CEHMM
Conservation & Environmental Services

2021

Quarterly Report

April 1, 2021 - June 30, 2021

Lesser Prairie-Chicken Surveys are Complete.

Candidate Conservation Agreements for the Lesser Prairie-Chicken and the Dunes Sagebrush Lizard in New Mexico

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Table of Contents

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Candidate Conservation Agreements

Candidate Conservation Agreements (CCAs) allow the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the Center of Excellence (CEHMM) to work in cooperation and in consultation with private landowners and industry to support conservation measures for the Lesser Prairie-Chicken (LPC) (*Tympanuchus pallidicinctus*) and the Dunes Sagebrush Lizard (DSL) (*Sceloporus arenicolus*). Both species were warranted for listing under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 1531, et seq.). CCAs:

The Dunes Sagebrush Lizard is Native to a Small Area of Southeastern New Mexico and West Texas.

- Develop, coordinate, and implement conservation actions to reduce and/or eliminate known threats to the LPC and the DSL in New Mexico on federal, state, and private surface and minerals;
- Support ongoing efforts to re-establish and to maintain viable populations of both species in currently occupied and suitable habitats;
- Encourage development and protection of suitable LPC and DSL habitats by giving incentives to Participating Cooperators to implement specific conservation measures.

The Lesser Prairie-Chicken is Native to Parts of Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Under the CCA, federal lessees, operators, or permittees, who join by voluntarily signing a Certificate of Participation (CP), receive a high degree of certainty that additional restrictions would not be placed on their otherwise legal activities if either species is listed. The companion Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances (CCAA) provides incentives for voluntary conservation of at-risk species on non-federal lands. By signing a Certificate of Inclusion (CI) under the CCAA, the lessee, owner, or permittee voluntarily commits to implement specific conservation measures for the species on non-federal lands.

Under the CCAA, if either species is listed, private landowners receive assurances that additional restrictions would not be placed on their otherwise legal activities. Without regulatory assurances, landowners may be unwilling to initiate conservation measures for these species. In both cases, enrollment in the CCA or CCAA is voluntary.

CEHMM is the federal permit holder for these agreements and is responsible for implementing, monitoring, and reporting on projects completed with CCA/CCAA funds (Figure 1). CEHMM is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit corporation based in Carlsbad, New Mexico. CEHMM's participation allows for a federally approved, independently audited financial management system to provide for fund management and administration.

The following quarterly report details projects funded and completed with CCA/CCAA funds. The report also details the daily implementation of the agreements including activities such as moving wells out of DSL habitat. For more details on the CCA programs, visit our website at www.cehmm.org.

Benefits of Candidate Conservation Agreement Programs

- Voluntary
- Provides on-the-ground conservation
- Landscape-based approach
- Allows landowners and industry to continue work on the ground
- Aims to prevent listing


