

**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Burns District Office
Andrews Resource Area
Finding of No Significant Impact**

**Dry Bone Complex Archaeological Project
Environmental Assessment
OR-B060-2013-0028-EA**

INTRODUCTION

Andrews Resource Area, Burns District, has prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA) to analyze recommended management actions developed through an Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) to excavate subsurface cultural materials in the Dry Bone Archaeological Complex located within Red Mountain WSA. Following the Holloway wildfire, an archaeological survey was conducted to locate, record, and protect cultural resources during rehabilitation projects. During survey, several areas were found containing concentrations of various types and sizes of animal bones. Flaked stone tools, lithic debitage, and groundstone were also found. Faunal life represented within the concentrations includes antelope, amphibian, jack and cottontail rabbits, bird, waterfowl, mountain sheep, and bovine (possibly bison). A conservative estimate of the collected bone is more than 10,000 bones. This location, located along an ephemeral drainage, contains evidence of a food processing area, dating possibly to as early as 1700 or as late as 1870 AD.

SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The proposed action would allow the University of Oregon under the direction of Dr. Patrick O'Grady to operate a limited excavation research field camp at Dry Bone Complex consisting of six or less people over a time period of at least one week and not to exceed six weeks between January 30, 2013 and April 30, 2014. The limited excavation would be to assess the possibility of intact subsurface cultural materials. The excavation units would be no larger than 1 meter x 1 meter x 1 meter in size.

The proposed action would serve a dual purpose or objective: 1) determine whether there are undisturbed sediments in the subsurface areas below the bone concentrations and 2) retrieve information important to the prehistory and early contact occupation of the area from undisturbed sediments.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Consideration of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) criteria for significance (40 CFR 1508.27), both with regard to context and intensity of impacts, is described below:

Context

The Proposed Action would occur in Red Mountain Wilderness Study Area and would have local impacts on affected interests, lands, and resources similar to and within the scope of those described and considered in Andrews Management Unit (AMU)/CMPA Proposed Resource Management Plan (PRMP)/Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). There would be no substantial broad societal or regional impacts not previously considered in the Proposed RMP/FEIS.

Intensity

The CEQ's ten considerations for evaluating intensity (severity of effect):

1. *Impacts that may be both beneficial and adverse.* The EA considered potential beneficial and adverse effects. None of the effects are beyond the range of effects analyzed in the AMU/CMPA PRMP/Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), to which the EA is tiered.

Cultural Resources/Archaeology: The proposed excavations would disturb less than 2% of the sites' total volume of 46 acres. The effects of the disturbance include total destruction of the stratigraphic context in the proposed excavation units. Scientific excavation would have a bearing on a number of archaeological questions such as time span of site use, presence of living floors or structures, types of plants and animals gathered and processed by the prehistoric occupants, connections with other groups of prehistoric people outside the region, as well as any early contact with Europeans. Documentation would help form the basis for heritage education, interpretation, and ethnographic background of the earliest inhabitants of the Burns District and surrounding region.

Soils: The 2012 Holloway wildfire removed 90% of vegetation in the area and burned hot enough to remove biological soil crusts from the surface. Rehabilitation of the area has included removing berms created during the fire, reseeded dozer lines, and reseeded burned areas with a native seed mix developed specifically for the area. Soils would be impacted in the areas where the excavation occurs. Piling the soils exposes more surface area to the elements increasing the chances of soil loss. Areas of heavy use such as work areas and walkways would be compacted. After the work is complete, raking of the compacted areas would be necessary to remove evidence of the project and allow seed to penetrate soils, allowing for quicker vegetative recover of the area.

Visual Resources: The effects of the small excavation units (1 m x 1 m x 1 m) would not be easily seen nor attract attention of a passerby. In the short term, the temporary portable toilet would be seen from many directions; however, the portable toilet would only be on site for the duration of the archaeological project which is expected to last one week but no longer than six weeks.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA): The proposed action is within Red Mountain WSA. Wilderness characteristics include naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation, and the presence of special features.

