

# **Environmental Assessment: Graffiti Removal from the Lost Creek Archaeological Site**

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# **Chapter 1. Introduction**



## **1.1. Identifying Information:**

### **1.1.1. Title, EA number, and type of project:**

Graffiti Removal from the Lost Creek Archaeological Site

DOI-BLM-NV-S020-2011-0004-EA

### **1.1.2. Location of Proposed Action:**

Mount Diablo Prime Meridian T21S., R58E. Unsectioned

### **1.1.3. Name and Location of Preparing Office:**

Lead Office - Red Rock/Sloan Field Office (FO) and number S020

4701 N.Torrey Pines Drive, Las Vegas, NV, 89130

### **1.1.4. Identify the subject function code, lease, serial, or case file number:**

LLNVS02000

### **1.1.6. Applicant Name:**

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

## **1.2. Purpose and Need for Action:**

Vandalism to the Lost Creek Archeological Site was created by the application of a reddish-maroon spray paint and a blue acrylic paint that damaged and altered the prehistoric cultural images of the site. The purpose of the project is to maintain and manage the characteristics of the Lost Creek Archaeological Site (Smithsonian Number 26CK1394) that make the site eligible for inclusion on the National Historic Register of Historic Places under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and manage the site under the requirements of the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Federal Lands Policy and Management Act (FLPMA). The need for the action is to reduce future potential damage to the site, which might result from the additional placement of graffiti by removing the effect of the painted graffiti. The proposed action will provide for the removal of the graffiti that is known to have recently occurred and is documented in the BLM's Archaeological Damage Assessment Report dated February 3, 2011. The removal of the graffiti will correct the negative effects that reduces the character of this cultural resource.

BLM's decision is whether or not to approve the removal of the graffiti at this site.

### **1.3. Scoping, Public Involvement and Issues:**

The BLM released a number of media announcements and conducted media interviews to inform the public of the recent vandalism, and subsequently received a number of comments through letters and via e-mail concerning the vandalism. Additionally, the BLM has been coordinating with the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), locally-affected federally recognized tribes, and various public entities, such as the Friends of Red Rock and the Red Rock Canyon Interpretative Association.

This involvement, as well as BLM internal scoping with resource specialists, revealed the site is of archaeological concern and of special importance to the tribes and public. The specific key issues identified were:

- Cultural resources
- Native American concerns
- Waste (hazardous materials)
- Visual effects

