

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management**

Draft Environmental Assessment

**Valley of Fire State Park Expansion
DOI-BLM-NV-S010-2013-0128-EA**



PREPARING OFFICE

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management



Draft Environmental Assessment
Valley of Fire State Park Expansion
DOI-BLM-NV-S010–2013–0128–EA

Prepared by
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Las Vegas, Nevada

N-92071

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Chapter 1. Introduction

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1.1. Identifying Information:

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

Valley of Fire State Park Expansion Project

DOI-BLM-NV-S010-2013-0128-EA

Recreation and Public Purposes Act Conveyance

1.1.2. Location of Proposed Action:

Mount Diablo Meridian, Clark County, Nevada

Township 16 South, Range 66 East;

Section 26, E $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; (440 acres.)

Section 35, Entire Section. (640 acres)

Township 17 South, Range 66 East;

Section 11, Entire Section;(556.24 acres)

Section 12, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Lots 2, and 3; (277.88 acres)

Section 13, Lots 4-7, 12-15; (320 acres)

Section 14, Entire Section; (640 acres)

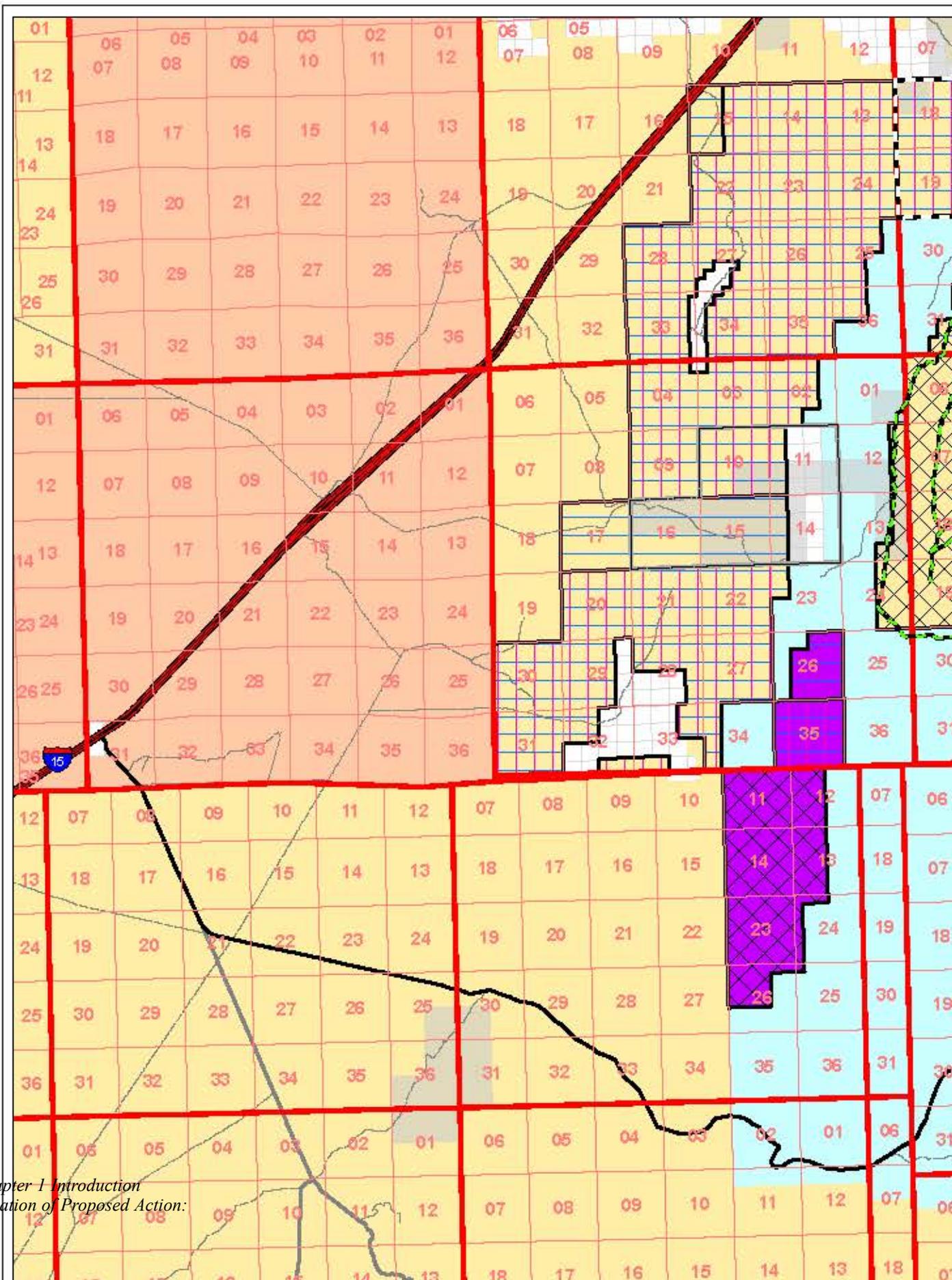
Section 23, Entire Section; (640 acres)

