

December 2008

## **Decision Notice & Finding of No Significant Impact Grazing Authorizations**

Barboot, Big Bend, Boss, Bruno, Hunt Canyon, Lower Rucker, Pedregosa  
and Rak Allotments

**USDA Forest Service  
Coronado National Forest  
Douglas Ranger District,  
Cochise County, Arizona**

### **Background**

In November 2008, the Coronado National Forest completed a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review of a proposed action to authorize managed grazing, implement selected management practices and construct range improvements on the Barboot, Big Bend, Boss, Bruno, Hunt Canyon, Lower Rucker, Pedregosa and Rak Allotments on the Douglas Ranger District, Cochise County, Arizona. The allotments (collectively, the South Chiricahua Allotments) are located adjacent to one another in the Chiricahua and Pedregosa Mountains (see attached map). The Coronado National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) identifies much of the analysis area as suitable for livestock grazing [lands designated as Management Areas 3, 4, 7 and 9 in the Forest Plan (EA Figure 4)]. Additional lands designated as not suitable (Management Area 1) are also found in the analysis area.

The South Chiricahua Allotments are currently authorized for livestock grazing and have been so authorized for many years. The environmental impacts analysis of the grazing authorizations has been completed in compliance with the requirements of NEPA and Section 504 of the *Rescission Act of 1995 (P.L. 104, 1995)*. In addition to the regulatory need to conduct the environmental analysis, the purpose and need for the proposed action arose for the following reasons:

- Changes in the seasons of use and permitted use have been identified as necessary to meet Forest Plan standards and to maintain or achieve desired conditions identified for the allotments.
- Additional watering facilities may be necessary to improve livestock distribution and improve the reliability of some pastures.
- There is a need to formally incorporate additional management flexibility through an adaptive management strategy consistent with Forest Service policy (*FSH 2209.13, Chapter 90*).

The proposed authorization of grazing and the proposed management practices on the allotments were described and analyzed in the Barboot, Big Bend, Boss, Bruno, Hunt Canyon, Lower Rucker, Pedregosa and Rak Allotments Environmental Assessment (EA). The EA analyzes and discloses the anticipated effects of the proposed action and one alternative (No Action/No Grazing). It also describes specific mitigation and monitoring

requirements that will be implemented as part of the proposed action. The EA is available for review at the Douglas Ranger District office and the Coronado National Forest Supervisor's Office. The project administrative record is available for public inspection at the Coronado National Forest Supervisor's Office. Throughout this Decision Notice, references to documents contained in the project record supporting the analysis in the EA are referenced by project record (PR) number.

### **Decision and Rationale**

Based upon my consideration of the alternatives and the impacts analysis disclosed in the EA, I have decided to approve the proposed action described under *Alternative 2* of the EA. The selected alternative will authorize managed livestock grazing on the Barboot, Big Bend, Boss, Bruno, Hunt Canyon, Lower Rucker, Pedregosa and Rak allotments and certain management actions necessary to implement the authorization.

The selected action consists of four components - authorization, improvements, management practices and monitoring – and the action will be implemented using an adaptive management strategy. The four components are described below.

#### **1. Authorization**

Grazing would be authorized on the South Chiricahua allotments under the following terms and conditions.

- **Duration and timing of grazing.** Grazing would be authorized on each allotment using rotational or seasonal grazing in order to incorporate growing season rest or deferment to allow for grazed plant recovery. Pastures grazed during the summer growing season (July-September) will be rested or deferred during the growing season the following year. On all allotments, the sequence and timing of pasture moves and entry and exit from the allotments would be based on monitoring of range readiness, ecological condition, water availability and utilization.
- **Intensity of grazing.** Forage utilization would be managed at a level corresponding to light to moderate intensity (30-45%) in order to provide for grazed plant recovery, increased plant vigor, and retention of herbaceous litter to protect soils and provide forage and herbaceous cover for wildlife. Consistent patterns of utilization in excess of 45 percent of key species in key areas would be used as a basis to modify management practices or take administrative actions necessary to reduce utilization in subsequent grazing seasons. Within the Chiricahua Wilderness, annual utilization would not exceed 35 percent, in accordance with Forest Plan direction.

The following administrative actions would be necessary to implement the decision to authorize grazing.

- **Permit issuance.** New 10-year term grazing permits would be issued for each allotment for the numbers and under the terms described below. The term grazing permit will identify the number, kind and class of livestock authorized and the season of use as required by Forest Service policy (FSM 2231.11). Permits will also identify the total animal unit months (AUMs) authorized for each permit. The number and class of livestock would be allowed to vary depending on resource conditions and management objectives. Resource conditions that would affect management decisions include but are not limited to precipitation, forage production, water availability and

previous annual or seasonal utilization levels. Annual use will not exceed the total AUMs authorized or the season of use identified in the permit. Annual adjustments would be documented and authorized in annual operating instructions. Depending on prevailing climate, resource conditions, management needs and permittee preference, actual use may be significantly less than authorized use in some years. Grazing permits would be issued within 90 days of final agency action following the NEPA decision to authorize grazing [FSH 2209.13(94) and R3 Supplement 2209.13-2007-1]. A comparison of current and proposed authorizations is shown in Table 1.