# **Chapter 2. Proposed Action and Alternatives**

## 2.1. Description of Alternatives Analyzed in Detail:

### Alternative A- Proposed Action

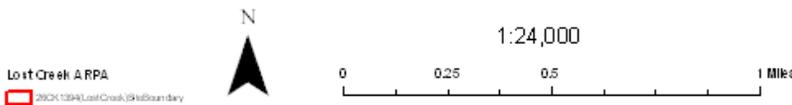
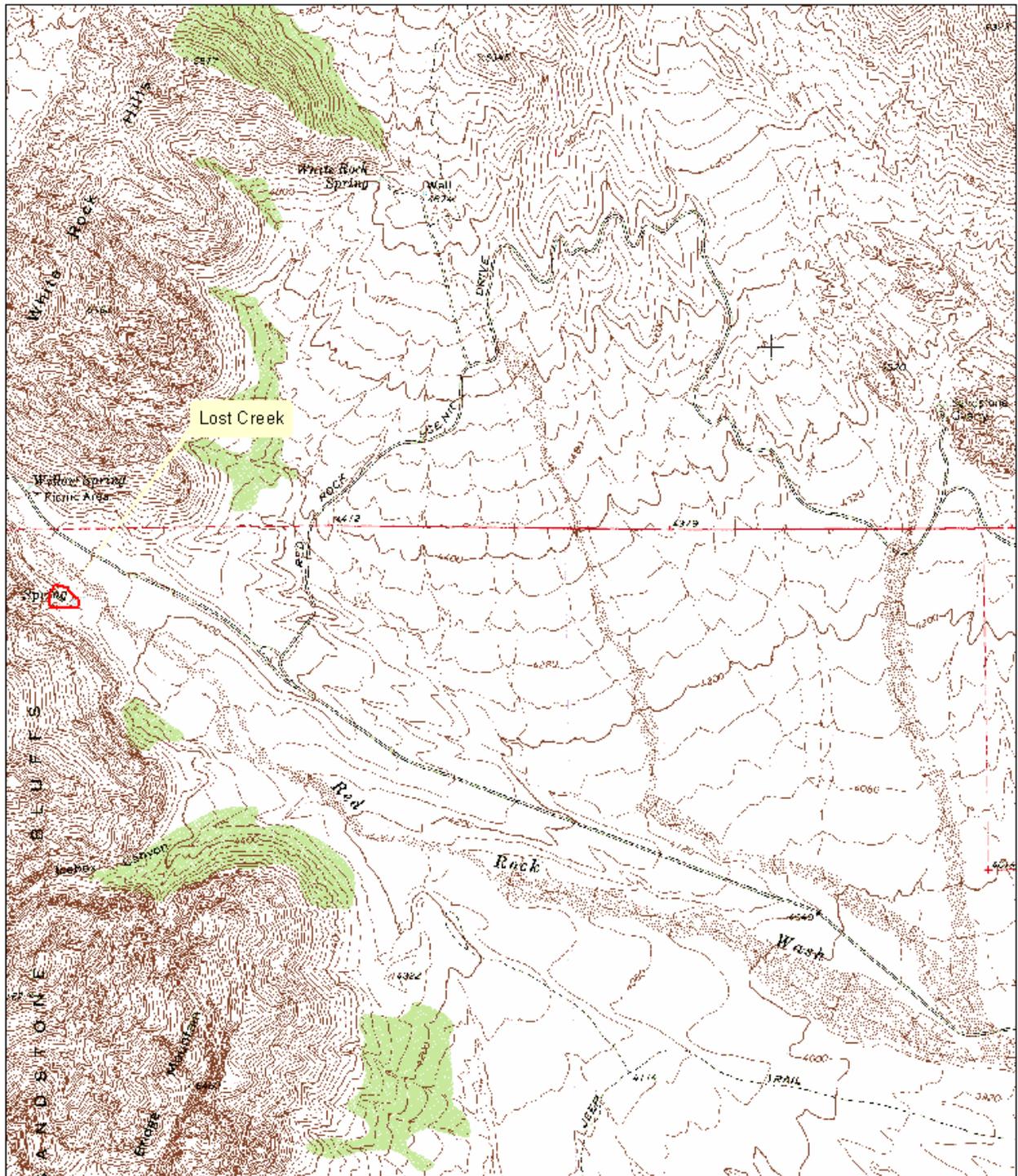
The damage to the Lost Creek Archeological Site occurred outside of the La Madre Wilderness Area on the Red Rock Canyon NCA which is administered by the BLM. The total amount of disturbance is less than 0.10 acre. Work to remove the graffiti would begin as early as May 2011, and may be completed in less than six weeks.

A total of fourteen sandstone panels, including one small boulder next to the Children's Discovery Trail have been marked with painted graffiti. Of these, four panels contain prehistoric rock art: three contain prehistoric pictographs, or painted designs on the rock surface, and one prehistoric rock art panel that contains a single petroglyph, or a pecked design into the rock surface. All of the affected rock art panels contain geometric or abstract types of designs.

To remove the graffiti, the services of an approved rock art specialist will be utilized. If camouflaging activities are deemed appropriate, these will be identified and implemented with the approval of the BLM.

Contact with a specialist indicated that a variety of standardized graffiti-removal materials and techniques may be used to remove the graffiti; i.e. mechanical versus chemical or wet versus dry techniques. It is likely that mechanical methods will utilize a drill with various wire-brush attachments (such as a Dremel drill or some other battery-powered drill with steel, copper, nylon grout brushes). Treatments may also include the use of air abrasives and various kinds of hand-brushes. Where chemical solvents will be identified for use, as appropriate, this will be determined after field testing. Chemicals may include acetone, various types of paint thinners, alcohols, and other branded graffiti-removal solvents. Removal treatments either wet or dry, where successful, will be in conformance with professional conservation practices and BLM Safety Standards. Safety measures will include the use of Personal Protective Equipment, tarps where necessary to ensure that chemicals are not spilled directly onto the ground, BLM spill clean-up measures, and fire avoidance practices. Work will occur during normal business operation hours. Access on the Children's Discovery Trail will not be impeded and access to the site will be restricted during clean-up to key personnel. All materials used for removal will be approved by the BLM, and work will only be performed during clear weather.

As appropriate technique(s) must be identified in the field, these will be contingent on test results obtained in less conspicuous locations on the site. Also, graffiti will be removed in such a way to maintain its integrity as a site listed under the National Register of Historic Places. All work will be staged at the Lost Creek — Children's Discovery Trail Parking Lot area and will be hand-carried to the site, thereby minimizing any effect to the Children's Discovery Trail and the site. Small amounts of hand equipment used for the graffiti removal may be staged on-site, but will be removed daily.



