

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management**

**STANDARDS DETERMINATION DOCUMENT
April 6, 2009**

**Pete Goicoechea (2704520), Warren Scoppettone (2700101),
and Paris Livestock (2704538)
Term Grazing Permit Renewals on the
Newark Allotment (00608)**

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Standards and Guidelines Assessment

The Standards and Guidelines for Nevada's Northeastern Great Basin Area were developed by the Northeastern Great Basin Area Resource Advisory Council (RAC) and approved in 1997. Standards and guidelines are likened to objectives for healthy watersheds, healthy native plant communities, and healthy rangelands. Standards are expressions of physical and biological conditions required for sustaining rangelands for multiple uses. Guidelines point to management actions related to livestock grazing for achieving the standards.

This Standards Determination Document evaluates and assesses livestock grazing management achievement of the Standards and conformance with the Guidelines for the Newark Allotment in the Ely BLM District. This document does not evaluate or assess achievement of the Wild Horse and Burro or the Off Highway Vehicle Standards or conformance to their respective Guidelines.

The Standards were assessed for the Newark Allotment by a BLM interdisciplinary team. Documents and publications used in the assessment process include the Soil Survey of Western White Pine Area, Nevada, Parts of White Pine County and Eureka Counties (USDA-NRCS 1997); Ecological Site Descriptions for Major Land Resource Area 28B (USDA-NRCS 2003); Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health (USDI-BLM et al. 2000); Sampling Vegetation Attributes (USDI-BLM et al. 1996); and the National Range and Pasture Handbook (USDA-NRCS 1997). A complete list of references is included at the end of this document. All are available for public review in the Ely BLM District Office. The interdisciplinary team used rangeland monitoring data, professional observations, and photographs to assess achievement of the Standards and conformance with the Guidelines.

The Newark Allotment encompasses approximately 218,105 public land acres. The grazing allotment occurs entirely within White Pine County, and is situated approximately 45 miles west of Ely, Nevada. The western portion of this allotment borders the Battle Mountain BLM District. The permit area occurs within Newark Valley. The northeastern portion of the Newark Allotment is within the Triple B Wild Horse Herd Management Area and the southern portion of the allotment is within the Pancake Wild Horse Herd Management Area. No wilderness occurs within the Newark Allotment. The nearest wilderness is the Shellback Wilderness, which is approximately ten miles away.

For Pete Goicoechea, the current term permit is issued for the period of 03/01/2005 to 02/28/2015. This is a cattle and sheep permit with a total grazing preference of 9,709 AUMs. Of these, 7,101 AUMs are active and 2,608 AUMs are suspended nonuse. Table 1 outlines what the current term permit authorizes.

Table 1—Pete Goicoechea Grazing Schedule

Use Area	Number & Kind of Livestock	Use Period	AUMS
Eighteen Mile House	116 Cattle	11/01 to 04/02	583
Eighteen Mile House	367 Sheep	11/01 to 04/02	369
Newark Winter	490 Cattle	11/01 to 04/02	2,465
Newark Winter	1,542 Sheep	11/01 to 04/02	1,551
South Newark	85 Cattle	11/01 to 04/02	428
North Diamond	459 Cattle	04/01 to 05/15	679
North Diamond	303 Sheep	04/01 to 10/31	426
South Diamond	27 Cattle	04/01 to 10/31	190
South Diamond	142 Sheep	04/01 to 10/31	200
North	29 Cattle	09/10 to 10/31	50
Middle	28 Cattle	07/05 to 09/09	62
South	29 Cattle	04/16 to 07/04	76

For Warren Scoppettone, the current term permit is issued for the period of 03/01/2005 to 02/28/2015. This is a cattle and sheep permit with a total grazing preference of 2,695 AUMs. Of these, 1,960 AUMs are active and 735 AUMs are suspended nonuse. Table 2 outlines what the current term permit authorizes.

Table 2—Warren Scoppettone Grazing Schedule

Use Area	Number & Kind of Livestock	Use Period	AUMS
Eighteen Mile House	32 Cattle	11/01 to 04/01	160
Eighteen Mile House	103 Sheep	11/01 to 04/01	103
Newark Winter	133 Cattle	11/01 to 04/01	665
Newark Winter	433 Sheep	11/01 to 04/01	433
South Newark	24 Cattle	11/01 to 04/01	120
North Diamond	129 Cattle	04/01 to 05/15	191
North Diamond	85 Sheep	04/01 to 10/31	120
South Diamond	7 Cattle	04/01 to 10/31	49
South Diamond	40 Sheep	04/01 to 10/31	56
North	8 Cattle	09/10 to 10/31	14
Middle	8 Cattle	07/05 to 09/09	18
South	8 Cattle	04/16 to 07/04	21

For Paris Livestock, the current term permit is issued for the period of 10/15/2006 to 10/14/2016. This is a sheep permit with a total grazing preference of 648 AUMs on the Newark Allotment. Of these, 648 AUMs are active and 0 AUMs are suspended nonuse. The current term permit authorizes approximately 1642 head of sheep on the Newark Allotment with a season of use from 04/01 to 04/30 and from 11/01 to 11/30.

The primary vegetation types on the Newark Allotment are salt desert scrub, sagebrush steppe, and winterfat bottoms. There is also approximately 15,000 acres of playa that is unsuitable to grazing in the north central portion of the allotment. The primary ecological sites found here include, a loamy site (028BY017NV) dominated by a shadescale (*Atriplex confertifolia*) with

Indian ricegrass (*Achnatherum hymenoides*) and bud sagebrush (*Picrothamnus desertorum*) plant community, a coarse silty site (028BY084NV) dominated by a winterfat (*Krascheninnikovia lanata*) and Indian ricegrass plant community, a shallow calcareous loam site (028BY011NV) dominated by a black sagebrush (*Artemisia nova*) and Indian ricegrass plant community, and a silty site (028BY013NV) dominated by a winterfat with Indian ricegrass plant community.

Nine key areas have been established and monitored over the past twenty years on the allotment based on accessibility and general use by livestock, vegetation, and ecological range sites. Key area N-1 occurs in the Newark Winter use area with key forage species including Indian ricegrass and winterfat. This area is associated with a Loamy 5-8" P.Z. (028BY017NV) ecological site. Key area N-2 and N-6 occur in the Newark Winter use area with key forage species including Indian ricegrass, winterfat, and black sagebrush. These areas are associated with a Shallow Calcareous Loam 8-10" P.Z. (028BY011NV) ecological site. Key area N-3 occurs in the Newark Winter use area with key forage species including Indian ricegrass and winterfat. This area is associated with a Coarse Silty 6-8" P.Z. (028BY084NV) ecological site. Key area N-4 occurs in the Newark Winter use area with key forage species including Indian ricegrass and winterfat. This area is associated with a Silty 8-10" P.Z. (028BY013NV) ecological site. Key area N-5 occurs in the Newark Winter use area with key forage species including Indian ricegrass, bitterbrush, and serviceberry and was not monitored in 2008. Key area N-7 occurs in the 18 Mile House use area with key forage species including Indian ricegrass and winterfat. This area is associated with a Silty 8-10" P.Z. (028BY013NV) ecological site. Key areas N-8 and N-9 occur in the South Newark use area with key forage species including Indian ricegrass and winterfat. These areas are associated with a Silty 8-10" P.Z. (028BY013NV) ecological site. A summary of monitoring data is located in Appendix I of this document.

PART 1. STANDARD CONFORMANCE REVIEW

Standard 1. Upland Sites

Upland soils exhibit infiltration and permeability rates that are appropriate to soil type, climate and land form.

As indicated by:

- Indicators are canopy and ground cover, including litter, live vegetation and rock, appropriate to potential of the site.

Determination:

X Achieving the Standard

- Not Achieving the Standard, but making significant progress towards achieving
- Not Achieving the Standard, and not making significant progress toward standard

Causal Factors

- Livestock are a contributing factor to not achieving the standard.
- Livestock are not a contributing factor to not achieving the standard
- Failure to meet the standard is related to other issues or conditions

Guidelines Conformance:

X In conformance with the Guidelines

Not in conformance with the Guidelines

Conclusion: Standard Achieved

Rangeland monitoring data and professional observation indicates that overall soil condition is currently being maintained on the Newark Allotment. Soils are stable and the topsoil is holding in place. No evidence of rills, gullies, compaction, or pedestaling were noted. Line intercept cover data collected on the allotment indicate that the vegetative cover is not as expected for the entire allotment since it registered below the appropriate or expected ground cover percentage at three of the eight key areas where data was collected (See Appendix I, Table 2.4-1). However, utilization across the allotment was measured at the slight to moderate level. This level of utilization allows for plant maintenance and provides adequate litter which will further protect the soil surface and promote infiltration and permeability across the Newark Allotment as well as provide stability to the watershed. Furthermore, cryptobiotic crusts are also present on the soil surface. Therefore, the allotment is achieving this standard by providing appropriate stability to the soil surface through canopy and ground cover, including live vegetation, litter, and biotic soil surface features.

Key area N-1 occurs on a Hessian-Zerk association (440; NRCS 1997) with a Loamy 5-8" P.Z. ecological site (028BY017NV). These soils typically have moderate to moderately rapid permeability. The approximate vegetative cover (basal and ground) for a Loamy site is 5-15 percent. Monitoring data indicate that this key area has a vegetative cover of 8 percent and a litter cover of 10 percent.

Key area N-2 occurs on a Palino very gravelly loam soil (282; NRCS 1997) with a Shallow Calcareous Loam 8-10" P.Z. ecological site (028BY011NV). This soil typically has moderate permeability. The approximate vegetative cover (basal and ground) for a Shallow Calcareous Loam site is 15-20 percent. Monitoring data indicate that this key area has a vegetative cover of 20 percent and a litter cover of 8 percent.

Key area N-3 occurs on a Heist-Tulase soil association (351; NRCS 1997) with a Coarse Silty 8-10" P.Z. ecological site (028BY084NV). These soils typically have a moderate to moderately rapid permeability. The approximate vegetative cover (basal and ground) for a Coarse Silty site is 10-20 percent. Monitoring data indicate that this key area has a vegetative cover of 5 percent and a litter cover of 5 percent.

Key area N-4 occurs on a Linoyer-Heist-Tulase soil association (232; NRCS 1997) with a Silty 8-10" P.Z. ecological site (028BY013NV). These soils typically have moderate to moderately rapid permeability. The approximate vegetative cover (basal and ground) for a Silty site is 10-20 percent. Monitoring data indicate that this key area has a vegetative cover of 12 percent and a litter cover of 8 percent.

Key area N-6 occurs on a Palino very gravelly loam soil (282; NRCS 1997) with a Shallow Calcareous Loam 8-10" P.Z. ecological site (028BY011NV). This soil typically has moderate

permeability. The approximate vegetative cover (basal and ground) for a Shallow Calcareous Loam site is 15-20 percent. Monitoring data indicate that this key area has a vegetative cover of 21 percent and a litter cover of 7 percent. The site is maintaining cover greater than the potential for the site which is not negatively affecting infiltration and permeability.

Key area N-7 occurs on a Linoyer-Heist-Tulase soil association (232; NRCS 1997) with a Silty 8-10" P.Z. ecological site (028BY013NV). These soils typically have moderate to moderately rapid permeability. The approximate vegetative cover (basal and ground) for a Silty site is 10-20 percent. Monitoring data indicate that this key area has a vegetative cover of 15 percent and a litter cover of 5 percent.

Key area N-8 occurs on a Linoyer-Heist-Tulase soil association (232; NRCS 1997) with a Silty 8-10" P.Z. ecological site (028BY013NV). These soils typically have moderate to moderately rapid permeability. The approximate vegetative cover (basal and ground) for a Silty site is 10-20 percent. Monitoring data indicate that this key area has a vegetative cover of 5 percent and a litter cover of 4 percent.

Key area N-9 occurs on a Linoyer-Heist-Tulase soil association (232; NRCS 1997) with a Silty 8-10" P.Z. ecological site (028BY013NV). These soils typically have moderate to moderately rapid permeability. The approximate vegetative cover (basal and ground) for a Silty site is 10-20 percent. Monitoring data indicate that this key area has a vegetative cover of 7 percent and a litter cover of 3 percent.

Standard 2. Riparian and Wetland Sites

Riparian and wetland areas exhibit a properly functioning condition and achieve state water quality criteria.

As indicated by:

- Stream side riparian areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, large woody debris, or rock is present to dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows. Elements indicating proper functioning condition such as avoiding accelerating erosion, capturing sediment, and providing for groundwater recharge and release are determined by the following measurements as appropriate to the site characteristics:
 - Width/Depth ratio; Channel roughness; Sinuosity of stream channel; Bank stability; Vegetative cover (amount, spacing, life form); and other cover (large woody debris, rock).
- Natural springs, seeps, and marsh areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation is present to facilitate water retention, filtering, and release as indicated by plant species and cover appropriate to the site characteristics.
- Chemical, physical and biological water constituents are not exceeding the state water quality standards.

The above indicators shall be applied to the potential of the site.

Determination:

- Achieving the Standard
- Not Achieving the Standard, but making significant progress towards
- Not Achieving the Standard, and not making significant progress toward standard**

Causal Factors

- Livestock are a contributing factor to not achieving the standard.**
- Livestock are not a contributing factor to not achieving the standard
- Failure to meet the standard is related to other issues or conditions**

Guidelines Conformance:

- In conformance with the Guidelines
- Not in conformance with the Guidelines**

Conclusion: Not achieving the Standard, and not making significant progress towards. Livestock are a contributing factor to not achieving the Standard, failure to meet the standard is also related to other issues or conditions.

Six springs on the Newark Allotment have been assessed for proper functioning condition (PFC). Additionally, Sulfur Spring was determined to be inappropriate for PFC assessment due to development. These springs are considered to be representative of livestock use of riparian areas across the allotment. Also see Appendix I, Table 6-1 for Monitoring Data.

Sadler Canyon was assessed in 2007 and 2008 by an interdisciplinary team and found to be in proper functioning condition both years.

Mau Creek was assessed in 2007 by an interdisciplinary team and found to be in proper functioning condition.

Water Canyon was assessed in 2007 by an interdisciplinary team and found to be in proper functioning condition.

Robinson Springs were assessed in 2007 and 2008 by an interdisciplinary team. In 2007, it was found to be in proper functioning condition. In 2008, it was found to be functioning at risk with an upward trend. It was noted that this reduced functionality was due to grazing of bank vegetation by cattle and wild horses.

Stinton Spring was assessed in 2008 by an interdisciplinary team and found to be functioning at risk with a downward trend. It was noted that this reduced functionality was due to livestock grazing of bank vegetation and some bank trampling.

Rock Spring was assessed in 2007 and 2008 by an interdisciplinary team and found to be nonfunctional. It was noted that this reduced functionality was due to severe trampling by cattle and wild horses, low flows, and lack of vegetation.

Standard 3. Habitat:

Habitats exhibit a healthy, productive, and diverse population of native and/or desirable plant species, appropriate to the site characteristics, to provide suitable feed, water, cover and living space for animal species and maintain ecological processes. Habitat conditions meet the life cycle requirements of threatened and endangered species.

As indicated by:

- Vegetation composition (relative abundance of species);
- Vegetation structure (life forms, cover, height, or age class);
- Vegetation distribution (patchiness, corridors);
- Vegetation productivity; and
- Vegetation nutritional value.

Determination:

- Achieving the Standard
- Not Achieving the Standard, but making significant progress towards**
- Not Achieving the Standard, not making significant progress toward standard

Causal Factors

- Livestock are a contributing factor to not achieving the standard.
- Livestock are not a contributing factor to not achieving the standard**
- Failure to meet the standard is related to other issues or conditions**

Guidelines Conformance:

- In conformance with the Guidelines**
- Not in conformance with the Guidelines

Conclusion: Not achieving the Standard, but making significant progress towards. Livestock are not a contributing factor to not achieving the Standard, failure to meet the standard is related to other issues or conditions.

Rangeland monitoring data (See Appendix I) and professional observations indicate that vegetation structure and distribution on the Newark Allotment are consistent with the Rangeland Ecological Site Descriptions (ESD) and/or expected plant community for the area. Vegetative structure is composed of varying age classes and heights of plants. Vegetation is distributed across the landscape as expected for both ecological sites and seeded areas. These are indicators that the Newark Allotment is close to meeting the Habitat Standard.

However on the Newark Allotment vegetation composition and productivity differ somewhat from the ESD. Total annual production (air-dry) data is summarized in Table 1. Generally production is somewhat lower than approximated by the corresponding ESD. This could be a result of very low precipitation in 2008 when the data was collected (Appendix I, Table 7-1 and Graph 7-1).

Table 1. Total Annual Production (air-dry) on the Newark Allotment (in pounds per acre)

Key Area	Measured Production	Estimated Production from ESD
N-1	112	200
N-2	380	250
N-3	293	400
N-4	223	350
N-6	280	250
N-7	224	350
N-8	64	350
N-9	319	350

Percent vegetation composition by weight shows that shrubs are higher than what is expected while grasses are lower when compared to the historic climax plant community (HCPC) in the ESD. Key area N-1-1 composition is 2 percent grasses and 98 percent shrubs. Key area N-2 composition is 11 percent grasses, 4 percent forbs, and 84 percent shrubs. Key area N-3 composition is 1 percent grasses, 1 percent forbs, and 98 percent shrubs. Key area N-4 composition is trace grasses and 100 percent shrubs. Key area N-6 composition is 2 percent grasses, trace forbs, and 98 percent shrubs. Key area N-7 composition is trace forbs, and 100 percent shrubs. Key area N-8 composition is 100 percent shrubs. Key area N-9 composition is trace grasses and 100 percent shrubs.