Naturalness: While the project is underway, there will be obvious piles of dirt and visible excavation holes. The port-a-potty would be visible from some distance away. However, these are temporary changes and when the proposed action is completed all test pits would be filled in and reseeded. Any disturbed areas would be recovered. It is unlikely that there will be many visitors to the area due to the season but if encounters do occur, they would be infrequent.

Solitude: While the project is underway, solitude would be affected by vehicle traffic and people working on the site. It is not expected that many visitors would be recreating in the WSA until further vegetation recovery has occurred. But if encounters do occur, they would be infrequent and, overall, there would be no lasting effect on solitude.

Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: The proposed action is in a portion of the Red Mountain WSA that burned in the 2012 Holloway fire. It is not expected visitors would visit this portion of the WSA until vegetation has recovered.

Supplemental Values: There would be no affect to supplemental values in the Red Mountain WSA.

2. *Degree to which the Proposed Action affects public health and safety.* No aspect of the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative would have an effect on public health and safety.
3. *Unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity to historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas.* Unique characteristics for the Dry Bone Complex include Red Mountain WSA. Effects to Red Mountain WSA are described in #1 above.
4. *The degree to which effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial.* Controversy in this context means disagreement about the nature of the effects, not expressions of opposition to the proposed action or preference among the alternatives. No unique or appreciable scientific controversy has been identified regarding the effects of the Proposed Action or alternatives.
5. *Degree to which possible effects on the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks.* The analysis has not shown there would be any unique or unknown risks to the human environment nor were any identified in the AMU/CMPA PRMP/FEIS to which this proposal is tiered.
6. *Degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant impacts or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration.* This project neither establishes a precedent nor represents a decision in principle about future actions.

The Dry Bone Complex archaeological project is not considered to have a lasting effect within Red Mountain WSA. Any archaeological excavations within WSAs would need to be assessed on a case-by-case basis and decisions based on scope of impact.

7. *Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts.* The environmental analysis did not reveal any cumulative effects beyond those already analyzed in the AMU/CMPA PRMP/FEIS which encompasses the Red Mountain WSA. The EA described the current state of the environment (Affected Environment by Resource, Chapter III) which included the effects of past actions, and included analysis of reasonably foreseeable future actions identified in the project area.
8. *Degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.* There are no features within the project area listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
9. *The degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its habitat.* There are no known threatened or endangered species or their habitat affected by the Proposed Action or alternatives.
10. *Whether an action threatens a violation of Federal, State, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment.* The Proposed Action and No Action Alternative do not threaten to violate any law. The Proposed Action is in compliance with the AMU RMP/ROD (2005), which provides direction for the protection of the environment on public lands. The Proposed Action is also in compliance with the following cultural laws:
 - The Antiquities Act of 1906
 - The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
 - Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act
 - Executive Order 11953
 - Executive Order 13287

On the basis of the information contained in the EA and all other information available to me, it is my determination that: 1) The implementation of the Proposed Action or alternatives will not have significant environmental impacts beyond those already addressed in the AMU/CMPA RMP/FEIS (2004); 2) The Proposed Action and alternatives are in conformance with the AMU RMP/ROD; 3) There would be no adverse societal or regional impacts and no adverse impacts to affected interests; and 4) The environmental effects, together with the proposed Project Design Features, against the tests of significance found at 40 CFR 1508.27 do not constitute a major Federal action having a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, an EIS is not necessary and will not be prepared.

Rhonda Karges
Andrew/Steens Resource Area Field Manager

Date

**DRY BONE COMPLEX
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT**

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
DOI-BLM-OR-B060-2013-0028-EA**