La Madre Mountain USGS quad  
7.5 min, 1972 (photo revised 1982)  
T21S, R58E (Unsectioned)

## **Map 2.1. Map of Area**

### **Alternative B- No Action**

Under the No Action alternative, graffiti removal would not occur, thereby allowing the graffiti to remain in-place on the Lost Creek Archeological Site.

## **2.2. Alternatives Considered but not Analyzed in Detail**

There were no other alternatives considered or analyzed in detail.

## **2.3. Conformance**

The Proposed Action is in conformance with the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area Resource Management Plan (RMP), approved May 20, 2005. The RMP identifies a broad range of management activities that may be implemented under the “principles of multiple-use as required by FLPMA, as well as managing/protecting sites known to be eligible for National Register nomination. Work proposed would also be in conformance with ARPA, NHPA and other similar legislation, regulations, and Executive Orders that require management of significant cultural sites be coordinated with appropriate Native American tribes, the State, and other individuals.

## **Chapter 3. Affected Environment:**

A detailed description of the area of the affected environment is contained in the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area (NCA) Resource Management Plan (RMP).

The table below summarizes the environmental attributes that have been reviewed, whether they may be affected by the Proposed Action A, and the rationale for that determination. Elements that would not be affected will not be discussed further in this environmental assessment.

<b>Supplemental Authority</b>	<b>Not Present</b>	<b>Present/ Not Affected</b>	<b>Present/May be Affected</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Air Quality		X		No Issues, as there would not be any activities that would contribute to a loss of air quality. Compliance with the Standard Stipulations in Chapter 4 (see Mitigation Measures) will additionally help serve as a minimization measure.
Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)	X			The Proposed Project area would not be within an ACEC or any critical desert tortoise habitat.
BLM Natural Areas	X			The Proposed Project would not be located within a natural area.
Cultural / Historic			X	Carried forward for analysis.
Environmental Justice	X			No minority or low-income communities are present in Proposed Project area.
Farmlands (Prime or Unique)	X			The Proposed Project would not occur in prime or unique farmland.
Fish and Wildlife (Excluding Federally Listed Species)		X		Wildlife species in the general area include small mammals, rodents, birds and reptiles. Although there would be no new surface disturbance associated with this project, direct impacts associated with mortality of wildlife from chemical use may result. Additionally, BLM sensitive wildlife species that may occur within the Proposed Project area may include Western chuckwalla ( <i>Sauromalus obesus</i> ), Southeast Nevada Springsnail ( <i>Prygulopsis turbatrix</i> ) and Desert bighorn sheep ( <i>Ovis canadensis</i> ). The Proposed Project would cause minimal disturbance to the surrounding wildlife. As long as BMP's for the chemicals are used there should be no impact to the wildlife. As long

<b>Supplemental Authority</b>	<b>Not Present</b>	<b>Present/ Not Affected</b>	<b>Present/May be Affected</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
				as the chemical does not enter the spring there should be no impact to the springsnails.
Floodplains	X			No floodplains are present in the Proposed Project area.
Fuels/Fire Management		X		Chemicals may pose a risk to fuel/fire conditions if a spill was to occur, however BLM safety standard measures described in the Proposed Project would reduce this risk. No impacts expected as proposed. Compliance with the Standard Stipulations in Chapter 4 (see Mitigation Measures) will additionally help serve as minimization measures.
Geology / Mineral Resources/Energy Production		X		No Issues.
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG)		X		Currently there are no emission limits for suspected Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, and no technically defensible methodology for predicting potential climate changes from GHG emissions. However, there are, and will continue to be, several efforts to address GHG emissions from federal activities, including BLM authorized uses.
Human Health and Safety		X		Chemicals may pose a risk to human health and safety if a spill was to occur, however BLM safety standard measures described in the Proposed Project would reduce this risk. No impacts expected as proposed. Compliance with the Standard Stipulations in Chapter 4 (see Mitigation Measures) will additionally help serve as minimization measures.

Supplemental Authority	Not Present	Present/ Not Affected	Present/May be Affected	Rationale
Hydrologic Conditions		X		The Proposed Project would be restricted to existing roads, trails and disturbed areas. Chemicals may pose a risk to hydrologic conditions if a spill was to occur, however measures described in the Proposed Project would reduce this risk. No impacts expected as proposed. Compliance with the Standard Stipulations in Chapter 4 (see Mitigation Measures) will additionally help serve as minimization measures.
Lands with Wilderness Characteristics	X			The Proposed Project would be located in an area which does not obviously lack wilderness characteristics, however the Proposed Project would not result in additional surface disturbance, would improve the character of the area, and would be temporary in nature. The Proposed Project would not impact or impair any existing wilderness characteristics such that it would preclude the BLM from designating the area as a Wild Land in future land use plan (LUP).
Livestock Grazing	X			There are no authorized grazing allotments in the Proposed Project area.
Migratory Birds		X		As there would be no new surface disturbance associated with the Proposed Project, there would be no impact on migratory birds.

