



# **Upper Las Vegas Wash Conservation Transfer Area**

## **Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement**

### **Scoping Report**

**November 2007**



**UPPER LAS VEGAS WASH  
CONSERVATION TRANSFER AREA**

**SUPPLEMENTAL  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

**SCOPING REPORT**

Prepared for

**Bureau of Land Management**  
Las Vegas Field Office  
4701 North Torrey Pines Drive  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89130

Prepared by

**SWCA Environmental Consultants**  
3033 North Central Avenue, Suite 145  
Phoenix, Arizona 85012  
(602) 274-3831

November 2007



# CONTENTS

Acronyms and Abbreviations .....	iii
<b>1.0 BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.0 DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3.0 SCOPING PROCESS.....</b>	<b>1</b>
3.1 Advertising of Public Meetings .....	2
3.2 Description of Scoping Meetings .....	2
3.3 Opportunities for Public Comment.....	3
3.4 Scoping Content Analysis.....	3
<b>4.0 SUMMARY OF SCOPING ISSUES.....</b>	<b>5</b>
4.1 NEPA Process.....	5
4.2 Purpose and Need .....	6
4.3 Alternatives.....	7
Alternatives (General).....	7
Alternatives – Boundaries .....	8
Alternatives – Management and Uses .....	9
4.4 Resource Issues.....	9
Air Quality .....	9
Aesthetic Resources .....	9
Biological Resources.....	10
Cultural Resources .....	10
Lands and Realty.....	11
Mitigation.....	12
Paleontology.....	12
Public Health and Safety.....	12
Recreation .....	12
Special Designations .....	13
Socioeconomics .....	13
Soils and Geology .....	13
Special Status Species.....	13
Transportation .....	13
Vegetation .....	14
Wildlife .....	14
Water Resources .....	14
4.5 Cumulative Impacts.....	15
4.6 Miscellaneous Comments.....	15



## Appendices

- A. Notice of Intent (NOI)
- B. Public Meeting Notices (Newspaper Ads)
- C. BLM Email to CTA Stakeholder List
- D. Scoping Meeting PowerPoint™ Presentation
- E. Scoping Meeting Display Boards
- F. Scoping Meeting Sign-in Sheets
- G. Scoping Meeting Handouts (Factsheet, NEPA Process and Scoping Process, How to Comment Effectively)
- H. Comment Form

## Tables

1. Meeting Notification Methods and Dates.....	2
2. Public Scoping Meeting Dates, Times, and Locations.....	3
3. Comment Type.....	3
4. Resource Issue Identification.....	4



## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRMP	Cultural Resource Management Plan
CTA	Conservation Transfer Area
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
GIS	Geographic Information System
LVFO	Las Vegas Field Office
MSHCP	Clark County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
NCA	National Conservation Area
NM	National Monument
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NOI	Notice of Intent
PM2.5	Particulate Matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter
PM10	Particulate Matter 10 microns or less in diameter
ROD	Record of Decision
SEIS	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
SNPLMA	Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998
SNRPC	Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition
SNWA	Southern Nevada Water Authority
SSS	Special Status Species
USU	Utah State University



This page intentionally left blank.



## 1.0 BACKGROUND

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Las Vegas Field Office (LVFO) is analyzing possible boundary adjustments to the Upper Las Vegas Wash Conservation Transfer Area (CTA) referenced in the 2004 Las Vegas Valley Disposal Boundary (LVVDB) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Record of Decision (ROD). Because of the significance of paleontological, botanical, and cultural resources present in the CTA, and the need for additional public input, the BLM is preparing a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) to supplement the 2004 ROD for the LVVDB EIS. This SEIS is needed to provide management direction for protection of sensitive resources (including fossils, cultural resources, and endemic plants) on public lands available for disposal within the CTA study area, allowing for compatible uses, in accordance with other applicable laws. One important consideration in the SEIS will be determining which entity or entities (federal or nonfederal) may manage all or portions of the CTA.

Between the publication of the ROD for the LVVDB EIS and the initiation of the scoping period for this SEIS, the BLM LVFO engaged in a stakeholder participation process relating to the CTA. The stakeholder process included 10 meetings from November 2004 to August 2005.

## 2.0 DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

This document contains summary descriptions of:

- scoping meetings, including advertising leading up to the meetings;
- opportunities for public comment during the scoping period;
- the scoping content analysis process, including how individual letters and comments were coded and recorded; and
- comments received during the 60-day scoping period (July 6, 2007 – September 4, 2007) organized by resource.

All comments were given equal consideration, regardless of method of transmittal.

## 3.0 SCOPING PROCESS

The purpose of scoping is to provide an opportunity for members of the public to learn about the proposed project and to share any concerns or comments they may have. Input from the public scoping process is used to help the BLM identify a range of alternatives as well as to identify issues and concerns to be considered in the SEIS. In addition, the scoping process helps identify any issues that are not considered significant and can therefore be eliminated from detailed analysis in the SEIS. The list of stakeholders and other interested parties is also updated and generally expanded during the scoping process.

The scoping period for the SEIS was initially July 6, 2007–August 20, 2007. An announcement was made at the August 14, 2007 scoping meeting that the comment period would be extended until September 4, 2007.



### 3.1 Advertising of Public Meetings

Pursuant to National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements, the scoping meetings were advertised in a variety of formats, beginning at least 2 weeks prior to their scheduled dates (Table 1). In each format, the advertisements provided logistics and explained the purpose of the public meetings, gave the schedule for the public comment (scoping) period, outlined additional ways to comment, and provided methods of obtaining additional information.

**Table 1.** Meeting Notification Methods and Dates

Publicity Item	Venue and Date
Notice of Intent (NOI) (Appendix A)	Federal Register – July 6, 2007
Legal Ad (Appendix B)	<i>Las Vegas Review Journal</i> – July 22 and August 5, 2007
Email (Appendix C)	Email to BLM CTA Stakeholder List – July 31, 2007
BLM Website	<a href="http://www.nv.blm.gov">http://www.nv.blm.gov</a> – At least 15 days prior to the meetings

### 3.2 Description of Scoping Meetings

Three public scoping meetings were held for the Upper Las Vegas Wash CTA SEIS (Table 2). Each meeting was an open-house format with no formal presentation or speaking opportunity for the BLM or the public. At each meeting, a PowerPoint™ presentation (Appendix D) containing photographs taken within the CTA was played on continuous loop, and nine informational boards were displayed (Appendix E). Informational display boards included:

1. Explanation of the NEPA Process
2. Explanation of Infrastructure and Socioeconomic Issues
3. Explanation of Biological Resource Issues
4. Explanation of Paleontological and Cultural Resource Issues
5. Explanation of Recreation Resource Issues
6. Explanation of Decisions to be Made
7. Explanation of Preliminary Alternatives (two boards)
8. Display from the Utah State University (USU) Study “Upper Las Vegas Wash Conservation Transfer Area: A System to Develop Alternative Scenarios”<sup>1</sup>

BLM personnel were available at each meeting to answer questions and take comments. Representatives from BLM’s contractor for the SEIS, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA), were also available for assistance. Meeting attendees signed in (sign-in sheets are included as Appendix F) upon entrance, at which time they were provided with handouts (Appendix G) and informed of the meeting format and how to comment at the meeting.

<sup>1</sup> One version of this display was used at the meetings on August 14 and August 16. This version can be found in Appendix E, along with the other display boards used at all meetings. A different version of this display was used at the meeting on August 15. This version can be viewed at the BLM LVFO.



**Table 2.** Public Scoping Meeting Dates, Times, and Locations

Date	Time	City	Address
August 14, 2007	6:00 – 8:00 p.m.	Las Vegas	BLM LVFO 4701 North Torrey Pines Drive Las Vegas, Nevada
August 15, 2007	6:00 – 8:00 p.m.	North Las Vegas	North Las Vegas Library 2300 Civic Center Drive North Las Vegas, Nevada
August 16, 2007	6:00 – 8:00 p.m.	Las Vegas	West Charleston Library 6301 West Charleston Blvd Las Vegas, Nevada

### 3.3 Opportunities for Public Comment

Members of the public were afforded several methods for providing comments during the scoping period:

- There were multiple stations with comment forms (Appendix H) on which attendees could write and submit comments.
- There were flip charts available for meeting personnel (BLM and SWCA) to write down comments submitted verbally as requested by meeting attendees. At each meeting, the Alternatives station offered three flip charts for meeting attendees to submit comments relating to CTA boundaries, CTA management, and CTA allowable uses.
- Emails could be sent to [Jeffrey\\_Steinmetz@nv.blm.gov](mailto:Jeffrey_Steinmetz@nv.blm.gov) (as in NOI); or [Gayle\\_Marrs-Smith@nv.blm.gov](mailto:Gayle_Marrs-Smith@nv.blm.gov); or [NV\\_LVFO\\_Planning@nv.blm.gov](mailto:NV_LVFO_Planning@nv.blm.gov).
- Public letters could be mailed to the BLM Las Vegas Field Office, Attn: Jeffrey Steinmetz (as in NOI) or Gayle Marrs-Smith, 4701 North Torrey Pines Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89130-2301.
- Public letters could be faxed to Attn: Jeffrey Steinmetz or Gayle Marrs-Smith at 702-515-5023.

### 3.4 Scoping Content Analysis

During the scoping period, comments were submitted at the scoping meetings (on flip charts, comment forms, etc.); via fax, mail, or in person at the BLM Las Vegas Field Office; and by email to the above email addresses. Each public letter received was first numbered (beginning with 001) and then labeled with a commenter code indicating the entity from which it was received (i.e., individual; government agency; non-governmental organization or special interest; business; or tribe) (Table 3). This combination of number and commenter code results in a unique alphanumeric identifier for each individual public letter submitted. This system provides ease in referencing and cross-checking public letters received and the comments contained within them. Commenters who submitted comments via flip chart did so anonymously, so personal information was not available.

**Table 3.** Comment Type

Type	Type Code
Individual Submittal	I
Government Agency	G
Non-Governmental Organization (special interest)	O
Business	B
Tribe	T



In total there were 1,183 commenters. Of these, five submitted identical comments on a comment form. These submittals were classified as Form Letter 1 (FL1) and the comments within them were coded and recorded once; however, the names and contact information for each commenter were recorded and linked to the comments contained in FL1. An additional 1,113 commenters submitted their comments as signatories to a paper petition, an online petition, or both. These petitions, together, were identified as Form Letter 2 (FL2) since the comments contained within them were identical for each signatory. The comments contained within FL2 were analyzed in the same way as comments contained in FL1. Some signatories to the online version of FL2 also provided their own comments in a space provided by the petition's sponsor (Protectors of Tule Springs). These were classified as Form Letter 2 plus (FL2+), signifying that commenters made unique comments in addition to those contained in the form. For these individuals, the unique comments were coded and recorded in addition to the form letter comments. The remaining 65 commenters submitted unique letters (delivered at the scoping meetings or by email, mail, or fax). The total number of comments (commenters not identified) submitted on flip charts was 54.

After all public letters (FL1, FL2, FL2+, and unique letters) were numbered with unique alphanumeric identifiers, each letter (and each flip chart) was reviewed, and comments were categorized by resource issue. Comments were assigned Resource Categories (alphabetic abbreviations) corresponding to their respective resource issue (Table 4). Additional resource codes (numeric) were added to all comments to identify specific comments within identified resource categories. For example, a comment concerning

**Table 4.** Resource Issue Identification

<b>Resource Category</b>	<b>Resource Issue</b>
ALT	Alternatives (Comments more general in nature)
ALTB	Alternatives – Boundaries
ALTMU	Alternatives – Management and Uses
AQ	Air Quality
AR	Aesthetic Resources (Visual and Noise)
BIO	Biological Resources
CR	Cultural Resources
CUM	Cumulative Impacts
LR	Lands and Realty
MS	Miscellaneous
MT	Mitigation
PAL	Paleontology
PN	Purpose and Need
PHS	Public Health and Safety
PR	Process
REC	Recreation
SD	Special Designations
SE	Socioeconomics
SG	Soils and Geology
SSS	Special Status Species
TR	Transportation
VEG	Vegetation
WL	Wildlife
WR	Water Resources



threatened or endangered species in the Upper Las Vegas Wash would first be coded as SSS (Special Status Species), to identify this as a Special Status Species issue, and then 1 (SSS1) to identify that the specific comment concerned Las Vegas buckwheat. Numbers were assigned in the order in which the specific comments were encountered in the comment analysis process. For each public letter received, there may have been several comments, each coded separately based on resource issue (Resource Category) and then specific issue (Resource Code). This form of analysis allows for specific comments to be captured and then grouped under the umbrella of a general resource issue. It also allows for cross-referencing and comparison.

## 4.0 SUMMARY OF SCOPING ISSUES

Comments are summarized below, in narrative form, for each Resource Category Issues and concerns related to the NEPA process, the purpose and need for the project, and the project alternatives are summarized in Sections 4.1–4.3. Comments specific to unique resources are summarized in Section 4.4, organized by resource (e.g., all comments specifically related to wildlife appear under the subheading “Wildlife,” while all water resource comments are included under “Water Resources”). Comments related to cumulative impacts are addressed in Section 4.5, and miscellaneous comments are summarized in Section 4.6.

The narrative summary is organized in the following order:

- NEPA Process
- Purpose and Need
- Alternatives
- Resources Issues (listed alphabetically)
- Cumulative Impacts
- Miscellaneous Comments

### 4.1 NEPA Process

One commenter stated this could be one of the best conservation projects in the U.S., but complete action and planning need to be done now. Another commenter congratulated the BLM for selecting the CTA alternative in the original LVVDB EIS and for measures taken to obtain input from a wide variety of parties to develop the alternatives for the SEIS. There was a request that the CTA be investigated objectively.

Several problems with availability and accuracy of information given to the public were pointed out: 1) The slide presentation could be improved with more explanation of the images and their significance to the CTA; 2) The boundary posters were quite a “data dump” and needed explanation; 3) A large legend separate from the maps would be better; 4) The BLM’s CTA website is complicated and a simpler website address would be easier. One commenter wondered if the BLM was trying to hide information because of the complicated website. Another commenter noted that Alternative #6 appeared to graphically depict the inclusion of the southern half of McCool Regional Park within the CTA, and wanted to see the graphic amended to show the deletion of the southern half.

Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) requested the Geographic Information System (GIS) file of the proposed pipeline corridor be included in the information boards at the scoping meetings.



Commenters thought that the project would benefit from continued and early interagency, interested party, tribal, and public coordination. One commenter requested that the status of any Memorandum of Understanding with the State Historic Preservation Office regarding future uses on all lands within the CTA be identified.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the City of North Las Vegas, and the Nevada Department of Transportation accepted the BLM's request to be cooperating agencies. The City of Las Vegas and Clark County noted that they were reviewing the agreement. In addition, the Cities of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas appreciated being involved, and pledged to work with the BLM and other entities in developing the SEIS.

SNWA and the Kern River Gas Transmission Company appreciated the opportunity to submit scoping comments. The City of North Las Vegas offered its scoping comments, but because of limited detail in the descriptions of the alternatives, felt it could not fully evaluate alternatives and provide specific comments. Focus Property Group stated its significant stake in the project, requested its comments be considered, and reminded the BLM that the scoping process is to determine the scope of issues to be addressed, identify significant issues, and identify areas in which the SEIS could correct flaws in and/or update the underlying FEIS.

