

Draft Copy

**Environmental Evaluation of the
Proposed Development by Bernalillo
County Public Works of the
Luna Properties-Tijeras, New Mexico**

Prepared by
Bernalillo County Public Works

July 2013

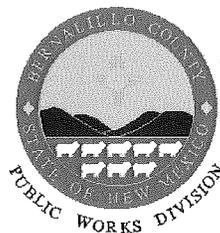


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Project Outline

Bernalillo County (County) is looking into buying three properties owned by Barbara E. Luna located within the Village of Tijeras (Village) between South Zamora Road and NM 333 (Appendix 1). The properties will be developed as Bernalillo County Public Works Operation and Maintenance Storage Yard-South (BCPW O&M Storage Yard-South). Currently, the properties in close proximity to South Zamora Road are zoned R-1 (Residential). The property north of NM 333 is zoned IM-3 (Industrial). The County would like to rezone all three properties to the G-4 (Governmental) zoning designation.

Plans for development include a bridge crossing over the Tijeras Creek, stock piling of: natural gravel base, ground recycled asphalt millings, stone rip-rap, sand, crushed or cobbled concrete, clean fill soil materials and clays. Stock piles will be no higher than 13 feet, and porous berms will be in place to control runoff. Additionally, stock piles will be placed out of the flood zone on the property. Winter operation materials that include dissolvable salt will be stored across Zamora road at the County's East Mountain Fueling Station. The winterization materials will be on a containment pad and under a canopy.

As part of the zoning application the Village of Tijeras has asked the County to prepare a document that addresses the potential impacts to the environment (if any) caused by the development. The County was also asked to contact adjacent neighbors and the Public to discuss the project as well as solicit comments and concerns. This document has been prepared to fulfill the request of the Village of Tijeras and as a supplement to the County's zoning application to be submitted in 2013.

Description of Site

Land Resources

Topography

The Luna Properties are located in the Tijeras Canyon, which separates the Sandia Mountains from the Manzano Mountains. The properties of interest are intersected by the Tijeras Creek and the associated floodplain. The property is relatively flat and slopes towards the center of the property where the Tijeras Creek is located. Elevations on site range from approximately 6435 feet amsl to 6415 feet amsl (bottom of the Creek bed).

Soils

Soil found on the Luna Properties is primarily limited to Manzano loam. Manzano loam is a well drained soil that is derived from alluvium material of igneous and sedimentary rock. See appendix Appendix 2 for NRCS custom Soil Resource Report for the Luna Properties-Tijeras, NM.

Geologic Setting

The Luna Properties are located in the Tijeras Canyon, which topographically separates the Sandia Mountains (to the north) and the Manzano Mountains (to the south). The area is

geologically complex and has undergone deposition, erosion, folding and faulting. Within the immediate project vicinity deposits include Quaternary aged alluvium. Exposed bedrock nearby includes the Permian aged Abo-Yeso formations (red beds seen in road cuts nearby).

Water Resources

Surface Water

The Tijeras Creek bisects the property, the Creek is ephemeral to intermittent within the Properties.

Groundwater

Groundwater in the vicinity of the Properties is relatively shallow. To the north of the site in the County owned well at the East Mountain Fueling Station groundwater levels fluctuate between 34 and 47 feet below the top of the casing. It is assumed that water levels on the property will be

Air

The Rio Grande Valley and the North Edith project area are in attainment of federal ambient air quality standards for all criteria pollutants. Monitoring by the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Air Quality Division (AQD) did not report any levels exceeding the standards in the year 2012. An increase in particulates (dust) can be expected as a consequence of top soil disturbance and operation of heavy equipment during the construction phase. These short-term impacts will be mitigated by standard erosion control strategies and compliance with the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Air Quality Control Board Regulations on dust control.

Living Resources

Marron and Associates completed a Biological Technical Memorandum in March 2013 to address living Resources (Vegetation, Wetlands and Waterways, Wildlife, Protected and Monitored Species, Migratory Birds) on the Luna Properties. The Biological Technical Memorandum can be found in Appendix 3.

Cultural Resources

Marron and Associates completed a Cultural Resource Survey in March 2013 to address Cultural Resources on the Luna Properties. The Cultural Resource Survey can be found in Appendix 4.

Environmental Consequences

Direct Effects

During the construction phase there is expected to be an increase in dust production on site. The County will apply with the City of Albuquerque's Air Quality Division for the required permits. Activities associated with the construction of the bridge over the Tijeras Creek will include trenching. All plans and construction associated with the bridge crossing will be submitted to the Army Corp of Engineers (ACE), any subsequent permitting requirements to work within the Tijeras Creek or flood plain will be coordinated with the ACE

Indirect Effects

Cumulative Effects

Currently the Counties East Mountain O&M yard is located near the intersection of HWY 14 and Frost Road. By purchasing, rezoning and developing the Luna Properties as the BCPW O&M Storage Yard-South, the County will save time and resources. This central location in the I-40 corridor will improve efficiencies for East Mountain O&M crews doing work adjacent to and south of I-40. A shorter driving time and distance will cut down on potential air pollution from County vehicles.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation of Disproportionate Effects

This project is not expected to result in adverse impacts to any of the following resources: biological; vegetative; threatened and endangered species; Consultation and Coordination archaeological; cultural or historic. In the unlikely event that archaeological, cultural or historic resources are identified during construction, construction will be stopped and the State Historic Preservation Office will be contacted.

Agencies/Property Owners Contacted

The following Agencies and Property Owners were sent letters on May 23, 2013 to solicit comments/concerns about the proposed development on the Luna Properties. A copy of the letters sent and the responses received are included in Appendix 5.

Wally Murphy, Field Supervisor
US Fish and Wildlife
2105 Osuna Rd. NE
Albuquerque, NM 87113

Jan V. Biella, State Historic Preservation Officer (Interim)
Acting State Archeologist
New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs
407 Galisteo St., Suite 236
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Ellen Heilhecker
New Mexico Game and Fish
3841 Midway Pl., NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109

Morgan Nelson
New Mexico Environment Department, Office of the Secretary
PO Box 5469
Santa Fe, NM 87502

Isreal Taverez
Environmental Health/Air Quality Division

PO Box 1293
Albuquerque, NM 87103

Christopher Parrish
US Army Corp of Engineers
4101 Jefferson Plaza, NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109

Mayor Gloria Chavez
Village of Tijeras
PO Box 9
Tijeras, NM 87059

Kevin Eades, P.E.
Molzen, Corbin and Associates
2701 Miles Rd. SE
Albuquerque, NM 87106

Don Briggs
Drainage Engineer/Floodplain Coordinator
Bernalillo County Public Works
2400 Broadway, SE, Bldg. N
Albuquerque, NM 87102

Ruth Herrera
PO Box 911
Tijeras, NM 87059

Thomas Gutierrez (letter was undeliverable)
Zamora Box 84
Edgewood, NM 87015

Donald C. Luna
PO Box 882
Tijeras, NM 87059

Jesusita Gutierrez (letter was undeliverable)
Zamora Box 84
Edgewood, NM 87105

List of Preparers

Sara Chudnoff, Water Resources Specialist
Bernalillo County Public Works

Appendices

Appendix 1--Site Map

Appendix 2—Soil Resource Report

Appendix 3—Biological Technical Memorandum

Appendix 4—Cultural Resource Survey

Appendix 5—Agency/Property Owners Consultation Letters

Appendix 1

Appendix 2



United States
Department of
Agriculture



NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Bernalillo County and Parts of Sandoval and Valencia Counties, New Mexico

Luna Properties-Tijeras, NM



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://soils.usda.gov/sqi/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://soils.usda.gov/contact/state_offices/).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Soil Data Mart Web site or the NRCS Web Soil Survey. The Soil Data Mart is the data storage site for the official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means

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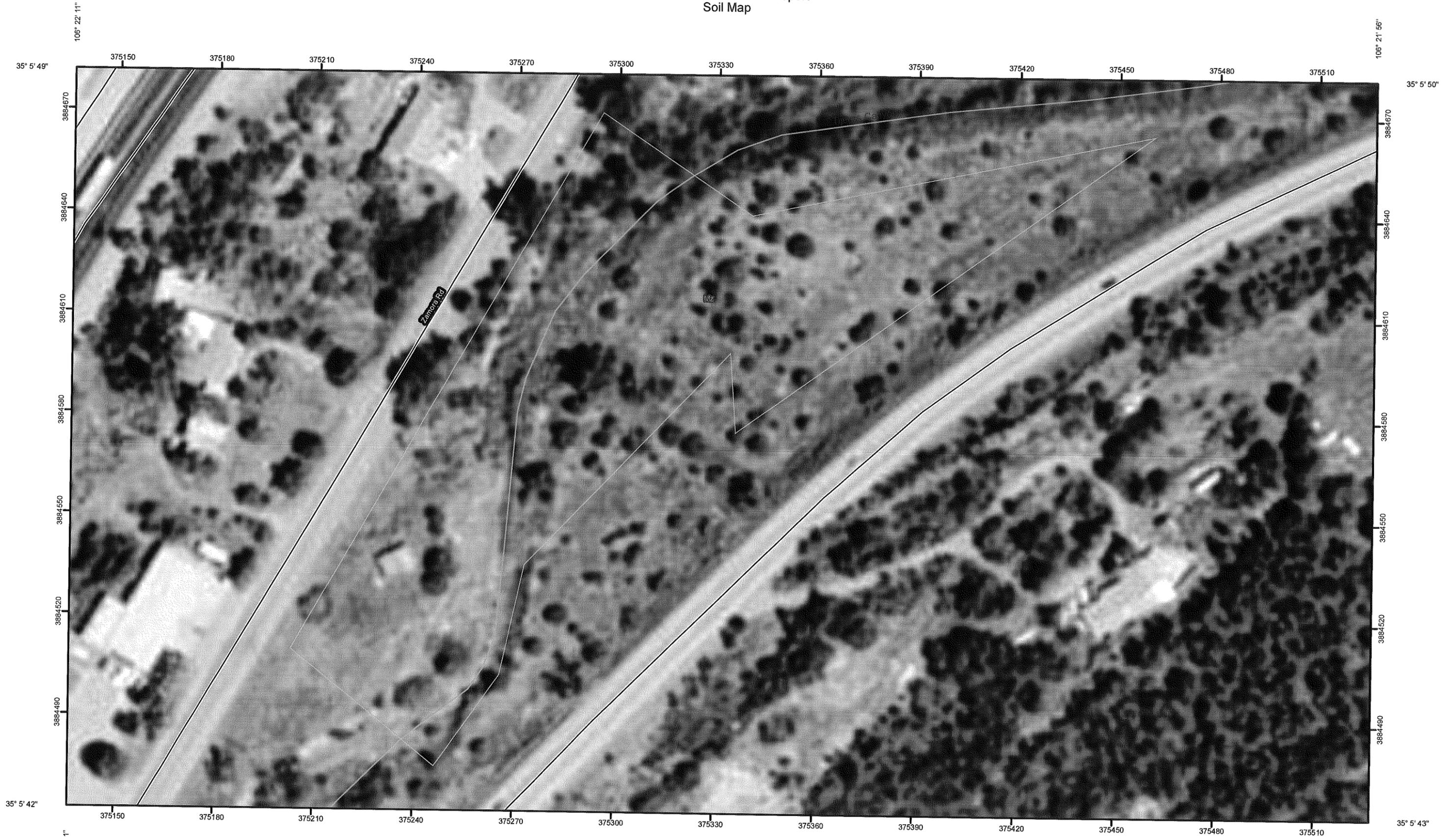
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Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:1,080 if printed on B size (11" x 17") sheet.



108° 22' 11"

108° 21' 56"

MAP LEGEND

- Area of Interest (AOI)
 - Area of Interest (AOI)
- Soils
 - Soil Map Units
- Special Point Features
 - Blowout
 - Borrow Pit
 - Clay Spot
 - Closed Depression
 - Gravel Pit
 - Gravelly Spot
 - Landfill
 - Lava Flow
 - Marsh or swamp
 - Mine or Quarry
 - Miscellaneous Water
 - Perennial Water
 - Rock Outcrop
 - Saline Spot
 - Sandy Spot
 - Severely Eroded Spot
 - Sinkhole
 - Slide or Slip
 - Sodic Spot
 - Spoil Area
 - Stony Spot
- Special Line Features
 - Gully
 - Short Steep Slope
 - Other
- Political Features
 - Cities
- Water Features
 - Streams and Canals
- Transportation
 - Rails
 - Interstate Highways
 - US Routes
 - Major Roads
 - Local Roads
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:1,080 if printed on B size (11" x 17") sheet.
 The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 13N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Bernalillo County and Parts of Sandoval and Valencia Counties, New Mexico
 Survey Area Data: Version 9, Dec 9, 2008

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Data not available.

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Bernalillo County and Parts of Sandoval and Valencia Counties, New Mexico (NM600)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Mz	Manzano loam	3.7	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		3.7	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Custom Soil Resource Report

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Bernalillo County and Parts of Sandoval and Valencia Counties, New Mexico

Mz—Manzano loam

Map Unit Setting

Landscape: Valleys
Elevation: 6,000 to 6,990 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 53 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 150 days

Map Unit Composition

Manzano and similar soils: 85 percent

Description of Manzano

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from igneous and sedimentary rock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 2.0
Available water capacity: High (about 11.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: Loamy (R070CY109NM)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Loam
6 to 60 inches: Clay loam

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Custom Soil Resource Report

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Appendix 3

Biological Technical Memorandum

Bernalillo County Tijeras Land Improvement Project Bernalillo County, New Mexico

Prepared by Marron and Associates
March 2013

INTRODUCTION

Bernalillo County Public Works (County) proposes to construct improvements on a recently acquired vacant 1.4085 - acre parcel of land located adjacent to South Zamora Road, within the Village of Tijeras in Bernalillo County, New Mexico. The area is located on the *Sedillo, New Mexico* U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle map (Figure 1).

The project area occurs in an undeveloped lot between South Zamora Road and Tijeras Creek. Tijeras Creek is an intermittent drainage that runs from east to west through Tijeras Canyon. The project area occurs at approximately 6,450 feet in elevation. Soils present within the area consist of Manzano loam (US Department of Agriculture 2013).

BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Marron and Associates (Marron) conducted a pedestrian biological resources survey for the project area during February of 2013. The purpose of the survey was to identify the presence of sensitive areas such as wetlands, and the presence of suitable habitat for listed species.

Vegetation

Vegetation in the project area consists of a previously disturbed Pinyon-Juniper Woodland vegetation community (Dick-Peddie 1993). Dominant species of plants currently present within the area are one-seed juniper (*Juniperus monosperma*), blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), cheat grass (*Bromus tectorum*), and flixweed (*Descurainia sophia*). Salt cedar (*Tamarisk* sp.), siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*), smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*), four-wing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*), pinyon pine (*Pinus edulis*), and brown-spine prickly pear (*Opuntia phaeacantha*) also occur within the area.

Wetlands and Waterways

Tijeras Creek passes along the southern boundary of the project area and is ephemeral to intermittent within this segment. The channel was dry at the time of the survey. No wetlands are present within the project area. Under current design, the County does not propose to work within the Tijeras Creek Channel (Figure 2). If the project scope changes such that such impacts would occur, construction may require Clean Water Act permit coverage.

Wildlife

Birds observed in the area were: white crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), chipping sparrow (*Spizella passerina*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), and dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*).

Mammals or their sign observed during the field survey were woodrat (*Neotoma* sp.) middens and rock squirrel (*Spermophilus variegatus*) burrows.

Coyotes (*Canis latrans*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and cottontail rabbits (*Sylvilagus audobonii*) could occur in the project area but were not observed during the survey.

Reptiles were not observed, but those likely to inhabit the project area include New Mexico whiptail (*Aspidoscelis neomexicanus*) and prairie lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus*).

Protected and Monitored Species

The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) lists eight species of animals as threatened, endangered, experimental, or candidate species in Bernalillo County. No plants are currently listed. The State of New Mexico lists 13 additional species of animals as threatened or endangered.

No potential suitable habitat for most protected or monitored species is present. No federal listed species for Bernalillo County or state protected species were observed.

No suitable cliff nesting habitat for peregrine falcons (*Falco peregrinus*); no coniferous forest habitat for northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*); no shoreline habitat for neotropical cormorant (*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*), black tern (*Chlidonias niger*), or brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*); no riparian habitat for yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*), New Mexico meadow jumping mouse (*Zapus hudsonius luteus*), whooping crane (*Grus americanus*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), common black hawk (*Buteogallus anthracinus anthracinus*), white-eared hummingbird (*Hylocharis leucotis*), broad-billed hummingbird (*Cynanthus latirostris*), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), or Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii*); no aquatic habitat for Rio Grande silvery minnow (*Hybognathus amarus*) or Pecos River muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus ripensis*); no granite outcrop habitat for millipede (*Comanichus chihuensis*); and no grassland habitat for Baird's sparrow (*Ammodramus bairdi*), Gunnison's prairie dog (*Cynomys gunnisoni*), black-footed ferret (*Mustela nigripes*) or northern aplomado falcon (*Falco femoralis septentrionalis*) occurs within the project area.

Mexican spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*) – This is a federal threatened species with designated critical habitat that occurs in Coniferous Forest habitats and forested canyons in the mountains of the southwestern United States. Designated critical habitat for this owl within Bernalillo County occurs approximately 12 miles northwest of the project area in the Sandia Mountains. The Pinyon-Juniper habitat in the project area is not suitable for the Mexican spotted owl and this project would not impact Mexican spotted owl or its critical habitat.