<b>Supplemental Authority</b>	<b>Not Present</b>	<b>Present/ Not Affected</b>	<b>Present/May be Affected</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Native American Religious Concerns		X		Affected tribes have been contacted and informed of the intent to remove the graffiti. While the Proposed Project area is of special importance to the tribes, no issues have been raised with the removal of the graffiti on the site. The BLM is continuing to coordinate site visits with tribes interested in blessing the site. The BLM also has extended an offer to the tribes to assist with periodic monitoring of the work proposed.
Noxious Weeds/Invasive Non-native Species		X		Chemicals may pose a risk if a spill was to occur, however measures described in the Proposed Action would reduce this risk. No impact to resources expected. Compliance with the Standard Stipulations in Chapter 4 (see Mitigation Measures) will additionally help serve as minimization measures.
Paleontological Resources	X			There are not any paleontological resources that would be affected by the Proposed Project, as none are present in the immediate vicinity.
Rangeland Health Standards		X		The Proposed Project includes no new surface disturbance and would not impact rangeland health.
Recreation		X		The Proposed Project would not limit access to trails and should not affect recreational users in the area.
Socio-Economics			X	Carried forward for analysis.
Soils		X		The Proposed Project would be restricted to existing roads, trails and disturbed areas. Chemicals may pose a risk to soils if a spill was to occur, however measures described in the Proposed Project would reduce this risk. No impacts expected as proposed. Compliance with the Standard Stipulations in Chapter 4 (see Mitigation Measures)

Supplemental Authority	Not Present	Present/ Not Affected	Present/May be Affected	Rationale
				will additionally help serve as minimization measures.
Threatened, Endangered or Candidate Animal Species		X		The Proposed Project has a no affect determination on the threatened desert tortoise ( <i>Gopherus agassizii</i> ). The Proposed Project would have no affect on any other federally listed species or designated critical habitat. The Proposed Project area is situated above 4,600 feet in elevation; therefore, tortoise habitat would be very low density, marginal at best. No impacts to desert tortoises are expected and no remuneration fees are required. Compliance with the Standard Stipulations (see Mitigation Measures in Chapter 4) will help to ensure that no affect to desert tortoise occurs.
Threatened, Endangered or Candidate Plant Species	X			No Threatened, Endangered or Candidate Plant Species are present in the Proposed Project area.
Vegetation Excluding Federally Listed Species		X		The BLM sensitive species rough angelica ( <i>Angelica scabrida</i> ), Spring Mountain milkvetch ( <i>Astragalus remotus</i> ), clokey paintbrush ( <i>Catilleja martini</i> var. <i>clokeyi</i> ) and yellow two-tone beardtongue ( <i>Penstemon bicolor</i> ssp. <i>bicolor</i> ) are present in the Proposed Project area. The Proposed Project would be restricted to existing roads, trails and disturbed areas. Chemicals may pose a risk to vegetation if a spill was to occur, however measures described in the Proposed Action would reduce this risk. No impacts to vegetation, including BLM sensitive species are expected as proposed. Compliance with the Standard Stipulations in Chapter 4 (see Mitigation Measures)

<b>Supplemental Authority</b>	<b>Not Present</b>	<b>Present/ Not Affected</b>	<b>Present/May be Affected</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
				will additionally help serve as minimization measures.
Visual Resources		X		The Proposed Project meets the objectives for the Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class in which the activity is located. The Proposed Project would be temporary in nature and would improve the visual character of the area by removing the graffiti.
Waste - (Hazardous or Solid)	X			Chemicals may pose a risk to human health and safety if a spill was to occur, however BLM safety standard measures described in the Proposed Project would reduce this risk. No impacts expected as proposed. Compliance with the Standard Stipulations in Chapter 4 (see Mitigation Measures) will additionally help serve as minimization measures.
Water Resources/ Quality (drinking/ surface/ground)		X		The Proposed Project would be restricted to existing roads, trails and disturbed areas. Chemicals may pose a risk to water resources if a spill was to occur, however measures described in the Proposed Action would reduce this risk. No impacts expected as proposed. Compliance with the Standard Stipulations in Chapter 4 (see Mitigation Measures) will additionally help serve as minimization measures.
Wetlands/Riparian Zones	X			No wetlands/riparian zones are present in the Proposed Project area.
Wild & Scenic Rivers	X			No wild & scenic rivers are present in the Proposed Project area.