Commenters suggested that the BLM should ground-truth the results of the land use development scenarios by enlisting local expertise involved in land use issues, such as local government officials, land use and transportation planners, home loan officers, and real estate representatives. The BLM could use its collective knowledge to validate or modify the results of the land use model. One commenter requested that part of the plan should be to fast-track the Clark County Shooting Park because the facility would reduce any adverse interactions with citizens on BLM property.

Commenters wanted the development of assessment criteria (metrics) for the comparison of alternatives and requested that these criteria be applicable to all alternatives. The metrics would need to match CTA management objectives, which should include resource protection as well as city infrastructure needs. It was also requested that the SEIS clearly identify what additional environmental analysis and permitting may be required on lands that are disposed of. A request was made for "federal level" review in addition to the BLM to ensure prudent and proper handling of the project.

One commenter asked to give a presentation on the importance of including the NW ¼ of Section 11 as part of the CTA. Another observed how the public involvement, advocating protecting the resources in the CTA, is growing. Many organizations, including the BLM, State of Nevada, University of Nevada–Las Vegas, Scenic Nevada, Archaeo-Nevada Society, Protectors of Tule Springs, and Nevada Friends of Paleontology plan to stay involved in the process. Focus Property Group noted they were assured that the commenting period would remain open until September 4, 2007.

## 4.2 Purpose and Need

One commenter stated that based on the NOI, the written materials available on the Internet, and participation in scoping meetings, it was not entirely clear why there was a need for an SEIS, and that it seemed apparent the CTA was established because of the need for preservation of land and resources originally intended for development. The commenter also stated that the 2004 LVVDB ROD declared that future uses, including private development, would require further analysis and decision-making by the BLM, and that although stakeholder meetings were held and a working group established, it remains unclear what will be considered in the SEIS. It was expressed that the NOI addresses the scope of the SEIS by noting that the level of interest in the CTA requires a comprehensive analysis of boundary and

management adjustments, but the BLM never made management decisions or considered changing the boundaries, as far as the commenter could tell.

Concern was raised regarding the “general sense of vagueness about what is to be accomplished with the SEIS,” and that there was no answer to the question of whether private development can occur in the CTA and meet the preservation goals of the ROD. Concern was also expressed that the list of possible management entities includes private parties, yet private development was not mentioned as one of the potential allowable CTA uses. This comment led to concern that the BLM has already decided that no private uses can or should be allowed, and, if so, this decision was not made known. It was stated that these potentially conflicting statements increase the amount of uncertainty regarding what the BLM is proposing and what will be evaluated in the SEIS. It was requested that the SEIS should start where the original EIS left off and carefully explore how, under what circumstances, and to what extent any or all of the CTA land could be developed in a manner consistent with protection measures for resources. It was also requested that the working group address whether or not the disposal of the CTA lands is feasible under any scenario that would preserve their resource values.

Two comments remarked that the public scoping meeting materials lacked a clear Purpose and Need statement to identify goals for the CTA, and objectives that include measurable standards in relation to Purpose and Need. These goals and objectives should be used to guide alternatives development and to provide a means to consistently compare alternatives.

Commenters stated that the SEIS should define a clear statement of the management objectives for the CTA that is consistent with the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA), the LVVDB EIS and ROD, and the planning responsibility and authority of the Cities of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas.

## 4.3 Alternatives

### *Alternatives (General)*

Commenters provided a handful of general comments regarding alternatives. Some dealt with the need for the BLM to consider a reasonable range of alternatives. One expressed the concern that the only distinction between preliminary alternatives was in the size of the CTA, and that a broader range of alternatives should be considered. Others expressed concern that the preliminary alternatives did not include reasonable options that provided a balance between resource protection and development needs. Some commenters expressed support for specific preliminary alternatives, namely Alternatives 1 and 5. There was also an interest in including alternatives that would completely avoid impacts to the Las Vegas Wash and surrounding habitat. The need to consider infrastructure access as part of all alternatives under consideration was conveyed by two commenters. One comment requested that the BLM not consider alternatives that would include the repeal of the R&PP lease that lies within the CTA. Another comment noted that the BLM should restructure alternatives to include a range of use and management alternatives, including but not limited to: 1) Private development with limited BLM conditions on development, 2) private development with extensive BLM conditions on development, 3) private development of certain specified portions of the CTA with BLM conditions, 4) federal government retention of the property (as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern [ACEC] or other protection category) under BLM management, and 5) public recreation and other uses with local government or private management.



## **Alternatives – Boundaries**

Some comments regarding boundaries supported the maximum acreage (12,000+) to be included. Other areas were requested to be added to the CTA, including the NW ¼ of Section 11, because of its paleontological sites, vegetation, wildlife, and special status species. A formal request to change the boundaries to include this parcel was submitted. There were also requests for the property between Iron Mountain, Horse Drive, and Torrey Pines to be included. Another comment suggested Alternative 5 with sections 15 and 16. One commenter wanted connectivity with Floyd Lamb Park, Tule Springs National Register Site, and state lands. Another commenter supported any boundaries that would protect the Las Vegas bearpoppy and buckwheat north of Grand Teton Drive, and maintain the integrity of the Eglington Preserve. One commenter supported boundaries in Alternatives 3 and 4.

There were two comments on the inclusion of buffers. One comment supported the maximum transition zone around the Paiute reservation because it would provide better protection of resources and respect the Tribe. The other comment was for a large enough buffer around the wash so that urban flood runoff wouldn't dramatically increase the erosion of the wash.

Commenters suggested that if the northern boundary of the CTA coincided with the southern boundary of the Desert National Wildlife Refuge, management would be simplified and would help protect the refuge. Also, it was stated that large tracts of land are superior to small fragmented parcels in protecting plants and animals and their habitats.

Utah State University created a "System to Develop Alternative Scenarios" for the BLM in 2007. There are five categories of change (listed and described below, along with the number of comments pertaining to each category) in which alternatives can be efficiently constructed based on the selection of components within these categories. Each category presents a series of components that represent the various objectives of stakeholders, ranging from maximum development to maximum conservation. (See "*Upper Las Vegas Wash Conservation Transfer Area: A System to Develop Alternative Scenarios*" for more detail.)

- A) *Las Vegas Paiute Reservation Buffer*. One comment in support of A1-No Buffer, and three in support of A5-One Mile Buffer.
- B) *Northwest Portion of the Upper Las Vegas Wash*. Two comments in support of B3-Wash Ecosystem, and six in support of B4-Mojave Desert Ecosystem.
- C) *Recreation and Public Purposes Act Lands Adjacent to Floyd Lamb Park*. Five comments in support of C3-RPP Lands and Private Parcel, and two in support of C4. One commenter wanted C3 to include the NW ¼ of Section 11.
- D) *Southeast Portion of Upper Las Vegas Wash*. Two comments in support of D4-Wash Ecosystem II, and six in support of D6-Mojave Desert Ecosystem II.
- E) *Proposed Mountain Edge Beltway*. Four comments in support of E1-No Mountain Edge Beltway.

There were five comments relating to boundary development. One commenter thought the BLM language was confusing. Two questioned how the original CTA boundaries were developed without the data from the Utah State University studies completed. Two requested that the BLM recognize that certain proposed boundary considerations and development restraints would constitute serious fatal flaws in providing utilities and other services to citizens, including precluding access across the CTA, and thereby impacting traffic flow and restricting all utility corridors to roadway easements.



---

## **Alternatives – Management and Uses**

Many commenters suggested that the BLM continue to manage the CTA. Some commenters recommended a BLM partnership with the National Park Service, the State of Nevada, the University of Nevada–Las Vegas, the City of Las Vegas, the City of North Las Vegas, or Clark County. One commenter reasoned that the BLM should expand the range of alternatives to include retaining the land and protecting it using existing land management authority. Other commenters wanted management of the CTA to be “transparent” to visitors. Others said that the CTA should be managed by an appropriate private and/or conservation group. Clark County was singled out as an entity that should not have any role in management because of its “evident anti-recreation position” in management of other areas. One commenter noted that Clark County and the Cities of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas have shown no real ability or interest in protection of historic, cultural, or natural resources, and non-profits would likely not have enough money so the city police would be responsible for law enforcement. The Nevada Division of Forestry was willing to discuss its participation in future management as a cooperating agency.

Commenters requested the CTA become a National Conservation Area (NCA) and/or a National Monument (NM). Protectors of Tule Springs offered to be a steward for the area if it became one of these. Many commenters wanted a BLM-managed NCA/NM. One commenter stated that designation as an ACEC would not be enough protection.

Commenters thought that a paleontological park would help to protect resources, provide public access to the paleontological resources, bring tourist dollars to the area, present educational and scientific opportunities, and keep the area preserved for future generations. There was interest in BLM funding of such an institution. Other uses proposed included the following: a visitor center, a trail system, dig sites, a scientific and academic study, Recreation and Public Purposes Act leases, private development, and that the area be kept in a natural state (no infrastructure). A request was made to take the Clark County Shooting Park into account in management planning.

## **4.4 Resource Issues**

### ***Air Quality***

Commenters indicated the SEIS should examine how each alternative would contribute to attaining Clark County air quality and dust abatement standards. Commenters noted that the SEIS must identify whether emissions from anticipated uses of the CTA would cause or contribute to exceedances of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone, carbon monoxide, Particulate Matter (PM) 2.5 and PM10 in any year from the start of construction through full buildout.

Several commenters expressed a concern about increased development, noting that sprawl leads to more CO<sub>2</sub> and greenhouse gases in the air from traffic. It was suggested that methods to estimate emissions and anticipated emissions values from the proposed project be consistent with the local Air Quality Management Plan. Commenters also suggested that emission information for each alternative include construction emissions and operations emissions (including increases in vehicle miles traveled associated with new development), added to the background levels for each criteria pollutant.

### ***Aesthetic Resources***

Concerns regarding visual resources included the need to minimize damage from infrastructure installation and maintenance, as the CTA is recognized by Scenic Nevada as worthy of viewshed protection. Concern was also expressed regarding the creation of sports playing fields because they would

adversely alter the vistas within the CTA. Commenters expressed concern that stadium lights, cyclone fencing, bleachers, concession stands, and asphalt parking lots would forever ruin the pristine views of the desert environment of the CTA, and that ambient light emanating from stadium lighting that would permeate the CTA and adjoining neighborhoods at night and ruin the desert's nighttime environment. Support was expressed for the Shooting Park, stating that it would fill a much-needed void in Clark County for shooting sports.

Concerns regarding noise impacts included that the sounds of athletes and spectators, as well as the sounds of cars and other motorized vehicles, would destroy the solitude and quiet now enjoyed in the CTA.

### ***Biological Resources***

Commenters expressed concern regarding the desert wash ecosystem, including how future development may affect the hydrologic and ecological function of the ecosystem, and how this function relates to fossil resources. Concerns included disruption of ecological connectivity and stability, as well as decreases in biodiversity. Specific areas of concern included the Desert National Wildlife Refuge and the lower bajada of the CTA. Commenters stated that the CTA is a "unique desert ecosystem not seen anywhere else in the world," and that the area is valuable open space and a green infrastructure corridor for flow of natural processes.

Concerns relating to the integrity of the wash included whether or not covering up the wash would create hazards such as fissures or caves. Concern was also expressed regarding permanently changing hydrologic processes of aquatic ecosystems by increasing velocity and volume of stormwater flows and discharging pollutants. It was expressed that alterations could result in negative impacts to valuable habitat for desert species. Commenters requested that the SEIS identify conditions for use of land identified for disposal to ensure protection of habitat and species.

General concern was expressed regarding the natural and biological resources of the area, and protection and preservation of the resources was requested. It was requested that cumulative impacts be analyzed, including impacts in relation to the historical loss of habitat and function along the Las Vegas Wash, including the additional contribution of impacts, both beneficial and adverse.

### ***Cultural Resources***

Commenters stated that the SEIS must assess potential impacts to historical, archaeological, and cultural resources. Many comments opined that the CTA is an extremely valuable archaeological region that has revealed much about the presence of early humans in the Great Basin. Some commenters requested that the area be protected because of this important cultural heritage; others stated emphatically that historic sites should never be destroyed.

It was also suggested that a Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) be included in the SEIS, and that the BLM should coordinate with affected Tribes and other interested parties in the SEIS process. It was suggested that the SEIS directly state specific activities that are reasonably foreseeable and appropriate at the project site in light of potential National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-eligible sites in the area, and that the SEIS clearly document the methodology used for determining the potential impacts to cultural and historic resources. Additionally, it was suggested that the SEIS outline what mitigation techniques would be taken should sensitive resources be discovered, including recording or removal of materials and/or changes in project design, as well as how, if impacts to any cultural site could not be avoided, a site would be recovered in keeping with standard practices under the Antiquities Act.

Commenters expressed concern about the adequacy of existing information regarding the cultural resources in the CTA, and stated that the decisions regarding its uses should not be made without first conducting the appropriate scientific research regarding the CTA's archaeological and anthropological value by appropriate institutions. Concern was expressed that decisions regarding the uses of the CTA made without conducting appropriate scientific evaluations could possibly cause irreversible damage to the land and the resources it contains.

### ***Lands and Realty***

Commenters expressed concern that City of Las Vegas park development would have a negative impact on the CTA and surrounding area, and that the county or city not be allowed to develop any more BLM land. Commenters also requested that the BLM not withdraw any acreage from the CTA because it comprises environmentally sensitive land and is already being managed by the BLM at the public expense.

Commenters opposed to development stated that there is already too much development, that overbuilding is resulting in too many homes for sale (thereby reducing profits) and vacant homes, and that there is not enough water for development. Commenters requested that the number of people moving to the area be limited, and that the SEIS outline specific conditions associated with any future development. Commenters also suggested that the BLM base the development of city infrastructure on the distribution of residential and commercial developments, and the number of people to be supported. It was suggested that growth be managed by cities for all citizens, not just incoming residents and real estate speculators, and that the BLM require camouflage of any new or repaired above-ground utility infrastructure in existing rights-of-way within a protected open space area. Commenters requested consideration of the value of the CTA as open space next to a rapidly expanding urban population, including consideration that the largest boundary of the CTA be protected as an NCA, and that BLM allow only a minimal amount of land for development. Commenters expressed concern regarding sprawl, including the impacts to infrastructure. Concerns were expressed regarding the impacts of development on water runoff, and that the only type of development should be for visitor education.

Commenters requested that the BLM utilize local expertise in land use issues to study the results of land use development scenarios as well as impacts of the scenarios on resources of concern. It was requested that the BLM also use the results of a land use development scenario and growth-inducing analysis to determine specific areas within the SEIS project area for future resource avoidance, overlaid with proposed development and future disposal areas. Commenters expressed support for the development of alternatives in the SEIS that provide protection for sensitive biological and cultural resources in the Upper Las Vegas Wash, while permitting future infrastructure (particularly utility corridor rights-of-way) within the boundary of the CTA. Commenters requested that the environmental impacts associated with urban development that is precluded from areas adjacent to the existing city developments be considered as part of the cumulative effects analysis.