However dominate species on the ground are the same as the dominate species in the ESD. This is further expressed by the similarity index for the areas which are 56 percent at N-1; 51 percent at N-2; 31 percent at N-3; 50 percent at N-4, N-7, N-8, and N-9; and 40 percent at N-6 (based on 2008 data). This shows that the vegetative components are present however differ in percent composition.

Halogeton (*Halogeton glomeratus*), an invasive non-native species, was also found at N-1, N-2, N-3, and N-7. The area immediately surrounding Beck Pass Well (northeastern area of the Newark Winter Use Area) is also dominated by halogeton. This well has not been pumped for several years to reduce grazing pressure in this area that was historically a winterfat bottom. Removal of grazing has not improved the vegetative conditions in the vicinity of the well, however this action has increased grazing pressure in the southern end of the Newark Winter Use Area.

Utilization levels have been slight to moderate across the allotment for all herbivores (see Appendix I, Table 4-1) and livestock licensed use has been lower than allowable use levels (see Appendix I, Table 2-1 to 2-3). This indicates that livestock are not a causal factor and not meeting the standard is related to other issues or conditions.

PART 2. ARE LIVESTOCK A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR TO NOT MEETING THE STANDARDS? SUMMARY REVIEW:

According to the Standards and Guidelines for Nevada's Northeastern Great Basin Area, it must be determined if livestock grazing is a significant factor in the non-attainment of the Standards and Guidelines (BLM 1997).

Standard #1: Upland Sites

The Standard is being achieved.

Standard #2: Riparian and Wetlands

The Standard is not being achieved. During PFC assessments, livestock were identified as a causal factor in reduced functionality of riparian areas of Stinton Spring, Rock Spring, and Robinson Springs on the Newark Allotment. In addition to livestock grazing, wild horse and wildlife use, variable precipitation, and altered natural disturbance regimes occur on the Newark Allotment.

Standard #3: Habitat

The Standard is not being achieved. Livestock are not a significant factor to not achieving the Standard; failure to meet the standard is related to other issues or conditions. In addition to livestock grazing, wild horse and wildlife use, variable precipitation, and altered natural disturbance regimes occur on the Newark Allotment.

Utilization has been slight to moderate which is within proper use levels across the allotment. Licensed livestock use levels have been lower than allowable use levels over the past ten years.

At this time, it has not been determined what has caused the loss of herbaceous understory and low production.

PART 3. GUIDELINE CONFORMANCE REVIEW AND SUMMARY

Grazing is in conformance with all applicable Guidelines as provided in the Northeastern Great Basin Standards and Guidelines except 2.1 and 2.4.

PART 4. MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO CONFORM WITH GUIDELINES AND ACHIEVE STANDARDS

Recommendations:

1. Continue rangeland monitoring of this allotment for livestock in compliance with proper allowable use levels for the Newark Allotment and establish more key areas for monitoring across the allotment.
2. On the Newark Allotment, the seasons of use are recommended as follows for Pete Goicoechea and Warren Scoppettone. This involves a shift of 15 days later on the winter range before moving to summer range. This will reduce early growing season pressure

on the summer range which will improve overall range condition and help to achieve Standard 3.

Use Area	Kind of Livestock	Use Period
Eighteen Mile House	Cattle	11/01 to 04/15
Eighteen Mile House	Sheep	11/01 to 04/15
Newark Winter	Cattle	11/01 to 04/15
Newark Winter	Sheep	11/01 to 04/15
South Newark	Cattle	11/01 to 04/15
North Diamond	Cattle	04/16 to 06/01
North Diamond	Sheep	04/16 to 10/31
South Diamond	Cattle	04/16 to 10/31
South Diamond	Sheep	04/16 to 10/31
North	Cattle	09/10 to 10/31*
Middle	Cattle	07/05 to 09/09*
South	Cattle	04/16 to 07/04*
* The use period North, Middle, & South Pastures of the Pinto Creek Seeding will be rotated (see rotation below)		

3. On the Newark Allotment, the seasons of use are recommended to remain 04/01 to 04/30 and 11/01 to 11/30 for Paris Livestock.
4. On the Newark Allotment, the active AUMs are recommended to remain:
 - 7,101 Active AUMs for Pete Goicoechea
 - 1,960 Active AUMs for Warren Scopettone
 - 648 Active AUMs for Paris Livestock
5. In the Pinto Creek Seeding, the North, Middle, and South Pastures will be grazed in a deferred rotation system, as follow:

Pasture	Cattle AUMs	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
North	64	09/10 to 10/31	06/21 to 08/13	04/16 to 06/07
Middle	80	07/05 to 09/09	04/16 to 06/20	08/26 to 10/31
South	97	04/16 to 07/04	08/14 to 10/31	06/08 to 8/25

6. For Paris Livestock, use is authorized from Beck Pass, west to Barrel Springs, south along the Barrel Springs Road to Highway 50, and east to the Newark Allotment boundary. The east face of the Pancake Range, east of Sulfur Springs, is also authorized (see map).
7. Maximum utilization levels on the Newark Allotment will be established as follows:
 - Perennial native grasses: 50% current year's growth by weight
This use level is necessary to allow desirable key herbaceous species to 1) develop above ground biomass for protection of soils, 2) to contribute to litter cover, and 3)

- develop roots to improve carbohydrate storage for vigor, reproduction, and improve/increase desirable perennial cover.*
- Perennial shrubs and half-shrubs: 50% use on current annual production by weight *This use level is necessary to allow desirable perennial key browse species to develop branchlets and woody stature able to withstand the pressure of grazing use. Use would be read in April or prior to the spring re-growth. Use during spring contributes to following season's use level.*
 - Perennial non-native seedlings: 55% current year's growth by weight *This use level is necessary to allow desirable key herbaceous species to 1) develop above ground biomass for protection of soils, 2) to contribute to litter cover, and 3) develop roots to improve carbohydrate storage for vigor, reproduction, and improve/increase desirable perennial cover.*
 - Livestock will be moved to another authorized pasture or removed from the allotment before utilization objectives are met or no later than 5 days after meeting the utilization objectives. Any deviation in livestock movement will require authorization from the authorized officer.
8. For Paris Livestock, sheep will not be held in the winterfat bottom south of Carter (Smith) Well.
 9. Full use of sheep AUMs will be dependent on water hauling and/or availability of snow.
 10. Sheep use in the North Diamond and South Diamond Use Areas will be used in the higher country in the Diamond Range that is not utilized by cattle.
 11. In the South Newark Use Area, the permittee will provide a full time rider and utilize water haul sites to distribute cattle grazing. Water haul sites are as follows:
 - T18N R57E Sec. 27 SWSW
 - T18N R57E Sec. 35,36
 - T18N R58E Sec. 31
 12. Grazing in Water Canyon and Tollhouse Canyon will be grazed annually at the discretion of the Authorized Officer. Livestock utilization is not to exceed 40% of the current year's growth by weight for these areas. These areas have not been grazed for several years which has allowed for fine fuels to build up and the plant communities to become overgrown. Light grazing will help to control fine fuels reducing the risk of catastrophic fire and prevent areas from becoming overgrown.
 13. The Beck Pass Well (Yellow Tank) will be pumped on alternating years to allow cattle use to rotate between the northern side and the south side of the Newark Winter Use Area. The well can also be used as an emergency measure or to provide water for trailing sheep on a short term basis. This will distribute grazing use across the whole Newark Winter Use Area reducing the continuous grazing pressure on the southern side of the use area and allow for year to year variability in timing of grazing use. This well has not

been pumped for many years and has shifted most of the grazing use to the southern end of the use area.

14. To protect riparian values and Newark Tui Chub habitat, the fenced springs located at T20N R55E Sec. 22 SE1/4 (Stinton Spring) will be grazed seasonally at the discretion of the Authorized Officer.
15. To protect riparian values at Rock Spring, the area will be rested from livestock grazing for two years. After which, the area will be grazed only on alternating years and the maximum utilization level for the area will be established at 40% of the current year's growth by weight.
16. Sheep will not be trailed or bedded in winterfat bottoms. Sheep camps will be a minimum of ½ mile from winterfat bottoms.
17. To improve livestock distribution, the placement of mineral or salt supplements will be a minimum distance of ½ mile from water sources. These supplements will also be placed no closer than ½ mile from riparian areas, sensitive sites, populations of special status species, and cultural resource sites. Use of nutritional supplements (not forage) is encouraged to improve the ability of livestock to utilize forage and to improve livestock distribution across the allotment.
18. Grazing in the Newark Allotment will be in accordance with the Northeastern Great Basin Area Standards and Guidelines, and the Final Multiple Use Decision (FMUD) issued April 13, 1992.

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Mark D'Aversa
Soil/water/air/floodplains/riparian/wetlands

04/02/2009

Date

/s/ Bonnie Million

Bonnie Million
Noxious and invasive non-native species

4/2/2009

Date

/s/ Ruth Thompson

Ruth Thompson
Wild horses and burros

4/2/2009

Date

/s/ Marian Lichtler

Marian Lichtler
Wildlife/migratory birds/special status animals/plants

4/3/2009

Date

/s/ Gina Jones

Gina Jones
Ecology

4/2/2009

Date

I concur:

/s/ Chris Mayer

Chris Mayer
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4/2/2009

Date

/s/ Jeffrey A. Weeks

Jeffrey A. Weeks
Field Manager
Egan Field Office

4-6-09

Date

**APPENDIX I
NEWARK ALLOTMENT DATA SUMMARY**

1. Key Areas and Ecological Sites

A key area is a relatively small portion of a pasture or allotment selected because of its location, use, or grazing value as a monitoring point for grazing use. It is assumed that key areas, if properly selected, will reflect the current grazing management over the pasture or allotment as a whole (NRCS 1997). Key areas represent range conditions, trends, seasonal degrees of use, and resource production and values. Table 1-1 depicts key areas and their location within the Newark Allotment as well as the ecological site associated with the key area in native rangeland and dominate soils of each site.

An ecological site is a distinctive kind of land with specific physical characteristics that differs from other kinds of land in its ability to produce a distinctive kind and amount of vegetation (NRCS 1997). Ecological Site Descriptions (ESD) are used for inventory, evaluation, and management of native vegetation communities. The ecological site of a key area is determined based on several factors including soils, topography, and plant community.

Table 1-1. Newark Allotment Key Areas

Key Area	Use Area	Location	Ecological Site	Dominate Species of HCPC	Soil Mapping Unit
N-1	Newark Winter	T19N R56E S25 NE1/4	Loamy 5-8" P.Z. (028BY017NV)	shadescale, Indian ricegrass, and bottlebrush squirreltail	440--Hessing-Zerk association
N-2	Newark Winter	T20N R57E S27 W1/2	Shallow Calcareous Loam 8-10" P.Z. (028BY011NV)	black sagebrush, Indian ricegrass, and needleandthread	282--Palinor very gravelly loam
N-3	Newark Winter	T19N R57E S31 SE1/4 NW1/4	Coarse Silty 6-8" P.Z. (028BY084NV)	winterfat and Indian ricegrass	351--Heist-Tulase association
N-4	Newark Winter	T18N R55E S27 SE1/4 NE1/4	Silty 8-10" P.Z. (028BY013NV)	winterfat and Indian ricegrass	232--Linoyer-Heist-Tulase association
N-6	Newark Winter	T19N R57E S33 NE1/4 SE1/4	Shallow Calcareous Loam 8-10" P.Z. (028BY011NV)	black sagebrush, Indian ricegrass, and needleandthread	282--Palinor very gravelly loam
N-7	18 Mile House	T17N R55E S8 NW1/4 NW1/4	Silty 8-10" P.Z. (028BY013NV)	winterfat and Indian ricegrass	232--Linoyer-Heist-Tulase association
N-8	South Newark	T18N R56E S26 NE1/4 SE1/4	Silty 8-10" P.Z. (028BY013NV)	winterfat and Indian ricegrass	232--Linoyer-Heist-Tulase association
N-9	South Newark	T18N R57E S34 SW1/4 NW1/4	Silty 8-10" P.Z. (028BY013NV)	winterfat and Indian ricegrass	232--Linoyer-Heist-Tulase association

2. Licensed Livestock Use

Over the grazing seasons from 1999 to 2008, livestock permitted use on the Newark Allotment for Pete Goicoechea was 7,101 AUMs in a cattle and sheep operation. During this same time period, livestock licensed use ranged from a high of 3,726 AUMs in 2005 to a low of 2,063 AUMs in 2003. Livestock use has varied dependent on available forage due to growing conditions. Table 2-1 summarizes the licensed use data for this time period.

Table 2-1. Newark Allotment Licensed Use by Pete Goicoechea

Grazing Year	Licensed Use (AUMs)	% Licensed Use of Permitted Use (AUMs)	Grazing Year	Licensed Use (AUMs)	% Licensed Use of Permitted Use (AUMs)
1999	3104	44%	2004	3334	47%
2000	2897	41%	2005	3726	52%
2001	3099	44%	2006	2726	38%
2002	2939	41%	2007	2346	33%
2003	2063	29%	2008*	1209	17%

*2008 only includes use through May 2008; the remainder of the year has not been licensed yet.

Over the grazing seasons from 1999 to 2008, livestock permitted use on the Newark Allotment for Paris Livestock was 648 AUMs in a sheep only operation. During this same time period, livestock licensed use ranged from a high of 764 AUMs in 1999 to a low of 437 AUMs in 2002. Livestock use has varied dependent on available forage due to growing conditions. Table 2-2 summarizes the licensed use data for this time period.

Table 2-2. Newark Allotment Licensed Use by Paris Livestock.

Grazing Year	Licensed Use (AUMs)	% Licensed Use of Permitted Use (AUMs)	Grazing Year	Licensed Use (AUMs)	% Licensed Use of Permitted Use (AUMs)
1999	764	118%	2004	592	91%
2000	730	113%	2005	578	89%
2001	628	97%	2006	607	94%
2002	437	67%	2007	565	87%
2003	492	76%	2008*		0%

*2008 use has not been licensed yet.

Over the grazing seasons from 1999 to 2008, livestock permitted use on the Newark Allotment for Warren Scoppettone was 1,960 AUMs in a cattle and sheep operation. During this same time period, livestock licensed use ranged from a high of 435 AUMs in 2006 to a low of 0 AUMs in 1999-2003 and 2007. Livestock use has varied dependent on available forage due to growing conditions. Table 2-3 summarizes the licensed use data for this time period.

Table 2-3. Newark Allotment Licensed Use by Warren Scoppettone

Grazing Year	Licensed Use (AUMs)	% Licensed Use of Permitted Use (AUMs)	Grazing Year	Licensed Use (AUMs)	% Licensed Use of Permitted Use (AUMs)
1999	0	0%	2004	126	6%
2000	0	0%	2005	83	4%
2001	0	0%	2006	435	22%
2002	0	0%	2007	0	0%
2003	0	0%	2008	15	1%

3. Utilization

Utilization is the estimation of the proportion of annual production consumed or destroyed by animals (Swanson 2006). The general utilization objective for all allotments in the Ely BLM District according to the Ely District Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan (ROD/RMP – August, 2008) is to “Manage livestock grazing on public lands to provide for a level of livestock grazing consistent with multiple use, sustained yield, and watershed function and health” (Ely RMP, p. 85). The Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Handbook gives guidelines to determine the proper use levels by plant category (grasses, forbs, and shrubs) and by grazing season (spring, summer, fall, winter, yearlong). Proper use levels for all allotments are also implied by the Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health and Grazing Administration (February 1997).

Key forage plant utilization method was used to collect utilization data at the key areas. There were nine key areas established on the Newark Allotment. However, one key area (N-5) did not have data collected in 2008. Utilization for the allotment is summarized in Table 3-1. Utilization on the Newark Allotment has generally been slight to moderate.

Table 3-1. Newark Allotment Utilization

Key Area/Location	Key Species	Grazing Year	Utilization	Total
N-1	winterfat	2008	slight	9%
	Indian ricegrass	2008	slight	8%
N-2	winterfat	2008	light	24%
	Indian ricegrass	2008	light	29%
N-3	winterfat	2008	light	21%
	Indian ricegrass	2008	slight	6%
N-4	winterfat	2007	moderate	53%
		2008	slight	3%
N-5	antelope bitterbrush	2007	light	25%
	serviceberry	2007	slight	11%
	Indian ricegrass	2007	light	38%
N-6	winterfat	2007	light	27%
		2008	slight	5%
	Indian ricegrass	2007	slight	17%
		2008	slight	9%
N-7	winterfat	2007	light	40%
		2008	slight	7%
N-8	winterfat	2007	moderate	53%
		2008	moderate	56%
N-9	Indian ricegrass	2008	slight	5%
	bluegrass	2008	slight	12%
North Pinto Creek Seeding	crested wheatgrass	2008	light	21%
North Diamonds	bottlebrush squirreltail	2008	light	23%
South Diamonds	bottlebrush squirreltail	2008	slight	14%
	Thurber's needlegrass	2008	moderate	48%

4. Line Intercept Cover Studies

Canopy cover is the percent of ground covered by a vertical projection of the outermost perimeter of the natural spread of foliage, including small openings (Swanson 2006). The Line Intercept Method is a commonly used method of determining the relative percent live foliar or canopy cover of a range site by plant class (tree, shrub, grass, forb, or annual). The method also estimates the percent live foliar cover by plant species. The results are then compared to the appropriate cover for each ecological site as indicated by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Rangeland Ecological Site Descriptions. Results are also compared to general known healthy rangelands.