Western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*) – This owl is a federal species of concern and is protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. These owls nest in burrows created by other animals in grassland, agricultural fields, parks and roadsides, but have declined within the Bernalillo County area due to recent drought. Burrows are identified by the presence of whitewash and regurgitated pellets near the entrance to the burrow. This species typically begins nesting in March and young have usually fledged before August. Potential suitable burrows were observed in adjacent properties, but not within the project area. No owls or their sign were present at the project area and the improvements are not expected to impact this species.

Gray vireo (*Vireo vicinior*) – This is a state threatened species that occurs in low rolling foothill areas dominated by Juniper savannah. Potential suitable habitat occurs within the general area, and this species may have occurred at or near to the project area in the past. However, the project area is located adjacent to a heavily travelled road and near to Interstate 40. Gray vireo is not expected to occur in or near the project area and this project is not expected to impact this bird.



Spotted bat (*Euderma maculatum*)/Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) – The spotted bat is protected as a New Mexico threatened species. It is generally found in Coniferous Forest or Coniferous Woodland vegetation communities adjacent to streams or other water sources, usually in the proximity of rock outcrops or cliff faces. Townsend's big-eared bat is a federal species of concern. Cliffs and rock outcrops on upper slopes near the study area could provide roosting habitat for bats. However, no bat sign was observed within the study area and no water sources are available within the immediate area for hunting. If either species does utilize the study area, they would be active during evening hours and are not likely to be impacted by construction activities.

Migratory Birds

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) protects native and non-game migratory birds, occupied nests, eggs, and parts from take without a permit (16 U.S.C. 703-712). No nests were observed during the field survey.

However, suitable nesting habitat for migratory birds occurs within trees present throughout the project area. It is recommended that tree and shrub removal be completed outside of the nesting season for the area (March 15 – September 1) to prevent potential impacts to protected nesting species, or that the County provide a preconstruction nest survey prior to clearing the site. If occupied nests are present, a USFWS permit would be required prior to removal of nests occupied by species protected under the MBTA.

CONCLUSIONS

Bernalillo County proposes to construct improvements to a currently vacant 1.4085 - acre parcel of property located within the Village of Tijeras. No wetlands or waterways occur within the proposed project area. No protected or monitored species were observed during biological resource surveys. Trees present within the property provide suitable nest sites for birds protected under the MBTA. Marron recommends implementing the following measures to reduce and prevent impacts to wildlife:

- Re-vegetate open previously vegetated areas with native species as appropriate for the surrounding area once construction is complete; and,
- Complete tree and shrub removal outside of the nesting season for the area (March 15 – September 1) to prevent potential impacts to protected nesting species, or provide a preconstruction nest survey prior to clearing the site.

PHOTOS



Photo A - Project area from northwest corner facing southwest

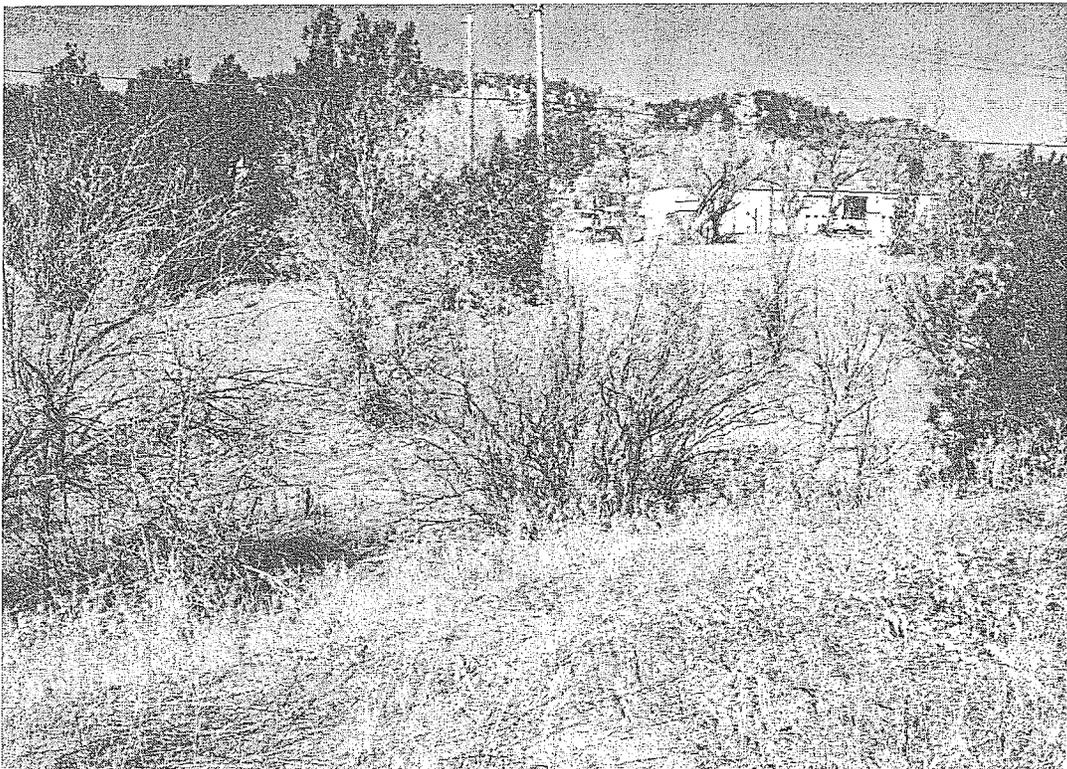


Photo B - Southwest end of the project area facing northeast

REFERENCES

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APPENDIX

Figures 1 and 2

USFWS/NMDGF Species Lists for Bernalillo County



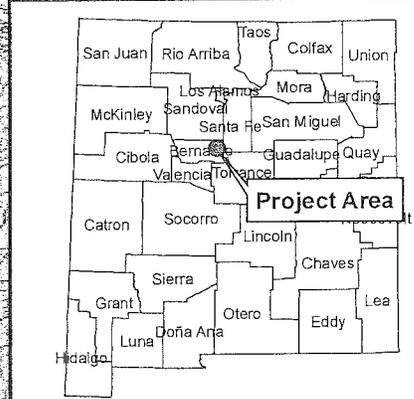
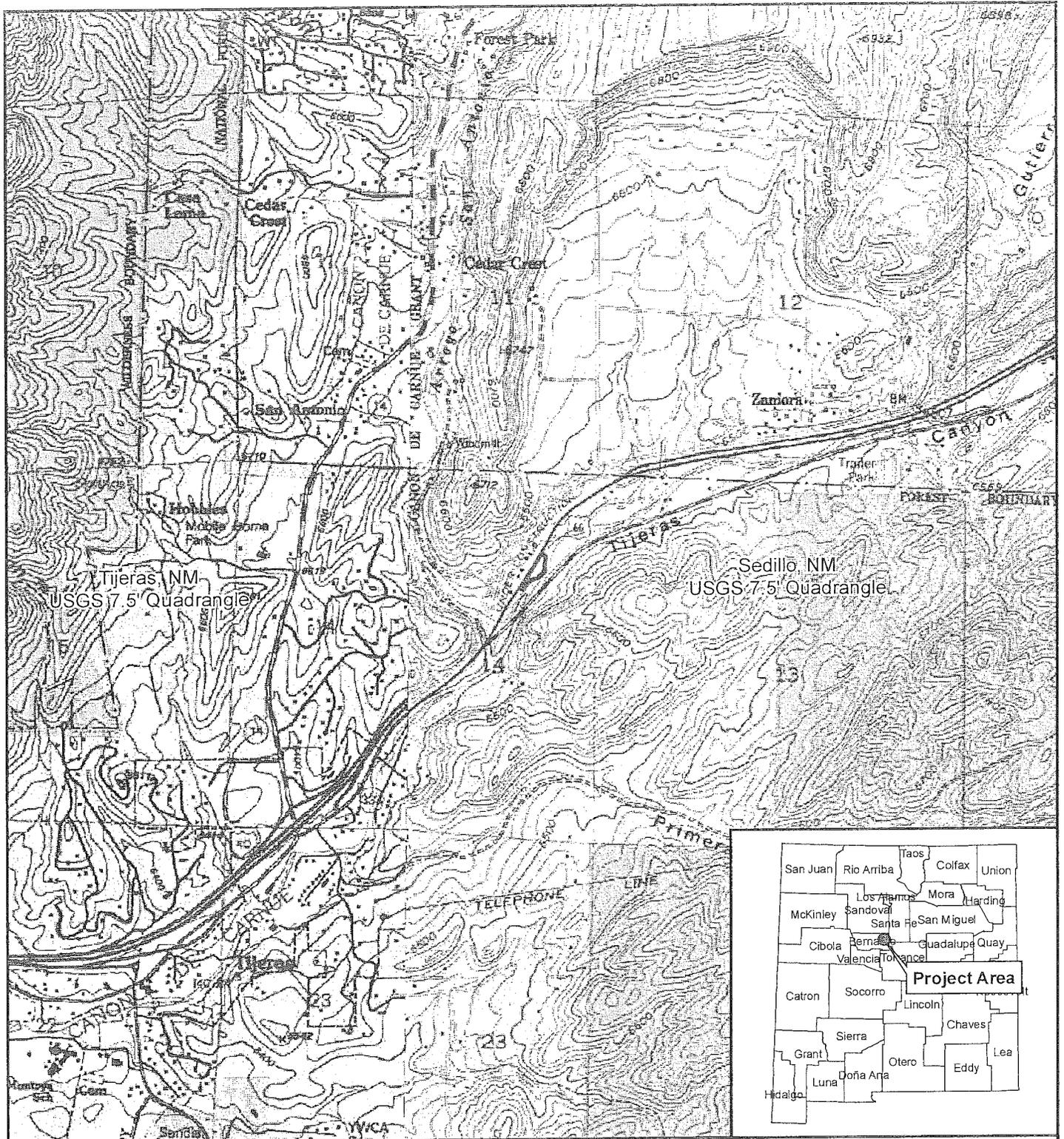
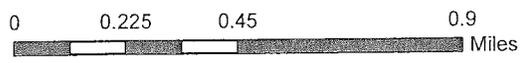


Figure 1
Project Area Map

 Project Area



T 10N, R 5E; Sec. 14
Bernalillo County, New Mexico
Sedillo USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map



1:24,000

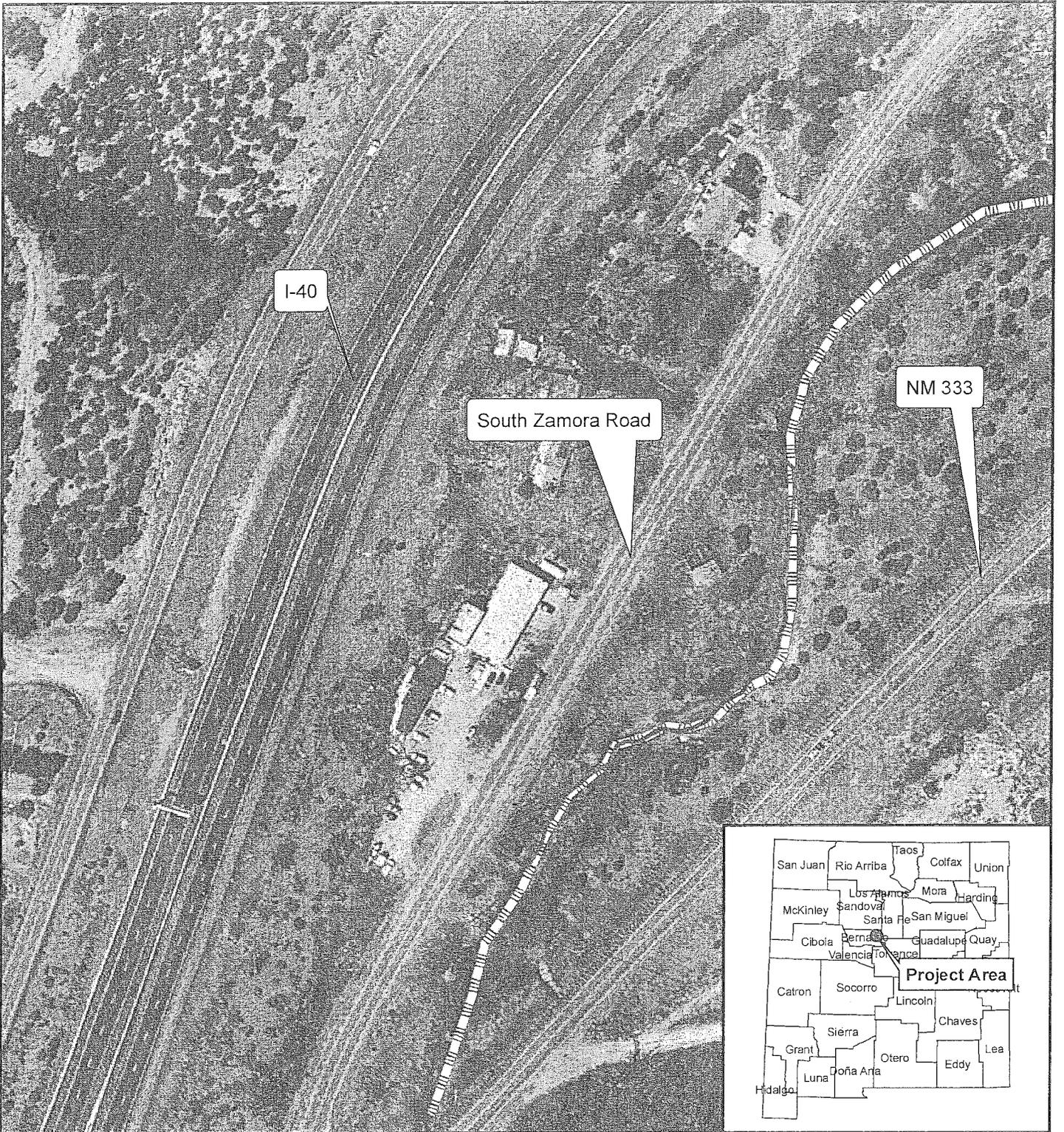
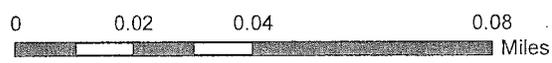


Figure 2
Biological Resources

 Project Area

 Tijeras Canyon



T 10N, R 5E; Sec. 14
Bernalillo County, New Mexico
Sedillo USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map





Listed and Sensitive Species in Bernalillo County

Total number of species: 17



Common Name	Scientific Name	Group	Status
Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Bird	Candidate
Gunnison's prairie dog	<i>Cynomys gunnisoni</i>	Mammal	Candidate
New Mexican meadow jumping mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius luteus</i>	Mammal	Candidate
Southwestern willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Bird	Endangered
Rio Grande silvery minnow Designated Critical Habitat	<i>Hybognathus amarus</i>	Fish	Endangered
Black-footed ferret 2	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	Mammal	Endangered
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	Bird	Experimental, Non-essential Population
Mexican spotted owl Designated Critical Habitat	<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	Bird	Threatened

Species of Concern

Species of Concern are included for planning purposes only.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Group	Status
Millipede	<i>Comanachelus chihuanus</i>	Arthropod - Invertebrate	Species of Concern
American peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	Bird	Species of Concern
Arctic peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	Bird	Species of Concern
Baird's sparrow	<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>	Bird	Species of Concern
Black tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Bird	Species of Concern
Northern goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Bird	Species of Concern
Western burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Bird	Species of

	<i>hypugaea</i>		Concern
Pecos River muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus ripensis</i>	Mammal	Species of Concern
Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Mammal	Species of Concern

Endangered	Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.	Threatened	Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
Candidate	Candidate Species (taxa for which the Service has sufficient information to propose that they be added to list of endangered and threatened species, but the listing action has been precluded by other higher priority listing activities).	Proposed	Any species of fish, wildlife or plant that is proposed in the Federal Register to be listed under section 4 of the Act. This could be either proposed for endangered or threatened status.
Experimental, Non-essential Population	A reintroduced population established outside the species' current range, but within its historical range. For purposes of section 7 consultation, this population is treated as a proposed species, except when it is located within a National Wildlife Refuge and National Park, when the population is considered threatened.		
Under Review	Determining whether the status of the species meets the definition of threatened or endangered.		
Species of Concern	Taxa for which further biological research and field study are needed to resolve their conservation status OR are considered sensitive, rare, or declining on lists maintained by Natural Heritage Programs, State wildlife agencies, other Federal agencies, or professional/academic scientific societies. Species of Concern are included for planning purposes only.		

Foot Notes:

D	Designated Critical Habitat.	P	Proposed Critical Habitat.
1	Introduced population.	3	Extirpated in this county.
2	Survey should be conducted if project involves impacts to prairie dog towns or complexes of 200-acres or more for the Gunnison's prairie dog (<i>Cynomys gunnisoni</i>) and/or 80-acres or more for any subspecies of Black-tailed prairie dog (<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>). A complex consists of two or more neighboring prairie dog towns within 4.3 miles (7 kilometers) of each other.		



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Database Query

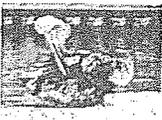
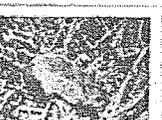
Your search terms were as follows:

16 species returned.