Although some commenters requested that the BLM not allow non-road infrastructure because it would end up leading to the need for roads, others requested consideration that non-road infrastructure should not be precluded by the SEIS because development constraints would limit the city in providing utilities and other services to its citizens. Commenters requested acknowledgement of land ownership prior to creation of the CTA, including infrastructure, existing rights-of-way, and future corridors to provide services to the many utility companies whose lines currently traverse the general area. It was requested that those rights be maintained in BLM land transfer documents, or acknowledged in whatever land use designation may be appropriate for individual properties. It was also requested that the BLM analyze a proposed pipeline corridor approximately 200 feet wide parallel to the SNWA's existing North Valley Lateral to meet projected future water demands in the area.



## ***Mitigation***

The SEIS should include a thorough discussion of proposed mitigation and restoration efforts in the project area to reduce environmental impacts, as well as potential conditions associated with future land disposal and proposed integration of Las Vegas Wash improvements. It was suggested that the SEIS identify potential large, landscape-level regional impacts and accompanying large-scale mitigation measures.

Specific resource mitigation concerns included methods proposed for avoiding and minimizing impacts to waters of the U.S. and potential secondary effects to biological and water resources.

## ***Paleontology***

Most commenters who addressed this issue expressed concern for the protection of the paleontological resources in the CTA. They suggested that, if necessary, any infrastructure or development would need to be done in a way that would avoid any impact to these resources. Commenters also wanted to convey the importance and value of these resources for scientific research, education, and future generations. Some commenters remarked that the area does not just show the species that were present, but allows study of the prehistoric ecosystem. There was a request that more research be done to better understand what paleontological resources are located within the CTA.

Commenters questioned mitigation measures for paleontological resources: Where will they be put for the public to see and research? Previous mitigations have resulted in resources being excavated and placed in storage, therefore losing the value of seeing them in relation to each other. Commenters did not want this to happen to paleontological resources in the CTA. Mitigation and research would need to be done before any development or it would “obliterate” these resources.

One commenter noted that the northern side of the Nevada Power utility lines is a critical area to protect. The NW ¼ of Section 11 was also mentioned; studies have been done that show there could be Pleistocene-era vertebrate fossils located in this parcel because they are often found in association with spring mounds, which are prevalent in the area. Commenters expressed concern that the construction of the proposed park would destroy these.

## ***Public Health and Safety***

Some commenters expressed concern about public health and safety, and requested that all alternatives considered in the SEIS provide for and thoroughly address appropriate infrastructure to support law enforcement and emergency response within the CTA.

## ***Recreation***

Commenters requested allowing passive recreation (hiking, biking, bird watching, trails for hikers/runners, etc.). The possibility of the CTA being a link in the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC) between the Clark County Wetlands Park and other trails was also mentioned. Concern for equestrian access from the planning area to the Desert National Wildlife Refuge was also raised. Commenters wanted to prohibit off-road vehicles, and to limit recreation in the Tule Springs National Register Site and the Eglington Preserve.



## ***Special Designations***

During the scoping period, two comments were submitted pertaining to special designations. One of these expressed the opinion that development should not be allowed adjacent to the Desert National Wildlife Refuge due to the impact it would have on encroachment of the refuge, fencing, and interruption of water drainage and ecosystems within the Refuge. The other comment called for the designation of a 300-acre Nevada State Preserve within the CTA.

## ***Socioeconomics***

No comments were submitted regarding socioeconomics.

## ***Soils and Geology***

Most commenters were concerned about threats to fragile soil caused by development and adverse human impact. Gypsum soil was specified as in need of protection because it requires certain conditions and is easily damaged. It was noted that Las Vegas bearpoppy and Las Vegas buckwheat are dependent on this soil. Two comments relating to the NW ¼ of Section 11 discussed that this parcel is geomorphologically and sedimentologically part of the Upper Las Vegas Wash, but the proposed sports fields would destroy this area. (Also refer to Alternatives – Boundaries.)

## ***Special Status Species***

Commenters requested that all special status species and their habitat be protected, including adequate buffers, in accordance with the Endangered Species Act, the Clark County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), and Nevada state listing protections.

Commenters raised concern that all endangered and rare plants be preserved. Specifically, the Las Vegas bearpoppy, Merriam's bearpoppy, and Las Vegas buckwheat were mentioned because nearby development has already depleted the population, and development in the planning area would threaten/destroy more. Furthermore, for the plants to be protected, their habitat must remain undisturbed. It was stated that bearpoppy plants cannot be grown from seed or replanted.

Protection for special status animals, namely the desert tortoise and burrowing owl, was requested. Both species are native to the CTA, and development would threaten their habitat. The NW ¼ of Section 11 was mentioned as a threatened area for both species.

Commenters requested that the SEIS carefully identify and analyze all special status species, including direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to any of these species. Commenters also requested that conditions be identified for use of any lands that would be disposed of to ensure the protection of these species.

## ***Transportation***

Commenters expressed opposition to development of the proposed Sheep Mountain Parkway (also called the Mountain Edge Beltway). Reasons included the lack of need for another beltway so close to the existing 215 beltway, and that the Mountain Edge Beltway is unnecessary because there are no people to serve on the north side of the proposed beltway. Additionally, it was requested that work be completed on CC215, 115, and 95 before building the 10-lane Sheep Mountain Parkway. It was requested that the SEIS not preclude options for highway corridors around and/or through the CTA. Concerns were expressed regarding proposed sports fields because they would bring a large number of vehicles into the area that

directly adjoins the currently defined CTA, resulting in vandalism, illegal dumping, and illegal motor vehicle traffic within the CTA.

### ***Vegetation***

Commenters were concerned about conservation, protection, and potential destruction of vegetation and habitat in the CTA. They expressed the opinion that to preserve the CTA's beauty, ecosystem, and value as open space, the vegetation of the CTA must be protected. Commenters noted that the creosote bush provides habitat for several species of reptiles, birds, and mammals. One commenter said that the CTA allows people to study plants through multiple eras. The SEIS should thoroughly address how continuous habitat would be provided through the length of the CTA.

### ***Wildlife***

Commenters were concerned about the protection of wildlife and its habitat. They stated that wildlife depends on the CTA's ecosystem, and that development would destroy the "delicate balance." One commenter noted that 150 migratory birds and several animals have been reported during field surveys. Another commenter stated that because the wash is dated at 190,000 years old, it is possible to study animals through multiple eras. The SEIS should fully address how the management goals for the CTA relate to and are impacted by the Desert National Wildlife Refuge. (Also refer to Special Designations.)

### ***Water Resources***

Commenters raised concerns about the flood/stormwater control of the CTA being preserved. They did not want any impacts of development to alter the natural processes of the wash. It was suggested that this SEIS might present an opportunity to create long-term maintenance and/or enhancement of flood control, energy dissipation, and sediment movement, which would include appropriately sized buffers against development and prevent any development from impairing the wash or increasing pollutants. In 2004, the Regional Flood Control District urged the BLM to keep the sensitive area natural to avoid water-quality problems, to help maintain flood control, and to protect the wash's function as a "filter."

It was noted that construction of a floodwater detention basin near the top of Upper Las Vegas Wash has been identified as part of other regional land use studies and assessments. The inclusion of flood control facilities in association with the CTA not only provides protection for future and downstream existing city infrastructure, utilities, roadway, and people, but also reduces scour potential within the wash system that would degrade or destroy paleontological resources. Any alternatives should provide for appropriate flood-control measures in and adjacent to the CTA.

The lack of water in the region was pointed out as an argument against further development. The SEIS must include an analysis of potential impacts to the waters of the U.S. to inform any decisions regarding what to conserve and what to dispose of for future potential development. These future actions may require mitigation pursuant to Clean Water Act guidelines, and may require issuance of an Individual Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Concerns for adverse impacts to the area's water quality were brought up. It was stated that measures must be addressed in the SEIS to avoid any adverse impacts to water quality, and that any unavoidable impacts must be justified with their effects identified. The SEIS should include detail about effects on water quality, as required under 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 230.10(b), 40 CFR 230.12(a)(3)(iv) and NEPA.

Commenters addressed the preservation of hydrologic functions of the wash, noting that development would result in long-term adverse changes to the wash's hydrologic functions, as well as its aquatic ecosystem, stormwater flows, sediment transport, water velocity, water quality, and hydrological connectivity. Commenters requested that the BLM require all future development to maintain the natural washes in their present form.

## 4.5 Cumulative Impacts

Commenters indicated that the SEIS should conduct a thorough cumulative impact assessment that includes a complete list of reasonably foreseeable actions, including large-scale developments, residential and non-residential developments, road improvements, restoration projects within and around the Las Vegas Wash, and approved urban planning projects.

Commenters suggested that a cumulative impact assessment should examine landscape-level, statewide, and regional impacts to all sensitive resources, and should be used to guide future environmental analyses and potential avoidance and minimization measures while focusing on design and mitigation efforts.

Additionally, it was suggested that the SEIS analysis describe the "identifiable present effects" to various resources, including the current health of the Las Vegas Wash due to past actions, to determine the health of resources and form a baseline for assessing potential cumulative impacts. This information would also help develop cooperative strategies for resource protection. The commenter referred the reader to the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ's) Forty Most Frequently Asked Questions (specifically question number 19) for more information on this subject.

## 4.6 Miscellaneous Comments

Comment forms included boxes in which commenters could check which resources and uses they were most concerned about. Boxes checked (number of times checked in parentheses) included the ULVW-CTA Boundary (23), Allowable Uses (9), ULVW-CTA Manager (3), Affected Environment (13), Environmental Consequences (13), Mitigation and Monitoring (6), Cumulative Impacts (3), Unavoidable Adverse Effects (10), Project-specific Analysis Procedures (1), Geology and Soils (10), Biological Resources (17), Visual Resources (2), Land Use (5), Transportation (1), Recreation (4), Paleontology (22), Cultural Resources (12), Noise (2), Socioeconomics (1), Air Quality (3), Environmental Justice (12), and Other (checked 3 times with 2 specifying light pollution as the concern). Water Resources and Hazardous Materials were also checkbox choices on the comment form, but no one checked these.

Commenters requested protection for the eastern and western borders of the CTA from unlawful dumping and destructive human intervention. Protection was requested to maintain the land for history, heritage, native lands, and for future generations to enjoy.

It was requested that the wash be protected for educational purposes, including studies, viewing, science, teaching, and tourism. Specific protection was requested for Tule Springs, including the gateway to Gass Peak. It was also requested that new development incorporate solar and wind energy.



This page intentionally left blank.



## Appendix A

# NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)

---





Room 301 L.S. Washington, DC 20236,  
telephone (202) 452-7787.

#### Certification Statement

I hereby certify that the renewal of the Steens Mountain Advisory Council is necessary and in the public interest in connection with the Secretary's responsibilities to manage the lands, resources, and facilities administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Dated: June 22, 2007.

**Dirk Kempthorne,**

*Secretary of the Interior.*

[FR Doc. 07-3276 Filed 7-5-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-33-M

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### Bureau of Land Management

[NV-050-5853-EU]

#### Notice of Intent To Prepare a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement to the Las Vegas Valley Disposal Boundary Final Environmental Impact Statement to Analyze Boundary Adjustments to and Management of the Conservation Transfer Area

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of intent.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Las Vegas Field Office, Nevada intends to prepare a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) to the Las Vegas Disposal Boundary Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) to analyze a possible adjustment of the boundary of the Conservation Transfer Area (CTA) referenced in the December 2004 FEIS and Record of Decision (ROD). Analysis of this possible boundary adjustment will include the management of approximately 13,400 acres of lands managed by the BLM. Under the ROD for the 2004 FEIS, approximately 5,000 acres were determined to be subject to a process of more study, collaboration, further NEPA analysis, and approval of a conservation agreement, prior to the transfer of title. The conservation agreement would determine the allowable uses to protect the resources within the CTA. Furthermore, the ROD stated that the boundary of the CTA would be adaptable to the needs and concerns of interested parties. The option was open to increase or decrease the size of the CTA with additional analysis. The SEIS to be prepared will analyze the effects of a variety of

options for a final boundary for the CTA, as well as the impacts of several proposed uses, and the effect of retention of the CTA by the United States for management by the BLM. This analysis, and any decision made on the basis of this analysis, will ensure the direction reflected in the 2004 FEIS and ROD is met. This action is consistent with the Las Vegas Resource Management Plan of 1998, as superseded by the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 and the Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act (Clark County Act) of 2002.

**DATES:** Publication of this notice initiates the public scoping process. Scoping meetings will be held in Las Vegas, Nevada. All public meetings will be announced through the local news media, newsletters, and the BLM Web site at <http://www.nv.blm.gov> at least 15 days prior to the meeting.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments and information should be submitted to the BLM within 30 days of publication of this notice in the *Federal Register*. You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

- E-mail: [Jeffrey\\_Steinmetz@nv.blm.gov](mailto:Jeffrey_Steinmetz@nv.blm.gov).
- Fax: 702-515-5023.
- Mail: Bureau of Land Management, Las Vegas Field Office, Attention: Jeffrey Steinmetz, 4701 North Torrey Pines Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89130-2301. Documents pertinent to this proposal may be examined at the Las Vegas Field Office.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:** For further information and/or to have your name added to our mailing list, contact Jeffrey Steinmetz, BLM Las Vegas Field Office, by telephone (702) 515-5097 or by e-mail ([Jeffrey\\_Steinmetz@nv.blm.gov](mailto:Jeffrey_Steinmetz@nv.blm.gov)).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The BLM conducted 10 public stakeholder meetings from November, 2004 to August, 2005. More than 160 members of the public participated in this process. Input was received on behalf of (1) the City of Las Vegas, (2) the City of North Las Vegas, (3) conservation groups, (4) recreation groups, (5) regional governmental entities (flood, water, transportation), (6) State of Nevada, (7) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (both Ecological Services and Refuge), (8) Clark County, (9) education institutions, (10) utilities, (11) builders/developers, and (12) Native American Tribes. All meetings were open to the public. The BLM received preliminary input on a variety of topics, including vision statements, goals and objectives, boundaries, infrastructure, recreation,

education, and management options. By the end of this process, the BLM determined that a SEIS was warranted to analyze proposed boundaries and management of the CTA because the complexity of issues surrounding the CTA and the interest of local governments and citizens necessitates a comprehensive analysis of any adjustment to the boundary and/or management of the CTA, as referenced in the 2004 FEIS and ROD. The major issue themes anticipated to be addressed in the SEIS include: Impacts to air quality; impacts to surface water hydrology and water quality; protection of fossil-bearing formations; protection of federally-listed species, state-listed species, and BLM sensitive species; analysis of development scenarios based on updated local community development land use plans; impacts to visual resources; balancing conflicting and compatible land uses; protection of cultural and paleontological resources; environmental justice, social and economic impacts, cumulative impacts of the project based on build-out (build-out will include land sales and other land use authorizations); and assessment of land surface conditions.

