

# Chimney Road Recreational Access Project

## DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

DOI-BLM-NV-C020-2013-0026-EA

U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Carson City District  
Sierra Front Field Office  
5665 Morgan Mill Road  
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It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1.0</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Purpose and Need.....	1
1.2	Scoping and Issues Identification.....	1
1.3	Land Use Plan Conformance Statement.....	2
1.4	Decision To Be Made.....	2
1.5	Relationship Statutes, Regulations, and Other Plans .....	2
<b>2.0</b>	<b>PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES.....</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1	Alternative A: Proposed Action .....	3
2.2	Alternative B: No Action .....	4
2.2	Alternatives Considered but Dismissed from Further Evaluation .....	4
<b>3.0</b>	<b>AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT.....</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1	Setting.....	5
3.1.1	Resources Considered for Analysis .....	5
3.1.2	Resources or Uses Other Than Supplemental Authorities .....	6
3.2	Recreation.....	7
3.3	General Wildlife.....	7
3.4	Vegetation .....	7
<b>4.0</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES .....</b>	<b>8</b>
4.1	Introduction .....	8
4.1.1	Types of Effects.....	8
4.2	Recreation.....	8
4.3	General Wildlife.....	8
4.4	Vegetation .....	9
<b>5.0</b>	<b>CUMULATIVE EFFECTS .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION .....</b>	<b>12</b>
6.1	Public Review and Comment.....	12
6.2	Individuals, Tribes, Organizations and Agencies Consulted .....	12
6.2.1	Individuals .....	13

6.2.2	Tribes .....	15
6.2.3	Agencies .....	15
6.3	List of Preparers .....	15
<b>7.0</b>	<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>16</b>

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1	Project Area
Figure 2	Site Map
Figure 3	Cumulative Effects Study Area
Figure 4	Photos

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Sierra Front Field Office is proposing, in coordination with the Great Basin Institute (GBI), Washoe County Regional Parks and Open Space (County), and the Sun Valley General Improvement District (SVGID), to construct and maintain the *Chimney Road Recreational Staging Area* (Project) in Washoe County, Nevada (Figures 1 & 2). In order to evaluate this proposal, the BLM has prepared this draft environmental assessment (EA) to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Key elements of this Project include:

- Construct and maintain a ¼ acre recreational staging area (Figure 4);
- Install informational signage;
- Install directional signage on Chimney Road to the new recreational staging area; and
- Evaluate the need for all weather surfacing (gravel) from the end of the pavement on Chimney Drive to the new recreational staging area (approximately 1,250 feet).

The need for this Project is to provide the public with a safe and designated recreational staging area. In an effort to protect Sun Valley's drinking water and reduce impacts to Sun Valley Regional Park, the existing unapproved staging area adjacent to the SVGID water tanks on Chimney Road will no longer be available for recreational purposes in 2014 (Figure 4). This effort is being completed under a separate BLM/SVGID action. Without the construction of a new recreational staging area, users are likely to create new staging areas which would result in damage to resources.

### **1.1 Purpose and Need**

The purpose of the Project is for the BLM to authorize the construction and maintenance of the Chimney Road Recreational Staging Area and install signage. The need for the project is to meet the BLM's requirement to provide for a wide variety of recreational opportunities.

### **1.2 Scoping and Issues Identification**

On May 20, 2013, the Project was evaluated by the BLM's interdisciplinary team. Issues that were raised during the review included:

- Are there BLM sensitive plant species in the Project area?
- Are there nesting raptors in the vicinity of the Project area?

On June 10, 2013, the BLM initiated a 30-day public scoping period. A news release was published issued on June 10, 2013. Articles on the Project were printed on *KTVN Channel 2* (web version) on June 10, 2013 and *This is Reno* on June 12, 2013. Letters were mailed to 318 residences in the vicinity of the Project area. Notification was also provided to the Nevada State Clearinghouse. On June 20, 2013 a workshop was held at the Sun Valley Neighborhood Center, in Sun Valley. A presentation on the Project was made by the BLM. Thirteen people attended the two-hour workshop. Representatives from the BLM, SVGID and County were available to answer questions. The BLM received seven written comments, one commentor proposed a new location for the staging area. The public scoping period closed on July 9, 2013. Outside of the

scoping period, the BLM received one comment submitted to the County concerning a nuisance ordinance.