Photo Credit: Austin Wilson


Photo Credit: Austin Wilson


Photo Credit: Grant Beauprez

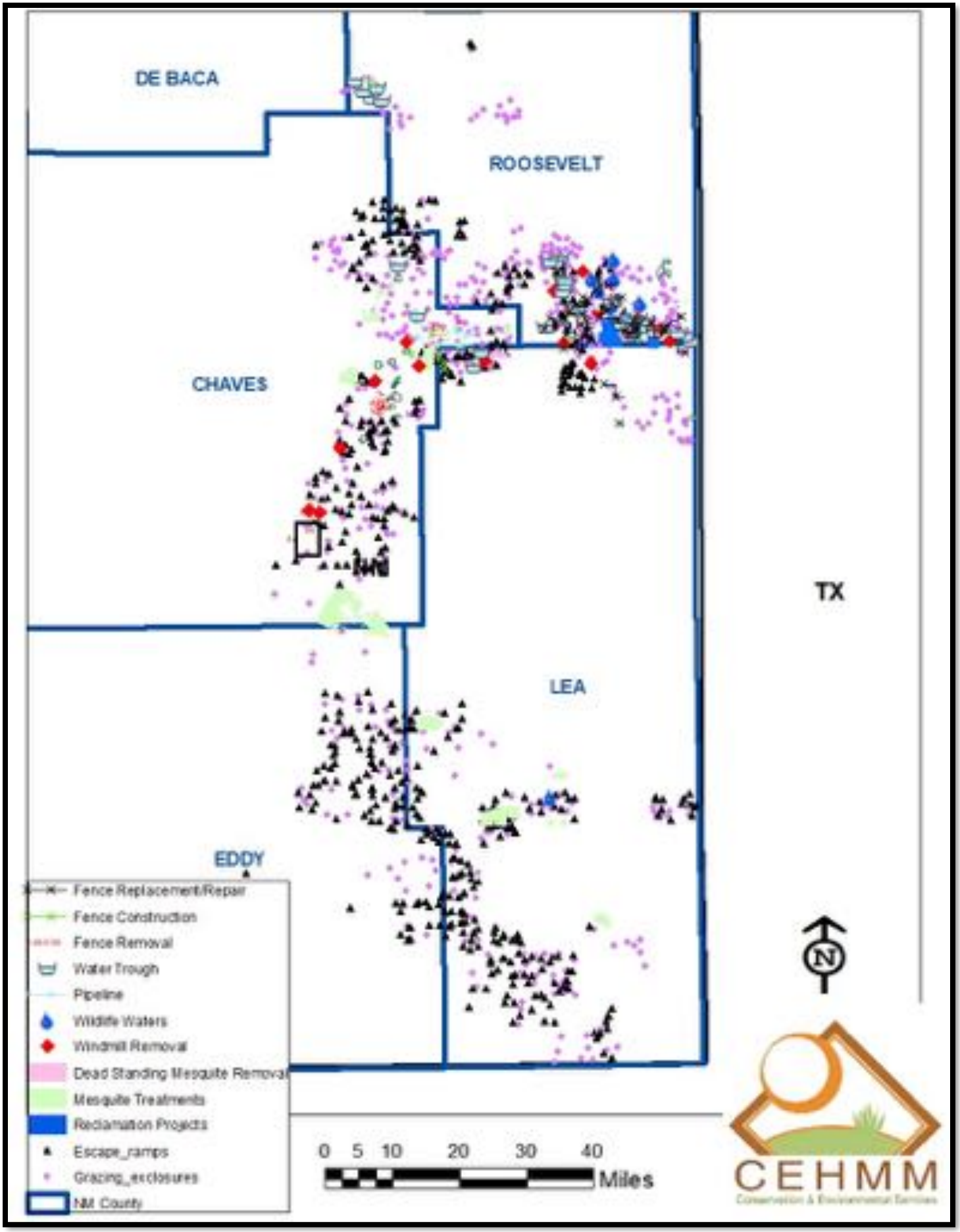

Figure 1. Map of All Completed Projects throughout Life of CCA/CCAA Program.

ESA Listing Proposal

Lesser Prairie-Chicken

- **Proposal**

  On May 26, 2021, the FWS released a proposal to list the LPC under the ESA. Two geographic distinctions were applied, known as distinct population segments (DPS). The New Mexico population is included within the southern DPS and has been proposed for listing as Endangered. The northern DPS, in comparison, has been proposed for listing as Threatened. The justification for this listing proposal includes impacts from habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation, such as grassland conversion to cropland, energy production, woody vegetation encroachment, road and electrical infrastructure, overgrazing, and climate change.

- **Public Comment**

  The public is welcome to submit comments to the FWS for review. Two public hearings have been scheduled for this purpose on July 8 and July 14, 2021. Each hearing will be held virtually.

Conservation Activities and Monitoring

CCA/CCAA – District 1 and District 2 – Combined Activities

- **Ranking Team Meeting**

  A Ranking Team Meeting was held on May 27, 2021 via teleconference. Topics of discussion included: project updates, LPC survey results, the All Activities Amendment, and listing updates for the LPC and DSL.

- **Species Monitoring**

  CEHMM personnel finished 2021 spring LPC surveys. Surveys were conducted on enrolled properties and along roadsides. District 2 staff observed over 1,100 individuals at 108 leks.

- **New Enrollments**

  One new oil and gas operator enrolled 3,589 acres in the CCA and 21,062 acres of minerals in the CCAA.

Conservation Activities and Monitoring

CCA/CCAA – District 1 – South of Hwy 380

- **Species Monitoring**

  In coordination with the BLM Carlsbad and Roswell Field Offices, CEHMM conducted LPC surveys on seven enrolled ranches in District 1. No leks were identified during surveys.

- **Grazing Monitoring**

  Two enrolled ranches were monitored for LPC habitat conditions including canopy cover, visual obstruction reading using the Robel method, and ground cover. Monitoring will continue through July, and data will be reported in the third quarter report. It has been reported above average rainfall in the spring has led to improvement in rangeland conditions throughout the region.

Figure 2: Line transect at a monitoring site for LPC habitat characteristics.

Conservation Activities and Monitoring

CCA/CCAA – District 2 – North of Hwy 380

- **Adaptive Grazing Study**

  Grazing efforts for the Adaptive Grazing Project were initially delayed due to drought conditions. Grazing occurred from April 28 through May 14, 2021 with 48 head of cattle (23 cow/calf pairs and 2 bulls). Associated vegetative monitoring will be completed spring 2022 prior to the final round of grazing.

- **Project Monitoring**

  Staff have started monitoring at mesquite project sites, calculating canopy coverage and assessing mesquite condition for chemical application. In preparation for treatment, staff inspect mesquite plant condition, specifically looking for any insect damage, rust, and/or leaf coloration.

Figure 3. Evidence of Rust on Mesquite Leaves.

- **Species Monitoring**

  In addition to spring lek surveys, CEHMM personnel utilized a camera trap survey (photo and video) to monitor, record, and analyze lek behavior in southern Roosevelt County. The spring 2021 collection efforts spanned 65 calendar days. The results will be compared to the fall 2020 data that was collected at the same study sites. Collection is expected to include multiple years of observation with comparisons between the spring and fall seasons. Camera trap surveys are a low cost, non-invasive survey tool, especially effective for behavioral assessment.