The purpose of the public scoping process is to determine relevant issues that will influence the scope of the environmental analysis as well as alternatives analyzed in the SEIS. You may submit comments on issues and planning criteria in writing to the BLM at any public scoping meeting, or you may submit them to the BLM using one of the methods listed in the **ADDRESSES** section above. To be most helpful, you should submit formal scoping comments within 30 days after publication of this notice in the *Federal Register*. Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, 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 to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so. All submissions from organizations and businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be available for public inspection in their entirety. The minutes and list of attendees for each scoping meeting will be available to the public and open for 30 days after the meeting to any participant who wishes to clarify the view he or she expressed.



After gathering public comments on what additional issues the SEIS should address, the suggested issues will be placed in one of two categories:

1. Issues to be analyzed in the SEIS and
2. Issues beyond the scope of the SEIS.

Rationale for the placement of each issue in category one or two, as well as for the resolution of such issue(s) will be included in the SEIS and/or ROD for the CTA. During the scoping phase, the public is encouraged to help identify questions and concerns to be addressed through the management of the CTA.

An interdisciplinary approach will be used to develop the SEIS in order to consider the variety of resource issues and concerns identified. Disciplines involved in the SEIS process will include specialists with expertise in soils, minerals and geology; hydrology; botany; wildlife; transportation; visual resources; air quality; lands and realty; outdoor recreation; archaeology; paleontology; and sociology and economics, including community development.

Authority: 40 CFR 1501.7.

Dated: April 3, 2007.

Juan Palma,  
Field Manager.

[FR Doc. E7-13102 Filed 7-5-07; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 5853-EU-P

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### Bureau of Land Management

[AK-932-1430-ET; F-025943]

##### Notice of Public Meeting on Withdrawal Extension

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: As required by 43 CFR 2310.3-1 notice is hereby given that a public meeting will be held regarding the proposed extension of the withdrawal to protect the Fairbanks Command and Data Acquisition Station (also known as the Gilmore Satellite Tracking Station). The station is operated by NOAA's National Satellite Information Services (also known as the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service). The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) proposes to extend the duration of Public Land Order (PLO) No. 3708, as modified by PLO No. 6709 (54 FR 6919, February 15, 1989) for an additional 20 year period. The lands comprise approximately 8,500 acres and are located in T. 2 N.,

R. 1 E., and T. 2 N., R. 2 E., Fairbanks Meridian near Fox, Alaska. A complete description can be provided by the BLM Fairbanks District Office at the address below.

DATES: August 8, 2007, 3-5 p.m. Alaska Daylight Time.

Location: BLM Fairbanks District Office, 1150 University Avenue, Fairbanks, Alaska.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: BLM's Betsy Bonnell at 907-474-2336/ e-mail [betsy\\_bonnell@blm.gov](mailto:betsy_bonnell@blm.gov) or NOAA's Richard Von Wittkamp at 206-526-4400/e-mail [richard.vonwittkamp@noaa.gov](mailto:richard.vonwittkamp@noaa.gov).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice of the proposed withdrawal extension was published in the *Federal Register* on February 1, 2007 (Volume 72, Number 21). The meeting will be handicap accessible.

Dated: June 29, 2007.

Nichelle W. Jacobson,  
Field Manager.

[FR Doc. E7-13087 Filed 7-5-07; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 3510-HR-P

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### Bureau of Land Management

[CA-920-1310-FI]; (CACA 44895)

##### Proposed Reinstatement of Terminated Oil and Gas Lease CACA 44895

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Reinstatement of Terminated Oil and Gas Lease.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of Public Law 97-451, Carneros Energy, Inc timely filed a petition for reinstatement of oil and gas lease CACA 44895 for lands in Kern County, California, and it was accompanied by all required rentals and royalties accruing from January 1, 2007, the date of termination.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rita Altamira, Land Law Examiner, Branch of Adjudication, Division of Energy & Minerals, BLM California State Office, 2800 Cottage Way, W-1834, Sacramento, California 95825. (916) 978-4378.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: No valid lease has been issued affecting the lands. The lessee has agreed to new lease terms for rentals and royalties at rates of \$10.00 per acre or fraction thereof and 16 2/3 percent, respectively. The lessee has paid the required \$500 administrative fee and has reimbursed the Bureau of Land Management for the

cost of this *Federal Register* notice. The Lessee has met all the requirements for reinstatement of the lease as set out in Sections 31(d) and (e) of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (30 U.S.C. 188), and the Bureau of Land Management is proposing to reinstate the lease effective January 1, 2007, subject to the original terms and conditions of the lease and the increased rental and royalty rates cited above.

Dated: June 28, 2007.

Debra Marsh,  
Supervisor, Branch of Adjudication, Division of Energy & Minerals.  
[FR Doc. E7-13082 Filed 7-5-07; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 4310-40-P

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### Bureau of Land Management

[WY-923-1310-FI; WYW135113]

##### Wyoming: Notice of Proposed Reinstatement of Terminated Oil and Gas Lease

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Proposed Reinstatement of Terminated Oil and Gas Lease.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of 30 U.S.C. 188(d) and (e), and 43 CFR 3108.2-3(a) and (b)(1), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) received a petition for reinstatement from Samson Oil & Gas USA Inc. for competitive oil and gas lease WYW135113 for land in Sweetwater County, Wyoming. The petition was filed on time and was accompanied by all the rentals due since the date the lease terminated under the law.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bureau of Land Management, Pamela J. Lewis, Chief, Branch of Fluid Minerals Adjudication, at (307) 775-6176.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The lessee has agreed to the amended lease terms for rentals and royalties at rates of \$10 per acre or fraction thereof, per year and 16 2/3 percent, respectively. The lessee has paid the required \$500 administrative fee and \$163.00 to reimburse the Department for the cost of this *Federal Register* notice. The lessee has met all the requirements for reinstatement of the lease as set out in Sections 31(d) and (e) of the Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920 (30 U.S.C. 188), and the Bureau of Land Management is proposing to reinstate lease WYW135113 effective February 1, 2007, under the original terms and conditions of the lease and the



## Appendix B

### **PUBLIC MEETING NOTICES (Newspaper Ads)**

---







## UPPER LAS VEGAS WASH CONSERVATION TRANSFER AREA DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management, Las Vegas Field Office, invites you to participate in the public scoping process for the preparation of a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the Upper Las Vegas Wash Conservation Transfer Area.

The BLM is preparing the SEIS to analyze possible boundary adjustments to the Conservation Transfer Area referenced in the 2004 Final EIS and Record of Decision. The BLM will host three scoping meetings to provide an opportunity for the public to learn about the project and to share any concerns or comments they may have. Additionally, the public may submit information and identify issues that are addressed during the SEIS process. The scoping meetings are scheduled from 6:00 – 8:00 p.m. on the following dates at the following locations:

- August 14, 2007 at BLM Las Vegas Field Office, 4701 North Torrey Pines Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada
- August 15, 2007 at the North Las Vegas Library, 2300 Civic Center Drive, North Las Vegas, Nevada
- August 16, 2007 at the West Charleston Library, 6301 West Charleston Blvd., Las Vegas, Nevada

The meetings are an open house format to allow the public to visit with BLM representatives. Written comments may be submitted to the address below or emailed to [NV\\_LVFO\\_Planning@nv.blm.gov](mailto:NV_LVFO_Planning@nv.blm.gov).

BLM Las Vegas Field Office  
Attention: Gayle Marrs-Smith  
4701 N. Torrey Pines Drive  
Las Vegas, NV 89130

The BLM encourages your participation in this scoping process. Please contact Gayle Marrs-Smith, BLM Project Manager, at (702) 515-5156 to request additional information regarding the scoping meetings.



AFFP DISTRICT COURT  
Clark County, Nevada

File: 12989-182-4.4

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF NEVADA)  
COUNTY OF CLARK) SS:

Stacey M. Lewis, being 1st duly sworn, deposes and says: That she is the Legal Clerk for the Las Vegas Review-Journal and the Las Vegas Sun, daily newspapers regularly issued, published and circulated in the City of Las Vegas, County of Clark, State of Nevada, and that the advertisement, a true copy attached for,

SWCA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS 2483880SWC 2434586

was continuously published in said Las Vegas Review-Journal and / or Las Vegas Sun in 2 edition(s) of said newspaper issued from 07/22/2007 to 08/05/2007, on the following days:

07/22/2007  
08/05/2007

**PUBLIC NOTICE**  
PUBLIC SCOPING MEETINGS

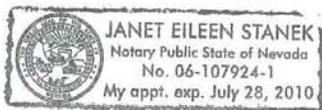
Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will hold PUBLIC SCOPING MEETINGS to seek input regarding the range of alternatives and issues to be analyzed in the Upper Las Vegas Wash Conservation Transfer Area Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS). The planning area for the SEIS includes 13,383 acres managed by the BLM, including areas of the UPPER LAS VEGAS WASH.

The meetings will be held from 6:00 to 8:00 P.M. on the following dates at the following locations:

- August 14, 2007 at BLM Las Vegas Field Office, 4701 North Torrey Pines Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada
- August 15, 2007 at the North Las Vegas Library, 2300 Civic Center Drive, North Las Vegas, Nevada
- August 16, 2007 at the West Charleston Library, 6301 West Charleston Blvd., Las Vegas, Nevada

During the meeting, the public will have an opportunity to provide written comments on a variety of issues relating to this effort. If you have any questions, please contact the BLM: phone - (702) 515-5156; email - Gayle\_Marrs-Smith@nv.blm.gov

PUB: July 22, Aug. 5, 2007  
LV Review-Journal



Signed: Stacey M. Lewis

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN BEFORE ME THIS, THE 6th day of August, 2007.

Janet E. Stanek  
Notary Public

## **PUBLIC NOTICE/NEWSPAPER LEGAL AD**

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will hold Public Scoping Meetings to seek input regarding the range of alternatives and issues to be analyzed in the Upper Las Vegas Wash Conservation Transfer Area Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS). The planning area for the SEIS includes 13,383 acres managed by the BLM, including areas of the Upper Las Vegas Wash.

The meetings will be held from 6:00 to 8:00 P.M. on the following dates at the following locations:

- August 14, 2007 at BLM Las Vegas Field Office, 4701 North Torrey Pines Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada
- August 15, 2007 at the North Las Vegas Library, 2300 Civic Center Drive, North Las Vegas, Nevada
- August 16, 2007 at the West Charleston Library, 6301 West Charleston Blvd., Las Vegas, Nevada

During the meeting, the public will have an opportunity to provide written comments on a variety of issues, relating to this effort. If you have any questions, please contact the BLM: phone - (702) 515-5156; email – [Gayle\\_Marrs-Smith@nv.blm.gov](mailto:Gayle_Marrs-Smith@nv.blm.gov).



This page intentionally left blank.



## Appendix C

### **BLM EMAIL TO CTA STAKEHOLDER LIST**

---





**From:** Gayle\_Marrs-Smith@nv.blm.gov [mailto:Gayle\_Marrs-Smith@nv.blm.gov]

**Sent:** Tuesday, July 31, 2007 11:07 AM

**To:** ajoiner@lcb.state.nv.us; amitre@lvpaiute.com; amy\_lavoie@fws.gov; angie\_lara@nv.blm.gov; anjnlv29@cox.net; aoneill@outsidelasvegas.org; Amy\_Sprunger-Allworth@FWS.GOV; badams@clan.lib.nv.us; bhrdnbrk@endow.org; bpalmer@entrix.com; brenda.pohlmann@cityofhenderson.com; brian\_amme@blm.gov; buck@lasvegassun.com; bwood@ccmail.nevada.edu; BMorris@GCWallace.com; brent.arnold@kernrivergas.com; Brent.Arnold@kernrivergas.com; callpaul@lasvegas.net; carol.shimer@dri.edu; carolyn\_ronning@blm.gov; cblack@gcwallace.com; chknight@lasvegasnevada.gov; chuck.flink@greenways.com; ckajkowski@lasvegasnevada.gov; cloudstar@iwon.com; clund@blm.gov; csKromak@nevpa.com; Carl.Somers@tpl.org; dave.dahl@kernrivergas.com; dave.frommer@ccmail.nevada.edu; David Brown; dcarlson@co.clark.nv.us; dean.t.whitman@mail.sprint.com; dennis.d.parker@mail.sprint.com; dev50@clark.nscce.edu; devconjh@earthlink.net; diane.fitch@swgas.com; dkirk@nevpa.com; dmarch@ccmail.nevada.edu; drohanp@unlv.nevada.edu; dunning.connell@epa.gov; dev50@clark.nscce.edu; DMcfadden@GCWallace.com; DOWhite@LasVegasNevada.GOV; DTurner@Co.Clark.NV.US; editoredd@juno.com; edwinprice@cox.net; ellisgreene@earthlink.net; eriogonum@earthlink.net; escott@sbc.sbcounty.gov; ewynkoop@nevpa.com; fawnr@rail@cox.net; gclammer@heritage.nv.gov; gerri.schroder@mail.house.gov; Gayle\_Marrs-Smith@nv.blm.gov; ham@reviewjournal.com; helenhmortenson@earthlink.net; hillerie\_c\_patton@blm.gov; hjhiatt@anv.net; holly.cheong@snwa.com; houserel@co.clark.nv.us; hutsondebelle@cox.net; jabetzler@aol.com; jack.kelso@ccmail.nevada.edu; james.dufault@swgas.com; janefeldman@earthlink.net; jans@ci.north-las-vegas.nv.us; jdmore@heritage.nv.gov; jgratton@nv.blm.gov; jgunning@marnellcorrao.com; jjacobson@fcglv.com; jjones@forestry.nv.gov; jmoore@tnc.org; jo-ann.tallerico@bankofamerica.com; joann.schoch@mail.house.gov; john.d.merrill@mail.sprint.com; john.holman@swgas.com; jonesja@cityofnorthlasvegas.com; jsteinme@nv.blm.gov; julene@snhba.com; jvaught@cox.net; JRuedy@lcb.state.nv.us; kathleen\_rozner@reid.senate.gov; katrina@naiopnv.org; kbush@co.clark.nv.us; kennylvpt@msn.com; khil@co.clark.nv.us; kirsten\_cannon@nv.blm.gov; kokopelli3@cox.net; krogers@reviewjournal.com; kspringer@sbc.sbcounty.gov; kusc@ci.north-las-vegas.nv.us; larrybross@fcglv.com; lbellis@dot.state.nv.us; len.l.bellows@mail.sprint.com; lortega@forestry.nv.gov; lrichmond@marnellcorrao.com; Liz\_Smith-Incer@nps.gov; majewski@ci.north-las-vegas.nv.us; manning@lasvegassun.com; marc\_maynard@nv.blm.gov; margot\_allen@ensign.senate.gov; marlowhoff@aol.com; mbaca@TNC.ORG; mbaltz@marnellcorrao.com; megill@unlv.nevada.edu; menartm@cityofnorthlasvegas.com; michael\_johnson@nv.blm.gov; micki\_jay\_2000@yahoo.com; mikefordt@aol.com; mkirkpatrick@asm.state.nv.us; mmorse@fcglv.com; mthackston@lasvegasnevada.gov; Mbaltz@nevpa.com; MLAND@co.clark.nv.us; Nancy.Flagg@ccmail.nevada.edu; Neil\_Kornze@reid.senate.gov; NGENTIS@ATT.NET; paguirre@nevpa.com; pegleg4570@yahoo.com; petea@forestry.nv.gov; pmjl@citizenalert.org; pwilcox@lands.nv.gov; pwyatt@co.clark.nv.us; drohanp@unlv.nevada.edu; Paul.Buck@dri.edu; reas@ccmail.nevada.edu; rfultz@lasvegasnevada.gov; rlpalmer@clan.lib.nv.us; rmrowka@co.clark.nv.us; roseg@ci.north-las-vegas.nv.us; rowland@ccmail.nevada.edu; rshepard@endow.org; RICE@UNLV.NEVADA.EDU; samrosecorkie@aol.com; sauwood@hotmail.com; scanfield@lands.nv.gov; schmidt.davidp@epa.gov; shaymond@forestry.nv.gov; spotts@infowest.com; spowers@nlvchamber.org; stephanie@realtiyaccess.net; Shannon\_Raborn@reid.senate.gov; terry.sovay@cox.com; tjames@lasvegasnevada.gov; tod.story@mail.house.gov; tom.warley@anclv.com; tperrigo@lasvegasnevada.gov; trober9567@aol.com; tsutko@ccrfcd.org; Trinko@cox.net; vertpaleo@aol.com; violet.r.hawek@mail.sprint.com; vitulano.karen@epa.gov; wallenmeyer@co.clark.nv.us; william.sandeen@nellis.af.mil; Wenro702@aol.com; WolfConsulting@cox.net; derek.babcock@snwa.com; Jenna\_Whitlock@reid.senate.gov; mark.ioli@kinross.com; colleen.beck@dri.edu; bob@nvwf.org; claire2me@netzero.com; beyng4evr@aol.com; hjhiatt@anv.net; steve.parker1@cox.net; mellington@nv.doe.gov; douglas.baker@nyecounty.net; kennylvpt@msn.com; scanfield@lands.nv.gov; castle@lnett.com  
Cc: Juan\_Palma@nv.blm.gov; Patrick\_Putnam@nv.blm.gov; Charles Coyle; Jeff Connell; David Brown; Eric Koster; Stephen Leslie; Steve Knox; Leslie Wagner; Lynda Sperry; hhornbeck@swca.com; Paul Murphey; Heather Stettler; Chris Garrett; Elizabeth Perry; Heidi Orcutt-Gachiri; David Reinhart; Tyson Schreiner; Julie Hanks; Heidi Hill; mlangley@kleinfelder.com; clarson@kleinfelder.com; abackstrom@kleinfelder.com; gcarter@kleinfelder.com; reberle@kleinfelder.com; dburns@kleinfelder.com; ggoodemote@kleinfelder.com; cstewart@zephyrenvironmental.com; maurine.bachman@comcast.net; Gayle\_Marrs-Smith@nv.blm.gov; Jeffrey\_Steinmetz@nv.blm.gov; Sarah\_Peterson@nv.blm.gov; Susanne\_Rowe@nv.blm.gov; George\_Varhalmi@blm.gov; Mark\_Slaughter@nv.blm.gov; gerri.schroder@mail.house.gov; tod.story@mail.house.gov; margot\_allen@ensign.senate.gov; joann.schoch@mail.house.gov; Neil\_Kornze@reid.senate.gov; Shannon\_Raborn@reid.senate.gov

