



PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Proposed Rattlesnake Pipeline
Project Type: ENERGY DEVELOPMENT, OIL AND GAS TRANSMISSION (PIPELINE), OIL AND GAS PIPELINES, NEW CONSTRUCTION
Latitude/Longitude (DMS): 32.305692 / -109.119377
County(s): DONA ANA; GRANT; HIDALGO; LUNA; OTERO
Project Description: High level risk analysis for pipeline in development. At this point in the project, WSP is proposing with a confidential client to support the risk analysis for a proposed pipeline from Yuma, AZ to Texas. project would require an EIS.

REQUESTOR INFORMATION

Project Organization:
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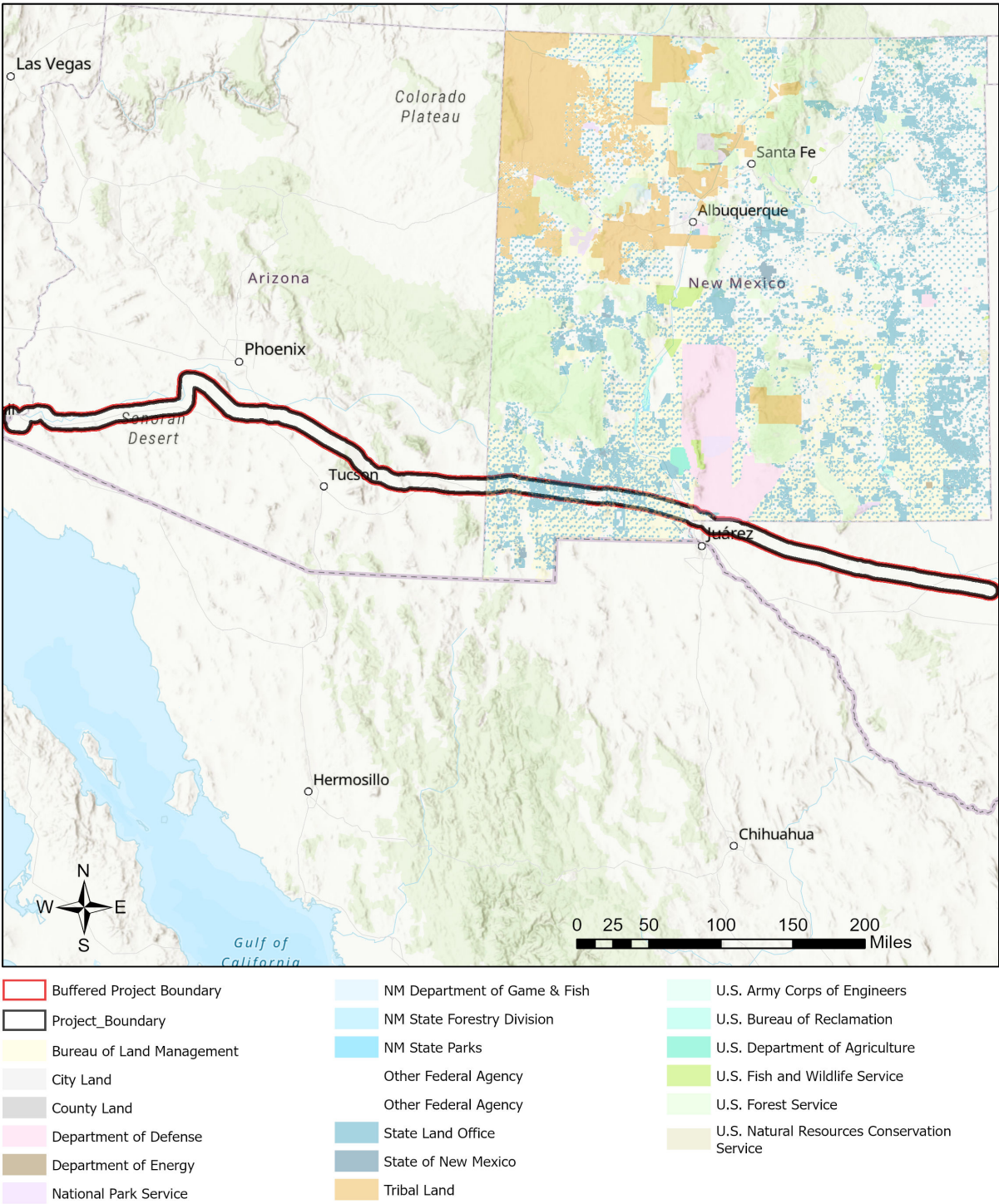
OVERALL STATUS