Supplemental Authority	Not Present	Present/ Not Affected	Present/May be Affected	Rationale
Wild Horses and Burros		X		The Proposed Project area is within the Red Rock Herd Management Area. Individuals involved with the graffiti removal would be informed to not harass (feed, pet, chase, etc.) wild burros if they are encountered on or near the Lost Creek Trail and surrounding area. No impacts expected as proposed. Compliance with the Standard Stipulations in Chapter 4 (see Mitigation Measures) will additionally help serve as a minimization measure.
Wilderness / Wilderness Study Areas (WSA)	X			No Wilderness, Wilderness Study Areas (WSA), nor Instant Study Areas (ISA) are present in the Proposed Project area.
Woodland/ Forestry		X		Cactus and yucca are considered government property and regulated under the BLM Nevada forestry program. The Proposed Project is restricted to existing roads, trails and disturbed areas. Chemicals may pose a risk to cactus and yucca if a spill was to occur, however measures described in the proposed action will reduce this risk. No impacts expected as proposed. Compliance with the Standard Stipulations in Chapter 4 (see Mitigation Measures) will additionally help serve as minimization measures.

### 3.1. Cultural Resources

The Lost Creek Archaeological Site, located in the Red Rock Canyon NCA is situated in an outcrop of Red Rock Escarpment to the southwest of the 13–Mile Scenic Drive about 2,000 feet from Lost Creek/Willow Springs Picnic Area turn-off. The site is located less than one hundred feet from the Children’s Discovery Trail. It is a known prehistoric site that dates to about A.D. 1000 containing pictographs, petroglyphs, rock shelters, and other features. The Upper Rock Shelter of the site is situated over fifty feet up-slope from the trail. This portion of the site is not open to interpretation and there is not any public access provided to the Upper Rock Shelter.

## **3.2. Socio-Economics**

Red Rock Canyon was designated as Nevada's first National Conservation Area (NCA) in 1990, conserving 195,819 acres of public lands. Located 17 miles west of the Las Vegas Strip, the unique geologic features, plants and animals of Red Rock Canyon NCA represent some of the best examples of the Mojave Desert. Red Rock Canyon NCA is enjoyed by the local population as well as visitors from the United States and many foreign countries, with over one million visitors each year enjoying the spectacular desert landscape, climbing and hiking opportunities, and interpretive programs sponsored by the BLM.

Visitors are drawn to Red Rock NCA primarily for outdoor recreational use. The Lost Creek Archeological Site is located adjacent to the Lost Creek Trail, which is part of the Children's Discovery Trail; thus the site also offers an educational experience to school groups of varying ages by providing an example of the Mojave Desert as well as some of the prehistory of the area including rock shelters, petroglyphs, pictographs, and artifacts.

# **Chapter 4. Environmental Effects:**

Below is the baseline affected environment in relation to environmental consequences, followed by cumulative effects and mitigation measures.

The objective of comparing the alternative actions is to provide a range of management options that may be appropriate to meeting the purpose and need of the action, as well as to provide data concerning the environmental effects to human environment by either the action alternatives(s) or the no action alternative.

## **4.1. Cultural Resources**

### **4.1.1. Environmental Effects**

#### **4.1.1.1. Alternative A — Preferred**

The geographic scope of this analysis considers that the proposed action is site-specific where potential effects to the resources on the Lost Creek Archaeological Site may be affected, and to the area immediately adjacent to where the vandalism on the site occurred. All activities as analyzed in this EA would occur in the Upper Rock Shelter and, in terms of access and possible staging, the area immediately in front of the Lower Rock Shelter near the Children's Discovery Trail.

The Lost Creek Archeological Site is eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places under NHPA of 1966 (P.L. 89-665; 80 Stat. 915; 16 U.S.C. 470), as amended, as a register of, "... districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture" (16 U.S.C. 470a(a)(1)(A)). Though Lost Creek Archeological Site has been affected by previous vandalism, such as scratches, chalking and the application of colored paste on various rocks, it retains its integrity in terms of place, setting, feel, etc. and remains eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion "d" for its scientific value (36 CFR 60.4); that is, the site is "likely to yield information important in the history or prehistory of the United States. Thus, the placement of graffiti to a National Register-eligible site constitutes an adverse effect to a historic property, as well as disturbance without the benefit of an authorized permit under ARPA [43 CFR 7.4(a)]. Further, this damage constitutes damage to government property.