### **1.3 Land Use Plan Conformance Statement**

The Proposed Action is in conformance with the Carson City Field Office Consolidated Resource Management Plan (CRMP), May 2001, page REC-2, RMP Level Decisions, Desired Outcomes #1:

- “Provide a wide range of quality recreation opportunities on public lands under management by the Carson City Field Office [now known as the Carson City District Office].”

### **1.4 Decision To Be Made**

The Authorized Officer would decide whether to authorize the construction and maintenance of a ¼ acre recreational staging area and associated signs on BLM-managed lands.

### **1.5 Relationship Statutes, Regulations, and Other Plans**

The Proposed Action and Alternatives are consistent with the following documents:

- Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976;
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969;
- National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470f), implemented through the State Protocol Agreement between BLM Nevada and the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office for Implementing the National Historic Preservation Act (2012) under the provisions of the National Programmatic Agreement between the BLM and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; and
- Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments – EO 13175.

## 2.0 PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

### 2.1 Alternative A: Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, the BLM, GBI, and SVGID would:

- Construct and maintain a ¼ acre recreational staging area;
- Install informational signage;
- Install directional signage on Chimney Road to the new recreational staging area; and
- When BLM funding becomes available, make improvements to Chimney Road by installing all weather surfacing (gravel) from the end of gravel on Chimney Drive to the new recreational staging area (approximately 1,250 feet).

The preferred location for the staging area was presented to the BLM by a member of the public during scoping in April 2013 (Figure 2).

Funding for materials such as signs would come from a Recreational Trails Program grant, an assistance program managed by the Federal Highway Administration to fund the States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both non-motorized and motorized uses. Labor and equipment needed for construction would be in-kind services provided by SVGID.

#### Staging Area.

A staging area would be constructed to accommodate 12-15 vehicles or 6-8 vehicle and trailer combinations. The staging area would be designed in a circular pattern to allow for traffic flow and would occupy less than ¼ acre. Removal of trees would be minimized by the design of the staging area. Some vegetative cover including annual grasses (*Poaceae* sp.) and sagebrush (*Artemisia* sp.) may be removed. There would be ¼ acre of surface disturbance, but less than 1/6 acre of vegetative cover would be removed. Staging area construction would include the use of heavy equipment such as front end loader, bulldozer or grader. No soil fill materials would need to be imported; however, an all-weather surface such as a ¾ inch minus Type II road base may be used to stabilize the staging area, and to minimize opportunities for dust and soil erosion.

#### Signage.

A kiosk with regulatory, educational and directional signage would be installed and would be an important feature of the staging area. Along the paved and dirt portions of Chimney Road, directional signage would be installed. Any easement that may be necessary for the placement of signs along Chimney Road. The easement would be the responsibility of GBI to obtain.

#### Road Improvements.

No soil fill materials would need to be imported; however, the parent road tread material may need to be bladed to minimum BLM road standards then covered with an all-weather surface such as a ¾ inch minus Type II road base. The road base would stabilize the staging areas main access road to minimize opportunities for dust and soil erosion. Culverts and additional grading along the road shoulder may also be necessary.

### Schedule.

Construction of the staging area would be expected to take approximately two weeks. Implementation of the Proposed Action may occur in the spring or summer of 2014. Road improvements are dependent on additional funding and would be completed in two to three days in late winter (January-February) to take advantage of soil moisture.

### Resource Commitments.

If the Project is constructed during the migratory bird nesting season (March 1 to July 15), clearance surveys would be conducted to verify that nesting migratory birds are not present (within 300 feet). If active nests are observed during surveys, disturbance should not occur until after young have fledged or nests are abandoned unless a 300 foot buffer can be provided around nests.

If the Project is constructed during the raptor nesting season (March 1 to August 1) clearance surveys would be conducted to verify that nesting raptors are not present (within ½ mile). If active nests are observed during surveys, disturbance should not occur until after young have fledged or nests are abandoned unless a ½ mile buffer can be provided around nests.

## **2.2 Alternative B: No Action**

Under the No Action Alternative, the BLM would not approve the construction and maintenance of the ¼ acre recreational staging area and associated signs. The need for the Project would not be met.