Taxonomic Group	# Species	Taxonomic Group	# Species
Fish	1	Mammals	2
Birds	13		

[Export to Excel](#)

Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Category	SN Code	Count	Photo	County	State Status
010310	Minnow, Silvery, Rio Grande	Minnow, Silvery, Rio Grande		Hybognathus amarus	163365		Bernalillo	State NM: Endangered
040040	Black-Hawk, Common	Black-Hawk, Common		Buteogallus anthracinus anthracinus (NM)	175403		Bernalillo	State NM: Threatened
040195	Cormorant, Neotropic	Cormorant, Neotropic		Phalacrocorax brasilianus	554375		Bernalillo	State NM: Threatened
040370	Eagle, Bald	Eagle, Bald		Haliaeetus leucocephalus alascanus (NM)	175422		Bernalillo	State NM: Threatened
040380	Falcon, Aplomado	Falcon, Aplomado		Falco femoralis septentrionalis (NM)	175611		Bernalillo	State NM: Endangered
040384	Falcon, Peregrine	Falcon, Peregrine		Falco peregrinus anatum	175605		Bernalillo	State NM: Threatened
040385	Falcon, Peregrine, Arctic	Falcon, Peregrine, Arctic		Falco peregrinus tundrius	175608	no photo	Bernalillo	State NM: Threatened
040521	Flycatcher, Willow, Southwestern	Flycatcher, Willow, Southwestern		Empidonax traillii extimus	712529		Bernalillo	State NM: Endangered

040905	Hummingbird, Broad-billed	Hummingbird, Broad-billed	<i>Cynanthus latirostris magicus</i> (NM)	178074		Bernalillo	State NM: Threatened
040955	Hummingbird, White-eared	Hummingbird, White-eared	<i>Hylocharis leucotis borealis</i> (NM)	178070		Bernalillo	State NM: Threatened
041400	Pelican, Brown	Pelican, Brown	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis carolinensis</i> (NM)	174687		Bernalillo	State NM: Endangered
041785	Sparrow, Baird's	Sparrow, Baird's	<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>	179339		Bernalillo	State NM: Threatened
042190	Vireo, Bell's	Vireo, Bell's	<i>Vireo bellii arizonae</i> (NM,AZ); <i>medius</i> (NM)			Bernalillo	State NM: Threatened
042200	Vireo, Gray	Vireo, Gray	<i>Vireo vicinior</i>	179008		Bernalillo	State NM: Threatened
050095	Bat, Spotted	Bat, Spotted	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	180010		Bernalillo	State NM: Threatened
050410	Mouse, Jumping, Meadow	Mouse, Jumping, Meadow	<i>Zapus hudsonius luteus</i> (NM,AZ)	609782		Bernalillo	State NM: Endangered

 Close Window

Appendix 4

A Cultural Resource Survey for
Proposed Land Development in the Village of Tijeras,
Bernalillo County, New Mexico



Prepared For

Bernalillo County

Public Works

2400 Broadway SE Albuquerque, NM 87102

March
2013



NMCRIS No. 126830

Cultural Resources Report

**A Cultural Resource Survey for
Proposed Land Development in the Village of Tijeras,
Bernalillo County, New Mexico**

**By
R. Stanley Kerr**

**Edited By
Toni R. Goar**

**Under
Permit No. NM 13-160-S**

Prepared for
Bernalillo County, Public Works
2400 Broadway SE Building N
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 848-1500

Prepared by
Marron and Associates
7511 4th Street NW
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87107

Marron Project No. 13011.01
March 2013

NMCRIS INVESTIGATION ABSTRACT FORM (NIAF)

1. NMCRIS Activity No.: 126830	2a. Lead (Sponsoring) Agency: Bernalillo County	2b. Other Permitting Agency(ies):	3. Lead Agency Report No.:																		
4. Title of Report: A Cultural Resource Survey for Proposed Land Development in the Village of Tijeras, Bernalillo County, New Mexico Author(s) R. Stanley Kerr			5. Type of Report <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive																		
6. Investigation Type <input type="checkbox"/> Research Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey/Inventory <input type="checkbox"/> Test Excavation <input type="checkbox"/> Excavation <input type="checkbox"/> Collections/Non-Field Study <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overview/Lit Review <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnographic study <input type="checkbox"/> Site specific visit <input type="checkbox"/> Other																					
7. Description of Undertaking (what does the project entail?): Bernalillo County, Natural Resources Services proposes to construct improvements on a recently acquired vacant 1.34-acre parcel of land located adjacent to South Zamora Road, within the Village of Tijeras in Bernalillo County, New Mexico. The total project area is 0.5700 ha (1.4085 ac). Marron and Associates (Marron) conducted the survey on March 19, 2013. R. Stanley Kerr completed the survey and Toni R. Goar served as the Principal Investigator for the project. Three person-hours (not including driving time) were required to complete the survey. Work was conducted under New Mexico State Permit No. NM-13-160-S.		8. Dates of Investigation: (from: March 19, 2013 to: March 19, 2013) 9. Report Date: March 2013																			
10. Performing Agency/Consultant: Marron and Associates Principal Investigator: Toni R. Goar Field Supervisor: R. Stanley Kerr Field Personnel Names: R. Stanley Kerr		11. Performing Agency/Consultant Report No.: 13011.01 12. Applicable Cultural Resource Permit No(s): NM-13-160-S																			
13. Client/Customer (project proponent): Bernalillo County Public Works Contact: Ms. Sara Chudnoff, Water Resources Specialist Address: 2400 Broadway SE Building N Phone: (505) 848-1500		14. Client/Customer Project No.: PO# 3000020778																			
15. Land Ownership Status (<u>Must</u> be indicated on project map): <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Land Owner</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Acres Surveyed</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Acres in APE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bernalillo County</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.4085</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.4085</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">TOTALS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.4085</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.4085</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Land Owner	Acres Surveyed	Acres in APE	Bernalillo County	1.4085	1.4085										TOTALS	1.4085	1.4085
Land Owner	Acres Surveyed	Acres in APE																			
Bernalillo County	1.4085	1.4085																			
TOTALS	1.4085	1.4085																			
16. Records Search(es): <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">Date(s) of ARMS File Review 3/18/2013</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Name of Reviewer(s) Darryl Del Frate</td> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date(s) of NR/SR File Review 3/18/2013</td> <td>Name of Reviewer(s) Darryl Del Frate</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date(s) of Other Agency File Review</td> <td>Name of Reviewer(s)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Agency</td> </tr> </table>				Date(s) of ARMS File Review 3/18/2013	Name of Reviewer(s) Darryl Del Frate		Date(s) of NR/SR File Review 3/18/2013	Name of Reviewer(s) Darryl Del Frate		Date(s) of Other Agency File Review	Name of Reviewer(s)	Agency									
Date(s) of ARMS File Review 3/18/2013	Name of Reviewer(s) Darryl Del Frate																				
Date(s) of NR/SR File Review 3/18/2013	Name of Reviewer(s) Darryl Del Frate																				
Date(s) of Other Agency File Review	Name of Reviewer(s)	Agency																			

17. Survey Data:

- a. Source Graphics NAD 27 NAD 83
 USGS 7.5' (1:24,000) topo map Other topo map, Scale:
 GPS Unit Accuracy <1.0m 1-10m 10-100m >100m

b. USGS 7.5' Topographic Map Name USGS Quad Code

Sedillo	35106-A3

c. County(ies): Bernalillo

17. Survey Data (continued):

d. Nearest City or Town: Village of Tijeras

e. Legal Description:

Township (N/S)	Range (E/W)	Section	1/4	1/4	1/4
10 N	5 E	14	.	.	.
			.	.	.
			.	.	.
			.	.	.
			.	.	.
			.	.	.
			.	.	.
			.	.	.

Projected legal description? Yes , No Unplatted

f. Other Description (e.g. well pad footages, mile markers, plats, land grant name, etc.):

18. Survey Field Methods:

- Intensity: 100% coverage <100% coverage
 Configuration: block survey units linear survey units (l x w): other survey units (specify):
 Scope: non-selective (all sites recorded) selective/thematic (selected sites recorded)
 Coverage Method: systematic pedestrian coverage other method (describe)
 Survey Interval (m): 15 Crew Size: 1 Fieldwork Dates: March 19, 2013
 Survey Person Hours: 2.5 Recording Person Hours: 0.5 Total Hours: 3
 Additional Narrative:

19. Environmental Setting (NRCS soil designation; vegetative community; elevation; etc.): The project area is in Tijeras Canyon, in east-central Bernalillo County, New Mexico. The region lies within the Mexican Highlands section of the Basin and Range Physiographic Province; the Rio Grande is the major permanent drainage. Tijeras Arroyo flows generally southwest through the canyon and has its confluence with the Rio Grande in southeastern Albuquerque. Elevation is 1,957 m (6,420 ft) above mean sea level (amsl).

Common soil mapping units present within the project area include Manzano loam, which is 100 percent of the soils in the project area. It has a 0- to 3-percent slope. Parent material is alluvium derived from igneous and sedimentary rock (US Department of Agriculture Web Soil Survey Data 2013).

The project area historically supported Montane Scrub and Coniferous and Mixed Woodland vegetation on uplands and Arroyo Riparian or Montane Riparian vegetation along drainages (Dick-Peddie 1993). Much of the project area currently supports weedy and invasive vegetation.

Dominant plant species present in disturbed areas along roadways and within portions along Tijeras Creek include the invasive tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*), poplar (*Populus sp.*), and salt cedar (*Tamarix chinensis*). Dominant species in less disturbed upland areas are rubber rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*), four-wing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*), Apache plume (*Fallugia paradoxa*), black grama (*Bouteloua eriopoda*), and blue grama grass (*Bouteloua gracilis*). Gray oak (*Quercus grisea*) is also present.

20. a. Percent Ground Visibility: 60-90% b. Condition of Survey Area (grazed, bladed, undisturbed, etc.): Disturbed by wind and water erosion

21. CULTURAL RESOURCE FINDINGS Yes, See Page 3 No, Discuss Why:

22. Required Attachments (check all appropriate boxes):

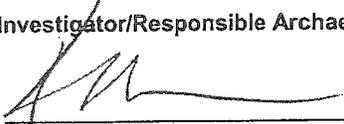
- USGS 7.5 Topographic Map with sites, isolates, and survey area clearly drawn
- Copy of NMCRIS Mapserver Map Check
- LA Site Forms - new sites (*with sketch map & topographic map*)
- LA Site Forms (update) - previously recorded & un-relocated sites (*first 2 pages minimum*)
- Historic Cultural Property Inventory Forms
- List and Description of isolates, if applicable
- List and Description of Collections, if applicable

23. Other Attachments:

- Photographs and Log
 - Other Attachments
- (Describe):

24. I certify the information provided above is correct and accurate and meets all applicable agency standards.

Principal Investigator/Responsible Archaeologist: Toni R. Goar

Signature 

Date

4/4/13

Title (if not PI):

25. Reviewing Agency:

Reviewer's Name/Date

Accepted () Rejected ()

Tribal Consultation (if applicable): Yes No

26. SHPO

Reviewer's Name/Date:

HPD Log #:

SHPO File Location:

Date sent to ARMS:

CULTURAL RESOURCE FINDINGS

[fill in appropriate section(s)]

1. NMCRIS Activity No.: 126830	2. Lead (Sponsoring) Agency: Bernalillo County	3. Lead Agency Report No.:
--	--	-----------------------------------

SURVEY RESULTS:

Sites discovered and registered: 1
 Sites discovered and NOT registered: 0
 Previously recorded sites revisited *(site update form required)*: 0
 Previously recorded sites not relocated *(site update form required)*: 0
TOTAL SITES VISITED: 1
 Total isolates recorded: 1 **Non-selective isolate recording?**
 Total structures recorded *(new and previously recorded, including acequias)*: 0

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY: Marron conducted the survey on March 19, 2013. The project area is in the Village of Tijeras. Work was conducted under New Mexico State Permit No. NM-13-160-S. The total surveyed space was 0.5700 ha (1.4085 ac).

One site and one isolated occurrence were recorded. LA 175563 is a sparse, historic artifact scatter with one feature. The feature is a depression that is overgrown with vegetation and difficult to see. A pile of wood is located approximately 1 m east of the depression and may be associated with it. In addition to the wood, cans and a lid were found at the site, but the assemblage was sparse. The two shovel tests, which were negative for subsurface cultural remains, revealed that deposition at the site is not deep. LA 175653 is therefore recommended not eligible to the NRHP. No further treatment is recommended. The isolated occurrence does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP. No further treatment is recommended.

IF REPORT IS NEGATIVE YOU ARE DONE AT THIS POINT.

SURVEY LA NUMBER LOG

Sites Discovered:

LA No.	Field/Agency No.	Eligible? (Y/N, applicable criteria)
175653	1	N

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INTRODUCTION

Bernalillo County, Public Works proposes to construct improvements on a recently acquired vacant 1.34-acre parcel of land located adjacent to South Zamora Road, within the Village of Tijeras in Bernalillo County, New Mexico. The total project area is 0.5700 ha (1.4085 ac).

Marron and Associates (Marron) conducted the survey on March 19, 2013. R. Stanley Kerr completed the survey and Toni R. Goar served as the Principal Investigator for the project. Three person-hours (not including driving time) were required to complete the survey. Work was conducted under New Mexico State Permit No. NM-13-160-S.

One site and one isolated occurrence were recorded. The site is an historic artifact scatter with a feature. The site is recommended not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). No further treatment is recommended. The isolated occurrence does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP. No further treatment is recommended.

This undertaking complies with the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and applicable regulations. This report is consistent with applicable federal and state standards for cultural resource management.

Project Location

The project area is located in the Village of Tijeras and can be found in between South Zamora Road and NM 333 in Bernalillo County, New Mexico. Corresponding USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle is *Sedillo* (1976, 35106-A3). Legal description for the proposed project is T10N, R5E, Section 14.

The surveyed area was done in 15-m (50-ft) intervals for a total surveyed space of 0.5700 ha (1.4085 ac). Table 1 lists Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates for each corner of the project area.



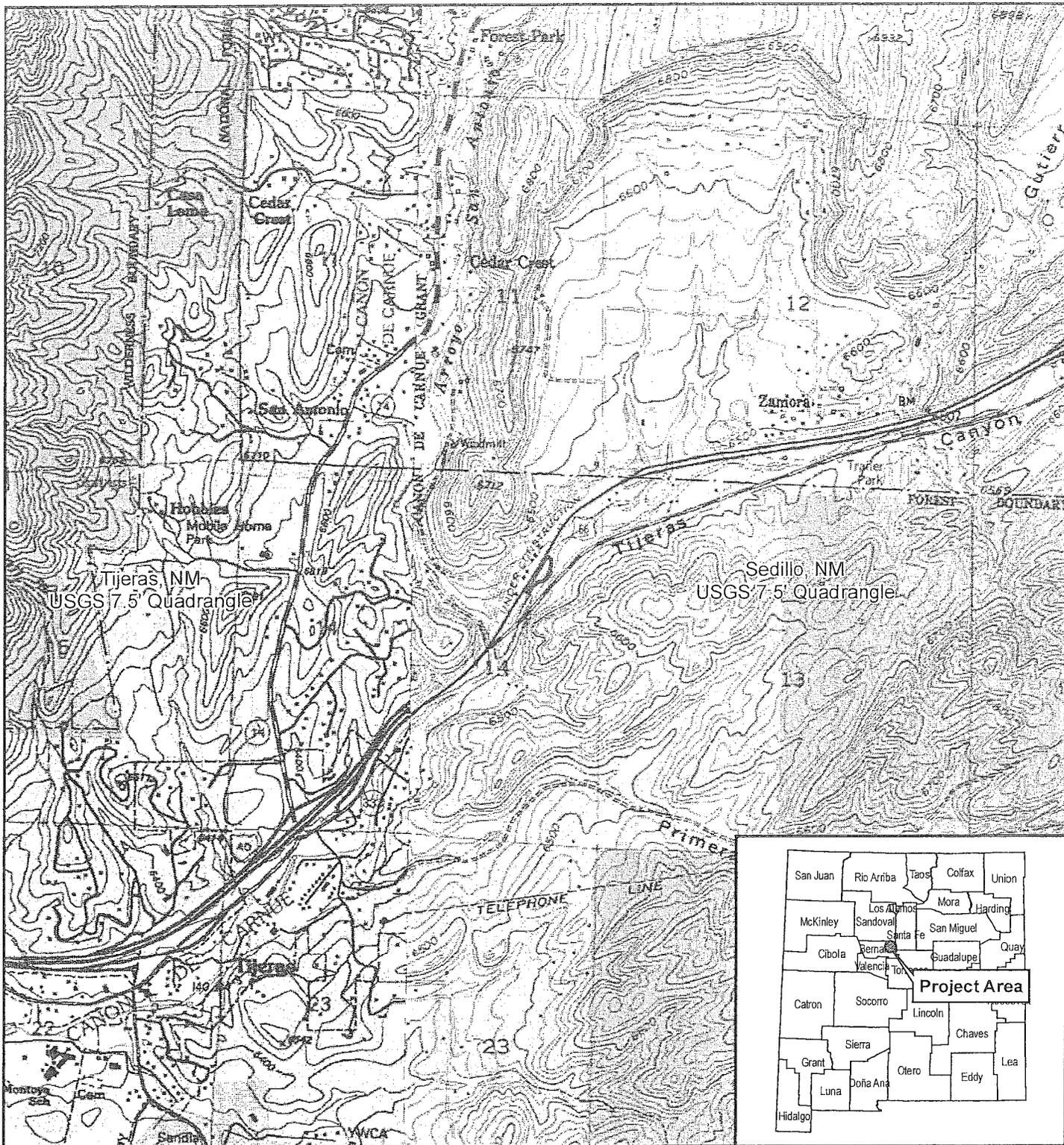


Figure 1
Project Area Map

 Project Area

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers

T 10N, R 5E; Sec. 14
Bernalillo County, New Mexico



BernCo Tijeras Property, Bernalillo County, New Mexico

Table 1 — Project Coordinates

Description	UTMs (NAD 83, Zone 13)	
	Easting	Northing
NE Corner	375266	3884575
SE Corner	375170	3884431
SW Corner	375158	3884439
NW Corner	375250	3884589

ENVIRONMENT

The project area is in Tijeras Canyon, in east-central Bernalillo County, New Mexico. The region lies within the Mexican Highlands section of the Basin and Range Physiographic Province; the Rio Grande is the major permanent drainage. Tijeras Arroyo flows generally southwest through the canyon and has its confluence with the Rio Grande in southeastern Albuquerque. Elevation is 1,957 m (6,420 ft) above mean sea level (amsl).