Line intercept cover studies have been conducted at eight of the nine key areas on the Newark Allotment. Table 4-1 summarizes the cover data collected at these key areas in 2008.

Table 4-1. Newark Allotment Vegetative Cover.

Key Area	Range Site	Vegetative Cover (%)	ESD Approx. Cover (%)	Litter Cover (%)
N-1	Loamy 5-8" P.Z. (028BY017NV)	8%	5-15%	10%
N-2	Shallow Calcareous Loam 8-10" P.Z. (028BY011NV)	20%	15-20%	8%
N-3	Coarse Silty 6-8" P.Z. (028BY084NV)	5%	10-20%	5%
N-4	Silty 8-10" P.Z. (028BY013NV)	12%	10-20%	8%
N-6	Shallow Calcareous Loam 8-10" P.Z. (028BY011NV)	21%	15-20%	7%
N-7	Silty 8-10" P.Z. (028BY013NV)	15%	10-20%	5%
N-8	Silty 8-10" P.Z. (028BY013NV)	5%	10-20%	4%
N-9	Silty 8-10" P.Z. (028BY013NV)	7%	10-20%	3%

5. Similarity Index of Ecological Site Inventory

A similarity index is the percentage of a specific vegetation state plant community that is presently on the site (NRCS 1997). Similarity index is usually computed in reference to the historic climax plant community (HCPC) and is an expression of how similar the existing plant community is to HCPC. Also note that HCPC is not always the most desirable plant community to manage for.

When the similarity index is computed, a seral stage can be derived. Seral stages are the developmental stages of an ecological succession (NRCS 1997). A similarity index of 0 to 25 percent represents an early seral plant community, 26 to 50 percent represents a mid-seral plant community, 51 to 75 percent represents a late seral plant community, and 76 to 100 percent represents a climax plant community.

Similarity index is calculated as a percent composition by air dry weight. The site is inventoried to determine the current percent composition by weight on an air dry basis. These numbers are then compared to the percent composition by weight on an air dry basis of the HCPC in the Rangeland Ecological Site Description for the site. To calculate the similarity index, current composition cannot exceed that of HCPC. This yields percent allowable. The sum of all allowable percentages equals the similarity index.

Table 5-1 summarizes data used to calculate similarity index for the Newark Allotment.

Table 5-1.Total Annual Yield and Composition of Newark Allotment Key Areas

Key Area: N-1				
Date: 07/11/2008				
Range Site: Loamy 5-8” P.Z. (028BY017NV)				
Plant Common Name	Plant symbol	Current % Composition by Weight (air dry)	HCPC % Composition by Weight (air dry)*	% Allowable
bottlebrush squirreltail	ELEL5	2%	5-15%	2%
halogeton	HAGL	trace	---	---
shadscale	ATCO	94%	40-50%	50%
bud sagebrush	PIDE4	4%	10-25%	4%
Similarity Index: 56% (late seral stage)				
Overall Production: 112 pounds per acre (air dry wt.)				
Plant community dynamics: As ecological condition declines, shadscale increases in density, while Indian ricegrass, bottlebrush squirreltail and bud sagebrush compositions are reduced. With further site degradation, shadscale may become dominant to the extent of a nearly pure stand. Cheatgrass, halogeton and tansymustard are species likely to invade this site.				
Key Area: N-2				
Date: 07/10/2008				
Range Site: Shallow Calcareous Loam 8-10” P.Z. (028BY011NV)				
Plant Common Name	Plant symbol	Current % Composition by Weight (air dry)	HCPC % Composition by Weight (air dry)*	% Allowable
Indian ricegrass	ACHY	11%	20-35%	11%
Sandberg’s bluegrass	POSE	trace	2-8%	---
bottlebrush squirreltail	ELEL5	trace	2-5%	---
phlox	PHLOX	4%	2%	2%
halogeton	HAGL	trace	---	---
black sagebrush	ARNO4	55%	25-35%	35%
winterfat	KRLA2	29%	3%	3%
Similarity Index: 51%; late seral stage (2007: 63%; late seral stage)				
Overall Production: 380 pounds per acre (air dry wt.) (2007: 211 pounds per acre)				
Plant community dynamics: As ecological condition declines, black sagebrush, rabbitbrush and shadscale increase, while perennial grass, palatable shrubs and forbs decrease. Cheatgrass and halogeton are species likely to invade on this site. Rodent activity is typically evidenced by small patches dominated by spiny hopsage. Utah juniper readily invades this site where it occurs adjacent to these woodlands. When Utah juniper occupies this site, it competes with other species for available light, moisture and nutrients. If tree canopies are allowed to close, they can eliminate all understory vegetation.				

Table 5-1.Total Annual Yield and Composition of Newark Allotment Key Areas (con't)

Key Area: N-3 Date: 07/11/2008 Range Site: Coarse Silty 6-8" P.Z. (028BY084NV)				
Plant Common Name	Plant symbol	Current % Composition by Weight (air dry)	HCPC % Composition by Weight (air dry)*	% Allowable
Indian ricegrass	ACHY	1%	40-50%	1%
halogeton	HAGL	1%	---	---
winterfat	KRLA2	98%	20-30%	30%
Similarity Index: 31%; mid seral stage (2007: 31%; mid seral stage) Overall Production: 293 pounds per acre (air dry wt.) (2007: 225 pounds per acre) Plant community dynamics: As ecological condition declines, Douglas' rabbitbrush and shadscale increase, while winterfat and Indian ricegrass decrease. With further site degradation, cheatgrass, halogeton and annual mustards invade the interspace areas between shrub species. On heavily disturbed sites, annual species, particularly halogeton, become dominant. Following wildfire, particularly through communities in lower ecological condition, snakeweed often becomes the dominant plant.				
Key Area: N-4 Date: 07/11/2008 Range Site: Silty 8-10" P.Z. (028BY013NV)				
Plant Common Name	Plant symbol	Current % Composition by Weight (air dry)	HCPC % Composition by Weight (air dry)*	% Allowable
bottlebrush squirreltail	ELEL5	trace	5-10	---
winterfat	KRLA2	100%	40-50%	50%
Similarity Index: 50%; mid seral stage (2007: 61% late seral stage) Overall Production: 223 pounds per acre (air dry wt.) (2007: 293 pounds per acre) Plant community dynamics: As ecological condition declines, bottlebrush squirreltail and shadscale increase as winterfat and Indian ricegrass decrease. With further site deterioration, cheatgrass, halogeton and annual mustards invade the interspace areas between shrub species. On heavily disturbed sites, these annual species, particularly halogeton, become dominant. Soils of this site are easily eroded and gullies often form, interrupting the overland flow patterns. As gullies begin to form, this site grades into the Silty Plain (028BY054NV) or Loamy Fan 8-12" PZ (028BY045NV) site.				

Table 5-1.Total Annual Yield and Composition of Newark Allotment Key Areas (con't)

Key Area: N-6				
Date: 07/11/2008				
Range Site: Shallow Calcareous Loam 8-10" P.Z. (028BY011NV)				
Plant Common Name	Plant symbol	Current % Composition by Weight (air dry)	HCPC % Composition by Weight (air dry)*	% Allowable
Indian ricegrass	ACHY	1%	20-35%	1%
bottlebrush squirreltail	ELEL5	1%	2-5%	1%
phlox	PHLOX	trace	2%	---
black sagebrush	ARNO4	93%	25-35%	35%
Douglas' rabbitbrush	CHVI8	5%	3%	3%
winterfat	KRLA	trace	3%	---
<p>Similarity Index: 40%; mid seral stage (2007: 53%; late seral stage)</p> <p>Overall Production: 280 pounds per acre (air dry wt.) (2007: 256 pounds per acre)</p> <p>Plant community dynamics: As ecological condition declines, black sagebrush, rabbitbrush and shadscale increase, while perennial grass, palatable shrubs and forbs decrease. Cheatgrass and halogeton are species likely to invade on this site. Rodent activity is typically evidenced by small patches dominated by spiny hopsage. Utah juniper readily invades this site where it occurs adjacent to these woodlands. When Utah juniper occupies this site, it competes with other species for available light, moisture and nutrients. If tree canopies are allowed to close, they can eliminate all understory vegetation.</p>				
Key Area: N-7				
Date: 07/11/2008				
Range Site: Silty 8-10" P.Z. (028BY013NV)				
Plant Common Name	Plant symbol	Current % Composition by Weight (air dry)	HCPC % Composition by Weight (air dry)*	% Allowable
halogeton	HAGL	trace	---	---
winterfat	KRLA2	100%	40-50%	50%
<p>Similarity Index: 50%; mid seral stage (2007: 50%; mid seral stage)</p> <p>Overall Production: 224 pounds per acre (air dry wt.) (2007: 119 pounds per acre)</p> <p>Plant community dynamics: As ecological condition declines, bottlebrush squirreltail and shadscale increase as winterfat and Indian ricegrass decrease. With further site deterioration, cheatgrass, halogeton and annual mustards invade the interspace areas between shrub species. On heavily disturbed sites, these annual species, particularly halogeton, become dominant. Soils of this site are easily eroded and gullies often form, interrupting the overland flow patterns. As gullies begin to form, this site grades into the Silty Plain (028BY054NV) or Loamy Fan 8-12" PZ (028BY045NV) site.</p>				

Table 5-1.Total Annual Yield and Composition of Newark Allotment Key Areas (con't)

Key Area: N-8 Date: 07/17/2008 Range Site: Silty 8-10" P.Z. (028BY013NV)				
Plant Common Name	Plant symbol	Current % Composition by Weight (air dry)	HCPC % Composition by Weight (air dry)*	% Allowable
winterfat	KRLA2	100%	40-50%	50%
Similarity Index: 50%; mid seral stage (2007: 51%; late seral stage) Overall Production: 64 pounds per acre (air dry wt.) (2007: 121 pounds per acre) Plant community dynamics: As ecological condition declines, bottlebrush squirreltail and shadscale increase as winterfat and Indian ricegrass decrease. With further site deterioration, cheatgrass, halogeton and annual mustards invade the interspace areas between shrub species. On heavily disturbed sites, these annual species, particularly halogeton, become dominant. Soils of this site are easily eroded and gullies often form, interrupting the overland flow patterns. As gullies begin to form, this site grades into the Silty Plain (028BY054NV) or Loamy Fan 8-12" PZ (028BY045NV) site.				
Key Area: N-9 Date: 07/10/2008 Range Site: Silty 8-10" P.Z. (028BY013NV)				
Plant Common Name	Plant symbol	Current % Composition by Weight (air dry)	HCPC % Composition by Weight (air dry)*	% Allowable
Indian ricegrass	ACHY	trace	15-25%	---
bottlebrush squirreltail	ELEL5	trace	5-10%	---
Sandberg's bluegrass	POSE	trace	2%	---
winterfat	KRLA2	100%	40-50%	50%
Similarity Index: 50% (mid seral stage) Overall Production: 319 pounds per acre (air dry wt.) Plant community dynamics: As ecological condition declines, bottlebrush squirreltail and shadscale increase as winterfat and Indian ricegrass decrease. With further site deterioration, cheatgrass, halogeton and annual mustards invade the interspace areas between shrub species. On heavily disturbed sites, these annual species, particularly halogeton, become dominant. Soils of this site are easily eroded and gullies often form, interrupting the overland flow patterns. As gullies begin to form, this site grades into the Silty Plain (028BY054NV) or Loamy Fan 8-12" PZ (028BY045NV) site.				
*from Ecological Site Description				

6. Proper Functioning Condition of Riparian Areas

Proper Functioning Condition (PFC) is the method used by the BLM to assess riparian health and functionality. The process is completed by an interdisciplinary (ID) team. The team looks at hydrology, vegetation, and erosion/deposition characteristics of the site in order to determine if the riparian area is in proper functioning condition, functioning at risk, or nonfunctional.

PFC was completed on various springs on the Newark Allotment. Table 6-1 summarizes the findings of the ID teams.

Table 6-1.PFC on the Newark Allotment

Riparian Area	Date	Functionality (notes)
Sadler Canyon	07/10/2007	Proper Functioning Condition
	12/12/2008	Proper Functioning Condition
Mau Creek	07/10/2007	Proper Functioning Condition
Water Canyon	07/10/2007	Proper Functioning Condition
Robinson Springs	07/09/2007	Proper Functioning Condition
	12/12/2008	Functioning at Risk with an upward trend (grazing of bank vegetation)
Stinton Spring (lentic)	12/12/2008	Functioning at Risk with a downward trend (grazing of bank vegetation and some bank trampling)
Rock Spring	07/10/2007	Non-functional (severe trampling and use by livestock and wild horses)
	06/24/2008	Non-functional (low flows and lack of vegetation)
	12/12/2008	Non-functional (severe trampling)
Sulfur Spring	12/12/2008	Developed source, no riparian area

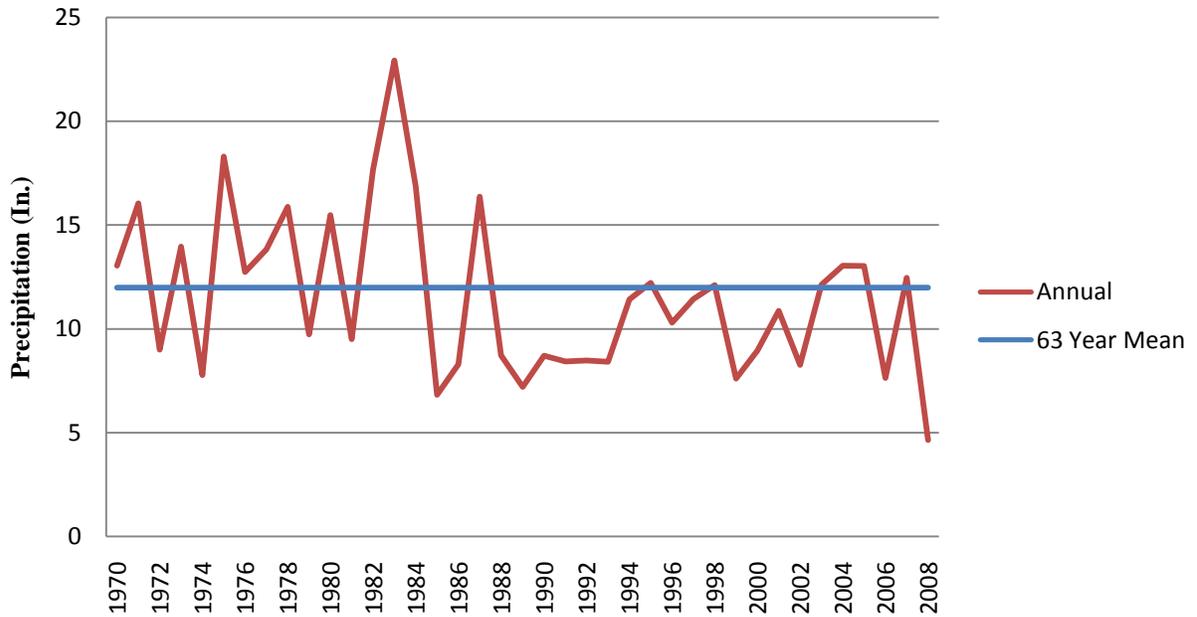
7. Precipitation Data

Annual precipitation greatly influences growing condition of forage species and is often correlated to available forage. Historical climate data from the Western Regional Climate Center at the Eureka, Nevada weather station is being used as to represent the annual precipitation on the Newark Allotment. Table 7-1 and Graph 7-1 summarize annual precipitation data collected since 1970. The 63 year mean precipitation for this station is 11.99 inches.

