ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP PLAN
FOR CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF TACTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE, SEGMENTS JV-1 THROUGH JV-3
U.S. Border Patrol El Paso Sector
Santa Teresa Station, New Mexico

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
U.S. Border Patrol

December 2008

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AO	Areas of Operation
APE	Area of Potential Effect
BMP	Best Management Practices
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BRP	Biological Resources Plan
CAA	Clean Air Act
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CM&R	Construction Mitigation and Restoration
CRS	Congressional Research Service
CWA	Clean Water Act
dBA	decibel – A weighted scale
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
EComm	Ecological Communications Corporation
EO	Executive Order
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESP	Environmental Stewardship Plan
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FY	Fiscal Year
IA	illegal alien
IIRIRA	Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act
LASER	Labor Analysis Statistics and Economic Research
LWC	low water crossing
NAAQS	National Air Quality Standards
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMDGF	New Mexico Department of Game and Fish
NMDOT	New Mexico Department of Transportation
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OBP	Office of Border Patrol
PCPI	per capita personal income
PEA	Programmatic Environmental Assessment
PM-10	Particulate <10 micrometers
POE	Port of Entry
POL	petroleum, oil, and lubricants
ROI	region of influence
ROW	right of way
SBI	Secure Border Initiative
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer

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COVER SHEET

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF TACTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE, SEGMENTS JV-1 THROUGH JV-3 U.S. BORDER PATROL EL PASO SECTOR, SANTA TERESA STATION, NEW MEXICO

Responsible Agencies: United States (U.S.) Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Border Patrol (USBP).

Coordinating Agencies: Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Las Cruces Field Office; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)-Albuquerque District; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS); and the U.S. Section, International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC).

Affected Location: U.S./Mexico border, west of the Santa Teresa Port of Entry (POE), Luna and Doña Ana counties, New Mexico.

Project Description: The Project consists of constructing, operating, and maintaining tactical infrastructure (TI) to include 40 miles of vehicle fence and construction road and 8 miles of access roads along the U.S./Mexico border within the USBP El Paso Sector, Santa Teresa Station, New Mexico. The vehicle fence and construction road will be built entirely within the 60-foot wide Roosevelt Reservation, which was established for law enforcement purposes. In addition to the planned TI, five staging areas outside the Roosevelt Reservation will be utilized to facilitate operation of equipment, staging of materials, and construction access to the Project corridor.

Report Designation: Environmental Stewardship Plan (ESP).

Abstract: CBP plans to construct, operate, and maintain approximately 48 miles of TI within three discrete segments (JV-1, JV-2, and JV-3) along the U.S./Mexico border in the USBP El Paso Sector, Santa Teresa Station, New Mexico. Table CS-1 shows the individual segments and the associated TI and staging areas within each segment of the Project.

Table CS-1. TI and Staging Areas Planned in each Segment of the Project Corridor

TI Segment	Construction Road / Vehicle Fence (Miles)	Access Roads (Total Miles)	Staging Areas (Acres)
JV-1	18	1.5	3.7
JV-2	12	4	0
JV-3	10	2.5	5.5
Total	40	8	9.2

The Normandy-style vehicle fence will be installed 3 to 6 feet north of the U.S./Mexico border. The vehicle fence will be comprised of welded steel; construction and access roads will be 28 feet wide. This ESP analyzes and documents environmental consequences associated with the Project.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

In Section 102(b) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA), Congress mandated the United States (U.S.) Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to install fencing, barriers, roads, lighting, cameras, and sensors on not less than 700 miles of the southwestern border. This total includes 370 miles of primary pedestrian fencing to be completed in 2008, in areas most practical and effective in deterring smugglers and aliens attempting to gain illegal entry into the U.S. In addition, DHS has committed to completing a total of 300 miles of vehicle fence along the southwestern border by the end of 2008. As of October 1, 2008, 205 miles of primary pedestrian fence and 154 miles of vehicle fence remained to be constructed to meet the December 2008 deadline.

On April 1, 2008, the Secretary of the DHS, pursuant to his authority under Section 102(c) of IIRIRA, exercised his authority to waive certain environmental and other laws in order to ensure the expeditious construction of tactical infrastructure (TI) along the U.S./Mexico border. The TI described in this Environmental Stewardship Plan (ESP) is covered by the Secretary's April 1, 2008, waiver (73 Federal Register [FR] 65, pp. 18293-24, Appendix A). Although the Secretary's waiver means that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) no longer has any specific legal obligations under the laws that are included in the waiver, the Secretary committed DHS to responsible environmental stewardship of our valuable natural and cultural resources. CBP strongly supports this objective and remains committed to being a good steward of the environment. CBP will continue to work in a collaborative manner with local government, state and Federal land managers, and the interested public to identify environmentally sensitive resources and develop appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) to avoid or minimize adverse impacts resulting from the installation of TI.

To that end, CBP has prepared the following ESP, which analyzes the potential environmental impacts associated with construction of TI in the U.S. Border Patrol's (USBP), Santa Teresa Station area of operation, El Paso Sector. The ESP also discusses CBP plans to mitigate potential environmental impacts. The ESP further details the BMPs associated with the TI that CBP will implement during, and after construction.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The goal of the Project is to increase border security within the USBP El Paso Sector with the ultimate objective of achieving effective control of our Nation's borders. The project further meets the objectives of the Congressional direction in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 DHS Appropriations Act (Public Law [P.L.] 109-295), Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology appropriation to install fencing, infrastructure, and technology along the border.

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To that end, CBP has prepared the following ESP, which analyzes the potential environmental impacts associated with construction of TI in the U.S. Border Patrol's (USBP), Santa Teresa Station area of operation, El Paso Sector. The ESP also discusses CBP plans to mitigate potential environmental impacts. The ESP further details the BMPs associated with the TI that CBP will implement during, and after construction.

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areas outside the Roosevelt Reservation will be utilized to facilitate operation of equipment, staging of materials, and construction access to the Project corridor. The total area of the five staging areas will be approximately 9.2 acres (see Figure 1-1 and 1-2).

Upon completion of the TI, CBP will be responsible for repair and maintenance of the fence and construction and access roads. Such activities will include replacement or repair of fence segments that are vandalized, removal of debris that becomes entrapped along the fence or within any drainage structures, and grading of the road surface. These activities will occur on an as-needed basis; however, routine road maintenance will be expected to occur at least annually.

In order to facilitate operation of equipment, staging of materials, and construction access to the project corridor, five temporary staging areas, totaling 9.2 acres will be used. Vegetation will be cleared and grading may occur where needed in the staging areas. Upon completion of construction activities, the temporary staging areas will be rehabilitated.

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS, MITIGATIONS, AND BMPs

Table ES-1 provides an overview of potential environmental impacts by specific resource areas. Chapters 3 through 5 of this ESP address these impacts in more detail. CBP followed specially developed design criteria to reduce adverse environmental impacts and will implement BMPs and mitigation measures to further reduce or offset adverse environmental impacts. Design criteria to reduce adverse environmental impacts include selecting a route that will minimize impacts, consulting with Federal and state agencies and other stakeholders to avoid or minimize adverse environmental impacts, and developing appropriate BMPs to protect natural and cultural resources. Potential effects, including physical disturbance and construction of solid barriers on wetlands, riparian areas, streambeds, and floodplains, will be avoided or mitigated as appropriate. BMPs will include implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), Construction Mitigation and Restoration (CM&R) Plan, Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCCP), Dust Control Plan, Fire Prevention and Suppression Plan, and Unanticipated Discovery Plan to protect natural and cultural resources.

Table ES-1. Summary of Anticipated Environmental Impacts

Resource Area	Effects of the Project	Best Management Practices/Mitigation
Air Quality	Minor and temporary impact on air quality will occur during construction; air emissions will remain below de minimis levels.	Dust Control Plan. Fire Prevention and Suppression Plan. Maintain equipment according to specifications.
Land Use and Aesthetics	Approximately 1.5 acres of private land will be impacted temporarily through the use of one staging area in JV3. There are no land use impacts within the 60-foot Roosevelt Reservation because TI implementation there is consistent with the intention of the Roosevelt Reservation. There will be a minor permanent impact on visual resources. Beneficial effect, such as reduced habitat degradation north of the border is expected.	No mitigation necessary.
Soils	Minor impacts on soils from a loss of biological production are expected as a result of fence and new road construction.	Dust Control Plan.
Hydrology and Groundwater	A temporary and one-time water usage will require 24 acre-feet of water, creating a negligible to minor impact on the availability of water in the region. Grading and contouring will result in short-term minor adverse impacts to hydrology.	SPCCP and CM&R plans.
Surface Waters and Waters of the United States	Minor and temporary impacts on surface water resources from sedimentation and erosion caused by construction are expected. Impacts will be minimized through mitigation measures, as appropriate. Direct impacts on approximately 19 potentially jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. (WUS) (0.5 acre total) are also expected. Surface runoff potential will result in short-term minor adverse impacts on WUS.	SWPPP.
Vegetation Resources	Permanent loss of 319 acres of vegetation communities, due to construction of TI. Approximately 9.2 acres of vegetation will be temporarily impacted via staging areas but will be rehabilitated upon completion of the construction activities.	Fire Suppression and Prevention Plan. Biological monitor on site during construction to ensure all BMPs and mitigation plans are followed.
Wildlife and Aquatic Resources	Negligible impact on wildlife expected. Some permanent loss of habitat. Potential loss of small mammals and reptiles during construction. There are no permanent aquatic resources in the project corridor.	No mitigation necessary.
Threatened and Endangered Species	No adverse effects on Federally listed species are expected.	Unanticipated Discovery Plan.

Table ES-1, continued

Resource Area	Effects of the Project	Best Management Practices/Mitigation
Cultural Resources	Twelve National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) - eligible cultural resources sites and twenty-six of unknown eligibility are located within the current project footprint and could be affected by the construction activities.	Unanticipated Discovery Plan. Avoidance is possible for nine sites. Testing, data recovery and monitoring will occur as needed to mitigate effects.

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SECTION 1.0
INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

In Section 102(b) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA), Congress mandated that the United States (U.S.) Department of Homeland Security (DHS) install fencing, barriers, roads, lighting, cameras, and sensors on not less than 700 miles of the southwestern border. This total includes certain priority miles of fencing in areas most practical and effective in deterring illegal entry and smuggling into the U.S. Congress has mandated that these priority miles be completed by December 2008. To that end, DHS plans to complete 370 miles of pedestrian fencing and 300 miles of vehicle fencing along the southwestern border by the end of 2008 As of March 21, 2008, 201 miles of primary pedestrian fence and 140 miles of vehicle fence remained to be constructed by December 2008. These efforts support the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) mission to prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the U.S., while also facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel.

On April 1, 2008, the Secretary of the DHS, pursuant to his authority under Section 102(c) of IIRIRA, exercised his authority to waive certain environmental and other laws in order to ensure the expeditious construction of tactical infrastructure (TI) along the U.S./Mexico border. The TI described in this Environmental Stewardship Plan (ESP) is covered by the Secretary's April 1, 2008, waiver (73 Federal Register [FR] 65, pp. 18293-24, Appendix A). Although the Secretary's waiver means that CBP no longer has any specific legal obligations under the laws that are included in the waiver, the Secretary committed DHS to responsible environmental stewardship of our valuable natural and cultural resources. CBP strongly supports this objective and remains committed to being a good steward of the environment. CBP will continue to work in a collaborative manner with local government, state and Federal land managers, Native American Tribes, and the interested public to identify environmentally sensitive resources and develop appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) to avoid or minimize adverse impacts resulting from the installation of TI.

To that end, CBP has prepared the following ESP, which analyzes the potential environmental impacts associated with construction of TI in the USBP's El Paso Sector, Santa Teresa Station's area of operation (AO). The ESP also discusses CBP's plans to mitigate unavoidable environmental impacts. The ESP further details the BMPs associated with the TI that CBP will implement during, and after construction.

The project area covered by this ESP has been determined to be an area of high illegal entry into the U.S. As such, the project corridor is designated as an area where completion of border TI must be accomplished in an expeditious manner, and the Secretary of DHS has waived compliance with Federal laws and legal requirements necessary for the completion of the TI (i.e., the Project). This ESP is prepared in order to evaluate impacts of the Project on natural and cultural resources in the project

corridor, and to assist CBP in protecting critical resources during construction and operation of the TI being installed for the Project. This ESP is designed in a format that identifies each affected resource and evaluates potential impacts to each resource, with the intent to minimize resource impacts to the extent practicable. This ESP was not prepared to comply with specific laws or regulations; rather it is a planning and guidance tool to assist CBP to accomplish construction in a manner that will minimize adverse impacts to the extent practicable.

CBP will construct, operate, and maintain approximately 48 miles of TI, which includes 40 miles of vehicle fence and associated construction roads, along the U.S./Mexico border in Luna and Doña Ana counties. This action is in support of the USBP El Paso Sector mission and will occur within the Santa Teresa Station's AO. All construction of the vehicle fence will occur within the Roosevelt Reservation. The vehicle fence will be installed approximately 3 to 6 feet north of the U.S./Mexico border. Figure 1-1 is a vicinity map, while Figure 1-2 illustrates the project location of the planned TI.

In April 2004, CBP and the Joint Task Force Six released the Final Environmental Assessment (EA) for Proposed Vehicle Barriers near Santa Teresa, Doña Ana County, New Mexico. This EA is herein referred to as the 2004 EA (CBP 2004). The 2004 EA addresses site specific impacts of the proposed construction of approximately 29.9 miles of vehicle barrier along the U.S./Mexico border between Border Monument 3 and Border Monument 11 in Doña Ana County. Data from this document have been incorporated by reference, as appropriate, during the preparation of this ESP.

In July 2006, CBP and the Office of Border Patrol (OBP) released the Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for Proposed Tactical Infrastructure, Office of Border Patrol, El Paso Sectors, New Mexico Stations. This PEA and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) are herein referred to as the 2006 PEA (CBP 2006). The purpose of the 2006 PEA was to address the potential effects, beneficial and adverse, of the proposed installation, operation, and maintenance of various existing and proposed TI throughout the El Paso Sector, New Mexico stations' AO on a programmatic level. Data from this document have been incorporated by reference, as appropriate, during the preparation of this ESP.

1.2 GENERAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Project will provide U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) agents with the tools necessary to strengthen their control of the U.S. Border between ports of entry (POE) in the USBP El Paso Sector. The Project will help to deter illegal entries within the USBP El Paso Sector by improving enforcement efficiency, thus preventing terrorists and terrorist weapons, illegal aliens, drugs, and other cross border violators and contraband from entering the U.S., while providing a safer work environment for USBP agents. The USBP El Paso Sector has identified discrete areas along the border that experience high levels of illegal entry. Illegal entry activity typically occurs in areas that are remote

Figure 1-1: Vicinity Map

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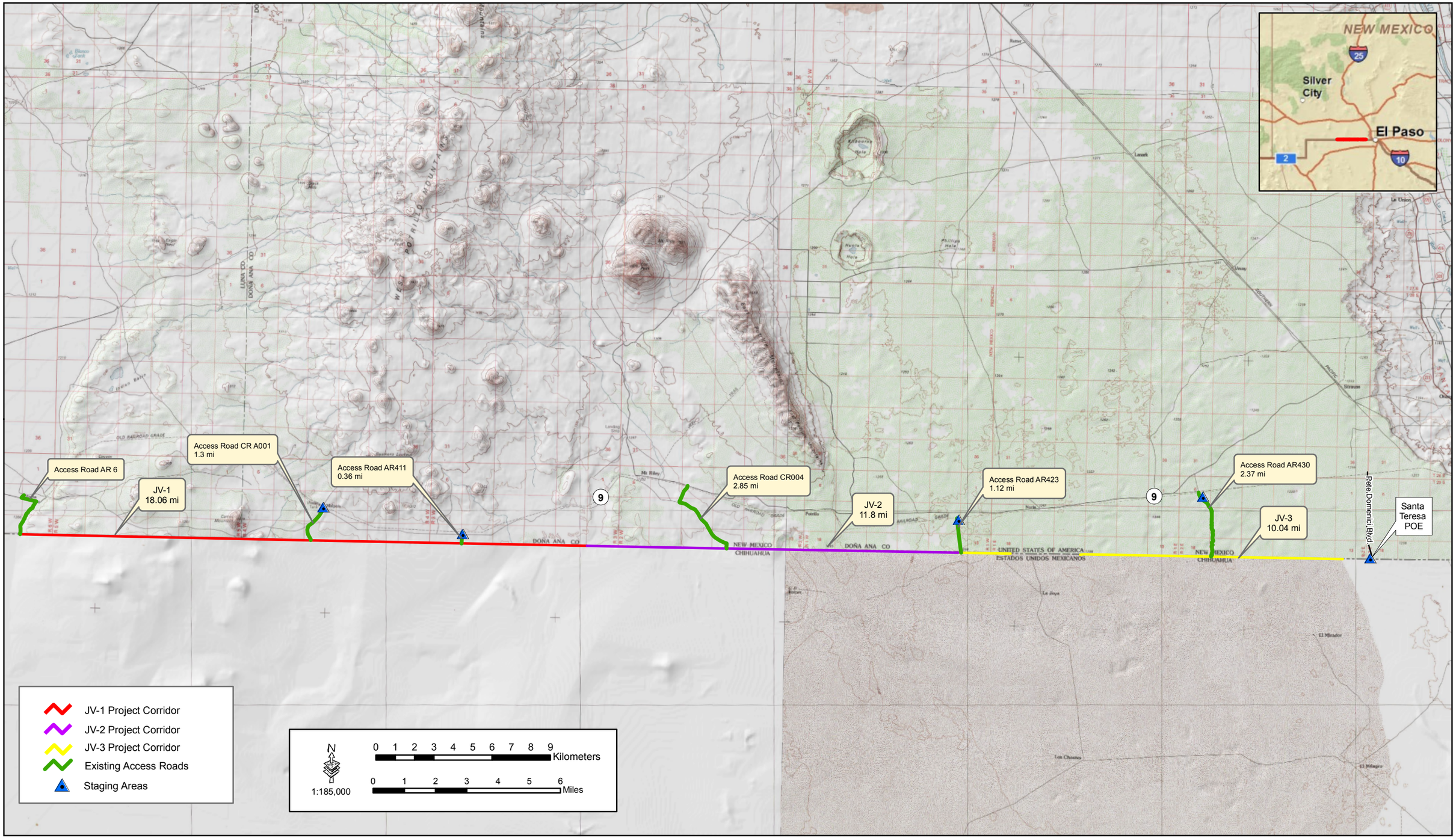

Figure 1-2: JV-1, JV-2 & JV-3 Project Corridor

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and not easily accessed by USBP agents, near POEs where concentrated populations might live on either side of the border, or in locations that have quick access to U.S. transportation routes.

The Project is being carried out pursuant to Section 102 of IIRIRA, 8 U.S.C. § 1103 note. In Section 102(b) of IIRIRA, Congress called for the installation of fencing, barriers, roads, lighting, cameras, and sensors on not less than 700 miles of the southwestern border. This total includes certain priority miles of fencing that are to be completed by December of 2008. Section 102(b) further specifies that these priority miles are to be constructed in areas where it would be practical and effective in deterring smugglers and aliens attempting to gain illegal entry into the U.S. Congress appropriated funds for this Project in CBP's fiscal year (FY) 2007 and 2008 Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology Appropriations (Public Law [P.L.] 109-295; P.L. 110-161).

1.3 INTRODUCTION TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP PLAN (ESP)

This ESP is divided in to 7 chapters plus appendices. The first chapter presents a detailed overview. Chapter 2 presents a detailed description of the Project. Subsequent chapters present information on the resources present, and evaluate the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of the Project. The ESP also describes measures CBP has identified—in consultation with Federal, state and local agencies—to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to the environment, as appropriate.

CBP will follow specially developed design criteria to reduce adverse environmental impacts and will implement mitigation measures to further reduce or offset adverse environmental impacts to the extent possible. Design criteria to reduce adverse environmental impacts include avoiding physical disturbance and construction of solid barriers in wetlands/riparian areas and streambeds. Consultation with Federal and state agencies and other stakeholders will augment efforts to avoid or minimize adverse environmental impacts. Appropriate BMPs to protect natural and cultural resources will be utilized to the extent possible. BMPs will include implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), Construction Mitigation and Restoration (CM&R) Plan, Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCCP), Dust Control Plan, Fire Prevention and Suppression Plan.

USBP has nine administrative sectors along the U.S./Mexico border. Each sector is responsible for implementing an optimal combination of personnel, technology, and infrastructure appropriate for its operational requirements. The El Paso Sector is responsible for Luna, Hidalgo, and Doña Ana counties, New Mexico, and El Paso and Hudspeth counties, Texas. The area affected by the Project includes the southernmost portion of Luna and Doña Ana counties, New Mexico.

1.4 PUBLIC OUTREACH AND AGENCY COORDINATION

CBP held agency meetings and posted project descriptions on www.BorderFencePlanning.com to elicit information on sensitive resources that may be present and/or potentially affected in the project area. Information obtained has been factored into the analysis of effects and presented in this ESP.

In addition to the public outreach program, CBP has continued to coordinate with various Federal and state agencies during the development of this ESP. These agencies are described in the following paragraphs.

U.S. Section, International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC) - CBP has coordinated with USIBWC to ensure that any construction along the U.S./Mexico border does not adversely affect International Boundary Monuments or substantially impede floodwater conveyance within international drainages.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Albuquerque District - CBP has coordinated activities with USACE to identify potential jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. (WUS), including wetlands, and to develop measures to avoid, minimize or compensate for losses to these resources.

U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) - CBP has coordinated extensively with two resource managing agencies (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] and U.S. Bureau of Land Management [BLM]) within DOI throughout the development of this ESP. The USFWS has assisted in identifying listed species that have the potential to occur in the project. CBP has also continued to coordinate with BLM, since portions of other fence segments are planned for construction within or adjacent to BLM lands.

1.5 SUMMARY OF BMPS AND MITIGATION

It is CBP's policy to reduce impacts through the sequence of avoidance, minimization, mitigation, and finally, compensation. Mitigation efforts vary and include activities such as restoration of habitat in other areas, and implementation of appropriate BMPs. CBP coordinates its mitigation measures with the appropriate Federal and state resource agencies, as appropriate.

This section describes those measures that will be implemented to reduce or eliminate potential adverse impacts on the human and natural environment. Many of these measures have been incorporated by CBP as standard operating procedures on past projects. A summary of mitigation measures are presented for each resource category that will be potentially affected. The mitigation measures will be coordinated through the appropriate agencies and land managers or administrators, as appropriate.

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coordinates its environmental design measures with the appropriate Federal and state resource agencies, as appropriate. Both general BMPs and species-specific BMPs have been developed during the preparation of this ESP.

This section describes those measures that may be implemented to reduce or eliminate potential adverse impacts on the human and natural environment. Many of these measures have been incorporated by CBP as standard operating procedures on past projects. Below is a summary of BMPs for each resource category that will be potentially affected. The mitigation measures will be coordinated with the appropriate agencies and land managers or administrators, as appropriate.

1.5.1 General Construction Activities

BMPs will be implemented as standard operating procedures during all construction activities, and will include proper handling, storage, and/or disposal of hazardous and/or regulated materials. To minimize potential impacts from hazardous and regulated materials, all fuels, waste oils, and solvents will be collected and stored in tanks or drums within a secondary containment system that consists of an impervious floor and bermed sidewalls capable of containing the volume of the largest container stored therein. The refueling of machinery will be completed following accepted industry guidelines, and all vehicles will have drip pans during storage to contain minor spills and drips. Although a major spill is unlikely to occur, any spill of 5 gallons or more will be contained immediately within an earthen dike, and an absorbent (e.g., granular, pillow, sock, etc.) will be applied to contain the spill. Furthermore, a spill of any regulated substance in a reportable quantity will be cleaned up and reported to the appropriate Federal and state agencies. Reportable quantities of regulated substances will be included as part of a project-specific SPCCP. A SPCCP will be in place prior to the start of construction and all personnel will be briefed on the implementation and responsibilities of this plan.

All equipment maintenance, laydown, and dispensing of fuel, oil, or any other such activities, will occur in staging areas identified for use in this ESP. The designated staging areas will be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering WUS, including wetlands. All used oil and solvents will be recycled if possible. All non-recyclable hazardous and regulated wastes will be collected, characterized, labeled, stored, transported, and disposed in manners consistent with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards.

Solid waste receptacles will be maintained at staging areas. Non-hazardous solid waste (trash and waste construction materials) will be collected and deposited in on-site receptacles. Waste materials and other discarded materials contained in these receptacles will be removed from the site as quickly as possible. Solid waste will be collected and disposed of properly.