Physiography

The Tijeras Canyon mouth opens onto the East Mesa. In this area, Tijeras Canyon is a generally narrow strip bordered on the east by the Four Hills, Manzanita Mountains, and the Manzano Mountains and on the northeast by the Sandia Mountains. The canyon divides the Sandia and Manzanita ranges and is the headwater of Tijeras Arroyo. The Sandia Mountains are composed of a single large east-tilted fault block with a core of Precambrian granitic and metamorphic rock. The steep and eroded western face of the mountains is the faulted side of the range. The relatively gentle eastern slope is capped by several hundred feet of Pennsylvanian sedimentary rocks, principally the limestone layers of the Madera Group (Chronic 1987). Much of the area is underlain by comparatively flat-lying, inter-bedded limestone, sandstone, and shale of the Pennsylvanian Madera Group. A portion of the area includes younger upper Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks that have undergone significant structural deformation in the past, as evidenced by folds, steeply dipping beds, and large displacement faults. Valleys on the western side of the area drain into Tijeras Arroyo. In contrast, valleys in the eastern part of the area drain towards piedmont slopes of the topographically closed Estancia Basin.

Soils

Common soil mapping units present within the project area include Manzano loam, which is 100 percent of the soils in the project area. It has a 0- to 3-percent slope. Parent material is alluvium derived from igneous and sedimentary rock (US Department of Agriculture Web Soil Survey Data 2013).



Climate

The present climate of Tijeras Canyon is cool and dry. Between 1939 and 1995 (www.worldclimate.com 2013), the average annual precipitation recorded at the nearest station (Sandia Park) was 480 mm (18.9 inches). The average for the canyon is just 365 mm (14.2 inches). Approximately half of the precipitation occurs in late summer and early fall in the form of brief thunderstorms. The wettest months are July, August, and October. The high incidence of both winter and summer solar radiation also creates a water deficit higher than the annual average. The driest period is February through June, with each month averaging less than 25.4 mm (1 inch) of rain (www.worldclimate.com 2013).

Tijeras Ranger Station records from 1971 to 2000 show that the average temperature in Tijeras ranges from a high of 30.6 °C (87 °F) in July to a low of -8.9 °C (16 °F) in December. The growing season averages approximately 105 to 114 days (Cordell 1977; Naylor 1964). The last frost in spring and the first hard freeze in fall are unpredictable and can occur as late as May 20 and as early as October 1, respectively (Anderson and Oakes 1980).

Vegetation

The project area historically supported Montane Scrub and Coniferous and Mixed Woodland vegetation on uplands and Arroyo Riparian or Montane Riparian vegetation along drainages (Dick-Peddie 1993). Much of the project area currently supports weedy and invasive vegetation.

Dominant plant species present in disturbed areas along roadways and within portions along Tijeras Creek include the invasive tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*), poplar (*Populus sp.*), and salt cedar (*Tamarix chinensis*). Dominant species in less disturbed upland areas are rubber rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*), four-wing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*), Apache plume (*Fallugia paradoxa*), black grama (*Bouteloua eriopoda*), and blue grama grass (*Bouteloua gracilis*). Gray oak (*Quercus grisea*) is also present.

Riparian areas along Tijeras Creek support native species such as box elder (*Acer negundo*), Rio Grande cottonwood (*Populus deltoides ssp. wislizenii*), coyote willow (*Salix exigua*), ravine fescue (*Festuca sororia*), dock (*Rumex crispus*), spiny sow-thistle (*Sonchus asper*), and water-cress (*Nasturtium officinale*), as well as non-native species. Arroyos support rubber rabbitbrush, Apache plume, skunkbush sumac (*Rhus trilobata*), brickellbush (*Brickellia sp.*), hoary aster (*Machaeranthera canescens*), cheet grass (*Bromus tectorum*), clammyweed (*Polanisia sp.*), annual sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*).

Fauna

A variety of vertebrate fauna is present in the Sandia Mountains. This includes various lizards, snakes, birds, and rodents. Deer (*Odocoileus spp.*), pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*), cottontails (*Sylvilagus spp.*), black-tailed jackrabbits (*Lepus californicus*), and prairie dogs (*Cynomys spp.*) were important meat resources for the prehistoric and early historic inhabitants of the area. Eastern cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), and Rocky Mountain cottontail (*Sylvilagus nuttali*) all occur within the canyon. Similarly, Gunnison's prairie dog (*Cynomys gunnisoni*) and black-tailed prairie dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) are known to be recent common canyon residents, and the remains



of both species have been recovered from prehistoric sites in the canyon, including both Tijeras and San Antonio pueblos.

CULTURAL OVERVIEW

The project area lies in central New Mexico adjacent to the Middle Rio Grande Valley. The prehistory and history of this area consist of four major cultural-temporal periods—Paleoindian, Archaic, Ancestral Pueblo, and Historic.

Paleoindian Period (10,000–5500 BC)

The Paleoindian period (10,000–5500 BC) is characterized by stylistically distinct projectile points found associated with late Pleistocene and early Holocene megafauna. In addition, Paleoindian chipped-stone assemblages exhibit a very refined and standardized technology. The Paleoindian period is divided into three subperiods—Clovis (10,000–9000 BC), Folsom (9000–8000 BC), and Plano (8000–5500 BC)—named for different cultural groupings. Clovis was associated with the hunting of mammoths and other late Pleistocene fauna. Folsom and Plano cultures were associated with the hunting of now-extinct forms of bison. By the end of the period, only modern fauna remained. In addition to hunting megafauna, the early Holocene hunters and foragers also exploited a variety of floral and smaller faunal resources (Cordell 1979:20, 1997:96, 99; Martin and Plog 1973:159–160).

Archaic Period (5500 BC–AD 400)

The climate became more arid during the Archaic period (5500 BC–AD 400). Although the Archaic period involved a continuation of the mobile hunting and gathering pattern of the Paleoindian period, there was a shift towards resource diversification. The resource base included a variety of plants and the modern suite of Southwest fauna. A greater dependence on plant foods is reflected in the increased presence of ground stone during the Archaic period. Archaic populations in the Southwest probably had a seasonally mobile settlement pattern and a flexible social structure in which group size and composition varied in response to changing economic opportunities. Areas where the density and distribution of key plant resources were predictable on a seasonal basis were reoccupied (Hogan 1986:7). The Oshara tradition sequence developed by Irwin-Williams (1973) is used in the Albuquerque area. The Oshara was the hunter-gatherer predecessor of the Ancestral Pueblo period and is divided into five phases—Jay (5500–4800 BC), Bajada (4800–3200 BC), San Jose (3200–1800 BC), Armijo (1800–800 BC), and En Medio (800 BC–AD 400).

Archaic sites are usually identified as chipped-stone artifact scatters with fire-cracked rock, hearths, ground-stone tools, and specific projectile point types. Distinctive Archaic artifacts include a variety of stemmed or corner-notched dart point styles, basin metates, and one-hand manos.

Ancestral Pueblo Period (AD 400–1600)

The Ancestral Pueblo period is marked by population growth, greater residential sedentism, the appearance of the bow and arrow and pottery, increasing dependence upon agriculture and storage of foods, and developments in architecture and sociopolitical organization. The Rio Grande sequence includes three periods—the Developmental, Coalition, and Classic (Wendorf and Reed 1955).



Developmental (AD 400–1200)

The Developmental can be divided into early (AD 400–900) and late (AD 900–1200). Throughout the Developmental there was an increased reliance on maize and new technologies, including the use of the bow and arrow and pottery. Definite regional traditions became apparent after the introduction of pottery. Initially producing undecorated graywares or brownwares, local groups began to use mineral paints late in the period to produce several black-on-gray and white types. At the end of the Developmental, a new vegetal-based (carbon) paint tradition was adopted, which continued through the Coalition. Distinctive pottery types coming into the area from the west and south indicate regional trading networks (Cordell 1979). Sites tend to have one to three pithouses and sparse artifact scatters.

Tijeras Canyon and other piedmont settings in the Albuquerque area served as dispersed farming areas during periods of increased rainfall. During both drought and wet periods, the uplands provided a variety of wild plant and animal resources for subsistence exploitation (Anschuetz 1987:158). Ceramic materials from LA 14258, also known as the Big Boulder site, indicate an occupation dating to approximately AD 700 (Oakes 1978). LA 14258 consisted of two contiguous semicircular pit structures with associated outdoor hearths and work areas. It is unclear if the early settlements in the canyon represent year-round or seasonal occupations. The Big Boulder site did not have a compact refuse area. Faunal remains recovered from the excavations were too fragmentary to precisely identify.

Coalition (AD 1200–1325)

The Coalition is one of population aggregation in highland settings across the Southwest and a tendency to abandon bottomland areas. Population influxes in the Rio Grande drainage led to population increases in the Santa Fe, Galisteo, Pajarito, and Jemez districts as well as tendencies to settle in pueblos with 50 or more rooms. Population aggregation into larger planned communities was common and likely a result of a combination of immigration and local population growth. Emigration from the San Juan and Gallina districts is believed to account for this influx of peoples (Acklen 1997; Beal 1987). Small outlying fieldhouses were built in proximity to various special-use resource areas away from the larger pueblos (Snead 1995). These sites occur near major drainages and arable lands. Coalition sites have been reported in the Corrales and Tijeras Canyon areas (Cordell 1980; Oakes 1978).

Two Coalition sites have been excavated in Tijeras Canyon and include the Dinosaur Rock site (Oakes 1978) and Coconito Pueblo (Wiseman 1980). The Dinosaur Rock site consisted of six adobe masonry surface rooms and three jacal surface structures. Interior features were lacking and the rooms contained few artifacts. Their floors were constructed of a cobble foundation with a veneer of adobe plaster suggesting a storage function. Coconito Pueblo was inhabited during the end of the Coalition period. The site consisted of 19 surface rooms constructed predominantly of adobe masonry, one kiva, and eight pit structures. Wiseman (1980) interprets the architectural data to indicate a permanent occupation followed a period of seasonal use in the late Coalition, perhaps as a satellite for either of the nearby Tijeras or San Antonio pueblos.

Classic (AD 1325–1600)

The Classic was one of cultural florescence in the Rio Grande area (Wendorf and Reed 1955). The trend toward population aggregation into fewer and larger pueblos continued. Sites tended to be situated in



low elevation/river basin areas. Large aggregated village sites of 1,000 or more rooms were common in the Santa Fe (Galisteo), Chama, and Pajarito districts. Small outlying fieldhouses were also built near mixed-resource areas (Snead 1995). Population reached maximum levels and material culture was quite sophisticated with a variety of pottery, bone, and lithic artifacts.

Pueblos consisting of multi-storied room blocks separated by plaza areas in the Middle Rio Grande area include Kuaua, Alameda, Puaray, Tijeras, Piedras Mercadas, San Antonio, and Pottery Mound. Ancestral Puebloan populations reached their maximum prehistoric density. Material culture became elaborate, including a wide variety of ceramic, bone, and lithic artifacts. Glazeware decorated pottery appeared ca. AD 1300 and continued in use until the Historic period (Cordell 1997; Stuart and Gauthier 1981). A glazed pottery tradition was introduced and contemporaneous iconography indicates that a new religion, the Katsina cult, had entered the region from the south (Adams 1991). Shepard (1942) interprets the introduction of glaze wares in the Rio Grande area as an indication of migration from the west. Wendorf and Reed (1955) see the introduction as a diffusion of traits from the Zuni or Little Colorado area.

Historic Period (post-AD 1540)

During the 1500s through early 1700s, eastern New Mexico was occupied by various bands of Apache (Gunnerson 1987:136). The timing of the arrival of the Apache and Navajo—Southern Athapaskan groups—in the region is not certain. One hypothesis suggests Apachean groups arrived in the Southwest and Southern High Plains via the High Plains shortly before the arrival of Spaniards in the area in 1540 (Carlson 1965; Gunnerson 1956, 1974; Gunnerson and Gunnerson 1971; Hester 1962; Schaafsma 1981; Wilcox 1981). A date of ca. AD 1525 has been postulated. Apachean peoples may have followed bison herds along the front range of the Rocky Mountains (Gunnerson 1956). Other researchers suggest the Apache and Navajo arrived at different times and by different routes, such as an intermontane route through Colorado or Utah and the Great Basin or west of the Continental Divide (Hall 1944; Harrington 1940; Huscher and Huscher 1942; Opler 1975; Steward 1936:62; Worcester 1951).

After the Coronado expedition, the Spanish ignored New Mexico for almost 40 years. The Rodríguez-Chamuscado expedition of 1581 traveled up the Rio Grande as far north as Galisteo Creek (Ortiz 1979:280) and included the bison plains east of the Pecos River. In 1582, Antonio de Espejo and Fray Bernaldino Beltrán led an expedition to discover the fate of the priests from the previous expedition. After reaching the Tiwa pueblos and learning that the priests had been killed, the expedition went to Pecos Pueblo and then followed the Pecos River to Mexico. In 1590, Gaspar Castaño de Sosa led an unauthorized expedition up the Pecos River to Pecos Pueblo and then to the villages of the upper Rio Grande. He was arrested by a pursuing Spanish force and taken back to Mexico. Another unauthorized, ill-fated expedition occurred in 1593 when Captain Francisco Leyva de Bonilla and Juan de Humaña led a small group of soldiers looking for gold up the Rio Grande to San Ildefonso and eastward onto the plains of Kansas where Bonilla was killed during a quarrel with Humaña. Later, Indians killed the rest of the party. Juan de Oñate, leading a group of 400 soldiers, friars, and colonists into the Rio Grande valley in 1598, founded the first European settlement—San Gabriel—in New Mexico. This settlement, near the confluence of the Rio Grande and Rio Chama, was the first capital and marked the beginning of a permanent Spanish presence in the region. In 1610, the capital was founded in Santa Fe, after San



Gabriel was flooded (Athearn 1992:3–4; Jenkins and Schroeder 1974:17, 19; Roberts and Roberts 1988:29–37).

Although Spanish settlement of the Rio Grande Valley and adjacent areas increased steadily between 1610 and 1680, life was far from peaceful. Quarreling between religious and civil leaders was common. Also, settlers commonly established haciendas close to pueblos, which were required to furnish labor under the *encomienda* system. By 1675, rumors of a possible Indian revolt reached authorities in Santa Fe. Drought, famine, and increased Apache attacks added to the tension between settlers and the pueblos. By 1680, conditions were ripe for a revolt. One major cause for the uprising on August 10, 1680, was the suppression of Puebloan religion by the Franciscans. As a result, the pueblos revolted and the Spaniards were expelled from New Mexico for 12 years. The reconquest of New Mexico (1692–1696) was under the leadership of Governor Diego de Vargas Zapata y Lujan Ponce de León. With the reestablishment of Spanish rule in New Mexico under Vargas, Spain became committed to the region and the *encomienda* system was outlawed (Athearn 1992:8–9, 15; Jenkins and Schroeder 1974:20, 22–23).

The dominant Spanish settlement pattern in the New Mexico of the 1600s was dispersed, consisting of isolated farms, ranches, and hamlets throughout the rural areas (Simmons 1969:10). Several dozen *estancias*—later abandoned during the Pueblo Revolt—had been established near present-day Bernalillo and between the pueblos of Sandia and Isleta by the mid-1660s. Spanish settlement of the Albuquerque area, however, largely post-dates the reconquest. The population of Albuquerque, founded in 1706 by Governor Francisco Cuervo y Valdés with 12 (Armijo 1929:274) or 19 (Simmons 1980:201; 1982:89) families, and its surrounding communities grew rapidly during the early 1700s. By 1750, colonists were petitioning for land on the Rio Puerco to the west. During the 1700s and the early 1800s, Albuquerque was primarily a farming and ranching area. Because of its position along the Camino Real, however, Albuquerque became a staging area for trading caravans to Mexico. Consequently, merchants, traders, and weavers settled in the area.

During the Spanish Colonial Period (AD 1696–1821) the New Mexican government had a policy of establishing outpost communities to protect the Albuquerque and Santa Fe areas from Apache, Comanche, and Ute raids. The communities were usually established on land grants measuring a league (1.6 km) from the center of the town. For defensive purposes, the local population was concentrated in a single walled town around a central *plaza*. Entrances into the town were few in number and usually no wider than a wagon. The buffer towns, to the extent each followed the prescribed plan, contrasted with the typically dispersed settlement pattern of Hispanic communities in New Mexico during the 1700s (Simmons 1969; Swadesh 1974:133–150; Quintana and Kayser 1980:43–44).

In 1821, Mexico declared its independence from Spain and the Republic of Mexico was established in January 1822. New Mexico, therefore, became part of the Mexican Nation. The establishment of the Republic of Texas in 1836 and the annexation of Texas by the United States in 1844 led to poor relations between Mexico and the United States and eventually resulted in the outbreak of war in 1846. New Mexico was captured by General Steven Watts Kearny's military force. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican War in 1848, ceded nearly all of present-day New Mexico to the United



States. The Territory of New Mexico was created in 1850 and New Mexico became a state in 1912 (Jenkins and Schroeder 1974; Levine 1987:50).

The Cañon de Carnue land grant, located near present-day Carnuel, was founded in 1763 by a group of settlers mostly from Albuquerque. They established the town of San Miguel de Laredo. The community was abandoned, however, following an Apache raid in the fall of 1770. The area was not resettled until the early 1800s. A small group of families from Albuquerque was permitted to return to San Miguel in 1817. In the following year, two petitions for formal grant by a total of 47 families, including the original eight families residing at San Miguel, were approved. The new settlement was a community grant rather than a town grant, with a potential for establishing new villages and hamlets (Quintana and Kayser 1980:44).