Section 24, Lots 3-8; (110 acres)

Section 25, Lots 1; (10 acres)

Section 26, Lots 1-11. (280 acres)

Total acreage 3,914.120.



Chapter 1 Introduction
Location of Proposed Action:

1.1.3. Name and Location of Preparing Office:

Bureau of Land Management

Southern Nevada District

Las Vegas Field Office

4701 N. Torrey Pines Drive

Las Vegas, Nevada 89130

(702) 515-5000

1.1.4. Subject function code, lease, serial, or case file number:

DOI-BLM-NV-S010-2013-0128-EA

BLM case file number N-92071

1.1.5. Applicant Name:

State of Nevada

Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

Division of State Lands

1.2. Purpose and Need for Action:

1.2.1. Background

The Valley of Fire State Park, dedicated in 1935 is Nevada's oldest and largest state park. Ancient trees and early man are represented throughout the park by areas of petrified wood and 3,000 year-old Indian petroglyphs. The park consists of over 40,000 acres of red/white sandstone outcrops interspersed among gray limestone hills. It is located approximately 60 miles northeast of Las Vegas, in Clark County, Nevada.

The Valley of Fire derives its name from red sandstone formations, formed from great shifting sand dunes during the age of dinosaurs 150 million years ago. Complex uplifting of the region, followed by extensive erosion, have created the present landscape.

Other important rock formations include limestone, shales, and conglomerates.

Prehistoric users of the Valley of Fire included the Basket Maker people and later the Anasazi Pueblo farmers from the nearby Moapa Valley. The approximate span of prehistoric occupation has been dated from 300 B.C.E. to 1150 C.E. Their visits probably involved hunting, food gathering, and religious ceremonies, although scarcity of water would have limited the length of their stay. Fine examples of rock art left by these ancient peoples can be found at several sites within the park.

Winters are mild with temperatures ranging from freezing to 75 degrees Fahrenheit . Daily summer highs usually exceed 100 degrees, and may reach 120 degrees. Summer temperatures can vary widely from day to night. Average annual rainfall is four inches, coming in the form of light winter showers and summer thunderstorms. Spring and fall are the preferred seasons for visiting the Valley of Fire.

The area plant community is dominated by widely spaced creosote bush, burro bush, and brittlebush. Several cactus species, including beaver tail and cholla, are common. The springtime bloom of such plants as the desert marigold, indigo bush, and desert mallow are often spectacular along park roads.

Resident birds include the raven, house finch, sage sparrow, and roadrunner. Many migrant birds also pass through the park. Most desert animals are nocturnal and not frequently seen by the passing motorist. Many species of lizards and snakes are common in the park, as well as coyote, Kit fox, spotted skunk, black tailed jackrabbit, and antelope ground squirrel.

Today the area is used for a variety of outdoor recreation activities including hiking, picnicking, camping, photography, All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) use, outdoor weddings, equestrian use, and as a general tour stop for several commercial bus companies. As for facilities, there are two campgrounds, three group campgrounds, 7 picnic areas, and a visitors center. Current visitation averages just below 500,000 people per year.

The proposed conveyance and expansion of the park by approximately 3,914 acres, which is administrative in nature, would join fragmented portions of park property into a single unit making management of a large area more attainable.