**Subject:** CTA Scoping Meetings



Dear Stakeholders,

As you know, BLM has contracted with SWCA to develop the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the Upper Las Vegas Wash Conservation Transfer Area. We are going to be conducting scoping meetings August 14, 15, and 16. The notice for the public scoping meetings was published in the Las Vegas Review Journal on Sunday, July 22 and will be repeated on Sunday, August 6. I have attached the notice for your convenience.

As we move forward with a more structured format, I want to personally thank all of you for your involvement and commitment during the long planning process. Some of you have been involved since November, 2004 when we had our first public input meeting! Even though we are now in a formal process, we do not want to lose the momentum that we have achieved with our regular quarterly meetings. We also have to ensure that we are following our regulations under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA). Having consulted with our solicitors, we have come up with the following strategy.

Our next quarterly meetings would have been scheduled for August 2007, November 2007, February 2008, and May 2008. Our SEIS public meetings will roughly coincide with the August 2007 and May 2008 quarterly meetings. In place of the November 2007 and February 2008 meetings, I will send out a detailed newsletter on the progress of the work with Utah State University and the SEIS. As always, you are free to contact me with questions and issues at any time in this process.

Again, I want to thank all of you for your interest and hard work.

Gayle Marrs-Smith, CTA Project Manager  
Bureau of Land Management  
4701 N. Torrey Pines Drive  
Las Vegas, NV 89130  
Phone: (702) 515-5156  
FAX: (702) 515-5023  
Gayle\_Marrs-Smith@nv.blm.gov

(See attached file: PublicNotice-NewspaperAd.doc [This is Appendix X in the Scoping Report])



## Appendix D

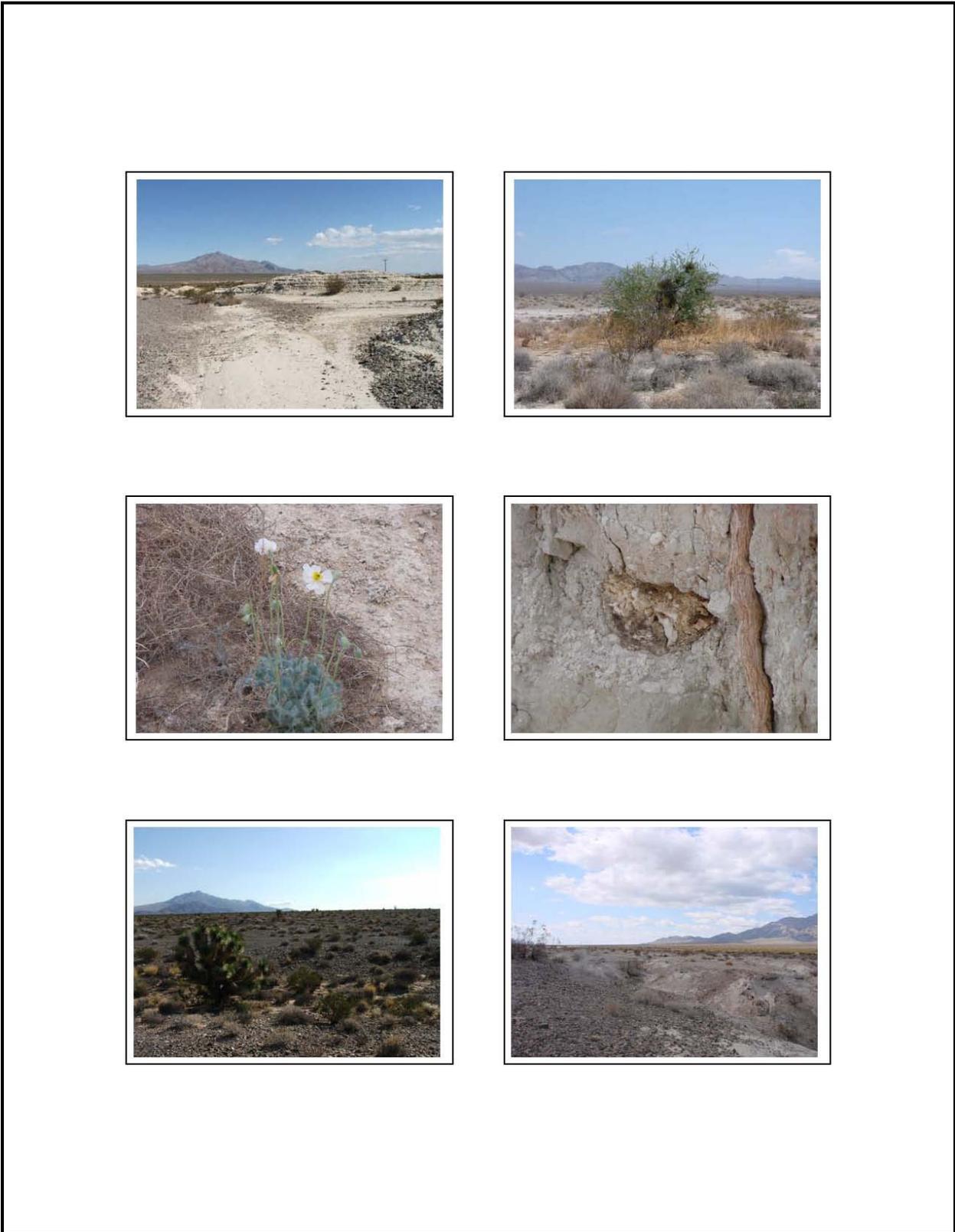
# **SCOPING MEETING POWERPOINT™ PRESENTATION**

---





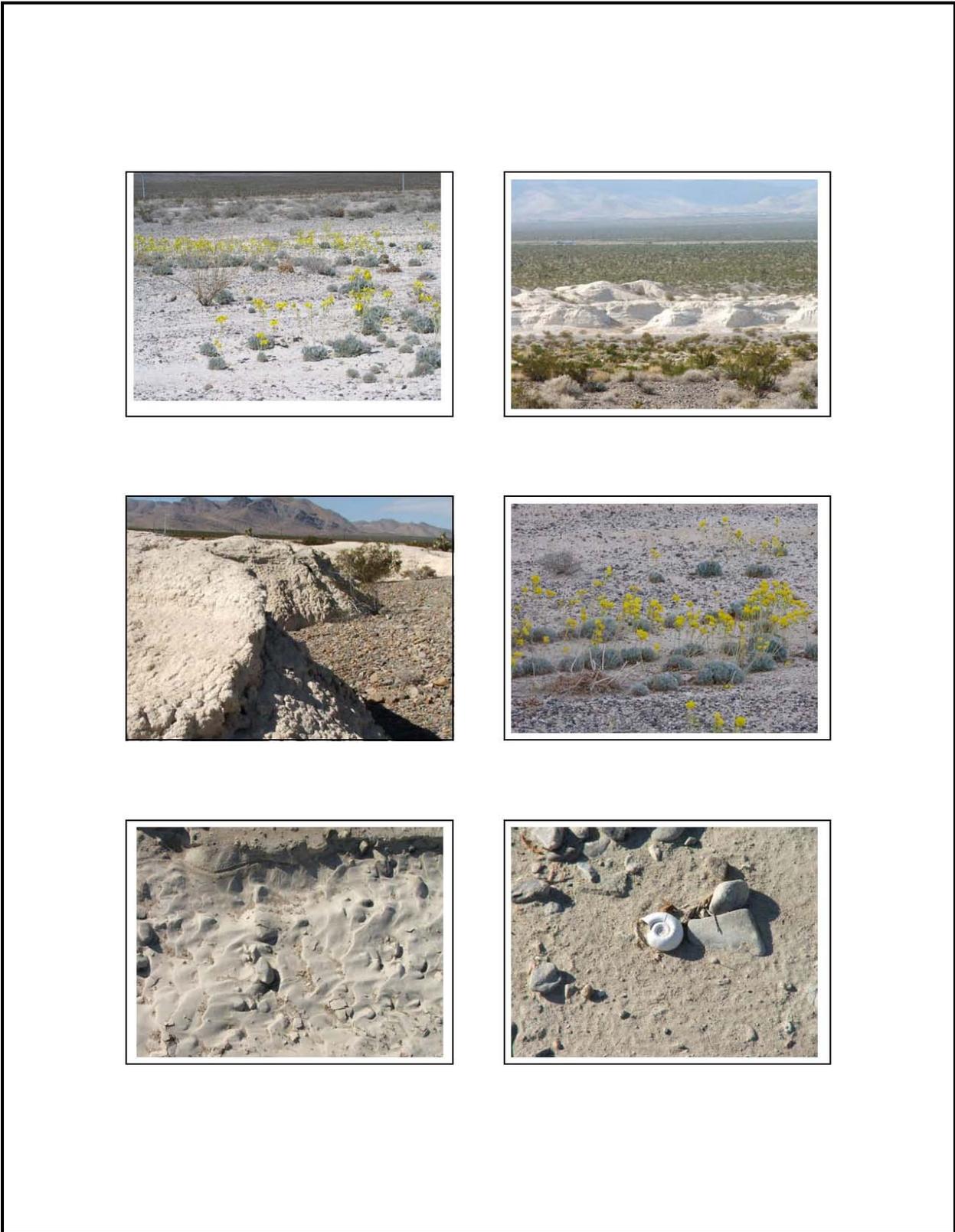


















This page intentionally left blank.



## Appendix E

# SCOPING MEETING DISPLAY BOARDS

---

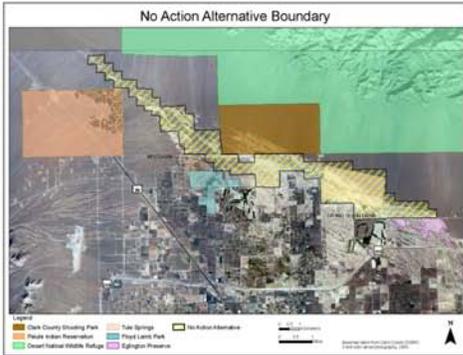






**Actions that would be common to all action alternatives**

- Management responsibility
- Protection of the Tule Springs National Historic Site
- Non-motorized trails
- Treatment of eligible cultural sites
- Mitigate surface paleontological sites and sensitive plant habitat
- Decatur and Grand Teton alignments
- Aliante Parkway between Grand Teton and Horse Drive alignment
- No roads north of Grand Teton and east of Decatur
- Expansion of the Decatur Detention Basin if necessary
- Removal of southern half of McCool Park R&PP
- Any land within the ULVW – CTA boundary originally defined as available for disposal would now be potentially available for disposal with some type of conservation restrictions included
- Utilities shall be co-located with road alignments to prevent additional disturbance.



**Boundary**

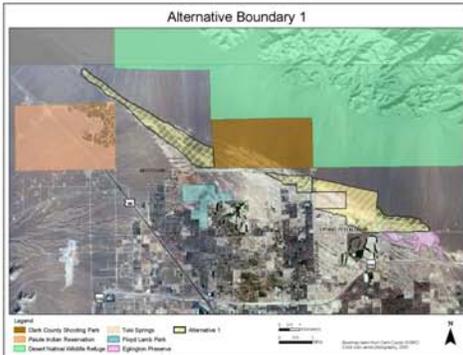
- The No Action Alternative represents the original Conservation Transfer Alternative Boundary.
- It is approximately 5,000 acres and would be available for disposal in accordance with SNPLMA, FLPMA, and other applicable laws subject to valid existing rights.

**Allowable Uses**

- The Eglington Preserve and Tule Springs National Historic Site would not be available for disposal.
- The maximum amount of infrastructure needs would be permitted.
- The maximum modifications for flood control would be permitted.
- Recreation would be managed according to City Master Plans and R&PP leases.
- The Eglington Preserve and Tule Springs would be managed for recreation by the BLM.
- Paleontological sites would be mitigated.

**Management**

- It would be managed by the BLM until sold.