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 Wildlife (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](#).
- This report contains information on wildlife species protected under the ESA and the [Wildlife Conservation Act \(WCA\)](#), [Species of Greatest Conservation Need \(SGCN\)](#) (page 18, table 5), and Species of Economic and Recreational Importance (SERI). Species listed under the ESA are protected from take at the federal level and under the WCA are protected from take at the state level. SGCN are identified in the [State Wildlife Action Plan \(SWAP\) for New Mexico](#); all of these species are considered to be of conservation concern but not all of them are protected from take at the state or federal level. The harvest of all SERI is regulated at the state level. The Department has no authority to designate critical habitat for species listed under the WCA; only the USFWS can designate critical habitat for species listed under the ESA.
- The New Mexico Environmental Review Tool (ERT) utilizes species observation locations and species habitat suitability models, both of which are subject to ongoing change and refinement. Inclusion or omission of a species within a report cannot guarantee species presence or absence within your project area. To determine occurrence of any species listed in this report, or other wildlife that may be present within your project area, onsite surveys conducted by a qualified biologist during appropriate, species-specific survey timelines may be necessary. Any surveys including handling or capturing wildlife may require a scientific collection permit; contact the Department's Wildlife Permits Manager at dgf.permits@dgf.nm.gov for more information.
- 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](#), the data layers from which are included in the ERT, is the appropriate system for advising early-stage project planning and design to avoid areas of anticipated wildlife concerns and associated regulatory requirements.

Proposed Rattlesnake Pipeline



NHNM, USGS, USFS, US Census Bureau, NMDGF
CONANP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, USFWS
Esri, USGS

Special Status Animal Species Potentially within 1 Miles of Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	USFWS (ESA)	NMDOW (WCA)	NMDOW SGCN/SERI	USFS	USFS SCC	BLM
Colorado River Toad	Incilius alvarius		T	SGCN			
Arizona Toad	Anaxyrus microscaphus			SGCN		USFS R3 SCC	BLM SENSITIVE
Mountain Treefrog	Hyla wrightorum			SGCN			
Boreal Chorus Frog	Pseudacris maculata			SGCN			
Barking Frog	Craugastor augusti			SGCN			
Plains Leopard Frog	Lithobates blairi			SGCN			BLM WATCH
Chiricahua Leopard Frog	Lithobates chiricahuensis	LT		SGCN	Sensitive Species		
Northern Leopard Frog	Lithobates pipiens			SGCN	Sensitive Species	USFS R3 SCC	BLM SENSITIVE
Lowland Leopard Frog	Lithobates yavapaiensis		E	SGCN	Sensitive Species		BLM WATCH
American Bittern	Botaurus lentiginosus			SGCN			BLM WATCH
Bald Eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus		T	SGCN	Sensitive Species		BLM SENSITIVE
Common Black-Hawk	Buteogallus anthracinus		T	SGCN	Sensitive Species		BLM WATCH
Golden Eagle	Aquila chrysaetos			SGCN 2025			BLM WATCH
Aplomado Falcon	Falco femoralis		E	SGCN			
Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus		T	SGCN			BLM WATCH
Snowy Plover	Anarhynchus nivosus nivosus			SGCN			
Long-Billed Curlew	Numenius americanus			SGCN 2025			BLM WATCH
Yellow-Billed Cuckoo	Coccyzus americanus	LT		SGCN			
Flammulated Owl	Psiloscops flammeolus			SGCN			BLM WATCH
Whiskered Screech-Owl	Megascops trichopsis		T	SGCN	Sensitive Species		
Elf Owl	Micrathene whitneyi			SGCN			BLM WATCH
Western Burrowing Owl	Athene cunicularia hypugaea			SGCN	Sensitive Species	USFS R3 SCC	BLM SENSITIVE
Common Nighthawk	Chordeiles minor			SGCN			