Once activities in any given construction segment of the project corridor are completed, active measures will be implemented to rehabilitate the staging areas. CBP will

coordinate with the appropriate land managers to determine the most suitable and cost-effective measures for successful rehabilitation.

For successful rehabilitation, all or some of the following measures may be conducted on the part of CBP:

- Site preparation through ripping and disking to loosen compacted soils.
- Hydromulch with native grasses and forbs in order to control soil erosion and ensure adequate re-vegetation.
- Planting of native shrubs as needed.
- Temporary irrigation (i.e., truck watering) for seedlings.
- Periodic monitoring to determine if additional actions are necessary to successfully rehabilitate disturbed areas.

1.5.2 Air Quality

Mitigation measures will be incorporated to ensure that particulate matter less than 10 microns in size (PM-10) emission levels remain minimal. Measures will include dust suppression methods to minimize airborne particulate matter created during construction activities. Standard construction BMPs, such as routine watering of the construction site and access roads, will be used to control fugitive dust during the construction phases of the Project. Additionally, all construction equipment and vehicles will need to be kept in good operating condition to minimize exhaust emissions.

1.5.3 Soils

Proper site-specific BMPs are designed and utilized to reduce the impact of non-point source pollution during construction activities. BMPs include such things as buffers around washes to reduce the risk of siltation, installation of waterbars to slow the flow of water down hill, and placement of culverts, low-water crossings, or bridges where washes need to be traversed. These BMPs will greatly reduce the amount of soil lost to runoff during heavy rain events and ensure the integrity of the construction site. Soil erosion BMPs can also beneficially impact air quality by reducing the amount of fugitive dust.

Areas with highly erodible soils will be given special consideration to ensure incorporation of various and effective compaction techniques, aggregate materials, wetting compounds, and rehabilitation to reduce potential soil erosion. Erosion control measures such as waterbars, gabions, straw bales, and re-vegetation will be implemented during and after construction activities. Re-vegetation efforts will be implemented to ensure long-term recovery of the area and to prevent significant soil erosion problems.

1.5.4 Water Resources

CBP will require its contractor(s) to prepare and implement a SWPPP to avoid or reduce erosion and sedimentation outside the construction footprint. Coordination with the Regulatory Functions Branch of USACE, Albuquerque District will continue in order to

avoid or reduce construction-related impacts to washes and arroyos that are potentially jurisdictional WUS. Compensatory mitigation will be implemented, as appropriate.

All engineering designs and subsequent hydrology reports will be provided to USIBWC prior to start of construction activities for recommendation of measures to avoid an increase, concentration, or relocation of overland surface flows into either the U.S. or Mexico. Furthermore, CBP will routinely check and maintain drainage structures, including low water crossings, and vehicle fence installed within drainages. Such activities may include, but are not limited to, removal of debris that would impede proper conveyance, repair/maintenance of erosional features, installation of energy dissipation measures, and re-vegetation of temporarily disturbed areas.

1.5.5 Biological Resources

Construction equipment will be cleaned using a high-pressure water system prior to entering and departing the project corridor to minimize the spread and establishment of non-native invasive plant species. Soil disturbances in temporary impact areas will be rehabilitated. Rehabilitation includes re-vegetation or the distribution of organic and geological materials over the disturbed area to reduce erosion while allowing the area to naturally revegetate. Rehabilitation methods will be outlined in a rehabilitation plan. At a minimum, the rehabilitation plan will include: the plant species to be used, a planting schedule, measures to control non-native species, specific success criteria, and the party responsible for maintaining and meeting the success criteria. Seeds or plants native to Luna and Doña Ana counties will be used to the extent practicable.

Disturbed and restored areas will be monitored for the spread and control of non-native invasive plant species as part of periodic maintenance activities as appropriate.

A qualified biologist (i.e., professional biologist with education and training in wildlife biology or ecology) will monitor construction operations to ensure adherence with the BMPs and provide advice to the construction contractor as needed.

1.5.6 Cultural Resources

Prior to ground-disturbing activities near sites determined to be potentially eligible or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the appropriate tribes will be informed. Additionally, through continued coordination with the New Mexico SHPO, measures to avoid or mitigate for adverse effects will be identified and implemented; including the potential to: (1) avoid sites to the extent practicable; (2) monitor construction activities to ensure potential effects are minimized; (3) data recovery. During construction, orange fabric barrier fencing (or similar material) will be positioned on the edges of established roads to prevent vehicle traffic from impacting undisturbed cultural sites. An on-site archaeological monitor will also be used to monitor construction activities where site avoidance will occur. Consequently, with the implementation of avoidance and mitigation measures as appropriate, potential adverse affects will be avoided or minimized.

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SECTION 2.0
GENERAL PROJECT DESCRITPION

2.0 GENERAL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project consists of constructing, operating, and maintaining approximately 48 miles of TI. The Project will be implemented in three discrete sections (JV1, JV2, and JV3). Individual components of the three sections will range from approximately 0.5 miles to more than 31 miles in length (see Figure 2-1). TI will consist of vehicle fence, associated construction roads, and access roads. In order to facilitate construction of the TI staging areas will be used to store materials and equipment. TI will follow the US/Mexico border on the Roosevelt Reservation and will be constructed in areas of the border that are not currently fenced to assist USBP agents in reducing illegal cross-border activities and provide a safer work environment for USBP agents.

As the name implies, vehicle fences are structures designed to prevent illegal vehicle traffic; however, they are not designed to preclude pedestrian or wildlife movement. The vehicle fence, post and rail and Normandy-style, to be constructed and installed as part of the Project (Photograph 2-1 and 2-2, respectively) will be placed along the border to the greatest extent practicable. The post and rail design for vehicle fence is to place a steel pipe (approximately 6 to 8 inches in diameter) into the ground 4 to 6 feet, fill the pipe with concrete, and weld steel along the tops of the support pipes in a horizontal manner. The vertical support pipes are placed in the ground on 4 to 5 foot centers. Additionally, the vehicle fence will be outfitted with pipe, tubing, or similar material that will parallel the horizontal rail no lower than 18 inches from the ground and no higher than 45 inches for the purposes of preventing livestock from crossing. The Normandy-style vehicle fence is typically constructed of welded metal similar to railroad rail. This type of vehicle fence cannot be rolled or moved manually, and must be lifted using a forklift or front-end loader. The barriers will be constructed within the staging areas or Roosevelt Reservation, transported throughout the project corridor, placed on the ground, and then welded together. A typical section of Normandy-style vehicle fence is 10 to 12 feet long and stands 4 to 6 feet high.

Photograph 2-1. Example of Post and Rail Vehicle Fence

Photograph 2-2. Vehicle Fence (Normandy-style).

Additionally, this style of vehicle fence will be outfitted with similar materials to the post and rail vehicle fence for the purposes of preventing livestock from crossing.

A total of five access roads will be improved for construction and continued maintenance purposes. These access roads are approximately 0.4, 1.3, 2.8, 1.1, and 2.4 miles in length for a total of 8 miles (see Figure 1-2). The access roads will be widened to approximately 20 feet and will have aggregate added as part of the construction activities. Figure 2-1 is a schematic depicting the various TI components discussed as part of this Project. Other existing points of access will be used as necessary, and include Pete Domenici Boulevard and Access Road 6 in the Deming Station AO to the west.

Construction roads are needed to facilitate the construction of the vehicle fence. These will generally run parallel to the vehicle fence sections and will typically be 20 feet wide and will be constructed parallel to the vehicle fence within the Roosevelt Reservation. Aggregate will be added to the surface of the road as part of the construction process to reduce erosion and maintenance activities. Water bars will be installed at various locations along the road to direct storm water into parallel ditches or down slope to reduce erosion of the road surface. Upon completion of the construction activities the construction roads will be used for patrolling, dragging, and maintenance of the vehicle fence.

The construction roads will also include the construction of new drainage structures or low water crossings (LWC). Drainage structures will consist of corrugated pipe or concrete box culverts, while LWCs will consist of concrete slabs designed with suitable approach angles. Culverts may also be incorporated into the design of LWCs, as appropriate. The size and number of culverts required will depend upon the width of the drainage and the expected flood flow volumes and velocities at each of the drainage crossings. Each drainage structure will be designed to ensure that flows are not impeded, thus avoiding creation of backwater areas. The designs will also ensure that water velocity is not significantly changed at the outfall. Stilling basins, rip rap, gabion baskets, and other designs will be used on both ends of the drainage structure to dissipate the water flow energy. Head, tail, and cut-off walls will be constructed, as appropriate, to reduce scouring and ensure the stability of the drainage structure.

In order to facilitate operation of equipment, staging of materials, and construction access to the project corridor, five temporary staging areas, totaling 9.2 acres will be utilized. Vegetation will be cleared and grading may occur where needed in the staging areas. Upon completion of construction activities, the temporary staging areas will be rehabilitated.

The possibility exists that work will have to occur on a 24-hour basis. A 24-hour schedule will be implemented only when additional efforts are needed in order to maintain the work task schedule as Federally mandated. In order to facilitate construction activities during these work hours, portable lights will be used. It is

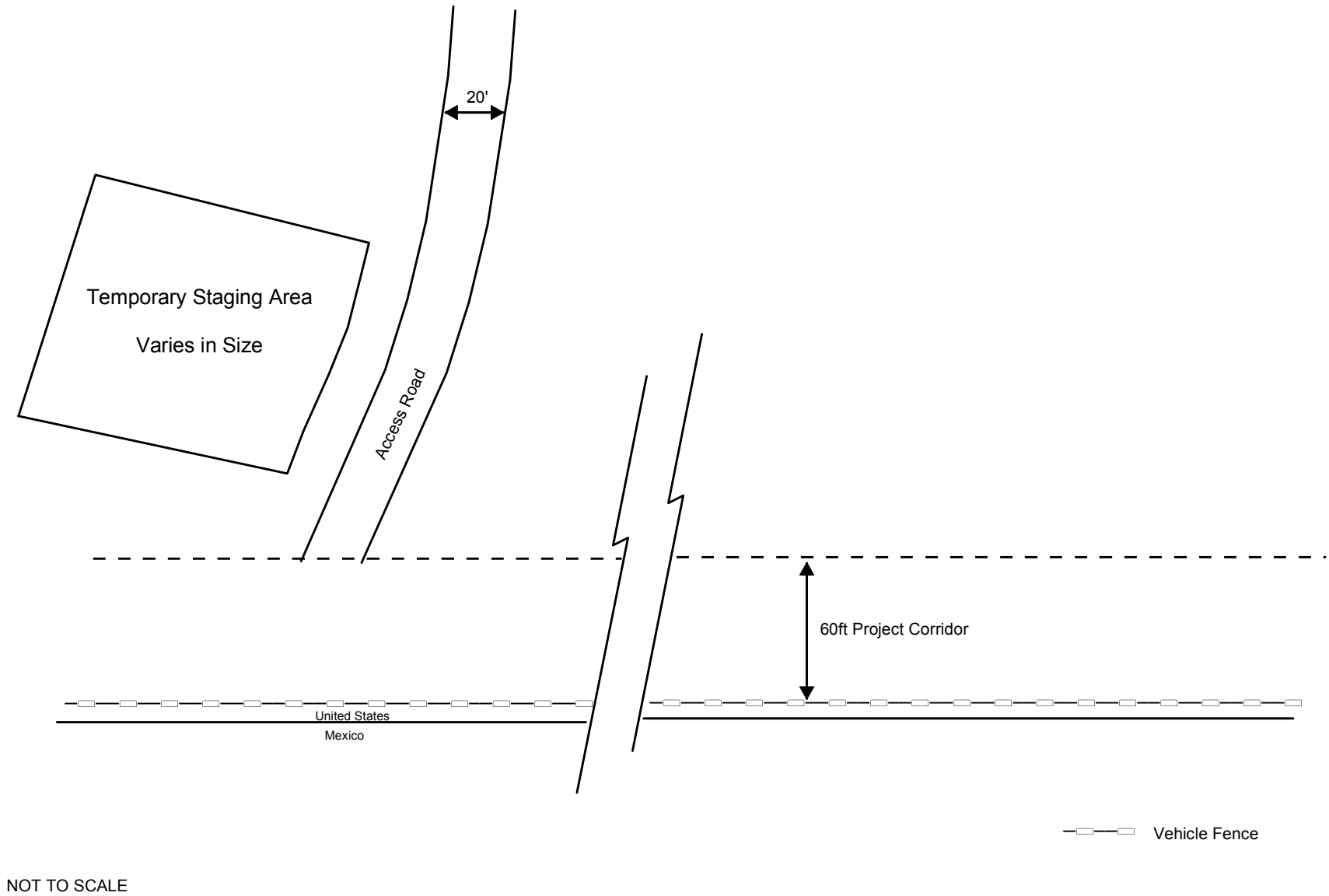

Figure 2-1: Schematics of Project Corridor

GSRC

August 2008

estimated that no more than 12 lights will be in operation at any one time at each project site.

A 6-kilowatt self-contained diesel generator powers these lights (Photograph 2-3). Each unit typically has four 400- to 1000-watt lamps. The portable light systems can be towed to the desired construction location as needed and removed upon completion of construction activities. Lights will be oriented to illuminate the work area, with the area affected by illumination limited to 200 feet from the light source.

Photograph 2-3. Portable lights

The footprint of the vehicle fence and construction road will be contained entirely within the 60-foot-wide Roosevelt Reservation, which was set aside in 1907 by President Roosevelt as a border enforcement zone. Additionally, all materials and equipment that will be stored onsite will be done so within the five designated staging areas. The Project will be constructed by private contractors, though some military units could be used to assist in road construction. The anticipated completion date for the construction is December 2008.

SECTION 3.0
ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE AND EVALUATION

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE AND EVALUATION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

CBP has compiled extensive information about the environmental resources that will be affected by the construction, operation and maintenance of TI along the U.S/Mexico border. CBP used this information to establish the baseline against which it evaluated the impacts of the construction, maintenance and operation of the vehicle fence and supporting infrastructure. CBP obtained baseline regulatory information from many sources, including the Clean Air Act (CAA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), Clean Water Act (CWA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Executive Order (EO) 12898, and EO 13045.

Some resources within the Project's region of influence (ROI) are not addressed in this ESP because they are not relevant to the analyses. Resources that are not addressed, and the reasons for eliminating them, are:

- Utilities: The Project will not affect any public utilities because none are located in the project corridor.
- Communications: The Project will not affect communications systems because there are not any in the project corridor.
- Geology: The Project will result in minor, localized effects on surficial geological features. Topography will be slightly altered within the project footprint; however, physiography of the project region will not be affected.
- Climate: The Project will not affect nor be affected by the climate.
- Wild and Scenic Rivers: The Project will not affect any designated Wild and Scenic Rivers because no rivers designated as such are located within or near the project corridor.
- Aquatic Resources: There are no aquatic ecosystems that occur within or near the project corridor.
- Transportation: The project corridor is located in a remote region of New Mexico and no activities will take place on public roadways, other than normal transport of goods and personnel on an intermittent basis during construction activities. Therefore, impacts on roadways and traffic will not be discussed further.
- Prime farmlands: No impact will occur on soils protected by the Farmland Protection Policy Act since none are located within the project corridor.
- Human Health and Safety: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration and EPA issue standards that specify the amount and type of training required for industrial workers, the use of protective equipment and clothing, engineering controls, and maximum exposure limits with respect to workplace stressors. Contractors will be required to establish and maintain safety programs at the construction site, consistent with these standards. All vehicle traffic will be on public and private roads with

very little traffic and in an area of New Mexico with an extremely low population density. Therefore, the Project will not expose members of the general public to increased safety risks.

- Environmental Justice and Protection of Children: The project corridor is located in a remote region of New Mexico. No residences or businesses are located near or within the project corridor. No children will be impacted as a result of the Project.
- Noise: Due to the remote location of the project site, the type of construction planned, and the lack of sensitive noise receptors in the area, a noise impacts discussion is not warranted for this project. Noise impacts on wildlife will be discussed in the biological resources section.

For those resources that will be impacted, Table 3-1 shows the individual segments and associated TI and staging areas, and land area impacted (acres) within each segment of the Project. Throughout Section 3 of this ESP, permanent impacts are associated with the improvements to construction and access roads and post and rail vehicle fence, while temporary impacts relate to the use of staging areas. These temporarily impacted areas will be rehabilitated upon completion of the construction activities. The access roads will be widened to 20 feet; therefore, the impacts of the access roads are based on this footprint. Although the footprint of the construction road is only 20 feet, the Project allows for use of the entire 60-foot wide Roosevelt Reservation. Thus, impacts related to the construction road and vehicle fence are based on a 60-foot wide footprint.

Table 3-1. TI and Staging Area Impacts in each Segment of the Project

TI Segment	Construction Road / Vehicle Fence (Acres)	Access Roads (Acres)	Staging Areas (Acres)
JV-1	132	6	3.7
JV-2	87	10	0
JV-3	73	11	5.5
Total	292	27	9.2

3.2 AIR QUALITY

3.2.1 Environmental Setting

Information on air quality within the Project corridor was described in the CBP 2004 EA and 2006 PEA, and is incorporated herein by reference (CBP 2004 and 2006). Doña Ana County borders El Paso, Texas and Ciudad Juarez, Mexico. This region has historically had air quality problems, including particulate less than 10 micrometers (PM-10). In Anthony, New Mexico, which lies on the border of Texas and New Mexico, there is a PM-10 non-attainment area. This area was designated by EPA in 1991. Luna County is in attainment for all criteria pollutants (EPA 2008).

3.2.2 Effects of the Project

Although the Secretary's waiver means that CBP no longer has any specific legal obligations under the CAA for the TI segments addressed in this ESP, the Secretary committed DHS to responsible environmental stewardship of our valuable natural and

cultural resources. CBP supports this objective and has applied the appropriate standards and guidelines associated with the CAA as the basis for evaluating potential environmental impacts and appropriate mitigations.

A minimal increase in local air pollution will be expected from vehicle fence and road construction. Temporary increases in air pollution will result from the use of construction equipment, portable lights, and fugitive dust. Due to the short duration of the Project, any impacts on ambient air quality during construction activities are expected to be short-term, and can be reduced through the use of standard dust control techniques, including roadway watering. During construction, proper and routine maintenance of all vehicles and other construction equipment will ensure that emissions are within the equipment's design standards. Air emissions from the Project will be temporary and will result in negligible impacts on air quality in the region.

EPA's NONROAD 2005 Model was used (EPA 2005), as recommended by EPA's *Procedures Document for National Emission Inventory, Criteria Air Pollutants, 1985-1999* (EPA 2001), to calculate emissions from construction equipment such as bulldozers, and cranes. Assumptions were made regarding the type of equipment, total number of days and number of hours per day each piece of equipment would be used.

Similarly, emissions from delivery trucks and commuters traveling to the job site, were calculated using the EPA MOBILE6.2 Model (EPA 2001). Construction workers will temporarily increase the combustible emissions in the air shed during their commute to and from the project area. These emissions were calculated in the air emission analysis and included in the total emission estimates.

Furthermore, large amounts of dust (i.e., fugitive dust) can arise from the mechanical disturbance of surface soils, including grading, driving, and road and fence construction. Fugitive dust emissions were calculated using the emission factor of 0.11 ton per acre per month, which is a more current standard than EPA's 1985 *Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors*, also known as AP-42 (EPA 2001). The total air quality emissions were calculated for the construction activities occurring throughout the Project corridor to compare to the General Conformity Rule. Results of these calculations are presented in Table 3-2 and Appendix B.

Table 3-2. Total Air Emissions (tons/year) from Construction Activities vs. *de minimis* Levels

Pollutant	Total (tons/year)	*de minimis* Thresholds (tons/year)
Carbon Monoxide	28.1	100
Volatile Organic Compounds	5.6	100
Nitrogen Oxides	45.9	100
PM-10	42.3	100
PM-2.5	11.3	100
Sulfur Dioxide	5.92	100

Source: 40 CFR 51.853 and Gulf South Research Corporation (GSRC) air emission model projections.

As can be seen from Table 3-2, the construction activities will not exceed de minimis thresholds. Thus, there will be negligible impacts on air quality from the implementation of the Project. Impacts from combustible air emissions from USBP traffic are expected to be the same before and after the construction activities. Construction workers will temporarily increase the combustible emissions in the air shed during their commute to and from the project area.

Diesel generators will be used to power the portable lights, and these generators will cause low amounts of air emissions. Since emission levels will be below the de minimis threshold (i.e., 100 tons per year), emissions will not violate National or state standards. If a 24-hour work schedule is needed, then the portable lights will operate throughout the night; however, this will be temporary, and as construction activities are completed within a particular area the lights will be relocated to a new area. Furthermore, a 24-hour schedule will only occur due to unforeseen circumstances or if Federally mandated schedules dictate it to be necessary. Regardless, the impacts from the operation of the light generators will be temporary; thus, they will have a negligible affect on air quality in the region.

Construction and operation of TI will increase border security in the project corridor and may result in a change to illegal traffic patterns. However, changes to illegal alien (IA) traffic patterns result from a myriad of factors and, therefore, are considered unpredictable and beyond the scope of this ESP.

3.3 LAND USE AND RECREATION

3.3.1 Environmental Setting

The Project will remain within the Roosevelt Reservation with the exception of the access roads and five staging areas, which will use approximately 33 acres of BLM lands, 1.7 acres of state lands, and 1.5 acres of private lands outside the Roosevelt Reservation. CBP operations and TI construction within the 60-foot wide Roosevelt Reservation is consistent with the purpose of the Roosevelt Reservation, and any CBP activity within this area is outside the oversight or control of Federal land managers. Therefore, the majority of the lands along the U.S./Mexico border in New Mexico provide a border security function as well. The other Federal lands within and near the Project corridor are ranch lands and probably will remain undeveloped.

3.3.2 Effects of the Project

With the implementation of the Project, land use within the Roosevelt Reservation will remain a Federal law enforcement zone. Other BLM lands are currently open and undeveloped. The land use in staging areas, which are located outside of the Roosevelt Reservation, will temporarily change from open and undeveloped to disturbed open space, which would impact recreational opportunities. However, open space is common within this area and the Project will not pose a major long-term change to the land use or recreational opportunities regionally. The staging areas, which are needed to store and stockpile materials and equipment, will temporarily affect land use on approximately 9.2 acres. These areas will be rehabilitated upon completion

of construction activities and the current land use restored; therefore, impacts associated with the staging areas are considered temporary and minimal.

3.4 AESTHETICS

3.4.1 Environmental Setting

Aesthetic and visual resources within the project corridor and region were discussed in the 2004 EA and 2006 PEA (CBP 2004 and 2006); those discussions are incorporated herein by reference. In summary, aesthetic and visual resources within the project corridor include the characteristic features of the natural vegetation of the Chihuahuan Desert landscapes. The rural agricultural communities, historic missions, and characteristic architecture contribute to the visual quality of the region.

3.4.2 Effects of the Project

The construction of vehicle fence and roads will have adverse impacts on the appearance of the project corridor. However, the Project occurs near the Santa Teresa POE, as well as adjacent to unimproved roads and a barbed-wire fence, all of which have already degraded the aesthetic value of the project area. The presence of construction equipment and use of portable lighting will have a minimal impact on appearance during construction. The Project will not substantially degrade the existing visual character of the region; thus, impacts are considered minimal.

Construction and operation of TI will increase border security in the project corridor and may result in a change to illegal traffic patterns. However, changes to IA traffic patterns result from a myriad of factors and, therefore, are considered unpredictable and beyond the scope of this ESP. Beneficial indirect impacts will occur, as the vehicle fence will substantially reduce or eliminate IA vehicle traffic and associated trash and illegal roads north of the Project corridor.

3.5 SOILS

3.5.1 Environmental Setting

General soil associations within the project corridor are comprised of soils discussed in the 2004 EA and 2006 PEA (CBP 2004 and 2006) and are incorporated herein by reference. The study corridor encompasses three general soil associations, including Glendale-Harkey, Hondale-Mimbres-Bluepoint, and Pintura-Wink associations (USDA 1973, CBP 2006). These soils have developed in a combination of topographic situations: floodplains, basin floors, fans, terraces, valleys, mesas, ridges, and mountains.

3.5.2 Effects of the Project

The Project will have a direct, permanent impact on approximately 319 acres and temporary impacts on 9.2 acres of Hondale-Mimbres-Bluepoint and Pintura-Wink soils (Table 3-3). These soils are common locally and regionally and have received some previous disturbance from the existing border and access roads; therefore, negligible impacts are expected.