**Boundary**

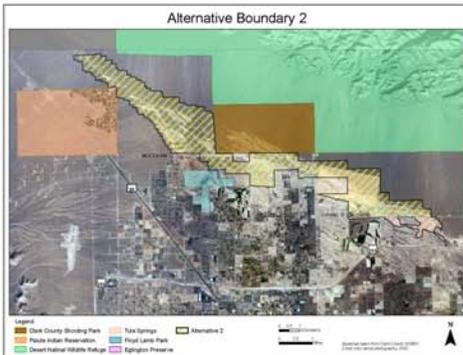
- Alternative one encompasses jurisdictional waters on the western side of the R&PP leases.
- It is approximately 2,940 acres, a reduction of 2,060 acres from the no action alternative.
- Alternative one includes Tule Springs, all surface paleontological sites, and sensitive plant habitat. It excludes the Floyd Lamb R&PP and the Eglington Preserve.

**Allowable Uses**

- The Eglington Preserve would not be available for disposal.
- Some infrastructure needs would be permitted.
- Some modifications for flood control would be permitted including the northwest detention basin, and all flood control facilities for the City of North Las Vegas.
- Recreation infrastructure developments in the R&PP leased lands.
- Connections to regional parks and trails.
- A number of paleontological sites would occur outside of the boundary.

**Management**

- Management may be by the BLM, City, County, or a Private Conservation Group.



**Boundary**

- Alternative two encompasses jurisdictional waters, flood terrace, and portions of the uplands as a buffer.
- It is approximately 6,323 acres, an increase of approximately 1,323 acres from the no action alternative.
- Alternative two includes the Eglington Preserve and the R&PP leased lands.

**Allowable Uses**

- The Eglington Preserve would not be available for disposal.
- Some infrastructure needs would be permitted.
- Some modifications for flood control would be permitted.
- Recreation would be managed the same as Alternative one with the potential for increased trails.
- All paleontological sites would occur inside the boundary.

**Management**

- Management may be by the BLM, City, County, or a Private Conservation Group.



**Upper Las Vegas Wash Conservation Transfer Area**



<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Alternative Boundary 3</b></p>	<p><b>Boundary</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Include ½ mile buffer east of the Las Vegas Paiute Reservation and a one mile buffer north of the reservation.</li> <li>•It is approximately 9,000 acres, an increase of approximately 4,000 acres from the no action alternative.</li> <li>•Increases the bajada on the northeast side.</li> <li>•Includes the Eglinton Preserve.</li> </ul> <p><b>Allowable Uses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The Eglinton Preserve and Tule Springs NHS would not be available for disposal.</li> <li>•Infrastructure permitted would include the Beltway.</li> <li>•Some modifications to the natural channel for flood control would be permitted.</li> <li>•Recreation would be managed same as Alternative 1 with the potential for additional trails.</li> <li>•All paleontological sites would occur inside the boundary with a larger buffer than Alternative 2.</li> </ul> <p><b>Management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Management may be by the BLM, City, County, or a Private Conservation Group.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Alternative Boundary 4</b></p>	<p><b>Boundary</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Includes lands between the reservation and the Desert National Wildlife Refuge (DNWR).</li> <li>•It is approximately 10,600 acres, an increase of approximately 5,600 acres from the no action alternative.</li> <li>•Moves boundary approximately ¼ miles east of Highway 95, north of the reservation.</li> <li>•Moves boundary 1 mile north of Moccasin on east side of reservation.</li> <li>•Includes Eglinton Preserve.</li> </ul> <p><b>Allowable Uses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The Eglinton Preserve would not be available for disposal.</li> <li>•Some infrastructure needs would be permitted.</li> <li>•Flood control would be accomplished with the natural wash with no modifications.</li> <li>•Recreation would be managed same as Alternative 1 with greater potential for additional trails than alternative 3.</li> <li>•All paleontological sites would occur inside the boundary with a larger buffer than alternative 3.</li> </ul> <p><b>Management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Management may be by the BLM, City, County, or a Private Conservation Group.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Alternative Boundary 5</b></p>	<p><b>Boundary</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•This is the entire study area as defined in the SEIS.</li> <li>•It is approximately 12,800 acres, an increase of approximately 7,800 acres from the no action alternative.</li> <li>•Follows the DNWR as the north boundary.</li> <li>•Includes a 1 mile buffer north and east of the Las Vegas Paiute Reservation.</li> <li>•Includes the area east of North 5<sup>th</sup> street to the DNWR boundary.</li> </ul> <p><b>Allowable Uses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The Eglinton Preserve would not be available for disposal.</li> <li>•Only infrastructure needs common to all alternatives would be permitted.</li> <li>•Flood control would be accomplished with the natural wash with no modifications.</li> <li>•Recreation would be managed same as Alternative 1 with the maximum potential for additional trails.</li> <li>•All paleontological sites would occur inside the boundary with the maximum buffer.</li> </ul> <p><b>Management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Management may be by the BLM, City, County, or a Private Conservation Group.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Alternative Boundary 6</b></p>	<p><b>Boundary</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The boundary is the same as the original Conservation Transfer Alternative Boundary.</li> </ul> <p><b>Allowable Uses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The Eglinton Preserve would not be available for disposal.</li> <li>•Some infrastructure needs would be permitted.</li> <li>•Some modifications to the natural channel for flood control may be permitted.</li> <li>•Recreation would include R&amp;PP, parks, open space, and fewer potential for trails.</li> <li>•Most paleontological sites would occur inside the boundary.</li> </ul> <p><b>Management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Management may be by the BLM, City, County, or a Private Conservation Group.</li> </ul>



**Upper Las Vegas Wash Conservation Transfer Area**





Desert Tortoise, *Gopherus Agassizii* – Federally listed threatened species.



The mesquite and catclaw acacia habitat found in the ULVW – CTA. The phainopepla prefers to eat mistletoe berries, often associated with Mesquite and Catclaw Acacia habitats.



Phainopepla, *Phainopepla nitens* – BLM sensitive species.



The ULVW – CTA provides unique habitat for wildlife, including the threatened desert tortoise. The wash is used for nesting, denning, foraging, breeding, and as a travel corridor.



Las Vegas buckwheat, *Eriogonum corymbosum*, BLM sensitive species. The buckwheat is also a High Priority Evaluation species under the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan for Clark County, and proposed for listing by the Nevada Division of Forestry. Upon receiving State protection, disturbance to areas containing buckwheat would require a permit from Nevada Division of Forestry.

## Biological Resources



Las Vegas Bearpoppy, *Arctomecon californica*, BLM sensitive species



Merriam's Bearpoppy, *Arctomecon merriamii*, BLM sensitive species



Stand of Las Vegas Bearpoppy in the ULVW - CTA. It grows primarily in soils with high gypsum content. It flowers from March to June with multiple flowers on each stem.



Upper Las Vegas Wash Conservation Transfer Area



## Decisions To Be Made

### What will the final boundary of the ULVW – CTA be?

- Original Conservation Transfer Alternative
- Adjusted boundary to meet resource needs
- Adjusted boundary to meet needs and the concerns of interested parties

### What allowable uses may be considered within the ULVW – CTA and where may they be allowed?

- Rights-of-Way
  - Utilities
  - Roads
  - Flood Control
- Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) leases
- Hiking Trails and other recreation infrastructure
- Scientific Research
- Education



Standing water in a main channel of the ULVW - CTA

### Who will manage the ULVW – CTA?

- BLM
- Other Federal Agency
- Clark County
- Non-Profit Agency
- Private Company
- Combination of different entities



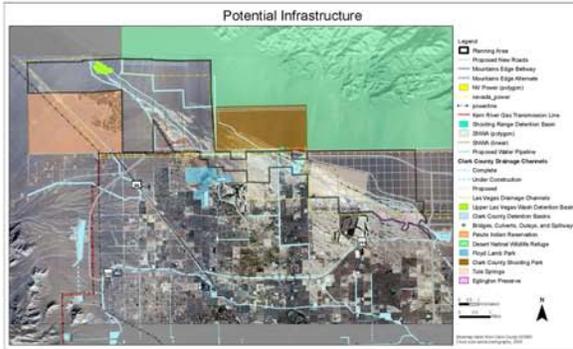
View of the ULVW - CTA



Upper Las Vegas Wash Conservation Transfer Area

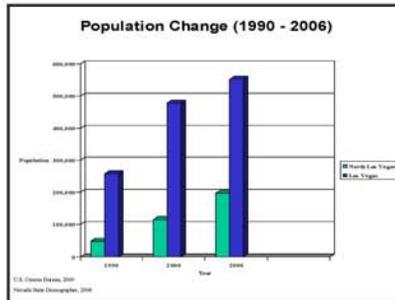


# Infrastructure and Socioeconomics



The Upper Las Vegas Wash – Conservation Transfer Area SEIS planning area is shown in relation to current development and potential infrastructure. The aerial photograph was taken in 2005 as part of the Utah State study.

Clark County, Nevada, which encompasses the greater Las Vegas metropolitan area, is one of the fastest-growing regions in the United States. The cities of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas in particular have experienced high rates of growth and development over the past 20 years.



Population change in the cities of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas since 1990.

Types of land use authorizations that may be considered include, but are not limited to, rights-of-way for roads, utility powerlines, gas and water pipelines, sewer lines and other flood control structures, fiberoptic lines, detention basins, facilities, recreational trails, etc.



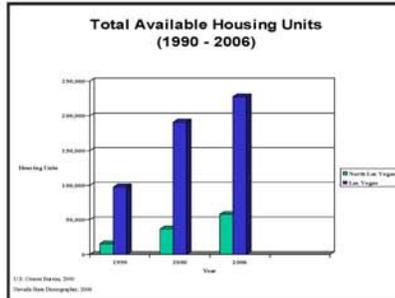
The ULVW – CTA – Residential developments in Las Vegas and North Las Vegas come up to the southern edge of the ULVW - CTA.



Development along the southern edge of the ULVW - CTA.



Detention Basin for flood control within the ULVW – CTA.



Increase in available housing units in the cities of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas since 1990.

According to the Nevada State Demographer (2006), the population of Clark County is projected to increase by approximately 900,000 additional persons in the next ten years. An increase of nearly 47%. Using 2.49 persons per household, the average for Clark County from the year 2000, this equates to a demand for an additional 361,446 housing units by 2016. (Nevada State Demographer, 2006)



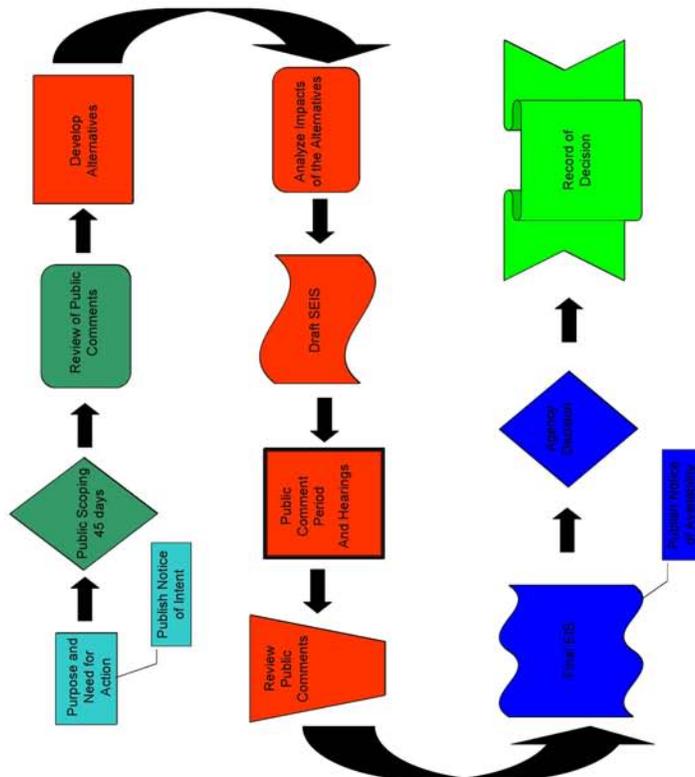
Upper Las Vegas Wash Conservation Transfer Area



# The Environmental Impact Statement Process

## INTRODUCTION

This chart presents the process by which actions for the Upper Las Vegas Wash Conservation Transfer Area (ULVW - CTA) will be reviewed to ensure full compliance with environmental regulatory requirements and to minimize potential environmental impacts during implementation. This process supplements the Record of Decision (ROD) for the Las Vegas Valley Disposal Boundary Final Environmental Impact Statement (LVVDB FEIS). The analytical process set forth in this procedure follows the general guidelines of the BLM for NEPA compliance (NEPA Handbook H-1790-1, BLM 1988).



## PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of this action is threefold: define the ultimate boundary of the ULVW - CTA, determine the allowable uses within the ULVW - CTA consistent with BLM's current management responsibilities, and identify the managing entity or entities for the ULVW - CTA.

The analysis of this SEIS is needed to protect sensitive resources, including fossils, cultural resources, and endemic plants, on public lands available for disposal within the ULVW-CTA study area, allowing for compatible uses, in accordance with other applicable laws.

## PROCESS

The SEIS will include five primary stages, each involving a series of related activities:

### Notice of Intent - July 6, 2007

The process begins with a Notice of Intent published in the Federal Register.

### Scoping Period - Through August 20, 2007

Scoping is the term used in the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing the NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 1500 et. seq.) to define the early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed in the EIS. The scoping process serves a number of purposes. The primary purpose of scoping is to provide an avenue to involve the public in identifying significant issues related to the management of the CTA. It also helps identify any issues that are not significant and can thereby be eliminated from detailed analysis in the EIS. The list of stakeholders and other interested parties is also updated and generally expanded during the scoping process.

The public scoping process will help identify a range of alternatives that should be considered in the SEIS, and issues and concerns regarding the various alternatives. The scoping meetings provide an opportunity for the public to learn about the project and share any concerns or comments they may have. Additionally, the public may submit information and identify issues that are addressed during the SEIS process.

### Draft SEIS - Spring and Summer of 2008

The BLM prepares a Draft SEIS and makes it available to the public. This document generally includes the following:

- Summary
- Purpose of and need for action
- Alternatives, including proposed actions
- Affected environment
- Environmental consequences
- Notice of Availability

The completion of the Draft SEIS is announced in the Federal Register through a Notice of Availability. This notice includes specific information about the public comment period, including a time frame, notes of public meetings and information about how comments may be submitted. Public participation associated with the Draft SEIS is administered by the BLM.

### Final EIS - Fall of 2008

After the public comment period, a Final SEIS is prepared. This document includes descriptions of public comments and indicates how they were addressed in the Final SEIS. A Notice of Availability is posted in the Federal Register announcing the completion of the Final SEIS.

### Record of Decision - Fall of 2008

No sooner than 30 days after the Final SEIS is published, a Record of Decision describing the BLM's decision regarding proposed action is signed.



Upper Las Vegas Wash Conservation Transfer Area



# Paleontological & Cultural Resources



Fossil bones of an extinct Columbian mammoth, *Mammuthus columbi*, exposed and weathering at the surface inside the Upper Las Vegas Wash. More than 400 localities such as this remain exposed to the elements throughout the Wash.