Funded Projects Awaiting Completion

CCA/CCAA – District 1 – South of Hwy 380

K. James Wildlife Water Amendment — This project was funded in June 2018 for $39,451.89. CEHMM will contract the installation of approximately 1.25 miles of water line and install a solar-powered submersible pump, a solar-powered booster pump, and a 200-300 gallon tire trough with a satellite water location (Figure 4). The Participating Cooperator will provide in-kind services consisting of plumbing the trough, removing a windmill, and providing a storage tank. These efforts will provide water for the LPC in times of drought and will allow grazing in an area that is underutilized due to remoteness from existing livestock water sources. By allowing this area to be utilized, livestock use in other areas will decrease, leaving more residual vegetation for LPC nesting and brood-rearing (Appendix A). CEHMM received the signed project agreement from the Participating Cooperator. The BLM has been contacted to proceed with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. An onsite with BLM wildlife staff, archaeologists, range staff, and CEHMM was completed in November 2018 to determine a suitable route and to stake the line for archaeological clearance. BLM range staff are preparing NEPA documents. An archaeological (ARCH) survey was completed, and information has been submitted to the BLM in order to complete the NEPA process. The ranch was recently sold, and the new owner has elected to continue the property enrollment. A cooperative agreement was executed between the lessee, the BLM, and CEHMM. The project will be completed in the third quarter.

2019 DSL Habitat Reclamation – This project was approved and funded in August 2019 for $42,784.30. Caliche will be removed from approximately 3.3 miles of an oilfield road no longer in use. In addition to the road, approximately 0.6 acres of caliche will be removed from one unused well pad. These are legacy wells with no responsible party. Since roads made from caliche cause habitat fragmentation, these removal efforts will improve habitat for the DSL. Seed was purchased with grant money received from the ConocoPhillips Lower 48 Grant. CEHMM met with the landowner in February 2020 to discuss logistics. The right of entry has been filed with the New Mexico State Land Office, and once granted, the project will be completed.

Funded Projects Awaiting Completion

CCA/CCAA – District 2 – North of Hwy 380

Weinheimer Interior Fence — This project was approved and funded in July 2018 for $110,486.94 to install approximately 7.5 miles of new, wildlife-friendly fence and to remove approximately 1.25 miles of old, dilapidated fence (Figure 5). Work commenced on this project on July 17, 2018. Two miles of fence remain to be completed. The ARCH survey was completed in July 2019. The Weinheimer ranch met the vegetation and forage utilization goals of the CCA/CCAA, but it approached the utilization limit. This was largely due to inadequate infrastructure throughout the ranch along with heavy mesquite encroachment, leading to overutilization of much of the ranch. Implementing this project will help to improve grazing distribution across the property, providing much-needed rest in critical areas (Appendix A). Although no LPCs were detected during lekking season (2018-2021), this property borders other enrolled properties with documented leks. With the close proximity of detected leks on neighboring properties to the northeast, east, and southeast, a high probability exists that LPCs occupy this enrolled acreage throughout different times of the year; therefore, this project can help to improve habitat connectivity for the LPC. With proper management, the completion of this project will improve LPC habitat on the property. About half of this enrolled acreage is in CHAT 1 and the other half is in CHAT 3, with the northeast corner providing connectivity. Part of this ranch also falls within the DSL polygon.

Weinheimer Fence & Water — This project was approved and funded in July 2018 for $89,395.41 to complete the following: install 3.25 miles of new, wildlife-friendly, interior fence; install two 20’ fiberglass stock tanks with wildlife-friendly escape ramps; remove an old, inadequate windmill and replace it with a solar pump; and install a storage tank (Figure 5). The fence was completed on September 11, 2018. The windmill was removed, and the pipeline was installed. The tanks are scheduled for delivery. The Weinheimer ranch met the vegetation and forage utilization goals of the CCA/CCAA, but it was approaching the utilization limit. This was largely due to inadequate infrastructure throughout the ranch as well as heavy mesquite encroachment, leading to overutilization of much of the ranch. Implementing this project will help to improve grazing distribution across the property, providing much-needed rest in critical areas. Although no LPCs were detected during lekking season (2018-2021), this property borders other enrolled properties with documented leks. With the close proximity of detected leks on neighboring properties to the northeast, east, and southeast, a high probability exists that LPCs occupy this enrolled acreage throughout different times of the year; therefore, this project can help to improve habitat connectivity for the LPC. Given proper management, the completion of this project will also improve LPC habitat for lekking, nesting, and brood-rearing (Appendix A). About half of this enrolled acreage is in CHAT 1 and the other half is in CHAT 3, with the northeast corner providing connectivity. Part of this ranch also falls within the DSL polygon.

Funded Projects Awaiting Completion

CCA/CCAA – District 2 – North of Hwy 380

Weaver/Grasslans Water – This project was approved and funded in August 2019 for $79,856.06 to complete the following: remove three windmills; install three 20' fiberglass stock tanks with wildlife-friendly escape ramps; install 15,840' of pipeline; and install one solar pump (Figure 5). The archaeological survey was completed on June 4, 2021; the project is expected to be completed during the third quarter. By improving infrastructure, the producer will be able to implement a more efficient grazing rotation (Appendix A). The new, reliable water points will provide water not only for cattle, but for all wildlife. The majority of the ranch is in CHAT 1 with a small portion falling in CHAT 2.