**Bureau of Land Management
Burns District Office
28910 Hwy 20 West
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CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION: PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR ACTION.....	1
A. Introduction.....	1
B. Purpose of and Need for Action.....	2
C. Decision to be Made	3
D. Conformance with Land Use Plans and Consistency with Laws, Regulations and Policies.....	3
E. Identification of Issues Considered but not Analyzed Further	4
1. Identification of Issues.....	4
a. Cultural Resources Issue Question	4
b. Soils Issue Question.....	5
c. Visual Resources Issue Question	5
d. Wilderness Study Area Question	5
CHAPTER II: ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION	5
A. Alternative A: No Action (Continuance of Current Management)	5
B. Alternative B: Proposed Action (Limited Excavation of Dry Bone Complex).....	5
C. Alternative Considered but not Analyzed in Detail (Full-scale site excavation of Dry Bone Complex)	8
CHAPTER III: AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES	8
A. Affected Environment.....	8
B. Resources Identified and Issue.....	11
1. Resource: Cultural Resources/Archaeology	11
2. Resource: Soils.....	12
3. Resource: Visual Resources.....	14
4. Resource: Wilderness Study Areas.....	14
C. Cumulative Effects Analysis.....	19
CHAPTER IV: CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION.....	19
A. List of Preparers.....	19
B. Persons, Groups and Agencies Consulted	20
C. Public Notification	20
D. Consultation Conducted.....	20
CHAPTER V: MAPS	21
CHAPTER VI: REFERENCES.....	23

**DRY BONE COMPLEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT
DOI-BLM-OR-B060-2013-0028-EA**

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION: PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR ACTION

A. Introduction

On August 5, 2012, lightning started the Holloway Fire in the Trout Creek Mountains approximately 25 miles east of Denio, Nevada. The wildfire burned a total of 462,017 acres, with 74,911 of those acres located within the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Burns District (10,000 acres on private lands). Prior to rehabilitation of the burned areas (reseeding, protective fences, reservoir clean-out) archaeological surveys were conducted to locate, record, and protect cultural resources during project implementation.

During cultural survey, 24 areas were found that contained concentrations of various types and sizes of animal bones. A flaked stone tool as well as other lithic debitage was located within 3 of the bone concentration areas. Groundstone and groundstone fragments, several flaked tools, and one unique multi-notched biface, assumed to be ornamental in nature, were located in the area surrounding the concentrations (Figure1). The project location shown in Chapter V Maps is located along an ephemeral drainage known as Dry Creek and contains evidence of a food processing area, dating possibly to as early as 1700 or possibly as late as 1870 AD. The bone concentrations extend for 1/2 mile along the drainage and encompass 46 acres.



Figure 1. Multi-notched biface.



Figure 2. Example of the faunal concentrations.

In February 2013, Dr. Patrick O’Grady, Scott Thomas (Burns District Archaeologist), and members of the 2012 survey crew returned to the Dry Bone Complex to fully map the concentrations and conduct a surface collection of all diagnostic bones for a faunal analysis to be conducted by the University of Oregon. Faunal remains denoted within the concentration include antelope, amphibian (frog), jack and cottontail rabbits, bird (sage-grouse), waterfowl, mountain sheep, and bovine (possibly bison). A conservative estimate of the collected bone numbers is more than 10,000 bones. This site is unique because of the 24 bone concentrations as well as the broad range of animal life represented in the faunal assemblages (Figure 2).

The Dry Bone Complex site lies well within the area used traditionally by the Northern Paiute and Western Shoshone in their seasonal rounds (Aikens, 1993; Couture et al, 1986). Beyond the archaeological record, there is no written documentation concerning the sustenance and lifeway of these groups prior to the arrival of Euro-Americans beyond a passing reference made by early explorers and trappers.

The Northern Paiute and Western Shoshone were relatively isolated until Peter Skene Ogden's expedition in 1826. Ogden was soon followed by other explorers, opening the way for trappers, miners, and emigrants. The Euro-Americans brought livestock which rapidly depleted the resources on which these tribes depended. The relationship between the emigrants and the native people quickly deteriorated because of this and by 1857, U.S. troops were sent to the area in an effort to halt the violence between the two groups. By the end of the 1860s, the U.S. government began its attempt to relocate the Native Americans to reservations (Bengston, 2002).

Due to the disruption of normal daily life by the arrival of Euro-Americans, there is a loss of information concerning the day-to-day processes in the ethnographic history of the Northern Paiute and Western Shoshone people. Oral histories passed down generation-to-generation describe various techniques for hunting, gathering, preparation, and storage of resources used in prehistoric times by Native American tribes yet often some key element is missing. It is felt that the Dry Bone Complex site may represent a bridge between the traditional prehistoric lifestyle of these groups and the drastic changes brought on by European contact, a time period of a scant 40 years.