By 1819, 24 families had been placed on the grant at San Miguel and an additional 22 families at San Antonio de Padua, about 1.6 km (1 mi) north of the NM 14 and Interstate 40 intersection. The two new towns were built around plazas. The settlers were instructed to have their houses built, ditches dug, and seeds planted by May, and to have arms and mounts ready for militia service. Maintaining the settlements was difficult due to repeated Indian attacks and, at Carnuel in particular, there were problems with a reliable water supply and poor harvests. Tijeras, Cañoncito, and San Antonio had become relatively large hamlets in a short period of time. In 1819 and 1820, the Cañon de Carnue Grant extended north of Tijeras Canyon to include what is now Canoncito, but did not include the San Antonio areas.

Water from mountain springs, supplemented by floodwaters, was supplied to San Antonio homes through ditches and log flumes. Residents grew beans, maize, garden vegetables, and sometimes wheat, but the poor rocky soil, droughts, and early and late frosts meant that mostly subsistence crops were grown.

Mountain pastures were used to graze sheep, goats, and some cattle. Men hunted for meat and hides, and in the early days they hunted bison. From the earliest days of the settlement, residents chopped trees and sold the firewood in Albuquerque. Hauling wood in wagons was an important economic activity as late as 1937. Indian raids, which sometimes caused settlers to flee, continued into the mid-1860s.

The opening of mines at Golden and San Pedro encouraged prospecting among the residents of Tijeras Canyon. Later the mines provided a source of wage labor. The mines also attracted settlers from outside the area. The 1880 Census lists 35 families at San Antonio, 15 at Tijeras, 12 at Cañoncito, and 11 at Ranchitos. Several new hamlets were established, including Zamora and Sedillo. Until the late 1800s the only church serving the area was at San Antonio. A second church was established at Santo Niño at Carnuel and, soon afterward, another at Tijeras. By this time, Indian attacks had ceased to be a problem. Because of the poor road conditions through the canyon, the Tijeras communities remained an isolated network of villages and hamlets, unified by the common heritage of the land grant and kinship.

In addition to the mines, some of the canyon residents worked building railroads and at sawmills, of which there were many south of Interstate 40. Early sawmills were at Juan Tomas, David Canyon, Carolina Canyon, Tablazon, Kuhns Road, and several other places. A coalfield, running east of NM 14 and



north of Interstate 40, was mined from the 1890s to about 1920. It had the distinction of being the smallest coal seam mined in New Mexico. In 1908, it employed about four men underground and one outside. In the early 1900s, some residents were employed far from home, herding sheep or building and maintaining railroads elsewhere in the Southwest.

A number of the original land grant families, who had left the area in the late 1800s, returned to Tijeras Canyon during the Depression. The lack of employment opportunities, however, forced a return to subsistence farming.

Route 66

Commissioned in 1926, Route 66 was the first highway to link Chicago with Los Angeles (Snyder 2000:xi). The first alignment of this highway in New Mexico was 814 km (506 mi) long and included Santa Fe, bypassing the area between Santa Rosa and Albuquerque. The alignment was straightened in 1937 (Kammer 1992:4) incorporating an earlier highway (NM 6) that ran through Tijeras, and reducing the New Mexico portion of Route 66 to 642 km (399 mi). This shortened route includes what is now NM 333 through Tijeras. Route 66 was the unrivaled “Main Street of America” until 1956, when Congress mandated the construction of an interstate highway system. This system, however, was not completed until the 1980s. Route 66 was decommissioned in 1985 (Robinson 1994:31–32).

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

An electronic search of the Museum of New Mexico Archaeological Records Management System (ARMS) on February 20, 2013, revealed nine sites previously recorded within 0.5 km (0.3 mi) of the project area (Table 2). All three sites are clearly outside the project area and will not be affected. In addition, nine archaeological surveys are recorded within 0.5 km (0.3 mi) of the project area (Table 3).



Table 2 — Previously Recorded Sites within 0.5 km (0.3 mi) of the Project Area

LA No.	Description	Cultural Affiliation	Eligibility
580	Multiple residence	Ancestral Pueblo: Pueblo II to Pueblo III (AD 900-1300)	Eligible, D
583	Multiple residence	Ancestral Pueblo: Unspecific	Not entered
586	Vulture Gulch	Ancestral Pueblo: Pueblo III (1100-1300)	Not entered
10792	Artifact scatter with features	Ancestral Pueblo: Basketmaker III to Pueblo I (AD 500-900)	Not entered
12843	Zamora site	Ancestral Pueblo: Basketmaker III to Pueblo I (AD 500-900)	Not entered
12847	San Antonio de Padua water systems	Unknown Hispanic: Spanish Colonial to Recent (1539-present)	Not entered
61054	Molino flume	Hispanic: Mexican (1821-1846)	Not entered
61178	Single residence	Hispanic: Recent (1945-present)	Unevaluated
148982	Artifact scatter	Anglo: NM Statehood to Recent (1930-1955)	Not eligible

Table 3 — Previous Archaeological Surveys within 0.5 km (0.3 mi) of the Project Area

NMCRIS No.	Description	Acres	No. of Sites	Author, Date
614	The Archaeological Survey of Tijeras Canyon	16000	111	Blevins, Byron B., and Carol Joiner, 1977
19166	Cultural Resource Survey of 11 Miles of Right of Way on Interstate 40	210.31	1	Haecker, Charles M., 1987
41393	Cultural Resource Survey of I-40 at Junction NM 14	5.64	0	Evans, Laurie G., 1992
54856	Cultural Resource Inventory of 22.2 Kilometers along Interstate 40	198	4	Moore, James L., 1996
80552	Archaeological Survey Letter Report for Proposed Water Line Locations, Tijeras, NM	6.7	0	Schelberg, John D., 2002
93684	Cultural Resource Report Class I and Class III Cultural Resource Survey for Proposed Bridge Construction on Crescanciano Rd., Tijeras Canyon, Bernalillo County, NM	1	1	McEnany, Tim G., Kenneth and Marie Brown, 2005



NMCRIS No.	Description	Acres	No. of Sites	Author, Date
107307	Cultural Resource Survey for I-40 through Tijeras Canyon	418.2	2	Murrell, Jesse B., 2007
110065	Cultural Resource Survey for a Water System Improvement Project in Tijeras Bernalillo County, NM	105.75	4	Reynolds, David H., and Kristin Reynolds, 2009
122493	Data entry in progress at the time of report	7.30	1	Data entry in progress

FIELD METHODS

R. Stanley Kerr conducted the cultural resource survey on March 19, 2013, under New Mexico State Permit No. NM-13-160-S. Toni R. Goar served as Principal Investigator. The project required three person-hours to complete (not including travel). The weather was cool with an overcast sky. Ground visibility was 60 to 90 percent. The total project area that was surveyed is 0.5700 ha (1.4085 ac). Survey transects were approximately 15-m (50-ft) intervals.

Archaeological sites were defined by the presence of either a feature or 10 or more artifacts older than 50 years and separated by no more than 20 m (66 ft). Areas where cultural materials are sparse (fewer than 10 items) and are 50 years or older were recorded as isolated occurrences.

When sites were identified, a datum stake was set in place consisting of a rebar with an aluminum cap, stamped with a field site number and the legend "Marron – Do Not Disturb." Color photographs were taken of the site, and site features were mapped both digitally and on graph paper. The digital map was made using hand-held Trimble Juno GPS devices with 1-m to 4-m accuracy. Datums, boundaries, features, and landscape elements such as roads were mapped. All artifacts within the survey corridor were analyzed in the field. Shovel tests were excavated when necessary to evaluate sites. Shovel test fill was sifted through 1/8-inch mesh.

Isolated occurrences were recorded on an isolated occurrence form and were analyzed in entirety. Location coordinates were recorded with a Trimble Juno GPS device.

RESULTS

One historic site and one isolated occurrence were recorded. Maps, plan views, and UTM coordinates for the resources are in Appendix A.

Archaeological Sites

LA 175653

Field Number:	Site 1
Site Type:	Artifact scatter with features
Land Status:	Private
Affiliation:	US Territorial (1900s) to Recent
NRHP Recommendation:	Not eligible
Project Recommendation:	No further treatment

LA 175653 is a single feature (depression) with a small, sparse, historic artifact scatter (Figure 2). The site is located on both a terrace and a hill slope down towards the dry bed of Tijeras Creek. The site is overgrown with vegetation, which consists of grasses, Mormon tea, sage brush, cholla, junipers, and oak. The soil has a high clay content and is compacted just below the surface. Surface visibility is 65 percent. The site measures 10 m by 12 m (33 ft by 39 ft). It is located at an elevation of 1,957 m (6,420 ft) amsl.

The integrity of the site appears to be poor. There is a wood pile that may or may not be associated with the depression, and it was difficult to assess its relation. Wind, water, and vegetation growth seem to be the primary sources of disturbance. The site is estimated to be 26- to 50-percent intact.

Features

One feature was observed at the site. This feature is a depression measuring 2.8 m by 2.3 m with the bottom of the depression being 70 cm wide. It has a depth of 65 cm. The depression is overgrown and difficult to see. There is a pile of lumber and a few axe-cut tree trunks/branches less than 1 m to the east of the feature. The wood pile may or may not be associated with the depression.



Figure 2 — LA 175653 Overview, View North

Artifacts

The entire visible assemblage was analyzed (Table 4). Fifteen items were recorded and include the wood pile, cans, and metal fragments.

Table 4 — LA 175653, Historic Artifact Assemblage

Material	Description	Count
Milled lumber	Wood pile of various sized pieces, all broken, all with machine-cut nails	6
Cut tree trunk	Axe-cut trunk with a couple of cut branches	3
Metal	1 solder-dot can, hole punch-opened, 4" tall with 3" diameter	1
Metal	1 external friction lid fragment	1
Metal	Indeterminate metal fragments	4
Total		15

Shovel Tests

Two shovel tests were conducted at the site. Shovel Test 1 was placed just north of Feature 1. This test was excavated to a depth of 30 cm below surface, and was terminated when a very compact layer of clay was encountered. The top two cm of the test was loose sand mixed with pebbles. From 2 to 25 cm was clay with mixed pebbles, and from 25 to 30 cm was a compact clay layer. This test was negative for any cultural materials. Shovel Test 2 was placed in the western portion of the site next to the feature. The sediments of Shovel Test 2 were the same as Shovel Test 1. This test was also negative for any cultural materials.

Evaluation

LA 175653 is a sparse, historic artifact scatter with one feature. The feature is a depression that is overgrown with vegetation and difficult to see. A pile of wood is located approximately 1 m east of the depression and may be associated with it. In addition to the wood, cans and a lid were found at the site, but the assemblage was sparse. The two shovel tests, which were negative for subsurface cultural remains, revealed that deposition at the site is not deep. LA 175653 is therefore recommended not eligible to the NRHP.

Impacts and Recommendations

The site is recommended not eligible to the NRHP. No further treatment is recommended.

Isolated Occurrences

One isolated occurrence was identified within the project area. The isolated occurrence is a punch-hole opened, solder-dot can, measuring 4 inches tall and 3 inches in diameter.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Marron conducted the survey on March 19, 2013. The project area is in the Village of Tijeras. Work was conducted under New Mexico State Permit No. NM-13-160-S. The total surveyed space was 0.5700 ha (1.4085 ac).

One site and one isolated occurrence were recorded. LA 175653 is a sparse, historic artifact scatter with one feature. The feature is a depression that is overgrown with vegetation and difficult to see. A pile of wood is located approximately 1 m east of the depression and may be associated with it. In addition to the wood, cans and a lid were found at the site, but the assemblage was sparse. The two shovel tests, which were negative for subsurface cultural remains, revealed that deposition at the site is not deep. LA 175653 is therefore recommended not eligible to the NRHP. No further treatment is recommended. The isolated occurrence does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP. No further treatment is recommended.



In the event that cultural resource materials are uncovered during construction or earth-disturbing activities, work in the area should cease immediately and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) will be notified. The SHPO will determine the necessary steps to evaluate, document, protect, or remove the material or remains, in compliance with the law.



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**APPENDIX A:
CULTURAL RESOURCES LOCATION DATA**

Confidential: The public disclosure of the location of archaeological sites is prohibited by Section 18-6-11.1 New Mexico Statutes Annotated 1978 and by 36 CFR 296.18.



Table A.1 – Site UTM Coordinates (NAD 83, Zone 13)

LA No.	Easting	Northing
175653	375254	3884578

Table A.2 – Isolated Resources UTM Coordinates (NAD 83, Zone 13)

IO No.	Easting	Northing
1	375253	3884542



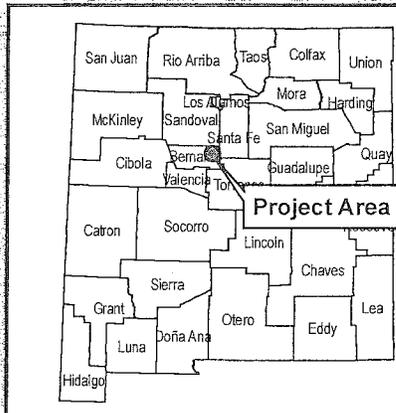
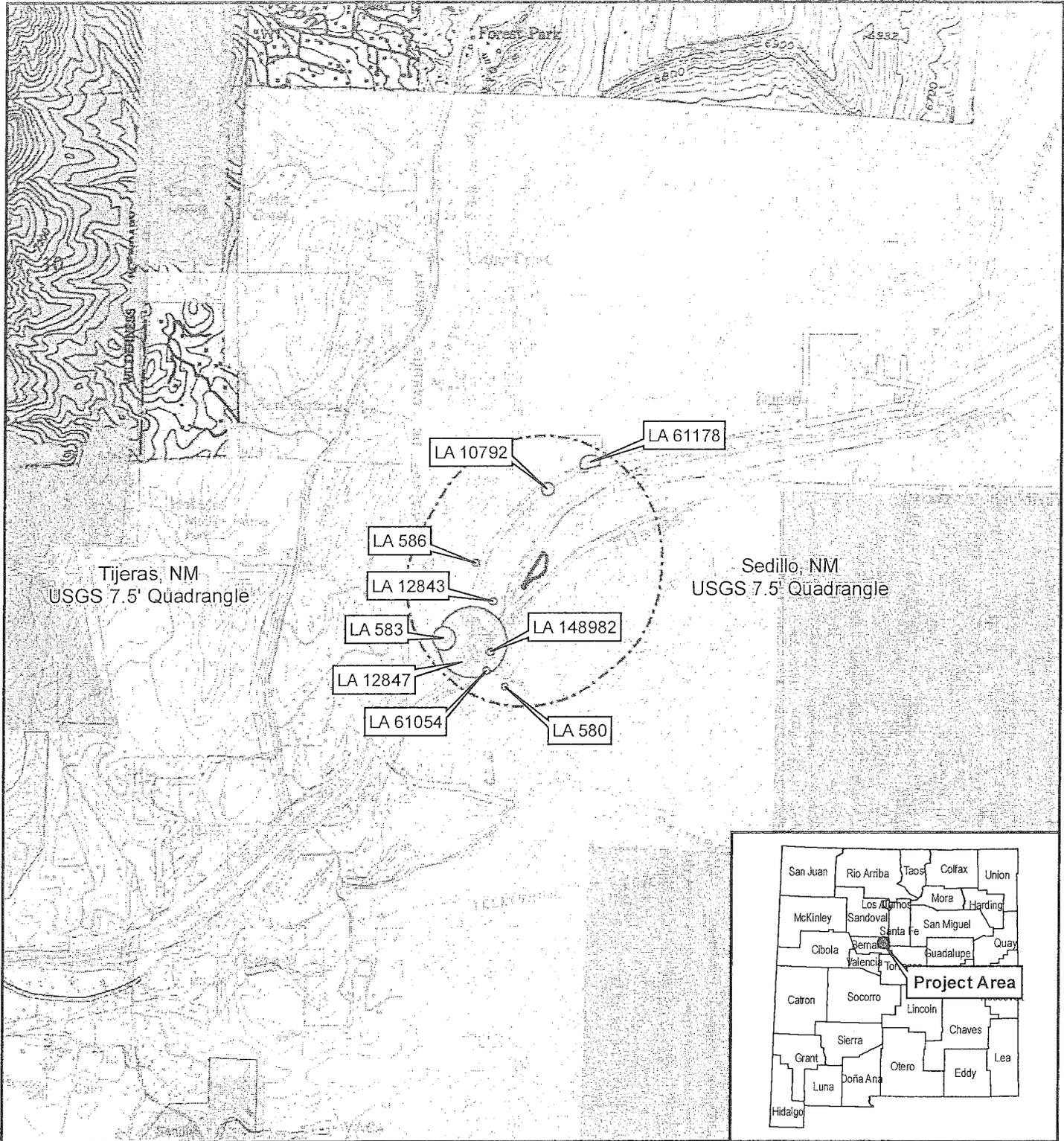
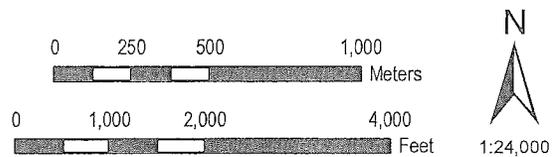


Figure A1
File Search Map

-  Project Area
-  ARMS Search (500 m)
-  Previously Recorded Site
-  Previous Survey