Card Federal Reclamation – This project was approved and funded in August 2019 for $29,250.00 to address four orphaned wells and one orphaned facility site. These are legacy wells with no responsible party. Downhole plugging operations were completed, but no surface reclamation work has taken place. The facility site has a large amount of contamination that will be removed.

Davis Mercantile Historical Plaque/Marker — This project was approved and funded in August 2019 for $6,354.88. In 2018, CEHMM personnel began working with the New Mexico State Historical Preservation Division to list the Davis Mercantile as a historical building. It was approved and listed in early 2019 as a Historic District with both the state and national historical societies. A historical roadside marker and a historical plaque will be mounted at the store to show the significance and history of the Davis Mercantile, depicting life in the era when the area was being developed and how the store contributed to LPC conservation. The plaques have been delivered, and CEHMM plans to install them in the coming months.

Running N Boundary Fence – This project was approved and funded in August 2019 for $86,158.77 to remove 4.25 miles of old, dilapidated boundary fence and replace it with new five-strand wildlife-friendly fence (Figure 5). The archaeological survey was completed on June 11, 2021; the project is expected to be completed during the third quarter. Old fencing can be a hazard to the LPC and other grassland wildlife. Removal and replacement of the old fence will benefit all species in the area by providing ample clearance for wildlife to pass above the top wire and below the bottom wire. Strategic meetings held in Milnesand, NM in 2014 and 2018 identified grazing management as a top priority for improving and maintaining LPC habitat in eastern NM. This fencing upgrade will greatly improve the Running N's grazing management plan and will prevent trespass cattle that would jeopardize the grazing plan in pastures left to rest (Appendix A). This property is in CHAT 1.

Funded Projects Awaiting Completion

CCA/CCAA – District 2 – North of Hwy 380

Bud Bilberry Mesquite — This aerial treatment of 1,600 acres was approved and funded in August 2019 for $68,128.22 (Figure 5). This ranch is being heavily encroached upon by honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), a native, woody species that is problematic, especially for our two species of interest. The Technical Working Group Meeting, held on May 16, 2019, expressed that creating new LPC/DSL habitat is of the highest priority, with mesquite treatment and removal said to be the best way to accomplish this. To avoid nesting birds, a migratory bird survey will be conducted prior to the treatment. A separate proposal to remove the dead, standing mesquite (DSM) will be submitted in the future. This ranch is occupied by the DSL. Treatment of the encroaching mesquite will prevent it from moving into areas of DSL occupancy and from outcompeting the shinnery oak that the DSL relies on for habitat. Mesquite is problematic for the LPC in a variety of ways. In addition to outcompeting native plant species, the mesquite changes habitat structure in the area (in regard to lekking, foraging, nesting, and brood-rearing). LPCs also tend to avoid areas with mesquite coverage. Reducing or eliminating the mesquite can open up new areas for the LPC to use for cover, lekking, nesting, and brood-rearing (Appendix B). This ranch is located almost entirely in CHAT 2, but it is situated between two areas of CHAT 1.

Running N Mesquite – This aerial treatment of 5,800 acres was approved and funded in August 2019 for $237,172.04 (Figure 5). This spray is in conjunction with two other previously approved treatments, one through the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the other through CEHMM. Together, these treatments will provide great improvements for a very large area of the ranch's LPC habitat. Mesquite is problematic for the LPC in a variety of ways. In addition to outcompeting native plant species, mesquite changes habitat structure in the area (in regard to lekking, foraging, nesting, and brood-rearing). The LPCs also tend to avoid areas with mesquite coverage. Reducing or eliminating the mesquite can open up new areas for the LPC to use for cover, lekking, nesting, and brood-rearing (Appendix B). The Technical Working Group Meeting, held on May 16, 2019, expressed that creating new LPC/DSL habitat is of the highest priority, with mesquite treatment and removal said to be the best way to accomplish this. A separate proposal to remove the DSM will be submitted in the future. This property is in CHAT 1.

Funded Projects Awaiting Completion

CCA/CCAA – District 2 – North of Hwy 380

Pembers Mesquite — This aerial treatment of approximately 1,600 acres was approved and funded in August 2019 for $67,172.14 (Figure 5). Six areas on the property will be sprayed. Two of the spray areas include areas of mesquite that were previously treated through NRCS contracts, but the chemical failed to adequately kill the mesquite. Some small areas of mesquite were killed, and CEHMM removed the DSM from those areas in 2017. The Technical Working Group Meeting, held on May 16, 2019, expressed that creating new LPC/DSL habitat is of the highest priority, with mesquite treatment and removal said to be the best way to accomplish this. This ranch is occupied by DSLs. Treatment of the encroaching mesquite will prevent it from moving into areas of DSL occupancy and from outcompeting the shinnery oak that the DSL relies on for habitat. Mesquite is problematic for the LPC in a variety of ways. In addition to outcompeting native plant species, the mesquite changes habitat structure in the area (in regard to lekking, foraging, nesting, and brood-rearing). LPCs also tend to avoid areas with mesquite coverage. Reducing or eliminating the mesquite can help to improve the LPC habitat present on the property, as well as possibly opening up new areas for the LPC to use for cover, lekking, nesting, and brood-rearing (Appendix B). A separate proposal to remove DSM will be submitted in the future. CEHMM completed vegetation and forage monitoring on the ranch in 2017, and the property met or exceeded the standards set by the CCA/CCAA for both. The southern portion of the property is in CHAT 1, and the northern portion is in CHAT 3.