- **Barboot.** 400 cow/calf pairs or equivalent between October 1 to April 30 (3,168 AUMs). Initially, livestock numbers will not exceed 275 cow/calf pairs (2,178 AUMs). Once additional waters are developed, additional AUMs will be authorized to account for the increased reliability and distribution. The season of use will be extended by one month in the fall to provide some flexibility in entering and leaving the allotment, but total use would not exceed six months within the grazing period (3,168 AUMs). This would continue current management with a 396 AUM reduction in permitted use.
- **Big Bend.** 400 cow/calf pairs or equivalent, November 1 to April 30 (up to 3,168 AUMs). A private land permit for 8 additional cow/calf pairs for the same period (63 AUMs) would also be issued. This would continue current authorized use.
- **Boss.** 43 yearlings or equivalent, October 1 to March 31 (up to 326 AUMs). An on/off permit for four horses would also be issued. This would continue current authorized use.
- **Bruno.** 240 cow/calf pairs or equivalent, October 16 to April 30 (up to 2,052 AUMs). This represents a 222 AUM reduction from current authorized use. Initially, stocking will be maintained at 200-220 cow/calf pairs until the permittee can achieve better distribution in North Bruno, Meadow and Lower Bruno pastures. Once improved distribution is demonstrated, additional data would be gathered to determine whether permitted numbers could be increased.
- **Hunt Canyon.** 154 cow/calf pairs yearlong (up to 2,439 AUMs). Authorized use would be reduced by 650 AUMs to reflect recent actual stocking and the lack of reliable waters. Once additional waters are developed, the Forest will gather additional data to determine whether permitted numbers could be increased.
- **Lower Rucker.** 151 cow/calf pairs or equivalent, October 15 to June 15 (up to 1594 AUMs). A private land permit for 20 cow/calf pairs (211 AUMs) for the same season would also be issued. The season of use would be shifted one month earlier in order to reduce use during the hot summer months when forage and water are limiting. This would continue current authorized use.
- **Pedregosa.** 196 cow/calf pairs yearlong, (up to 3,105 AUMs) plus four horses yearlong under a private land permit. Permitted use would not change, but actual use would be limited to 150 animals (2376 AUMs) until proposed water improvements are completed.
- **Rak.** 332 cow/calf pairs or equivalent, August 1 to April 30 (up to 3,938 AUMs). Actual use is expected to change from cows and bulls to cow/calf pairs, but AUMs authorized would not change.

- **Allotment Management Plans.** New allotment management plans (AMPs) for each allotment would be developed (or modified where existing AMPs are in place) concurrent with new permits. These would be included as part of the grazing permits. The AMPs will specify the goals and objectives of management, management strategies, range improvements and monitoring requirements and will incorporate an adaptive management strategy described below.
- **Annual Operating Plans.** On an annual basis, the Forest and permittees would jointly prepare annual plans, referred to as Annual Operating Instructions (AOI), prior to each grazing year. The AOI will set forth:
  - The maximum permissible grazing use authorized on the allotment for the current grazing season and the numbers, class, type of livestock, and timing and duration of use.
  - The planned sequence of grazing in pastures on the allotment, or the management prescriptions and monitoring that will be used to make changes.
  - Structural and non-structural improvements to be constructed, reconstructed, or maintained and who is responsible for these activities.
  - Allowable use or other guidelines to be applied and followed by the permittee to properly manage livestock.
  - Monitoring for the current season that may include, among other things, documentation demonstrating compliance with the terms and conditions in the grazing permit, AMP and AOI.

**Table1. Summary of current and proposed permitted use: South Chiricahua Allotments. Associated authorizations for waived private land (private land permits) are also shown.**