## **2.2 Alternatives Considered but Dismissed from Further Evaluation**

### *Option 1 and 2 Identified in Scoping.*

During scoping, the BLM presented two locations under consideration for the new staging area (Figures 1 & 2). “Option 1” had been the BLM preferred location during scoping. This location was considered but was dismissed for the following reasons: 1) the site was closest to a residential area, there were concerns raised during scoping about noise and dust; and 2) the site was within 1,000 of occupied residents. Under Washoe County Ordinance No. 1426, Section 1, Part 50.224 (1) Unlawful acts, “It is unlawful to operate a motorcycle or an off-road vehicle on public or private land within 1,000 feet of any residence owned or occupied for another...” Although this is a Washoe County ordinance and not BLM regulation, the concern about the proximity of a staging area to residential neighborhood is warranted. “Option 2” had been considered but was dismissed for the following reason: 1) the access road to the site is in poor condition and would require major improvements.

### 3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

#### 3.1 Setting

The Project area is located within the urban interface of Sun Valley. The elevation in the Project area is approximately 5,100 above sea level (asl) (Figure 1). Major plant types in the Project area include annual grasses, sagebrush and pinyon-juniper trees (*Pinus monophylla-Juniperus osteosperma*).

##### 3.1.1 Resources Considered for Analysis

Appendix 1 of BLM’s NEPA Handbook (H-1790-1) identifies supplemental authorities that are subject to requirements specified by statute or executive order and must be considered in all BLM environmental documents (BLM 2008). Table 1 lists the Supplemental Authorities and their status in the Allotment. Supplemental authorities that may be affected by the Proposed Action or Alternatives are further described in this draft EA.

**Table 1. Supplemental Authorities\*.**

Resource	Present Yes/No	Affected Yes/No	Rationale
Air Quality	Y	N	The Project area is in a non-attainment area for pollutants. During construction activities there would be a negligible increase in particulates (dust), but this would not change the overall air quality of the Project area.
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	N		Resource not present.
Cultural Resources	N		The Project area was previously subject to a Class III cultural resources inventory in 2008 as documented in CRR 3-2404. No cultural resources are present at, or in the vicinity of, the Project area.
Environmental Justice	N		Resource not present.
Farm Lands (prime or unique)	N		Resource not present.
Floodplains	N		Resource not present.
Invasive, Nonnative Species	Y	N	Best management practices would be incorporated into the project design to minimize potential spread of invasive, non-native species.
Migratory Birds	Y	N	The Project area is in the urban interface and is highly disturbed. Nesting in the Project vicinity is highly unlikely.
Native American Religious Concerns	N		On May 15, 2013 a letter was sent to the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony (RSIC) with information on this Project. On August 15, 2013 the BLM met with RSIC and no issues of concern were raised.
Threatened or Endangered Species (animals)	N		Resource not present.
Threatened or Endangered Species (plants)	N		Resource not present.
Wastes, Hazardous or Solid	N		Resource not present.
Water Quality (Surface/Ground)	N		Resource not present.

Wetlands/Riparian Zones	N		Resource not present.
Wild and Scenic Rivers	N		Resource not present.
Wilderness/WSA	N		Resource not present.

\*See H-1790-1 (January 2008) Appendix 1 Supplemental Authorities to be Considered.

Supplemental Authorities determined to be Not Present or Present/Not Affected need not be carried forward or discussed further in the document.

Supplemental Authorities determined to be Present/May Be Affected may be carried forward in the document.

### 3.1.2 Resources or Uses Other Than Supplemental Authorities

BLM specialists have evaluated the potential impact of the Proposed Action or Alternatives on these resources and documented their findings Table 2. Resources or uses that may be affected by the Proposed Action or Alternatives are further described in this draft EA (BLM 2008).