#### **4.1.1.2. Alternative B — No Action**

Under the No Action alternative, the graffiti will be allowed to remain in-place in its current state; thereby likely facilitating future illegal activities associated with vandalism and would not allow for the restoration/rehabilitation of the site. Moreover, this action would not be in conformance with BLM's mandates to manage cultural properties eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

## **4.1.2. Cumulative Effects**

### **4.1.2.1. Alternative A — Preferred**

The Council for Environmental Quality (CEQ) defines cumulative effects as the impact to the environment which results from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions (40 CFR 1508.7).

Based on periodic monitoring of the site, it is evident that future unauthorized activities, including new spray-painted graffiti, may occur at various intervals by unknown people. This on-going activity would have a residual adverse effect on the cultural resource. This action, in relation to previous placement of graffiti in and around the Lost Creek Archaeological Site, has the potential to create a long-term, continuing effect to the site. These effects, both past and present i.e. since Red Rock NCA has been established and with increased visitation, if left unaddressed would result in a sum of effects less than those currently proposed.

### **4.1.2.2. Alternative B — No Action**

Graffiti is perhaps the most obtrusive form of vandalism at places with rock art. Graffiti not only impinges on the integrity of a site and visibility of rock art and if allowed to remain would represent a lasting, permanent cumulative effect. In addition, the presence of graffiti promotes further graffiti. Therefore, it would be anticipated the net result of the No Action alternative, if selected, would be the strong likelihood that more graffiti would appear creating an additional visual effect that would diminish the integrity of the site, as well as decrease opportunities for future preservation, interpretation, and volunteerism on the Red Rock Canyon NCA.

## **4.2. Socio-Economics**

### **4.2.1. Environmental Effects**

Given the analysis of the socio-economic demographics in the 2005 Red Rock Canyon NCA RMP, no specific user groups would be economically affected by either Alternative A or B. But according to the Broken Windows Theory by Kelling and Wilson (1982), signs of disorder and crime, such as graffiti, encourages additional unlawful behaviors and leads to further deterioration of the surroundings. This theory is supported by studies from Keizer et. al. (2008) finding the presence of graffiti in public places causes more degradation to occur. Studies that focus on visitor experiences on public lands by Dorwart (2007) to show these signs of degradation to visitors' experiences are negatively affected when they perceive undesirable conditions such as graffiti.

#### **4.2.1.1. Alternative A — Preferred**

The Preferred Alternative of graffiti removal would return the surrounding environment on the site to a more aesthetically pleasing visitor experience both recreationally and educationally.

#### **4.2.1.2. Alternative B — No Action**

Studies indicate that visitors' perceptions of experiences on public lands are depreciated by undesirable conditions such as the presence of graffiti (Dorwart, 2007). The No Action Alternative of leaving the graffiti to remain on the artifacts may have an adverse affect to visitors, local/regional/national communities and ethnic groups descended from the creators of these artifacts, as they may perceive it to be degrading the surrounding natural environment. The No Action Alternative may also provide some educational value if interpreted.

#### **4.2.2. Cumulative Effects**

##### **4.2.2.1. Alternative A — Preferred**

The Preferred Alternative of graffiti removal would help restore the surrounding environment, thus reducing the possibility of further degradation on the site and potentially throughout the Red Rock Canyon NCA.

##### **4.2.2.2. Alternative B — No Action**

By leaving the graffiti on the panels, the No Action Alternative may promote further graffiti in the area by suggesting a sense of permissibility, potentially posing a risk for additional graffiti to be created not only in this area but within the entire Red Rock Canyon NCA.

### **4.3. Mitigation Measures**

#### **4.3.1. Alternative A — Preferred**

The following Standard Stipulations will be implemented as minimization measures for the Preferred Alternative:

##### **4.3.1.1. Safety Compliance**

- Individuals involved with the graffiti removal will comply with BLM Safety Standards. All work will be in conformance with BLM's Safety Standards, including the use of Personal Protective Equipment, tarps where necessary to ensure that chemicals are not spilled directly onto the ground, BLM spill clean-up measures, and fire avoidance practices.
- Should hazardous materials be spilled or deposited, the Authorized Office for the BLM Red Rock/Sloan Field Office shall be immediately notified. Any clean up or reporting requirements shall be completed in compliance with all applicable State and Federal laws and regulation.
- All materials used for removal will be approved by the BLM. Product(s) used for the graffiti removal must be used in accordance with manufacturing (MFG) specifications and no alterations, modifications are acceptable.
- Removal treatments either wet or dry, where successful, will be in conformance with professional conservation practices/standards. If camouflaging activities are deemed

appropriate, these will be identified by a qualified BLM-permitted conservator. All treatments implemented will be with the approval of the BLM.