Table 3-3. Permanent and Temporary Impacts to Soil Types

Soil Association	Permanent Impact (Acres)	Temporary Impact (Acres)
Hondale-Mimbres-Bluepoint	91.5	2.4
Pintura-Wink	227.5	6.8
Total	319	9.2

Short-term impacts on soils, such as increased erosion, can be expected from the construction of roads; however, these impacts will be alleviated once construction is finished. Long-term effects on soils will result from the compaction of the soils from road construction and improvement, erosion during storm events, and loss of biological production. Pre- and post-construction BMPs will be developed and implemented to reduce or eliminate erosion and potential downstream sedimentation. Compaction techniques and erosion control measures, such as waterbars, gabions, straw bales, and the use of rip-rap or sediment traps, will be some of the BMPs implemented.

The temporary operation of portable lights within the construction footprint will have no effect on soils. The potential exists for petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POLs) to be spilled during refueling of the portable lights' generators, adversely impacting soils; however, drip pans will be provided for the power generators to capture any POLs accidentally spilled during maintenance activities or leaks from the equipment; thus, the operation of the portable lights will have negligible impacts.

3.6 WATER USE AND QUALITY

3.6.1 Environmental Setting

3.6.1.1 Hydrology and Groundwater

The region's groundwater conditions were discussed in detail in the 2004 EA and 2006 PEA; therefore, this information is incorporated herein by reference (CBP 2004 and 2006). The project corridor is located in the Mesilla Bolson, New Mexico Hydrologic Basin, a subsurface portion of the Rio Grande Basin (New Mexico Department of Environmental Quality 2008). The Mesilla Bolson underlies portions of New Mexico, Texas, and Chihuahua, Mexico. Groundwater occurs in unconsolidated fluvial, alluvial, and lacustrine sediments. The Rio Grande plays an important role in the recharge and discharge of the Mesilla Bolson.

The Mesilla Bolson is an open basin, and groundwater withdrawals are offset by induced recharge, captured discharge, and surface recharge. The withdrawal of groundwater from deep within this basin's aquifer has reversed the upward seepage of groundwater. Return flow from over 54,000 acres of irrigated cropland, as well as treated and untreated wastewater returns from Las Cruces, Santa Teresa, and other population centers now seep downward and help to stabilize groundwater levels near the Rio Grande (Robinson and Banta 1995). It is estimated that 10,000 acre-feet of groundwater is recharged into the basin from mountain front recharge alone per year (New Mexico Water Resources Research Institute 2007).

3.6.1.2 Surface Waters and Waters of the U.S.

The region's surface waters and WUS were discussed in detail in the 2004 EA and 2006 PEA, and that information is incorporated herein by reference (CBP 2004 and 2006). The Rio Grande flows through a small portion of Santa Teresa Station and is listed as impaired. High levels of fecal coliform in the river are attributable to multiple sources including municipal, on-site waste treatment, and agricultural runoff. This impairs safe recreational contact and use of the water.

No surface waters or WUS were identified in the 2004 biological survey along the U.S./Mexico border between Border Monument 3 and Border Monument 11 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico (CBP 2004). However, recent biological surveys conducted by GSRC within the western portion of the project corridor identified 19 drainages bisecting the project corridor that would be defined as WUS under Section 404 of the CWA. Due to the climate of the project area, these surface drainage channels are dry much of the year and are considered ephemeral.

3.6.1.3 Floodplains

A floodplain is the area adjacent to a river, creek, lake, stream, or other open waterway that is subject to flooding when there is a significant rain. Floodplains are further defined by the likelihood of a flood event. If an area is in the 100-year floodplain, there is a 1 in 100 chance in any given year that the area will flood. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) floodplain maps were reviewed to identify whether or not project locations were within mapped floodplains (FEMA 2008). At this time, no mapped floodplains exist for project corridor.

3.6.2 Effects of the Project

Although the Secretary's waiver means that CBP no longer has any specific legal obligations under the CWA, for the TI segments addressed in this ESP, the Secretary committed DHS to responsible environmental stewardship of our valuable natural and cultural resources. CBP supports this objective and has applied the appropriate standards and guidelines associated with the CWA as the basis for evaluating potential environmental impacts and appropriate mitigations.

3.6.2.1 Hydrology and Groundwater

Water will be needed for road construction and improvement. Workable soil moisture content must be obtained in order to properly compact soils for road construction and to reduce fugitive dust emissions during construction. Water for construction and maintenance will be hauled into the project corridor from existing wells located either near the project corridor or from municipal supplies in Santa Teresa, New Mexico or El Paso, Texas. It is assumed that for road construction approximately 0.5 acre-foot per mile of water will be needed for dust suppression and compaction. Therefore, the total amount of water that will be required to facilitate construction of the Project will be approximately 24 acre-feet (48 mile x 0.5 acre-foot per mile = 24 acre-feet). This quantity will be consumed during the construction activities, which will be completed by December 2008. Groundwater could be used from near the project corridor since the area is adequately recharged via rains and irrigation return flow each year. Thus, the

amount of water needed for the Project (24 acre-feet) will be negligible when compared to the excess recharge in the Mesilla Bolson. If water for the Project is purchased commercially from sources outside the Mesilla Bolson it would still be a negligible volume of water use compared to typical municipal uses. Therefore, water usage will not cause a net deficit in aquifer volume or lower the groundwater table; thus, a minor, short-term impact is expected.

3.6.2.2 Surface Waters and Waters of the U.S.

The Project will not have a permanent impact on any perennial or intermittent streams, as none are present within the Project corridor. As mentioned previously, 19 ephemeral WUS were identified during field surveys within the project corridor. The WUS will be traversed using some type of drainage structure, which could include concrete low water crossings, reinforced concrete pipes, or box culverts. The expected impacts on each WUS are presented in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4. Impacts on Waters of the U.S.

WUS No.	Acres (Square Feet) Impacted
1	0.016 (697)
2	0.067 (2919)
3	0.197 (8581)
4	0.007 (305)
5	0.001 (44)
6	0.051 (2222)
7	0.003 (130)
8	0.005 (218)
9	0.066 (2875)
10	0.017 (741)
11	0.019 (828)
12	0.041 (1786)
13	0.007 (318)
14	0.005 (218)
15	0.007 (318)
16	0.007 (318)
17	0.01 (435)
18	0.002 (87)
19	0.007 (318)
Total	**0.53 (23038)**

Existing drainage patterns of transboundary runoff will not be changed as a result of the Project. In addition, rip-rap, rock, or other energy dissipating materials will be placed downstream of the drainage structures to alleviate flow velocity, long-term erosion, and downstream sedimentation.

During construction activities, water quality within the ephemeral drains will be protected through the implementation of BMPs (e.g., silt fences). General BMPs routinely

employed as part of CBP construction projects were previously described in Section 1.5. Additionally, the vehicle fence has been designed to ensure that proper conveyance of floodwaters is achieved and that floodwaters are not backed up on either side of the border; and that routine maintenance activities will remove debris that collects on the vehicle fence during flood events.

No impacts are expected on surface waters or WUS from the placement of portable lights. To reduce the potential of surface water contamination, lights will not be placed in or adjacent to drainages. As a precaution, catch pans will be placed under the portable light generators to contain any accidental POL spills that may occur during refueling or operation.

During the construction period, erosion, downstream sedimentation, and accidental spills or leaks could have temporary and minor effects on surface water quality. However, with proper implementation of BMPs, as identified in the current SWPPP and SPCCP for the ongoing construction, these effects will be substantially reduced or eliminated.

The Project will not substantially alter existing drainage patterns, result in a permanent loss of wetlands or wetland function, or substantially affect water quality. Thus, the Project will have minimal impact on the region's water resources, and the effects will be mitigated, as appropriate.

3.6.2.3 Floodplains

No impacts on floodplains are anticipated as none are mapped near or within the project corridor. Furthermore, the planned TI will not be damaged by flood events, nor will the planned TI increase the risk of flooding.

3.7 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

3.7.1 Environmental Setting

3.7.1.1 Vegetation Resources

Existing vegetation communities adjacent to the project corridor were described in the 2006 PEA and 2004 EA; therefore, this information is incorporated herein by reference (CBP 2006 and 2004). In summary, a Chihuahuan Desertscrub Community exists in the project corridor. The majority of Chihuahuan Desertscrub is dominated by creosote (*Larrea tridentata*), tarbush (*Flourensia ternua*), and whitethorn acacia (*Acacia neovernicosa*). Western honey mesquite (*Prosopsis glandulosa* var*. torreyana*), and saltbushes (*Atriplex* sp.) are also often present. Common succulents include lechuguilla (*Agave lechuguilla*) and yuccas (*Yucca elata*, *Y. rostrata*, *Y. thompsoniana*, *Y. filifera*, *Y. carnerosana*, *Y. torreyi*, *Y. baccata*, *Y. macrocarpa*, and others). Several cacti are also found within Chihuahuan Desertscrub. Most common are cane cholla (*Opuntia imbricata*) and prickly pears (*O. violacea* var. *macocentra*, *O. phaeacantha* var. *major*, and *O. p.* var. *discata*) (CBP 2006).

The most common plant species observed during a June 2008 biological survey conducted by GSRC included rabbit bush (*Chrysothamnus* sp.), soaptree yucca (*Yucca elata*), whitethorn acacia (*Acacia neovernicosa*), tree cholla (*Opuntia imbricata*), prickly pear (*Opuntia* sp), creosote bush (*Larrea tridentate*), four-winged saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*), Mormon tea (*Ephedra* sp.), sand sage (*Artemisia filifolia*), and honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*).

3.7.1.2 Wildlife

Wildlife resources potentially found within the project corridor were discussed in the 2004 EA and 2006 PEA; this information is incorporated herein by reference (CBP 2004 and 2006). Mammals typically associated with the Chihuahuan Desertscrub plant community range from large hoofed mammals to small ground-dwelling animals. Mammal species observed during recent surveys conducted by GSRC include the following species: black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*) and desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*). Although the other wildlife was not present at the time of the surveys, several unoccupied woodrat (*Neotoma* sp.) middens, badger (*Taxidea taxus*) burrows, kangaroo rat (*Dipodemys* sp.) burrows, and coyote (*Canis latrans*) tracks were observed. One dead Ord's kangaroo rat (*Dipodemys ordi*) and one dead mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) were also observed.

Many common species of amphibians and reptiles associated with western arid regions can be found in southern Luna and Doña Ana County. Examples of reptiles and amphibians observed during surveys include collared lizard (*Crotaphytus collaris*), side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), western whiptail (Aspidoscelis tigris), and long-nosed leopard lizard (Gambelia wislizenii).

Thirteen species of birds were identified during biological surveys: mourning dove (*Zeneaida maroura*), Phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), burrowing owl (*Athena cunicularia)*, northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), loggerhead strike (*Lanius ludoviscianus*), rufus crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps*), western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes* aura), black-tailed gnatcatcher (*Polioptila melanura*), eastern meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*), cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*), and ash-throated flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*).

3.7.1.3 Special Status Species

Federally protected species and designated critical habitat were discussed in the 2004 EA and 2006 PEA, and those discussions are incorporated herein by reference (CBP 2004 and 2006). USFWS currently lists eight Federally endangered or threatened species and one candidate species within Luna and Doña Ana counties (USFWS 2008). Table 3-5 lists these species and describes their potential to occur within the project corridor.

Table 3-5. Federally endangered or threatened species, Luna and Doña Ana County

Common/Scientific Name	Federal Status	County	Potential to occur within Project Area
Yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*	Candidate	Both	No – No suitable habitat occurs within or near the project corridor.
Least tern (interior population) *Sterna antillarum*	Endangered	Doña Ana	No – No suitable habitat occurs within or near the project corridor.
Northern aplomado falcon *Falco femoralis septentrionalis*	Endangered	Both	Yes – Potential tree and scrub habitat exist within the project corridor.
Southwestern willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*	Endangered	Both	No – No suitable habitat occurs within or near the project corridor.
Rio Grande silvery minnow *Hybognathus amarus*	Endangered	Doña Ana	No – No suitable habitat occurs within or near the project corridor.
Sneed pincushion cactus *Coryphantha sneedii var, sneedii*	Endangered	Doña Ana	No – No suitable habitat occurs within or near the project corridor.
Mexican spotted owl *Strix occidentalis lucida*	Threatened	Doña Ana	No – No suitable habitat occurs within or near the project corridor.
Beautiful shiner *Cyprinella formosa*	Threatened	Luna	No – No suitable habitat occurs within or near the project corridor.
Chiricahua leopard frog *Rana chiricahuensis*	Threatened	Luna	No – No suitable habitat occurs within or near the project corridor.

Of these nine species, one currently (Mexican spotted owl) has designated critical habitat within Doña Ana County; however, no critical habitat is located near the project corridor. As can be seen from Table 3-5, CBP has made the determination that the northern aplomado falcon is the only Federally listed species that has the potential to occur within the project corridor. This determination is due to the project corridor containing suitable nesting and foraging habitat.

In 2006, USFWS announced a final rule to reintroduce the northern aplomado falcon in historical habitats in southern New Mexico and Arizona (*Federal Register* Volume 71, No. 143). Under this ruling, the northern aplomado falcon is classified as a nonessential experimental population. This designation requires Federal land mangers to incorporate the following actions in a release under 10(j) 70 FR 6819 6828: (1) a geographic area is designated where all falcons within the area would be considered "experimental"; (2) Federal agencies would treat the release of birds as "proposed threatened" versus "endangered." This requires the Federal agency to conference instead of consult, as required by Section 7 of the ESA; and (3) Federal agencies would conference with USFWS if the actions may adversely affect the aplomado falcon, but no authorization for incidental take would be required as with consultation.

The potential for New Mexico state protected species to occur within the project corridor was discussed in the 2004 EA and 2006 PEA and that discussion is incorporated herein by reference (CBP 2004 and 2006). In summary, a total of 24 New Mexico threatened and endangered species are considered to inhabit Luna and Doña Ana counties. A total of six species other than those on the Federal list have the potential to occur within the project corridor. Table 3-6 lists those species potentially occurring in the project

corridor. The complete list of state protected species found in Luna and Doña Ana counties are provided in Appendix C of this ESP.

Table 3-6. State listed species with potential to occur in the project corridor

Common Name	Scientific Name
Common black hawk	*Buteogallus anthracinus anthracinus*
Bunting, varied species	*Passerina versicolor versicolor; dickeyae*
Common ground dove	*Columbina passerina*
Costa's hummingbird	*Calypte costae*
Baird's sparrow	*Ammodramus bairdii*
Reticulated Gila monster	*Heloderma s. suspectum*

Source: Biota Information System of New Mexico 2008.

3.7.2 Effects of the Project

3.7.2.1 Vegetation Resources

The Project will permanently alter approximately 319 acres of Chihuahuan Desertscrub vegetation. This plant community is both locally and regionally common, and the permanent loss of 319 acres of vegetation will not adversely affect the population viability or fecundity of any floral species. Therefore, impacts are expected to be negligible.

The disturbance of up to 319 acres of vegetation required for the completion of the construction of TI could result in conditions suitable for the establishment of non-native species. The Project will not actively promote the establishment of invasive species to areas void of non-native species nor will it result in the long-term expansion of existing populations. In order to ensure that the Project does not actively promote the establishment of non-native and invasive species, BMPs will be implemented for minimizing the spread of propagules, re-establishing native vegetation, and controlling established populations as described in Section 1.5.5. These mitigation measures, as well as measures protecting vegetation in general, will reduce potential impacts of non-native invasive species to a negligible amount.

The Project will also have temporary indirect impacts on vegetation. Fugitive dust emissions resulting from construction will affect photosynthesis and respiration of plants adjacent to the project corridor. The magnitude of these effects will depend upon several biotic and abiotic factors, including the speed and type of vehicles, climatic conditions, success of wetting measures during construction, and the general health and density of nearby vegetation.

The use of portable lighting could affect plant growth, but these effects will be temporary. As construction activities are completed within a particular area, the lights will be moved to the new construction area. A 24-hour schedule will be implemented only when additional efforts are needed in order to maintain the work task schedule due to weather or to meet Federally mandated timelines. Also, all lights will be removed from the project corridor upon completion of construction activities, and the lights will be fitted with backlighting shields to minimize any stray light from escaping to areas outside of

the project area. Therefore, minor temporary impacts on vegetation from the use of portable lights are expected.

Construction and operation of TI will increase border security in the project corridor and may result in a change to illegal traffic patterns. However, changes to IA traffic patterns result from a myriad of factors and, therefore, are considered unpredictable and beyond the scope of this ESP. Beneficial indirect impacts will be expected from the protection afforded to areas north of the project corridor.

3.7.2.2 Wildlife

The Project will permanently impact approximately 319 acres of wildlife habitat. These impacts are considered negligible, as some of the project components occur near and within previously disturbed areas (e.g., existing border road), TI will be constructed near existing infrastructure (Santa Teresa POE), and the wildlife habitat is locally and regionally common.

The Project will not have direct impacts on fish or other aquatic species, because the construction activities will not take place in naturally flowing or standing water. Mitigation measures will be implemented for construction in or near washes, as stated in Section 1.5, to reduce potential impacts on riparian areas from erosion or sedimentation.

Mobile animals (e.g., birds) will escape to areas of similar habitat, while other slow or sedentary species of reptiles, amphibians, and small mammals could potentially be lost. As a result, direct minor adverse impacts on wildlife species in the vicinity of the project corridor are expected. Although some animals may be lost, this Project will not result in any substantial reduction of the breeding opportunities for birds and other animals on a regional scale due to the suitable, similar habitat adjacent to the project corridor.

Increased noise during construction activities could have short-term impacts on wildlife species (e.g., mule deer, red-tailed hawk, and desert cottontail). Physiological responses from noise range from minor responses, such as an increase in heart rate, to more damaging effects on metabolism and hormone balance. Long-term exposure to noise can cause excessive stimulation to the nervous system and chronic stress that is harmful to the health of wildlife species and their reproductive fitness (Fletcher 1990). Behavioral responses vary among species of animals and even among individuals of a particular species. Variations in response may be due to temperament, sex, age, or prior experience. Minor responses include head-raising and body-shifting, and usually, more disturbed mammals will travel short distances. Panic and escape behavior results from more severe disturbances, causing the animal to leave the area (Busnel and Fletcher 1978). Since the highest period of movement for most wildlife species occurs during nighttime or low daylight hours, and construction activities will be conducted during daylight hours to the maximum extent practicable, short-term impacts of noise on wildlife species are expected to be minimal to moderate.

The operation of portable lights could potentially affect wildlife. Some species, such as insectivorous bats, may benefit from the concentration of insects that will be attracted to the lights. However, the portable lights will only illuminate a minimal amount of area (200 feet per light), will be fitted with backlighting shields, will not shine into riparian areas (because none are present in the Project corridor), and will be temporary. The adverse and beneficial effects of lighting on reptiles and amphibians are currently unknown (Rich and Longcore 2006). However, the temporary exposure to light as a result of the Project will not significantly alter circadian rhythms in mammals and birds. This artificial lighting may cause activity levels of diurnal animals to increase; however, any increase will not create major impacts (Rich and Longcore 2006). It is anticipated that the temporary lights will not operate any longer that 4 weeks in one location and no more than 12 lights will be used at once at each Project location. The generators used for these lights produce noise levels as high as 75 decibel – A weighted scale (dBA) within 20 feet of the generators, but attenuate to acceptable levels of 65 dBA at 75 feet (California Transportation Department 1998). Noise emissions from the generators will create minimal temporary impacts. Wildlife will not be exposed to a nighttime lighting source post construction because all construction lighting will be removed upon completion of the Project. Therefore, impacts on wildlife are expected to be negligible and temporary a result of the operation of portable lights.

Construction and operation of TI will increase border security in the project corridor and may result in a change to illegal traffic patterns. However, changes to IA traffic patterns result from a myriad of factors and, therefore, are considered unpredictable and beyond the scope of this ESP. Beneficial indirect impacts will be expected from the protection afforded to areas north of the project corridor.

3.7.2.3 Special Status Species

Although the Secretary's waiver means that CBP no longer has any specific legal obligations under the ESA, for the TI segments addressed in this ESP, the Secretary committed DHS to responsible environmental stewardship of our valuable natural and cultural resources. CBP supports this objective and has applied the appropriate standards and guidelines associated with the ESA as the basis for evaluating potential environmental impacts and appropriate mitigations.

No Federally protected species were observed within the project corridor during 2004 or 2008 biological surveys, although suitable foraging and nesting habitat for the Northern aplomado falcon does exist. Impacts on potential habitat of the falcon will occur as a result of the Project. However, this habitat is regionally and locally common; therefore, impacts due to a loss of 319 acres of this habitat is considered moderate. No designated critical habitat exists within the project corridor; therefore, the Project will have no impact on critical habitat.

As seen in Table 3-6, state listed species could be impacted. Individuals could be harmed or lost during construction activities; however, the likelihood of the loss of any individuals are minimal because most of the species with the potential to occur are highly mobile species. The greatest impact will be the removal of habitat through the

construction of the TI. However, an abundance of similar habitat both locally and regionally exists and the removal of 319 acres will be considered minimal. Additionally, existing disturbance is present within the Project corridor (border road) and is in close proximity to development at the Santa Teresa POE. Therefore, any potential impacts on individuals or habitat as a result of the construction of the TI is expected to be minor.

As discussed in Section 1.5 of this ESP, construction BMPs will be implemented to further reduce any effects, which could the use of biologists to monitor construction progress.

Construction and operation of TI will increase border security in the project corridor and may result in a change to illegal traffic patterns. However, changes to IA traffic patterns result from a myriad of factors and, therefore, are considered unpredictable and beyond the scope of this ESP. Beneficial indirect impacts will be expected from the protection afforded to areas north of the project corridor.

3.8 CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.8.1 Environmental Setting

3.8.1.1 Cultural Overview

A cultural resources overview of the project region was given in the 2004 EA and 2006 PEA; the descriptions are incorporated herein by reference (CBP 2004 and 2006). In summary, the cultural setting of the region is generally divided into four different periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Formative, and Historic. These periods are commonly subdivided into smaller temporal phases based on particular manifestations of the artifact assemblages encountered in various sub-regions of the project region.

3.8.1.2 Studies Conducted within the Project Corridor

Numerous cultural resources investigations have been conducted in the vicinity of the project corridor. In 1993, Human Systems Research, Inc. (HSR) (Sechrist 1994) investigated 198 miles of right of way from Anapra to Antelope Wells, New Mexico associated with the international border fence and access roads. This survey found 92 sites, 523 isolated occurrences, and revisited seven previously recorded sites. Twenty-six of the sites recorded were discovered within the current project corridor. Seven of these sites were recommended for further testing, as they possessed research potential to improve our understanding of past cultural activity in the area. One site is the International Border and includes all monuments and fence erected during the International Border Survey (1854 -1855) and resurvey (1883-1889). This site with its multiple loci is considered eligible for NRHP.

A smaller survey in 1999 by TRC Mariah Associates, Inc., (TRC) (Sechrist 2000) overlapped the project corridor along the border near stockyards east of the Santa Teresa POE and along the border and access roads near Noria. This survey recorded nine sites, with four falling within the project corridor. One of the four sites (LA85744) within the project corridor was recommended for further testing to determine its NRHP eligibility.

In 2000, Ogden Environmental and Energy Services (OEES) conducted a series of investigations in the project corridor, including surveys of 1.84 miles between Border Monuments 6 and 7 and 1.36 miles east of Santa Teresa POE (Della-Russo et al. 2000). Of the six previously recorded sites for the survey area, OEES relocated only two and found no additional potentially eligible sites. In separate investigations, OEES conducted testing and data recovery at two sites (LA128837 and LA85752) (Della-Russo 2000). Monitoring during construction at LA85752 revealed one intact hearth feature dating back to the Late Archaic period (Della-Russo 2000).

In 2003, Ecological Communications Corporation (EComm) conducted a cultural resources survey of 31.9 miles of the U.S./Mexico border near the Santa Teresa Port of Entry in Doña Ana County, New Mexico, revisiting 22 of the sites previously recorded by the HSR survey and one site recorded in a previous investigation by the Office of Contract Archaeology (OCA) of the University of New Mexico (Treirweiler and Bonnie 2003). EComm was only able to relocate and verify 12 of the previously recorded sites. EComm additionally recorded 18 new sites. Of the 40 sites reported for the 31.9 miles survey by EComm, six were recommended for further testing to evaluate NRHP eligibility.

EComm followed up their 2003 survey with testing of six sites. The sites tested included: LA85741, LA85744, LA85755, LA85756, LA85757, and LA85759. Testing was also requested by SHPO for an additional four sites (LA86788, LA133193, LA139006, and LA139019) bringing the total tested to 10 (Trierweiler and Sechrist 2004). Of the 10 sites tested eight were considered as having no potential for further significant research and recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing. The other two sites (LA133193 and LA86788) were recommended for NRHP eligibility.