G. Coombes Lovejoy Mesquite – This aerial treatment of 2,000 acres was approved and funded in August 2019 for $82,591.08 (Figure 5). The Technical Working Group Meeting, held on May 16, 2019, expressed that creating new LPC/DSL habitat is of the highest priority, with mesquite treatment and removal said to be the best way to accomplish this. This mesquite treatment will help to reduce habitat fragmentation for the LPC in one area of the ranch. To avoid nesting birds, a migratory bird survey will be conducted prior to the treatment. A separate proposal to remove the DSM will be submitted in the future. Mesquite is problematic for the LPC in a variety of ways. In addition to outcompeting native plant species, the mesquite changes habitat structure in the area (in regard to lekking, foraging, nesting, and brood-rearing). LPCs also tend to avoid areas with mesquite coverage. Reducing or eliminating the mesquite can open up new areas for the LPC to use for cover, lekking, nesting, and brood-rearing (Appendix B). CEHMM completed forage utilization monitoring on the ranch in 2017, and the ranch met the grazing standards set by the CCA/CCAA. Vegetation monitoring and forage utilization surveys will be conducted again in 2021 (with expected completion in the third quarter). The Lovejoy pasture falls within CHAT 1.

Funded Projects Awaiting Completion

CCA/CCAA – District 2 – North of Hwy 380

TNC Mesquite – This aerial treatment of approximately 1,300 acres was approved and funded in August 2019 for $58,329.10 (Figure 5). Honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*) is encroaching on The Nature Conservancy (TNC) property, and previous treatments have been completed to mitigate this problem. In 2010, a hand treatment was completed on this property. In 2018, TNC had two leks treated as part of a CCA/CCAA project that treated active leks in vital LPC habitat areas. This proposal will treat the areas connected to those previously treated areas. This will increase acreage of mesquite-free LPC habitat. Mesquite is problematic for the LPC in a variety of ways. In addition to outcompeting native plant species, the mesquite changes habitat structure in the area (in regard to lekking, foraging, nesting, and brood-rearing). LPCs also tend to avoid areas with mesquite coverage (Appendix B). Reducing or eliminating the mesquite can open up new areas for the LPC to use for cover, lekking, nesting, and brood-rearing. A separate proposal to remove the DSM will be submitted in the future. The Technical Working Group Meeting, held on May 16, 2019, expressed that creating new LPC/DSL habitat is of the highest priority, with mesquite treatment and removal said to be the best way to accomplish this. The ranch is also prime LPC habitat, along with dunes occupied by the DSL. This property is in CHAT 1. The project location was monitored on June 22, 2021. Chemical application is unlikely to be completed in 2021 due to damage from insects and rust.