**Table 2. Resources or Uses Other Than Supplemental Authorities.**

Resource or Issue**	Present Yes/No	Affected Yes/No	Rationale
BLM Sensitive Species (animals)	Y	N	Based on a review of existing data, no active or historic nests for raptors occur within a three mile radius of the Project area. The Project area is in the urban interface and is highly disturbed. Nesting in the Project vicinity is highly unlikely. The Project area is not within greater sage-grouse ( <i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i> ) preliminary general or priority habitat.
BLM Sensitive Species (plants)	N		Resource not present.
Fire Management/Vegetation	N		Resource not present.
Forest Resources	N		Resource not present.
General Wildlife	Y	Y	Carried forward for analysis.
Global Climate Change	Y	N	Although there is public and scientific debate about human-cause global climate change, no methodology currently exists to analyze to what extent the negligible contributions of greenhouse gases (GHG) from vehicle emissions would contribute to global climate change from the Proposed Action.
Greenhouse Gas Emissions			Although under the alternatives there would be negligible contributions of GHG from vehicle emissions, no methodology exists to assess resource impacts within the Project area from such contributions of GHG.
Land Use Authorization	N		Resource not present.
Lands with Wilderness Characteristics	N		Resource not present.
Livestock Grazing	Y	N	Although the Wedekind Grazing Allotment overlaps the Project area, the Allotment is in non-use due to the urbanization adjacent to public lands. Therefore this resource would not be affected.
Minerals	N		Resource not present.
Paleontological	N		Resource not present.
Recreation	Y	Y	Carried forward for analysis.
Socioeconomics	N		Resource not present.
Soils	Y	N	Best management practices would be incorporated into the Project to ensure that water quality is not affected.
Travel Management	N		Resource not present.
Vegetation	Y	Y	Carried forward for analysis.

Visual Resources	Y	N	The Project area is within Visual Resource Management Class IV which allows major modification of the character of the landscape. The Project is consistent with Class IV.
Wild Horses and Burros	N		Resource not present.

*\*\*Resources or uses determined to be Not Present or Present/Not Affected need not be carried forward or discussed further in the document.*

*Resources or uses determined to be Present/May Be Affected may be carried forward in the document.*

### 3.2 Recreation

Chimney Road is a paved residential street located off Sun Valley Boulevard that provides local motorized and non-motorized access to public lands in the area. The paved section of Chimney Road terminates at the end of the residential area and proceeds in a northerly direction onto county and public lands. The road transitions to a gravel road based for about a ¼ mile before turning to dirt. The Chimney Road access point provides road connectivity to Golden and Lemmon Valleys to the west and Hungry Valley to the north.

Chimney Road access receives both motorized and non-motorized recreation uses from local communities. The access point is not known for drawing any regional, destination based recreationists to the area. Motorized uses primarily involve off-highway vehicle (OHV), 4X4 touring and sightseeing, and to a limited degree dirt-bike and all-terrain vehicle (i.e. quads) riding. A segment of motorized users use the area adjacent to the SVGID water tanks for parking and staging. A correlation exists between the public parking adjacent to the SVGID water tanks and vandalism to the SVGID water tanks (Figure 4).

Non-motorized uses typically include walking and targetshooting with limited mountain biking and equestrian opportunities. It is estimated that the Chimney Road access point receives 6,000 recreation visits per year, with the highest percentage of the recreation use occurring in the spring and fall seasons.

### 3.3 General Wildlife

The Project area is highly disturbed and is within ¼ mile of a residential area. Targetshooting occurs frequently in the vicinity and the use of OHV's occurs year round. The Project area may be used infrequently by mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) for foraging. Small mammals and birds may periodically forage in the Project area. There are no records of raptor nests within a three mile radius of the site.

### 3.4 Vegetation

The Project area is a mixture of annual grasses, sparse shrub cover, and scattered pinyon-juniper trees (Figure 4). Vegetative cover also includes cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), an invasive plant species.

## **4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES**

### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter describes and compares the environmental consequences predicted to result from implementing the Proposed Action or Alternatives described in Chapter 2.0. The purpose of this chapter is to present the impact analysis of the alternatives and to disclose the impacts of the actions on affected resources by the Proposed Action or alternatives.

The potential consequences or impacts of each alternative are addressed in the same order of resource topics in Chapter 3.0. This parallel organization allows readers to compare existing resource conditions (Chapter 3.0) with potential impacts (Chapter 4.0).

#### **4.1.1 Types of Effects**

This chapter describes the potential direct, indirect, and residual effects to resources that may result from the Proposed Action or Alternatives, as well as identifies the potential monitoring needs associated with the specific resources. In this document, the word “adverse” is used in characterizing minor (non-significant) detrimental effects to a resource, and “negligible” is used in characterizing minor (non-significant) detrimental effects to a resource that are generally undetectable. “Beneficial” effects would have a positive effect on the resource. In this document, the terms “effect” and “impact” are used synonymously.