Most recently investigations were conducted by the OCA and GSRC in June 2008 to complete the survey for the remaining sections of the project corridor not covered in earlier surveys (Kurota and Turnbow 2008).

All of the sites documented during the recent investigation surveys were found within the 60-foot wide Roosevelt Reservation and access roads including a 60-foot buffer from the access roads' centerline. In land parcels managed by BLM, an additional 50-foot buffer was also surveyed. Table 3-7 depicts the cultural sites found within the project corridor from past and current surveys and provides their recommended NRHP eligibility.

Table 3-7. Cultural Resources Overview of Project Area

LA #	Site Type	Components	Agency	Recorder(s)	NRHP Eligibility	Latest Recorder Recommendation	Comments
LA67694	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric Archaic	OCA	OCA 1988	No	No further work	
LA85741	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric Mesilla Phase	HSR	Sechrist 1994; Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003; Treirweiler and Sechrist 2004	No	No further work	Ecomm tested 2004 research potential exhausted
LA85742	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric Formative	HSR, EComm	Sechrist 1994;Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	Unknown, Poor Potential	Monitor	
LA85743	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric Mesilla Phase	HSR, TRC	Sechrist 1994; Sechrist 2000	Unknown, Poor Potential	Monitor	
LA85744	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric Mesilla Phase	HSR, TRC	Sechrist 1994; Sechrist 2000; Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003; Treirweiler and Sechrist 2004	No	No further work	Ecomm tested 2004 research potential exhausted
LA85746	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric AD 800-1450	HSR	Sechrist 1994;Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	Unknown, Poor Potential	Monitor	
LA85747	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric Formative	HSR	Sechrist 1994;Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	No	No further work	
LA85748	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric unknown	HSR	Sechrist 1994;Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	Unknown, Poor Potential	Monitor	
LA85749	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric Formative	HSR	Sechrist 1994;Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	No	No further work	
LA85750	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric Formative	HSR	Sechrist 1994;Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	Unknown, Poor Potential	Monitor	

Table 3-7, continued

LA #	Site Type	Components	Agency	Recorder(s)	NRHP Eligibility	Latest Recorder Recommendation	Comments
LA85751	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric unknown	HSR, OEES	Sechrist 1994; Della-Russo et al. 2000	No	No further work	
LA85753	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric AD 200-1450	HSR	Sechrist 1994;Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	Unknown, Poor Potential	Monitor	
LA85754	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric unknown	HSR	Sechrist 1994;Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	Unknown, Poor Potential	Monitor	
LA85755	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric AD 800-1450	HSR	Sechrist 1994; Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003; Treirweiler and Sechrist 2004	No	No further work	Ecomm tested 2004, research potential exhausted
LA85756	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric AD 800-1450	HSR	Sechrist 1994; Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003; Treirweiler and Sechrist 2004	No	No further work	Ecomm tested 2004, research potential exhausted
LA85757	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric AD 800-1450	HSR	Sechrist 1994; Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003; Treirweiler and Sechrist 2004	No	No further work	Ecomm tested 2004, research potential exhausted
LA85758	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric AD 800-1450	HSR	Sechrist 1994;Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	No	No further work	
LA85759	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric AD 800-1450	HSR	Sechrist 1994;Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	No	No further work	Ecomm tested 2004 research potential exhausted
LA85768	Border monuments and fence	Historic	HSR, TRC, OEES	Sechrist 1994; Sechrist 2000; Della-Russo et al. 2000	Eligible	Avoid	International Border Site

Table 3-7, continued

LA #	Site Type	Components	Agency	Recorder(s)	NRHP Eligibility	Latest Recorder Recommendation	Comments
LA86780	Artifact scatter	Archaic - Late Formative	HSR	Stuart 1990; Moore 1992; Oakes and Moore 1994; Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	No (PreviouslyTested)	No further work	Research potential exhausted
LA86788	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric AD 200-1450	HSR	Sechrist 1994;Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	Eligible	Monitor	Ecomm tested 2004 and found action will not adversely affect site if restricted to fenceline and existing road footprint.
LA86789	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric Formative	HSR	Sechrist 1994;Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	No	No further work	
LA128837	Artifact scatter	Pithouse - Early Pueblo	HSR	Sechrist 1994; Sechrist 2000; Della-Russo 2000; Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	No	No further work	
LA133193	Artifact scatter	Barlow Expedition Camp AD 1892 - 1894	EComm	Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003; Trierweiler and Sechrist 2004	Eligible	Avoid and protect	Ecomm tested 2004
LA133194	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric Mesilla Phase	EComm	Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	Unknown, Poor Potential	Monitor	
LA139005	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric AD 200-1450	EComm	Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	Unknown, Good Potential	Avoid	
LA139006	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric AD 200-1450	EComm	Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003; Trierweiler and Sechrist 2004	No	No further work	Ecomm tested 2004, research potential exhausted
LA139007	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric AD 200-1450	EComm	Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	Unknown, Poor Potential	Monitor	

Table 3-7, continued

LA #	Site Type	Components	Agency	Recorder(s)	NRHP Eligibility	Latest Recorder Recommendation	Comments
LA139008	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric unknown	EComm	Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	Unknown, Poor Potential	Monitor	
LA139009	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric AD 200-1450	EComm	Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	Unknown, Poor Potential	Monitor	
LA139010	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric unknown	EComm	Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	Unknown, Poor Potential	Monitor	
LA139011	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric unknown	EComm	Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	Unknown, Poor Potential	Monitor	
LA139012	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric unknown	EComm	Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	Unknown, Poor Potential	Monitor	
LA139013	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric unknown	EComm	Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	Unknown, Poor Potential	Avoid	
LA139014	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric AD 800-1450	EComm	Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	Unknown, Poor Potential	Monitor	
LA139015	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric unknown	EComm	Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	Unknown, Poor Potential	Monitor	
LA139016	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric AD 200-1450	EComm	Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	Unknown, Poor Potential	Monitor	
LA139017	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric unknown	EComm	Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	Unknown, Poor Potential	Monitor	
LA139018	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric AD 200-1450	EComm	Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003	Unknown, Poor Potential	Monitor	
LA139019	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric AD 200-1450	EComm	Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003; Trierweiler and Sechrist 2004	No	No further work	Ecomm tested 2004, research potential exhausted

Table 3-7, continued

LA #	Site Type	Components	Agency	Recorder(s)	NRHP Eligibility	Latest Recorder Recommendation	Comments
85079	Artifact scatter with feature	Protohistoric?	HSR, OCA	Sechrist 1994; Kurota and Turnbow 2008	Unknown	Monitor	
85760	Artifact scatter with feature	Late El Paso Phase AD 1275-1450	HSR, OCA	Sechrist 1994; Kurota and Turnbow 2008	Eligible	Test	
85761	Artifact scatter with features	Mesilla Phase AD 900 - Historic	HSR, OCA	Sechrist 1994; Kurota and Turnbow 2008	Unknown	Monitor	
159817	International Boundary Marker	Historic	OCA	Kurota and Turnbow 2008	Eligible	Avoid	Border Monument 13
159818	International Boundary Marker	Historic	OCA	Kurota and Turnbow 2008	Eligible	Avoid	Border Monument 12
159819	International Boundary Marker	Historic	OCA	Kurota and Turnbow 2008	Eligible	Avoid	Border Monument 11
159825	Artifact scatter with features	Late Achaic ??? BC- Mesilla - Doña Ana Phase AD 1200	OCA	Kurota and Turnbow 2008	Eligible	Monitor	Largely outside APE, but partially in BLM buffer.
139004	Artifact scatter	Formative Period AD 200-1450	Ecomm, OCA	Trierweiler and Bonnie 2003; Kurota and Turnbow 2008	Unknown	Monitor	
159824	Artifact scatter	Early Doña Ana Phase AD 1000-1200	OCA	Kurota and Turnbow 2008	Unknown	Avoid	Will not be impacted if only western half of staging area is used.

Table 3-7, continued

LA #	Site Type	Components	Agency	Recorder(s)	NRHP Eligibility	Latest Recorder Recommendation	Comments
54876	Artifact scatter with features	Noria Railroad Station	Office of Archaeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico, OCA	Office of Archaeological Studies 1986; Kurota and Turnbow 2008	Eligible	Test and monitor	Portion within planned staging area is heavily disturbed. Recommendation to use metal detector and collect artifacts prior to construction and monitor.
159827	Artifact scatter with feature	Historic	OCA	Kurota and Turnbow 2008	Eligible	Monitor	Outside Area of Potential Effect (APE)
85748	Artifact scatter with features	Early-Mid Archaic	HSR, EComm, OCA	Sechrist 1994; Trieweiler and Bonnie 2003; Kurota and Turnbow 2008	Eligible	Monitor	Outside APE
159820	Artifact scatter with features	Late Achaic ??? BC- Mesilla - Doña Ana Phase AD 1200	OCA	Kurota and Turnbow 2008	Eligible	Test	
159826	Artifact scatter with features	Unknown Prehistoric - Historic	OCA	Kurota and Turnbow 2008	No	No further work	Heavily disturbed
159821	Artifact scatter	Historic	OCA	Kurota and Turnbow 2008	No	No further work	
159822	Artifact scatter	Historic	OCA	Kurota and Turnbow 2008	No	No further work	Outside APE

Table 3-7, continued

LA #	Site Type	Components	Agency	Recorder(s)	NRHP Eligibility	Latest Recorder Recommendation	Comments
159823	Artifact scatter	Formative Period AD 200-1450	OCA	Kurota and Turnbow 2008	Unknown	No further work	Will not be impacted if only western half of staging area is used.

In the current investigation, 11 previously recorded sites were re-visited and six new sites were discovered for a total of 17 sites. Nine of the sites documented are recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP. Five sites are of unknown eligibility, and three sites are not recommended eligible. Three sites are not recommended for NRHP eligibility and require no further work. Among the nine sites recommended eligible for NRHP, three are International Border Monuments. Additionally, three sites are outside the Project corridor and will not be affected by the Project. However, due to their immediate proximity to the Project corridor, monitoring during construction will be conducted. The remaining three sites are unavoidable and will be tested. Of the five sites with unknown eligibility, three will be monitored during construction. The remaining two sites of unknown eligibility will not fall within the Project corridor; thus, no testing is planned.

3.8.2 Effects of the Project

Although the Secretary's waiver means that CBP no longer has any specific legal obligations under the NHPA, for the TI segments addressed in this ESP, the Secretary committed DHS to responsible environmental stewardship of our valuable natural and cultural resources. CBP supports this objective and has applied the appropriate standards and guidelines associated with the NHPA as the basis for evaluating potential cultural effects and appropriate mitigations.

Additionally, through continued coordination with the New Mexico SHPO, measures to avoid or mitigate for adverse effects will be identified and implemented; including the potential to: (1) avoid sites to the extent practicable; (2) monitor construction activities to ensure potential effects are minimized; (3) data recovery. Other possible measures to be considered where practical and also in coordination with New Mexico SHPO may include capping sites with a geo-textile covered with clean engineered aggregate to protect sites; and to implement a data exchange program where for each site destroyed during construction, research will be conducted elsewhere to contribute to the understanding of cultural resources issues within the area. During construction, orange fabric barrier fencing (or similar material) will be positioned on the edges of established roads to prevent vehicle traffic from impacting undisturbed cultural sites. Use of an on-site archaeological monitor will also be considered to monitor construction activities where site avoidance will occur.

Among the multiple cultural resources investigations conducted within the project corridor, a total of 57 cultural resources sites were documented (see Table 3-7). Ten sites were evaluated as not eligible for NRHP recommendation, and no further work is necessary. Nine sites were initially recommended eligible; however, follow up testing exhausted the research potential for these sites and no further work is necessary. Of the remaining 38 archaeological sites, 12 sites are considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and are considered significant cultural resources and 26 sites are of unknown significance and are therefore potentially eligible. All 38 archaeological sites are within the area of potential effect. Of these 38 sites, 9 are recommended to be avoided, leaving 29 sites to be considered for mitigation measures. Best management and mitigation measures to minimize adverse effects to these eligible and potentially

eligible cultural resources are outlined in Section 4.6 below and summarized in Table 3.7. Consequently, with the implementation of avoidance and mitigation measures as appropriate, the Project will either not have an adverse effect or will mitigate for any adverse effect on historic properties.

3.9 SOCIOECONOMICS

3.9.1 Environmental Setting

Section 3.13 of the 2006 PEA provided an in-depth description of socioeconomics of the ROI, which is considered Luna and Doña Ana counties, New Mexico. The discussion from this document is incorporated herein by reference (CBP 2006). This section summarizes socioeconomic factors affecting the ROI.

According to the New Mexico Economic Development Department (2005), the 2005 population of Doña Ana County was estimated to be 197,410. It is projected to increase to 218,523 by 2010 and to 270,761 by 2025. According to New Mexico Department of Labor's Labor Analysis Statistics and Economic Research (LASER), there are 5,335 potential registered employers in Doña Ana County (LASER 2007). The unemployment rate of Doña Ana County in June of 2008 was 4.8 percent (LASER 2008), which was below the state (5.2 percent) and National (5.1 percent) averages (Bureau of Labor Statistics 2005a and b). Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) is the personal income of the residents of a given area divided by the resident population of that same area. Doña Ana County's 2005 PCPI was $24,293. The PCPI is well below the 2005 National and state averages, which were $34,471 and $27,889 respectively (Bureau of Economic Analysis 2005).

The 2004 population of Luna County was estimated to be 26,129 and is projected to grow to 32,206 by 2010. As of March 2007, the latest unemployment rate is 12 percent, which is down 4 percent from May 2005; however, this rate is the highest of any county in the state (LASER 2007). Per capita personal income is well below the national and state averages, which are $31,472 and $24,995, respectively.

3.9.2 Effects of the Project

Although the Secretary's waiver means that CBP no longer has any specific legal obligations under EO 12898 and EO 13045 for the TI segments addressed in this ESP, the Secretary committed DHS to responsible environmental stewardship of our valuable natural and cultural resources. CBP supports this objective and has applied the appropriate standards and guidelines associated with the EOs as the basis for evaluating potential environmental impacts and appropriate mitigations.

3.9.2.1 Socioeconomics

The Project will have a negligible impact on local or regional socioeconomics. The Project will not cause a permanent population increase or reduction in local income, or cause the vacancy rate for temporary housing to change. The Project will not displace residences or businesses; nor will it substantially affect the local employment or income status of the region. Any potential benefits to the region from purchase of materials,

sales taxes, and additional employment will be temporary and will last only until December 2008, when the vehicle fence and roads are scheduled to be completed.

3.10 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTE

3.10.1 Environmental Setting

EPA maintains a list of hazardous waste sites, particularly waste storage/treatment facilities or former industrial manufacturing sites in the U.S. EPA databases, Environmental and Compliance History Online and Envirofacts Data Warehouse, were reviewed for the locations of hazardous waste sites within or near the project corridor (EPA 2007a, 2007b). According to both of these databases, no hazardous waste sites are located near or within the project corridor. In addition, during biological surveys, no visual evidence of hazardous materials was discovered within the project corridor.

3.10.2 Effects of the Project

Although the Secretary's waiver means that CBP no longer has any specific legal obligations under CERCLA for the TI segments addressed in this ESP, the Secretary committed DHS to responsible environmental stewardship of our valuable natural and cultural resources. CBP supports this objective and has applied the appropriate standards and guidelines associated with CERCLA as the basis for evaluating potential environmental impacts and appropriate mitigations.

No *recognized environmental conditions* have been observed or are expected to occur within the project corridor. Petroleum, oils, and lubricants will be stored properly and within designated containers, which will include primary and secondary containment measures. Clean-up materials (e.g., oil mops), in accordance with the project's SPCCP, will also be maintained at the site to allow immediate action in case an accidental spill occurs. Drip pans will be provided for the power generators and other stationary equipment to capture any POL that is accidentally spilled during maintenance activities or leaks from the equipment.

Sanitary facilities will be provided during construction activities, and waste products will be collected and disposed of by licensed contractors. No gray water will be discharged to the ground. Disposal contractors will use only established roads to transport equipment and supplies; all waste will be disposed of in strict compliance in accordance with the contractor's permits. Because the proper permits will be obtained by the licensed contractor tasked to handle any unregulated solid waste, and because all of the unregulated solid waste will be handled in the proper manner, no hazards for the public are expected through the transport, use, or disposal of unregulated solid waste.

SECTION 4.0
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.0 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

It is CBP's policy to reduce impacts through the sequence of avoidance, minimization, mitigation, and finally, compensation. Mitigation efforts vary and include activities such as restoration of habitat in other areas and implementation of appropriate BMPs. CBP coordinates its environmental design measures with the appropriate Federal and state resource agencies, as appropriate. Both general BMPs and species-specific BMPs have been developed during the preparation of this ESP.

This section describes those measures that may be implemented to reduce or eliminate potential adverse impacts on the human and natural environment. Many of these measures have been incorporated by CBP as standard operating procedures on past projects. Below is a summary of BMPs for each resource category that will be potentially affected. The mitigation measures will be coordinated with the appropriate agencies and land managers or administrators, as appropriate. Table 4-1 provides an overview of BMPs and mitigation measures by specific resource areas.

Table 4-1. Specific Resource Area BMPs and Mitigation

Resource Area	Best Management Practices/Mitigation
Air Quality	Dust Control Plan. Fire Prevention and Suppression Plan. Maintain equipment according to specifications.
Land Use and Aesthetics	No mitigation necessary.
Soils	Dust Control Plan.
Hydrology and Groundwater	SPCCP and CM&R plans.
Surface Waters and Waters of the United States	SWPPP.
Vegetation Resources	Fire Suppression and Prevention Plan. Biological monitor on site during construction to ensure all BMPs and mitigation plans are followed.
Wildlife and Aquatic Resources	No mitigation necessary.
Threatened and Endangered Species	No mitigation necessary.
Cultural Resources	Avoidance, testing, and data recovery.

4.1 General Construction Activities

BMPs will be implemented as standard operating procedures during all construction activities, and will include proper handling, storage, and/or disposal of hazardous and/or regulated materials. To minimize potential impacts from hazardous and regulated materials, all fuels, waste oils, and solvents will be collected and stored in tanks or drums within a secondary containment system that consists of an impervious floor and bermed sidewalls capable of containing the volume of the largest container stored therein. The refueling of machinery will be completed following accepted industry guidelines, and all vehicles will have drip pans during storage to contain minor spills and drips. Although a major spill is unlikely to occur, any spill of 5 gallons or more will be contained immediately within an earthen dike, and an absorbent (e.g., granular, pillow, sock, etc.) will be applied to contain the spill. Furthermore, a spill of any regulated substance in a reportable quantity will be cleaned up and reported to the appropriate Federal and state agencies. Reportable quantities regulated substances will be included as part of a project-specific SPCCP. An SPCCP will be in place prior to the start of construction and all personnel will be briefed on the implementation and responsibilities of this plan.

All equipment maintenance, laydown, and dispensing of fuel, oil, or any other such activities, will occur in staging areas identified for use in this ESP. The designated staging areas will be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering WUS, including wetlands. All used oil and solvents will be recycled if possible. All non-recyclable hazardous and regulated wastes will be collected, characterized, labeled, stored, transported, and disposed in manners consistent with EPA standards.

Solid waste receptacles will be maintained at staging areas. Non-hazardous solid waste (trash and waste construction materials) will be collected and deposited in on-site receptacles. Waste materials and other discarded materials contained in these receptacles will be removed from the site as quickly as possible. Solid waste will be collected and disposed of properly.

Once activities in any given construction segment of the project corridor are completed, active measures will be implemented to rehabilitate the staging areas. CBP will coordinate with the appropriate land managers to determine the most suitable and cost-effective measures for successful rehabilitation.

For successful rehabilitation, all or some of the following measures may be conducted on the part of CBP:

- Site preparation through ripping and disking to loosen compacted soils.
- Hydromulch with native grasses and forbs in order to control soil erosion and ensure adequate re-vegetation.
- Planting of native shrubs as needed.
- Temporary irrigation (i.e., truck watering) for seedlings.

- Periodic monitoring to determine if additional actions are necessary to successfully rehabilitate disturbed areas.

4.2 Air Quality

Mitigation measures will be incorporated to ensure that PM-10 emission levels remain minimal. Measures will include dust suppression methods to minimize airborne particulate matter created during construction activities. Standard construction BMPs, such as routine watering of the construction site and access roads, will be used to control fugitive dust during the construction phases of the Project. Additionally, all construction equipment and vehicles will need to be kept in good operating condition to minimize exhaust emissions.

4.3 Soils

Proper site-specific BMPs are designed and utilized to reduce the impact of non-point source pollution during construction activities. BMPs include such things as buffers around washes to reduce the risk of siltation, installation of waterbars to slow the flow of water down hill, and placement of culverts, low-water crossings, or bridges where washes need to be traversed. These BMPs will greatly reduce the amount of soil lost to runoff during heavy rain events and ensure the integrity of the construction site. Soil erosion BMPs can also beneficially impact air quality by reducing the amount of fugitive dust.

Areas with highly erodible soils will be given special consideration to ensure incorporation of various and effective compaction techniques, aggregate materials, wetting compounds, and rehabilitation to reduce potential soil erosion. Erosion control measures such as waterbars, gabions, straw bales, and re-vegetation will be implemented during and after construction activities. Re-vegetation efforts will be implemented to ensure long-term recovery of the area and to prevent significant soil erosion problems.

4.4 Water Resources

Although the Secretary's waiver means that CBP no longer has any specific legal obligations under the CWA, for the TI segments addressed in this ESP, the Secretary committed DHS to responsible environmental stewardship of our valuable natural and cultural resources. CBP supports this objective and has applied the appropriate standards and guidelines associated with the CWA as the basis for evaluating potential environmental impacts and appropriate mitigations.

CBP will require its contractor(s) to prepare and implement a SWPPP to avoid or reduce erosion and sedimentation outside the construction footprint. Coordination with the Regulatory Functions Branch of USACE, Albuquerque District will continue in order to avoid or reduce construction-related impacts to washes and arroyos that are potentially jurisdictional WUS. Compensatory mitigation will be implemented, as appropriate.

All engineering designs and subsequent hydrology reports will be provided to USIBWC prior to start of construction activities for recommendation of measures to avoid an increase, concentration, or relocation of overland surface flows into either the U.S. or Mexico. Furthermore, CBP will routinely check and maintain drainage structures, including low water crossings, and vehicle fence installed within drainages. Such activities may include, but are not limited to, removal of debris that would impede proper conveyance, repair/maintenance of erosional features, installation of energy dissipation measures, and re-vegetation of temporarily disturbed areas.

4.5 Biological Resources

Construction equipment will be cleaned using a high-pressure water system prior to entering and departing the project corridor to minimize the spread and establishment of non-native invasive plant species. Soil disturbances in temporary impact areas will be rehabilitated. Rehabilitation includes re-vegetation or the distribution of organic and geological materials over the disturbed area to reduce erosion while allowing the area to naturally revegetate. Rehabilitation methods will be outlined in a rehabilitation plan. At a minimum, the rehabilitation plan will include: the plant species to be used, a planting schedule, measures to control non-native species, specific success criteria, and the party responsible for maintaining and meeting the success criteria. Seeds or plants native to Luna and Doña Ana counties will be used to the extent practicable.

Disturbed and restored areas will be monitored for the spread and eventual eradication of non-native invasive plant species as part of periodic maintenance activities as appropriate.

A qualified biologist (i.e., professional biologist with education and training in wildlife biology or ecology) will monitor construction operations to ensure adherence with the BMPs and provide advice to the construction contractor as needed.

4.6 Cultural Resources

Prior to ground-disturbing activities near sites determined to be eligible or potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP, the New Mexico SHPO and the appropriate tribes will be informed. Additionally, through continued coordination with the New Mexico SHPO, measures to avoid or mitigate for adverse effects will be identified and implemented as possible including the potential to: (1) avoid sites to the extent practicable; (2) monitor construction activities to ensure potential effects are minimized; (3) data recovery. Other possible measures to be considered where practical and also in coordination with New Mexico SHPO may include capping sites with a geo-textile covered with clean engineered aggregate to protect sites; and to implement a data exchange program where for each site destroyed during construction, research will be conducted elsewhere to contribute to the understanding of cultural resources issues within the area. During construction, orange fabric barrier fencing (or similar material) will be positioned on the edges of established roads to prevent vehicle traffic from impacting

undisturbed cultural sites. Use of an on-site archaeological monitor will also be considered to monitor construction activities where site avoidance will occur.