Allotment	Permitted Use	Permitted AUMs	Proposed Use	Proposed AUMS
Barboot	450 cow/calf pairs 11/1-4/30	3,564	400 cow/calf pairs 10/1-4/30	2,178- 3,168
Big Bend	400 cow/calf pairs and 8 cow/calf pairs (private), 11/1- 4/30	3,168 plus 63 pvt.	400 cow/calf pairs and 8 cow/calf pairs (private), 11/1-4/30	3,168 plus 63 pvt.
Boss	43 yearling cattle 10/1-3/31, 15 bulls 9/1-2/28 and 1 horse year-long (on-off).	328	43 yearling cattle 10/1-3/31, 15 bulls 9/1-2/28 and 1 horse year-long (on-off).	328
Bruno	266 cow/calf pairs 10/16-4/30	2,274	240 cow/calf pairs 10/16-4/30	2,052
Hunt Canyon	195 cow/calf pairs year-long	3,089	154 cow/calf pairs year-long	2,439
Lower Rucker	151 cow/calf pairs and 20 cow/calf pairs (private). 11/16-7/15	1,586 plus 211 pvt.	151 cow/calf pairs and 20 cow/calf pairs (private), 10/15-6/15	1,586 plus 211 pvt.
Pedregosa	196 cow/calf pairs and 4 horsed (private), yearlong	3,105 plus 58 pvt.	196 cow/calf pairs year-long	3,105 plus 58 pvt.
Rak	400 cows and 25 bulls 8/1-4/30	3,938	332 cow/calf pairs 8/1-4/30	3,938

## 2. Improvements

Several structural improvements are proposed in order to improve livestock distribution and pasture reliability. These improvements have been identified as possible practices to assist in the achievement of desired conditions if management alone is not sufficient. Future monitoring may indicate that the projects are not necessary, in which case they will not be constructed. Monitoring may also indicate the need for additional improvements. In this case, the need for, and site-specific effects of, each additional improvement will be evaluated as described under *Adaptive Management*, below. Additionally, current levels of Forest Service funding are likely insufficient to fund all projects identified. Permittees have been notified that it may be necessary to pursue alternative sources of funding in order to accomplish identified projects. Estimated costs of the improvements are shown in parentheses where known.

### Barboot

- Install 1.5 mile of pipeline from a well in Hunt Canyon through Chalk Hill pasture to private land below Boot Dam. Permittee would be responsible for materials and installation. (\$9,000)
- Develop a spring in High Lonesome drainage and pipe water downslope to a 5,000 gallon storage and trough. Development would be contingent on securing water rights to the spring. (\$7,000 cost shared between Forest Service and permittee.)
- Install a 12,000 gallon rainwater catchment in Wildcat pasture. Forest Service would fund. (\$6,000)

### Big Bend

- Develop a seep on the south slope of Big East pasture by installing a spring box, ½ mile of pipe, 5,000 gallon storage and a trough. This development would be contingent on determination of water rights on the spring. (\$4,200)
- Install a 12,000 gallon fiberglass umbrella rainwater catchment (trick tank) in the Beacon pasture. Forest Service funding. (\$6,500)

### Bruno

- Extend a pipeline ½ mile south from Bruno well to a 5,000 gallon storage and trough in the Meadow pasture. (\$5,500)
- Extend the north Bruno pasture fence less than ½ mile north to a natural barrier. Forest Service would supply materials and permittee would construct. (\$2,000)
- Install 12,000 gallon fiberglass umbrella rainwater catchment in North Bruno pasture to provide reliable water. (Cost of material and helicopter transport: \$6,400).
- Fence Meadow tank to control access by cattle and encourage to use the upper portion of Meadow pasture. Permittee would construct using Forest Service materials.

### Lower Rucker

- Extend ½ mile of pipeline into the Rock Garden and Road pastures. Costs shared between Forest Service and permittee (\$3,500).

### **Hunt Canyon**

- Drill a water well in the upper portion of John's pasture in order to provide reliable stock water for the John's, Doane and High Lonesome pastures.
- Install a fiberglass umbrella rainwater catchment on the ridge west of the gate in Bruno pasture.
- Extend the fence 1.0 mile between the Bruno and the John's pastures.

### **Pedregosa**

- Improve an existing well in the Lonesome pasture by adding storage, pipeline and a trough. (\$15,000).
- Drill a well in the Halfmoon pasture to pipe water to the High Lonesome and Buck Creek Pastures. The project will include 2 miles of pipeline and 3-4 troughs spaced along the line. (\$43,000)
- Install a 1,500 gallon umbrella rainwater catchment in the Indian Creek Pasture south of Devil's Dam. Helicopter installation required. (\$6,500)

### **Rak**

- Install a 12,000 gallon rainwater catchment in the Cottonwood pasture in Stanford Canyon. Forest Service funding. (\$6,500).

The responsibility for maintenance of range improvements is assigned to the permittee(s) in the terms and conditions of each grazing permit (FSM 2244.03). Maintenance activities include the repair of fences and water facilities, cleaning of stock ponds and other actions necessary to maintain the improvement in serviceable condition necessary to serve the purpose intended. On an annual basis, responsibilities for repair and maintenance of existing improvements will be identified in the AOI(s).