No development timetable can be set since project funding relies on current state and federal fund limitations and processes. The conveyed lands will be managed in accordance with the state park management plan in order to:

- Increase the buffer zone in that area to help prevent encroachment by off road vehicle (ORV) users into unauthorized areas of the park. ORV use is prohibited on park property except for on authorized trails. There is an authorized trail system nearby on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered lands, and some users leave it to access non-authorized areas of the park. These non-authorized areas of the park contain archeological significant sites. Increasing a buffer zone between the nearby BLM authorized trail system and these archeological significant sites will help protect these significant areas.
- Provide for an area sufficient enough in size to create an equestrian trail indicated in the park management plan. The planned trail is in the more scenic section of the park that used to be popular with equestrian groups. However, with the creation of a road, regular visitors were able to access this area by car, but the easy equestrian access was removed. This additional property will allow installation of an equestrian route, agreeable to riders and horses alike that will allow movement through and around the rough terrain, away from archeological significant sites, and will tie into a planned path and parking facility designated in the management plan. The trail would restore this activity into the most scenic part of the park.

1.2.2. Purpose

The purpose of this action is to convey 3,914 acres of federally-owned land to the State of Nevada, Division of State Lands.

1.2.3. Need

The need for this action is to comply with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) and 43 CFR 2740.

1.3. Scoping, Public Involvement and Issues:

Notice of Realty Action (NORA) published in the Federal Register January 28, 1971

Public workshops concerning the proposal were held in Las Vega, Nevada on June 18, 1985, and in Overton, Nevada on June 19, 1985.

Draft Environmental Assessment Published on the Bureau of Land Management's Nevada web page, December 3013.

Internal scoping with the BLM/Las Vegas Field Office Interdisciplinary Team, June 6, 2013 — December 17, 2013.

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Chapter 2. Proposed Action and Alternatives

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2.1. Description of the Proposed Action:

In 1969 Nevada State Division of Lands (State Lands), under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP) applied for 38,899 acres of public lands to expand the Valley of Fire State Park (VFSP).

On December 24, 1969, Congress passed Public Law 91-161 [S. 1108] “An Act to waive the acreage limitations of section 1(b) of the Act of June 14, 1926, as amended, with respect to conveyance of lands to the State of Nevada for inclusion in the Valley of Fire State Park. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the acreage limitations on conveyances in any one calendar year set forth in section 1(b) of the Act of June 14, 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869(b)) shall not apply to or be affected by any conveyances of lands for inclusion in the Valley of Fire State Park made under that Act to the State of Nevada.”

A Notice of Classification of Public Lands, segregating approximately 21,240 acres of public land in Clark County, Nevada from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws including the general mining laws, and identifying said lands as being suitable for disposal under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act of June 14, 1926, for enlargement of the Valley of Fire State Park was published in the Federal Register on January 28, 1971.

In 1972, and 1973 approximately 6,743 acres of these public land were patented to the Nevada State Parks System (Environmental Assessment NV-050–2–47).

All of the public lands in the present request were part of the 1971 Notice of Realty Action published in the Federal Register classifying and segregating these subject lands as being suitable for disposal under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act of June 14, 1926, for enlargement of the Valley of Fire State Park.

(In 1982 State Lands applied for an additional 24,899 acres of public lands for expansion of the Valley of Fire State Park. However, unlike those applied for in 1969 these lands were not classified and segregated by publication in the Federal Register. The request for these specific lands was subsequently withdrawn.)

In 2012 the BLM contacted the State Lands to ascertain what their intentions were concerning these lands, and the VFSP. Did the State wish to pursue the acquisition as planned, or to withdraw their original applications, and submit an application defining the lands that State Lands now wished to acquire for the expansion of the park.

State Lands choose to abandon their original plans, to relinquish all those lands previously applied for under the R&PP, which were still pending lease, and to apply anew for the lands which today they wished to acquire. All of the lands described in this new application were also contained in the original applications and 1971 Federal Register Notice segregating and classifying the subject lands as suitable for disposal.