As discussed above in Section 3.8.2, 57 cultural resources sites were documented in the project area. Nineteen sites are not recommended eligible for NRHP and require no further consideration. A total of 38 sites are recommended eligible for NRHP or are of unknown eligibility and further testing may be conducted. The BMPs and/or mitigation measures for these 38 sites are summarized in Table 3.7. Consequently, with the implementation of avoidance and mitigation measures as appropriate, potential adverse effects will be minimized.

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SECTION 5.0
RELATED PROJECTS AND POTENTIAL EFFECTS

5.0 RELATED PROJECTS AND POTENTIAL EFFECTS

This section of the ESP addresses the potential cumulative impacts associated with the implementation of the Project and other projects/programs that are planned for the region.

USBP has been conducting law enforcement actions along the border since its inception in 1924, and has continually transformed its methods as new missions, IA modes of operation, agent needs, and National enforcement strategies have evolved. Development and maintenance of training ranges, station and sector facilities, detention facilities, and roads and fences have affected thousands of acres, with synergistic and cumulative impacts to soil, wildlife habitats, water quality, and noise. Beneficial effects have resulted from the construction and use of these roads and fences, including, but not limited to: increased employment and income for border regions and surrounding communities; protection and enhancement of sensitive resources north of the border; reduction in crime within urban areas near the border; increased land value in areas where border security has increased; and increased knowledge of the biological communities and pre-history of the region through numerous biological and cultural resources surveys and studies.

With continued funding and implementation of CBP's environmental conservation measures, use of biological and archaeological monitors, and restoration activities, adverse impacts of future and ongoing projects would be prevented or minimized. However, recent, ongoing, and reasonably foreseeable proposed projects would result in cumulative impacts. General descriptions of these types of activities are discussed in the following paragraphs.

5.1 PAST, PRESENT, AND REASONABLY FORESEEABLE ACTIONS

Cumulative Fencing along Southwestern Border. There are currently 62 miles of landing mat pedestrian fence at various locations along the U.S./Mexico border (Congressional Research Service [CRS] 2006); approximately 30 miles of single, double, and triple pedestrian fence in San Diego, California and Yuma, Arizona; 70 miles of new primary pedestrian fence at various locations along the U.S./Mexico border; vehicle fence along much of the Deming Station's AO, vehicle fence in Arizona along the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument; and pedestrian fences at POE facilities throughout the southern border. In addition, 225 miles of fence are currently being planned for Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

***Past Actions*.** Past actions are those within the cumulative effects analysis areas that have occurred prior to the development of this ESP. The effects of these past actions are generally described throughout Section 3 of this ESP. For example, extensive cattle grazing and farming use throughout the project corridor have contributed to the existing environmental conditions of the area.

***Present Actions*.** Present actions include current or funded construction projects; CBP or other agency actions in close proximity to the vehicle fence locations; and current resource management programs and land use activities within the cumulative effects analysis areas. Ongoing actions considered in the cumulative effects analysis include the following:

Construction of Primary Fence. The FY 2007 DHS Appropriations Act provided $1.2 billion for the installation of fencing, infrastructure, and technology along the border (CRS 2006). By the December 31, 2008 CBP will have constructed up to 225 miles of primary fence and up to 300 miles of vehicle fence in all southwest border Sectors except Laredo.

***Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions*.** Reasonably foreseeable future actions consist of activities that have been approved and can be evaluated with respect to their effects. The following activities are reasonably foreseeable future actions:

CBP's Secure Border Initiative (SBI*net*) The Secure Border Initiative (SBI) is a comprehensive multi-year plan established by the DHS to secure America's borders and reduce illegal migration. SBI*net* is responsible for the development, installation and integration of technology solutions, and SBI TI develops and installs physical components designed to secure the border consisting of the following major components: pedestrian fence, vehicle fence, roads, lights and vegetation control. SBI*net* will improve deterrence, detection, and apprehension of illegal aliens into the U.S. When fully implemented, SBI*net* and SBI TI will improve ability of CBP personnel to rapidly and effectively respond to illegal cross border activity and help DHS and CBP to manage, control, and secure the Nation's borders.

SBI*net* program is currently in the very early planning stages of identifying potential locations for surveillance and communication towers within New Mexico. These towers typically require a 100-foot x 100-foot area and are usually located near an established, but sometimes unimproved road. The towers are generally less than 200 feet tall and can be powered by batteries, solar panels, natural gas generators, or from existing electrical grids. The towers would be used as a force multiplier to assist USBP in the detection of illegal cross-border activity. Currently, there are 35 radar/camera towers and 20 communication tower sites being investigated within 25 miles of the U.S./Mexico border in New Mexico. For a project of this size, it would be expected that no more than 50 acres, including construction/improvement of access roads would be impacted. Typical of all CBP projects, sites are surveyed for the presence of sensitive resources and, where practicable, such resources are avoided.

CBP intends to construct approximately 59 miles of vehicle fence and associated construction roads along the U.S./Mexico border from Border Monuments 69 to 62 and from 59 to 40. The construction of these TI components would encompass the entire 60 foot wide Roosevelt Reservation and account for 429 acres of disturbance. In order to construct the TI along the border, access roads would also have to be improved. Approximately 104 miles of access roads would be improved. These roads currently

range from two-track trails to 30-foot wide all-weather roads. Therefore, the amount of work to be completed to improve these roads is not known at this time but will be established via engineering and analyzed in a future ESP or NEPA-compliance document.

A list of other recently completed or reasonable foreseeable CBP projects within the region surrounding the Santa Teresa Station's AO is presented in Table 11-1. In addition, CBP might be required to implement other activities and operations that are currently not foreseen or mentioned in this document. These actions could be in response to National emergencies or security events like the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, or to changes in the mode of operations of the potential IAs.

Table 5-1. Recently Completed or Reasonably Foreseeable CBP Projects in and near the Santa Teresa Station's AO

Project	Approximate Distance from Project Corridor (miles)	Approximate Acres Permanently Impacted
I-10/25 Checkpoints in Las Cruces, NM	40	5
Portable Lights in Sunland Park, NM	5	0
Repair of Anapra Fence from storm damage	7	1
USBP, Forward Operating Base, Deming Station, New Mexico	75	10
TI within the Deming Station's AO (patrol roads, access roads, vehicle fence, primary fences, and lighting)	0	382
	Total	**398 acres**

Plans by other agencies that would also affect the region's natural and human environment, including various road improvements by the New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT) and/or Luna and Doña Ana counties. The majority of these projects would be expected to occur along existing corridors and/or within previously disturbed sites. The magnitude of the impacts would depend upon the length and width of the road right of way (ROW) and the extant conditions within and adjacent to the ROW. According to NMDOT, no projects are currently scheduled near the project corridor (Apodaca 2008).

In addition, projects are currently being planned by other Federal entities which could affect areas in use by USBP. CBP/USBP maintain close coordination with these agencies so that CBP/USBP activities do not conflict with other agencies' policies or management plans to the extent practicable. CBP typically coordinates with applicable state and Federal agencies prior to performing any construction activities so that USBP operations do not substantially impact the mission of other agencies. The following paragraphs list projects that other Federal and state agencies are conducting or have completed within the region.

BLM Las Cruces District Office projects were described and listed in the 2006 PEA and are incorporated herein by reference. In addition, the updated list of projects occurring

in the Las Cruces District Office is included in Appendix D. In summary, BLM proposes the following:

- grazing permit issuances, transfers, and renewals;
- free use mineral material permits;
- transportation and utility ROW easements;
- oil and gas ROW easements;
- mineral exploration permits;
- resource management plans;
- scenic trails; and
- competitive land sales.

A summary of the anticipated cumulative impacts of the Project (*i.e.*, construction of 48 miles of vehicle fence and associated roads in Luna and Doña Ana counties) in conjunction with other projects in the area are presented in the following sections. Discussions are presented for each of the resources described previously.

5.2 AIR QUALITY

The emissions generated during and after the construction of the vehicle fence will be short-term and minor. Although maintenance of the fence and construction road will result in cumulative impacts on the region's air shed, these impacts will be considered negligible, even when combined with the other proposed developments in the border region. BMPs designed to reduce fugitive dust have been and will continue to be standard operating procedure for CBP construction projects. Deterrence of and improved response time to cross border violators due to the construction of the fence and road has reduced the need for off-road enforcement actions by USBP agents.

5.3 LAND USE

The Project described herein and other TI projects in New Mexico will occur primarily within the Roosevelt Reservation, which was set aside specifically for border control actions. This action, therefore, is consistent with the authorized land use and, when considered with other potential alterations of land use, will have negligible cumulative impacts. Recent activities that have most affected land use near the TI are the farming and grazing operations on BLM and private lands.

5.4 AESTHETICS

The construction of TI from Border Monument 40 east to Santa Teresa, New Mexico will contribute to a degradation of visual resources; however, these areas currently have an existing border road and cattle fence located within or near most of the proposed corridor. Additionally, areas north and west of the border within the construction corridors will be expected to experience beneficial, indirect cumulative impacts through the reduction of trash, soil erosion, and creation of roads by illegal vehicle traffic. Therefore, moderate cumulative impacts on visual resources will be expected from

implementing the Project, when considered with existing and proposed developments in the surrounding areas.

5.5 SOILS

The Project and other CBP actions will not reduce prime farmland soils or agricultural production substantially nor will there will there be a substantial cumulative increase in soil erosion or loss of topsoil. Pre- and post-construction SWPPP measures for this and other Planned and Proposed Actions will be implemented to control erosion. The loss of biological production of regionally abundant soils as a result of the Project, when combined with past and proposed projects in the region, will result in moderate cumulative impacts on soils, primarily through the loss of biological production.

5.6 WATER USE AND QUALITY

As a result of the Project, when combined with other CBP projects, increased temporary erosion during construction will occur; however, increased sediment and turbidity will have minimal cumulative impacts on water quality. Limited and short-term withdrawal from the regional groundwater basins will not affect long-term water supplies or groundwater quality. The volume of water withdrawn will not affect the public drinking water supplies, but could indirectly contribute to aquifer contamination from surface runoff. The indirect effects of altered surface drainage and potential consequent erosion will have minimal beneficial and adverse cumulative impacts on surface water quality.

5.7 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Equipment used during the improvement of roads and construction of fences in the region could cause the degradation or loss of up to 717 acres of natural vegetation (CBP 2006). The TI currently planned as well as future TI will permanently impact vegetation consisting of Chihuahuan Desertscrub, Desert Grasslands and Prairies, and Woodland communities (CBP 2004 and 2006). These impacts could be considered moderate to major cumulative impacts; however, BMPs will be developed, which include the restoration of temporarily impacted areas to offset these potential impacts. Additionally, the reduction of illegal traffic north of the planned and proposed TI will have beneficial cumulative impacts on vegetation communities in the region.

The planned and proposed TI will have negligible cumulative impacts on fish or other aquatic species because the construction activities will not take place in flowing or standing water. Construction in or near drainage crossings will use BMPs and follow the SWPPP to reduce potential impacts downstream. Adverse cumulative impacts will occur to wildlife species through the permanent reduction of 717 acres of habitat. However, due to the presence of similar habitat adjacent to the study corridor (over 1.5 million acres), these impacts will be considered minor to moderate (CBP 2004 and 2006). Additionally, because vehicle fence is planned for 96 percent of the ROI rather

than vehicle fence, negligible cumulative impacts will occur regarding opportunities for transboundary migration.

CBP has maintained close coordination with USFWS and NMDGF regarding transboundary migration of wildlife and special status species, and both agencies have provided valuable guidance to CBP regarding these species. Through the use of BMPs developed in coordination with USFWS, the potential impacts as a result of the Project, as well as other past, present, and future actions, will ensure that major cumulative impacts on protected species do not occur.

5.8 CULTURAL RESOURCES

The Project will have adverse effects on known cultural resources sites; however, through data recovery the adverse effects of some sites will be mitigated. Beneficial cumulative effects will occur from the protection afforded to previously discovered and any undiscovered cultural resources within the border lands in the vicinity of the planned and proposed TI components.

5.9 SOCIOECONOMICS

The planned and proposed TI in the ROI will have negligible cumulative impacts on the local employment or income, will not induce a permanent in-migration of people nor will there be additional permanent employees. Therefore, there will be no cumulative increase in demand for housing. However, TI will benefit socioeconomics of the ROI by reducing the costs associated with illegal activity through the USBP's increased deterrence and apprehension capabilities.

5.10 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Only minor increases in the use of hazardous substances (e.g., POL) will occur as a result of the construction and maintenance of the vehicle fence. No health or safety risks will be created by the Project. When combined with other ongoing and proposed projects in the region, the Project will have a negligible cumulative impact.

SECTION 6.0
REFERENCES

6.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A
DHS April 2008 Border Waiver

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ken Hunt, Executive Director, 245 Murray Lane, Mail Stop 0550, Washington, DC 20528, 703–235–0780 and 703–235–0442, *privacycommittee@dhs.gov*.

Purpose and Objective: Under the authority of 6 U.S.C. section 451, this charter establishes the Data Privacy and Integrity Advisory Committee, which shall operate in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) (5 U.S.C. App).

The Committee will provide advice at the request of the Secretary of DHS and the Chief Privacy Officer of DHS on programmatic, policy, operational, administrative, and technological issues within the DHS that relate to personally identifiable information (PII), as well as data integrity and other privacy-related matters.

Duration: The committee's charter is effective March 25, 2008, and expires March 25, 2010.

Responsible DHS Officials: Hugo Teufel III, Chief Privacy Officer and Ken Hunt, Executive Director, 245 Murray Drive, Mail Stop 0550, Washington, DC 20528, *privacycommittee@dhs.gov*, 703–235–0780.

Dated: April 1, 2008.

Hugo Teufel III,

Chief Privacy Officer.

[FR Doc. E8–7277 Filed 4–7–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–10–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of the Secretary

Determination Pursuant to Section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as Amended

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of determination; correction.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Homeland Security has determined, pursuant to law, that it is necessary to waive certain laws, regulations and other legal requirements in order to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads in the vicinity of the international land border of the United States. The notice of determination was published in the **Federal Register** on April 3, 2008. Due to a publication error, the Project Area description was inadvertently omitted from the April 3 publication. For clarification purposes, this document is a republication of the April 3 document including the omitted Project Area description.

DATES: This Notice is effective on April 8, 2008.

Determination and Waiver

The Department of Homeland Security has a mandate to achieve and maintain operational control of the borders of the United States. Public Law 109–367, 2, 120 Stat. 2638, 8 U.S.C. 1701 note. Congress has provided the Secretary of Homeland Security with a number of authorities necessary to accomplish this mandate. One of these authorities is found at section 102(c) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (''IIRIRA''). Public Law 104–208, Div. C, 110 Stat. 3009–546, 3009–554 (Sept. 30, 1996) (8 U.S.C 1103 note), as amended by the REAL ID Act of 2005, Public Law 109–13, Div. B, 119 Stat. 231, 302, 306 (May 11, 2005) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, 3, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2008, Public Law 110–161, Div. E, Title V, 564, 121 Stat. 2090 (Dec. 26, 2007). In Section 102(a) of the IIRIRA, Congress provided that the Secretary of Homeland Security shall take such actions as may be necessary to install additional physical barriers and roads (including the removal of obstacles to detection of illegal entrants) in the vicinity of the United States border to deter illegal crossings in areas of high illegal entry into the United States. In Section 102(b) of the IIRIRA, Congress has called for the installation of fencing, barriers, roads, lighting, cameras, and sensors on not less than 700 miles of the southwest border, including priority miles of fencing that must be completed by December of 2008. Finally, in section 102(c) of the IIRIRA, Congress granted to me the authority to waive all legal requirements that I, in my sole discretion, determine necessary to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads authorized by section 102 of the IIRIRA.

I determine that the following area of Hidalgo County, Texas, in the vicinity of the United States border, hereinafter the Project Area, is an area of high illegal entry:

- Starting approximately at the intersection of Military Road and an un-named road (i.e. beginning at the western end of the International Boundary Waters Commission (IBWC) levee in Hidalgo County) and runs east in proximity to the IBWC levee for approximately 4.5 miles.
- Starting approximately at the intersection of Levee Road and 5494 Wing Road and runs east in proximity to the IBWC levee for approximately 1.8 miles.
- Starting approximately 0.2 mile north from the intersection of S. Depot Road and 23rd Street and runs south in proximity to the IBWC levee to the Hidalgo POE and then east in proximity to the new proposed IBWC levee and the existing IBWC levee to approximately South 15th Street for a total length of approximately 4.0 miles.
- Starting adjacent to Levee Road and approximately 0.1 miles east of the intersection of Levee Road and Valley View Road and runs east in proximity to the IBWC levee for approximately 1.0 mile then crosses the Irrigation District Hidalgo County #1 Canal and will tie into the future New Donna POE fence.
- Starting approximately 0.1 mile east of the intersection of County Road 556 and County Road 1554 and runs east in proximity to the IBWC levee for approximately 3.4 miles.
- Starting approximately 0.1 mile east of the Bensten Groves road and runs east in proximity to the IBWC levee to the Progresso POE for approximately 3.4 miles.
- Starting approximately at the Progresso POE and runs east in proximity to the IBWC levee for approximately 2.5 miles.

In order to deter illegal crossings in the Project Area, there is presently a need to construct fixed and mobile barriers and roads in conjunction with improvements to an existing levee system in the vicinity of the border of the United States as a joint effort with Hidalgo County, Texas. In order to ensure the expeditious construction of the barriers and roads that Congress prescribed in the IIRIRA in the Project Area, which is an area of high illegal entry into the United States, I have determined that it is necessary that I exercise the authority that is vested in me by section 102(c) of the IIRIRA as amended. Accordingly, I hereby waive in their entirety, with respect to the construction of roads and fixed and mobile barriers (including, but not limited to, accessing the project area, creating and using staging areas, the conduct of earthwork, excavation, fill, and site preparation, and installation and upkeep of fences, roads, supporting elements, drainage, erosion controls, safety features, surveillance, communication, and detection equipment of all types, radar and radio towers, and lighting) in the Project Area, all federal, state, or other laws, regulations and legal requirements of, deriving from, or related to the subject of, the following laws, as amended: The National Environmental Policy Act (Pub. L. 91–190, 83 Stat. 852 (Jan. 1,

1970) (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*)), the Endangered Species Act (Pub. L. 93–205, 87 Stat. 884) (Dec. 28, 1973) (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*)), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (commonly referred to as the Clean Water Act) (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*), the National Historic Preservation Act (Pub. L. 89–665, 80 Stat. 915 (Oct. 15, 1966) (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)), the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 *et seq.*), the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*), the Archeological Resources Protection Act (Pub. L. 96–95, 16 U.S.C. 470aa *et seq.*), the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f *et seq.*), the Noise Control Act (42 U.S.C. 4901 *et seq.*), the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 *et seq.*), the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq.*), the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (Pub. L. 86–523, 16 U.S.C. 469 *et seq.*), the Antiquities Act (16 U.S.C. 431 *et seq.*), the Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act (16 U.S.C. 461 *et seq.*), the Farmland Protection Policy Act (7 U.S.C. 4201 *et seq.*), the Coastal Zone Management Act (Pub. L. 92–583, 16 U.S.C. 1451 *et seq.*), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (Pub L. 94–579, 43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act (Pub. L. 89–669, 16 U.S.C. 668dd-668ee), the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (Pub. L. 84–1024, 16 U.S.C. 742a, *et seq.*), the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (Pub. L. 73–121, 16 U.S.C. 661 *et seq.*), the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*), the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403), the Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 *et seq.*), the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 U.S.C. 1996), the Religious Freedom Restoration Act (42 U.S.C. 2000bb), and the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act of 1977 (31 U.S.C. 6303–05).

I reserve the authority to make further waivers from time to time as I may determine to be necessary to accomplish the provisions of section 102 of the IIRIRA, as amended.

Michael Chertoff,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. E8–7450 Filed 4–7–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–10–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of the Secretary

Determination Pursuant to Section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as Amended

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of determination; correction.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Homeland Security has determined, pursuant to law, that it is necessary to waive certain laws, regulations and other legal requirements in order to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads in the vicinity of the international land border of the United States. The notice of determination was published in the **Federal Register** on April 3, 2008. Due to a publication error, the description of the Project Areas was inadvertently omitted from the April 3 publication. For clarification purposes, this document is a republication of the April 3 document including the omitted description of the Project Areas.

DATES: This Notice is effective on April 8, 2008.

Determination and Waiver

I have a mandate to achieve and maintain operational control of the borders of the United States. Public Law 109–367, 2, 120 Stat. 2638, 8 U.S.C. 1701 note. Congress has provided me with a number of authorities necessary to accomplish this mandate. One of these authorities is found at section 102(c) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (''IIRIRA''). Public Law 104–208, Div. C, 110 Stat. 3009–546, 3009–554 (Sept. 30, 1996) (8 U.S.C 1103 note), as amended by the REAL ID Act of 2005, Public Law 109–13, Div. B, 119 Stat. 231, 302, 306 (May 11, 2005) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, 3, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2008, Public Law 110–161, Div. E, Title V, 564, 121 Stat. 2090 (Dec. 26, 2007). In Section 102(a) of IIRIRA, Congress provided that the Secretary of Homeland Security shall take such actions as may be necessary to install additional physical barriers and roads (including the removal of obstacles to detection of illegal entrants) in the vicinity of the United States border to deter illegal crossings in areas of high illegal entry into the United States. In Section 102(b) of IIRIRA, Congress has called for the installation of fencing, barriers, roads, lighting, cameras, and sensors on not less than 700 miles of the southwest border, including priority miles of fencing that must be completed by December 2008. Finally, in section 102(c) of the IIRIRA, Congress granted to me the authority to waive all legal requirements that I, in my sole discretion, determine necessary to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads authorized by section 102 of IIRIRA.

I determine that the following areas in the vicinity of the United States border, located in the States of California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas are areas of high illegal entry (collectively ''Project Areas''):

California

- Starting approximately 1.5 mile east of Border Monument (BM) 251 and ends approximately at BM 250.
- Starting approximately 1.1 miles west of BM 245 and runs east for approximately 0.8 mile.
- Starting approximately 0.2 mile west of BM 243 and runs east along the border for approximately 0.5 mile.
- Starting approximately 0.7 mile east of BM 243 and runs east along the border for approximately 0.9 mile.
- Starting approximately 1.0 mile east of BM 243 and runs east along the border for approximately 0.9 mile.
- Starting approximately 0.7 mile west of BM 242 and stops approximately 0.4 mile west of BM 242.
- Starting approximately 0.8 mile east of BM 242 and runs east along the border for approximately 1.1 miles.
- Starting approximately 0.4 mile east of BM 239 and runs east for approximately 0.4 mile along the border.
- Starting approximately 1.2 miles east of BM 239 and runs east for approximately 0.2 mile along the border.
- Starting approximately 0.5 mile west of BM 235 and runs east along the border for approximately 1.1 miles.
- Starting approximately 0.8 mile east of BM 235 and runs east along the border for approximately 0.1 mile.
- Starting approximately 0.6 mile east of BM 234 and runs east for approximately 1.7 miles along the border.
- Starting approximately 0.4 mile east of BM 233 and runs east for approximately 2.1 miles along the border.
- Starting approximately 0.05 mile west of BM 232 and runs east for approximately 0.1 mile along the border.

• Starting approximately 0.2 mile east of BM 232 and runs east for approximately 1.5 miles along the border.

• Starting 0.6 mile east of Border Monument 229 heading east along the border for approximately 11.3 miles to BM 225.

• Starting approximately 0.1 mile east of BM 224 and runs east along the border for approximately 2.5 miles.

• Starting approximately 2.3 miles east of BM 220 and runs east along the border to BM 207.

Arizona

• Starting approximately 1.0 mile south of BM 206 and runs south along the Colorado River for approximately 13.3 miles.

• Starting approximately 0.1 mile north of County 18th Street running south along the border for approximately 3.8 miles.

• Starting at the Eastern edge of BMGR and runs east along the border to approximately 1.3 miles west of BM 174.

• Starting approximately 0.5 mile west of BM 168 and runs east along the border for approximately 5.3 miles.

• Starting approximately 1 mile east of BM 160 and runs east for approximately 1.6 miles.

• Starting approximately 1.3 miles east of BM 159 and runs east along the border to approximately 0.3 mile east of BM 140.

• Starting approximately 2.2 miles west of BM 138 and runs east along the border for approximately 2.5 miles.

• Starting approximately 0.2 miles east of BM 136 and runs east along the border to approximately 0.2 mile west of BM 102.