T 10N, R 5E; Sec. 14
Bernalillo County, New Mexico



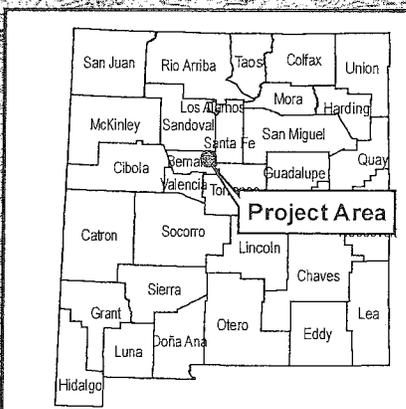
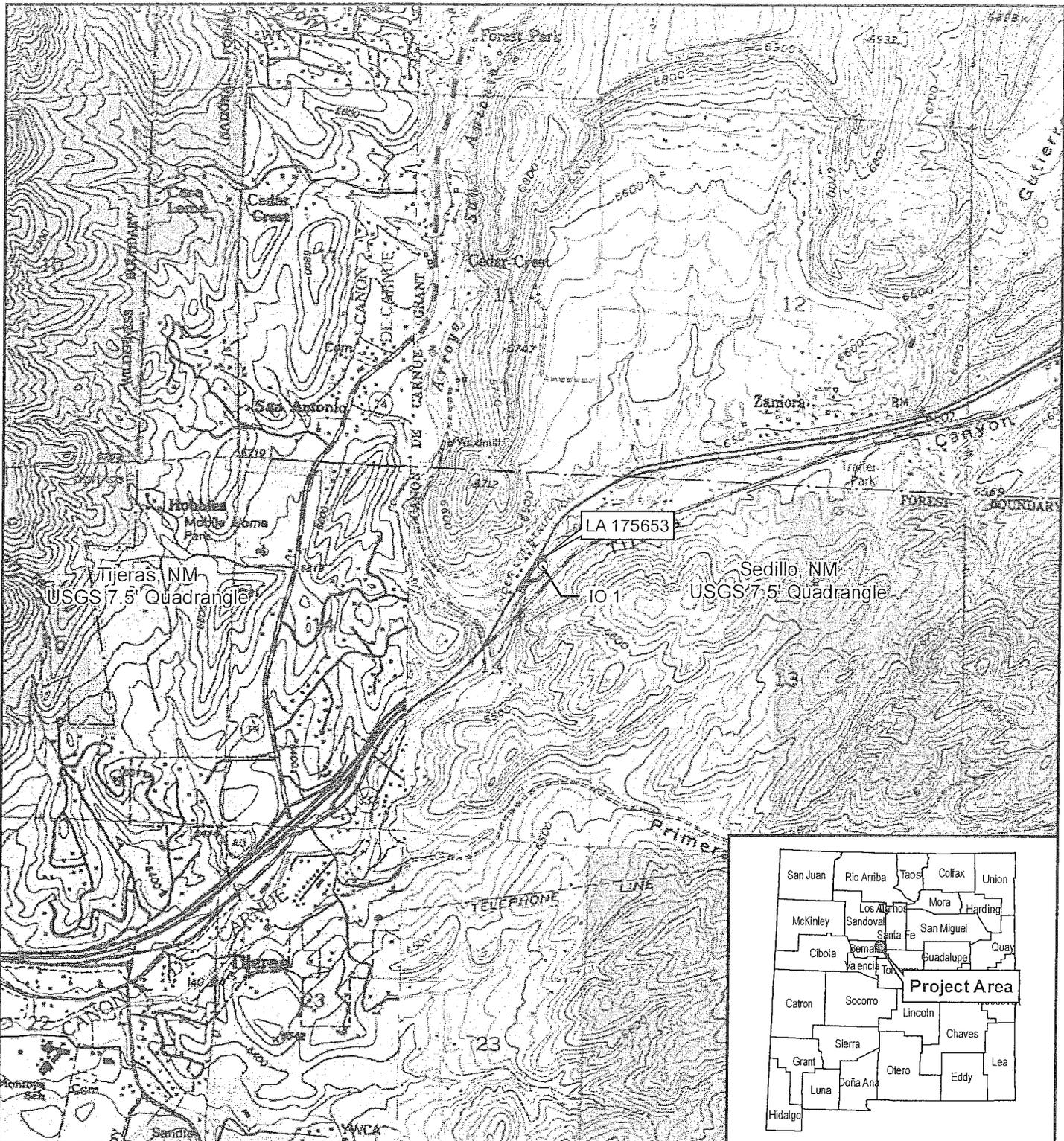
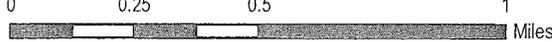




Figure A2
Cultural Resource
Location Map

	Project Area		Isolate
	Site Boundary		

0 0.25 0.5 1
 Miles

0 0.5 1 2
 Kilometers

T 10N, R 5E; Sec. 14
 Bernalillo County, New Mexico


 1:24,000

-  Project Area
-  Site Boundary
-  Depression
-  Datum
-  Lumber pile
-  Negative shovel test
-  Paved road
-  Driveway
-  Slope
-  Drainage

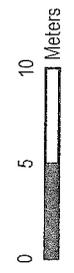
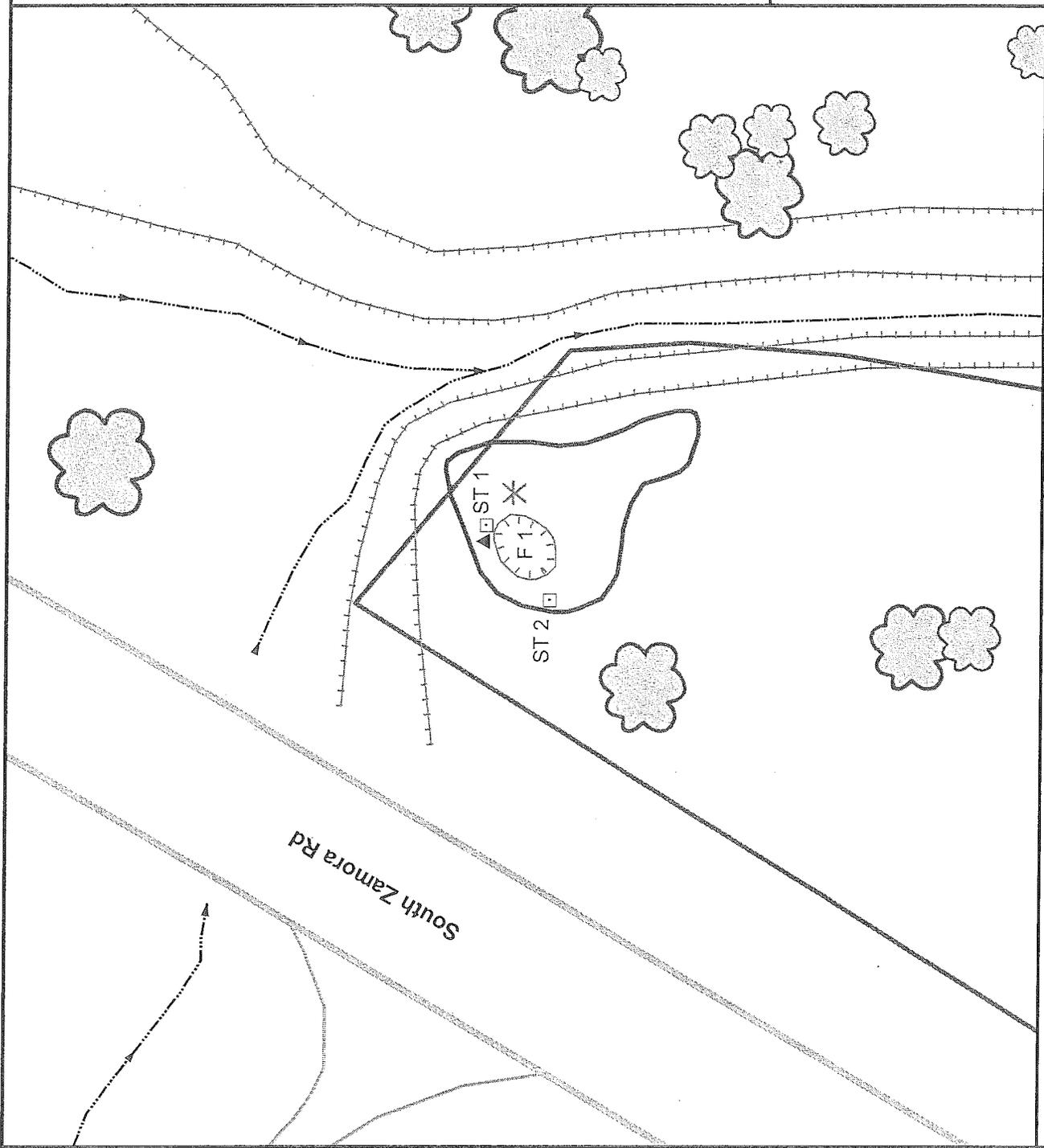
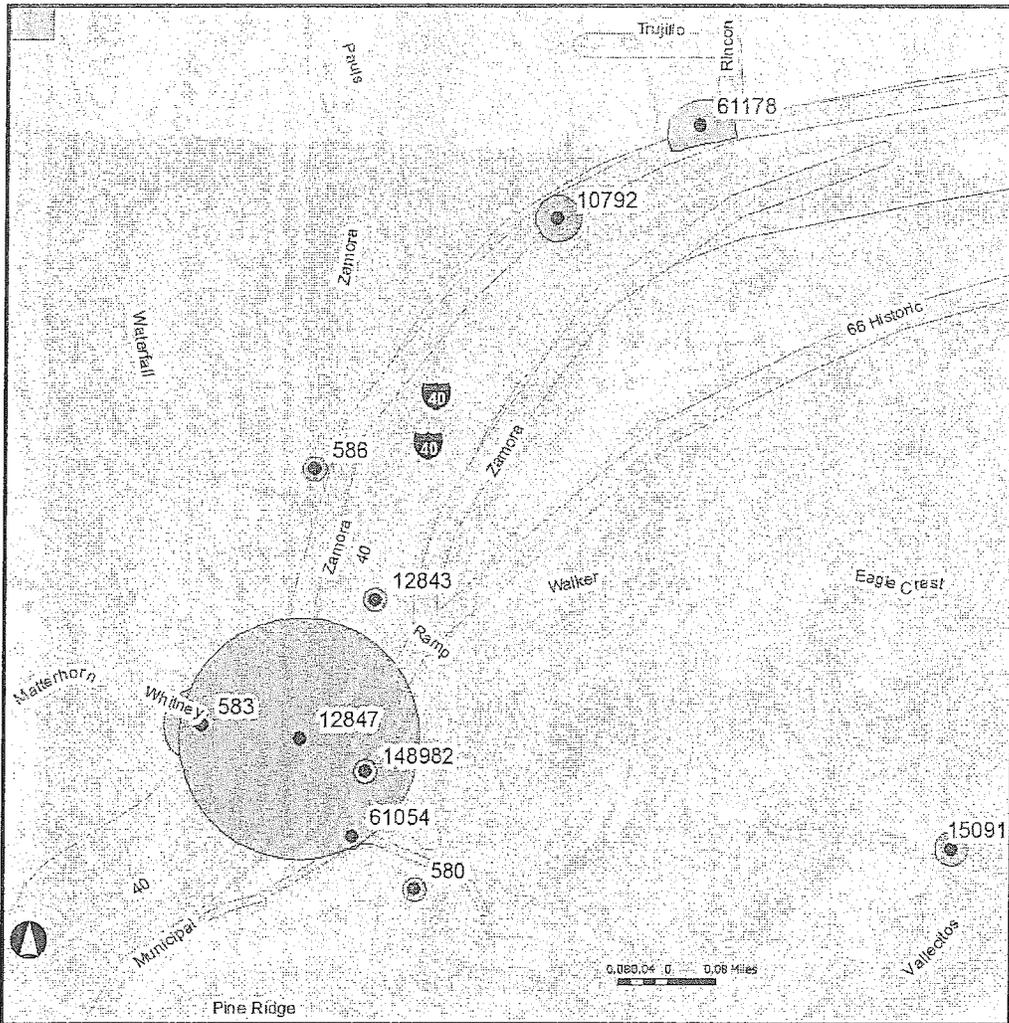


Figure A3
LA 175653 Site Map



BernCo Tijeras Parcel, Bernalillo County, New Mexico

Map



Site Labels



Site Boundaries (Edit)



Site Boundaries



Building Labels



Object Labels



Linear Resource Labels



Historic Structure Labels



Historic Structures (Edit)



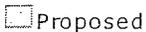
Buildings (Edit)



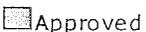
Objects (Edit)



Buildings



Objects



Linear Resources



District Labels



Districts (Edit)



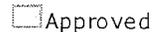
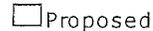
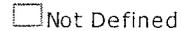
Districts



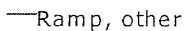
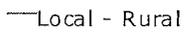
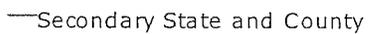
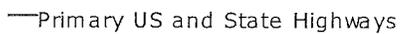
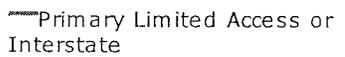
Archaeological Surveys (Edit)



Archaeological Surveys



Highways



Detailed Streets



New Mexico



Counties



Towns



 Linear Resources (Edit)

-  Historic Structures
- Not Defined
 - Proposed
 - Approved

Register Properties (Edit)

-  Register Properties
- Not Defined
 - Proposed
 - Approved

 NGS USA Topographic Maps

NMCRIS

Background Reference Layers

DRGs: Copyright: © 2010 National Geographic Society

NGS USA Topographic Maps: Copyright: © 2010 National Geographic Society

Satellite Imagery

ESRI_Imagery_World_2D: Copyright: © 2009 ESRI, i-cubed, GeoEye

World Imagery: Copyright: © 2009 ESRI, i-cubed, GeoEye

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY SITE RECORD

1

1. IDENTIFICATION & OWNERSHIP

LA Number: 175653 (contact ARMS for site registration) Site Update? (complete at least Sections 1-4)

Site Name(s): _____

Other Site Number(s): _____

Agency Assigning Number: _____

Current Site Owner(s): Bernalillo County

Site Type: Non-Structural Occupation Type: Historic

2. RECORDING INFORMATION

NMCRIS Activity No.: 126830 Field Site Number: 1

Site Marker? (specify ID#): 1

Recorder(s): S. Kerr

Agency: Marron and Associates Recording Date (dd-MMM-yyyy): 19-Mar-2013

Site Accessibility (choose one): accessible buried (sterile overburden) flooded urbanized not accessible

Surface Visibility (% visible; choose one): 0% 1-25% 26-50% 51-75% 76-99% 100%

Remarks: _____

Recording Activities: sketch mapping photography
 instrument mapping (e.g., total station mapping) shovel or trowel tests; probes
 surface collection (controlled or uncontrolled) test excavation
 in-field artifact analysis excavation (data recovery)
 other activities (specify): _____

Description of Analysis or Excavation Activities: GPSed datum, in-field analysis, and shovel tests

Photographic Documentation: overviews, feature

Surface Collections (choose one): no surface collection
 uncontrolled surface collection collections of specific items only
 controlled (sample: <100%) controlled (complete: 100%)
 other method (describe): _____

Records Inventory: site location map excavation, collection, analysis records field journals, notes
 sketch map(s) photos, slides, and associated records
 NM Historic Building Inventory form instrument map(s) other records: _____

Repository for Original Records: Marron and Associates, Albuquerque

Repository for Collected Artifacts: N/A

3. CONDITION

Archaeological Status: surface collection test excavation partial excavation complete excavation
 Disturbance Sources: wind erosion water erosion bioturbation vandalism construction/land development
 other source (specify): _____
 Vandalism: defaced glyphs damaged/defaced building surface disturbance manual excavation
 mechanical excavation other vandalism (specify): _____
 Percentage of Site Intact (choose one): 0% 1-25% 26-50% 51-75% 76-99% 100%

Observations on Site Condition: The integrity of the site appears to be poor. There is a wood pile that may or may not be associated with the depression, and it was difficult to assess its relation. Wind, water, and vegetation growth seem to be the primary sources of disturbance.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS (for Performer/Recorder use only)

National Register Eligibility (choose one): eligible not eligible not sure
 Applicable Criteria: (a) (c) (b) (d)

Basis for Recommendation: LA 175653 is a sparse, historic artifact scatter with one feature. The feature is a depression that is overgrown with vegetation and difficult to see. A pile of wood is located approximately 1 m east of the depression and may be associated with it. In addition to the wood, cans and a lid were found at the site, but the assemblage was sparse. The two shovel tests, which were negative for subsurface cultural remains, revealed that deposition at the site is not deep.

Assessment of Project Impact: The site is within the project area.

Treatment Recommendations: The site is recommended not eligible to the NRHP. No further treatment is recommended.

5. SHPO CONSULTATIONS (for SHPO and Sponsor use only)

Sponsor NR Determination: eligible not eligible not determined Applicable Criteria: (a) (b) (c) (d)
 Sponsor Staff: _____ Date (dd-MMM-yyyy): _____
day month year

Sponsor Remarks: _____

SHPO NR Concurrence: eligible not eligible not determined Applicable Criteria: (a) (b) (c) (d)
 HPD Staff: _____ Date (dd-MMM-yyyy): _____ HPD Log No: _____
day month year

Register Status: listed on National Register listed on State Register formal determination of eligibility
 State Register No.: _____

SHPO Remarks: _____

6. LOCATION

Source Graphics:

- USGS 7.5' (1:24,000) topo maps rectified aerial photos [Scale: _____]
- other topo maps [Scale: _____] unrectified aerial photos [Scale: _____]
- GPS unit GPS accuracy (choose one): < 1.0 m 1-10 m 10-100 m >100 m
- other source (describe): _____

UTM Coordinates (@ center of site; at least one set of coordinates required):

Map-based Coordinates Datum: NAD27 Zone: _____ E: _____ N: _____

GPS-based Coordinates Datum: NAD83 Zone: 13 E: 375,254 N: 3,884,578

Directions to Site: _____ In highway R-O-W?