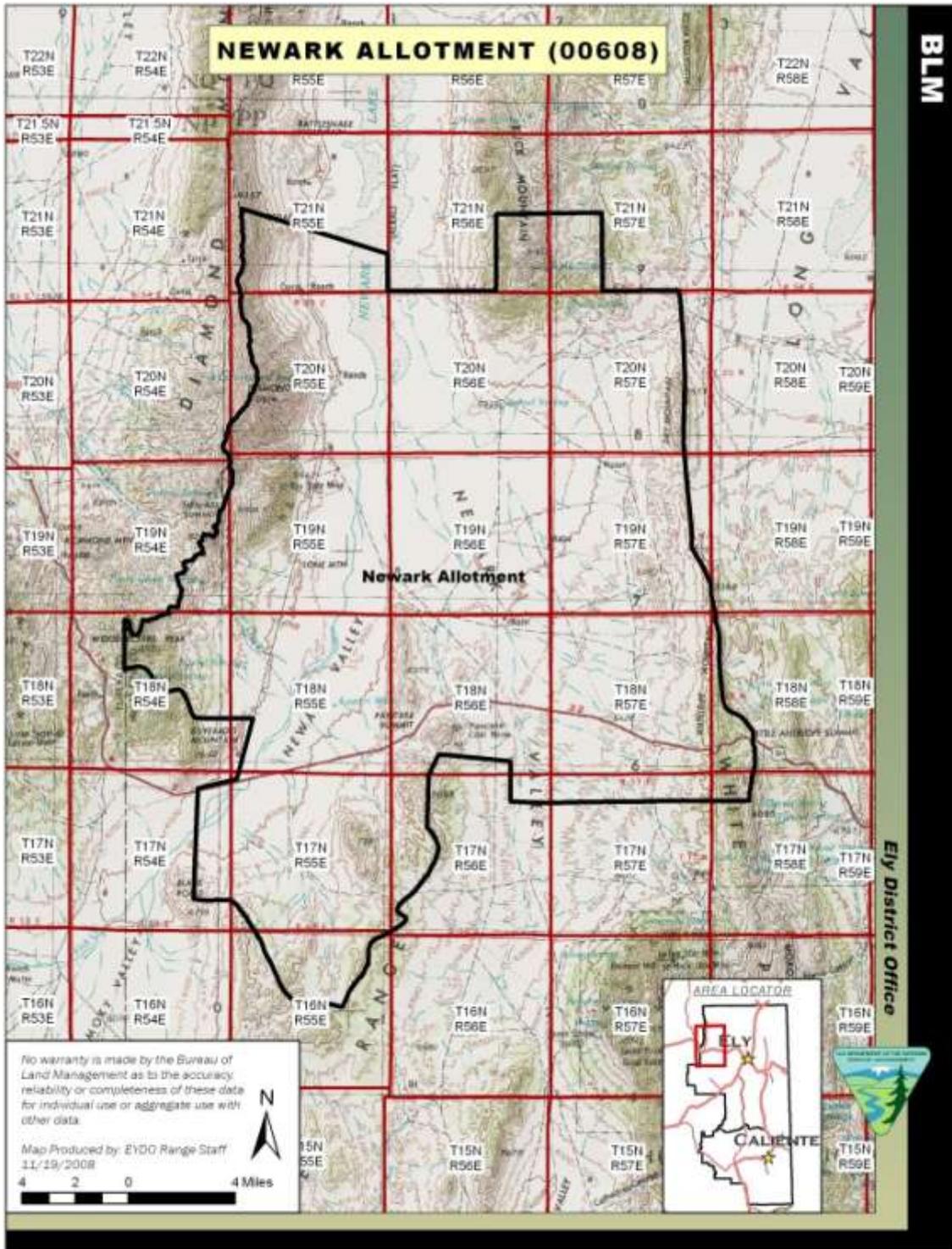
Table 7-1. Western Regional Climate Center Precipitation Data from Eureka, NV

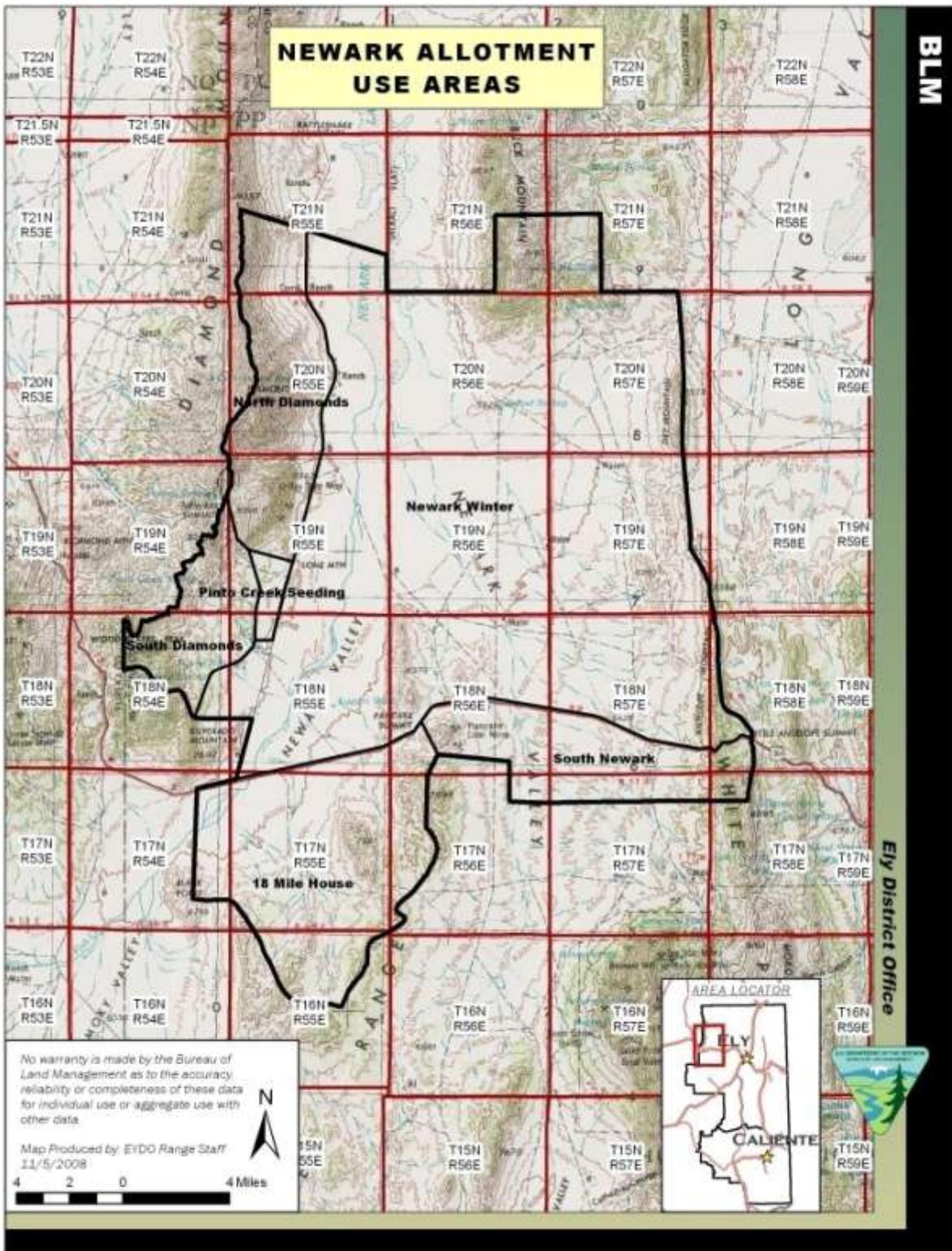
YEAR	ANNUAL PRECIP. (inches)	YEAR	ANNUAL PRECIP. (inches)	YEAR	ANNUAL PRECIP. (inches)
1970	13.04	1983	22.92	1996	10.30
1971	16.05	1984	16.86	1997	11.44
1972	9.00	1985	6.82	1998	12.11
1973	13.96	1986	8.29	1999	7.60
1974	7.78	1987	16.36	2000	8.96
1975	18.30	1988	8.72	2001	10.86
1976	12.73	1989	7.21	2002	8.27
1977	13.83	1990	8.71	2003	12.12
1978	15.88	1991	8.44	2004	13.04
1979	9.74	1992	8.48	2005	13.02
1980	15.48	1993	8.41	2006	7.63
1981	9.50	1994	11.42	2007	12.46
1982	17.66	1995	12.21	2008	4.65

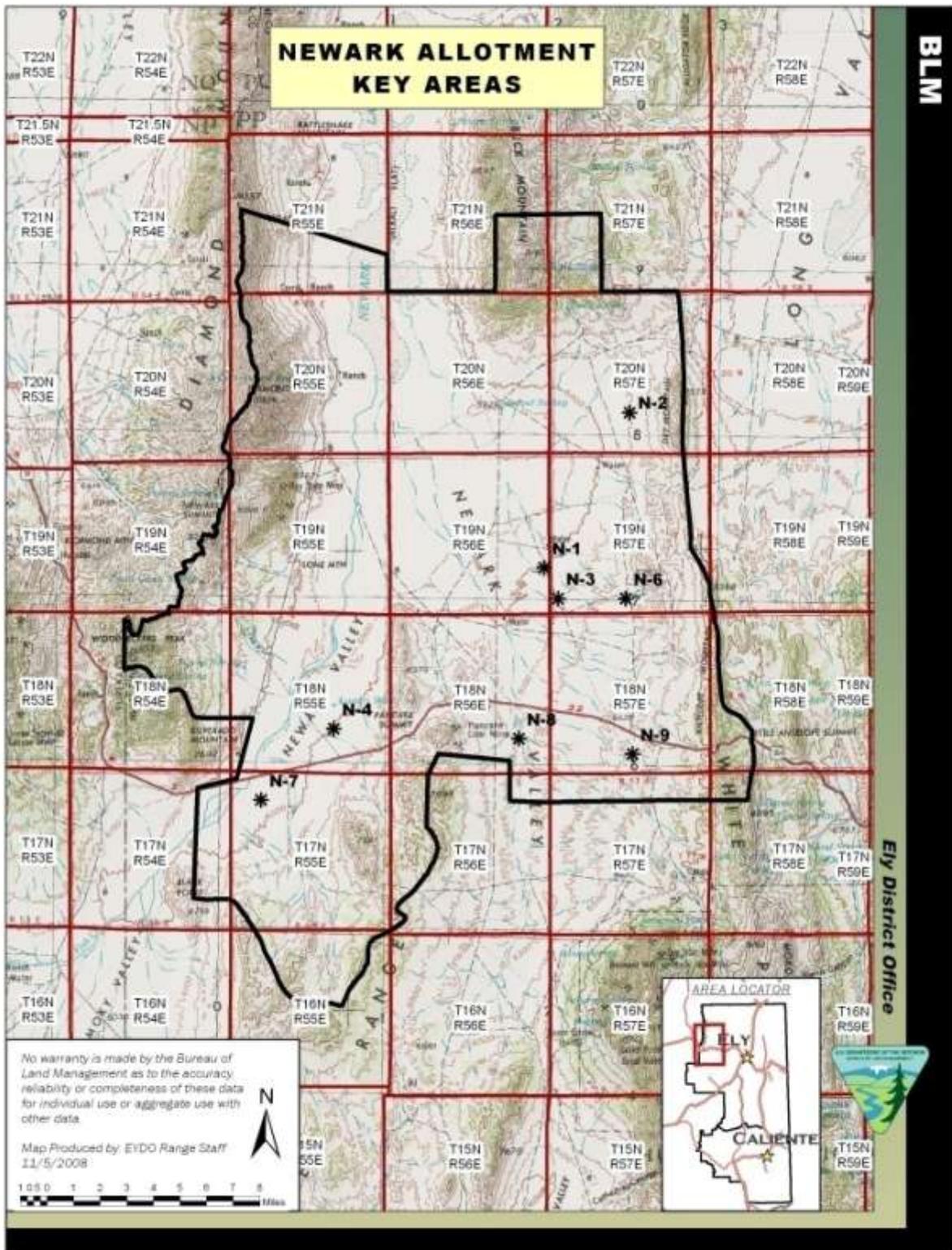
Graph 7-1. Precipitation Data (1981-2007) from Western Regional Climate Center from Eureka, NV

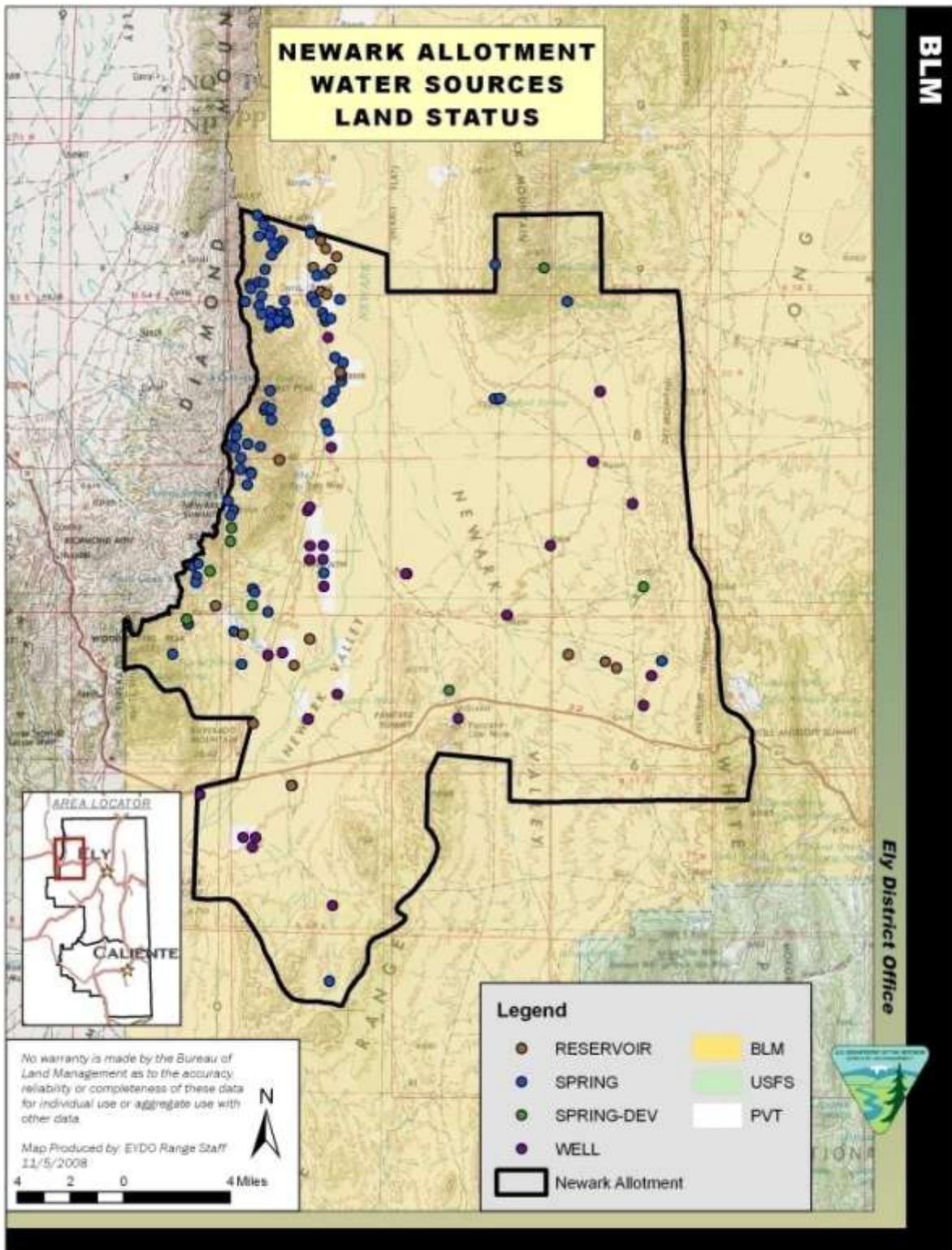


APPENDIX II
MAPS
Newark Allotment









APPENDIX III
TERMS AND CONDITIONS
Newark Allotment

Pete Goicoechea:

Allotment Name, Number, & Pasture	Livestock Number/Kind	Grazing Period Begin End	% Public Land*	Type Use	AUMs**
Newark 00608 18 Mile House	106 Cattle	11/01 to 04/015	100	Active	583
Newark 00608 18 Mile House	335 Sheep	11/01 to 04/15	100	Active	369
Newark 00608 Newark Winter	448 Cattle	11/01 to 04/15	100	Active	2465
Newark 00608 Newark Winter	1410 Sheep	11/01 to 04/15	100	Active	1551
Newark 00608 South Newark	77 Cattle	11/01 to 04/15	100	Active	428
Newark 00608 North Diamonds	459 Cattle	04/16 to 06/01	100	Active	679
Newark 00608 North Diamonds	327 Sheep	04/16 to 10/31	100	Active	426
Newark 00608 South Diamonds	29 Cattle	04/16 to 10/31	100	Active	190
Newark 00608 South Diamonds	153 Sheep	04/16 to 10/31	100	Active	200
Newark 00608 North	29 Cattle	09/10 to 10/31	100	Active	50
Newark 00608 Middle	28 Cattle	07/05 to 09/09	100	Active	62
Newark 00608 South	29 Cattle	04/16 to 07/04	100	Active	76
<p>*% Public Land is the percent of public land for billing purposes. **AUMs may differ from Active Permitted Use due to a rounding difference with the number of livestock and the period of use.</p>					
Allotment AUMs Summary					
Allotment Name	ACTIVE AUMS	SUSPENDED AUMS	GRAZING PERMITTED USE		
Newark	7101	2608	9709		

Livestock Management Practices - Terms and Conditions

In accordance with 43 CFR §4130.3 and §4130.3-2 the following terms and conditions shall be included in the term grazing permit for Pete Goicoechea for the Newark Allotment:

Newark Allotment (00608):

1. Maximum utilization levels on the Newark Allotment will be established as follows:
 - Perennial native grasses: 50% current year’s growth by weight
 - Perennial shrubs and half-shrubs: 50% use on current annual production by weight
 - Perennial non-native seedings: 55% current year’s growth by weight
 - Livestock will be moved to another authorized pasture or removed from the allotment before utilization objectives are met or no later than 5 days after meeting the utilization objectives. Any deviation in livestock movement will require authorization from the authorized officer.
2. Full use of sheep AUMs will be dependent on water hauling and/or availability of snow.
3. Sheep use in the North Diamond and South Diamond Use Areas will be used in the higher country in the Diamond Range that is not utilized by cattle.
4. In the Pinto Creek Seeding, the North, Middle, and South Pastures will be grazed in a deferred rotation system, as follows:

Pasture	Cattle AUMs	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
North	64	09/10 to 10/31	06/21 to 08/13	04/16 to 06/07
Middle	80	07/05 to 09/09	04/16 to 06/20	08/26 to 10/31
South	97	04/16 to 07/04	08/14 to 10/31	06/08 to 0/25

5. In the South Newark Use Area, the permittee will provide a full time rider and utilize water haul sites to distribute cattle grazing. Water haul sites are as follows:
 - T18N R57E Sec. 27 SWSW
 - T18N R57E Sec. 35,36
 - T18N R58E Sec. 31
6. Grazing in Water Canyon and Tollhouse Canyon will be grazed annually at the discretion of the Authorized Officer. Livestock utilization is not to exceed 40% of the current year’s growth by weight for these areas.
7. The Beck Pass Well (Yellow Tank) will be pumped on alternating years to allow cattle use to rotate between the northern side and the south side of the Newark Winter Use Area. The well can also be used as an emergency measure or to provide water for trailing sheep on a short term basis.
8. To protect riparian values and Newark Tui Chub habitat, the fenced springs located at T20N R55E Sec. 22 SE1/4 (Stinton Spring) will be grazed seasonally at the discretion of the Authorized Officer.
9. To protect riparian values at Rock Spring, the area will be rested from livestock grazing for two years. After which, the area will be grazed only on alternating years and the maximum utilization level for the area will be established at 40% of the current year’s growth by weight.
10. Sheep will not be trailed or bedded in winterfat bottoms. Sheep camps will be a minimum of ½ mile from winterfat bottoms.
11. To improve livestock distribution, the placement of mineral or salt supplements will be a minimum distance of ½ mile from water sources, riparian areas, sensitive sites,

populations of special status species, cultural resource sites, and winterfat bottoms. Use of nutritional supplements (not forage) is encouraged to improve the ability of livestock to utilize forage and to improve livestock distribution across the allotment.

