De-Na-Zin Wilderness Expansion and Fossil Forest Protection Act](#) (PL 1996) and again in 2019 by the [John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act](#) (PL 2019). The Ah-Shi-Sle-Pah Wilderness was also established by the [John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act](#) (PL 2019) and falls entirely within the boundary of the Proposed Action. The Fossil Forest RNA, which also falls entirely within the Proposed Action boundary, was first noted and withdrawn from mineral leasing in 1984 by the [San Juan Basin Wilderness Protection Act of 1984](#) (PL 1984) "in recognition of its paramount aesthetic, natural, scientific, educational, and paleontological values". The site was further recognized and given its official name as a RNA in 1996 by the [Bisti/De-Na-Zin Wilderness Expansion and Fossil Forest Protection Act](#) (PL 1996). These two Wilderness areas and the RNA have been, and will continue to be, withdrawn from mineral leasing in accordance with law and as subject to valid existing rights. Though the legislation establishing the above Wilderness areas does not preclude activities outside of their boundaries, the guidelines set forth in [BLM Manual 6340 – Management of Designated Wilderness Areas](#) (BLM 2012) state that "when activities on adjacent public lands are proposed, the potential impacts, if any, of those activities upon the wilderness resource and upon public use of the adjacent wilderness area must be analyzed in the applicable NEPA [National Environmental Policy Act] document". This manual also states that so long as the purpose and need can still be met, "reasonable effort must be made to protect the character and values of the nearby Wilderness". Thus, the Department suggests possible impacts to these Wilderness areas, as well as the RNA, be analyzed in the EA or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Furthermore, the Department believes the purpose and need of this Proposed

Action can still be met utilizing lands further from, and therefore less likely to impact, these existing Wilderness areas and RNA that are outside of the protected area as established in [Public Land Order No. 7923](#) (BLM 2023).

Comments on Section 2.4: Design Features Common to All Alternatives (Page 9)

The Department submits the following recommendations for inclusion as design features for all alternatives and as mitigation measures for future projects related to the Proposed Action.

The species in Appendix A potentially occur within the area that would be affected by Alternative 1 for the Proposed Action. The Department encourages full consideration of these species and potential impacts associated with the Proposed Action in the BLM's draft EA. In terms of species-specific best management practices, the Department notes that the burrowing owls (*Athene cunicularia*) that may occur within the Proposed Action area are protected from take by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and under New Mexico state statute. Before any ground-disturbing activities occur, the Department recommends that a preliminary burrowing owl survey be conducted by a qualified biologist using the Department's [Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol](#) (NMDOW 2007). Should burrowing owls be documented in the project area, please contact the Department or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for further recommendations regarding relocation or avoidance of impacts. For Gunnison's prairie dog (*Cynomys gunnisoni*) colonies that may occur within the Proposed Action area, this species is designated as a New Mexico Species of Greatest Conservation Need and its colonies provide important habitat for other grassland wildlife. As a best management practice, wherever possible, occupied prairie dog colonies should be left undisturbed, and all development activities should be directed off the colony. Any burrows that are located in areas affected by development activities should be surveyed by a qualified biologist to determine whether burrows are active or inactive and whether burrowing owls may be utilizing the site. 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 a prairie dog colony, or if development 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. For burrowing owl surveys entailing audio calls or trapping or relocation of prairie dogs, a scientific collection permit may be required; contact the Department's Wildlife Permits Manager at dgf.permits@dgf.nm.gov for more information.

The Proposed Action could lead to trenching and excavation activities associated with installation of pipelines and other infrastructure. As a result, the Department encourages consideration of the potential impacts of open trenches and other excavations in the BLM's draft EA for the Proposed Action. Open trenches and other excavations could unintentionally entrap and cause the unnecessary mortality of amphibians, reptiles, and small mammals and can cause injury to large mammals. Trapped animals can die from

exposure, starvation, crushing from pipe-laying, entombment from trenching backfilling, drowning, and predation. This unnecessary wildlife mortality can be avoided by implementing conservation measures, including concurrent trenching, pipe-laying, and backfilling operations to minimize the amount of trench left open overnight or longer; construction of escape ramps; and employing biological monitors to remove trapped animals. Periods of highest activity for amphibians and reptiles vulnerable to entrapment include summer months and wet weather, and they can be active both day and night. Small mammals subject to entrapment are active year-round and generally most active at night. Conducting pre-trenching wildlife surveys, especially for bumble bee (*Bombus* spp.) nests, which may occur in abandoned rodent holes and other cavities and be present yearround, and active burrows, can aid in avoiding nest and burrow destruction. The [Bumble Bee Nest Quest](#) project provides some information on what to look for when searching for bumble bee nests.