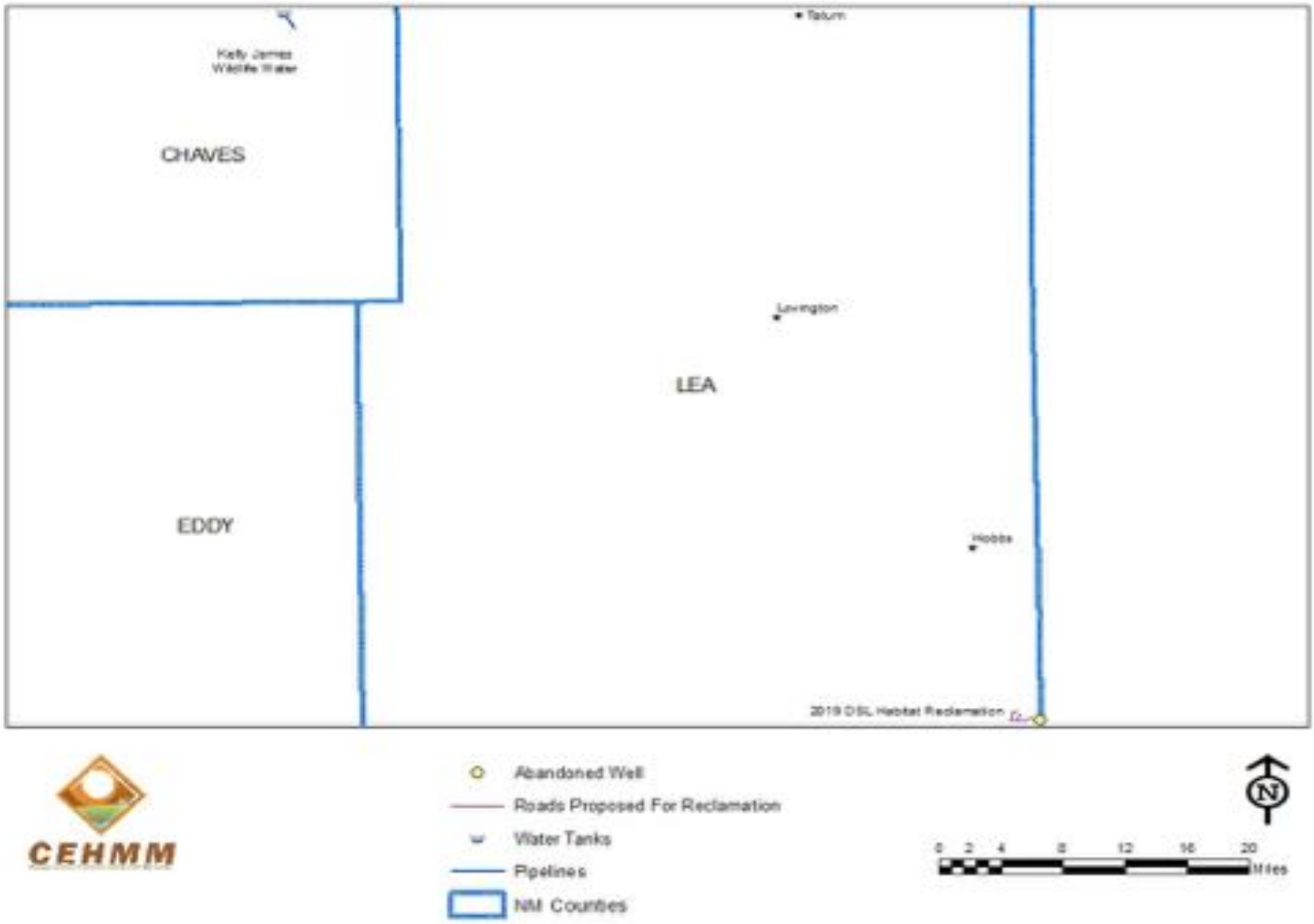

Figure 4. District 1 Funded Projects Awaiting Completion.

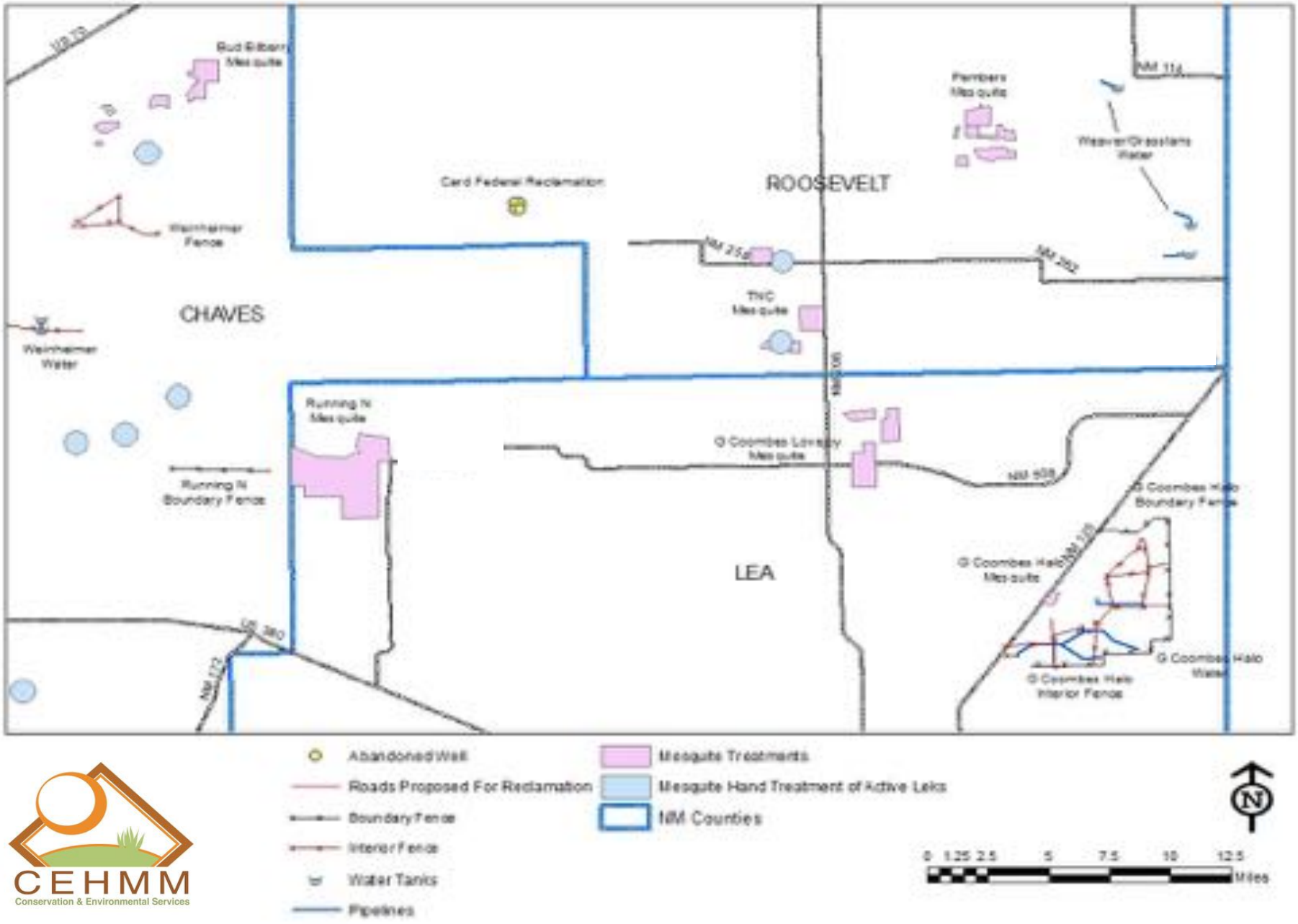

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Figure 5. District 2 Funded Projects Awaiting Completion.