• Starting approximately 3 miles west of BM 99 and runs east along the border approximately 6.5 miles.

• Starting approximately at BM 97 and runs east along the border approximately 6.9 miles.

• Starting approximately at BM 91 and runs east along the border to approximately 0.7 miles east of BM 89.

• Starting approximately 1.7 miles west of BM 86 and runs east along the border to approximately 0.7 mile west of BM 86.

• Starting approximately 0.2 mile west of BM 83 and runs east along the border to approximately 0.2 mile east of BM 73.

New Mexico

• Starting approximately 0.8 mile west of BM 69 and runs east along the border to approximately 1.5 miles west of BM 65.

• Starting approximately 2.3 miles east of BM 65 and runs east along the border for approximately 6.0 miles.

• Starting approximately 0.5 mile east of BM 61 and runs east along the border until approximately 1.0 mile west of BM 59.

• Starting approximately 0.1 miles east of BM 39 and runs east along the border to approximately 0.3 mile east of BM 33.

• Starting approximately 0.25 mile east of BM 31 and runs east along the border for approximately 14.2 miles.

• Starting approximately at BM 22 and runs east along the border to approximately 1.0 mile west BM 16.

• Starting at approximately 1.0 mile west of BM 16 and runs east along the border to approximately BM 3.

Texas

• Starting approximately 0.4 miles southeast of BM 1 and runs southeast along the border for approximately 3.0 miles.

• Starting approximately 1 Mi E of the intersection of Interstate 54 and Border Highway and runs southeast approximately 57 miles in proximity to the IBWC levee to 3.7 miles east of the Ft Hancock POE.

• Starting approximately 1.6 miles west of the intersection of Esperanza and Quitman Pass Roads and runs along the IBWC levee east for approximately 4.6 miles.

• Starting at the Presidio POE and runs west along the border to approximately 3.2 miles west of the POE.

• Starting at the Presidio POE and runs east along the border to approximately 3.4 miles east of the POE.

• Starting approximately 1.8 miles west of Del Rio POE and runs east along the border for approximately 2.5 miles.

• Starting approximately 1.3 Mi north of the Eagle Pass POE and runs south approximately 0.8 miles south of the POE.

• Starting approximately 2.1 miles west of Roma POE and runs east approximately 1.8 miles east of the Roma POE.

• Starting approximately 3.5 miles west of Rio Grande City POE and runs east in proximity to the Rio Grande river for approximately 9 miles.

• Starting approximately 0.9 miles west of County Road 41 and runs east approximately 1.2 miles and then north for approximately 0.8 miles.

• Starting approximately 0.5 mile west of the end of River Dr and runs east in proximity to the IBWC levee for approximately 2.5 miles.

• Starting approximately 0.6 miles east of the intersection of Benson Rd and Cannon Rd and runs east in proximity to the IBWC levee for approximately 1 mile.

• Starting at the Los Indios POE and runs west in proximity to the IBWC levee for approximately 1.7 miles.

• Starting at the Los Indios POE and runs east in proximity to the IBWC levee for approximately 3.6 miles.

• Starting approximately 0.5 mile west of Main St and J Padilla St intersection and runs east in proximity to the IBWC levee for approximately 2.0 miles.

• Starting approximately 1.2 miles west of the Intersection of U.S. HWY 281 and Los Ranchitos Rd and runs east in proximity to the IBWC levee for approximately 2.4 miles.

• Starting approx 0.5 miles southwest of the intersection of U.S. 281 and San Pedro Rd and runs east in proximity to the IBWC levee for approximately 1.8 miles.

• Starting approximately 0.1 miles southwest of the Intersection of Villanueva St and Torres Rd and runs east in proximity to the IBWC levee for approximately 3.6 miles.

• Starting approximately south of Palm Blvd and runs east in proximity to the City of Brownsville's levee to approximately the Gateway-Brownsville POE where it continues south and then east in proximity to the IBWC levee for a total length of approximately 3.5 miles.

• Starting at the North Eastern Edge of Ft Brown Golf Course and runs east in proximity to the IBWC levee for approximately 1 mile.

• Starting approximately 0.3 miles east of Los Tomates-Brownsville POE and runs east and then north in proximity to the IBWC levee for approximately 13 miles.

In order to deter illegal crossings in the Project Areas, there is presently a need to construct fixed and mobile barriers (such as fencing, vehicle barriers, towers, sensors, cameras, and other surveillance, communication, and detection equipment) and roads in the vicinity of the border of the United States. In order to ensure the expeditious construction of the barriers and roads that Congress prescribed in the IIRIRA in the Project Areas, which are areas of high illegal entry into the United States, I have determined that it is necessary that I exercise the authority that is vested in me by section 102(c) of the IIRIRA as amended.

Accordingly, I hereby waive in their entirety, with respect to the construction of roads and fixed and mobile barriers (including, but not limited to, accessing the project area, creating and using staging areas, the

conduct of earthwork, excavation, fill, and site preparation, and installation and upkeep of fences, roads, supporting elements, drainage, erosion controls, safety features, surveillance, communication, and detection equipment of all types, radar and radio towers, and lighting) in the Project Areas, all federal, state, or other laws, regulations and legal requirements of, deriving from, or related to the subject of, the following laws, as amended: The National Environmental Policy Act (Pub. L. 91–190, 83 Stat. 852 (Jan. 1, 1970) (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*)), the Endangered Species Act (Pub. L. 93–205, 87 Stat. 884 (Dec. 28, 1973) (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*)), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (commonly referred to as the Clean Water Act) (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*)), the National Historic Preservation Act (Pub. L. 89–665, 80 Stat. 915 (Oct. 15, 1966) (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)), the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 *et seq.*), the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*), the Archeological Resources Protection Act (Pub. L. 96–95, 16 U.S.C. 470aa *et seq.*), the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f *et seq.*), the Noise Control Act (42 U.S.C. 4901 *et seq.*), the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 *et seq.*), the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq.*), the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (Pub. L. 86–523, 16 U.S.C. 469 *et seq.*), the Antiquities Act (16 U.S.C. 431 *et seq.*), the Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act (16 U.S.C. 461 *et seq.*), the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Pub. L. 90–542, 16 U.S.C. 1281 *et seq.*), the Farmland Protection Policy Act (7 U.S.C. 4201 *et seq.*), the Coastal Zone Management Act (Pub. L. 92–583, 16 U.S.C. 1451 *et seq.*), the Wilderness Act (Pub. L. 88–577, 16 U.S.C. 1131 *et seq.*), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (Pub L. 94–579, 43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act (Pub. L. 89–669, 16 U.S.C. 668dd–668ee), the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (Pub. L. 84–1024, 16 U.S.C. 742a, *et seq.*), the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (Pub. L. 73–121, 16 U.S.C. 661 *et seq.*), the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*), the Otay Mountain Wilderness Act of 1999 (Pub. L. 106–145), Sections 102(29) and 103 of Title I of the California Desert Protection Act (Pub. L. 103–433), 50 Stat. 1827, the National Park Service Organic Act (Pub. L. 64–235, 16 U.S.C. 1, 2–4), the National Park Service General Authorities Act (Pub. L. 91–383, 16 U.S.C. 1a–1 *et seq.*), Sections 401(7), 403, and 404 of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (Pub. L. 95–625), Sections 301(a)–(f) of the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act (Pub. L. 101–628), the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403), the Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 *et seq.*), the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 U.S.C. 1996), the Religious Freedom Restoration Act (42 U.S.C. 2000bb), the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 *et seq.*), and the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act of 1960 (16 U.S.C. 528–531).

This waiver does not supersede, supplement, or in any way modify the previous waivers published in the **Federal Register** on September 22, 2005 (70 FR 55622), January 19, 2007 (72 FR 2535), and October 26, 2007 (72 FR 60870).

I reserve the authority to make further waivers from time to time as I may determine to be necessary to accomplish the provisions of section 102 of the IIRIRA, as amended.

Michael Chertoff,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. E8–7451 Filed 4–7–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–10–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

[USCG–2008–0202]

Information Collection Request to Office of Management and Budget; OMB Control Numbers: 1625–0044, 1625–0045, and 1625–0060

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Sixty-day notice requesting comments.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the U.S. Coast Guard intends to submit Information Collection Requests (ICRs) and Analyses to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) requesting an extension of their approval for the following collections of information: (1) 1625–0044, Outer Continental Shelf Activities—Title 33 CFR Subchapter N; (2) 1625–0045, Adequacy Certification for Reception Facilities and Advance Notice—33 CFR part 158; and (3) 1625–0060, Vapor Control Systems for Facilities and Tank Vessels. Before submitting these ICRs to OMB, the Coast Guard is inviting comments as described below.

DATES: Comments must reach the Coast Guard on or before June 9, 2008.

ADDRESSES: To avoid duplicate submissions to the docket [USCG–2008–0202], please submit them by only one of the following means:

(1) *Online: http://www.regulations.gov.*

(2) *Mail:* Docket Management Facility (DMF) (M–30), U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590–0001.

(3) *Hand delivery:* DMF between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The telephone number is 202–366–9329.

(4) *Fax:* 202–493–2251.

The DMF maintains the public docket for this notice. Comments and material received from the public, as well as documents mentioned in this notice as being available in the docket, will become part of this docket and will be available for inspection or copying at room W12–140 on the West Building Ground Floor, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. You may also find this docket on the Internet at *http://www.regulations.gov.*

A copy of the complete ICR is available through this docket on the Internet at *http://www.regulations.gov.* Additionally, copies are available from Commandant (CG–611), U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters (Attn: Mr. Arthur Requina), 2100 2nd Street, SW., Washington, DC 20593–0001. The telephone number is 202–475–3523.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Arthur Requina, Office of Information Management, telephone 202–475–3523, or fax 202–475–3929, for questions on these documents. Contact Ms. Renee V. Wright, Program Manager, Docket Operations, 202–366–9826, for questions on the docket.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Public Participation and Request for Comments

The Coast Guard invites comments on whether this information collection request should be granted based on it being necessary for the proper performance of Departmental functions. In particular, the Coast Guard would appreciate comments addressing: (1) The practical utility of the collections; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden of the collections; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of information subject to the collections; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of

APPENDIX B
Air Emissions Calculations

CALCULATION SHEET-COMBUSTABLE EMISSIONS-DONA ANA COUNTY

Assumptions for Cumbustable Emissions					
Type of Construction Equipment	Num. of Units	HP Rated	Hrs/day	Days/yr	Total hp-hrs
Water Truck	2	300	12	90	648000
Diesel Road Compactors	2	100	12	90	216000
Diesel Dump Truck	2	300	12	90	648000
Diesel Excavator	2	300	12	90	648000
Diesel Hole Trenchers	2	175	12	90	378000
Diesel Bore/Drill Rigs	2	300	12	90	648000
Diesel Cement & Mortar Mixers	2	300	12	90	648000
Diesel Cranes	2	175	12	90	378000
Diesel Graders	2	300	12	90	648000
Diesel Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	100	12	90	216000
Diesel Bull Dozers	2	300	12	90	648000
Diesel Front End Loaders	2	300	12	90	648000
Diesel Fork Lifts	2	100	12	90	216000
Diesel Generator Set	12	40	12	90	518400

Emission Factors							
Type of Construction Equipment	VOC g/hp-hr	CO g/hp-hr	NOx g/hp-hr	PM-10 g/hp-hr	PM-2.5 g/hp-hr	SO2 g/hp-hr	CO2 g/hp-hr
Water Truck	0.440	2.070	5.490	0.410	0.400	0.740	536.000
Diesel Road Compactors	0.370	1.480	4.900	0.340	0.330	0.740	536.200
Diesel Dump Truck	0.440	2.070	5.490	0.410	0.400	0.740	536.000
Diesel Excavator	0.340	1.300	4.600	0.320	0.310	0.740	536.300
Diesel Trenchers	0.510	2.440	5.810	0.460	0.440	0.740	535.800
Diesel Bore/Drill Rigs	0.600	2.290	7.150	0.500	0.490	0.730	529.700
Diesel Cement & Mortar Mixers	0.610	2.320	7.280	0.480	0.470	0.730	529.700
Diesel Cranes	0.440	1.300	5.720	0.340	0.330	0.730	530.200
Diesel Graders	0.350	1.360	4.730	0.330	0.320	0.740	536.300
Diesel Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1.850	8.210	7.220	1.370	1.330	0.950	691.100
Diesel Bull Dozers	0.360	1.380	4.760	0.330	0.320	0.740	536.300
Diesel Front End Loaders	0.380	1.550	5.000	0.350	0.340	0.740	536.200
Diesel Fork Lifts	1.980	7.760	8.560	1.390	1.350	0.950	690.800
Diesel Generator Set	1.210	3.760	5.970	0.730	0.710	0.810	587.300

CALCULATION SHEET-COMBUSTABLE EMISSIONS-DONA ANA COUNTY

Emission factors (EF) were generated from the NONROAD2005 model for the 2006 calendar year. The VOC EFs includes exhaust and evaporative emissions. The VOC evaporative components included in the NONROAD2005 model are diurnal, hotsoak, running loss, tank permeation, hose permeation, displacement, and spillage. The construction equipment age distribution in the NONROAD2005 model is based on the population in U.S. for the 2006 calendar year.

Emission Calculations							
Type of Construction Equipment	VOC tons/yr	CO tons/yr	NOx tons/yr	PM-10 tons/yr	PM-2.5 tons/yr	SO2 tons/yr	CO2 tons/yr
Water Truck	0.314	1.478	3.920	0.293	0.286	0.528	382.755
Diesel Road Paver	0.088	0.352	1.166	0.081	0.079	0.176	127.633
Diesel Dump Truck	0.314	1.478	3.920	0.293	0.286	0.528	382.755
Diesel Excavator	0.243	0.928	3.285	0.229	0.221	0.528	382.970
Diesel Hole Cleaners\Trenchers	0.212	1.016	2.420	0.192	0.183	0.308	223.191
Diesel Bore/Drill Rigs	0.428	1.635	5.106	0.357	0.350	0.521	378.257
Diesel Cement & Mortar Mixers	0.436	1.657	5.199	0.343	0.336	0.521	378.257
Diesel Cranes	0.183	0.542	2.383	0.142	0.137	0.304	220.858
Diesel Graders	0.250	0.971	3.378	0.236	0.229	0.528	382.970
Diesel Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	0.440	1.954	1.719	0.326	0.317	0.226	164.504
Diesel Bull Dozers	0.257	0.985	3.399	0.236	0.229	0.528	382.970
Diesel Front End Loaders	0.271	1.107	3.570	0.250	0.243	0.528	382.898
Diesel Aerial Lifts	0.471	1.847	2.038	0.331	0.321	0.226	164.433
Diesel Generator Set	0.691	2.148	3.411	0.417	0.406	0.463	335.511
Total Emissions	**4.600**	**18.100**	**44.913**	**3.723**	**3.621**	**5.917**	**4289.960**

Conversion factors	
Grams to tons	1.102E-06

CALCULATION SHEET-TRANSPORTATION COMBUSTABLE EMISSIONS-DONA ANA COUNTY

Construction WorkerPersonal Vehicle Commuting to Construction Sight-Passenger and Light Duty Trucks									
	Emission Factors		Assumptions				Results by Pollutant		
Pollutants	Passenger Cars g/mile	Pick-up Trucks, SUVs g/mile	Mile/day	Day/yr	Number of cars	Number of trucks	Total Emisssions Cars tns/yr	Total Emissions Trucks tns/yr	Total tns/yr
VOCs	1.36	1.61	120	90	30	30	0.49	0.57	1.06
CO	12.4	15.7	120	90	30	30	4.43	5.61	10.03
NOx	0.95	1.22	120	90	30	30	0.34	0.44	0.77
PM-10	0.0052	0.0065	120	90	30	30	0.00	0.00	0.00
PM 2.5	0.0049	0.006	120	90	30	30	0.00	0.00	0.00
							-		

Heavy Duty Trucks Delivery Supply Trucks to Construction Sight									
	Emission Factors		Assumptions				Results by Pollutant		
Pollutants	10,000-19,500 lb Delivery Truck	33,000-60,000 lb semi trailer rig	Mile/day	Day/yr	Number of trucks	Number of trucks	Total Emisssions Cars tns/yr	Total Emissions Trucks tns/yr	Total tns/yr
VOCs	0.29	0.55	60	90	2	2	0.00	0.01	0.01
CO	1.32	3.21	60	90	2	2	0.02	0.04	0.05
NOx	4.97	12.6	60	90	2	2	0.06	0.15	0.21
PM-10	0.12	0.33	60	90	2	2	0.00	0.00	0.01
PM 2.5	0.13	0.36	60	90	2	2	0.00	0.00	0.01

Bi-monthly OBP Commute for Inspection									
	Emission Factors		Assumptions				Results by Pollutant		
Pollutants	10,000-19,500 lb Delivery Truck	Pick-up Trucks, SUVs g/mile	Mile/day	Day/yr	Number of Towers in County	Number of trucks	Total Emisssions Delivery Trk tns/yr	Total Emissions Trucks tns/yr	Total tns/yr
VOCs	0.29	1.61	120	0	0	0	-	0.00	-
CO	1.32	15.7	120	0	0	0	-	0.00	-
NOx	4.97	1.22	120	0	0	0	-	0.00	-
PM-10	0.12	0.0065	120	0	0	0	-	0.00	-
PM 2.5	0.13	0.006	120	0	0	0	-	0.00	-

Truck Emission Factor Source: USEPA 2005 Emission Facts: Average annual emissions and fuel consumption for gasoline-fueled passenger cars and light trucks. EPA 420-F-05-022 August 2005. Emission rates were generated using MOBILE.6 highway vehicle emission factor model.

CALCULATION SHEET-FUGITIVE DUST- DONA ANA COUNTY

Fugitive Dust Emissions at New Construction Site.					
Construction Site	**Emission Factor tons/acre/month (1)**	**Total Area-Construction/month**	**Months/yr**	**Total PM-10 Emissions tns/yr**	**Total PM-2.5 (2)**
Fugitive Dust Emissions	0.11	117.02	3	38.62	7.72

1. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 2001. Procedures Document for National Emission Inventory, Criteria Air Pollutants 1985-1999. EPA-454/R-01-006. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards Research Triangle Park NC 27711.

2. 20% of the total PM-10 emissions are PM-2.5 (EPA 2001).

Coastruction Site Area	**Demension (ft)**			**Total**
Proposed Prioject	**Length**	**Width**	**Units**	**Acres/month**
New Road and Vehicle Fence	**70400**	**60**	**1**	**96.97**
Access Roads	**14080**	**28**	**1**	**9.05**
Staging Areas				**11**
Total				**117.02**

Conversion Factors	**Miles to Ft**	**Sq ft to Acres**	**Acres to sq ft**	**Sq ft in 0.5 acres**
	5280	0.000022957	43560	21780

	Miles
New Road and Vehicle Fence	40.0
Access Roads	8.0
Assume 3 months to complete construction	3.0

CALCULATION SHEET-SUMMARY OF EMISSIONS-DONA ANA COUNTY

Proposed Action Construction Emissions for Criteria Pollutants (tons per year)						
Emission source	VOC	CO	NOx	PM-10	PM-2.5	SO_2
Combustable Emissions	4.60	18.10	44.91	3.72	3.62	5.92
Construction Site-fugitive PM-10	NA	NA	NA	38.62	7.72	NA
Construction Workers Commuter & Trucking	1.07	10.09	0.98	0.01	0.01	NA
Bi-monthly Commute to Tower Site for Maintenance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Total emissions	5.67	28.19	45.90	42.35	11.35	5.92
De minimis threshold	NA	NA	NA	100.00	NA	NA

APPENDIX C
Threatened and Endangered Species List

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Database Query

Your search terms were as follows:

Taxonomic Group	County Name	Status
Fish	Dona Ana	State NM: Endangered
Amphibians		State NM: Threatened
Reptiles		
Birds		
Mammals		
Molluscs		

22 species returned.

Taxonomic Group	# Species	Taxonomic Group	# Species
Birds	18	Molluscs	1
Mammals	3		

Click the up- or down-arrows next to the column headers to sort the results.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Taxonomic Group	County	Status
Black-Hawk, Common	Buteogallus anthracinus anthracinus (NM)	Birds	Dona Ana	State NM: Threatened
Bunting, Varied	Passerina versicolor versicolor (NM);dickeyae (NM)	Birds	Dona Ana	State NM: Threatened
Cormorant, Neotropic	Phalacrocorax brasilianus	Birds	Dona Ana	State NM: Threatened
Eagle, Bald	Haliaeetus leucocephalus alascanus (NM)	Birds	Dona Ana	State NM: Threatened
Falcon, Aplomado	Falco femoralis septentrionalis (NM)	Birds	Dona Ana	State NM: Endangered
Falcon, Peregrine	Falco peregrinus anatum	Birds	Dona Ana	State NM: Threatened
Falcon, Peregrine, Arctic	Falco peregrinus tundrius	Birds	Dona Ana	State NM: Threatened
Flycatcher, Willow, SW.	Empidonax traillii extimus	Birds	Dona Ana	State NM: Endangered
Ground-dove, Common	Columbina passerina pallescens (NM)	Birds	Dona Ana	State NM: Endangered
Hummingbird, Broad-billed	Cynanthus latirostris magicus (NM)	Birds	Dona Ana	State NM: Threatened
Hummingbird, Costa's	Calypte costae	Birds	Dona Ana	State NM:

				Threatened
Hummingbird, Violet-crowned	Amazilia violiceps ellioti (NM)	Birds	Dona Ana	State NM: Threatened
Nightjar, Buff-collared	Caprimulgus ridgwayi ridgwayi (NM)	Birds	Dona Ana	State NM: Endangered
Pelican, Brown	Pelecanus occidentalis carolinensis (NM)	Birds	Dona Ana	State NM: Endangered
Sparrow, Baird's	Ammodramus bairdii	Birds	Dona Ana	State NM: Threatened
Tern, Least	Sterna antillarum athalassos (NM)	Birds	Dona Ana	State NM: Endangered
Vireo, Bell's	Vireo bellii arizonae (NM,AZ);medius (NM)	Birds	Dona Ana	State NM: Threatened
Vireo, Gray	Vireo vicinior	Birds	Dona Ana	State NM: Threatened
Bat, Spotted	Euderma maculatum	Mammals	Dona Ana	State NM: Threatened
Chipmunk, Colorado, Organ Mtns.	Neotamias quadrivittatus australis (NM)	Mammals	Dona Ana	State NM: Threatened
Sheep, Bighorn, Desert	Ovis canadensis mexicana (endangered pops)	Mammals	Dona Ana	State NM: Endangered
Talussnail, Dona Ana	Sonorella todseni	Molluscs	Dona Ana	State NM: Threatened

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Database Query

Your search terms were as follows:

County Name	Status
Luna	State NM: Endangered State NM: Threatened

18 species returned.

Taxonomic Group	# Species	Taxonomic Group	# Species
Amphibians	1	Birds	15
Reptiles	1	Molluscs	1

Click the up- or down-arrows next to the column headers to sort the results.