Town (if in city limits): Tijeras State: NM County: Bernalillo

USGS Quadrangle Name	Date	USGS Code
<u>Sedillo</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>35106-A3</u>
_____	_____	_____

PLSS

Meridian	Unplatted	Township	Range	Section	¼ Sections	Protracted?
<u>New Mexico</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>T 10 N</u>	<u>R 5 E</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>SW</u> <u>NE</u> <u>NE</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>New Mexico</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>T _____</u>	<u>R _____</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u> <u>_____</u> <u>_____</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>New Mexico</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>T _____</u>	<u>R _____</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u> <u>_____</u> <u>_____</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>New Mexico</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>T _____</u>	<u>R _____</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u> <u>_____</u> <u>_____</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: 10 x 12 meters Basis for Dimensions (choose one): estimated measured

Site Area: 1,287 sq m Basis for Area (choose one): estimated measured Elevation: 6420 feet

Site Boundaries Complete? (choose one): Yes No (explain): _____

Basis for Site Boundaries: distribution of archeological features & artifacts modern features or ground disturbance
 property lines topographic features other (specify): _____

Depositional/Erosional Environment: alluvial aeolian colluvial residual no deposition (on bedrock)
 other process (describe): _____

Stratigraphy & Depth of Archeological Deposits (choose one): unknown/not determined

no subsurface deposits present subsurface deposits present stratified subsurface deposits present

Estimated Depth of Deposits: _____

Basis for Depth Determinations: estimated shovel/trowel tests core/auger tests excavations
 road or arroyo cuts rodent burrows other observations (describe): _____

Observations on Subsurface Archeological Deposits: Two shovel tests were conducted at the site. Shovel Test 1 was placed just north of Feature 1. This test was excavated to a depth of 30 cm below surface, and was terminated when a very compact layer of clay was encountered. The top two cm of the test was loose sand mixed with pebbles. From 2 to 25 cm was clay with mixed pebbles, and from 25 to 30 cm was a compact clay layer. This test was negative for any cultural materials. Shovel Test 2 was placed in the western portion of the site next to the feature. The sediments of Shovel Test 2 were the same at Shovel Test 1. This test was also negative for any cultural materials.

Local Vegetation (list species in decreasing order of dominance):

Overstory: juniper and oak

Understory: Sage, Mormon tea, cholla, and grasses

Vegetation Community (choose one or two): forest woodland grassland scrubland desert scrubland
 marshland other community (specify): _____

Topographic Location:

<input type="checkbox"/> bench	<input type="checkbox"/> dune	<input type="checkbox"/> low rise	<input type="checkbox"/> ridge
<input type="checkbox"/> alluvial fan	<input type="checkbox"/> blowout	<input type="checkbox"/> flood plain/valley	<input type="checkbox"/> mesa/butte
<input type="checkbox"/> arroyo/wash	<input type="checkbox"/> canyon rim	<input type="checkbox"/> foothill/mountain front	<input type="checkbox"/> mountain
<input type="checkbox"/> badlands	<input type="checkbox"/> cave	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hill slope	<input type="checkbox"/> open canyon floor
<input type="checkbox"/> base of cliff	<input type="checkbox"/> cliff/scarp/bluff	<input type="checkbox"/> hill top	<input type="checkbox"/> plain/flat
<input type="checkbox"/> base of talus slope	<input type="checkbox"/> constricted canyon	<input type="checkbox"/> lava flow (malpais)	<input type="checkbox"/> playa
<input type="checkbox"/> other location (describe): _____			

Observations on Site Setting: The site is located on both a terrace and a hill slope down towards the dry bed of Tijeras Creek. The site is overgrown with vegetation, which consists of grasses, Mormon tea, sage brush, cholla, junipers, and oak. The soil has a high clay content and is compacted just below the surface. Surface visibility is 65 percent. The site measures 10 m by 12 m (33 ft by 39 ft). It is located at an elevation of 1,957 m (6,420 ft) amsl.

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA

Assemblage Content (all components):

Lithics:

- lithic debitage
- chipped-stone tools
- diagnostic projectile points
- non-local lithic material
- stone-tool manufacturing items (cores, hammerstones, etc.)
- ground-stone tools
- other stone tools

Prehistoric Ceramics

- whole ceramic vessels
- diagnostic ceramics
- other prehistoric ceramics

Historic Artifacts:

- diagnostic glass artifacts
- other glass artifacts
- diagnostic metal artifacts
- other metal artifacts
- whole ceramic vessel
- diagnostic ceramics
- other historic ceramics

Other Artifacts and Materials:

- bone tools
- faunal remains
- macrobotanical remains
- perishable artifacts
- ornaments
- figurines
- mineral specimens
- architectural stone
- burned adobe
- fire-cracked rock/burned caliche

Other items (specify): milled lumber, cut tree trunk

Assemblage Size (all components):

artifact class	estimated frequency						*Counts (if <100)
	0	1s	10s	100s	1000s	>10,000	
lithic artifacts (choose one): (include debitage)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
prehistoric ceramics (choose one):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
historic artifacts (choose one):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
total assemblage size (choose one):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>15</u>

Dating Potential: radiocarbon dendrochronology archeomagnetism obsidian hydration
 relative techniques (e.g. seriation, diagnostics, etc.) other methods (specify): _____

Assemblage Remarks: The entire visible assemblage was analyzed (Table 4). Fifteen items were recorded and include the wood pile, cans, and metal fragments.

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPONENTS DEFINED: 1

COMPONENT #1 (EARLIEST)

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): not applicable based on associated chronometric data or historic records
 associated diagnostic artifact or feature types based on analytically derived assemblage data or archeological experience

*Period of Occupation: (*see NMCRIS Guidelines for valid periods, default occupation dates, and phase/complex names)

	Period Name	Begin Date	End Date
Earliest Period:	<u>US Territorial (1900s)</u>		
Latest Period (if any):	<u>Recent</u>		

Dating Status: radiocarbon dendrochronology archaeomagnetism obsidian hydration
 relative techniques (e.g. seriation, diagnostics, etc.) other methods (specify): _____

Basis for Cultural/Temporal Affiliation: No diagnostic artifacts were found.

Component Type: Features/artifact scatter

Remarks: _____

*Associated Phase/Complex Name(s): _____

COMPONENT #2

Cultural Affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): not applicable based on associated chronometric data or historic records
 associated diagnostic artifact or feature types based on analytically derived assemblage data or archeological experience

*Period of Occupation: (*see NMCRIS Guidelines for valid periods, default occupation dates, and phase/complex names)

	Period Name	Begin Date	End Date
Earliest Period:	_____		
Latest Period (if any):	_____		

Dating Status: radiocarbon dendrochronology archaeomagnetism obsidian hydration
 relative techniques (e.g. seriation, diagnostics, etc.) other methods (specify): _____

Basis for Cultural/Temporal Affiliation: _____

Component Type: _____

Remarks: _____

*Associated Phase/Complex Name(s): _____

10. FEATURE DATA

(see NMCRIS User's guide for a list of valid feature types)

Feature Type	Reliable ID ?	# Observed	Assoc. Comp. #s	Feature ID, Notes
Depression	Yes	1	1	This feature is a depression measuring 2.8 m by 2.3 m with the bottom of the depression being 70 cm wide. It has a depth of 65 cm.

Feature Remarks: This feature is a depression measuring 2.8 m by 2.3 m with the bottom of the depression being 70 cm wide. It has a depth of 65 cm. The depression is overgrown and difficult to see. There is a pile of lumber and a few axe-cut tree trunks/branches less than 1 m to the east of the feature. The wood pile may or may not be associated with the depression.

11. REFERENCES

Written Sources of Information: R. Stanley Kerr. 2013 A Cultural Resource Survey for Proposed Land Development in the Village of Tijeras, Bernalillo County, New Mexico

Additional Sources of Information:

12. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

LA 175653 is a single feature (depression) with a small, sparse, historic artifact scatter (Figure 2). The site is located on both a terrace and a hill slope down towards the dry bed of Tijeras Creek. The site is overgrown with vegetation, which consists of grasses, Mormon tea, sage brush, cholla, junipers, and oak. The soil has a high clay content and is compacted just below the surface. Surface visibility is 65 percent. The site measures 10 m by 12 m (33 ft by 39 ft). It is located at an elevation of 1,957 m (6,420 ft) amsl.

The integrity of the site appears to be poor. There is a wood pile that may or may not be associated with the depression, and it was difficult to assess its relation. Wind, water, and vegetation growth seem to be the primary sources of disturbance. The site is estimated to be 26- to 50-percent intact.

Features

One feature was observed at the site. This feature is a depression measuring 2.8 m by 2.3 m with the bottom of the depression being 70 cm wide. It has a depth of 65 cm. The depression is overgrown and difficult to see. There is a pile of lumber and a few axe-cut tree trunks/branches less than 1 m to the east of the feature. The wood pile may or may not be associated with the depression.

Artifacts

The entire visible assemblage was analyzed. Fifteen items were recorded and include the wood pile, cans, and metal fragments.

Shovel Tests

Two shovel tests were conducted at the site. Shovel Test 1 was placed just north of Feature 1. This test was excavated to a depth of 30 cm below surface, and was terminated when a very compact layer of clay was encountered. The top two cm of the test was loose sand mixed with pebbles. From 2 to 25 cm was clay with mixed pebbles, and from 25 to 30 cm was a compact clay layer. This test was negative for any cultural materials. Shovel Test 2 was placed in the western portion of the site next to the feature. The sediments of Shovel Test 2 were the same as Shovel Test 1. This test was also negative for any cultural materials.

Evaluation

LA 175653 is a sparse, historic artifact scatter with one feature. The feature is a depression that is overgrown with vegetation and difficult to see. A pile of wood is located approximately 1 m east of the depression and may be associated with it. In addition to the wood, cans and a lid were found at the site, but the assemblage was sparse. The two shovel tests, which were negative for subsurface cultural remains, revealed that deposition at the site is not deep. LA 175653 is therefore recommended not eligible to the NRHP.

Impacts and Recommendations

The site is recommended not eligible to the NRHP. No further treatment is recommended.

Table — LA 175653, Historic Artifact Assemblage

Material	Description	Count
Milled lumber	Wood pile of various sized pieces, all broken, all with machine-cut nails	6
Cut tree trunk	Axe-cut trunk with a couple of cut branches	3
Metal	1 solder-dot can, hole punch-opened, 4" tall with 3" diameter	1
Metal	1 external friction lid fragment	1
Metal	Indeterminate metal fragments	4
Total		15

13. SITE RECORD ATTACHMENTS

- site location map (USGS 7.5' topo; required) sketch map or site plan (required) continuation forms?
 other materials (itemize): _____



Figure — LA 175653 Overview, View North

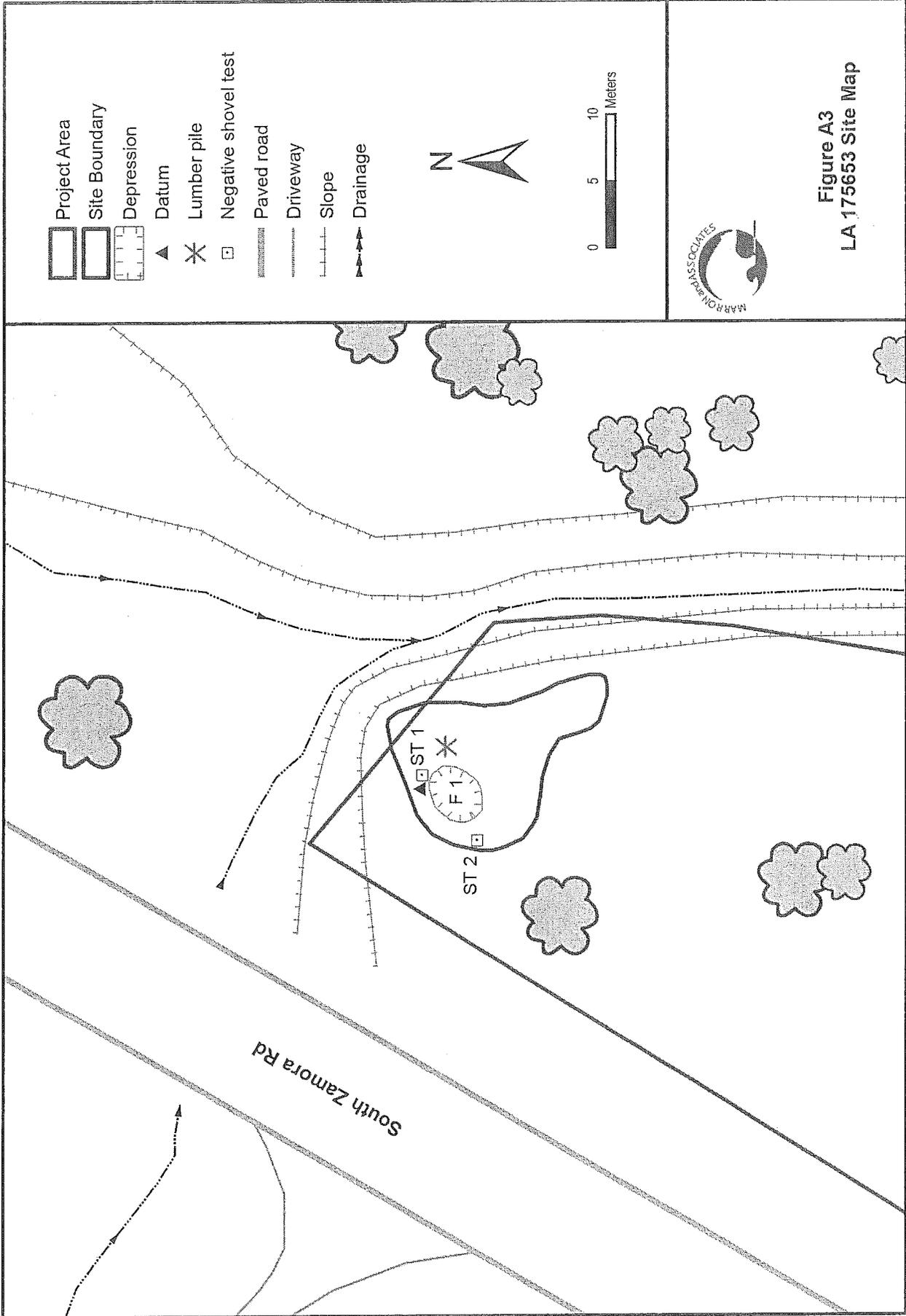


Figure A3
LA 175653 Site Map

BernCo Tijeras Parcel, Bernalillo County, New Mexico

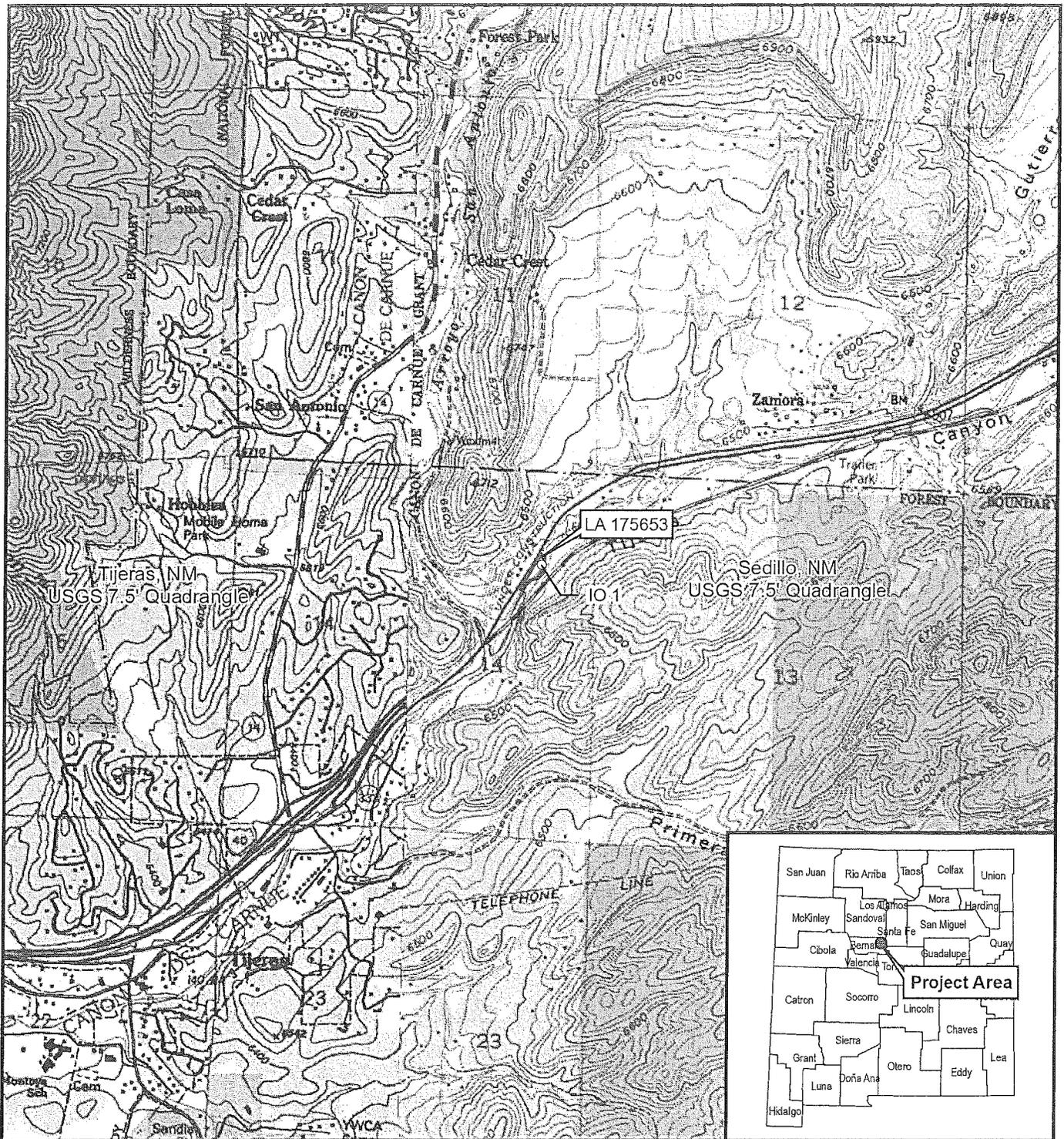
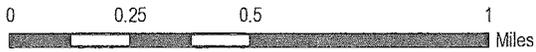




Figure A2
Cultural Resource
Location Map

	Project Area		Isolate
	Site Boundary		

T 10N, R 5E; Sec. 14
Bernalillo County, New Mexico






 1:24,000

Appendix 5



County of Bernalillo
State of New Mexico

Natural Resource Services
2400 Broadway SE, Building N
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102
Office: (505) 848-1500 Fax: (505) 848-1510
www.bernco.gov/water-resources-program/

May 23, 2013

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Lonnie C. Talbert, Member
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Wayne A. Johnson, Member
District 5

Wally Murphy, Field Supervisor
US Fish and Wildlife
2105 Osuna Rd. NE
Albuquerque, NM 87113

Re: Luna Property Zoning Change and Proposed Development Consultation

Dear Mr. Murphy

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COUNTY MANAGER

Tom Zdunek

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Tanya R. Giddings
Assessor

Maggie Toulouse Oliver
Clerk

Willow Misty Parks
Probate Judge

Dan Houston
Sheriff

Manny Ortiz
Treasurer

If you have any questions or would like additional information, please feel free to contact me at 224-1614 or you may email me at schudnoff@bernco.gov.