Operations Moved Out of DSL Habitat

Construction of well pads and roads for oil and gas development poses a serious threat to the DSL because of its dependence on a very specialized, dynamic habitat. Due to the severe loss of DSL habitat from development, enrollees have agreed to conservation measures including no surface occupancy within 30 meters of suitable or occupied DSL habitat. CEHMM attends onsites with enrolled companies to help properly site infrastructure in areas that are in near proximity to suitable or occupied habitat. During the onsite, CEHMM helps to determine habitat suitability and to ensure that the Participating Cooperators avoid the dunes by the required 30-meter buffer. If a disturbance is within the 30-meter buffer, then the Participating Cooperators must relocate the disturbance to occur outside of the buffer to comply with their agreements. The number of wells and rights of way (ROW) moved out of DSL habitat is illustrated in Table 1, and it shows the importance of everyday implementation of the CCA/CCAAs to the conservation of the species.

Table 1. Operations Moved Out of DSL Habitat.

Year	Federal Wells	State Wells	ROWs	Seismic Data Acquisition (Acres)
2009	0	0	0	2,900
2010	79	0	0	1,454
2011	83	0	15	0
2012	65	22	1	0
2013	73	3	7	0
2014	77	6	1	0
2015	36	37	68	0
2016	80	15	0	0
2017	5	0	0	0
2018	2	0	0	0
2019	3	0	0	0
2020	0	1	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0
Total	**503**	**84**	**92**	**4,354**

Reclamation/Restoration

In areas of loose, sandy soil, oil and gas well pads and roads are constructed from caliche, which is a layer of calcium carbonate that is precipitated below the soil surface through evaporation in arid environments. Caliche makes an ideal substrate for roads; it becomes almost impenetrable when compacted with heavy equipment. When companies construct these roads and well pads in LPC and DSL habitats, this impenetrable layer fragments the habitats. Reclamation of these wells and pads removes the caliche from the surface using heavy equipment. By removing the caliche pads and roads, fragmentation in LPC and DSL habitats is reduced or eliminated. Once the caliche is removed, reseeding with native vegetation occurs and speeds the rehabilitation of the disturbed areas. The table below details the reclamation treated to date through the CCA/CCAA agreements. CEHMM completed the draft assessment of Net Conservation Gain (NCG) throughout the life of the CCA/CCAA.

Table 2. Total Treatments for Life of the CCA/CCAA Program.

Total Treated for Entire Project	
Roads and Pads Caliche Removal and Reseeding (Acres)	159.20
Mesquite (Acres)	83,936.00
Dead Standing Mesquite Eradication (Acres)	9,727.00
Yucca (Acres)	120.00

Well/ROW/Frac Pond Deductions

Industry Participating Cooperators are assessed fees for surface-disturbing activities, which CEHMM assesses on a monthly basis. New surface disturbances include, but are not limited to, wells, ROW, and frac ponds. The fees assessed are then deducted from the Participating Cooperator's CCA/CCAA Habitat Conservation Fund at the end of each month. Copies of the deductions are sent to Participating Cooperators for verification. If a Participating Cooperator has a positive Habitat Conservation Fund balance, then the fees are deducted from that Participating Cooperator's Habitat Conservation Fund. If the company does not have a positive Habitat Conservation Fund balance, they are issued an invoice for the amount of the remaining balance. The following table shows fees assessed for surface- disturbing activities. In April, May, and June 2021, 246 wells were permitted, resulting in $610,000.00 in habitat conservation fees (Table 3).

Table 3. Habitat Conservation Fees.

Wells Permitted in April, May, and June 2021
246

Total Deductions for April, May, and June 2021
$610,000.00

Total Deductions for 2021
$1,580,250.00

Total Deductions for Entire Project
$30,167,120.96

Enrollment Numbers

**NMDGF acres are included in the rancher numbers*

TOTAL HABITAT ENROLLMENT	ACRES
Total LPC/DSL habitat acres enrolled by Industry	1,922,887
Total LPC/DSL habitat acres enrolled by Ranchers	1,878.126
Total LPC/DSL CCA habitat acres enrolled by Industry and Ranchers	1,349,890
Total LPC/DSL CCAA habitat acres enrolled by Industry and Ranchers	1,651,844
Total LPC/DSL CCAA habitat acres enrolled by the NMSLO	406,672
Total LPC/DSL CCA/CCAA habitat acres enrolled by Industry, Ranchers (and NMDGF), and NMSLO	2,959,438