Fossil tusk of Mammoth eroding out of hillside within the ULVW - CTA. Remains such as these under continued exposure to the elements will continue to deteriorate unless they can be recovered and preserved.



Tule Springs National Historic Site.



Fossil bones of an extinct giant llama-like camel, *Camelops hesternus*, eroding out of a low arroyo inside the ULVW - CTA. Broken fossils like these will continue to deteriorate in the harsh desert conditions of the Las Vegas Valley, unless they can be recovered and preserved.



Exploring Tule Springs National Historic Site



Fossil jaw of small mammal eroding out of hillside in the ULVW - CTA.



Fossil jaws of an extinct horse, *Equus*, eroding out of a hillside within the ULVW - CTA. These delicate fossils could easily be scattered and destroyed by off-road activity or by a strong rainstorm unless they can be recovered and preserved.



Upper Las Vegas Wash Conservation Transfer Area



# Recreation

Recreation activities and needs that may be considered in the ULVW – CTA

- Trails
- Facilities and infrastructure
- Connections to regional parks and trails
  - McCool Park
  - Floyd Lamb Park
  - Clark County Shooting Park
- Recreation and Public Purposes Act
- Open Space
- Recreation in Tule Springs and Eglington Preserve
- Education and Interpretation



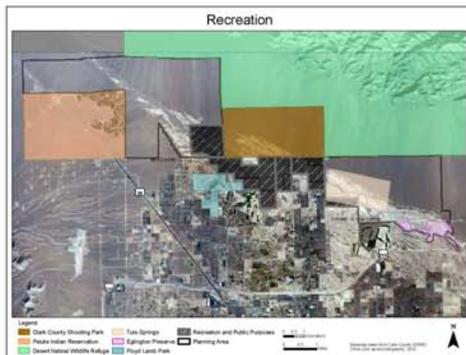
The resources present in the ULVW - CTA provide excellent opportunities for interpretation and education.



Bird watching in the ULVW - CTA



Site of the Clark County Shooting Park, adjacent to the ULVW - CTA. Construction on the Shooting Park is anticipated to begin in the Fall of 2008.



The ULVW – CTA Planning Area is shown in relation to area parks, R&PP leased lands, Tule Springs National Historic Site, and the Eglington Preserve.

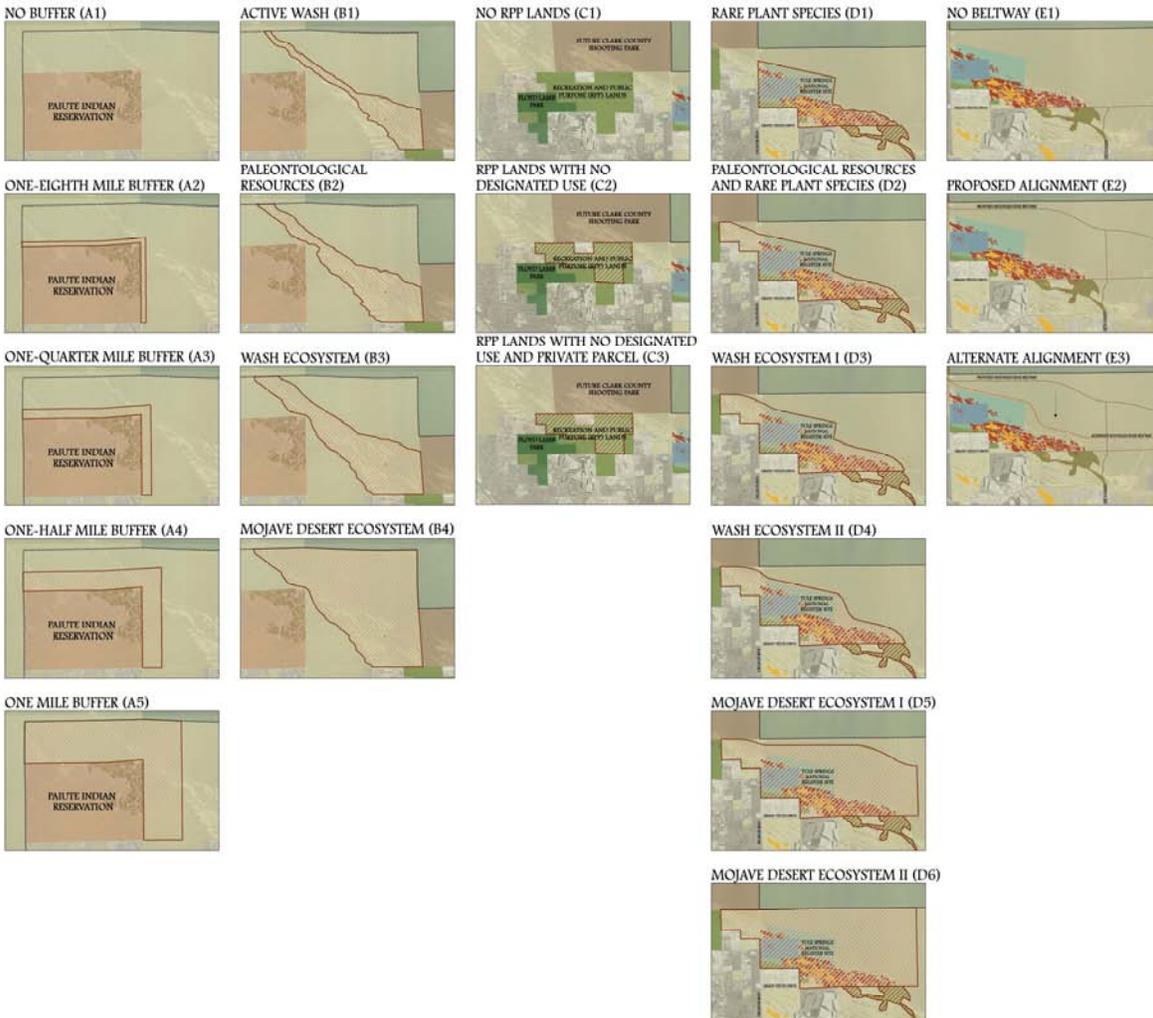


Upper Las Vegas Wash Conservation Transfer Area



## UPPER LAS VEGAS WASH CONSERVATION TRANSFER AREA: A SYSTEM TO DEVELOP ALTERNATIVE SCENARIOS

<b>COMPONENT A</b> PAIUTE INDIAN RESERVATION	<b>COMPONENT B</b> NW UPPER LAS VEGAS WASH	<b>COMPONENT C</b> RPP LANDS	<b>COMPONENT D</b> SE UPPER LAS VEGAS WASH	<b>COMPONENT E</b> MOUNTAIN EDGE BELTWAY
---	---	---------------------------------	---	---



<b>LEGEND</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Disposal Boundary</li> <li> Paiute Indian Reservation</li> <li> Bureau of Land Management</li> <li> Clark County Shooting Park</li> <li> Desert National Wildlife Refuge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Nellis Air Force Base</li> <li> Private</li> <li> State of Nevada</li> <li> Floyd Lamb Park</li> <li> RPP Lands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Tule Springs</li> <li> Eglington Plant Preserve</li> <li> Paleosites</li> <li> Golden bearclaw-poppy</li> <li> Nile's wild buckwheat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Existing Roads/Highways</li> <li> Proposed Roads/Highways</li> <li> Alternate Alignment</li> <li> Conservation Transfer Area</li> </ul>

This page intentionally left blank.



## Appendix F

# **SCOPING MEETING SIGN-IN SHEETS**

---





**Bureau of Land Management**  
**Las Vegas Field Office**  
**Public Scoping**  
**Upper Las Vegas Wash**  
**Conservation Transfer Area**  
**Draft Supplemental**  
**Environmental Impact Statement**  
**August 14, 6:00 PM – 8:00 PM**



Note: Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, 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 to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

NAME	AFFILIATION OR TITLE	ADDRESS	PHONE/FAX	E-MAIL
Rebecca L-Rury	City of LV	400 Stewart Ave. LV NV 89101	702-229-6262	rury@lasvegasmnwa.gov
Linda Shields	PBS&J		595-8304	lshields@pbsj.com
Don Turner	Clark County	5710 Simms #125 NV, NV, 89031	455-8199	dturner@co.clark.nv
Calvin Champion	Triadant Planning	3455 Cliff Shadows Pkwy, Ste 22 LV NV 89129	395-3154	cchampion@tcgl.com
Sue Wain Scott	Public	4421 Penguin Ave NLV NV 89084	281-7248	Sue.wain.scott@mac.com
Joan Hiett	public	6180 Pharis St. Las Vegas NV 89123	361-1771	jhiett@land.net





**Bureau of Land Management  
Las Vegas Field Office**

**Public Scoping**

**Upper Las Vegas Wash  
Conservation Transfer Area**

**Draft Supplemental**

**Environmental Impact Statement**

**August 14, 6:00 PM – 8:00 PM**

Note: Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, 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 to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

NAME	AFFILIATION OR TITLE	ADDRESS	PHONE/FAX	E-MAIL
Bruce Palmer	Logan Simpson Design	51 West Third St Suite 450 Tempe AZ 85281	480 967-1343	bpalmer@lsdcoz.com
Ken MacDonard	NEWFIELDS	8250 W CAMERON SUITE 100 LV NV 89117	752-2072 -2073	KenMacDonard@newfields.com
T. Morrow	CITIZEN	52 W GARDEN 89103		tcm-design@cox.net
TERY L. RYAN, D.D.	RESIDENT (SCOP)	6385 JAPON AVE, RD L.V., NV 89131	839-9132	thelastvaguero@hotmail.com
TRIAN DAVIS	P.B.	3940 Horned HUGHES PKWY	697 8100	davisbep@world.com
Fred Edwards	USFWS	-1701 N. Terry Pkz	702-515-5237	fred-edwards@fws.gov





**Bureau of Land Management  
Las Vegas Field Office**

**Public Scoping  
Upper Las Vegas Wash  
Conservation Transfer Area  
Draft Supplemental  
Environmental Impact Statement  
August 14, 6:00 PM - 8:00 PM**

Note: Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, 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 to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

NAME	AFFILIATION OR TITLE	ADDRESS	PHONE/FAX	E-MAIL
Daniel Poll		8428 Debelis Creek Las Vegas, NV 89131	702-883 4272	
Rikki Gail		8428 Debelis Creek, LV, NV 89131	702-320- 3120	nikki_g@cox.net
KILLY ANN POTTS		2609 MOUNTAIN VIEW NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89184	702-649 8766	L.LANDLAR@AOL.COM
LARRY KOTHSTEIN		"	"	"
ROB MB-WKA		4241 LILY CREEK LV, NV 89132		RMBRowK@ msn.com
Meg Varshadmi		7382 Camden Five Ave Las Vegas, NV 89129	702-645 8640	



8/14/07

NAME	AFFILIATION OR TITLE	ADDRESS	PHONE/FAX	E-MAIL
LINDA RAGANÉ	POTS	N.L.V. 89084 7816 Song Sparrow St		LR299@NTSMAIL.COM
SANDY VALLEY	POTS	7911 LYREBIRD DR N.V. 89084		SANVALL@COX.NET
Jim Hancock	NPS	601 NUCWAY BOULDER CITY NV 89005		
TERRI ROBERTSON	CACTUS	6135 E CAREFREE AVE LV NV 89156	459-7603	trdora19567@aol.com
JAMES FANLIVANSON	COOP & SHELVE	6390 BUREAU LANE LV NV 89131	396-7668	COOPHELP@EARTHLINK.NET
Art Dixon	NSRPA	P.O. Box 620687 Las Vegas, NV 89162	289 1077	pep1eg4570@ytl.com.com
Jane Feldman (FOR ED PERRIS)	Amia Club SNRTP HCON	70 Box 19717 LY NV 89132		jonefeldman@earthlink.net
Ellis Greene		5024 N. Cimarron Rd LV NV 89149	645-5181	elligreene@earthlink.net
Fernando Gattobon Terri Gattobon		6325 Iron Mountain LV, NV 89131	656-4950	TERRI GATTABON@AOL.COM fperris@lasvegasmvna.com
Tom Perrigo	C.A. & LV	731 S 4th St LV, NV 89101	289-2127	

8/14/07

NAME	AFFILIATION OR TITLE	ADDRESS	PHONE/FAX	E-MAIL
Heleni Hinch	public	8180 Flamingo St Las Vegas NV 89123	361-1171	hjlhinch@auniv.net
Dean Kezar	Clark County	5000 S. Grand Central Parkway	455-2528	dank@co.clark.nv
Maryann Ushick	CNLU	2700 Austin Court Dr North Las Vegas, NV 89030	633-2658	ushickm@Party of nv.horages.com
Mary Peters	public	777 West Chapman St. LV, NV 89102	285-3784	mbpconsulting@cox.net
Barbara Lake	public	14780 Grand Teton L.V. NV. 89166	612-9076	
Nick Mortenson	APUS	3930 E. C Carnegie	878-8944	

NAME	AFFILIATION OR TITLE	ADDRESS	PHONE/FAX	E-MAIL
Rital Ransom	Sierra Club	4925 Glenarden Dr. LV 89130	395-6992	rita.ransom@hotmail.com
Robert Fitzgibbons PRT #1291608	SMVA	4747 W. Vegas Dr. Las Vegas NV 89108	872522	bfitzgibbons@earthlink.net
John Jones	NDF		486-5123	jjones@forestry.nv.gov

8/14/07



**Bureau of Land Management**  
**Las Vegas Field Office**  
**Public Scoping**  
**Upper Las Vegas Wash**  
**Conservation Transfer Area**  
**Draft Supplemental**  
**Environmental Impact Statement**  
**August 14, 6:00 PM – 8:00 PM**

Note: Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, 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 to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

NAME	AFFILIATION OR TITLE	ADDRESS	PHONE/FAX	E-MAIL
Kevin James McElhin		5528 Jesse Leon St	735-10505	
Dirk McLawer		1700 Gateway Rd	452-7032	
Juanita Elliott	Public Info Specialist	324 Lance Ave Clark County	149-2744 455-8109	jemille@do.clark.nv.us
Jenny Scanlon	NV Div. State Parks	901 S. Stuart Reno NV	775-684-2787	Jscanlon@parks.nv.gov
CHENG SHIH	CITY OF LAS VEGAS	731 S. 44th Street LAS VEGAS, NV 89101	(702) 229-2338	CSH@LASVEGASNEVADA.GOV





**Bureau of Land Management  
Las Vegas Field Office**

**Public Scoping  
Upper Las Vegas Wash  
Conservation Transfer Area  
Draft Supplemental  
Environmental Impact Statement  
August 14, 6:00 PM – 8:00 PM**

Note: Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, 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 to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

NAME	AFFILIATION OR TITLE	ADDRESS	PHONE/FAX	E-MAIL
William C. Garcia	SNLV Parks & Rec. Wash Area	331 S. Garcia Ave. 1038 N. Bruce St NW 89030	433 1011	jonesja@atgotnorthksvegas.com
John Jones	LV Painte Tribe	1 Painte Drive LV, NV. 89106	386 3926	amitre@lvpainte.com
Afreda L. Mitte	BEC Environmental Red Rock Audubon Local Citizen	6455 Viewpoint Dr Las Vegas, NV 89156	452 - 7222	
Carol Sweet				
Linda Shields	PBS #5		575-8304	lshields@pbsj.com
Elizabeth Obotke	Kummer Kasmpfen	3800 Howard Hughes Pkwy Las Vegas NV 89169	702-792-7000	esoro@kac@kbrf.com