Incorporating the general trenching conservation measures outlined in the [Department's Trenching Project Guidelines](#) (NMDOW 2022) will help minimize unnecessary mortality of wildlife. At a minimum, best management practices should include the following:

- Whenever possible, locate trenching activities within previously disturbed areas, such as existing road or pipeline rights-of-way. To the extent possible, avoid trenching in undisturbed habitat.
- Trench during the cooler months (October – March).
- Utilize concurrent trenching, pipe- or cable-laying, and backfilling. Keep trenching, pipe- or cable-laying, and backfilling crews as close together as possible to minimize the amount of open trench at any given time. When trenching activities are temporarily halted (e.g., overnight, weekends, holidays, weather shutdowns), protect wildlife from accessing any open trench between digging and backfilling operations by using one or more of the methods described below:
 - Avoid leaving trenches open overnight. When trenches cannot be backfilled immediately, escape ramps should be constructed at least every 90 meters and preferably 30 meters. Escape ramps can be constructed parallel or perpendicular to the existing trench. The escape ramp slope should be less than 45 degrees (1:1). If pipe or cable has been installed but backfilling has not occurred, escape ramps may need to be constructed on both sides of the trench, since, unless the pipe is elevated enough to allow animals to move underneath it, the pipe or cable may block access of amphibians, reptiles, and small mammals to the ramps if only constructed on one side.
 - Trenches that have been left open overnight should be inspected the following day by a qualified biological monitor and trapped animals removed as soon as possible, especially where state- or federally listed Threatened or Endangered amphibians, reptiles, or small mammals occur. Untrained personnel should not attempt to remove trapped wildlife because of the potential to injure animals and the possibility of injury from venomous snakes. Required tools for removal will include snake tongs for removing snakes and a dip net for capturing and removing amphibians and small mammals. Many animals trapped in a trench will burrow under

loose soil. To the extent possible, the biological monitor should disturb loose soil in the trench to uncover and remove trapped animals. Animals should be relocated at least 50 meters away from the open trench in undisturbed habitat. Capture and relocation of all state-protected animals, and even of unprotected animals using a dip net, may require a scientific collection permit; contact the Department's Wildlife Permits Manager at dgf.permits@dgf.nm.gov for more information.

- When the pipe has been laid in the trench, end caps should be placed on the open end(s) of the pipe to preclude animals from entering. Pipes staged outside the trench should be capped until placed in the trench or checked for wildlife before being placed into the trench.
- Most wildlife can be protected by constructing a silt fence completely around the open trench. A silt fence should be supported from sagging by t-posts, rebar, or stakes and buried at the base to preclude animals from moving below the fence. If construction of a silt fence is a required best management practice for erosion control, then, to preclude the need for a biological monitor, escape ramps, and concurrent backfilling, the guidelines for silt fence installation and maintenance in NMDOW (2022) should be followed.

The Department also suggests all future development, especially development entailing substantial surface disturbance and creation of bare ground, associated with the Proposed Action include post-construction reclamation of any construction areas as a best management practice. Specifically, the Department recommends that only native plant species are used in reclamation seed mixes and, unless there is concern regarding potential for pesticide, especially neonicotinoid, presence, that the mixes are designed to enhance local pollinator habitat. If pesticides are known to be present or in use, then attracting pollinators to the site is not recommended. For pollinating insects, including a diversity of flowering plants with different colors and shapes and flowering times that span spring through fall (March-October), rarer plants, perennials, native bunch grasses and thistles, some plants with pithy and woody stems, some bare ground, and high-nutrient value plants (e.g., golden rods [*Solidago* spp.], gumweed [*Grindelia* spp.], or sunflowers [*Helianthus* spp.]) may be beneficial. Ideally, at least three different species should be flowering at all times between March and October. Consult pollinator-friendly plant species lists provided by the [Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation](#) or other appropriate resources. No-till drills may be more effective than broadcast seeding for establishing flowering plants. The Department also recommends that the seed mixes and mulch be certified weed-free to avoid inadvertently introducing non-native species to reclamation sites and that sterile non-native seed sources not be used. If using mulch, a shallow layer of pebbles or compost, leaf litter, plant debris, or wood are preferred over plastic mulch. Any alternate plant species, used to substitute for primary plant species that are unavailable at the time of reclamation, should also be native. When possible, the Department recommends using seeds that are sourced from the same region and habitat type as the reclamation site and suggests including seeds from a region that represents potential future climatic conditions at the site. Include as much locally appropriate genetic diversity in seed sources as possible.