The new application (N-92071) for 3,914± acres is for **PATENT**. State Parks is requesting that the land go straight to **patent without going through the leasing process**.

The Valley of Fire State Park consists of over 40, 000 acres. The park is used for a variety of outdoor recreation activities including hiking, picnicking, camping, photography, ATV

use, outdoor weddings, equestrian use and as a general tour stop for several commercial bus companies. Current visitation averages just below 500,000 people per year.

A larger portion of the visitors to the surrounding area are expanding their activities closer to the boundaries on both sides of the park. This would include hiking, and equestrian activity inside the boundaries of the park. There is also encroachment into the park from outside by OHV users into areas where they are not allowed and were some areas of archeological significance are nearby. Acquisition by State Parks will provide a buffer to OHV use from outside the park and help reduce this type of activity near the archeological sites.

The additional approximately 3,914 acres would join fragmented portions of park property into a single unit, making management of a large area more attainable.

A patent will allow the creation of an equestrian trail for which there is a demand for, but the facilities and access for this activity has been greatly reduced over the last several years. The intent is to allow this activity by providing the space which allows for an equestrian trail that is agreeable to riders of horses through rough topography, and allows the State to move the activity away from any archeological significant areas.

The Nevada Division of State Parks will assume the responsibility of management and protection of both natural and cultural resources found on the land. Planning will take into account any impacts caused by increased use of the area and take steps to mitigate them.

2.2. Description of Alternatives Analyzed in Detail:

No other alternatives were analyzed in detail, as no other options exist that would meet the goals and objectives of the proposal.

2.3. Alternatives Considered but not Analyzed in Detail

No other alternatives were analyzed, as the subject lands are bounded on three sides by the existing Valley of Fire State Park, and the lands proposed for conveyance are the ones that would enhance the management of the State Park.

Under the “No Action Alternative” the subject lands would remain within the public domain.

2.4. Conformance

The proposed action is in conformance with the Record of Decision for the Approved Las Vegas Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement approved October 5, 1998.

The proposed action is in conformance with the Department of Interior regulations for conveyance of public lands to States, or their political subdivisions, under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act of June 14, 1926, as amended (R&PP), as found in Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations (43 CFR 2740).

The conveyance is in conformance with Public Law 91–161 [S. 1108] An Act, approved December 24, 1969, to waive the acreage limitations of section 1(b) of the Act of June 14, 1926, as amended (R&PP), with respect to conveyance of lands to the State of Nevada for inclusion in the Valley of Fire State Park. *“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the*

United States of America in Congress assembled, That the acreage limitations on conveyances in any one calendar year set forth in section 1(b) of the Act of June 14, 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 896(b)) shall not apply to or be affected by any conveyances of lands for inclusion in the Valley of Fire State Park made under that Act to the State of Nevada.”

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended in Section 212 allows for the conveyance of public lands to a State or political subdivision thereof public land under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act for a State park.

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Chapter 3. Affected Environment:

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The following table shows those resources that may or may not be present in the project area. Those resources listed as “Not Present” or “Present/Not Affected” will not be analyzed further in this EA. Any resources shown as “Present/May be Affected” will be analyzed in detail.

Resource	Not Present	Present/ Not Affected	Present/ May be Affected	Rationale for Determination
Air Resources		X		Ensure dust control permit is obtained through DAQ for all soil disturbing activity of .25 acres or greater, in the aggregate and permit stipulations are in compliance for the duration of the activity.
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	X			The proposed project area is not within an ACEC or any critical desert tortoise habitat.
BLM Natural Areas	X			Resource is not present.
Cultural Resources		X		Per the SHPO/BLM Protocol Agreement, as there will not be any surface disturbance associated with the undertaking, the action is categorically exempt for further section 106 review; no issues.
Greenhouse Gas Emissions		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.
Environmental Justice	X			No minority or low-income communities are present in the project area.
Farmlands (Prime or Unique)	X			There are no prime or unique farmland designations in the District.
Fish and Wildlife Excluding Federally Listed Species		X		Wildlife species in the general area include small mammals, rodents, birds and reptiles. Additionally, the BLM sensitive species desert bighorn sheep, western burrowing owl, chuckwalla, banded gila monster, Mojave shovel-nosed snake, desert glossy snake, Mojave Desert sidewinder may be present in the general area. The proposed R&PP Patent to the Valley of Fire State Park will not impact this resource as there will be no new surface disturbance. Once the land is patented to the State, it is proposed that a non-motorized (mostly equestrian) trail will be established utilizing existing foot trails to the maximum extent possible to minimize impacts to resources. Since the land will be patented to the State, they will assume the responsibility of management and protection of wildlife species in the area.
Floodplains	X			There are no FEMA designated floodplains present in the project area.
Fuels/Fire Management		X		Agreements covering wildfire suppression and control where they exist will need to be updated upon completion of this action. This will include consideration of seasonal fire restrictions or fire restrictions in general which are appropriate or authorized under agreement for VFSP. Wildfires originating on VFSP managed lands could impact BLM lands and vice versa.