Special Status Animal Species Potentially within 1 Miles of Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	USFWS (ESA)	NMDOW (WCA)	NMDOW SGCN/SERI	USFS	USFS SCC	BLM
Black Swift	Cypseloides niger			SGCN		USFS R3 SCC	
Broad-Billed Hummingbird	Cynanthus latirostris		T	SGCN	Sensitive Species		
Violet-Crowned Hummingbird	Amazilia violiceps		T	SGCN	Sensitive Species		
Lucifer Hummingbird	Calothorax lucifer		T	SGCN	Sensitive Species		
Costa's Hummingbird	Calypte costae		T	SGCN	Sensitive Species		
Elegant Trogon	Trogon elegans		E	SGCN	Sensitive Species		
Lewis's Woodpecker	Melanerpes lewis			SGCN		USFS R3 SCC	BLM WATCH
Gila Woodpecker	Melanerpes uropygialis		T	SGCN	Sensitive Species	USFS R3 SCC	
Williamson's Sapsucker	Sphyrapicus thyroideus			SGCN			
Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet	Camptostoma imberbe		E	SGCN	Sensitive Species		BLM WATCH
Thick-Billed Kingbird	Tyrannus crassirostris		E	SGCN	Sensitive Species		
Bank Swallow	Riparia riparia			SGCN			
Pinyon Jay	Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus			SGCN		USFS R3 SCC	BLM SENSITIVE
Juniper Titmouse	Baeolophus ridgwayi			SGCN 2025		USFS R3 SCC	BLM WATCH
Pygmy Nuthatch	Sitta pygmaea			SGCN			
Western Bluebird	Sialia mexicana			SGCN			
Mountain Bluebird	Sialia currucoides			SGCN			
Bendire's Thrasher	Toxostoma bendirei			SGCN		USFS R3 SCC	BLM SENSITIVE
Sprague's Pipit	Anthus spragueii			SGCN			BLM SENSITIVE

Special Status Animal Species Potentially within 1 Miles of Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	USFWS (ESA)	NMDOW (WCA)	NMDOW SGCN/SERI	USFS	USFS SCC	BLM
Loggerhead Shrike	Lanius ludovicianus			SGCN		USFS R3 SCC	BLM WATCH
Bell's Vireo	Vireo bellii		T	SGCN			BLM SENSITIVE
Gray Vireo	Vireo vicinior		T	SGCN	Sensitive Species	USFS R3 SCC	BLM WATCH
Virginia's Warbler	Leiothlypis virginiae			SGCN			BLM SENSITIVE
Lucy's Warbler	Leiothlypis luciae			SGCN			BLM WATCH
Black-Throated Gray Warbler	Setophaga nigrescens			SGCN			BLM WATCH
Grace's Warbler	Setophaga graciae			SGCN		USFS R3 SCC	BLM WATCH
Red-Faced Warbler	Cardellina rubrifrons			SGCN		USFS R3 SCC	
Black-Chinned Sparrow	Spizella atrogularis			SGCN			BLM WATCH
Vesper Sparrow	Poocetes gramineus			SGCN			
Baird's Sparrow	Ammodramus bairdii		T	SGCN	Sensitive Species		BLM SENSITIVE
Arizona Grasshopper Sparrow	Ammodramus savannarum ammolegus		E	SGCN	Sensitive Species		BLM SENSITIVE
Thick-billed Longspur	Rhynchophanes mccownii			SGCN			BLM SENSITIVE
Chestnut-Collared Longspur	Calcarius ornatus			SGCN			BLM SENSITIVE
Cassin's Finch	Haemorhous cassinii			SGCN			BLM WATCH
Evening Grosbeak	Coccothraustes vespertinus			SGCN			
Chihuahua Chub	Gila nigrescens	LT	E	SGCN			
Rio Grande Silvery Minnow	Hybognathus amarus	LE	E	SGCN 2025			
Speckled Chub	Macrhybopsis aestivalis			SGCN 2025			
Rio Grande Sucker	Catostomus plebeius			SGCN	Sensitive Species		BLM SENSITIVE
Gila Topminnow	Poeciliopsis occidentalis	LE	T	SGCN 2025			