Additionally, the Department would like to note that the Proposed Action area intersects at least one Important Plant Area (IPA); IPAs support either a high diversity of sensitive plant species or contain the last remaining locations of New Mexico's most endangered plants. Additionally, the following state-endangered plants: Aztec gilia (*Aliciella formosa*), Clover's cactus (*Sclerocactus cloverae*), Goodding's onion (*Allium gooddingii*), and Zuni fleabane (*Erigeron rhizomatus*), may occur near or potentially within the footprint of the Proposed Action area. The Department encourages the BLM to consider mitigating the impacts on these state-listed species in their draft EA for the Proposed Action. The Department also recommends that the BLM – Farmington Field Office (FFO) contact Erika Rowe, Erika.Rowe@emnrd.nm.gov, at the New Mexico Endangered Plant Program of the Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department regarding potential presence of, and conservation needs for, state-listed plants and the appropriate federal species lead(s) with the [New Mexico Ecological Services Office](#) of USFWS for federally listed plants, including Zuni fleabane.

For oil and gas exploration activities resulting from the Proposed Action, the Department strongly recommends the use of closed-loop drilling systems as a best management practice. Closed-loop systems eliminate the need to build fences or install netting to exclude wildlife from mud pits, reduce the amount of surface disturbance associated with drill pad sites, and consume significantly less water. If mud/fluid pits are utilized, the Department recommends as a best practice a combination of fencing and netting or covering mud pits with solid panels to exclude terrestrial wildlife, birds, and bats. If netting is used, the Department recommends extruded plastic, knit, or woven netting with a mesh size no larger than three eighths of an inch to exclude smaller animals. The Department does not support the use of monofilament netting due to its tendency to ensnare wildlife, usually resulting in injury or death. Netting material must be held taught over a rigid and adequately supportive frame to prevent sagging into mud pits.

Springs and other important natural water features occur within the Proposed Action area. These habitats can constitute high use areas for wildlife relative to the surrounding landscape. To ensure continued function of these important wildlife habitats, the Department encourages that best management practices include avoiding the following:

- Altering surface or groundwater flow or hydrology.
- Disturbance to soil that modifies geomorphic properties or facilitates invasion of non-native vegetation.
- Affecting local surface or groundwater quality.
- Creating disturbance to wildlife utilizing these water features. Disturbance to wildlife can be reduced through development practices including clustering infrastructure and activity wherever possible, avoiding large visual obstructions around water features, and limiting nighttime project operations or activities.

Department biologists are available for site-specific consultation regarding measures to assist with the management and conservation of these important habitats.

There are also wetlands, as classified by the New Mexico Environment Department's [Wetland Map](#), in the Proposed Action area. Wetlands can also be viewed on the New Mexico Environmental Review Tool's (NMERT's) [Create Project/Map page](#).

This [key](#) can assist in interpreting Landscape Position, landform, water flow path, and waterbody type (LLWW) codes in the NMERT's wetland data. Wetlands provide important habitat for numerous species of wildlife, including pollinators, and provide ecosystem services, such as water filtration and storage, to downstream users. As best management practices regarding wetlands, the Department recommends avoiding disturbance of wetlands whenever possible, avoiding actions or infrastructure installation that may disrupt natural wetland hydrological processes, and reseeding or replanting areas where disturbance to wetlands cannot be avoided with native wetland plant species appropriate to the local wetland type. For a list of native seed providers, please see the Department's guidelines for [Restoration and Management of Native and Non-native Trees in Southwestern Riparian Ecosystems](#) (NMDOW 2024).