12. Use in the Newark Allotment will be in accordance with the Final Multiple Use Decision (FMUD) issued April 13, 1992.

Warren Scoppettone:

Allotment Name, Number, & Pasture	Livestock Number/Kind	Grazing Period Begin End	% Public Land*	Type Use	AUMs**
Newark 00608 18 Mile House	29 Cattle	11/01 to 04/15	100	Active	160
Newark 00608 18 Mile House	93 Sheep	11/01 to 04/15	100	Active	103
Newark 00608 Newark Winter	120 Cattle	11/01 to 04/15	100	Active	665
Newark 00608 Newark Winter	393 Sheep	11/01 to 04/15	100	Active	433
Newark 00608 South Newark	21 Cattle	11/01 to 04/15	100	Active	120
Newark 00608 North Diamonds	129 Cattle	04/16 to 06/01	100	Active	191
Newark 00608 North Diamonds	92 Sheep	04/16 to 10/31	100	Active	120
Newark 00608 South Diamonds	7 Cattle	04/16 to 10/31	100	Active	49
Newark 00608 South Diamonds	43 Sheep	04/16 to 10/31	100	Active	56
Newark 00608 North	8 Cattle	09/10 to 10/31	100	Active	14
Newark 00608 Middle	8 Cattle	07/05 to 09/09	100	Active	18
Newark 00608 South	8 Cattle	04/16 to 07/04	100	Active	21
*% Public Land is the percent of public land for billing purposes. **AUMs may differ from Active Permitted Use due to a rounding difference with the number of livestock and the period of use.					
Allotment AUMs Summary					
Allotment Name	ACTIVE AUMS	SUSPENDED AUMS	GRAZING PERMITTED USE		
Newark	1960	735	2695		

Livestock Management Practices - Terms and Conditions

In accordance with 43 CFR §4130.3 and §4130.3-2 the following terms and conditions shall be included in the term grazing permit for Warren Scoppettone for the Newark Allotment:

Newark Allotment (00608):

1. Maximum utilization levels on the Newark Allotment will be established as follows:
 - Perennial native grasses: 50% current year’s growth by weight
 - Perennial shrubs and half-shrubs: 50% use on current annual production by weight
 - Perennial non-native seedings: 55% current year’s growth by weight
 - Livestock will be moved to another authorized pasture or removed from the allotment before utilization objectives are met or no later than 5 days after meeting the utilization objectives. Any deviation in livestock movement will require authorization from the authorized officer.
2. Full use of sheep AUMs will be dependent on water hauling and/or availability of snow.
3. Sheep use in the North Diamond and South Diamond Use Areas will be used in the higher country in the Diamond Range that is not utilized by cattle.
4. In the Pinto Creek Seeding, the North, Middle, and South Pastures will be grazed in a deferred rotation system, as follows:

Pasture	Cattle AUMs	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
North	64	09/10 to 10/31	06/21 to 08/13	04/16 to 06/07
Middle	80	07/05 to 09/09	04/16 to 06/20	08/26 to 10/31
South	97	04/16 to 07/04	08/14 to 10/31	06/08 to 0/25

5. In the South Newark Use Area, the permittee will provide a full time rider and utilize water haul sites to distribute cattle grazing. Water haul sites are as follows:
 - T18N R57E Sec. 27 SWSW
 - T18N R57E Sec. 35,36
 - T18N R58E Sec. 31
6. Grazing in Water Canyon and Tollhouse Canyon will be grazed annually at the discretion of the Authorized Officer. Livestock utilization is not to exceed 40% of the current year’s growth by weight for these areas.
7. The Beck Pass Well (Yellow Tank) will be pumped on alternating years to allow cattle use to rotate between the northern side and the south side of the Newark Winter Use Area. The well can also be used as an emergency measure or to provide water for trailing sheep on a short term basis.
8. To protect riparian values and Newark Tui Chub habitat, the fenced springs located at T20N R55E Sec. 22 SE1/4 (Stinton Spring) will be grazed seasonally at the discretion of the Authorized Officer.
9. To protect riparian values at Rock Spring, the area will be rested from livestock grazing for two years. After which, the area will be grazed only on alternating years and the maximum utilization level for the area will be established at 40% of the current year’s growth by weight.
10. Sheep will not be trailed or bedded in winterfat bottoms. Sheep camps will be a minimum of ½ mile from winterfat bottoms.
11. To improve livestock distribution, the placement of mineral or salt supplements will be a minimum distance of ½ mile from water sources, riparian areas, sensitive sites,

populations of special status species, cultural resource sites, and winterfat bottoms. Use of nutritional supplements (not forage) is encouraged to improve the ability of livestock to utilize forage and to improve livestock distribution across the allotment.

12. Use in the Newark Allotment will be in accordance with the Final Multiple Use Decision (FMUD) issued April 13, 1992.

Paris Livestock:

Allotment Name and Number	Livestock Number/Kind	Grazing Period Begin End	% Public Land*	Type Use	AUMs**
Newark 00608	1642 Sheep	04/01 to 04/30	100	Active	324
Newark 00608	1642 Sheep	11/01 to 11/30	100	Active	324
*% Public Land is the percent of public land for billing purposes. **AUMs may differ from Active Permitted Use due to a rounding difference with the number of livestock and the period of use.					
Allotment AUMs Summary					
Allotment Name	ACTIVE AUMS	SUSPENDED AUMS	GRAZING PERMITTED USE		
Newark	648	0	648		

Livestock Management Practices - Terms and Conditions

In accordance with 43 CFR §4130.3 and §4130.3-2 the following terms and conditions shall be included in the term grazing permit for Paris Livestock for the Newark Allotment:

Newark Allotment (00608):

1. Use is authorized from Beck Pass, west to Barrel Springs, south along the Barrel Springs Road to Highway 50, and east to the Newark Allotment boundary. The east face of the Pancake Range, east of Sulfur Springs, is also authorized.
2. Maximum utilization levels on the Newark Allotment will be established as follows:
 - Perennial native grasses: 50% current year's growth by weight
 - Perennial shrubs and half-shrubs: 50% use on current annual production by weight
 - Livestock will be moved to another authorized pasture or removed from the allotment before utilization objectives are met or no later than 5 days after meeting the utilization objectives. Any deviation in livestock movement will require authorization from the authorized officer.
3. Sheep will not be held in the winterfat bottom south of Carter (Smith) Well.
4. Sheep will not be trailed or bedded in winterfat bottoms. Sheep camps will be a minimum of ½ mile from winterfat bottoms.
5. To improve livestock distribution, the placement of mineral or salt supplements will be a minimum distance of ½ mile from water sources, riparian areas, sensitive sites, cultural resource sites, and winterfat bottoms. Use of nutritional supplements (not forage) is

encouraged to improve the ability of livestock to utilize forage and to improve livestock distribution across the allotment.

6. Use in the Newark Allotment will be in accordance with the Final Multiple Use Decision (FMUD) issued April 13, 1992.

Additional Stipulations Common to All Grazing Allotments:

1. Livestock numbers identified in the Term Grazing Permit are a function of seasons of use and permitted use. Deviations from those livestock numbers and seasons of use may be authorized on an annual basis where such deviations would not prevent attainment of the multiple-use objectives for the allotment.
2. Deviations from specified grazing use dates will be allowed when consistent with multiple-use objectives. Such deviations will require an application and written authorization from the authorized officer prior to grazing use.
3. The authorized officer is requiring that an actual use report (form 4130-5) be submitted within 15 days after completing your annual grazing use.
4. The payment of your grazing fees is due on or before the date specified in the grazing bill. This date is generally the opening date of your allotment. If payment is not received within 15 days of the due date, you will be charged a late fee assessment of \$25 or 10 percent of the grazing bill, whichever is greater, not to exceed \$250. Payment with Visa, MasterCard or American Express is accepted. Failure to make payment within 30 days of the due date may result in trespass action.
5. Grazing use will be in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Grazing Administration. The Standards and Guidelines have been developed by the respective Resource Advisory Council and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on February 12, 1997. Grazing use will also be in accordance with 43 CFR Subpart 4180 - Fundamentals of Rangeland Health and Standards and Guidelines for Grazing Administration.
6. If future monitoring data indicates that Standards and Guidelines for Grazing Administration are not being met, the permit will be reissued subject to revised terms and conditions.
7. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4 (G) the holder of this authorization must notify the authorized officer by telephone, with written confirmation, immediately upon discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony (as defined at 43 CFR 10.2). Further, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4 (C) and (D), you must stop activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery and protect it from your activities for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the authorized officer.
8. The permittee must notify the authorized officer by telephone, with written confirmation, immediately upon discovery of any hazardous or solid wastes as defined in 40 CFR Part 261.
9. The permittee is responsible for all maintenance of assigned range improvements including wildlife escape ramps for both permanent and temporary water troughs.
10. When necessary, control or restrict the timing of livestock movement to minimize the transport of livestock-borne noxious weed seeds, roots, or rhizomes between weed-infested and weed-free areas.

APPENDIX IV
RISK ASSESSMENT FOR NOXIOUS & INVASIVE WEEDS

**Term Grazing Permit Renewal for Paris Livestock
Cold Creek, Corta, Duckwater, Newark, Railroad Pass, Sand Springs, South
Pancake, & Warm Springs Trail Allotments
Nye & White Pine County, Nevada**

On November 6th, 2008 a Noxious & Invasive Weed Risk Assessment was completed for the term grazing permit renewal for Paris Livestock for the Cold Creek, Corta, Duckwater, Newark, Railroad Pass, Sand Springs, South Pancake, and Warm Springs Trail Allotments in Nye and White Pine Counties, NV. The current term permit is issued for the period 10/15/2006 to 10/14/2016. The following table outlines what the current term permit authorizes.

Allotment/Pasture	Number & Kind of Livestock	Use Period	AUMS
Sand Springs	934 Sheep	11/01 to 03/31	927
	1198 Sheep	11/01 to 03/31	1190
Railroad Pass	467 Sheep	04/05 to 11/15	691
Cold Creek	1182 Sheep	04/15 to 4/30	124
	1200 Sheep	11/01 to 11/15	118
Newark	1642 Sheep	04/01 to 04/30	324
	1642 Sheep	11/01 to 11/30	324
South Pancake	2268 Sheep	03/15 to 04/30	701
	1114 Sheep	11/15 to 01/15	454
Warm Springs Trail	2750 Sheep	04/15 to 05/01	307
	2754 Sheep	11/15 to 12/01	308
Duckwater	1572 Sheep	12/15 to 03/31	1106
	1122 Sheep	01/01 to 03/31	664
Corta	4850 Sheep	05/01 to 05/04	128
Railroad Pass/Corta Seeding	365 Sheep	04/05 to 11/15	540

Within the Duckwater Allotment the following use areas would be used: Bull Corner/Poison Patch, Little Smokey Valley, North Sand Springs Valley, Pancake East Bench/Duckwater Valley, Pogues Station, and South Sand Springs Valley. The issuance of the new term grazing permit could be for a period up to ten years. An evaluation of the range monitoring data and rangeland health will be conducted for the Cold Creek, Corta, Duckwater, Newark, Railroad Pass, Sand Springs, South Pancake, and Warm Springs Trail Allotments.

No field weed surveys were completed for this project. Instead the Ely District weed inventory data was consulted. The following species are found within the boundaries of the Cold Creek Allotment:

<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	Black henbane
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Hoary cress
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	Tall whitetop

Onopordum acanthium Scotch thistle

The following species are found within the boundaries of the use areas for this permit in the Duckwater Allotment:

<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Russian knapweed
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Hoary cress
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	Tall whitetop
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle
<i>Tamarix spp.</i>	Salt cedar

The following species are found within the boundaries of the Newark Allotment:

<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Russian knapweed
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk thistle
<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	Spotted knapweed
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison hemlock
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Hoary cress
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle
<i>Tamarix spp.</i>	Salt cedar

The following species are found within the boundaries of the Railroad Pass Allotment:

<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Russian knapweed
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk thistle
<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	Spotted knapweed
<i>Cicuta maculata</i>	Water hemlock
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	Leafy spurge
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Hoary cress
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle
<i>Tamarix spp.</i>	Salt cedar

The following species is found within the boundaries of the South Pancake Allotment:

<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Hoary cress
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The following species are found along the Warm Springs Trail Allotment:

<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Russian knapweed
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk thistle
<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	Spotted knapweed
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle

Hyoscyamus niger Black henbane
Lepidium draba Hoary cress

The following species are found along roads and drainages leading to all allotments:

Acroptilon repens Russian knapweed
Carduus nutans Musk thistle
Centaurea stoebe Spotted knapweed
Cicuta maculate Water hemlock
Cirsium arvense Canada thistle
Cirsium vulgare Bull thistle
Conium maculatum Poison hemlock
Euphorbia esula Leafy spurge
Hyoscyamus niger Black henbane
Lepidium draba Hoary cress
Lepidium latifolium Tall whitetop
Onopordum acanthium Scotch thistle
Tamarix spp. Salt cedar

These areas were last inventoried for noxious weeds in 2002, 2003 and 2005. It should be noted that these allotments border the BLM Battle Mountain or Elko Districts or, in the case of the Corta and Sand Springs Allotments, are entirely within them. No weed inventory data for these Districts is currently available. While not officially documented the following non-native invasive weeds probably occur in or around both allotments: cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*), halogeton (*Halogeton glomeratus*), horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), and Russian thistle (*Salsola kali*).

Factor 1 assesses the likelihood of noxious/invasive weed species spreading to the project area.

None (0)	Noxious/invasive weed species are not located within or adjacent to the project area. Project activity is not likely to result in the establishment of noxious/invasive weed species in the project area.
Low (1-3)	Noxious/invasive weed species are present in the areas adjacent to but not within the project area. Project activities can be implemented and prevent the spread of noxious/invasive weeds into the project area.
Moderate (4-7)	Noxious/invasive weed species located immediately adjacent to or within the project area. Project activities are likely to result in some areas becoming infested with noxious/invasive weed species even when preventative management actions are followed. Control measures are essential to prevent the spread of noxious/invasive weeds within the project area.
High (8-10)	Heavy infestations of noxious/invasive weeds are located within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Project activities, even with preventative management actions, are likely to result in the establishment and spread of noxious/invasive weeds on disturbed sites throughout much of the project area.

For this project, the factor rates as Moderate (4) at the present time. The proposed action could increase the populations of the noxious and invasive weeds already within the allotments and could aid in the introduction of weeds from surrounding areas. Within the allotments, watering and salt block sites are of particular concern of new weed infestations due to the concentration of livestock around those sites and the amount of ground disturbance associated with that.

Factor 2 assesses the consequences of noxious/invasive weed establishment in the project area.

Low to Nonexistent (1-3)	None. No cumulative effects expected.
Moderate (4-7)	Possible adverse effects on site and possible expansion of infestation within the project area. Cumulative effects on native plant communities are likely but limited.
High (8-10)	Obvious adverse effects within the project area and probable expansion of noxious/invasive weed infestations to areas outside the project area. Adverse cumulative effects on native plant communities are probable.