Geology / Minerals Resources / Energy Production	X			There are no mining claims or authorized or pending mining operations present.
Hydrologic Conditions		X		As there will be no new surface disturbance associated with the proposed action, there will be no impacts to hydrologic conditions.
Invasive Species / Noxious Weeds			X	Increased visitor activity on these lands will likely lead to the spread and/or introduction of noxious and invasive species. Once land is acquired, the proponent will be responsible for treating noxious weeds and preventing them from spreading to surrounding lands. Invasive species (that are not listed as noxious) should also be treated as practical to prevent fuel loading problems and disruption in ecosystem services. By implementing a comprehensive integrated pest management program on these lands, the risk will be mitigated.
Lands/Access	X			There are no authorized or pending actions in the subject area.
Livestock Grazing	X			The proposed land sale is not located in any authorized grazing allotments.
Migratory Birds		X		<p>The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. 703 <i>et. seq.</i>) protects migratory birds and their nests (nests with eggs or young). The proponent must comply with the MBTA and avoid potential impacts to protected birds within the project area. A list of MBTA protected birds are found in 50 C.F.R. 10.13 (http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2012-title50-vol1/xml/CFR-2012-title50-vol1-sec10-13.xml). Migratory birds, including the BLM sensitive species the western burrowing owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>), may be present on the project site.</p> <p>The proposed R&PP Patent to the Valley of Fire State Park will not impact this resource as there will be no new surface disturbance. Once the land is patented to the State, it is proposed that a non-motorized (mostly equestrian) trail will be established utilizing existing foot trails to the maximum extent possible to minimize impacts to resources. Since the land will be patented to the State, they will assume the responsibility of management and protection of wildlife species in the area and should comply with the following to reduce impacts to migratory birds:</p> <p>1) To prevent undue harm, habitat-altering projects or portions of projects should be scheduled outside the bird breeding season. In upland desert habitats and ephemeral washes containing upland species, the season generally occurs from February 15th through August 31st.</p> <p>2) If a project that may alter any breeding habitat has to occur during the breeding season, then a qualified biologist must survey the area for nests prior to commencement of construction activities. This shall include burrowing and ground nesting species in addition to those nesting in vegetation. If any</p>

				active nests (containing eggs or young) are found, an appropriately-sized buffer area must be avoided until the young birds fledge. As the above dates are a general guideline, if active nest are observed outside this range they are to be avoided as described above.
Native American Religious Concerns		X		Because there will not be any surface disturbance associated with the undertaking, and the action is essentially an administrative action, there have not been any Native American issues that have previously identified in the area which would prevent the approval of the action.
Paleontology		X		As there will not be any surface disturbance associated with the action and there are not any known, significant paleontological resources that would be affected, no issues.
Rangeland Health Standards		X		The below comment has been reviewed by BLM Botanist Fred Edwards: The proposed R&PP Patent to the Valley of Fire State Park will not impact rangeland health standards as there will be no new surface disturbance. Once the land is patented to the State, it is proposed that a non-motorized (mostly equestrian) trail will be established utilizing existing foot trails to the maximum extent possible to minimize impacts to resources.
Recreation			X	The area proposed for patent is heavily used by recreationists. There are numerous routes through the area that have been historically used by permitted recreation such as motorcycle/ATV races, and commercial tours. These routes are also used by the casual recreationist looking to enjoy the scenery of the area without the crowds of the state park. This action will have a negative impact on recreation due to the loss of available travel routes in this area as well as the cumulative loss of travel routes from all of the proposed development within the Las Vegas Field Office.
Socio-Economics		X		The project will not disproportionately impact social or economic values.
Soils		X		As there will be no new surface disturbance associated with the proposed action, there will be no impact to soils.
Threatened, Endangered or Candidate Plant Species	X			Not present.
Threatened, Endangered or Candidate Animal Species		X		The above action has a no effect determination for the threatened desert tortoise (<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>). This project will have no effect on any other federally listed species. The land acquisition will entail the creation of an equestrian trail that will be located on existing trail footprints/alignments. Ground disturbance will be minimal at best. Desert tortoise density in this area is low throughout the project area. Since future disturbance on this property will be slight to none, no impacts to desert tortoise are expected. Nevada Division of State Parks will assume the responsibility of management and protection of natural resources found