Comments on Section AIB-6: Sensitive Status Plant and Animal Species (Pages C-8 to C-9)

In addition to the species listed in AIB Table 3, the following BLM sensitive species have been recorded as occurring within the boundaries of the Proposed Action area and should be included within the analysis as a part of this document:

- Western Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*)
- Chestnut-collared Longspur (*Calcarius ornatus*)

Based on available records, and supported in Appendix A, the following species can be reasonably presumed to occur within the Proposed Action area and should also be included in the EA:

- Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)
- Spotted Bat (*Euderma maculatum*)

Comments on Section AIB-7: Threatened, Endangered, or Candidate Plant and Animal Species (Pages C-9 to C-10)

The cited USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) species list is from November of 2025. Since IPaC species lists are only valid for a period of 90 days per USFWS, the Department suggests this list be updated in the final EA.

The Department also suggests the BLM provide more detail regarding habitat needs of the species included in this section within the Proposed Action area and rationale as to why further analysis of impacts to these species was not warranted.

The Department further notes reference to the [2003 Farmington Resource Management Plan](#) (RMP; BLM 2003) in this section. The Department appreciates its inclusion this spring as a Cooperating Agency in the development of an updated EIS and RMP for the FFO anticipated by September 2027. Given that 23 years have passed since the development of the 2003 RMP, the Department encourages consideration of delaying the Proposed Action until this RMP can be updated with more current information on Threatened and Endangered species, including more current management guidelines and an updated biological assessment.

Comments on Section AIB-8: Migratory Birds (Pages C-11 to C-13)

The Department appreciates the BLM's consideration of migratory bird species in the draft EA. The Department would appreciate the opportunity to review the FFO's Migratory Bird Policy as cited in the draft EA in order to determine if further recommendations or mitigation measures may be warranted.

Comments on Section AIB-9: General Wildlife and Game Species (Pages C-13 to C-14)

The boundary of the Proposed Action is less than 10 miles from areas identified by the Department to be crucial habitat for wildlife and big game species. These areas act as winter range, migration stopover points, and corridors for many ecologically and economically important species. The landscapes necessary to maintain ungulate seasonal ranges and migration routes have been and are becoming increasingly fragmented, which may influence the sustainability of New Mexico big-game populations. The San Juan Basin in northwestern New Mexico is facing threats from habitat fragmentation due to energy development and other anthropogenic influences and activities. Areas adjacent to those that may be impacted by the Proposed Action have been identified by the Department as a high priority for big game species regarding implementation of [Department of the Interior Secretarial Order 3362: "Improving Habitat Quality in Western Big-Game Winter Range and Migration Corridors"](#) (DOI 2018). The deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and elk (*Cervus canadensis*) that utilize the San Juan Basin are especially important to the citizens of New Mexico and other stakeholders because of the recreational opportunities they provide. Parts of these herds are year-round residents of the San Juan Basin while others seasonally use the basin as an important travel corridor and winter range. These herds provide year-round viewing opportunities for wildlife enthusiasts, and hunting licenses in this area are highly coveted. In particular, the mule deer herd offers some of the most highly sought-after hunting opportunities in the state of New Mexico; however, the Department's long-term annual mule deer surveys indicate that the resident portion of this deer population has been declining.

The Proposed Action area is important for both resident and migratory mule deer even if some segments of the surrounding population have been more thoroughly studied than others. For example, the Rosa Mesa and surrounding areas in the Department's Game Management Unit (GMU) 2B, which lies approximately 35 miles northeast of the Proposed Action's boundary, are documented to be important wintering areas and migration corridors. Emerging evidence shows that Crow Mesa in GMU 2C, approximately 5 miles northeast of the Proposed Action's boundary, is also an important seasonal area, and there are likely important areas that have yet to be identified. We encourage the BLM to retain increased protections for wildlife and habitat in the Proposed Action's area based on the best available science and knowledge. A lack of data availability for a particular area should not be used to justify actions that reasonably could be expected to have negative impacts on wildlife or their habitats. Absent site-specific data, there is a large corpus of recent research from across big game species' ranges that should be used as the best available science when information for a particular area is lacking. For example, Sawyer et al. (2017) found that