This project rates as Moderate (7) at the present time. If new weed infestations establish within the allotments this could have an adverse impact those native plant communities however, since there are many weed infestations currently within the allotments, those impacts would be limited. Also, any increase of cheatgrass could alter the fire regime in the area.

The Risk Rating is obtained by multiplying Factor 1 by Factor 2.

None (0)	Proceed as planned.
Low (1-10)	Proceed as planned. Initiate control treatment on noxious/invasive weed populations that get established in the area.
Moderate (11-49)	Develop preventative management measures for the proposed project to reduce the risk of introduction of spread of noxious/invasive weeds into the area. Preventative management measures should include modifying the project to include seeding the area to occupy disturbed sites with desirable species. Monitor the area for at least 3 consecutive years and provide for control of newly established populations of noxious/invasive weeds and follow-up treatment for previously treated infestations.
High (50-100)	Project must be modified to reduce risk level through preventative management measures, including seeding with desirable species to occupy disturbed site and controlling existing infestations of noxious/invasive weeds prior to project activity. Project must provide at least 5 consecutive years of monitoring. Projects must also provide for control of newly established populations of noxious/invasive weeds and follow-up treatment for previously treated infestations.

For this project, the Risk Rating is Moderate (32). This indicates that the project can proceed as planned as long as the following measures are followed:

- To eliminate the introduction of noxious weed seeds, roots, or rhizomes all interim and final seed mixes, hay, straw, hay/straw, or other organic products used for feed or bedding will be certified free of plant species listed on the Nevada noxious weed list or specifically identified by the BLM Ely District Office.
- Prior to entering public lands, the BLM will provide information regarding noxious weed management and identification to the permit holders affiliated with the project. The importance of preventing the spread of weeds to uninfested areas and importance of controlling existing populations of weeds will be explained.
- The range specialist for the allotments will include weed detection into project compliance inspection activities. If the spread of noxious weeds is noted, appropriated weed control procedures will be determined in consultation with BLM personnel and will be in compliance with the appropriate BLM handbook sections and applicable laws and regulations.
- Grazing will be conducted in compliance with the Ely District BLM noxious weed schedules. The scheduled procedures can significantly and effectively reduce noxious weed spread or introduction into the project area.
- Control or restrict the timing of livestock movement to minimize the transport of livestock-borne noxious weed seeds, roots, or rhizomes between weed-infested and weed-free areas.

- Any newly established populations of noxious/invasive weeds discovered will be communicated to the Ely District Noxious and Invasive Weeds Coordinator for treatment.

Reviewed by: /s/ Bonnie M. Million
Bonnie M. Million
Ely District Noxious & Invasive Weeds Coordinator

11/6/2008
Date

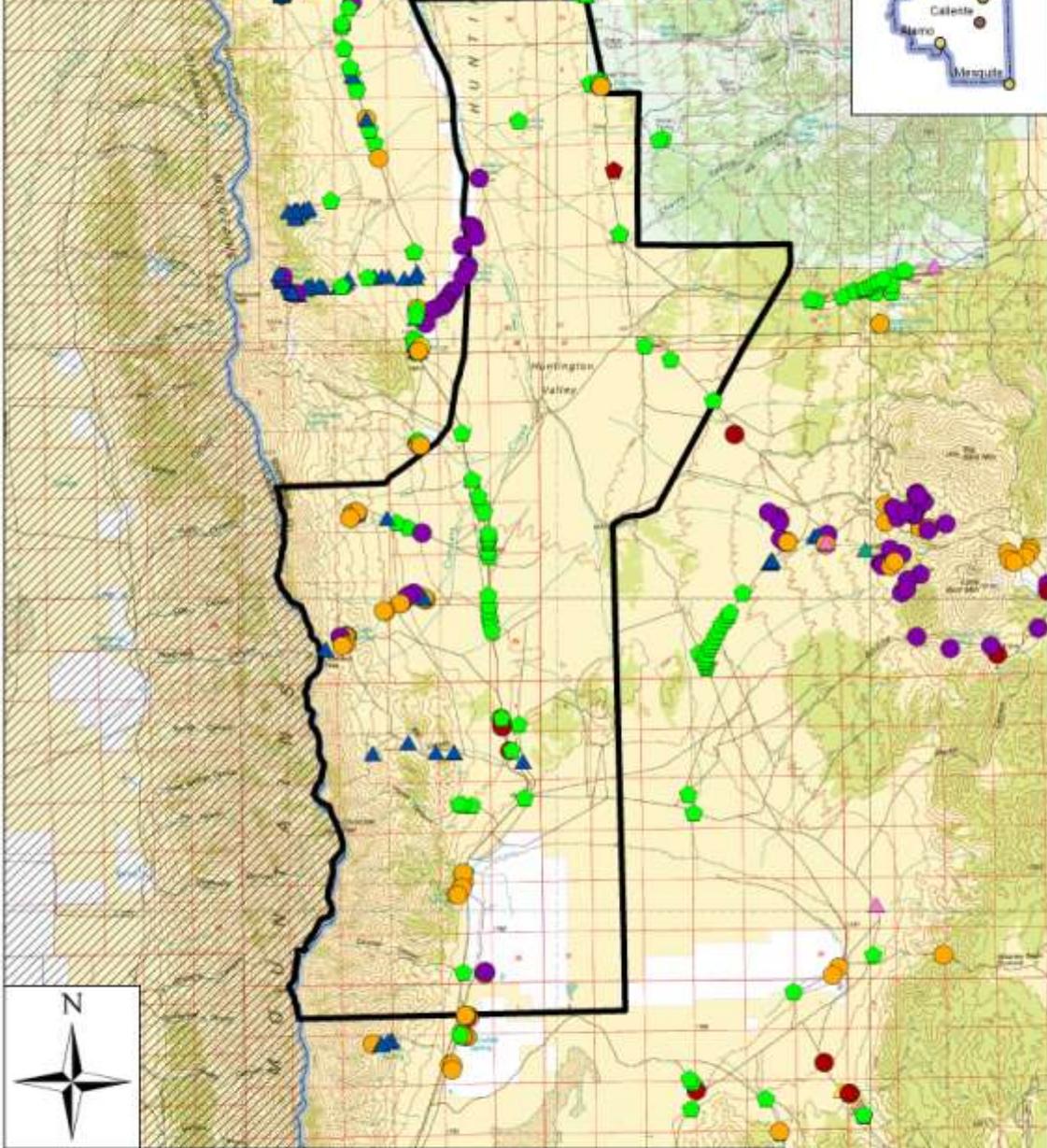
Cold Creek Allotment Term Permit Renewal Documented Noxious & Invasive Weed Infestations

Location within the Ely District boundary



No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Map Produced by: Bonnie M. Milton
Noxious & Invasive Weeds Specialist
2/1/06-2/08



Legend

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Cold Creek Allotment | BLACK HENBANE | SALT CEDAR |
| Other BLM Districts | BULL THISTLE | SCOTCH THISTLE |
| Ely District boundary | CANADA THISTLE | SPOTTED KNAPWEED |
| BLM | LEAFY SPURGE | TALL WHITETOP |
| US Forest Service | MUSK THISTLE | WATER HEMLOCK |
| Private | RUSSIAN KNAPWEED | WHITETOP/HOARY CRESS |



Ely District Office

BLM



Duckwater Allotment Term Permit Renewal Documented Noxious & Invasive Weed Infestations

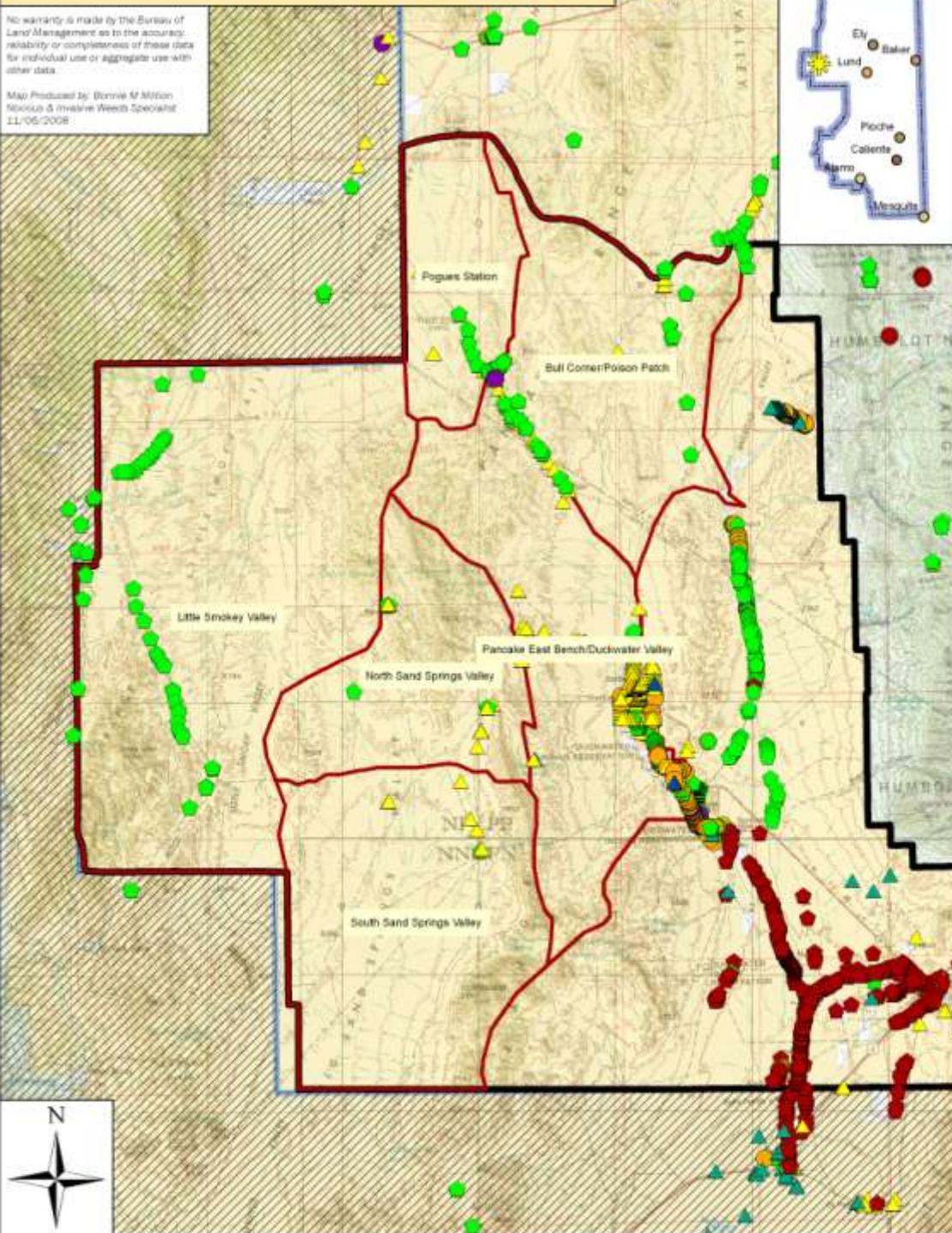
No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Map Produced by: Bonnie M. Milton
Noxious & Invasive Weeds Specialist
11/05/2008

Location within the Ely District boundary



BLM



Ely District Office

Legend

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Duckwater Use Areas | BLM | BLACK HENBANE | SALT CEDAR |
| Duckwater Allotment | US Forest Service | BULL THISTLE | SCOTCH THISTLE |
| Other BLM Districts | Duckwater Shoshone Tribe | CANADA THISTLE | SPOTTED KNAPWEED |
| Ely District boundary | Private | MUSK THISTLE | TALL WHITETOP |
| | | RUSSIAN KNAPWEED | WHITETOP/HOARY CRESS |



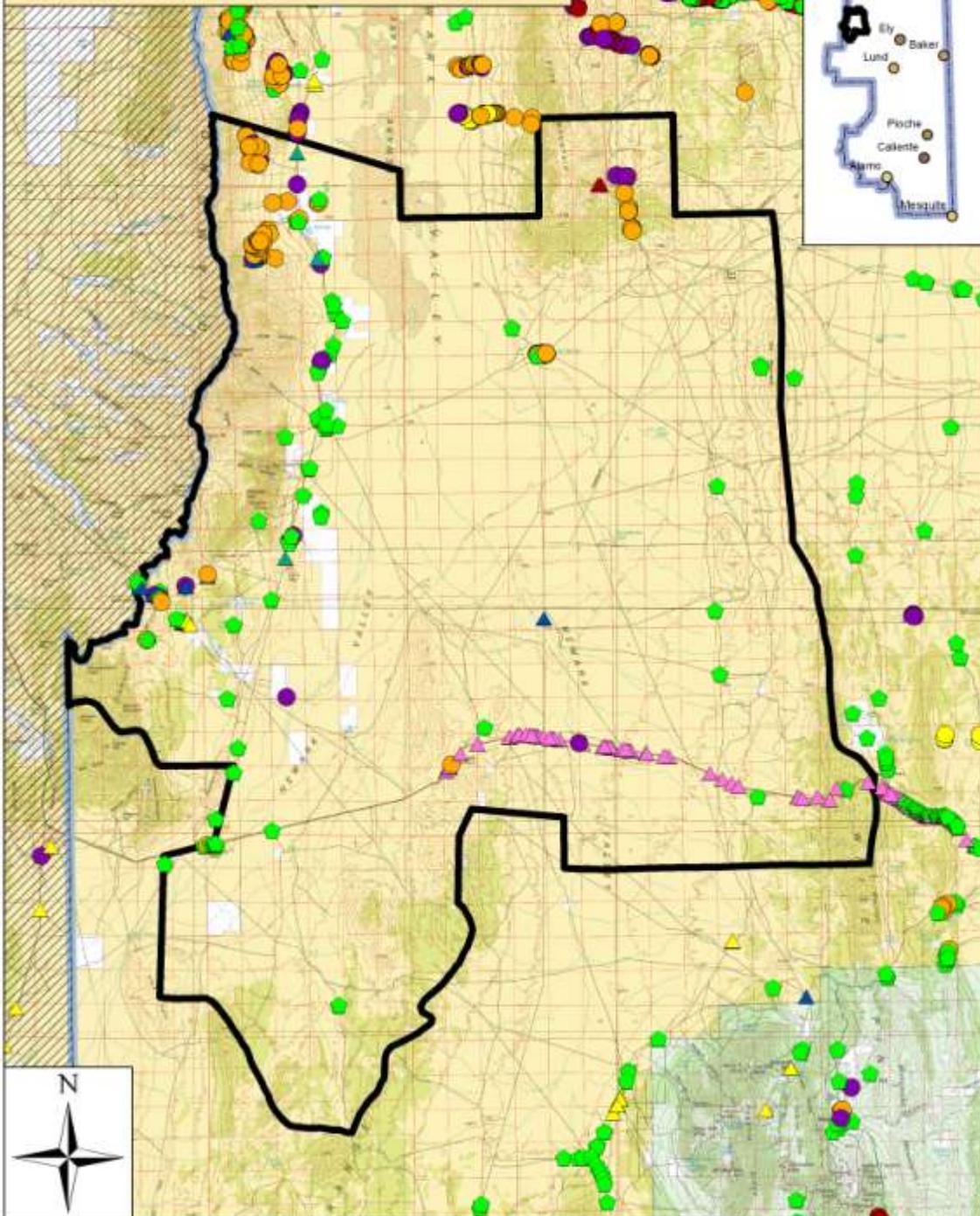
Newark Term Permit Renewal

Documented Noxious & Invasive Weed Infestations

Location within the Ely District boundary



BLM



Legend

Newark Allotment	BLACK HENBANE	SALT CEDAR
Other BLM Districts	BULL THISTLE	SCOTCH THISTLE
Ely District boundary	CANADA THISTLE	SPOTTED KNAPWEED
BLM	MUSK THISTLE	TALL WHITETOP
US Forest Service	POISON HEMLOCK	WHITETOP/HOARY CRESS
Private	RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	

Ely District Office

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Map Produced by: Sonnie M. Milton
Noxious & Invasive Weeds Specialist
10/21/2008