### **4.2 Recreation**

#### ***Alternative A: Proposed Action***

The Proposed Action would provide the public a designated recreational staging area with design features that improve resource protection, and public health and safety. The Proposed Action would reduce the risk of vandalism to the SVGID water tanks.

#### ***Alternative B: No Action***

Under the No Action Alternative, a designated recreational staging area would not be built. Recreational users would continue to park and stage at their discretion including adjacent to the SVGID water tanks, placing the water tanks at continual risk for vandalism.

### **4.3 General Wildlife**

#### ***Alternative A: Proposed Action***

Under the Proposed Action, a recreational staging area would be constructed, causing temporary disturbance and displacement of wildlife for approximately two-weeks. Approximately ¼ acre of low quality habitat would be permanently removed by construction of the recreational staging area. Wildlife that may infrequently forage at the site would move into adjacent areas, a negligible effect.

#### ***Alternative B: No Action***

Under the No Action Alternative, no recreational staging area would be constructed. On-going impacts to wildlife habitat in the Project area would continue without the designated staging area, an negligible effect.

#### **4.4 Vegetation**

##### ***Alternative A: Proposed Action***

Under the Proposed Action, approximately  $\frac{1}{6}$  acre of vegetative cover would be permanently removed, a negligible effect. Removal of trees would be minimized by Project design. Plant species that occur in the Project area are common regionally.

##### ***Alternative B: No Action***

Under the No Action Alternative, no recreational staging area would be constructed. On-going impacts to vegetation in the Project area would continue without the designated staging area, a negligible effect.

## 5.0 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

A cumulative effect is defined under NEPA as “the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action, decision, or project when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other action”. “Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time” (40 CFR Part 1508.7). Past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions are analyzed to the extent that they are relevant and useful in analyzing whether the reasonably foreseeable effects of the Proposed Action or alternatives may have an additive and significant relationship to those effects.

### Cumulative Effects Geographic Area.

The Cumulative Effects Study Area (CESA) (Figure 3) is a 5½ acre area that includes approximately 1,600 feet of Chimney Road and the new recreational staging area.

### Timeframe for Effects Analysis.

Short-term cumulative effects would occur during Project implementation, expected to take two weeks. Long-term cumulative effects would occur after the recreational staging area is constructed and during the life-time of the staging area. Long-term cumulative effects would be for 10-years although the staging area would likely be maintained indefinitely.

### Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions.

#### Past and Present Actions.

Within the CESA, past actions include the BLM’s issuance of a right-of-way granting the SVGID authorization to construct and maintain residential water tanks and ancillary facilities. Construction of the water tanks included installation of underground utility lines along Chimney Road and cyclone fencing around the structures. In 2013 the BLM authorized the SVGID to extend the cyclone fencing to close off the unapproved recreational staging that had developed after the installation of the water tanks. As a result of the parking, targetshooting and paintballing of the water tanks occurs, raising concerns about the safety of the public’s drinking water. The SVGID is expected to complete extension of the fencing in the spring or summer 2014.

#### Reasonably Foreseeable Actions.

Other than those actions described in the Proposed Action in Section 2.1, there are no reasonably foreseeable actions.

### Effects Analysis.

#### *Recreation*

Under the Proposed Action a new recreational staging would be constructed, a beneficial effect. Under the No Action Alternative, no designated recreational staging area would be constructed. Recreationists would continue to stage at other locations, or at the SVGID water tank site.

### *General Wildlife*

Under the Proposed Action, approximately ¼ acre of low quality wildlife habitat would be permanently removed, a cumulatively negligible effect. Under the No Action Alternative, no designated recreational staging area would be constructed. Although no effects would occur in the Project area because the designated recreational staging area would not be constructed, on-going recreational uses in the vicinity would continue to effect on wildlife and their associated habitats, a negligible cumulative.

### *Vegetation*

Under the Proposed Action, approximately 1/6 acre of vegetative cover would be permanently removed, a negligible cumulative effect. Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no effect to vegetation at the Project site, because a recreational staging area would not be constructed. On-going recreational uses that impact vegetation in the vicinity would be a negligible cumulative effect.