The Proposed Action would allow the University of Oregon, under the direction of Dr. Patrick O'Grady, to operate a limited excavation research field camp at Dry Bone Complex consisting of six or less people over a time period of at least one week and not to exceed six weeks in the fall and winter of 2013-2014. The limited excavation would be to assess the possibility of intact subsurface cultural materials.

B. Purpose and Need for Action

The Proposed Action would serve a dual purpose or objective: 1) determine whether there are undisturbed sediments in the subsurface areas below the bone concentrations and 2) retrieve information important to the prehistory and early contact occupation of the area from undisturbed sediments.

Scientific excavation would produce data necessary to answer questions (as stated below) about the use of Burns District BLM and the Northern Great Basin by Native Americans around the time of contact, from as early as 1700 to as late as 1870. All of the data thus far collected at this site are from surface locations; BLM lacks relevant data from buried contexts, assuming they exist. Archaeological excavations are the only way to obtain such data. This data would be reported in the form of annual preliminary reports, articles in scholarly journals, presentations at professional archaeology meetings and a final report would result from the scientific study of the site.

These documents would help form the basis for heritage education and interpretation for

the early use of the Burns District and surrounding region. The data could also be used to fill in holes in the ethnographic information as well as provide scientific support for oral histories of the Northern Paiute and Northern Shoshone Tribes.

The goals for the 2013-2014 fieldwork would be to attempt to answer a number of archaeological questions such as:

- a) What were the primary site functions and activities that occurred here?
- b) What types of prehistoric tools or debris are present or absent from the intact site deposits? What does this information tell us about the subsistence practices? Can we better define the cultural chronology?
- c) Are there different materials present such as charcoal or bone that can be analyzed to produce absolute dates of site use?
- d) What is the management importance of the sites in terms of BLM use categories (scientific, conservation for future use, traditional use, public use and experimental use) and eligibility for nomination to the *National Register of Historic Places*?

Specifically, Andrews Management Unit (AMU) Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (ROD/RMP), dated August 2005, contains objectives that support the current management. Cultural Resources (RMP-40) states Goal 1 “Preserve, protect, and manage cultural resources in accordance with existing laws, regulations, and Executive Orders, in coordination/ consultation with the Fort McDermitt Paiute Shoshone Tribe, other American Indian tribes, Harney County Historical Society and other heritage groups to make cultural resources available for appropriate uses by present and future generations.” Objective 3 “excavate cultural sites in cooperation with universities, the Burns Paiute Tribe, other tribes, and other heritage partners.”

C. Decision to be Made

The BLM Authorized Officer would decide whether or not to allow limited excavation of the Dry Bone Complex and under what conditions the excavation would be conducted.

D. Conformance with Land Use Plans and Consistency with Laws, Regulations and Policies

The Proposed Action and alternatives are in conformance with the AMU ROD/RMP, dated August 2005 even though they are not specifically provided for, because they are clearly consistent with the decisions outlined above under Purpose and Need for Action.

The Proposed Action has been designed to conform to the following documents, which direct and provide the framework for management of BLM lands within the Burns District:

- Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1701), 1976
- The National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4320-4347), 1970
- Manual 6330 – Management of Wilderness Study Area (WSA)s
- Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Assessment and Strategy for Oregon (Hagen 2011)
- Greater Sage-Grouse and Sagebrush-steppe Ecosystems Management Guidelines (BLM-2000)
- BLM National Sage-Grouse Habitat Conservation Strategy (2004)
- Manual 8400 – Visual Resource Management

BLM is required by laws, regulations, and Executive Orders to manage cultural resources in such a way that they would be preserved and protected from destruction, and that appropriate uses would be made of such resources.