8/15/07

NAME	AFFILIATION OR TITLE	ADDRESS	PHONE/FAX	E-MAIL
Don Turner	Clark County	5710 Simmons NV, NV	455-8199	dturner@co.clark.nv.us
Dave Morrow	State Parks	701 S Stewart Carson City	687-2771	dmmorrow@parks.nv.gov
Jan Schweitzer	CNLU	2266 Civic Center Ave NV NV 89030	633-1225	jan@cityofnorthlasvegas.com
Chris Knight	City Las Vegas	408 STEWART AVE 89101	272-6575	chknight@lasvegasnevada.gov
Bruce Palmer	Logan Simpson Design	4051 Westwood St Suite 410 Tampa Az 85287	480-987-1343	bpalmer@lsdaz.com
Glen Bosch	Utah State University			gab@gis.usu.edu
Carol Smokey	LVP Council	No 1 Painter Dr LV, Nev 89106	249-7669	csmokey@lvpaint.com
Timothy	ed. CITYZOO			tim-design@cox.net
T. Wood	"			"
Chris Dingell	Quadrant Planning		216-2044	cdingell@feq.lv.com

8/15/07

NAME	AFFILIATION OR TITLE	ADDRESS	PHONE/FAX	E-MAIL
Mike Trask	Las Vegas Sun		259-8822	mike.trask@lasvegassun.com
Estifania Espargu Richard Chercio	N. Vegas ALLIANCE OF HOA'S INV.	412 HORSE POINTE Ave G LV NV 89084	642-2529 325-6708	tadiongirt@ntescape.net RICHARDCHERCIO@YAHOO.E

**Bureau of Land Management**  
**Las Vegas Field Office**  
**Public Scoping**  
**Upper Las Vegas Wash**  
**Conservation Transfer Area**  
**Draft Supplemental**  
**Environmental Impact Statement**  
**August 16, 6:00 PM – 8:00 PM**



Note: Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, 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 to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

NAME	AFFILIATION OR TITLE	ADDRESS	PHONE/FAX	E-MAIL
HENRY FAMILY		89144 332 EMERALD VISA		normom@msn.com
Sill Destefano	POTS	2905 WILLOW WOOD NLV 89084		ANJNLV29Doc.NLV
A.J. DESTEFANO	'7	11		11
LENNY BADGER	Focus Property Group	3455 CLIFF SHADOWS BLVD LV, NV 89129	242-4949	lbadger@feglv.com
Lyndra Kobayashi	Ransons Brinkerhoff			Kobayashi@ploworld.com
Derek Babcock	SNWA			derek.babcock@snwa.com



**Bureau of Land Management  
Las Vegas Field Office**

**Public Scoping  
Upper Las Vegas Wash  
Conservation Transfer Area  
Draft Supplemental**

**Environmental Impact Statement  
August 16, 6:00 PM – 8:00 PM**

Note: Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, 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 to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

NAME	AFFILIATION OR TITLE	ADDRESS	PHONE/FAX	E-MAIL
Kent Henry		232 E. Mendenhall WILSON WAY	702 608 4104	
MICHAEL MARLEN		2004 DESTINY SPARKLE LV, NV 89084	515/7115	MICHAELMARLEN@CXCX.NET
T. MORROW	CITIZEN	SPRING VALLEY		temdesign@cox.net
P. HARRIS	—	ENCLAVE W. SANDHILL		
D. CAMAROTE	CITIZEN	1008 PARKS - LAS VEGAS	89128	
Gary Beckman	Sierra Club	6756 Quinella Dr LV 89103	698-2983	



**Bureau of Land Management**  
**Las Vegas Field Office**  
**Public Scoping**  
**Upper Las Vegas Wash**  
**Conservation Transfer Area**  
**Draft Supplemental**  
**Environmental Impact Statement**  
**August 16, 6:00 PM – 8:00 PM**



Note: Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, 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 to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

NAME	AFFILIATION OR TITLE	ADDRESS	PHONE/FAX	E-MAIL
Don Hendricks	ANS	609 N. Crestline LV, NV 89109	878-4420	donwh@hotmail.com
Linda Shields	PBS&S		595-8304	lshields@pbsj.com
RANDY FUZZ	CLV	731 S. 4th	229.2176	r.fuzz@lasvegasnevada.gov
MIKE MAJEWSKI	CNLU	CITY OF NLU	833 1528	MAJEWSKI@CITYOFNORTHLASVEAS.COM
Jeremy Davis	CNLU	11	633-1519	davisj@cityofnorthlasvegas.com
JAMES HOAGAN	Sierra Club	6925 Fox Sparrow Ct. N. Las Vegas, NV 89151	770-0708	jameshoagan@gmail.com



8/16/07

NAME	AFFILIATION OR TITLE	ADDRESS	PHONE/FAX	E-MAIL
Alan Klavitz		9549 Pacific View Drive	804-2518	
Ed Suleski	POTS	2212 Bay Thrush Way	914-9310	MRE.DOTA@AOL.COM
Calvin Meyers		PO Box 125 Moapa, NV 89025		Moapa.private@aol.com
Julene Haworth	SMHBA	3685 Beas McLeod	794-0117	julene@smhba.com
Elizabeth Warren		POB 19039 SEAN, NV 89019	874-1410	mizlizzard@aol.com
Helen Moulton	ANS	8930 Flamingo Rd Las Vegas NV 89103		826-6844

8/15/07

NAME	AFFILIATION OR TITLE	ADDRESS	PHONE/FAX	E-MAIL
ROD PORTNO	TOR	4085 N. RANCHO DR. SUITE 150 LV NV 89130	702-610-1919	
Kathy Callahan		9549 Pacifica N. Las Vegas	702-804-2578	
MYNN SOVESKI	POTS	3012 BOY THROUGH WAY N. LAS VEGAS 89084	702-914-9390	
Holly Neuschwander	Citizen	7 Crosscut Dr Las Vegas	335-2009	mailto:hollyneuschwander@comcast.net
LINDA NATIONS	CITIZEN	5450 S. FORT APACHE #176 Las Vegas, NV 89148	702-567-0600	
Tim Troxler	Citizen	9599 W. Charleston #2020 Las Vegas 89117	702-982-3547	troxworld@msn.com

This page intentionally left blank.



## Appendix G

# **SCOPING MEETING HANDOUTS (Factsheet, NEPA Process and Scoping Process, How to Comment Effectively)**

---







## CONSERVATION TRANSFER AREA SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FACT SHEET

### Project History

The Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 placed an additional 22,000 acres of BLM-managed lands within the disposal boundary established by the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA). This additional acreage includes portions of the Upper Las Vegas Wash. The Upper Las Vegas Wash is a deep drainage cut by thousands of years of flooding. Exposed in the soft badlands are the remains of Pleistocene animal fossils, including mammoth, American lion, camel, early horse, and sloth. Additionally, the unique soils that make up the Las Vegas Formation are home to three rare plant species: Las Vegas bearpoppy, Merriam's bearpoppy, and Las Vegas buckwheat. The sensitive resources, both paleontological and botanical, in the Upper Las Vegas Wash had been known to exist; however, they had never been thoroughly quantified.



Las Vegas Bearpoppy

BLM focused a special effort on surveying those sensitive resources known to occur in this area for the Las Vegas Disposal

Boundary Environmental Impact Statement: 438 surface paleontological sites were documented, along with about 500 acres of Las Vegas buckwheat and Las Vegas bearpoppy habitat.



Mammoth Bones

In addition, the Tule Springs National Register Site at 980 acres occurs in this area. Based upon the inventory information, the Preferred Alternative in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) was the Conservation Transfer Area (CTA) Alternative. In this alternative, BLM would develop management prescriptions within the CTA in the form of an agreement signed by the entity that would manage the CTA. The FEIS stated that the CTA boundary will be adaptable to the needs and concerns of interested parties that participate in the development of the conservation agreement and the additional environmental analysis.

BLM developed a process for interested publics to provide preliminary input so that BLM could develop a Conservation Strategy Agreement for the CTA identified in the FEIS. More than 160 members of the public have participated in this process and have



received regular updates from the BLM. From this larger group, Task Groups were formed to provide input on behalf of (1) the City of Las Vegas, (2) the City of North Las Vegas, (3) Conservation, (4) Recreation, (5) Regional Entities (flood, water, transportation), (6) State of Nevada, (7) Fish and Wildlife Service (both Ecological Services and Refuge), (8) Clark County, (9) Education/Research, (10) Utilities, (11) Builders/Developers, (12) Native American, and (13) BLM. During 10 public meetings held over a 10-month period in 2005, BLM received preliminary input on a variety of topics, including vision statements, goals and objectives, boundaries, infrastructure, recreation, education, and management options. Boundary recommendations for the CTA ranged from 3,000 to almost 13,400.

Additionally, Utah State University assisted BLM in a study that models impacts associated with alternative land-use planning scenarios. The results of this study will be useful in achieving a defensible boundary and protection of the resources.

### Purpose and Need

Because of the significance of paleontological, botanical, and cultural resources present in the Conservation Transfer Area, the wide range of boundary recommendations and the need for additional public input, BLM is preparing a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) to meet the additional environmental analysis requirement.

The purpose of the SEIS is to supplement the Las Vegas Disposal Boundary EIS Record of Decision (ROD, 2004) for the Upper Las Vegas Wash CTA. The Disposal Boundary Record of Decision deferred the decision on the final boundary of the Conservation Transfer Area (CTA) and the uses that would be allowed until more public input was obtained.

The SEIS is needed to protect sensitive resources, including fossils, cultural

resources, and endemic plants, on public lands available for disposal within the CTA study area, allowing for compatible uses, in accordance with other applicable laws.

### Alternatives

Alternatives that may be considered in the SEIS for the planning area range from approximately 3,000 to almost 13,400 acres in size.

Common to all alternatives will be an analysis of federal management vs. non-federal management responsibility.

The required Conservation Strategy Agreement that would govern management of the CTA will be based on the preferred alternative in the Final SEIS. The Conservation Strategy Agreement must be signed by the managing party(ies) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.



## **NEPA Process and Scoping Process for the Upper Las Vegas Wash Conservation Transfer Area Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement**

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 requires that actions involving federal agencies or public lands be supported by analyses of the environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives.

The NEPA process consists of an evaluation of the environmental effects of a federal undertaking including its alternatives. There are three levels of analysis depending on whether or not an undertaking could significantly affect the environment. These three levels include: categorical exclusion determination; preparation of an environmental assessment/finding of no significant impact (EA/FONSI); and preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS).

If a federal agency anticipates that an undertaking may significantly impact the environment, or if a project is environmentally controversial, a federal agency may choose to prepare an EIS without having to first prepare an EA. In the case of the Upper Las Vegas Wash Conservation Transfer Area (CTA) the significance of paleontological, botanical, and cultural resources present in the CTA and the need for additional public input, BLM is preparing a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS).

The purpose of the SEIS is to supplement the Las Vegas Disposal Boundary EIS Record of Decision (ROD) that was issued in December 2004. The ROD deferred the decision on the final boundary of the CTA and the uses that would be allowed until more public input was obtained.

The NEPA process for preparation of the SEIS is summarized below.

### **Notice of Intent**

The process begins with a Notice of Intent published in the Federal Register. The Notice of Intent for the SEIS was published on July 6, 2007.

### **Scoping Period**

Scoping is the term used in the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing the NEPA [40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 1500 *et. seq.*] to define the early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed in the EIS. The scoping process serves a number of purposes. The primary purpose of scoping is to provide an avenue to involve the public in identifying significant issues related to the management of the CTA. It also helps identify any issues that are not significant and can thereby be eliminated from detailed analysis in the EIS. The list of stakeholders and other interested parties is also updated and generally expanded during the scoping process.

The public scoping process will help identify a range of alternatives that should be considered in the SEIS, and issues and concerns regarding the various alternatives. The scoping meetings provide an opportunity for the public to learn about the project and share any concerns or comments they may have. Additionally, the public may submit information and identify issues



that are addressed during the SEIS process. The scoping period for the SEIS began on July 6, 2007 and continues through August 20, 2007.

**Draft SEIS**

The BLM prepares a Draft SEIS and makes it available to the public. This document generally includes the following:

- Summary
- Purpose of and need for action
- Alternatives, including proposed actions
- Affected environment
- Environmental consequences
- Mitigation measures to minimize impacts

The Draft SEIS is distributed to stakeholders and other interested parties for review. The availability of the Draft SEIS is announced in the Federal Register through a Notice of Availability (NOA).

**Draft SEIS Public Comment Period**

The publication of the NOA in the Federal Register begins the 45-day public comment period for the SEIS. The notice includes specific information about the public comment period, including a timeframe, locations of public meetings, and information about how comments may be submitted. Public participation associated with the Draft SEIS is administered by the BLM.

**Final EIS**

After the public comment period, a Final SEIS is prepared. This document includes descriptions of public comments and indicates how the comments were addressed in the Final SEIS. An NOA is posted in the Federal Register announcing the completion and availability of the Final SEIS. The Final SEIS is distributed to stakeholders and other interested parties.

**Record of Decision**

No sooner than 30 days after the Final SEIS is published, a Record of Decision describing the BLM's decision regarding the proposed action ~~would be signed by the authorized officer~~ ~~published in the Federal Register.~~



## Appendix H

# COMMENT FORM

---







**PUBLIC COMMENTS FOR THE  
CONSERVATION TRANSFER AREA  
SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

If you would like to make a comment or be added to our mailing list, please fill out this form and hand it to any of our staff or mail it to the address provided.

You may also write a letter or send an e-mail to: [NV\\_LVFO\\_Planning@nv.blm.gov](mailto:NV_LVFO_Planning@nv.blm.gov). Thank you!

Note: Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, 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 to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

My comments are in regard to: (Check all that apply)

**SEIS Decisions**

- ULVW-CTA Boundary
- Allowable Uses
- ULVW-CTA Manager

**SEIS Analysis**

- Affected Environment
- Environmental Consequences
- Mitigation And Monitoring
- Cumulative Impacts
- Unavoidable Adverse Effects
- Project-Specific Analysis Procedures
- Other

**Resources**

- Geology and Soils
- Biological Resources
- Visual Resources
- Land Use
- Transportation
- Recreation
- Hazardous Materials
- Paleontology
- Cultural Resources
- Noise
- Socioeconomics
- Air Quality
- Water Resources
- Environmental Justice

**COMMENT:**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE (Optional): \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS (Optional): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Please add me to the mailing list (circle one):                      YES                      NO

I would like to receive a copy of the Draft SEIS (circle one):    Hard Copy    CD



Fold on line

Place First  
Class Stamp  
Here

**U.S. Department of the Interior**  
**Bureau of Land Management**  
4701 N. Torrey Pines Drive  
Las Vegas, NV 89130  
Attn: Gayle Marrs-Smith