Common Name	Scientific Name	County	Status
Toad, Narrowmouth, Great Plains	Gastrophryne olivacea	Luna	State NM: Endangered
Monster, Gila, Reticulate	Heloderma suspectum suspectum (NM,AZ)	Luna	State NM: Endangered
Black-Hawk, Common	Buteogallus anthracinus anthracinus (NM)	Luna	State NM: Threatened
Bunting, Varied	Passerina versicolor versicolor (NM);dickeyae (NM)	Luna	State NM: Threatened
Cormorant, Neotropic	Phalacrocorax brasilianus	Luna	State NM: Threatened
Eagle, Bald	Haliaeetus leucocephalus alascanus (NM)	Luna	State NM: Threatened
Falcon, Aplomado	Falco femoralis septentrionalis (NM)	Luna	State NM: Endangered
Falcon, Peregrine	Falco peregrinus anatum	Luna	State NM: Threatened
Falcon, Peregrine, Arctic	Falco peregrinus tundrius	Luna	State NM: Threatened
Flycatcher, Willow, SW.	Empidonax traillii extimus	Luna	State NM: Endangered
Ground-dove, Common	Columbina passerina pallescens (NM)	Luna	State NM: Endangered
Hummingbird, Lucifer	Calothorax lucifer	Luna	State NM: Threatened
Hummingbird, Violet-crowned	Amazilia violiceps ellioti (NM)	Luna	State NM: Threatened
Pelican, Brown	Pelecanus occidentalis carolinensis (NM)	Luna	State NM: Endangered
Sparrow, Baird's	Ammodramus bairdii	Luna	State NM: Threatened
Vireo, Bell's	Vireo bellii arizonae	Luna	State NM: Threatened

	(NM,AZ);medius (NM)		
Vireo, Gray	Vireo vicinior	Luna	State NM: Threatened
Woodlandsnail, Cooke's Peak	Ashmunella macromphala	Luna	State NM: Threatened

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APPENDIX D
BLM Las Cruces Active Project Register

Las Cruces Field Office

LAS CRUCES FIELD OFFICE
ACTIVE PROJECT REGISTER
Updated 06/18/2008

DATE INITIATED	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION	PROJECT LEAD
06/18/2008	08-098	City of Las Cruces, R&PP Renewal/Change of Use	A Chavez
06/18/2008	08-097	Dona Ana County R&PP Renewal	A Chavez
06/18/2008	08-096	Verizon Wireless ROW Amendment	A Chavez
06/16/2008	08-095	Chile Challenge - 2009	J. Thacker
6/12/2008	08-094	El Paso Cattle Company Gates- NM120512	L. Allen
06/010/2008	08-093	Dona Ana County- Hatch Free Use Permit	M. Smith
06/05/2008	08-092	Aplomado Falcon Hack Station and Monitoring	R. Lister
06/03/2008	08-091	Border Patrol Santa Teresa MSS Trucks	L. Allen
06/02/2008	08-090	City of Las Cruces-Fencing & Capping of Old Landfill	F. Martinez
05/29/20-08	08-089	Timber Mountain Rx	R.Cox
05/28/2007	08-088	St. Cloud Spaceport Quarry	M. Smith
05/27/2008	08-087	NMSU, DACC, R&PP @ Chaparral	A Chavez
05/23/2008	08-086	NMSU Communication Site Renewal @ "A" Mountain	A Chavez
5/21/2008	08-085	Horny Toad Hustle Bike Race	J.Thacker
5/19/2008	08-084	Continental Divide Storage Tanks	A. Underwood
04/16/08	08-083	City of Las Cruces	F. Martinez
5.16.08	08-082	CDT H20 stash boxes	Neckels
4/29/2008	08-081	City of Las Cruces ROW Amendment	F. Martinez
05/15/2008	08-080	Cordova ROW Assignment	F. Martinez
05/14/2008	08-079	Gallegos Allotment	J. Thacker
5/14/08	08-078	Emergency Response Coast Guard Training, 2920 Permit	F. Martinez
5/08/08	08-077	F & A Dairy Pipeline/Road ROW	F. Martinez
5/7/08	08-076	Border Patrol Geotechnical Drilling	L. Allen
05/05/08	08-075 PROPOSAL CANCELED	Desert Sun Toyota Thrill of the Hill OHV	J.Thacker
5/02/08	08-074	Steve Bell Road ROW	F. Martinez
5/1/08	08-073	Alamosa Allotment Improvements	M. Atencio
5/1/08	08-072	Quest Telephone Line	A. Chavez
4/30/08	08-071	Plateau Telecommunications @ Bent	A. Chavez
4/29/08	08-070	S.W. Wireless Renewal @ Tortugas Mountain	A. Chavez
4/29/08	08-069	New Cingular Renewal @ Steins	A. Chavez
4/29/08	08-068	Key Communications Power Line	A. Chavez
4/25/08	08-067	City of Las Cruces – ROW Amendment for Pump Station and Water Line	F. Martinez
4/23/08	08-066	Grazing Transfer 09058	L. Phillips
4/22/08	08-065	Long-nosed bat radiotelemetry	Hakkila
4/17/08	08-064	Whiterock Mountain Pasture Fence	D Rutherford
4/16/08	08-063	Columbus Elec. Columbus Border Fence Powerline ROW	L. Allen
4/16/2008	08-062	Crow Canyon Archeological Tour	J.Thacker
4/11/2008	08-061	Desert Sands MDWCA Water Facility ROW	F. Martinez

DATE INITIATED	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION	PROJECT LEAD
04/9/2008	08-060	Grazing Permit Renewal combined for 03058, 03061, 03063, 03068 EA-NM-030-2005-0097 EA-NM-030-2005-0099 EA-NM-030-2005-0100 EA-NM-030-2005-0101	M. Whitney
04/08/2008	08-059	Bartoo Derry Quarry	M. Smith
4/8/2008	08-058	U-Bar Pipeline Diversions	M Whitney
4/4/2008	08-057	Cutter Protection Electric Fence Allot. 06145	RG LaCasse
4/1/2008	08-056	Sierra Kemado Grazing Allot No. 03043 Transfer	M. Whitney
3/31/2008	08-055	Apache Canyon S&G: 2008	M. Smith
3/31/2008	08-054	Apache Canyon Stone : 2008	M. Smith
3/31/2008	08-053	SWCD sign at State line	D Rutherford
3/24/2008	08-052	Grazing Transfer – 01012	D Rutherford
3/20/2008	08-051	Alamo Spring Rehabilitation	B. Call
3/20/2008	08-050	Santa Teresa – Strauss Yard Geotechnical Drilling	L. Salas
3/20/2008	08-049	Hersey Tub Modification	M Whitney
3/18/2008	08-048	"Heal the Sierra Watershed"	Zach, Matt, Margie, Ryan
3/17/2008	08-047	Flying U/Mimms Well	A. Underwood
3/14/2008	08-046	Pitfall traps for UTEP herpetofauna / road impact study	S. Torrez
3/13/2008	08-045	Transfer of Grazing Allotment 03012 into LLC	M. Whitney
03/11/2008	08-044	Air Traffic Control Tower	D. Sykes
03/10/2008	08-043	"Heal the Bootheel"	Lane, Jack, Marcia, Ricky
03/10/2008	08-042	Camino Real Interpretive Waysides	D. Legare
03/07/2008	08-041	NMDOT FUP Gary Pit, Hidalgo Co.	M. Smith
03/05/2008	08-040	Dona Ana County, R & PP	F. Martinez
3/5/2008	08-039	NMDOT FUP 3 Rivers, Otero Co.	M. Smith
3/5/2008	08-038	Otero County R&PP Renewal, Road Shop	K. Penn
3/4/2008	08-037	Timber Mtn Rx burn	Whiteaker
3/3/08	08-036	Aguirre Springs Fuels Treatment	R.Cox
2/29/2008	08-035	Emergency Closure to Unpermitted Collection	Thacker
2/28/2007	08-034	Alley Gypsum Mine	Besse
2/25/08	08-033	Scholes Access Road ROW	L.Allen
2/14/2008	08-032	Virden Juniper Treatment	R.Cox
2/14/2008	08-031	Playa Rx	R. Cox
2/14/2008	08-030	Tierra Blanca Allotments 16004 & 16005 Grazing Transfers	S. Gentry
2/14/2008	08-029	Lightning Dock GPD's	Besse
2/11/2008	08-028	Dona Ana County Flood Commision ROW	F. Martinez
2/11/08	08-027	Transfer 01512, 01534 & 01542, all on same EA	D Rutherford
2/11/2008	08-026	Santa Teresa Land Exchange	L. Salas
2/08/2008	08-025	Dona Ana County/Mimbres RMPA	L. Salas
02/08/2008	08-024	Hidalgo County Communication Site Renewal	A. Chavez
2/4/2008	08-023	BASE LEASE TRANSFER 01501	D Rutherford
1/28/2008	08-022	Hermanas Pipeline	Z. Saavedra
1/28/2008	08-021	Virden Juniper Treatment	Cox, Whiteaker
1/23/2008	08-020	Tri-State Communication Site ROW Renewal NM 32429	K. Penn

DATE INITIATED	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION	PROJECT LEAD
1-22-2008	08-019	Columbus Elec. Trespass Resolution NM 119043	L. Allen
1-17-08	08-018	Aden Rally SRP	Oz
01/17/08	08-017	Extension of existing FUP for Gary Pit, NMDOT	M. Smith
12/13/2007	08-016	Miller/Boling Road Row Assignment	A. Chavez
1/10/2008	08-015	Sheridan Wildlife Water Catchment Replacement	Jack Barnitz
01/14/2008	08-014	Q2 Oil & Gas lease (Apr 16, 2008)	M. Smith
11/07/2007	08-013	NMDOT Gage Pit F.U.P	M. Smith
01/03/2008	08-012	Blanco Tank Maintenance	M. Whitney
12/31/2007	08-011	Joe Hervol Allotment transfer	Z. Saavedra
12/14/2007	08-010	Chili Challenge	Oz
12/10/07	08-009	Section 12 Improvements	Hauser
12/03/07	08-008	Comcast of New Mexico ROW Renewal	F. Martinez
11/29/2007	08-007	BLM FUP - Apache Canyon	J. Thacker
11/28/2006	08-006	Apache Canyon Mitigation	J. Thacker
11-21-07	08-005	Kaden Horse Endo SRP-CX	Oz
11/20/2007	08-004	State of New Mexico Prison ROW	K. Penn
11/20/2007	08-003	Frederick Sherman / Columbus Electric, ROW	K. Penn
11/09/2007	08-002	Without Borders-The Movie LLC, Film Permit	F. Martinez
11/09/2007	08-001	Qwest Corporation, ROW Renewal	F. Martinez
11/06/2007	07-168	RailRock – New Quarry site At Lordsburg	A. Merrill
11/05/2007	07-167	KOB-TV Communication Site Renewal, CX	A. Chavez
11/01/2007	07-166	Burning Plain Film Permit @ Baylor Pass & Dripping Springs Roads	A. Chavez
11/01/2007	07-165	Bartoo Sand & Gravel	J. Thacker
10/25/2007	07-164	El Paso Electric Co. ROW Renewal and FLPMA Conversion	L. Salas
10/25/2007	07-163	El Paso Electric Co. ROW Renewal Distribution Line	L. Salas
10/25/2007	07-162	City of Alamogordo, Temporary ROW Renewal	L. Salas
10/21/2007	07-161	LIN Television Communication Site Renewals	A. Chavez
10/25/2007	07-160	Otero County Federal EQIP Structural Projects	S. Torrez
10/18/2007	07-159	The Burning Plain Film Permit	A. Chavez
10/16/07	07-158	Richard G. Saenz Allotment No. 07044 Grazing Transfer	L. Phillips
10/16/07	07-157	Black Ledge Allotment No 07050 Grazing Transfer	L. Phillips
10/15/2007	07-156	Dona Ana County FUA – Mesilla Dam	J.Thacker
10/10/2007	07-155	Beaty Grassland Restoration Project (GRP)	B.Call
10/10/2007	07-154	El Paso Electric Company Power Transmission Line Amendment	K. Penn
10/10/2007	07-153	El Paso Electric Company Power Transmission Line Amendment	A. Chavez
9/29/2007	07-152	Wicks Gulch Allotment No. 16086 Grazing Transfer	S. Gentry
9-27-07	07-151	Chamisa Outfitters – SRP	Oz
09/27/2007	07-150	El Paso Natural Gas, ROW Renewal	K. Penn
9/18/2007	07-149	Grazing Transfer No. 01002	D Rutherford
9/18/2007	07-148	Grazing Transfer No. 01073	D Rutherford
09/17/2007	07-147	R. Hoppers, ROW Renewal	K. Penn
9/12/07	07-146	JB Runyan EQIP	L. Phillips
9/7/2007	07-145	Sierra Co. Road A-013 ROW Amendment	L. Allen
9/7/2007	07-144	Sun Valley Dairy ROW Renewal- NM110652	L. Allen
9/4/2007	07-143	Carlisle Allotment No. 01037 Transfer	M. Atencio
09-04-2007	07-142	NMDOT NM 81 ROW and Fence Proposal	K.Penn
08-30-2007	07-141	Border Patrol TI Staging Area and Roads	L. Allen
08-28-2007	07-140	CDT Realignment	K.Penn
08-28-2007	07-139	BLM Fossilized Wood FUP	J. Thacker
08-20-2007	07-138	Diamond Communication Access Road Assignment	A. Chavez
8-16-07	07-137	Horny Toad III - SRP	Gomez

DATE INITIATED	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION	PROJECT LEAD
8/14/2007	07-136	Grazing Transfer No. 04554	D Rutherford
8/10/07	07-135	Alameda Dam Access ROW	K. Penn
8/07/2007	07-134	LCPS Schools, R&PP	A. Chavez
8/1/2007	07-133	Ft. Cummings Thinning	Hauser
7/31/2007	07-132	Tri-State Power Transmission Line ROW	A. Chavez
7/30/2007	07-131	Otero County Federal EQIP Grassland Restoration Projects	B. Call
7/30/2007	07-130	El Paso Electric Company Renewal	F. Martinez
7/26/2007	07-129	Franklin Allotment Federal EQIP (Lee)	Hauser/ Atencio
7/24/2007	07-128	Hyatt and Hyatt Federal EQIP	Hauser
7/24/2007	07-127	Hoppy Place Federal EQIP	Hauser
7/24/2007	07-126	China Pond Federal EQIP	Hauser
7/24/2007	07-125	Playas Peak Federal EQIP	Hauser
7/24/2007	07-124	Jose P. Canyon Private EQIP	Hauser
7/24/2007	07-123	Valley Telecom Fiber Optic ROW Amendment	L. Allen
7/16/2007	07-122	CLC Tortugas Detention Pond Haul Access Rd Amendment	L. Allen
7/16/2007	07-121	Public Service Company of NM, Renewal	F. Martinez
7/13/2007	07-120	Transfer Bull Creek Ls 01003	Rutherford
7/11/2007	07-119	Oct 2007 O&G Lease Sale	Besse
7/11/2007	07-118	Nestor Lopez	J. Thacker
7/10/07	07-117	Koenig pipeline	Z. Saavedra
7/9/07	07-116	Percha Creek No. 16085 Transfer	S. Merrill
7/9/07	07-115	Yaple Canyon No. 06141 Transfer	S. Merrill
07/02/07	07-114	First Percha Well Pipeline Extension & Trough	S. Merrill
07/02/07	07-113	West Otero County Grazing Permit/Lease Renewal	L. Phillips
6/25/2007	07-112	Las Cruces FUA	J. Thacker
6/19/07	07-111	Dinner Hill Pipeline Ext. and Road	L Phillips
6/14/07	07-110	Sucker Ville Transfer 02055	Z. Saavedra
6/14/07	07-109	Hervol Lease Transfer 2511	Z. Saavedra
6/14/07	07-108	Hachita Pipeline	Z. Saavedra
6/13/07	07-107	Old Pueblo Tours- 07SRP	Gomez
6/13/07	07-106	El Paso Electric Communication Site Renewal, CX	A. Chavez
6/7/07	07-105	Rail Rock Bulk Testing	J. Thacker
6/5/07	07-104	Plains Pipeline, L.P. NM 042728	F. Martinez
6/5/07	07-103	Vonbuelow Domestic Water Well – NM118074	Mayes
5/31/07	07-102	Plains Pipe Line, LP Assignment, NM 016349	F. Martinez
5/31/07	07-101	Renewal NMSU – A Mtn Communication Site	Mayes
5/31/07	07-099	Jornada del Muerto Grassland Restoration Projects	M. Guzman
5/25/07	07-098	South Kelly Canyon GRT-(Chatfield)	M. Atencio
5/23/07	07-097	Rio Grande Natural Gas Assignment, CX	A. Chavez
5/23/07	07-096	Vangard Communication Site Assignment, CX	A. Chavez
5/23/07	07-095	Amendment, City of Las Cruces, EA	A. Chavez
5/23 /07	07-094	Renewal, COE Tank trail and storage area, CX	A. Chavez
5/23/07	07-093	Fancher Road ROW-NM117857	F. Martinez
5/17/07	07-092	Hard Caliche LLC (AKA Paramount Pictures) Film Permit @ Corralitos	A. Chavez
5/14/07	07-091	NMSA – Aerial Surveys Control Monuments & Photo Control Panel	Salas
05/04/07	07-090	EBID Afton FUP	Thacker
5/4/07	07-089	West La Mesa Allotment No. 03050 Transfer	Bevacqua
4/25/07	07-088	Blue Canyon Projects	Whitney
4/25/07	07-087	Bennett Ranch Unit #6 APD	Besse
4/25/07	07-086	Dawson Geophysical 3D Seismic Project	Besse

DATE INITIATED	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION	PROJECT LEAD
4/24/07	07-085	El Paso Electric Renewal NM 29898	Mayes
4/23/07	07-084	Qwest Renewal NM 030463	Mayes
4/19/07	07-083	Thompson Canyon PPL EXT II (Ogilvie)	M. Atencio
4/19/07	07-082	River Pasture Corrals & River Pasture PPL. EXT. II (Hirst)	M. Atencio
4-12-07	07-081	Prather Range Improvements	L. Phillips J Christensen
4/11/07	07-080	Cox Pipeline/Road	L. Phillips
4/10/07	07-079	Fancher ROW Assignment NMNM 92963	L. Allen
4/5/07	07-078	Dente Studio Film Permit	Mayes
3/12/2007	07-077	Otero Mesa Wildlife Waters	Hakkila
3/29/07	07-076	Weatherby Canyon Water Catchment	Torrez
3/29/07	07-075	Foothill R&PP Landfill Lease Renewal NM-14	Mayes
03/29/2007	07-074	Assignment, Interlink to Orange Broadband	A. Chavez
03/29/2007	07-073	Assignment, Interlink to Orange Broadband	A. Chavez
03/29/2007	07-072	NM 185, Culvert Upgrade	A. Chavez
03/29/2007	07-071	Vangard Wireless @ Orogrande	A. Chavez
3/28/07	07-070	Martin Tank Reconstruction	Hauser
3/28/2007	07-069	Foothill R&PP Landfill Lease Renewal NM-018155	Mayes
3/27/2007	07-068	Tularosa Creek Fence Replacement Project	T. Frey
3/27/07	07-067	Sierra County monitoring well renewal NM 106191	J Allen
03/22/2007	07-066	Russell's Sand and Gravel Road ROW	A. Chavez
03/22/2007	07-065	MediaFLO Concrete Pad and Generator @ Twin Buttes	A. Chavez
03/21/2007	07-064	Lightning Dock Geothermal Lease NM108801	Besse
3/14/07	07-063	Otero Co Electric Amendment NM 86823	L. Allen
03/08/2007	07-062	NM 26, Pavement Rehabilitation	A. Chavez
03/08/2007	07-061	LB Tower Road ROW Amendment	A. Chavez
03/08/2007	07-060	City of Truth or Consequences application for a gold driving range.	Mayes
03/08/2007	07-059	Santa Fe Mining Co., 2920 Permit Renewal	A. Chavez
3-5-07	07-058	Corralitos 100 – 07SRP	Gomez
3/1/2007	07-057	Columbus Elec. Renewal NMNM 29147	L. Allen
02/28/07	07-056	Garza Cinder – Guzman's Lookout	J. Thacker
2-27-07	07-055	Brokeoff Allotment 8:1 to 5:1 Conversion	Hauser
02/26/07	07-054	Supplier Mine	J. Thacker
2/22/07	07-053	PNM Renewal NMM103688	A. Chavez
2/22/07	07-052	PNM Renewal NMNM031478	A. Chavez
2/22/07	07-051	Rio Grande R/W Assignment NMNM 107570	L. Allen
2/22/07	07-050	AML Closure – Boston Hill	Jevons
2/15/07	07-049	Qwest Powerline Renewal A Mtn NM 114790	Mayes
2/15/07	07-048	Barcelona Ridge Road- Dona Ana County	J Allen
2/14/07	07-047	Valley Telephone Renewal (NM-29727)	J Allen
2-8-7	07-046	Tortugas BLM Parking Lot	Gomez
2/6/07	07-045	SFPP R/W Renewal NM 024750	L. Allen
2/2/07	07-044	Renewal R&PP Lease Hill Transfer Station NM 0253957	Mayes
1-30-07	07-043	Transfer of Altamira Allotment No. 03040	Whitney
1-30-07	07-042	Transfer of Sierra Kemado Allotment No. 03043	Whitney
1-30-07	07-041	Transfer of Little Cat Allotment No. 01089	Whitney
1-29-07	07-040	El Paso Electric Isaacks Powerline	Mayes
1-25-07	07-039	Apache Canyon Quarry	Thacker
1-25-7	07-038	Chile Challenge SRP	Oz
1/23/07	07-037	Lightning Dock Lease Assignment/Transfer	Besse
1/23/07	07-036	Lightning Dock Geothermal Lease	Besse

DATE INITIATED	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION	PROJECT LEAD	
1/23/07	07-035	Lightning Dock 55-7 Sundry	Besse	
1/19/07	07-034	Transfer – Beacon Hill Allot. No. 01001	Rutherford	
1-8-07	07-033	Rachel Baca Assignment NM-114751	Mayes	
1-8-07	07-032	Chaney Canyon Wildlife Water Replacement	J. Barnitz	
12/28/06	07-031	Valley Telephone line renewal (Phelps Dodge monitoring station) NM-29285	J Allen	
12/28/06	07-030	Valley Telephone line renewal (Animas area) NM-29727	J Allen	
12/27/06	07-029	Qwest Corporation ROW Renewal/Update	A. Chavez	
12/20/06	07-028	El Paso Natural Gas 12" West El Paso Lateral	J Allen	
12/13/2006	07-027	Columbus Electric Cooperative Power Line Renewal	A. Chavez	
12/06/06	07-026	El Paso Natural Gas pipeline replacement and temp construction sites NMLC 045517	Mayes	
11/30/06	07-025	El Paso Electric NM-0384354 reissue and amendment	Mayes	
11/30/06	07-024	NMSU Film Permit @ Corralitos	A. Chavez	
11/29/06	07-023	Hamilton Construction Company Exploration	A. Chavez	
11/29/06	07-022	Mass Assignment,(21 FLPMA) PNM	A. Chavez	
11/29/06	07-021	Mass Assignment, (15 Pre- FLPMA) PNM	A. Chavez	
11/28/06	07-020	Hawkeye Canyon Allot. No. 15008 Transfer	L. Phillips	
11/21/06	07-019	Dona Ana County – Chaparral Access Road and Gravel Pit	Thacker	
11/17/06	07-018	Flying X Allotment No. 06080 Transfer	Atencio	
11-15-06	07-017	FMCA 4WD Rally - SRP	Oz	
11/15/06	07-016	Change of Use Butterfield Park Community Center – Dona Ana County	Mayes	
11/14/06	07-015	Pinos Altos Development NM-117283	Mayes	
11/14/06	07-014	City of Las Cruces Amendment NM-83954	Mayes	
11/08/06	07-013	Quest Communications Buried Conduit Cable Line @ Magdalena Peak	A. Chavez	
11/1/06	07-012	Dona Ana County - Realignment Shrode Road ROW Amendment NM-83929	A. Mayes	
11/1/06	07-011	El Paso Electric overhead 115kV transmission re-issue and renewal NM 029159	A. Mayes	
10/30/06	07-010	Rail Rock Testing	J. Thacker	
10/30/06	07-009	American Tower ROW Conversion	A. Chavez	
10/30/06	07-008	NMSU Film Permit @ "A" Mountain	A. Chavez	
10/12/06	07-007	Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale October 18, 2006	J. Besse	
10/12/06	07-006	Twintress Road ROW	J. Allen	
10/12/06	07-005	City of Truth or Consequences Communication Site Renewal @ Mud Mountain	A. Chavez	
10/5/06	07-004	El Paso Electrict NM-029817 conversion/Renewal	A. Mayes	
10/5/06	07-003	Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale-Hidalgo and Otero County	D. Jevons	
10/4/06	07-002	Truth or Consequences Landfill/Golfing Driving Range	A. Mayes	
10/4/06	07-001	Rio Grand Natural gase Right-of-way EA	L. Allen	
9/28/2006	06-0162	HEYCO LEASE #14325	EA	Besse
9/28/2006	06-0161	HEYCO BRU #6 APD	EA	Besse
9/20/06	06-160	El Paso Electric Overhead 115Kv Transmission Line NM-029838	A. Mayes	
9/20/06	06-159	El Paso Electric Overhead 115Kv Transmission Line NM-025766	A. Mayes	
9/15/06	06-158	Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) – Garfield FUP	J. Thacker	
9/13/06	06-157	X Prize - SRP	O. Gomez	
9/12/06	06-156	Dona Ana County FUP – Salem Pit	J. Thacker	
9/12/06	06-155	Dona Ana County Road Department – Mesquite Pit FUP	J. Thacker	
9/7/06	06-154	Leigh Isaacks and Michael L. Lydick	A. Mayes	
9/7/06	06-153	Otero County Shooting Range R&PP Renewal	L. Allen	
9/1/06	06-152	Pankey Pipeline # 1 Reconstruction	M. Atencio	
8/29/06	06-151	Grazing Transfer - 01522	Rutherford	
8/25/06	06-150	American Tower Corp Road ROW Renewal	A. Chavez	
8/25/06	06-149	Golf Driving Range TorC	A. Mayes	
8/23/06	06-148	Duncan Valley Electric EA – Pearson Mesa & Thompson Draw	L. Allen	