- The Antiquities Act of 1906 provides for the protection of archaeological resources on all public lands and requires permits for those who excavate or appropriate these resources.
- The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended, defines and protects archaeological resources on public lands, establishes a permit system for resource users, and requires agencies to provide for public education and continuing inventory of public lands.
- Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, provide a national policy for historic preservation, establish a *National Register of Historic Places* designation for important properties, protect sites from destruction without appropriate data recovery, and require that historic properties be utilized in agency missions, when warranted.
- Executive Order 11953 directs Federal agencies to inventory public lands and nominate eligible properties to the *National Register of Historic Places*.
- Executive Order 13287 entitled “Preserve America” further requires Federal agencies “prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties” and to “ensure that the management of historic properties in its ownership is conducted in a manner that promotes the long-term preservation and use of those properties.”

These laws, regulations, and Executive Orders further require that such management be coordinated with appropriate American Indian tribes and individuals.

E. Identification of Issues and Issues Considered but not Analyzed Further

1. Identification of Issues

a. Cultural Resources Issue Question:

How would the Proposed Project affect Cultural Resource Management and protection?

- b. Soils Issue Question:
What would be the effects to soils within the project area?
- c. Visuals Resources Issue Question:
What would be the effects of excavation on Visual Resources?
- d. Wilderness Study Area Question:
What would be the effects of excavation on WSAs?

CHAPTER II. ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

A. Alternative A: No Action (Continuation of Current Management)

The No Action Alternative is equivalent to current management of the site discussed in this document which is driven by laws, regulations AMU RMP/ROD directing BLM to preserve, protect, and use cultural resources for agency missions. Current management activities at the Dry Bone Complex site includes: site monitoring by BLM archaeologists approximately every second year or whenever a project is proposed within site vicinity; periodic surface collection of diagnostic stone tools and bone from concentration areas; mapping of artifacts (stone tools and bone); and completing site update forms for the State Historic Preservation Officer and BLM records.

B. Alternative B: Proposed Action (Limited Excavation of Dry Bone Complex)

The Proposed Action would allow the University of Oregon, under the direction of Dr. Patrick O'Grady, to operate a limited excavation research field camp at Dry Bone Complex consisting of six or less people over a time period of at least one week and not to exceed six weeks.

In February 2013, complete documentation of site surface conditions were extensively documented through site mapping and photography. The next step would be to collect information which would provide an estimate of the remaining value of cultural deposits through subsurface investigation. This would be accomplished through the excavation by hand tools (shovels, trowels, hand soil augers) of a maximum of five one meter by one meter test units. The number of test units would be dependent on whether shallow deposits are encountered which could force the premature abandonment of some test units and additional units that may be excavated at a later date, within two years.

Fill sediment from the excavations would be screened through 1/16 inch mesh and stockpiled near the site location. The stockpiled sediment would be used to refill the test units when unit investigations and recordation has been completed.

The area would be seeded with the appropriate native seed mix of bluebunch wheatgrass, basin wildrye, Indian ricegrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, needle and thread, Lewis blue

flax, fourwing saltbrush, and western yarrow would be applied to the backfilled excavation units in the fall after they are filled in accordance with the Holloway Wildfire DOI-BLM-OR-B060-2013-0003 Environmental Assessment (EA) (Table 3, page 16). The excavation team would hand-seed the disturbed areas immediately following the completion of the project, no later than April 30, 2014.