Special Status Animal Species Potentially within 1 Miles of Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	USFWS (ESA)	NMDOW (WCA)	NMDOW SGCN/SERI	USFS	USFS SCC	BLM
Mexican Long-Tongued Bat	Choeronycteris mexicana			SGCN	Sensitive Species		BLM SENSITIVE
Mexican Long-Nosed Bat	Leptonycteris nivalis	LE	E	SGCN			
Lesser Long-Nosed Bat	Leptonycteris verbabuenae	DL	T	SGCN 2025		USFS R3 SCC	BLM SENSITIVE
Cave Myotis	Myotis velifer			SGCN 2025			
Western Yellow Bat	Lasiurus xanthinus		T	SGCN	Sensitive Species		BLM SENSITIVE
Spotted Bat	Euderma maculatum		T	SGCN	Sensitive Species	USFS R3 SCC	BLM SENSITIVE
White-Sided Jackrabbit	Lepus callotis gaillardi		T	SGCN			BLM SENSITIVE
Black-Tailed Prairie Dog	Cynomys ludovicianus			SGCN	Sensitive Species		BLM SENSITIVE
Jaguar	Panthera onca	LE		SGCN			
Mountain Lion	Puma concolor			SERI			
Elk	Cervus canadensis			SERI			
Mule Deer	Odocoileus hemionus			SERI			
Pronghorn	Antilocapra americana			SERI			
Desert Bighorn Sheep	Ovis canadensis mexicana			SERI			
Big Bend Slider	Trachemys gaigeae			SGCN			BLM SENSITIVE
Sonoran Mud Turtle	Kinosternon sonoriense			SGCN			
Gila Monster	Heloderma suspectum		E	SGCN			BLM SENSITIVE
Bunch Grass Lizard	Sceloporus slevini		T	SGCN	Sensitive Species		BLM WATCH
Gray-checked Whiptail	Aspidoscelis tessellatus		E	SGCN			BLM SENSITIVE
Gray-Banded Kingsnake	Lampropeltis alterna		E	SGCN			BLM WATCH
Western Ribbon Snake	Thamnophis proximus		T	SGCN	Sensitive Species		

Special Status Animal Species Potentially within 1 Miles of Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	USFWS (ESA)	NMDOW (WCA)	NMDOW SGCN/SERI	USFS	USFS SCC	BLM
Narrowhead Garter Snake	Thamnophis rufipunctatus	LT	T	SGCN	Sensitive Species		BLM SENSITIVE
Green Rat Snake	Senticolis triaspis		T	SGCN	Sensitive Species		
Rock Rattlesnake	Crotalus lepidus			SGCN			
Arizona Black Rattlesnake	Crotalus cerberus			SGCN			BLM WATCH
New Mexico Ridgenose Rattlesnake	Crotalus willardi obscurus	LT	E	SGCN			
Desert Massasauga	Sistrurus catenatus edwardsii			SGCN			
Anthony Blister Beetle	Lytta mirifica			SGCN 2025			BLM SENSITIVE
Western Bumble Bee	Bombus occidentalis			SGCN 2025		USFS R3 SCC	
Brave Digger Bee	Anthophora vancouver			SGCN 2025			
Southwest Leaf-cutter Bee	Megachile melanderi			SGCN 2025			

Common Name hyperlink takes you to species account in [bison-m.org](#); Scientific Name hyperlink takes you to information in [NatureServe Explorer](#); ESA = Endangered Species Act, C = Candidate, LE = Listed Endangered, LT = Listed Threatened, XN = Non-essential Experimental Population, for other ESA codes see this [website](#); WCA = Wildlife Conservation Act, E = Endangered, T = Threatened; SERI = Species of Economic and Recreational Importance; SGCN = Species of Greatest Conservation Need; USFS = U.S. Forest Service, Sensitive Species = A species likely to occur on USFS lands that is of concern for a potential reduction in population viability; SCC = Species of Conservation Concern; BLM = Bureau of Land Management, BLM SENSITIVE = A species that occurs on BLM lands and whose viability is at risk, BLM WATCH = Species that may be added to the sensitive species list in future pending new information regarding species status.

Special Status Plant Species Potentially within 1 Miles of Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	USFWS (ESA)	NMAC	NMRPCS	USFS	USFS SCC	BLM
Guadalupe Rabbitbush	Ericameria nauseosa var. texensis			SS	Sensitive Species		BLM WATCH
Standley's Whitlow-Grass	Draba standleyi						
	Coryphantha robustispina ssp. uncinata			SS			
Sand Prickly-Pear	Opuntia arenaria		E	SS			BLM SENSITIVE
Night-Blooming Cereus	Peniocereus greggii var. greggii		E	SS			BLM SENSITIVE
Villard's Pincushion Cactus	Escobaria villardii		E	SS	Sensitive Species	USFS R3 SCC	BLM SENSITIVE