DATE INITIATED	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION	PROJECT LEAD
8/22/06	06-147	N. Columbus Lease Allotment Decision	L. Phillips
8/18/06	06-146	W. B. Guide Service - SRP	Gomez
8/18/06	06-145	Double H Outfitters - SRP	Gomez
8/18/06	06-144	Kauffman Outfitters - SRP	Gomez
8/18/06	06-143	Back Country Hunts – SRP	Gomez
8/17/06	06-142	Hidalgo County Road EA	L. Allen
8/15/06	06-141	Virden Mesquite Treatment	Aguilar
8/15/06	06-140	Virden Creosote Treatment	Aguilar
8/14/06	06-139	Grazing Transfer – 03042	Rutherford
8/9/06	06-138	Army Corps of Engineers – Unexploded Ordinance Survey	Jevons
8/8/06	06-137	Army Corps of Engineers – Unexploded Ordinance Survey	Jevons
8/4/06	06-136	Transfer Station Virden Renewal	Mayes
8/2/06	06-135	Oct. 18 O & G Lease Sale	Besse
8/2/06	06-134	Coast Guard Survival Instructor Training	Chavez
8/2/06	06-133	Apache Box Prescribed Burn	Whiteaker
7/27/06	06-132	Kinder Morgan pipeline	J. Allen
7/27/06	06-131	TNMP power line to Otero Road Shop	J. Allen
7/27/06	06-130	Qwest buried phone line to Otero Road Shop	J. Allen
7/26/06	06-129	Bartoo Sand & Gravel haul road	Thacker
7/24/06	06-128	City of Las Cruces Water & Gas pipelines to Dona Ana Comm. College	Mayes
7/17/06	06-127	Ruth A. Plenty Road ROW	Chavez
7/17/06	06-126	El Paso Natural Gas Cathodic Protection Stations	L. Allen
7/14/06	06-125	Bartoo Sand & Gravel Mineral Material Permit Amendment	Chavez
7/13/06	06-124	City of Las Cruces, Geotech Drilling	L. Allen
7/13/06	06-123	Sherer ROW Assignment	L. Allen
7/11/06	06-122	Dona Ana/Sierra County Fed. EQIP	LaCasse
7/5/06	06-121	El Paso Electric Patrol Yard Amendment to NM 57088	Mayes
6/23/06	06-120	Corralitos 100 II – SRP	Gomez
6/23/06	06-119	Horny Toad II - SRP	Gomez
6/20/06	06-118	Dirt Bike Training - SRP	Gomez
6/20/06	06-117	Luna Co., Federal EQIP	Hauser
6/19/06	06-116	Hidalgo Co., Federal EQIP	Hauser
6/15/06	06-115	Border Patrol, Big Hatchet Comm. Site	L. Allen
6/15/06	06-114	Northern Sierra Co. Grazing Permit renewal	Atencio, Merrill
6/15/06	06-113	Bodwell Access Rd.	L. Allen
6/15/06	06-112	Dragonfly Rd., Dona Ana County, NM115294	Mayes
6/13/06	06-111	Three Rivers Tours, SRP	Gomez
6/12/06	06-110	Grazing Transfer, Redrock Allot. No. 01051	Hauser
6/9/06	06-109	EPNG CPS Renewal, NM 28226	L. Allen
6/7/09	06-108	Rachel Baca ROW road	Mayes
6/6/06	06-107	Chin Access Rd. ROW assignment	L. Allen
6/2/06	06-106	Lin TV Corp. assignment @ Lt. Floridas & Caballo Mtn.	Chavez
6/1/06	06-105	Quest Communications Buried Fiber Optic Cable	Chavez
6/1/06	06-104	Federal Highway Administration Materials Site ROW 2 Gage	Chavez
6/1/06	06-103	Grazing Transfer for Columbus Community Allot. No 02003	L. Phillips
5/24/06	06-102	Valley Telephone ROW amendment	L. Allen
5/25/06	06-101	City of Las Cruces, Tortugas Detention Pond	L. Allen
5/19/06	06-100	Phelps Dodge Rocky Claim	Besse
5/15/06	06-099	TX NM overhead powerline	L. Allen
5/11/06	06-098	Verizon Wireless @ McGregor Range Camp	Chavez

DATE INITIATED	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION	PROJECT LEAD
5/10/06	06-097	3-phase overhead power line, “A” Mountain	Mayes
5/9/06	06-096	3-phase overhead distribution feeder, service to Talavera & Organ Mesa subdivisions	Mayes
5/2/06	06-095	The “Super 8” grazing permit renewals	Hauser
4/26/06	06-094	Dona Ana County Butterfield Transfer Station Renewal	Mayes
4/19/06	06-093	Bailey Water Pipeline ROW	L. Allen
4/19/06	06-092	North Otero County Grazing Permit/Lease Renewal	L. Phillips, R. Aguilar
4/19/06	06-091	Cingular Wireless Amendment (NMNM 52596)	Chavez
4/19/06	06-090	Cingular Wireless Name Change (NMNM 52956)	Chavez
4/13/06	06-089	Hidalgo/Grant County O&G Lease Sale	Besse
4/13/06	06-088	Flagler Film Permit	L. Allen
4/11/06	06-087	Grazing transfer, No. 06136	Rutherford
Postponed	06-086	EBID Little Black Mountain	Thacker
4/10/06	06-085	EBID Hill	Thacker
4/10/06	06-084	EBID La Union	Thacker
4/10/06	06-083	EBID Mesilla Dam	Thacker
4/10/06	06-082	EBID Mesquite	Thacker
4/10/06	06-081	EBID Salem	Thacker
4/6/06	06-080	Western LCDO Grazing Authorization Renewals	M. Whitney, Q. Young
4/6/06	06-079	Gariano Christmas Tree	L. Allen
4/5/06	06-078	Moongate Water, NMNM-112036	Mayes
4/5/06	06-077	Qwest Telephone Line, NMNM-112036	Mayes
3/21/06	06-076	Sierra County FUP – Engle South	Thacker
3/21/06	06-075	Sierra County FUP – Engle East	Thacker
3/21/06	06-074	Sierra County FUP – Lone Mtn.	Thacker
3/31/06	06-073	Columbus Electric Powerline Renewal & Conversion	L. Allen
3/31/06	06-072	NMSU Communication Site Renewal NMNM-025002	Mayes
3/31/06	06-071	Qwest Buried Cable to New School ROW	Mayes
3/30/06	06-070	El Paso Natural Gas Pipe Lowering ROW Amendment	L. Allen
3/30/06	06-069	Dona Ana County Road ROW @ Brenham	Chavez
3/28/06	06-068	Mendoza Road ROW/Mineral Materials Negotiated Sale Area	Chavez
3/28/06	06-067	El Paso Natural Gas Cathodic Protection Station	Chavez
3/28/06	06-066	Tularosa Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement	Frey
3/27/06	06-065	Sierra County Fire Radio Communication Site	Mayes
3/22/06	06-064	American Tower renewal @ Cutter	Chavez
3/16/06	06-063	Bear Mtn. Lodge Tours – SRP	Gomez
3/16/06	06-062	Southerly Astronomical Observatory A. Mtn. ROW NM-115334	Mayes
3/16/06	06-061	Northerly Astronomical Observatory A. Mtn. ROW NM-115332	Mayes
3/16/06	06-060	Grazing Permit transfer for Rough Mtn. Allot. # 01013	Young
3/16/06	06-059	Grazing Permit transfer for Weatherby Ranch Allot. # 01071	Young
3/16/06	06-058	Grazing Permit transfer for Antelope Pass Allot. # 01052	Young
3/9/06	06-057	NASA Communication Site @ Magdalena Peak	Chavez
3/9/06	06-056	Apache Creek Allotment Decision	Atencio
3/9/06	06-055	Picacho Peak Fence	Rutherford
3/9/06	06-054	Grazing Permit Transfer for Percha Creek, Allotment # 16085	Merrill
3/8/06	06-053	Hanson Quarry	Thacker
3/8/06	06-052	Mendosa Sand & Gravel	Thacker
3/8/06	06-051	El Paso Electric ROW renewal	Mayes
3/7/06	06-050	Jupiter Entertainment Film Permit	L Allen

DATE INITIATED	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION	PROJECT LEAD
3/7/06	06-049	Columbus Electric ROW	L.Allen
3/7/06	06-048	El Paso Natural Gas CPS # 1260 Renewal	L.Allen
3/2/06	06-047	Grazing transfer, Akela North, Allotment # 02031	Rutherford
3/2/06	06-046	Dell Telephone Communication Site @ Cornudas	Chavez
2/27/06	06-045	Valley Telephone ROW Amendment (Cancelled)	L. Allen
2/27/06	06-044	Key/Vangard Communication Site Assignment	Chavez
2/21/06	06-043	Grazing transfer of Rascon allotment	L. Phillips
2/16/06	06-042	Animas Mtns. NW Allotment Boundary Fence	Young
2/10/06	06-041	Lackey Access Rd. ROW	L. Allen
2/10/06	06-040	Sierra Electric Poverty Crk. ROW	L. Allen
2/8/06	06-039	Besinger Road, Pipeline EA	L. Allen
2/8/06	06-038	Chili Challenge – 2006 SRP	Gomez
2/3/06	06-037	Aden Hills grassland restoration treatment	Hauser
2/2/06	06-036	Wamels Pond grassland restoration treatment	L. Phillips
2/1/06	06-035	Bartoo Sand and Gravel	Thacker
1/30/06	06-034	El Paso Electric Co.	Mayes
1/26/06	06-033	NMDOT – Virden	Thacker
1/25/06	06-032	Otero County Electric Renewal	Allen
1/18/06	06-031	Lazy E Ranch pipelines	Whitney
1/12/06	06-030	Hidalgo County oil & gas lease	Todd
1/6/06	06-029	Renewal Butterfield Shooting Range R&PP - Lease	Mayes
1/4/06	06-028	EPEC White Sands Test Facility Forward Security Gate Powerline	Salas
1/4/06	06-027	TNMP 115kV Transmission Line and Fiber Optic Line	Salas
12/6/05	06-026	NASA Withdrawal Revocation	Mayes
11/28/05	06-025	Qwest	Mayes
11/28/05	06-024	El Paso Electric	Mayes
11/22/05	06-023	Council Tree Comm – Assignment to ZGS El Paso	Mayes
11/22/05	06-022	Renewal El Paso Natural Gas Co.	Mayes
11/22/05	06-021	Renewal Sierra Nevada Property - CX	Mayes
11/21/05	06-020	Sierra Elect. Corp. Ladder Ranch EA, N1/2 SE1/4, Sec. 13, T15S, R7W & Lot 9, Sec. 33, T10S, R8W	Allen
11/21/05	06-019	Crown Communications Inc. Renewal @ Oro-Grande, T22S, R8E, Sec. 11, N2SW, SWSW	Chavez
11/16/05	06-018	Verizon Wireless Equipment Shelter @ Steins	Chavez
11/17/05	06-017	Cingular Wireless ROW Amendment, T24S, R21W, Sec. 15 SE,	Chavez
11/10/05	06-016	Valley Telephone ROW Tps. 27, 28 S., Rs. 7, 8 W.	Allen
11/10/05	06-015	Prospect Pipeline T. 15 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 33 CANCELLED	Merrill
11/9/05	06-014	Valley Telephone ROW Amendment T. 27 S., R. 8 W., Secs. 28 & 33	Allen
11/8/05	06-013	Lufkin Road ROW Assignment T. 16 S., Rs. 13, 14 W.	Mayes
11/3/05	06-012	Payan Mineral Material Sale Modification T. 24 S., R. 3 E., Sec. 28	Thacker
10/27/05	06-010	Hidalgo County Oil and Gas Lease Sale Tps. 20, 21 S., R. 20 W.	Torrez
10/20/05	06-009	EPNG Temporary Construction Areas T. 24 S., R. 3 W., Secs. 28 & 33	Allen
10/20/05	06-008	EPNG Pipeline ROW Amendments T. 24 S., R. 3 W., Secs. 28 & 33	Allen
10/19/05	06-006	Marytoy Pipeline Reconstruction	Christensen

DATE INITIATED	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION	PROJECT LEAD
		T. 22 S., R. 12 E., Secs. 7 & 8	
10/18/05	06-005	Lazy E Mesquite Control T. 22 S., R. 5 W.	Call
10/13/05	06-004	Las Cruces storm sewer ROW	Mayes
10/7/05	06-001	Moongate Waterline and Storage Tank ROW T. 22 S., Rs. 1, 2 E.	Salas
9/22/05	05-160	Seraphim Falls Film Permit Tps. 22, 23 S., R. 20 W.	Allen
9/21/05	05-159	Columbus Electric Coop Powerline ROW T. 28 S., R. 19 W., Sec. 29	Mayes
9/19/05	05-158	Grazing Transfer and Permit Issuance for Jornada Lakes Allotment #06147, T. 14 S., Rs. 1, 2 W.	Melendez
9/8/05	05-157	Browning Pipeline T. 23 S., R. 18 W.	Aguilar
9/8/05	05-156	Schafer Boundary Fence T. 23 S., R. 18 W.	Aguilar
9/8/05	05-155	West Well Pipeline T. 12 S., R. 8 W., Sec. 3	Atencio
9/8/05	05-154	Thompson Canyon Pipeline Burial and Extension T. 20 S., R. 17 W., Secs. 26, 27, & 34	Atencio
8/24/05	05-152	Picacho Peak Trails T. 23 S., Rs. 1 W. & 1 E.	Gomez
8/23/05	05-150	Berino Sale Tract Road ROW T. 25 S., R. 3 E., Sec. 34	Mayes
8/11/05	05-146	Hidalgo County Free Use Mineral Material @ Steins T. 24 S., R. 21 W., Sec. 30	Chavez
8/11/05	05-145	Hidalgo County Free Use Mineral Material @ Animas T. 27 S., R. 18 W., Sec. 19	Chavez
8/11/05	05-144	Hidalgo County Free Use Mineral Material @ Waldo T. 23 S., R. 18 W., Sec. 8	Chavez
8/11/05	05-143	Sierra County Free Use Mineral Material @ Engle East T. 12 S., R. 1 E., Sec. 31	Chavez
8/11/05	05-142	Sierra County Free Use Mineral Material @ Engle South T. 16 S., R. 2 W., Sec. 12	Chavez
8/11/05	05-141	Sierra County Free Use Mineral Material @ Lone Mountain T. 15 S., R. 3 W., Sec. 21	Chavez
8/10/05	05-140	South Kelly Erosion Control T. 15 S., R. 5 W., Sec. 31 & T. 16 S., R. 5 W., Sec. 6	Gunn
8/5/05	05-139	Grazing Transfer and Permit Issuance for Hanover Lease Allotment #04542, T. 17 S., R. 12 W.	Rutherford
6/22/05	05-128	CLC Monitoring Well and Water Storage Tank T. 23 S., R. 2 E., Sec. 11	Allen
6/9/05	05-122	Grazing Lease Renewal for Carne Allotment #02534 T. 23 S., Rs. 7, 8 W.	Guzman
6/9/05	05-121	Grazing Lease Renewal for Catfish Cove Allotment #02516 T. 20 S., Rs. 10, 11 W.	Guzman
6/9/05	05-120	Grazing Lease Renewal for Taylor Mountain Allotment #02525 T. 20 S., Rs. 10, 11 W.	Guzman
6/6/05	05-118	Windmill Canyon Well T. 25 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 18	L. Phillips
6/2/05	05-116	Grazing Permit Renewal for Foster Canyon Allotment #03006 T. 21 S., R. 1 W.	Merrill

DATE INITIATED	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION	PROJECT LEAD
6/2/05	05-115	Grazing Permit Renewal for Horse Canyon Allotment #03026 T. 20 S., R. 2 W.	Merrill
6/2/05	05-114	Grazing Permit Renewal for Broad Canyon Allotment #03025 Tps. 20, 21 S., Rs. 1, 2 W.	Merrill
6/1/05	05-112	Grazing Permit Renewal for Rock Canyon Allotment #03007 T. 20 S., R. 2 W.	Barnitz
6/1/05	05-111	Grazing Permit Renewal for Bignell Arroyo Allotment #03027 Tps. 19, 20 S., R. 2 W.	Barnitz
6/1/05	05-110	Grazing Permit Renewal for Hersey Arroyo Allotment #03014 T. 20 S., R. 2 W.	Barnitz
6/1/05	05-109	Grazing Permit & Lease Renewals for Seventysix Draw Allotments #02041 & #02520, Tps. 26, 27 S., Rs. 7, 8, 9 W.	Barnitz
5/26/05	05-107	Grazing Permit Renewal for Seventeen Well Allotment #02049 T. 26 S., Rs. 8, 9 W.	Young
5/25/05	05-106	Grazing Permit Renewal for Picacho Peak Allotment #03008 Tps. 22, 23 S., Rs. 1 W. & 1 E.	Hauser
5/25/05	05-105	Grazing Permit Renewal for Sierra Alta Ranch Allotment #03012 Tps. 19, 20 S., Rs. 2, 3 W.	Hauser
5/25/05	05-104	Grazing Permit Renewal for Alamo Basin Allotment #03015 Tps. 20, 21 S., Rs. 2, 3 W.	Hauser
5/25/05	05-103	Grazing Permit Renewal for Little Black Mountain Allotment #03048 Tps. 24, 25 S., Rs. 1, 2 E.	Atencio
5/25/05	05-102	Grazing Permit Renewal for Home Ranch Allotment #03002 Tps. 23, 24, 25 S., Rs. 1, 2 W. & 1 E.	Atencio
5/25/05	05-101	Grazing Permit Renewal for Palma Park Allotment #03058 Tps. 18, 19 S., Rs. 2, 3 W.	Whitney
5/25/05	05-100	Grazing Permit Renewal for Thorn Well Allotment #03063 T. 18 S., Rs. 1, 2 W. & 1 E.	Whitney
5/18/05	05-099	Grazing Permit Renewal for Garfield Allotment #03061 T. 18 S., R. 4 W.	Whitney
5/18/05	05-098	Grazing Permit Renewal for Akela Allotment #03041 T. 25 S., R. 5 W.	Melendez
5/18/05	05-097	Grazing Permit Renewal for Upham Allotment #03068 T. 19 S., Rs. 1, 2 W. & 1 E.	Whitney
5/18/05	05-096	Grazing Lease Renewal for Hay Draw Allotment #04525 Tps. 23, 24 S., Rs. 12, 13, 14 W.	Aguilar
5/18/05	05-095	Grazing Lease Renewal for Red Mountain Allotment #02503 Tps. 24, 25 S., R. 10 W.	Aguilar
5/18/05	05-094	Grazing Permit & Lease Renewals for Flat Ranch Allotments #02020 & #02575, Tps. 25, 26 S., Rs. 10, 11 W.	Aguilar
5/16/05	05-091	Grazing Permit & Lease Renewals for San Juan Ranch Allotment #02033 & Koenig Allotment #02536, Tps. 26, 27 S., Rs. 7, 8 W.	L. Phillips
5/11/05	05-089	Grazing Permit Renewal for Altamira Ranch Allotment #03040 Tps. 21, 22 S., Rs. 1 W. & 1 E.	Atencio
4/26/05	05-084	Grazing Permit Renewal for Akela North Allotment #02031 Tps. 23, 24 S., Rs. 5, 6 W.	Melendez
4/21/05	05-081	Sierra County Trespass Communication Site T. 11 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 7	Mayes
4/21/05	05-079	Schafer Fence and Pipeline T. 24 S., Rs. 17, 18 E.	Aguilar
4/18/05	05-075	Jack Cain Erosion Control Tps. 13, 14 S., R. 1 E., Secs. 3, 35, & 36	Guzman

DATE INITIATED	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION	PROJECT LEAD
4/15/05	05-074	Grazing Permit Renewal for Spanish Stirrup Allotment #02035 Tps. 24, 25 S., Rs. 7, 8 W.	L. Phillips
4/14/05	05-073	Grazing Permit Renewal for Florida Mtn. Ranch Allotment #02025 Tps. 25, 26 S., Rs. 8, 9 W.	L. Phillips
4/7/05	05-070	XT Prescribed Burn Tps. 29, 30, 31 S., Rs. 19, 20 W.	Whiteaker
3/30/05	05-066	Grazing Transfer and Permit Issuance for Virden Allotment #01088 Tps. 18, 19 S., R. 21 W.	L. Phillips
3/21/05	05-065	McGregor Black Grama Study Plot T. 21 S., R. 11 E., Sec. 10	Christensen
3/21/05	05-064	McGregor Corrals Reconstructiion T.21S., R.11E., Sec.13; T.23S., R.12E., Sec.18; T.21S., R.12E., Sec.4	Christensen
3/18/05	05-063	Dogtown Ranch Fence and North Hermanas Pipeline T. 28 S., Rs. 10, 11 W.	Young
3/17/05	05-062	Detroit Pipeline South T. 19 S., R. 1 W., Sec. 29	Rutherford
3/15/05	05-060	Change in Class of Livestock for B T Allotment #09031 Tps. 23, 24, 25 S., Rs. 11, 12, 13 E.	Aguilar
3/15/05	05-059	Grazing Transfer and Permit Issuance for Phillips Ranch Allotment #02043, Tps. 24, 25 S., Rs. 11, 12 W.	Hauser
3/4/05	05-053	Stepro Mineral Materials Exploration T. 28 S., R. 5 W.; T. 21 S., R. 4 W.; & T. 25 S., R. 2 E.	Todd
2/28/05	05-052	Grazing Transfer and Permit Issuance for Brokeoff Ranch Allotment #09062, Tps. 24, 25 S., Rs. 19, 20 E.	Hauser
2/10/05	05-048	Grazing Transfer and Permit Issuance for Hidden Valley Ranch Allotment #02009, T. 21 S., R. 9 W.	Hauser
2/9/05	05-046	EBID Mineral Material Permit @ Hill T. 22 S., R. 1 E., Sec. 3	Chavez
2/9/05	05-045	EBID Mineral Material Permit @ Salem T. 18 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 25	Chavez
2/9/05	05-044	EBID Mineral Material Permit @ Mesquite T. 24 S., R. 3 E., Sec. 30	Chavez
2/9/05	05-043	EBID Mineral Material Permit @ Mesilla Dam T. 24 S., R. 1 E., Sec. 14	Chavez
2/9/05	05-042	EBID Mineral Material Permit @ La Union T. 27 S., R. 2 E., Sec. 13	Chavez
2/2/05	05-038	Garfield Dam ROW Amendment T. 18 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 10	Besse
1/28/05	05-035	Tri-County Resource Management Plan Dona Ana, Otero, and Sierra Counties	T. Phillips
1/27/05	05-033	Orphey Trap and Road T. 26 S., R. 22 W., Sec. 12	Whitney
1/19/05	05-028	Rocky Nevarez Mineral Material Sale T. 22 S., R. 1 E., Sec. 3	Chavez
1/13/05	05-027	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail Realignment Luna, Grant, and Hidalgo Counties	Hakkila
1/6/05	05-025	Dona Ana Equine Endurance Rides SRP T. 26, 27, 28 S., R. 2, 3 E.	Gomez
1/4/05	05-021	Flaring of Bennett Ranch Unit #1-Y and 25-1 Wells T. 26 S., R. 12 E., Secs. 14 & 25	Torrez
11/29/04	05-018	Crawford Competitive Land Sale T. 24 S., R. 1 W., Sec. 1	Mayes

DATE INITIATED	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION	PROJECT LEAD
11/29/04	05-017	Cooke's Peak Access Re-Route T. 20 S., R. 8 W., Sec. 29	Mayes
11/29/04	05-016	Snake Tank Road Re-Route T. 13 S., R. 10 E., Sec. 6	Mayes
11/26/04	05-015	Change in Livestock from Cattle to Goats for Willow Draw Allotment #02052, T. 27, 28 S., R. 14, 15 W.	L. Phillips
11/26/04	05-014	Change in Livestock from Cattle to Goats for Hachita Allotment #02010 T. 27, 28 S., R. 14, 15 W.	L. Phillips
10/26/04	05-004	Cornucopia Draw Prescribed Burn T. 22 S., R. 16 E., Secs. 20, 21, 28, & 29	Whiteaker

← *continued from front cover*

SPCCP	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TI	Tactical Infrastructure
U.S.	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USBP	United States Border Patrol
USCB	United States Census Bureau
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USIBWC	United States Section, International Boundary Water Commission
WUS	Waters of the U.S.