even after 15 years of natural gas development in western Wyoming, mule deer still did not habituate to disturbance and continued to avoid energy infrastructure. Even when most wells were in production and well pads were in some state of reclamation, they found no evidence of habituation. Rather, mule deer avoided well pads, staying an average of 913 m farther from well pads compared with animal use of the area before development. While this study was in Wyoming, there is no other dataset that contradicts these findings, and this study represents an approximation for what might reasonably be expected as impacts from development on migration pathways and stopovers in the San Juan Basin. In some cases, indirect effects may extend a greater distance from disturbance depending on local conditions like topography, vegetation, development density, and other factors. Minimizing disturbances in the Proposed Action area, and surrounding areas, by selecting the No Action Alternative (Alternative A) and retaining the full protections established in [Public Land Order No. 7923](#) (BLM 2023) is important to maintain migration routes, wintering grounds, other important seasonal use areas, and overall herd health for New Mexico's big game species and will also benefit many other wildlife species.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the Proposed Action and for BLM's consideration of these comments. If you have any questions regarding terrestrial habitat or species, please contact Meredith Dalton, Terrestrial Habitat Specialist, at (505) 709-0671 or meredith.dalton@dgm.nm.gov.

Sincerely,

Michael B. Sloane

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Sloane

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Michael B. Sloane
Director

References

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Appendix A. Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) and Species of Economic and Recreational Importance (SERI) Potentially Found within the Area to be Impacted by the Proposed Action, Alternative B. BLM = Bureau of Land Management.

Common Name	Scientific Name	State-Listed	Other State Status	BLM Status
Mountain Treefrog	<i>Hyla wrightorum</i>		SGCN	
Boreal Chorus Frog	<i>Pseudacris maculata</i>		SGCN	
Northern Leopard Frog	<i>Lithobates pipiens</i>		SGCN	BLM SENSITIVE
Clark's Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>		SGCN	
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>		SGCN	BLM WATCH
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	T	SGCN	BLM SENSITIVE
Ferruginous Hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>		SGCN 2025	
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>		SGCN 2025	BLM WATCH
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	T	SGCN	BLM WATCH
Mountain Plover	<i>Anarhynchus montanus</i>		SGCN	BLM WATCH
Flammulated Owl	<i>Psilosops flammeolus</i>		SGCN	BLM WATCH
Western Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i>		SGCN	BLM SENSITIVE
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>		SGCN	
Black Swift	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>		SGCN	
Lewis's Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>		SGCN	BLM WATCH
Williamson's Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>		SGCN	
Olive-Sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>		SGCN	
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		SGCN	
Pinyon Jay	<i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>		SGCN	BLM SENSITIVE
Clark's Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>		SGCN	
Juniper Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus ridgwayi</i>		SGCN	BLM WATCH
Pygmy Nuthatch	<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>		SGCN	
Western Bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>		SGCN	
Mountain Bluebird	<i>Sialia currucoides</i>		SGCN	
Bendire's Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma bendirei</i>		SGCN	BLM SENSITIVE
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>		SGCN	BLM WATCH
Gray Vireo	<i>Vireo vicinior</i>	T	SGCN	BLM WATCH
Virginia's Warbler	<i>Leiothlypis virginiae</i>		SGCN	BLM SENSITIVE
Black-Throated Gray Warbler	<i>Setophaga nigrescens</i>		SGCN	BLM WATCH

Grace's Warbler	<i>Setophaga graciae</i>		SGCN	BLM WATCH
Black-Chinned Sparrow	<i>Spizella atrogularis</i>		SGCN	BLM WATCH
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>		SGCN	
Chestnut-Collared Longspur	<i>Calcarius ornatus</i>		SGCN	BLM SENSITIVE
Cassin's Finch	<i>Haemorhous cassinii</i>		SGCN	BLM WATCH
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>		SGCN	
Spotted Bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	T	SGCN	BLM SENSITIVE
Gunnison's Prairie Dog	<i>Cynomys gunnisoni</i>		SGCN 2025	BLM SENSITIVE
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>		SERI	
Mountain Lion	<i>Puma concolor</i>		SERI	
Elk	<i>Cervus canadensis</i>		SERI	
Mule Deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>		SERI	
Pronghorn	<i>Antilocapra americana</i>		SERI	