## **6.0 CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION**

### **6.1 Public Review and Comment**

This draft EA has been made available to the public for review and comment for 15-days. Notification of this documents availability was made to 258 residents in the vicinity of the Project area. **Comments must be received by the close of business on December 2, 2013.** This draft EA and supporting documents are available on the Carson City District website at: [http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/carson\\_city\\_field/blm\\_information/nepa.html](http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/carson_city_field/blm_information/nepa.html).

All comments received will be reviewed and categorized. Although not required for an EA by regulation, an agency may respond to *substantive* and *timely* comments received.

*Privacy notice:* before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment(s), you should be aware that your entire comment – including your personal identifying information – may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment(s) to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Substantive comments:

1. question, with reasonable basis, the accuracy of information in the EA;
2. question, with reasonable basis, the adequacy of, methodology for, or assumptions used for the environmental analysis;
3. present new information relevant to the analysis;
4. present reasonable alternatives other than those analyzed in the EA; and/or
5. cause changes or revisions in one or more of the alternatives.

No response is necessary for non-substantive comments (BLM 2008).

Upon the conclusion of this public review process, the BLM would issue a Final EA, and sign the FONSI and a Decision Record for the Proposed Action. The Decision Record would provide the rationale for selection of the Proposed Action that the BLM would implement.

### **6.2 Individuals, Tribes, Organizations and Agencies Consulted**

### 6.2.1 Individuals

Aboud, Michael  
Aguilera, Erasmo  
Alvarado, Lea  
Allen, Fred  
Allen, Grace  
Allen, Margaret  
Anderson, Marc  
Anderson, Regina  
Andrews, David  
Armes, Glenda  
Armstrong, Michelle  
Army, Paul  
Auble, Charles  
Avansino, Gary  
Alavos, George  
Azich, John  
Backlund, Wayne  
Bague, Juanita  
Baker, Harold  
Barboli, Ralph  
Barlow, John  
Barry, Valda  
Bapst, David  
Bates, Melinda  
Beaman, Roger  
Beers, Loretta  
Begochea, Joseph  
Bekker, Anthony  
Bennett, Jerry  
Bishop, Roger  
Biswell, Roger  
Boncela, Joe  
Borges, Bruce  
Borieo, June  
Bourget, Judy  
Brackett, William  
Bragg, John  
Bratcher, Randall  
Brewster, Dorothy  
Brown, Ronald  
Burnett, Albertina  
Byrne, William  
Cannell, James  
Carlton, William

Carsten, Albert & Loretta  
Catello, Joseph  
Caswell, Flora  
Charlwood, Daniel  
Choate, Roy  
Clark, Amy  
Clark, Deane  
Clark, Tempe  
Christensen, Cheri  
Close, Steven  
Cooney, Mata & Marie  
Cooper, Ben  
Conlin, Ronald  
Conway, Adrian  
Cortez, Maria  
Crandall, Harold  
Crawford, Carolyn  
Creveling, William  
Cronan, Frank  
Croom, Fred  
Cushing, Edmund  
Cusick, Russell  
Dalhstrom, Jaynie  
Dallmann, Richard  
Darling, David  
Davis, Sharon  
Dayes, Donald  
Deering, William  
Deming, Larry  
Derby, William  
Desnoy, Graeme  
Diaz, Maria  
Doan, Debra  
Doty, Byron  
Douglas, Earl  
Drew, Judith  
Duarte, Matthew  
Dyer, Debra  
Eccles, SF  
Elliott, Garth  
Ellis, Alta  
Elwell, Russell  
Entrekin, Louis  
Epper, Paulette  
Espinoza, Juan  
Estabrook, Michael