Special Status Plant Species Potentially within 1 Miles of Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	USFWS (ESA)	NMAC	NMRPCS	USFS	USFS SCC	BLM
Organ Mountain Pincushion Cactus	Escobaria organensis		E	SS			BLM WATCH
Sneed's Pincushion Cactus	Escobaria sneedii var. sneedii	LE	E	SS			
Griffith's Saltbush	Atriplex griffithsii			SS			BLM SENSITIVE
Chihuahua Scurfpea	Pediomelum pentaphyllum		E	SS	Sensitive Species		BLM SENSITIVE
Mosquito Plant	Agastache cana			SS			BLM WATCH
Wright's Globemallow	Sphaeralcea wrightii			SS			
Arizona Alum-Root	Heuchera glomerulata				Sensitive Species		

NMAC = New Mexico Administrative Code, E = Endangered; NMRPCS = [New Mexico Rare Plant Conservation Strategy](#), SS = NM Rare Plant Conservation Strategy Species; USFS = U.S. Forest Service, Sensitive Species = A species likely to occur on USFS lands that is of concern for a potential reduction in population viability; SCC = Species of Conservation Concern; BLM = Bureau of Land Management, BLM SENSITIVE = A species that occurs on BLM lands and whose viability is at risk, BLM WATCH = Species that may be added to the sensitive species list in future pending new information regarding species status.

Project Recommendations

Your proposed project activities may require a custom review for assessment of potential effects to wildlife. See the "OVERALL STATUS" section above to determine the likelihood that your project will be reviewed further based on its location. A Department biologist will confirm whether any additional conservation measures are needed. You should expect to receive any additional project recommendations within 30 days of your project submission. If the "OVERALL STATUS" section indicates that no further consultation with the Department is required based on its location, then you will only receive additional project feedback from the Department if a biologist deems it necessary.

Open trenches excavated for underground water or oil and gas pipelines, powerlines, or fiber optic communication lines can unintentionally entrap and cause the unnecessary mortality of amphibians, reptiles, and small mammals, can cause injury to large mammals, and can damage underground bee nests. 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 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.

Implementing the general trenching conservation measures outlined in the Department's [Trenching Project Guidelines](#) will help minimize unnecessary mortality of wildlife. Best management practices should include, at minimum, the following mitigation measures.

- Whenever possible, locate trenching activities within previously disturbed areas, such as existing road or pipeline right-of-ways. 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, permitted 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 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. Pipe 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 silt fence completely around the open trench. 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 the [Trenching Project Guidelines](#) should be followed.

The highly invasive, noxious weed African rue (*Peganum harmala*) has been documented near the proposed project area. African rue thrives on disturbed sites and along road sides. It is extremely drought-tolerant and will undergo rapid vegetative growth when soil moisture is available. African rue is extremely toxic to horses, sheep, cattle, and humans, containing at least four types of poisonous alkaloids. In addition, most parts of the plant contain allelopathic chemicals that will reduce the growth of surrounding native plants. To help control this species' spread, the Department recommends that any vehicles and equipment arriving on the project site be thoroughly cleaned of all visible dirt and mud to help contain and control the potential spread of weed seeds. The operator should also initiate a weed management program that includes a commitment to aggressive control of any African rue on the project site. For more information on potential control of African rue, see this [field guide](#).

Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) may occur within your project area. Burrowing owls 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](#). Surveys including audio calls may require a scientific collection permit; contact the Department's Wildlife Permits Manager at dgf.permits@dgf.nm.gov for more information. Should burrowing owls be documented in the project area, please contact the Department or USFWS for further recommendations and information on any permitting requirements regarding relocation or avoidance of impacts. The Wild Take Unit at the USFWS, which issues take and relocation permits for migratory birds, can be reached at MBPermits_take@fws.gov.

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 recommendations in the Department's [Guidelines for Mitigating Impacts of Development on New Mexico's Bat Communities](#) to minimize disturbance to roosting bats. These guidelines include:

- Avoid activities that create continuous noise greater than or equal to 70 decibels within 1.25 miles of known hibernacula or roosts.
- Avoid use of open-flame torches or heavy smoke-producing equipment, especially from May through October, within 0.25 miles of a known roost.
- If the use of permanent outdoor lights cannot be avoided, down-shield all outdoor lighting and use red light when possible; avoid white, blue-white, or ultraviolet-emitting lights.
- For any surface-disturbing activities that will impact more than 10 acres, the project footprint should be at least 1.5 miles away from occupied roosts or hibernacula. Tree-clearing activities should include a minimum 0.25 miles buffer from known or occupied roosts and prescribed fires should not take place within 1.25 miles of hibernacula during the winter.
- If pesticides must be used, use appropriate buffers around aquatic and native riparian habitats and caves, cliff faces with deep crevices, mixed-age ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) stands, mature pinyon (*Pinus edulis*)-juniper (*Juniperus* spp.) woodlands, and other relevant habitat features for bats potentially found in the project area.
- If caves or mines are encountered within the project area and must be entered, ensure that clothing, footwear, and gear is decontaminated prior to and after cave or mine entry.