DSL	ACRES	% ACRES ENROLLED
Total DSL habitat acres in NM*	869,699	
DSL habitat acres enrolled by Ranchers CCA/CCAA	584,503	67.2%
DSL habitat acres enrolled by Ranchers in BLM RMPA	522,712	60.2%
DSL habitat acres enrolled by Industry CCA/CCAA	426,546	49.1%
DSL habitat acres enrolled by Industry in the BLM RMPA	379,974	43.7%
DSL habitat acres enrolled by NMSLO	179,232	20.6%
Total DSL CCA/CCAA habitat acres enrolled by Industry, Ranchers (and NMDGF), and NMSLO	732,180	84.2%

LPC	ACRES	% ACRES ENROLLED
Total LPC habitat acres in estimated occupied range (EOR)	2,085,073	
LPC habitat acres enrolled by Industry in EOR	508,737	24.6%
LPC habitat acres enrolled by Ranchers in EOR	891,293	42.7%
LPC habitat acres enrolled by NMSLO in EOR	348,551	16.8%
Total LPC CCA/CCAA habitat acres in EOR enrolled by Industry, Ranchers (and NMDGF), and NMSLO	1,152,030	55.7%

*This acreage is based on the Texas A&M DSL polygon utilized by the BLM, which includes a one-mile buffer around the polygon.

Enrollment Numbers

**NMDGF acres are included in the rancher numbers*

EOR + 10	ACRES	% ACRES ENROLLED
Total LPC habitat acres in estimated occupied range + 10 mile buffer (EOR10)	6,890,033	
LPC habitat acres enrolled by Industry in EOR10	1,626,894	23.7%
LPC habitat acres enrolled by Ranchers in EOR10	1,658,747	24,1%
LPC habitat acres enrolled by NMSLO in the EOR10	406,672	5.9%
Total LPC CCA/CCAA habitat acres in EOR10 enrolled by Industry, Ranchers (and NMDGF), and NMSLO	2,554,416	37.2%

HISTORICAL	ACRES	% ACRES ENROLLED
Total LPC habitat acres in historic range	13,665,646	
LPC habitat acres enrolled by Industry in historic range	1,922,887	14.1%
LPC habitat acres enrolled by Ranchers in historic range	1,878,126	13.6%
Total LPC habitat acres enrolled by Industry in BLM RMPA	951,548	7.0%
Total LPC habitat acres enrolled by Ranchers in BLM RMPA	1,158,738	8.5%

CHAT 1	ACRES	% ACRES ENROLLED
Total acres in CHAT 1	796,391	
LPC habitat acres enrolled by Industry in CHAT 1	138,464	17.7%
LPC habitat acres enrolled by Ranchers in CHAT 1	360,564	45.2%
LPC habitat acres enrolled by NMSLO in CHAT 1	153,725	19.3%
Total LPC CCA/CCAA habitat acres in CHAT 1 enrolled by Industry, Ranchers (and NMDGF), and NMSLO	455,676	57.2%
Total LPC CCA/CCAA habitat acres in CHAT 1 enrolled by Industry and Ranchers (and NMDGF)	499,028	62.6%

Enrollment Numbers

**NMDGF acres are included in the rancher numbers*

CHAT 2	ACRES	% ACRES ENROLLED
Total acres in CHAT 2	706,264	
LPC habitat acres enrolled by Industry in CHAT 2	43,625	6.2%
LPC habitat acres enrolled by Ranchers in CHAT 2	72,244	10.2%
LPC habitat acres enrolled by NMSLO in CHAT 2	54,450	7.7%
Total LPC CCA/CCAA habitat acres in CHAT 2 enrolled by Industry, Ranchers (and NMDGF), and NMSLO	125,280	17.8%
Total LPC CCA/CCAA habitat acres in CHAT 2 enrolled by Industry and Ranchers (and NMDGF)	108,150	15.3%

CHAT 3	ACRES	% ACRES ENROLLED
Total acres in CHAT 3	3,713,631	
LPC habitat acres enrolled by Industry in CHAT 3	1,147,732	30.9%
LPC habitat acres enrolled by Ranchers in CHAT 3	1,070,203	28.8%
LPC habitat acres enrolled by NMSLO in CHAT 3	175,238	4.7%
Total LPC CCA/CCAA habitat acres in CHAT 3 enrolled by Industry, Ranchers (and NMDGF), and NMSLO	1,549,476	41.7%
Total LPC CCA/CCAA habitat acres in CHAT 3 enrolled by Industry and Ranchers (and NMDGF)	1,498,081	40.3%

CHAT 4	ACRES	% ACRES ENROLLED
Total acres in CHAT 4	1,494,093	
LPC habitat acres enrolled by Industry in CHAT 4	275,382	18.4%
LPC habitat acres enrolled by Ranchers in CHAT 4	133,730	9.0%
LPC habitat acres enrolled by NMSLO in CHAT 4	23,260	1.6%
Total LPC CCA/CCAA habitat acres in CHAT 4 enrolled by Industry, Ranchers (and NMDGF), and NMSLO	375,708	25.1%
Total LPC CCA/CCAA habitat acres in CHAT 4 enrolled by Industry and Ranchers (and NMDGF)	360,850	24.2%

Signature

If you have any questions, please call Whit Storey at (575) 885-3700 or Kyle Dillard at (575) 675-2324.

Signed: Emily Wirth
Emily Wirth, Executive Director

Date: 7/9/2021

Appendix A

Appendix B