			<p>on the land. Planning will take into account any impacts caused by increased use of the area and take steps to mitigate them. A letter from Division of State Lands states this intention of use and protection.</p> <p>This notice will serve as the Section 7 Determination and no additional paperwork will be provided (Sec 7 Log # NV-052-14-024).</p>
Wastes (hazardous or solid)	X		Please include standard HAZMAT stipulations.
Water Resources / Quality (drinking/ surface/ground)		X	As there will be no new surface disturbance associated with the proposed action, there will be no impact to water resources.
Wetlands/Riparian Zones		X	As there will be no permanent disturbance associated with the proposed action, there will be no impact to wetlands/riparian zones.
Wild and Scenic Rivers	X		None present.
Wilderness/WSA	X		Not within WSAs/ISAs or designated Wilderness.
Woodland / Forestry		X	<p>The below comment has been reviewed by BLM Botanist Fred Edwards:</p> <p>Cactus and yucca are regulated under the BLM forestry program. The proposed R&PP Patent to the Valley of Fire State Park will not impact this resource as there will be no new surface disturbance. Once the land is patented to the State, it is proposed that a non-motorized (mostly equestrian) trail will be established utilizing existing foot trails to the maximum extent possible to minimize impacts to resources. The BLM encourages the proponent to salvage cacti and yucca plants encounter during trail construction and re-plant in the adjacent area or elsewhere in the park. Since the land will be patented to the State, they will assume the responsibility of management and protection of cacti and yucca in the area.</p>
Vegetation Excluding Federally Listed Species		X	<p>The below comment has been reviewed by BLM Botanist Fred Edwards:</p> <p>There is potential for multiple BLM special status plant species to inhabit the proposed R&PP Patent area including but not limited to three corner milkvetch (<i>Astragalus geyeri</i> var. <i>triguetrus</i>), silverleaf sunray (<i>Enceliopsis argophylla</i>), and Sticky buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum viscidulum</i>).</p> <p>The proposed R&PP Patent to the Valley of Fire State Park will not impact this resource as there will be no new surface disturbance. Once the land is patented to the State, it is proposed that a non-motorized (mostly equestrian) trail will be established utilizing existing foot trails to the maximum extent possible to minimize impacts to resources. The BLM encourages the proponent to survey for sensitive plants and their habitat and design the proposed trail to avoid these areas to the extent practical. Since the land will be patented to the State, they will assume the responsibility of management and protection of common and sensitive plant species in the area.</p>

Visual Resources		X		The proposed action is located within and meets the objectives for VRM Class III. The existing character of the landscape will be retained. No new disturbance will occur.
Wild Horses and Burros		X		The proposed patent land is not located in an active herd management area. There will be no impact to wild horses and burros.
Areas with Wilderness Characteristics	X			There are no Lands with Wilderness Characteristics designations.