Your project area intersects an Important Plant Area (IPA) that contains one or more species of plants listed as threatened or endangered by the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department (EMNRD) under New Mexico Statutes Annotated (NMSA) 75-6-1 or by the USFWS under the federal ESA. Although IPAs have no legal designation, they have been identified as areas that support either a high diversity of sensitive plant species or contain the last remaining locations of New Mexico's most endangered plants. The Department recommends that you consult with EMNRD's [Endangered Plant Program Coordinator](#) regarding any state-listed plants and the USFWS's [Information for Planning and Consultation \(IPAC\)](#) system for any federally-listed plants and reaching out to the appropriate federal species lead(s) with the [New Mexico Ecological Services Office of USFWS](#). The Department does not have any authority to designate or advise on state- or federally-listed plants.

Prairie dog colonies may occur 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 SGCN, 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 to determine whether burrows are active or inactive and whether burrowing owls 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. A scientific collection permit may be required; contact the Department's Wildlife Permits Manager at dgf.permits@dgf.nm.gov for more information. The Department can provide recommendations regarding suitability of potential translocation areas and procedures. If a project will only impact 10 or fewer burrows and there is a large, active colony adjacent to the site the continued existence of which will not cause future conflicts, the Department suggests use of reverse dispersal translocation methods as outlined in [Creating Prairie Dog Management Plans Part three: Appendices and Attachments](#) (see Attachment 1). Methods include setting up a wire door over active burrows followed by monitoring and closure of the few burrows in the project disturbance area after prairie dog evacuation and barrier installation to prevent recolonization of closed areas. Removal activities should be performed after the spring breeding and birthing seasons and prior to winter hibernation (e.g., mid-June to mid-November). Prairie dogs in southern New Mexico may remain active in the winter, extending the potential removal period beyond mid-November. Removal activities should also begin roughly one month before construction or other disturbance occurs as it can take between one week and one month for the animals to disperse.

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, unless the project is intended to restore riparian habitat through non-native plant removal and replanting with native species. 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](#). In addition to these guidelines, consider planting a diversity of flowering native plants, including shrubs, and plants that provide bee nesting sites including pithy or hollow-stemmed species. The [New Mexico Riparian Habitat Map \(NMRipMap\)](#) may also provide useful information on local riparian habitat composition and structure.

Your proposed project occurs within an area where springs or other important natural water features occur. This may result in the presence of a high use area for wildlife relative to the surrounding landscape. To ensure continued function of these important wildlife habitats, your project should consider measures to avoid 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 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 management and conservation of these habitat resources.

The current project area appears to contain one or more wetland types as classified by the New Mexico Environment Department's [Wetland Map](#). Information on wetlands in your project area can also be viewed on the ERT's [Create Project/Map](#) page. This [key](#) can assist in interpreting Landscape Position, landform, water flow path, and waterbody type (LLWW) codes in the ERT's wetland data. Wetlands provide important habitat for numerous species of wildlife and pollinators and provide ecosystem services, such as water filtration and storage, to downstream users. The Department recommends avoiding disturbance of wetlands whenever possible, avoiding actions or infrastructure installment that may disrupt natural wetland hydrological processes, and reseeding or replanting areas where disturbance 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 habitat handbook guideline for [Restoration and Management of Native and Non-native Trees in Southwestern Riparian Ecosystems](#). For projects involving filling wetlands under federal jurisdiction, please contact the [Army Corps of Engineers](#) for more information on permits required under the Clean Water Act.

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 and/or consultation may also be necessary under the federal ESA or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Further site-specific mitigation recommendations may be proposed during ESA consultation and/or NEPA analyses or through coordination with affected federal agencies.
- Unless a project is marked as confidential in the title or description by the project proponent and if a ERT-generated report is the only response that the project proponent receives from the Department, then the report will be made publicly accessible via the [Public Comment Letters](#) page on the ERT website.