Evans, Elaine  
Felt, Kathleen  
Forebush, Kay  
Franklin, Ronald  
Freeman, Robert  
Garcia, Jose  
Garcia, Paulino  
Gee, Ruth  
Gerhart, Louise  
Gilliam, Jerre  
Goade, Jayson  
Gonzalez, Horacio  
Gordo, Kenneth  
Grider, Kathryn  
Griff, Joseph  
Grilli, Nicholas  
Hacker, Alton  
Hager, Susan  
Hall, Michael  
Halliburton, Royce  
Harding, Renate  
Harmon, Donald  
Hatjopoulos, Despina  
Hazen, Bobby  
Henderson, William  
Hernandez, Adrian  
Hernandez, Bartola  
Hernandez, Ruperto  
Herrera-Hidalgo, Alonso  
Hilton, David  
Hoffman, Lisa  
Holcomb, Richard  
Holfcomb, Richard  
Horman, Jack  
Huerta, Juan  
Huff, Elaine  
Hughson, Ernest  
Ileen, Keith  
Isvik, Dale  
Jackman, Richard  
Jeleneiweiz, Henry  
Jerpseth, Sara  
Johnson, Joden-Jay  
Johnson, Lyann  
Johnson, Mary Ann  
Kengla, Marisgaret

Kerr, Andrea  
Klino, William  
Knepper, Al & Katie  
Krupp, Gregory  
Laird, Owen  
Larson, Lynette  
Latour, Joseph  
Lindsey, Kenneth  
Lite, Patricia  
Lopez, Edwin  
MacDonald, Malcolm  
Mann, Kate  
Marquez-Moreno, Rodolfo  
Martinez, Sylvia  
McCall, Ronnie  
McCarthy, James  
McDonnell, Ronald  
McDowell, Gary  
McGuigan, Ronald  
McMunn, Kelley  
Merrill, Rebecca  
Mihaescu, Gheorghe  
Miller, John  
Mitts, Louis  
Mize, Ida  
Monroe, Connie  
Moody, Malcom  
Morgan, David  
Morgan, Theodore  
Morse, Marcia  
Moyer, Douglas  
Mummert, Phillip  
Munoz, Irma  
Murphy, James  
Murphy, Kevin  
Murray, David  
Myer, James  
Napierski, Francis

Nava, Claudia  
Nelson, Bill  
Nelson, Kim  
Oakes, Magdalena  
Ohara, Michael  
Onesty, Leonard  
Oppmann, Mitchell  
Orozco, Pedro  
Owns, Stanley  
Palacios, Martha  
Parry-Powell, Aline  
Parsons, Harry  
Perez, Victor  
Perwein, Roger  
Petersdorf, Melvina  
Peterson, Daniel  
Phelps, Herman  
Pizzuto, Dorothy  
Price, Donald  
Pringle, David  
Prohaska, Keith  
Rakaczky, Andrew  
Ramirez, Raul  
Reistetter, Agnes  
Rettagliata, Andrew  
Reyes, Jorge  
Reynolds, Gayle  
Richards, Steven  
Riley, Joseph  
Rosebush, Jerry  
Ross, Charles  
Rossi, Rudy  
Rutherford, Gary  
Ryan, Alice  
Sanderson, Vancil  
Sandau, Ronald  
Sargent, Richard  
Schenfeld, Charles

Schwab, Kathryn  
Schwab, Lance  
Severt, Susan  
Sharp, Mary  
Shaw, Ike  
Shumway, David  
Sikorski, Joseph  
Smith, Kathleen  
Spence, Andrew  
Stone, Nancy  
Stover, Raymond  
Stuart, James  
Stull, David  
Taelour, Francis  
Tallent, Timothy  
Taylor, Richard  
Tompkins, Vallier  
Thomas, Robert  
Thurman, Matt  
Turnbow, Keith  
Vanleer, Pamela  
Vargas, Baldomero  
Verdugo, Timothy  
Vieira, Wesley  
Wadsworth, George  
Walden, Jay  
Walker, David  
Walls, Glenda  
Walsh, Robert  
Weatherhead, Todd  
Weitz, James  
Wiley, Harry  
Wilholt, Donald  
Wood, James  
Woodard, Donald  
Woods, Suzy  
Woodward, Lance

## 6.2.2 Tribes

Reno-Sparks Indian Colony

## 6.2.3 Agencies

Multiple State and county agencies through the Nevada State Clearinghouse

## 6.3 List of Preparers

BLM staff that contributed to this document.

Name	Resource
Brian Buttazoni	NEPA Compliance, Cumulative Effects
Rachel Crews	Cultural Resources, Native American Religious Concerns
Arthur Callan	Recreation, Travel Management

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