### **3. Management Practices.**

To mitigate resource impacts, the following measures will be implemented. These practices have been demonstrated to be successful when used on similar projects and are considered effective at reducing environmental impacts. They are consistent with applicable Forest Plan standards and guidelines, Best Management Practices and the terms and conditions and conservation measures of applicable U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Biological Opinions. Implementation of the mitigation measures and design criteria is intended to preclude the occurrence of potentially significant environmental impacts.

**Soil, Water and Vegetation** – the objective is to mitigate effects of livestock grazing and facility construction through the use of Best Management Practices (FSH 2509.22, PR 61) and adaptive management. Practices include, but are not limited to the following.

- Utilization of key upland herbaceous forage species in key areas will be managed to achieve the goal of light to moderate grazing as a pasture average. The objective is to protect plant vigor, increase herbaceous residue needed for soil protection and to increase herbage producing ability of forage plants. A utilization guideline of 30-45% use of key species in key areas will be used to achieve this objective.
- Management practices will be used to achieve proper distribution or lessen the impact on sensitive areas. Practices include herding, salting and controlling access to waters. Salt will be placed on good feed, one quarter to one half mile from waters and salting locations will be moved annually. Placement of liquid or bulk supplements will require prior approval of the District Ranger.
- No hay will be placed on Forest lands in order to minimize the introduction of weed seeds.

**Wildlife** – the objective is to mitigate impacts to wildlife from livestock grazing and from disturbance associated with maintenance and construction of range facilities.

- All water developments will include wildlife access and escape ramps. Waters will be kept available to wildlife year round.
- All new and reconstructed fencing will be built to Forest Plan standards (Forest Plan, p. 35) to provide for wildlife passage through the fence. At a minimum, this will be a 4-strand fence with smooth bottom wire 16 inches off of the ground and a total height of 42 inches or less.
- Range construction projects will be designed to avoid the destruction of agaves. If impacts to agaves are unavoidable, the Forest will insure that no more than 1% of agaves within 800 meters of a project are impacted. The objective is to avoid impacts to lesser long-nosed bat food resources.
- All proposed range facilities will be evaluated by a qualified wildlife biologist for effects to threatened, endangered or sensitive species prior to any ground-disturbing activities. Facilities will be designed and constructed to have no adverse effect on listed species.
- Within areas meeting the definition of high quality Mearns' quail habitat, herbaceous vegetation will be managed to maintain a minimum of 6 inches of herbaceous stubble height, which is generally interpreted as less than 45% utilization of key herbaceous species. The objective is to provide herbaceous vegetation as cover for quail and other wildlife.

**Heritage Resources** – The objective is to protect heritage resources (historic and prehistoric sites) from direct or indirect impacts caused by ground-disturbing activities associated with the construction of range facilities and to monitor the effects of cattle grazing on sites to ensure that adverse effects are not occurring. In general, these measures include the following:

- All structural range facilities will be surveyed by qualified personnel for heritage resources prior to any ground-disturbing activities. Facilities will be built or modified to avoid impacts to heritage sites. If unrecorded sites are discovered during the course of project implementation, activities will cease and the Forest or District Archeologist will be notified.
- Range facilities, if needed, will be located so as to avoid concentrations of livestock on identified heritage resource sites.
- No salting will occur within or adjacent to identified heritage sites.
- If impacts from grazing (e.g. excessive trampling, cattle rubbing against and knocking down standing features) are occurring to heritage sites, measures will be taken (e.g. fencing) to protect them.

#### 4. Monitoring

The objective of monitoring is to determine whether management is being properly implemented and whether the actions are effective at achieving or moving toward desired conditions. Monitoring is necessary under the adaptive management strategy proposed in order to implement timely and effective management changes.

*Effectiveness monitoring* includes measurements to track condition and trend of upland and riparian vegetation, soil, and watersheds. Monitoring will be done following procedures described in the Interagency Technical Reference (1996)<sup>1</sup>, the Region 3 Rangeland Analysis and Training Guide (USDA Forest Service, 1997), and the Riparian Area Survey and Evaluation System (USDA Forest Service, 1989). These data are interpreted to determine whether management is achieving desired resource conditions, whether changes in resource condition are related to management, and to determine whether modifications in management are necessary. Effectiveness monitoring will occur at five to ten year intervals, or more frequently if deemed necessary. Examples of effectiveness monitoring include, but are not limited to dry weight rank, pace transects, pace quadrat frequency, Parker 3-step, riparian evaluations (RASES or proper functioning condition), soil and watershed condition assessments and repeat photography. Monitoring will occur at established permanent monitoring points.

*Implementation monitoring* will occur yearly and will include such things as inspection reports, forage utilization measurements, livestock counts, Grazing Response Index and facilities inspections. Utilization measurements are made following procedures found in the Interagency Technical Reference on utilization studies (1996b)<sup>2</sup> and with consideration of the Principles of Obtaining and Interpreting Utilization Data on Southwest Rangelands (Smith et al, 2007, PR 55).