Please submit any comments/ concerns no later than June 14, 2013.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sara Chudnoff', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Sara Chudnoff, Water Resources Specialist
Bernalillo County Public Works- Natural Resource Services



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State of New Mexico

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District 5

Jan V. Biella, State Historic Preservation Officer
State Archeologist
New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs
407 Galisteo St., Suite 236
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Re: Luna Property Zoning Change and Proposed Development Consultation

Dear Ms. Biella

COUNTY MANAGER

Tom Zdunek

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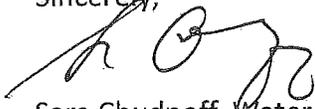
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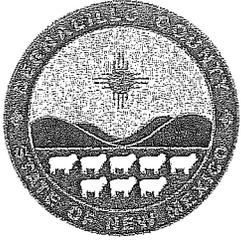
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Sincerely,



Sara Chudnoff, Water Resources Specialist
Bernalillo County Public Works- Natural Resource Services



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State of New Mexico

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Wayne A. Johnson, Member
District 5

Ellen Heilhecker
New Mexico Game and Fish
3841 Midway Pl., NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109

Re: Luna Property Zoning Change and Proposed Development Consultation

Dear Ms. Heilhecker

Bernalillo County (County) is looking into buying the Luna Properties located within the Village of Tijeras (Village) between South Zamora Road and NM 333 (please see attached site map), to be developed as Bernalillo County Public Works Operation and Maintenance East Mountain Storage Yard-South (BCPW O&M storage yard). In order to utilize the property for the BCPW O&M storage yard the County will submit a zoning change request to the Village. Currently the portion of the property fronting South Zamora Rd. is zoned as R-1 (Residential). The Property north of NM 333 is zoned as IM-3 (Industrial). The County will be submitting an application to the Village of Tijeras to rezone both properties to the G-4 (Governmental) zoning designation.

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Tom Zdunek

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Sara Chudnoff, Water Resources Specialist
Bernalillo County Public Works- Natural Resource Services



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State of New Mexico

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District 4

Wayne A. Johnson, Member
District 5

Morgan Nelson
New Mexico Environment Department, Office of the Secretary
PO Box 5469
Santa Fe, NM 87502

Re: Luna Property Zoning Change and Proposed Development Consultation

Dear Mr. Nelson

Bernalillo County (County) is looking into buying the Luna Properties located within the Village of Tijeras (Village) between South Zamora Road and NM 333 (please see attached site map), to be developed as Bernalillo County Public Works Operation and Maintenance East Mountain Storage Yard-South (BCPW O&M storage yard). In order to utilize the property for the BCPW O&M storage yard the County will submit a zoning change request to the Village. Currently the portion of the property fronting South Zamora Rd. is zoned as R-1 (Residential). The Property north of NM 333 is zoned as IM-3 (Industrial). The County will be submitting an application to the Village of Tijeras to rezone both properties to the G-4 (Governmental) zoning designation.

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Tom Zdunek

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Bernalillo County Public Works- Natural Resource Services



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District 5

Isreal Taverez
Environmental Health/Air Quality Division
PO Box 1293
Albuquerque, NM 87103

Re: Luna Property Zoning Change and Proposed Development Consultation

Dear Mr. Taverez

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Bernalillo County Public Works- Natural Resource Services



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District 4

Wayne A. Johnson, Member
District 5

Christopher Parrish
US Army Corp of Engineers
4101 Jefferson Plaza, NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109

Re: Luna Property Zoning Change and Proposed Development Consultation

Dear Mr. Parrish

COUNTY MANAGER

Tom Zdunek

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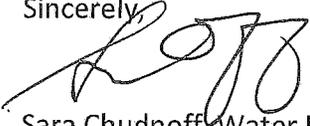
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Mayor Gloria Chavez
Village of Tijeras
PO Box 9
Tijeras, NM 87059

Re: Luna Property Zoning Change and Proposed Development Consultation

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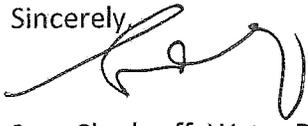
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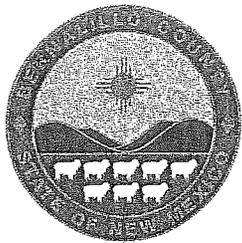
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Sara Chudnoff, Water Resources Specialist
Bernalillo County Public Works- Natural Resource Services

CC w/ Enclosures: Kevin Eades, P.E. 2701 Miles Rd. SE, Albuquerque, NM 87106



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State of New Mexico

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Village of Tijeras
PO Box 9
Tijeras, NM 87059

Re: Luna Property Zoning Change and Proposed Development Consultation

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COUNTY MANAGER

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Bernalillo County Public Works- Natural Resource Services

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Don Briggs, Drainage Engineer/Floodplain Coordinator
Bernalillo County Public Works
2400 Broadway SE, Bldg. N
Albuquerque, NM 87102

Re: Luna Property Zoning Change and Proposed Development Consultation

Dear Mr. Briggs

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Plans for development include a bridge crossing over the Tijeras Creek, stock piling of: natural gravel base, ground recycled asphalt millings, stone rip-rap, sand, crushed or cobbled concrete, clean fill soil materials and clays. Stock piles will be no higher than 13 feet, and porous berms will be put in place to control runoff. Additionally the stock piles will be placed outside of the flood zone on the property. Any winter operation materials that include dissolvable salt will be stored across South Zamora road at the Counties East Mountain Fueling Station on top of a containment pad and under a new canopy, and not on the Luna property.

As a supplement to the rezoning application The Village has asked the County to submit an environmental document that examines any potential environmental impacts that the proposed development and subsequential use may have on the site and surrounding environment. We are submitting this letter to request any comments/concerns in regard to the proposed development and use of the site to include in our report that your respective agency may have.

COUNTY MANAGER

Tom Zdunek

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Tanya R. Giddings
Assessor

Maggie Toulouse Oliver
Clerk

Willow Misty Parks
Probate Judge

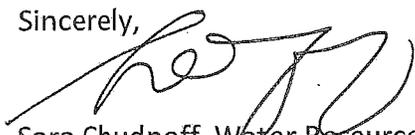
Dan Houston
Sheriff

Manny Ortiz
Treasurer

If you have any questions or would like additional information, please feel free to contact me at 224-1614 or you may email me at schudnoff@bernc0.gov.

Please submit any comments/ concerns no later than June 14, 2013.

Sincerely,



Sara Chudnoff, Water Resources Specialist
Bernalillo County Public Works- Natural Resource Services



County of Bernalillo
State of New Mexico

Natural Resource Services
2400 Broadway SE, Building N
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102
Office: (505) 848-1500 Fax: (505) 848-1510
www.bernco.gov/water-resources-program/

May 30, 2013

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District 2

Lonnie C. Talbert, Member
District 4

Wayne A. Johnson, Member
District 5

Thomas Gutierrez
Zamora Box 84
Edgewood, NM 87015

COPY

Re: Luna Property Zoning Change and Proposed Development Consultation

Dear Property Owner:

Bernalillo County (County) is evaluating a property acquisition and rezone application in close proximity to your property. The County is interested in obtaining surrounding property owner comments and/or concerns for the following project.

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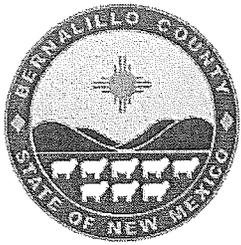
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May 30, 2013

Donald C. Luna
P.O. Box 882
Tijeras, NM 87059

Copy

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May 30, 2013

Jesusita Gutierrez
Zamora Box 84
Edgewood, NM 87105

Copy

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District 3
- Debbie O'Malley, Vice Chair
District 1
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Wayne A. Johnson, Member
District 5

Ruth Herrera
P.O. Box 911
Tijeras, NM 87059

copy

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Sara Chudnoff, Water Resources Specialist
Bernalillo County Public Works- Natural Resource Services

COUNTY MANAGER

Tom Zdunek

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Dan Houston
Sheriff

Manny Ortiz
Treasurer

GOVERNOR
Susana Martinez



DIRECTOR AND SECRETARY
TO THE COMMISSION
James S. Lane, Jr.

Daniel E. Brooks, Deputy Director

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
DEPARTMENT OF GAME & FISH

One Wildlife Way
Santa Fe, NM 87507
Post Office Box 25112
Santa Fe, NM 87504
Phone: (505) 476-8008
Fax: (505) 476-8123

Visit our website at www.wildlife.state.nm.us
For information call: (888) 248-6866

STATE GAME COMMISSION

SCOTT BIDEGAIN
Chairman
Tucumcari, NM

THOMAS "DICK" SALOPEK
Vice-Chairman
Las Cruces, NM

DR. TOM ARVAS
Albuquerque, NM

ROBERT ESPINOZA, SR.
Farmington, NM

PAUL M. KIENZLE III
Albuquerque, NM

BILL MONTOYA
Alto, NM

RALPH RAMOS
Las Cruces, NM

June 6, 2013

Sara Chudnoff
Water Resources Specialist
Bernalillo County Public Works
Natural Resources Services
2400 Broadway SE, Building N
Albuquerque, NM 87102

Luna Property Zoning Change; NMDGF No. 15688

Dear Ms. Chudnoff:

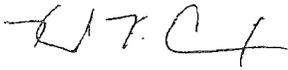
In response to your letter dated 23 May 2013 regarding the above referenced project, the Department of Game and Fish (Department) does not anticipate significant impacts to wildlife or sensitive habitats. For your information, we have enclosed a list of sensitive, threatened and endangered species that occur in Bernalillo County.

Included below are sources of additional information:

1. For Biota Information System of New Mexico (BISON-M) species accounts, searches, and county lists go to bison-m.org.
2. For the Department's Habitat Handbook Project guidelines go to wildlife.state.nm.us/conservation/habitat_handbook/index.htm.
3. For custom, site-specific database searches on plants and wildlife go to nhnm.unm.edu, then go to Data, Free On-Line Data, and follow the directions.
4. For state-listed plants contact the New Mexico State Forestry Division at (505) 476-3334 or nmrareplants.unm.edu/index.html.
5. For the most current listing of federally listed species **always** check the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at (505) 346-2525 or fws.gov/southwest/es/NewMexico/SBC.cfm.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on your project. If you have any questions, please contact Ellen Heilhecker, Northwest Regional Habitat Biologist at (505) 222-4708 or ellen.heilhecker@state.nm.us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "K.K. Cunningham". The signature is stylized and written in a cursive-like font.

Kenneth K. Cunningham
Assistant Chief, Technical Guidance Section
Conservation Services Division

Enc.: 1

cc: USFWS NMES Field Office

NEW MEXICO WILDLIFE OF CONCERN BERNALILLO COUNTY

For complete up-dated information on federal-listed species, including plants, see the US Fish & Wildlife Service NM Ecological Services Field Office website at <http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/NewMexico/SBC.cfm>. For information on state-listed plants, contact the NM Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department, Division of Forestry, or go to <http://nmrareplants.unm.edu/>. If your project is on Bureau of Land Management, contact the local BLM Field Office for information on species of particular concern. If your project is on a National Forest, contact the Forest Supervisor's office for species information. E = Endangered; T = Threatened; s = sensitive; SOC = Species of Concern; C = Candidate; Exp = Experimental non-essential population; P = Proposed

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NMGF</u>	<u>US FWS</u>	<u>critical habitat</u>
Rio Grande Chub	<i>Gila pandora</i>	s		
Rio Grande Silvery Minnow	<i>Hybognathus amarus</i>	E	E	Y
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	E		
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	T		
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	T		
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	s	SOC	
Common Black-Hawk	<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>	T	SOC	
Aplomado Falcon	<i>Falco femoralis</i>	E	Exp	
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	T	SOC	
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	s	SOC	
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger surinamensis</i>		SOC	
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	s	C	
Mexican Spotted Owl	<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	s	T	Y
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>		SOC	
Black Swift	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	s		
Broad-billed Hummingbird	<i>Cynanthus latirostris</i>	T		
White-eared Hummingbird	<i>Hylocharis leucotis</i>	T		
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	E	E	Y
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	s		
Bell's Vireo	<i>Vireo bellii</i>	T	SOC	
Gray Vireo	<i>Vireo vicinior</i>	T		
Baird's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>	T	SOC	
Sprague's Pipit	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>		C	
Western Small-footed Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum melanorhinus</i>	s		
Yuma Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis yumanensis yumanensis</i>	s		
Occult Little Brown Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis lucifugus occultus</i>	s		
Long-legged Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis volans interior</i>	s		
Fringed Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis thysanodes thysanodes</i>	s		
Spotted Bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	T		
Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens</i>	s	SOC	
Big Free-tailed Bat	<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	s		
Gunnison's Prairie Dog (prairie)	<i>Cynomys gunnisoni</i>	s		
New Mexican Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius luteus</i>	E	C	
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	s		
Ringtail	<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	s		
Black-footed Ferret	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>		E	

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<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NMGF</u>	<u>US FWS</u>	<u>critical habitat</u>
Western Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale gracilis</i>	s		
Socorro Mountainsnail	<i>Oreohelix neomexicana</i>	s		
Slate Millipede	<i>Comanchelus chihuanus</i>		SOC	



County of Bernalillo
State of New Mexico

Technical Services Department

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May 31, 2013

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Treasurer

Ms. Sara Chudnoff, Water Resource Specialist
Bernalillo County Public Works
2400 Broadway SE
Albuquerque, NM 87102

Dear Ms. Chudnoff,

Regarding your request for information on potential impacts from the development of the proposed East Mountain Storage Yard-South, I have the following comments:

As this project falls within the jurisdiction of the Village of Tijeras, the Bernalillo County Flood ordinance does not apply. However, I would suggest preparing a Grading & Drainage Plan that includes a water quality pond for the stockpile area. The pond will capture sediment, trash and oils prior to stormwater entering the Tijeras Arroyo.

If the construction of the bridge crossing impacts the designated Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) on the property, a Conditional Letter of Map Revision will need to be applied for through FEMA prior to construction and a final Letter of Map Revision completed following construction. If the bridge construction does not impact the SFHA a letter certifying non-impact should be sent to the Village of Tijeras Floodplain Administrator.

I believe at this time the Tijeras Arroyo at this location is classified as Waters of The US by the US Army Corps of Engineers. If any fill material is placed within the limits of the normal high water flow area of the Tijeras Arroyo a permit for this fill material will be required through US EPA Clean Water Act Section 404 permitting process.

Thank you for involving BCPWD Development Review in your planning process. I hope these comments will help you address the Village of Tijeras's request.

Sincerely,

Don Briggs, PE, CFM
Grading & Drainage Engineer
Floodplain Administrator
Bernalillo County Public Works Division
2400 Broadway SE, Albuquerque, NM 87102
Ph: (505) 848-1511; Fax: (505) 848-1510

Phone Log

May 14, 2013

Mr. Don Luna (adjacent property owner) called with the following comments/concerns

- Concern about view-fence, trees, are trees staying in
- Would like to see plans when available
- Wondering if there will be structures on site
- Wondering if there will be vehicles on site
- How high will fence on site be

Mr. Luna was informed by Sara Chudnoff with Beranlillo County that there were no planned structures for the site. Upon completion of site plans the County will contact Mr. Luna to review them.

Name: RUTH HERRERA

Sender's E-Mail: RUTHH145@Q.COM

Subject: Zoning Changes (Zoning, Building & Planning Department)

Department: Public Works Contact Center

Message: JUST RECEIVED LETTER REGARDING DEVELOPMENT OF EAST MOUNTAIN STORAGE YARD LOCATED ON SOUTH ZAMORA RD. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO PURCHASE PART OR ALL MY PROPERTY, 38 S ZAMORA WHICH IS ADJOINING THE LUNA PROPERTY. I FEEL THE DEVELOPMENT MIGHT AFFECT MY PROPERTY VALUE IF THIS IS STORAGE YARD IS NEXT TO ME. YOU CAN REACH ME AT 615-0907