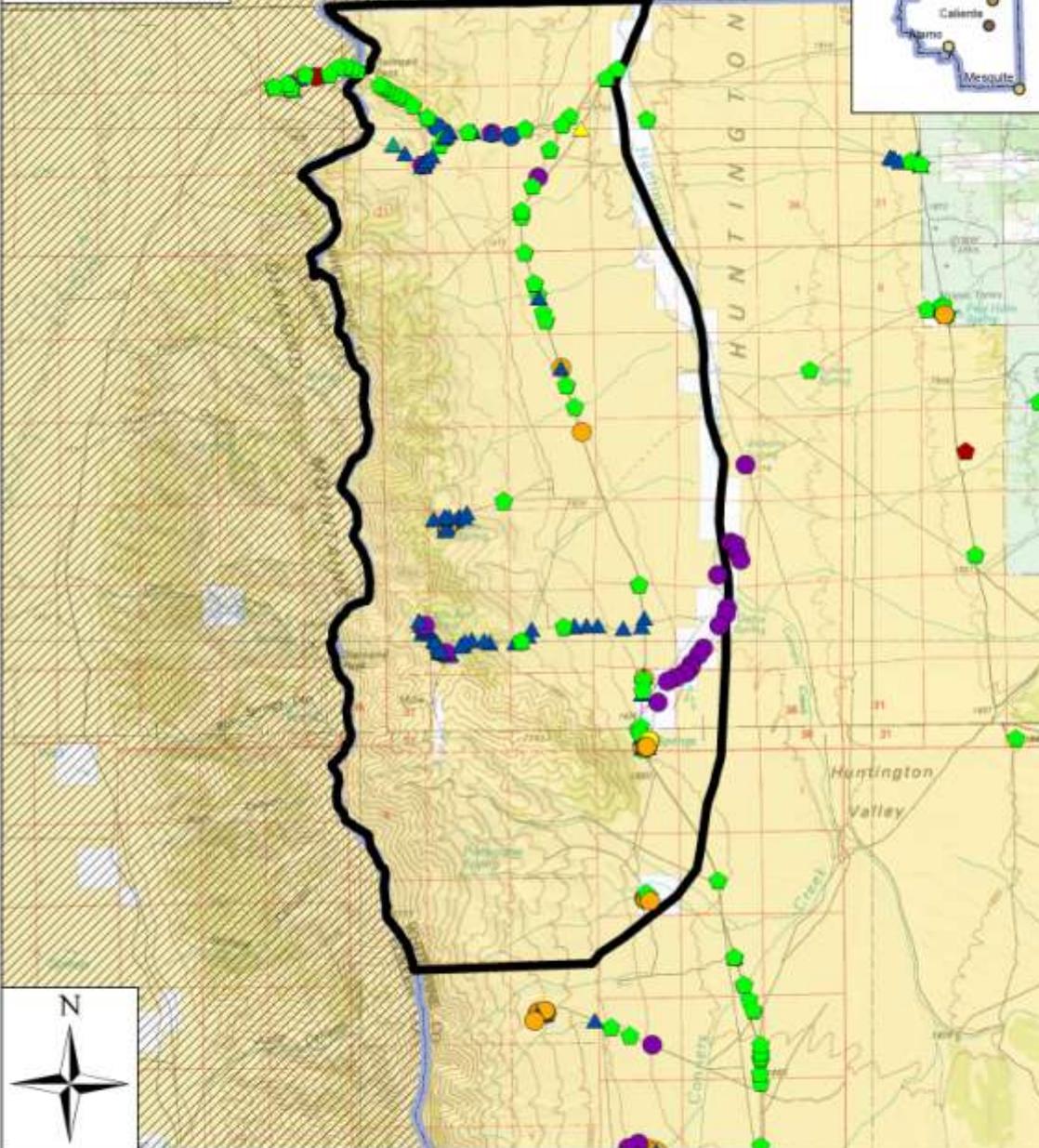
Railroad Pass Term Permit Renewal

Documented Noxious & Invasive Weed Infestations

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Map Produced by: Bonnie M. Miller
Noxious & Invasive Weeds Specialist
10/25/2008

Location within the Ely District boundary



Legend

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Railroad Pass Allotment | BLACK HENBANE | SALT CEDAR |
| Other BLM Districts | BULL THISTLE | SCOTCH THISTLE |
| Ely District Boundary | CANADA THISTLE | SPOTTED KNAPWEED |
| BLM | LEAFY SPURGE | TALL WHITETOP |
| US Forest Service | MUSK THISTLE | WATER HEMLOCK |
| Private | RUSSIAN KNAPWEED | WHITETOP/HOARY CRESS |



BLM

Ely District Office



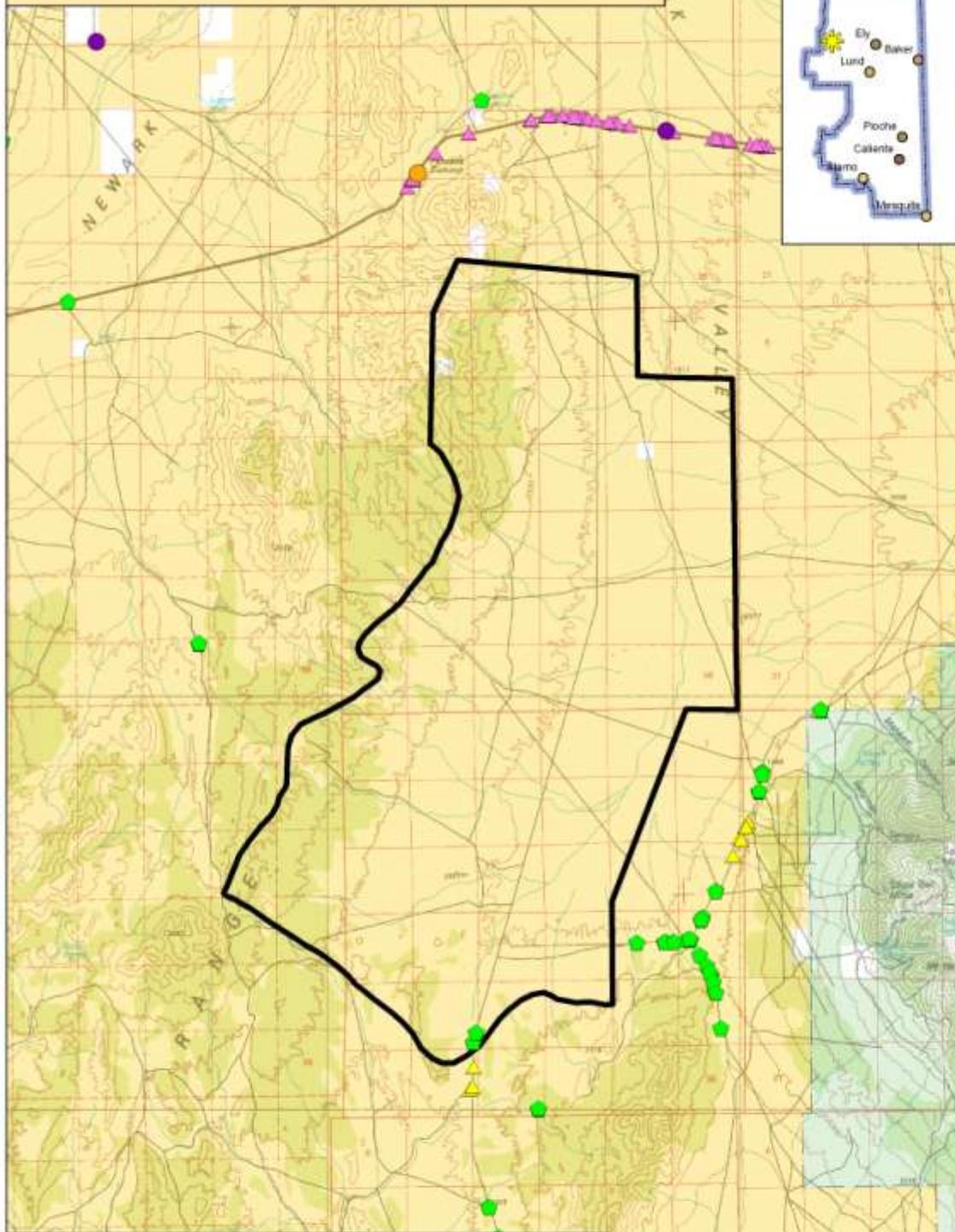
South Pancake Allotment Term Permit Renewal

Documented Noxious & Invasive Weed Infestations

Location within the Ely District boundary



BLM



Legend

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| South Pancake Allotment | BULL THISTLE |
| BLM | MUSK THISTLE |
| US Forest Service | RUSSIAN KNAPWEED |
| Private | SPOTTED KNAPWEED |
| | WHITETOP/HOARY CRESS |



No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Map Produced by: Sonja M. Milton
Noxious & Invasive Weeds Specialist
11/06/2008

Ely District Office



Warm Springs Trail Term Permit Renewal Documented Noxious & Invasive Weed Infestations

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Map Produced by: Bonnie M. Dixon
Noxious & Invasive Weeds Specialist
11/06/2008

Location within the Ely District boundary



BLM



Legend

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Warm Springs Trail Allotment | BLACK HENBANE | SALT CEDAR |
| Other BLM Districts | BULL THISTLE | SCOTCH THISTLE |
| Ely District boundary | CANADA THISTLE | SPOTTED KNAPWEED |
| BLM | LEAFY SPURGE | TALL WHITETOP |
| US Forest Service | MUSK THISTLE | WATER HEMLOCK |
| US Fish & Wildlife Service | POISON HEMLOCK | WHITETOP/HOARY CRESS |
| Private | RUSSIAN KNAPWEED | |



Ely District Office



RISK ASSESSMENT FOR NOXIOUS & INVASIVE WEEDS

Term Grazing Permit Renewal for Warren Scoppetone

Newark Allotment

White Pine County, Nevada

On March 14th, 2008 a Noxious & Invasive Weed Risk Assessment was completed for the term grazing permit renewal for Warren Scoppetone on the Newark allotment in White Pine County, NV approximately 70 miles west of Ely, Nevada. The proposal is to fully process the renewal of the term grazing permit for a period of ten years. The current term permit currently authorizes up to 1960 AUMs of cattle grazing from 04/01 to 11/01. The Newark allotment encompasses approximately 218,105 acres of public land.

No field weed surveys were completed for this project. Instead the Ely District weed inventory data was consulted. The following species are found within the boundaries of the Newark allotment:

<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Russian knapweed
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk thistle
<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	Spotted knapweed
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison hemlock
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Hoary cress
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle
<i>Tamarix spp.</i>	Salt cedar

The following species are found along roads and drainages leading to the Newark allotment:

<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Russian knapweed
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk thistle
<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	Spotted knapweed
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison hemlock
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	Black henbane
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Hoary cress
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	Tall whitetop
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle
<i>Tamarix spp.</i>	Salt cedar

The Newark allotment was last inventoried for noxious weeds in 2002. It should be noted that this allotment borders the BLM Battle Mountain Field Office and no weed inventory data for the BLM Battle Mountain Field Office is available. While not officially inventoried the following non-native invasive weeds probably occur in or around the allotment: cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), halogeton (*Halogeton glomeratus*), horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), and Russian thistle (*Salsola kali*).

Factor 1 assesses the likelihood of noxious/invasive weed species spreading to the project area.

None (0)	Noxious/invasive weed species are not located within or adjacent to the project area. Project activity is not likely to result in the establishment of noxious/invasive weed species in the project area.
Low (1-3)	Noxious/invasive weed species are present in the areas adjacent to but not within the project area. Project activities can be implemented and prevent the spread of noxious/invasive weeds into the project area.
Moderate (4-7)	Noxious/invasive weed species located immediately adjacent to or within the project area. Project activities are likely to result in some areas becoming infested with noxious/invasive weed species even when preventative management actions are followed. Control measures are essential to prevent the spread of noxious/invasive weeds within the project area.
High (8-10)	Heavy infestations of noxious/invasive weeds are located within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Project activities, even with preventative management actions, are likely to result in the establishment and spread of noxious/invasive weeds on disturbed sites throughout much of the project area.

For this project, the factor rates as Moderate (4) at the present time. The proposed action could increase the populations of the noxious and invasive weeds already within the allotment and could aid in the introduction of weeds from surrounding areas. Within the allotment, watering and salt block sites are of particular concern of new weed infestations due to the concentration of livestock around those sites and the amount of ground disturbance associated with that.

Factor 2 assesses the consequences of noxious/invasive weed establishment in the project area.

Low to Nonexistent (1-3)	None. No cumulative effects expected.
Moderate (4-7)	Possible adverse effects on site and possible expansion of infestation within the project area. Cumulative effects on native plant communities are likely but limited.
High (8-10)	Obvious adverse effects within the project area and probable expansion of noxious/invasive weed infestations to areas outside the project area. Adverse cumulative effects on native plant communities are probable.

This project rates as High (8) at the present time. If new weed infestations establish within the Newark allotment this could have an adverse impact those native plant communities since the allotment is currently considered to be weed-free. Also, any increase of cheatgrass could alter the fire regime in the area.

The Risk Rating is obtained by multiplying Factor 1 by Factor 2.

None (0)	Proceed as planned.
Low (1-10)	Proceed as planned. Initiate control treatment on noxious/invasive weed populations that get established in the area.
Moderate (11-49)	Develop preventative management measures for the proposed project to reduce the risk of introduction of spread of noxious/invasive weeds into the area. Preventative management measures should include modifying the project to include seeding the area to occupy disturbed sites with desirable species. Monitor the area for at least 3 consecutive years and provide for control of newly established populations of noxious/invasive weeds and follow-up treatment for previously treated infestations.
High (50-100)	Project must be modified to reduce risk level through preventative management measures, including seeding with desirable species to occupy disturbed site and controlling existing infestations of noxious/invasive weeds prior to project activity. Project must provide at least 5 consecutive years of monitoring. Projects must also provide for control of newly established populations of noxious/invasive weeds and follow-up treatment for previously treated infestations.

For this project, the Risk Rating is Moderate (32). This indicates that the project can proceed as planned as long as the following measures are followed:

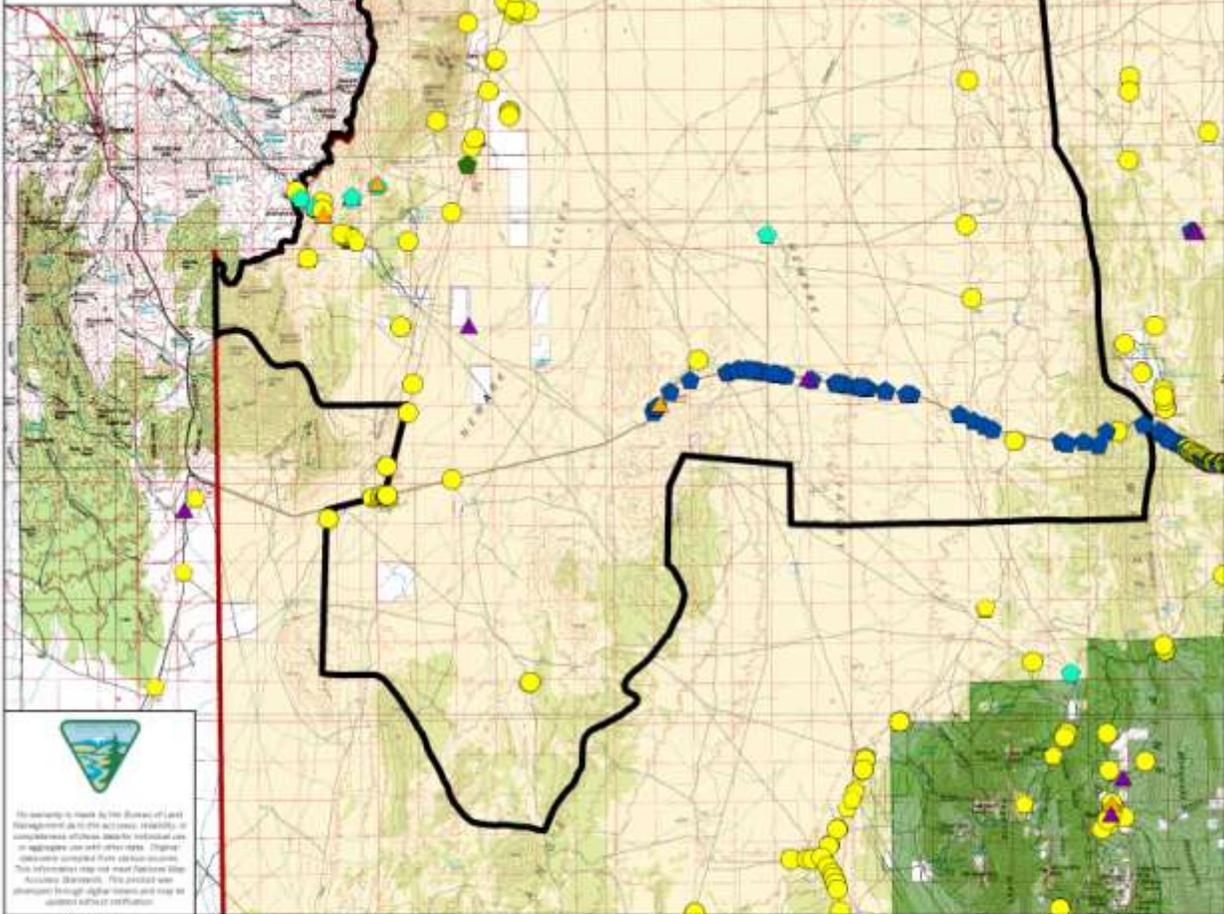
- Prior to entering public lands, the BLM will provide information regarding noxious weed management and identification to the permit holders affiliated with the project. The importance of preventing the spread of weeds to uninfested areas and importance of controlling existing populations of weeds will be explained.
- The range specialist for the allotments will include weed detection into project compliance inspection activities. If the spread of noxious weeds is noted, appropriated weed control procedures will be determined in consultation with BLM personnel and will be in compliance with the appropriate BLM handbook sections and applicable laws and regulations.
- To eliminate the introduction of noxious weed seeds, roots, or rhizomes all interim and final seed mixes, hay, straw, hay/straw, or other organic products used for feed or bedding will be certified free of plant species listed on the Nevada noxious weed list or specifically identified by the BLM Ely Field Office.
- Grazing will be conducted in compliance with the Ely District BLM noxious weed schedules. The scheduled procedures can significantly and effectively reduce noxious weed spread or introduction into the project area.
- Any newly established populations of noxious/invasive weeds discovered will be communicated to the Ely District Noxious and Invasive Weeds Coordinator for treatment.