3.1. Invasive Species/Noxious Weeds

"Noxious" is a legal/regulated category of plant species. Soil disturbances and loss of native plants increase the risk of noxious and invasive species. Noxious weeds and invasive species are spread through a multitude of vectors, including vehicles and equipment. New invasive and noxious species are discovered regularly in this region. Invasive and noxious species can disrupt ecological function by altering habitat that is critical to sensitive or threatened and endangered species. The spread of red brome (*Bromus rubens*) has altered the fire regime resulting in destructive landscape fires. The introduction of non-native plants species was an unintended consequence of the settling of the West by Europeans. Non-native plants, often referred to as noxious or invasive weeds, are a concern due to their potential to cause permanent damage to natural plant communities directly via competition or indirectly through alteration of the natural fire regime. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Nevada Department of Agriculture (NDOA), and BLM maintain lists of non-native plants of special concern. Although the species composition and distribution of the flora of the Valley of Fire area has not been thoroughly surveyed, it likely contains several of the weedy species listed with the above agencies.

3.2. Recreation

The area proposed for patent is heavily used by recreationists. There are numerous routes through the area that have been historically used by permitted recreation such as motorcycle/ATV races, and commercial tours. These routes are also used by the casual recreationist looking to enjoy the scenery of the area without the crowds of the state park

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Chapter 4. Environmental Effects:

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4.1. Invasive Species/Noxious Weeds

Increased visitor activity on these lands will likely lead to the spread and/or introduction of noxious and invasive species. Once land is acquired, the proponent will be responsible under state and county laws/regulations for treating noxious weeds and preventing them from spreading to surrounding lands.

Invasive species (that are not listed as noxious) should also be treated as practical to prevent fuel loading problems and disruption in ecosystem services. By implementing a comprehensive integrated pest management program on these lands, the risk will be mitigated.

4.2. Recreation

This action will have a negative impact on recreation due to the loss of available travel routes in this area as well as the cumulative loss of travel routes from all of the proposed development within the Las Vegas Field Office.

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

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[Describe consultation efforts here.]

Table 5.1. List of Persons, Agencies and Organizations Consulted

Name	Purpose & Authorities for Consultation or Coordination	Findings & Conclusions
Dave Marlow	State of Nevada, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of State Lands Administrator, Nevada State Parks	State of Nevada requested the conveyance of the subject public lands for the expansion and improved management of the Valley of Fire State Park.
Dave Morrow	Nevada Division of State Parks	No information provided.
Jim Hammons	Valley of Fire State Park Park Supervisor	No information provided.

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Chapter 6. List of Preparers

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[Enter the Preparers List here.]

Table 6.1. List of Preparers

Name	Title	Responsible for the Following Section(s) of this Document
Philip Rhinehart	Realty Specialist	Lands and Realty.
Lisa Christianson	Environmental Protection Specialist/ Air Quality	Air Resources Green House Gas Emissions Wastes (hazardous or solid)
Carrie Ronning	MSHCP Coordinator	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
Sendi Kalcic	Wilderness Planner	BLM Natural Areas Wilderness/ Wilderness Study Areas Visual Resources Areas with Wilderness Characteristics
John Evans	Planning and Environmental Coordinator	Environmental Justice Socio-Economics
Krystal Johnson	Wild Horse and Burrow Specialist	Farmlands (Prime or Unique) Wild Horses and Burros
Boris Poff	Hydrologist	Floodplains Hydrologic Conditions Soils Water Resources/ Quality (drinking/ surface/ ground) Wetlands/Riparian Zones
Sean McEldery	Fire Management Specialist	Fuels/Fire Management
Chris Linehan	Outdoor Recreation Planner	Recreation Wild and Scenic Rivers
Evan Allen	Geologist	Geology/Mineral Resources/Energy Production
Lauren Brown	District Weed Management Specialist	Invasive Species Noxious Weeds
Dave Boatwright	Archaeologist	Cultural Resources Native American Religious Concerns Paleontology

Name	Title	Responsible for the Following Section(s) of this Document
Katie Kleinick	Natural Resource Specialist	Livestock Grazing Rangeland Health Standards Threatened, Endangered or Candidate Plant Species Woodland / Forestry Vegetation Excluding Federally Listed Species
Carla Wise	Wildlife Biologist	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern Fish and Wldlife Excluding Federally Listed Species Migratory Birds Threatened, Endangered or Candidate Animal Species