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<sup>1</sup> Sampling Vegetation Attributes, Interagency Technical Reference. 1996. Cooperative Extension Service, USDA Forest Service and Natural Resources Conservation Service, and USDI Bureau of Land Management.

<sup>2</sup> Utilization Studies and Residual Measurements. Interagency Technical Reference. 1996. Cooperative Extension Service, USDA Forest Service and Natural Resources Conservation Service, and USDI Bureau of Land Management. Revised 1999.

Utilization will be monitored on key forage species, which are perennial grasses that are palatable to livestock. At a minimum monitoring will include use in key areas<sup>3</sup>, but may include monitoring outside of key areas. Utilization on non-grass species (forbs, shrubs and trees) may also be measured if appropriate for the site. Utilization may be monitored both during the grazing season (seasonal use) and at the end of the growing season (annual utilization). The Douglas District Range Staff Officer and the permittees will be responsible for monitoring livestock grazing utilization. Over time, changes in resource conditions or management may result in changes in livestock use patterns. As livestock use patterns change, new key areas may be established and existing key areas may be modified or abandoned in cooperation with the permittees.

Permittees will be encouraged to participate in monitoring activities. Records of livestock numbers, movement dates and shipping records will be kept by the permittees and will be provided to the District Range Staff annually.

### Adaptive Management

Adaptive management uses the documented results of management actions (monitoring) to continually modify management in order to achieve specific objectives, which are identified under *Desired Condition* in Chapter 1. Adaptive management provides the flexibility to adjust livestock numbers and the timing of grazing so that use is consistent with current productivity and is meeting management objectives. Under the adaptive management strategy proposed, the specific number of livestock authorized, specific dates for grazing, class of animal and modifications in pasture rotations may be administratively modified as determined to be necessary and appropriate, based on implementation and effectiveness monitoring. However, such changes will not exceed the limits for timing, intensity, duration and frequency authorized in the NEPA-based analysis and decision. Administrative changes will be documented and implemented in the AOI, AMP and/or the term grazing permit.

Adaptive management also includes monitoring and analysis to determine whether identified structural improvements are necessary or need to be modified. In the case that changing circumstances require physical improvements or management actions not disclosed or analyzed herein, further interdisciplinary review would occur. The review will consider the changed circumstances and site-specific environmental effects of the improvements in the context of the overall project. Based on the results of the interdisciplinary review, the Ranger will determine whether correction, supplementation or revision of the EA is necessary in accordance with Forest Service Handbook direction at FSH 1909.15(18) and FSH 2209.13(96.1), or whether further analysis under NEPA is required.

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<sup>3</sup> A key area is a portion of rangeland selected because of its location, use or grazing value as a monitoring location for grazing use, range condition and trend. Key areas are usually ¼ to 1 mile from water, located on productive soils on level to intermediate slopes where prescribed use will occur first. They are 5 acres or more in size. Properly selected key areas will reflect the overall acceptability of current management.

## Other Alternatives Considered

In addition to the proposed action, one other alternative was evaluated in the EA: No Action (summarized below). A comparison of the effects of these alternatives is found in Chapter 3 of the EA. A third alternative - continue current management – was not carried forward because it was determined that this alternative would not meet the purpose and need of the proposal.

Under the No Action alternative (*Alternative 1*), grazing would not be authorized and use of the allotments by domestic livestock would be discontinued. The permittees would be given one year from the date of the decision to remove livestock from the allotments. Existing structural improvements would remain in place but would not be maintained. Improvements contributing to resource protection or enhancement, such as water developments important for wildlife, would be maintained where feasible using other program funds. Periodic inspection of structural improvements would be used to determine whether maintenance or removal is needed. Removal or maintenance of improvements would be authorized by a separate decision. Where possible, maintenance of allotment boundary fences would be reassigned to adjacent permittees with the understanding that livestock are to be kept off of the allotment.

While this alternative would meet the natural resource objectives defined for the allotments, it would not be fully consistent with Forest Service Policy (FSM 2202.1) and the Forest Plan Mission (Forest Plan p. 9) to manage for multiple use and sustained yield and to contribute to a viable rural economy.

## Reasons for the Selection

I have decided that the proposed action best meets the purpose and need and achieves desired conditions (EA pp. 5-6) in the following ways.