- All work will be staged at the Lost Creek — Children’s Discovery Trail Parking Lot and will be hand-carried to the site, thereby minimizing any effect to the Children’s Discovery Trail.
- Work will only be performed during clear weather.
- Equipment brought to the site will be removed daily.
- Warning signs will be posted as necessary.
- Access to the site will be restricted during clean-up to key personnel who will monitor the graffiti removal work to ensure that all BLM practices and safety measures are followed.
- Access to the Children’s Discovery Trail will not be impeded.

#### **4.3.1.2. Air Quality**

- Department of Air Quality and Environmental Management (DAQEM) requires a dust control permit for all construction activity of .25 acres or greater in the aggregate. Ensure compliance with dust control permit stipulations for the duration of the project.

#### **4.3.1.3. Noxious Weeds/Invasive Non-native Species**

- All individuals involved with the Proposed Project are required to enter and leave the site free of vegetation and soil on clothing and equipment.

#### **4.3.1.4. Threatened, Endangered or Candidate Animal Species**

- A speed limit of 25 miles per hour shall be required for all vehicles travelling on the existing access road.
- Should a Desert Tortoise enter the project area, all activities will immediately stop until such time as the animal has left the area of its own accord.
- Workers will be instructed to check underneath all vehicles before moving them as tortoises often take cover underneath parked vehicles.

*[This notice will serve as the Section 7 Determination and no additional paperwork will be provided (Sec 7 Log # NV-052-11-070).]*

#### **4.3.1.5. Wild Horse and Burro**

- Individuals involved with the graffiti removal will not harass (feed, pet, chase, etc.) wild burros if they are encountered on or near the Lost Creek Trail and surrounding area. If they do see any wild burros, they should keep a safe distance, they are wild animals and can be unpredictable, especially during foaling and breeding season.

### **4.3.2. Alternative B — No Action**

The No Action Alternative would not have any mitigation measures nor stipulations in place as no action would occur.

## **Chapter 5. Tribes, Individuals, Organizations, or Agencies Consulted:**

Letters regarding the recent ARPA violation were sent to locally-affected tribes, SHPO was contacted, and as part of developing the Archaeological Damage Assessment, a rock art conservator/graffiti-removal specialist was consulted.

**Table 5.1. List of Persons, Agencies and Organizations Consulted**

Name	Purpose & Authorities for Consultation or Coordination	Findings & Conclusions
Ms. Rebecca Palmer, Deputy SHPO	Consultation with SHPO has been performed regarding the effect of the current vandalism to a National-Register eligible historic property and the remediation of this effect under NHPA and ARPA.	SHPO concurs the removal of the graffiti will have No Effect to the Lost Creek Archeological Site and that Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP) involvement is not necessary.
Mr. William Anderson, Moapa Band of Paiute	Under both ARPA and NHPA the Tribe was contacted and informed of the damage to government property and a historic property.	The Tribe wishes to be further informed of developments regarding the ARPA case and wishes to visit the site prior to removal activities. In addition, the Tribe would like to assist, as appropriate.
Ms. Jeanine Borchardt, Chairperson, Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah	Under both ARPA and NHPA the Tribe was contacted and informed of the damage to government property and a historic property.	The Tribe wishes to be further informed of developments regarding the ARPA case and may wish to visit the site prior to removal activities.
Mr. Richard Arnold, Pahrump Paiute Tribe	Under both ARPA and NHPA the Tribe was contacted and informed of the damage to government property and a historic property.	The Tribe wishes to be further informed of developments regarding the ARPA case and may wish to visit the site prior to removal activities.
Ms. Lucille Campa, Chairperson, Las Vegas Paiute Tribe	Under both ARPA and NHPA the Tribe was contacted and informed of the damage to government property and a historic property.	The Tribe wishes to be further informed of developments regarding the ARPA case and wishes to visit the site prior to removal activities. In addition, the Tribe would like to assist, as appropriate.
Ms. Deanna Domingo, Cultural Committee Chairperson, Moapa Band of Paiute	Under both ARPA and NHPA the Tribe was contacted and informed of the damage to government property and a historic property.	The Tribe wishes to be further informed of developments regarding the ARPA case and wishes to visit the site prior to removal activities. In addition, the Tribe would like to assist, as appropriate.
Mr. Elred Enas, Chairman, Colorado River Indian Tribes	Under both ARPA and NHPA the Tribe was contacted and informed of the damage to government property and a historic property.	The Tribe wishes to be further informed of developments regarding the ARPA case and may wish to visit the site prior to removal activities.