Reviewed by: /s/ Bonnie Waggoner
 Bonnie Waggoner
 Ely District Noxious & Invasive Weeds Coordinator

3/14/2008
 Date

Newark Allotment Term Permit Renewal Documented Noxious & Invasive Weed Infestations

Location within the
Ely Field Office boundary



This map was made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. These data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be subject to distortion.

Legend

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| ▲ BLACK HENBANE | ◆ POISON HEMLOCK | ◆ SPOTTED KNAPWEED | □ Ely District Boundary |
| ▲ BULL THISTLE | ● RUSSIAN KNAPWEED | ◆ TALL WHITETOP | □ BLM |
| ▲ CANADA THISTLE | ● SALT CEDAR | ● WHITETOP/HOARY CRESS | ■ FOREST SERVICE |
| ▲ MUSK THISTLE | ● SCOTCH THISTLE | □ Newark allotment | □ PRIVATE |



1:194,891

RISK ASSESSMENT FOR NOXIOUS & INVASIVE WEEDS

Term Grazing Permit Renewal for Pete Goicoechea Newark & Railroad Pass Allotments White Pine County, Nevada

On October 21st, 2008 a Noxious & Invasive Weed Risk Assessment was completed for the term grazing permit renewal for Pete Goicoechea on the Newark and Railroad Pass Allotments in White Pine County, NV. The Newark Allotment encompasses approximately 218,105 public land acres. The grazing allotment is situated approximately 45 miles west of Ely, Nevada. The Railroad Pass Allotment encompasses approximately 27,025 public land acres. The grazing allotment is situated approximately 75 miles northwest of Ely, Nevada. Currently this is two separate grazing permits with separate authorizations that will be combined into one. The Newark Allotment is a cattle and sheep allotment with a total grazing preference of 9,709 animal unit months (AUMs). Of these, 7,101 AUMs are active and 2,608 AUMs are suspended nonuse. The Railroad Pass Allotment is a cattle permit with a total grazing preference of 511 animal unit months (AUMs). Of these, 511 AUMs are active and 0 AUMs are suspended nonuse. The current term permit authorizes approximately 75 head of cattle with a season of use from 06/01 to 09/30.

No field weed surveys were completed for this project. Instead the Ely District weed inventory data was consulted. The following species are found within the boundaries of the Newark allotment:

<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Russian knapweed
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk thistle
<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	Spotted knapweed
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison hemlock
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Hoary cress
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle
<i>Tamarix spp.</i>	Salt cedar

The following species are found within the boundaries of the Railroad Pass allotment:

<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Russian knapweed
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk thistle
<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	Spotted knapweed
<i>Cicuta maculata</i>	Water hemlock
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	Leafy spurge
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Hoary cress
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle
<i>Tamarix spp.</i>	Salt cedar

The following species are found along roads and drainages leading to both allotments:

<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Russian knapweed
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk thistle
<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	Spotted knapweed
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison hemlock
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	Black henbane
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Hoary cress
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	Tall whitetop
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle
<i>Tamarix spp.</i>	Salt cedar

Both allotments were last inventoried for noxious weeds in 2002. It should be noted that these allotments border the BLM Battle Mountain and/or Elko Districts and no weed inventory data for these Districts is currently available. While not officially documented the following non-native invasive weeds probably occur in or around both allotments: cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*), halogeton (*Halogeton glomeratus*), horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), and Russian thistle (*Salsola kali*).

Factor 1 assesses the likelihood of noxious/invasive weed species spreading to the project area.

None (0)	Noxious/invasive weed species are not located within or adjacent to the project area. Project activity is not likely to result in the establishment of noxious/invasive weed species in the project area.
Low (1-3)	Noxious/invasive weed species are present in the areas adjacent to but not within the project area. Project activities can be implemented and prevent the spread of noxious/invasive weeds into the project area.
Moderate (4-7)	Noxious/invasive weed species located immediately adjacent to or within the project area. Project activities are likely to result in some areas becoming infested with noxious/invasive weed species even when preventative management actions are followed. Control measures are essential to prevent the spread of noxious/invasive weeds within the project area.
High (8-10)	Heavy infestations of noxious/invasive weeds are located within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Project activities, even with preventative management actions, are likely to result in the establishment and spread of noxious/invasive weeds on disturbed sites throughout much of the project area.

For this project, the factor rates as Moderate (4) at the present time. The proposed action could increase the populations of the noxious and invasive weeds already within the allotments and could aid in the introduction of weeds from surrounding areas. Within the allotments, watering and salt block sites are of particular concern of new weed infestations due to the concentration of livestock around those sites and the amount of ground disturbance associated with that.

Factor 2 assesses the consequences of noxious/invasive weed establishment in the project area.

Low to Nonexistent (1-3)	None. No cumulative effects expected.
Moderate (4-7)	Possible adverse effects on site and possible expansion of infestation within the project area. Cumulative effects on native plant communities are likely but limited.
High (8-10)	Obvious adverse effects within the project area and probable expansion of noxious/invasive weed infestations to areas outside the project area. Adverse cumulative effects on native plant communities are probable.

This project rates as Moderate (7) at the present time. If new weed infestations establish within the allotments this could have an adverse impact those native plant communities however, since there are many weed infestations currently within the allotments, those impacts would be limited. Also, any increase of cheatgrass could alter the fire regime in the area.

The Risk Rating is obtained by multiplying Factor 1 by Factor 2.

None (0)	Proceed as planned.
Low (1-10)	Proceed as planned. Initiate control treatment on noxious/invasive weed populations that get established in the area.
Moderate (11-49)	Develop preventative management measures for the proposed project to reduce the risk of introduction of spread of noxious/invasive weeds into the area. Preventative management measures should include modifying the project to include seeding the area to occupy disturbed sites with desirable species. Monitor the area for at least 3 consecutive years and provide for control of newly established populations of noxious/invasive weeds and follow-up treatment for previously treated infestations.
High (50-100)	Project must be modified to reduce risk level through preventative management measures, including seeding with desirable species to occupy disturbed site and controlling existing infestations of noxious/invasive weeds prior to project activity. Project must provide at least 5 consecutive years of monitoring. Projects must also provide for control of newly established populations of noxious/invasive weeds and follow-up treatment for previously treated infestations.

For this project, the Risk Rating is Moderate (32). This indicates that the project can proceed as planned as long as the following measures are followed:

- To eliminate the introduction of noxious weed seeds, roots, or rhizomes all interim and final seed mixes, hay, straw, hay/straw, or other organic products used for feed or bedding will be certified free of plant species listed on the Nevada noxious weed list or specifically identified by the BLM Ely District Office.
- Prior to entering public lands, the BLM will provide information regarding noxious weed management and identification to the permit holders affiliated with the project. The importance of preventing the spread of weeds to uninfested areas and importance of controlling existing populations of weeds will be explained.
- The range specialist for the allotments will include weed detection into project compliance inspection activities. If the spread of noxious weeds is noted, appropriated weed control procedures will be determined in consultation with BLM personnel and will be in compliance with the appropriate BLM handbook sections and applicable laws and regulations.
- Grazing will be conducted in compliance with the Ely District BLM noxious weed schedules. The scheduled procedures can significantly and effectively reduce noxious weed spread or introduction into the project area.

- When necessary, control or restrict the timing of livestock movement to minimize the transport of livestock-borne noxious weed seeds, roots, or rhizomes between weed-infested and weed-free areas.
- Any newly established populations of noxious/invasive weeds discovered will be communicated to the Ely District Noxious and Invasive Weeds Coordinator for treatment.

Reviewed by: /s/ Bonnie M. Million
Bonnie M. Million
Ely District Noxious & Invasive Weeds Coordinator

10/21/2008
Date

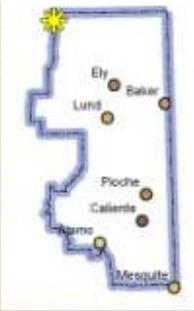
Railroad Pass Term Permit Renewal

Documented Noxious & Invasive Weed Infestations

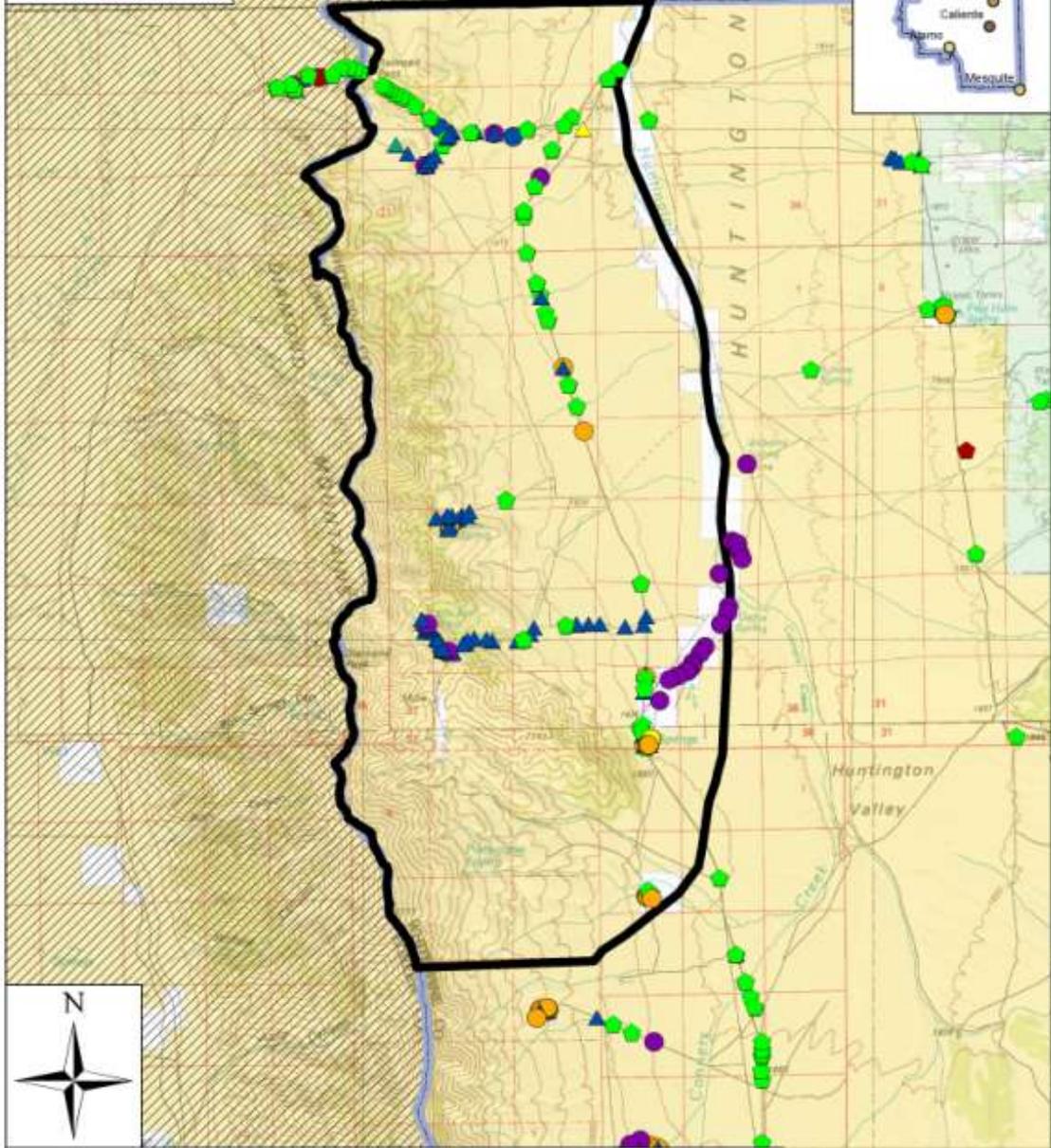
No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Map Produced by: Bonnie M. Wilson
Noxious & Invasive Weeds Specialist
10/25/2008

Location within the Ely District boundary



BLM



Legend

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Railroad Pass Allotment | BLACK HENBANE | SALT CEDAR |
| Other BLM Districts | BULL THISTLE | SCOTCH THISTLE |
| Ely District Boundary | CANADA THISTLE | SPOTTED KNAPWEED |
| BLM | LEAFY SPURGE | TALL WHITETOP |
| US Forest Service | MUSK THISTLE | WATER HEMLOCK |
| Private | RUSSIAN KNAPWEED | WHITETOP/HOARY CRESS |



Ely District Office



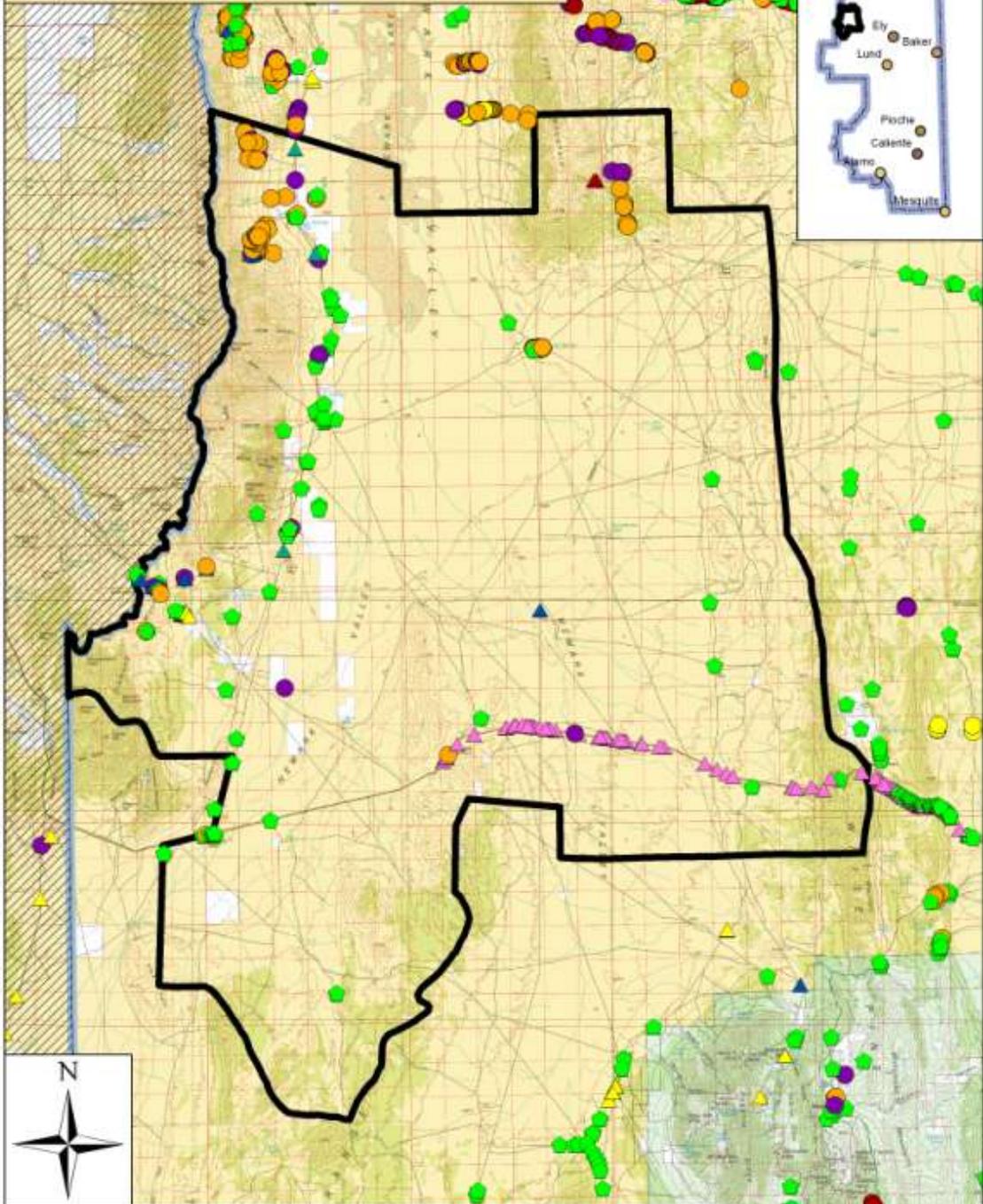
Newark Term Permit Renewal

Documented Noxious & Invasive Weed Infestations

Location within the Ely District boundary



BLM



Legend

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Newark Allotment | BLACK HENBANE | SALT CEDAR |
| Other BLM Districts | BULL THISTLE | SCOTCH THISTLE |
| Ely District boundary | CANADA THISTLE | SPOTTED KNAPWEED |
| BLM | MUSK THISTLE | TALL WHITETOP |
| US Forest Service | POISON HEMLOCK | WHITETOP/HOARY CRESS |
| Private | RUSSIAN KNAPWEED | |



No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Map Produced by: Sonnie M. Nelson
 Noxious & Invasive Weeds Specialist
 10/21/2008

Ely District Office