1. The alternative is consistent with the management emphasis, direction and standards and guidelines for Management Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 9 identified in the Coronado Forest Plan (PR 1).
2. The alternative best achieves Forest Service Policy (FSM 2202) and the mission of the Coronado National Forest Plan (Forest Plan p. 9) to manage for multiple use and sustained yield and to contribute to a viable rural economy.
3. The alternative will provide for annual summer growing season rest or deferment and light to moderate utilization that will promote maintenance or improvement in upland vegetation and soil condition and will provide residual herbaceous vegetation to provide year-round habitat for Montezuma quail and other species requiring herbaceous cover.
4. The permitted numbers reflect the range of variability that affects capacity on the allotments and the proposal provides a framework that allows for timely adjustments in authorized use in response to changes in grazing capacity.
5. The alternative provides a basis for sharing responsibility for successful implementation of this decision with the permittees.
6. The alternative will provide an adaptive management framework that will allow the Forest and grazing permittees to adapt management to changing resource conditions over time.

### **Public Involvement.**

A NEPA analysis for the Boss, Hunt Canyon, Barboot and Pedregosa allotments was previously initiated in 1999. This analysis did not proceed past the scoping stage and the proposed actions have been modified since 1999. However, public comments received during scoping in 1999 were reviewed and considered in the current analysis (PRs 13-14). The current proposal was listed in the Forest's Schedule of Proposed Actions in October 2007, and an interdisciplinary team met in November 2007 to review proposed actions and identify any new issues. The proposal was provided for public and other agency review and comment in a scoping notice on January 15, 2008 (PR 48). In addition, Forest and District staff have met several times with the allotment permittees to identify management objectives and strategies. Using the comments from the public and other agencies, the interdisciplinary team developed a list of issues to address in the EA.

In August and September 2008, a draft of the EA (PR 78) was provided to parties who had expressed interest in the project. As required by Forest Service Notice, Comment and Appeal regulations at 36 CFR 215, the public was also notified of the opportunity to comment through a legal notice published in the *Douglas Daily Dispatch* on August 19, 2008. Six comment letters were received in response to this solicitation (PRs 79-84). A summary of these comments and a Forest Service response is contained in the project record at PR 85.

### **Future Review of the Decision**

In accordance with Forest Service Handbook direction [FSH 1909.15(18) and 2209.13(96)], an interdisciplinary review of the decision will occur within 10 years, or sooner if conditions warrant. If this review indicates that management is meeting standards and achieving desired condition, the initial management activities will be allowed to continue. If monitoring demonstrates that objectives are not being met and management options beyond the scope of the analysis are warranted, or if new information demonstrates significant effects not previously considered, a new proposed action will be developed and further analysis under NEPA will occur.

## Finding of No Significant Impact

After considering the context and intensity of the environmental effects described in the EA, I have determined that the proposed action will not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment as defined in the Council on Environmental Quality implementing regulations at 40 CFR 1508.27. Thus, an environmental impact statement will not be prepared. I base my finding on the following:

**Context:** The action is a site-specific action that by itself does not have international, national, region wide or statewide importance. Effects are limited to the locale of the project area.

**Intensity:** The following discussion is organized around the ten significance criteria described in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations at 40 CFR 1508.27.

1. Both *beneficial and adverse impacts* were considered in the analysis (EA, Chapter 3, pp. 19-41). Grazing as proposed will result in removal of herbaceous and some woody vegetation, but will be limited to moderate intensity (EA p. 10) in order to allow for the retention of litter and plant stubble to provide soil cover and wildlife habitat. Adverse effects have been reduced or eliminated through project design and mitigation measures (EA pp. 15-16). Annual growing season rest on all of the allotments, regular pasture deferrals and light to moderate utilization are predicted to result in long-term improvement in soils and vegetation (EA pp. - 35-42).
2. No significant *effects on public health and safety* were identified. The scope of the grazing authorization is limited to the implementation of managed livestock grazing and installation of range facilities using hand tools and light equipment. These actions are not expected to present significant hazards to workers or the public.
3. Known *unique characteristics* associated with the allotments include Rucker Canyon which has been identified as potentially eligible for designation as a wild, scenic or recreational river. The analysis discloses that the proposed action will neither impact the free-flowing character and outstandingly remarkable values associated with the stream segment (EA p. 44), nor impact water quality or quantity (EA pp. 42-43, PR 62, 63). The Chiricahua Mountains are identified as an Important Bird Area (IBA) by the Audubon Society. The proposed action is not expected to affect migratory birds or the resource characteristics that led to the designation of the IBA (EA pp. 33-35, PR 69). Portions of the project area overlap Inventoried Roadless Areas. No road construction is proposed that would affect the status or characteristics of Inventoried Roadless Areas (EA p. 44). There are no prime farmlands or wetlands in the project area.
4. The effects on the quality of the human environment are not likely to be *highly controversial*. The environmental analysis process has documented expected environmental effects from my decision. These effects have been disclosed in Chapter 3 of the EA (pp. 19-41) and the proposed action has been designed and

mitigated to address the various issues raised (EA pp. 10-18). The analysis represents the judgement and expertise of resource management professionals who have applied their knowledge to similar projects and resources in the past. The management practices proposed are commonly-used resource management practices described in agency directives, prescribed in the Forest Plan and used by other land management agencies. The intensity of grazing and management practices proposed are consistent with the best scientific and commercial information currently available and current Forest Service direction (PR 1, 55, 56, 57, 61, 66, 67). While some members of the public are opposed to public lands livestock grazing and others view the Forest Service as too restrictive in its management, this action is not highly controversial within the context of the National Environmental Policy Act.