Name	Purpose & Authorities for Consultation or Coordination	Findings & Conclusions
Ms. Loretta Jackson-Kelly, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Hualapai Indian Tribe	Under both ARPA and NHPA the Tribe was contacted and informed of the damage to government property and a historic property.	The Tribe wishes to be further informed of developments regarding the ARPA case and wishes to visit the site prior to removal activities. In addition, the Tribe would like to assist, as appropriate.
Ms. Dorena Martineau, Cultural Resources Director, Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah	Under both ARPA and NHPA the Tribe was contacted and informed of the damage to government property and a historic property.	The Tribe wishes to be further informed of developments regarding the ARPA case and wishes to visit the site prior to removal activities. In addition, the Tribe would like to assist, as appropriate.
Ms. Linda Otero, AhaMakav Cultural Society Director, Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	Under both ARPA and NHPA the Tribe was contacted and informed of the damage to government property and a historic property.	The Tribe wishes to be further informed of developments regarding the ARPA case and wishes to visit the site prior to removal activities. In addition, the Tribe would like to assist, as appropriate.
Mr. Whilford Whatoname, Chairman, Hualapai Indian Tribe	Under both ARPA and NHPA the Tribe was contacted and informed of the damage to government property and a historic property.	The Tribe wishes to be further informed of developments regarding the ARPA case and may wish to visit the site prior to removal activities.
Mr. Charles Wood, Chairman, Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	Under both ARPA and NHPA the Tribe was contacted and informed of the damage to government property and a historic property.	The Tribe wishes to be further informed of developments regarding the ARPA case and wishes to visit the site prior to removal activities. In addition, the Tribe would like to assist, as appropriate.
Mr. Tim Williams, Chairman, Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	Under both ARPA and NHPA the Tribe was contacted and informed of the damage to government property and a historic property.	The Tribe wishes to be further informed of developments regarding the ARPA case and wishes to visit the site prior to removal activities. In addition, the Tribe would like to assist, as appropriate.
Mr. Jannie Loubser, Stratum Unlimited, LLC.	To develop the Archaeological Damage Assessment, Mr. Loubser was consulted under ARPA to assist with an estimate of the damage and the cost of repair.	

## List of Preparers

**Table 5.2. List of Preparers**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Responsible for the Following Section(s) of this Document</b>
Mark Boatwright	Archaeologist, Red Rock/Sloan Field Office	Cultural Resources; Native American Coordination; Paleontological Resources
Nora Caplette	Weed Management Specialist, Southern Nevada District Office	Invasive Species/Noxious Weeds
Lisa Christianson	Air Quality Specialist, Southern Nevada District Office	Air Quality; Greenhouse Gas Emissions
Lorri Dee Dukes	Geologist, Southern Nevada District Office	Geology/Mineral Resources/Energy Production
Susan Farkas	Planning and Environmental Coordinator, Red Rock/Sloan Field Office	Environmental Justice; Socio-economics
Krystal Johnson	Wild Horse and Burro Specialist, Southern Nevada District Office	Farmlands (Prime or Unique); Livestock Grazing; Rangeland Health Standards; Wild Horse & Burros
Sendi Kalcic	Wilderness Planner, Southern Nevada District Office	BLM Natural Areas; Visual Resources; Wilderness/WSA; Lands with Wilderness Characteristics
Lee Kirk	Outdoor Recreation Planner, Red Rock/Sloan Field Office	Recreation; Wild & Scenic Rivers
Katie Kleinick	Natural Resource Specialist, Southern Nevada District Office	Threatened/Endangered or Candidate Plant Species; Woodland/Forestry; Vegetation (excluding federally-listed species)
Greg Marfil	Fire Planner, Southern Nevada District Office	Fuels/Fire Management
Mike Moran	Environmental Protection/HazMat Specialist, Southern Nevada District Office	Wastes (hazardous or solid)
Boris Poff	Hydrologist, Southern Nevada District Office	Floodplains, Hydrologic Conditions, Soils; Water Resources; Water Resources/Quality (drinking/surface/ground); Wetlands/ Riparian Zones

Name	Title	Responsible for the Following Section(s) of this Document
Amelia Savage	Wildlife Biologist, Southern Nevada District Office	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC); Fish & Wildlife (excluding federally-listed species);, Migratory Birds; Threatened/Endangered or Candidate Animal Species
John Winlow	Safety Manager, Southern Nevada District Office	Human Health and Safety

## Appendix A. References

Dorwart, C. (2007). *Exploring Visitors' Perceptions of the Trail Environment and Their Effects on Experiences in the Great Smokey Mountains National Park*. Unpublished dissertation, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC.

Keizer, K. et al. (2008) The spreading of disorder. *Science*, 322, 1681– 1685.

Kelling, G., and Wilson, J. (1982). Broken windows: the police and neighborhood safety. *The Atlantic*, 3. Retrieved from <http://www.theatlantic.com/doc/198203/broken-windows>.