5. The effects analysis (EA pp. 19-41) indicates the effects are not uncertain, and do not involve *unique or unknown risk*. The Forest Service has considerable experience with the types of activities to be implemented. The effects described in the EA are based on the judgement of experienced resource management professionals using the best available scientific and commercial information.
6. The decision to reissue grazing permits for the allotments does not establish a *precedent for future actions* with significant effects. Future actions will be evaluated through the NEPA process and will stand on their own as to environmental effects and project feasibility (EA p. 18).
7. The *cumulative impacts* of the action on soils, vegetation and terrestrial and aquatic wildlife resources were considered and disclosed in the EA in Chapter 3, pp. 47-48 and in a variety of resource specialist reports (PRs 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 70, 71, 72). The direct and indirect effects of the proposal are expected to be minor in the short term and beneficial or neutral over the long term. None of the effects are considered significant for reasons described in the EA and specialists reports. No past or future actions have been identified that will combine with the effects of the proposed action to cause cumulatively significant effects.
8. The action will have no significant *adverse effect on districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places*. The action will also not cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources (EA pp. 44-45, PR 77). Mitigation included as part of the selected alternative is designed to preclude effects to these resources (EA p. 16). The proposed action includes provisions to survey for and avoid sensitive heritage sites prior to any ground-disturbing activities (EA p. 16 and Management Practices, above) and is in compliance with with Section 2(c) of the Standard Consultation Protocol for Rangeland Management, Appendix H of the Forest Service Region 3 First Amended Programmatic Agreement Regarding Historic Property Protection (PR 76). A Heritage Resources Investigation was prepared and submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) with a

determination of no adverse effect to cultural resources. Concurrence from SHPO was received on June 27, 2008 (PR 77). Representatives of 12 Native American Tribes with traditional ties to southeastern Arizona were also notified of the results of this investigation in April 2008 (PR 77).

9. Formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) was completed both as part of the Forest-wide reinitiation of consultation on ongoing and long-term grazing on the Coronado National Forest in 2002 (PR 64) and at the project level (PRs 72, 73) for all of the allotments. The conclusions of these consultations document that the effects of the proposed action are not likely to adversely affect the Mexican spotted owl (and its designated critical habitat), Chiricahua leopard frog, lesser long-nosed bat or jaguar. These findings are summarized in the EA on pages 19-23. Management practices have been incorporated into the proposed action that are sufficient to avoid effects to listed species (EA pp. 15-16, PR 68). USFWS concurrence on these determinations was received on June 12, 2008 (PR 73).

In a Biological Assessment and Evaluation of the proposed action, the District Biologist reports that, while individuals of Forest management indicator species and Region 3 Forest Service sensitive species could be impacted by grazing, Forest-wide populations and long-term viability would not be affected, and there would not be a trend toward Federal listing of these species (EA, pp. 19-35, PRs 70-71).

10. The proposed action is in full compliance with all federal, state and local law requirements imposed for environmental protection. The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality reviewed and commented on the proposal (PR 52). Best Management Practices to protect water quality are included in the selected alternative (EA p. 15, PR 61).

My conclusions regarding the effects of the proposed action are based on a review of the record that demonstrates a thorough review of the relevant scientific information, a consideration of responsible opposing views, and the acknowledgement of incomplete or unavailable information, scientific uncertainty and risk. Proposed grazing management was developed using data obtained and interpreted according to accepted monitoring practices for identifying rangeland condition and capacity (PRs 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 55, 56, 57).

The proposal incorporates adaptive management actions necessary to adjust stocking to remain within capacity (EA pp. 10-18 and Selected Alternative, above). Grazing intensity levels are consistent with existing scientific literature regarding proper utilization levels (PRs 55, 56, 57) and technical guidance provided by the Arizona Game and Fish Department for Montezuma quail (PR 66).

The effects analyses for listed, sensitive and management indicator species are based on the most recent survey and distribution information (PR 69, 70, 71, 72). Effects determinations for listed species were reviewed and concurred with by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Biologists (PR 73). Soil and riparian monitoring and effects analyses

were conducted in accordance with accepted Forest Service monitoring techniques (PR 58, 60) and are based on site-specific data collected within the project area. Based on the documentation in the record, I conclude the best available science was considered in developing and analyzing the proposal.

### **Findings Required by Other Laws and Regulations**

**National Forest Management Act.** The Coronado Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) was adopted on August 4, 1986 and has been amended several times. The 2008 Forest Service planning regulations state that projects must be consistent with the applicable plan (36 CFR 219.8 (e)). The South Chiricahua allotments fall within Management Areas 1, 3, 4, 7 and 9, all of which are designated as suitable for livestock grazing except Management Area 1, which is not accessible to livestock. The grazing authorizations for the allotments are fully consistent with the long-term goals and objectives listed on pages 9-11 of the Coronado Forest Plan, as well as the standards and guidelines for Management Areas 1, 3, 4, 7 and 9. Light to moderate utilization and growing season rest, in combination with the application of mitigation to avoid or minimize impacts will allow management of the allotments to meet the Forest Plan goals for range, wildlife, soil, water and riparian resources. There are no identified effects to Management Indicator Species or sensitive species that will affect their Forest-wide populations or long-term viability (EA, pp. 19-35, PRs 70-71). Other NFMA consistency findings relate to the management of suitable timberlands. The project area does not contain any suitable timberlands; therefore, the other NFMA consistency requirements do not apply.

I find that all actions identified in Alternative 2 are consistent with direction in the Coronado National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan.

**Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act.** The selected alternative will not impair land productivity (EA pp. 19-48) and is therefore consistent with this law.

**Endangered Species Act.** Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was completed both as part of the Forest-wide consultation on ongoing and long-term grazing on the Coronado National Forest and at the project level for all of the allotments considered in the analysis (PRs 64, 65, 72, 73). The USFWS concurred with the Forest Service determinations that the proposed action “may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect” the Mexican spotted owl and its designated critical habitat, the Chiricahua leopard frog, the lesser long-nosed bat and the jaguar.

**National Historic Preservation Act.** A Heritage Resource Investigation was completed with a finding of no adverse effect on cultural resources. Concurrence from SHPO was received on June 27, 2008 (PR 77).

**Executive Order 13186 (Migratory Birds).** There are no identified effects on migratory birds, Birds of Conservation Concern and Important Bird Areas (EA, pp. 33-35 and PR 69).

**Executive Order 12898 (Environmental Justice).** This decision does not impose disproportionately high adverse human health or environmental effects on minority or low-income populations (EA pp. 46-47).

### **Administrative Review or Appeal Opportunities**

This decision is subject to appeal in accordance with regulations at 36 CFR 215. Individuals or organizations that provided comments or otherwise expressed interest in the proposed action during the comment period, which ended on September 18, 2008, may appeal. A notice of appeal must be in writing and clearly state that it is a Notice of Appeal being filed in pursuant to 36 CFR 215. Appeals must be filed (regular mail, email, fax, hand-delivery, or express delivery) with the Appeals Deciding Officer and should be submitted to: Appeals Deciding Officer, Jeanine Derby, Forest Supervisor, Coronado National Forest, 300 West Congress, Tucson, AZ 85701, fax: (520) 388-8305, email: [appeals-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us](mailto:appeals-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us). If hand-delivered, the appeal must be received at the above address during business hours (Monday-Friday 8:00 am to 4:30 pm), excluding holidays.

Appeals, including attachments, must be filed in writing, consistent with 36 CFR 215.14 within 45 days of the date of legal notice of this decision in the *Douglas Daily Dispatch*. This publication date is the exclusive means for calculating the time to file an appeal. Those wishing to appeal this decision should not rely on dates or timeframes provided by any other source.

Relative to issuance of the term grazing permits, permittees may choose to appeal under the Forest Service land uses regulations listed at 36 CFR 251, Subpart C. The permittee must select which administrative review regulation (36 CFR 215 or 251) he/she will opt to use, because both cannot be used to appeal the same decision. An appeal by the permittee under the 36 CFR 251 regulations must be filed simultaneously with the Coronado National Forest Supervisor Jeanine Derby (address above) and the Douglas District Ranger, William A. Edwards, 1192 West Saddlevue Road, Douglas, AZ 85607 within 45 days of the date of publication of legal notice in the *Douglas Daily Dispatch*.

### **Implementation Date**

This project will be implemented no sooner than five business days following the close of the appeal filing period established in the notice of decision published in the *Douglas Daily Dispatch*. If an appeal is filed, implementation will not occur sooner than 15 calendar days following a final decision on the appeal. Implementation means actually issuing the new permit or accomplishing any ground disturbing actions. Field preparation work needed to implement this decision may proceed immediately.

### **Contact Information**

For additional information concerning this decision or the Forest Service appeal process, contact William A. Edwards, Douglas District Ranger or Joseph Harris, Douglas District Range Staff Officer at (520) 364-6800, or contact Richard A. Gerhart, Analysis Team Leader, (520) 388-8374.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
William A. Edwards  
District Ranger  
Douglas Ranger District