1. Scientific archaeological excavation of up to five units would occur during the project work at the site. Units would not exceed one meter by one meter wide. Each unit would be excavated in five centimeter levels to a depth of two sterile levels below the last encountered cultural material but based on topography probably no deeper than one meter. A culturally sterile soil level is defined as an area which contains no evidence of human occupation. Units would be dug using hand tools such as shovels, trowels and hand soil augers. Unit location would be selected to avoid as much sagebrush and rabbit brush as possible. Unit perimeters would be flagged to alert visitors of the hazard. Excavation activities would adhere to safety requirements set forth in 29 CFR 1926.652(a)(1)(ii) which state “excavations that are less than five feet in depth and examination of the ground by a competent person provides no indication of a cave-in.” Excavation units at the site are expected to be less than three feet (one meter) deep, so there is no risk of a cave-in of the unit(s). Specific excavation units recommended for the site are as follows:
 - i. auger probing,
 - ii) 18 inches by 18 inches test pits and excavation blocks, which are 1 meter by 1 meter in size, would be the various excavation units that would be used at this site. The 1 meter by 1 meter block excavation units would be developed from the 18 inches by 18 inches in the event that extensive cultural materials are found.
2. Fill from excavation units would be deposited adjacent to the excavations and used to backfill the test units when work is completed. The sediments from the excavation would be screened through 1/16 inch or greater dry screens positioned within the 1 meter by 1 meter block excavation area (hereafter referred to as “screening station”). An appropriate native mixture of bluebunch wheatgrass, basin wildrye, Indian ricegrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, needle and thread, Lewis blue flax, fourwing saltbrush, and western yarrow would be applied to the backfilled excavation units in the fall in accordance with the Holloway Wildfire DOI-BLM-OR-B060-2013-0003 EA (Table 3, page 16).
3. There is a remote possibility that prehistoric human remains could be found during the excavation. If such remains are encountered, the relevant excavation unit work would cease; the unit containing the human remains would be closed; and the Burns Paiute and Fort McDermitt Paiute Shoshone Tribes would be contacted.

4. The Proposed Project would occur for one to six weeks between December 1, 2013 and April 30, 2014. No project work, however, would be conducted when actively flowing water is present within Dry Creek. Although Dry Creek typically has water only during spring melt and subsequent run-off, given the topography of the area, there is the remote possibility that thunderstorms in nearby areas could result in flash floods. The Project lead would note inclement weather and plan accordingly by checking the daily weather report via news reports and reports from BLM Fire Dispatch.
5. A crew averaging four to six people would be working at the location. Two passenger vehicles would be used to access the project area via an open road and an open way located within the WSA. A limited area of the site would be impacted by foot traffic to and from the screening stations/note taking areas and around excavation units. The Project Lead would ensure no new development of walking trails by flagging walking routes and requiring the crew to use these routes in the back and forth traverse of the site. Wherever possible, foot traffic would be confined to the existing way. Trails and other trampled areas would be rehabilitated by pulling berms with hand tools, raking compacted soils along routes and trails and broadcast seeding with weed-free appropriate native seed mix. Maintenance of the open road segment is not necessary or planned as part of this project and, by definition, maintenance would not occur on the open way.
6. All of the excavation crew would be camped at the BLM station at Fields, Oregon. The WSA contains an open way located near the excavation site. Human waste disposal would be accomplished by setting up portable outhouses. The portable outhouses would be placed on the open way to minimize disturbance to the post-fire seeding treatment, and would require a one-time delivery and subsequent removal utilizing a vehicle and trailer on the road and the open way.
7. The site would be monitored by the archaeologist for surface disturbance within a year of the end of the Proposed Action and then again in the second year post-excavation to ensure full rehabilitation has occurred. Rehabilitation would be considered full and successful if no evidence remains of the Proposed Action (i.e. no discernible variation between the vegetation in the project area and surrounding area). Rehabilitation would be determined by photographs taken prior to the Proposed Action and again within one year of project termination. Evidence of surface disturbance at the site should disappear within one growing season of the end of the excavation. If evidence of surface disturbance is still visible at the end of the second year post-excavation, the site would be re-evaluated and reseeded.

The results of the research would be reported in annual preliminary reports and a final report at the end of the project and would be distributed to site managers and monitors responsible for judging the condition of the site in the future. At the end of the project, the site would be refilled and photographed again.

8. The risk of noxious weed introduction would be minimized by ensuring all equipment is cleaned prior to entry to the site, minimizing disturbance activities, and completing follow-up monitoring to ensure no new noxious weed establishment. Should noxious weeds be found, appropriate control treatments would be performed in conformance with the Noxious Weed Management Program EA, OR-020-98-05 (page 6) which include the following: “Noxious weeds discovered in WSAs would be treated with methods that are in accordance with the provisions of Chapter III.C.2 of the Bureau’s Interim Management Policy for Lands under Wilderness Review.”

C. Alternative Considered but not Analyzed in Detail (Full-scale Site Excavation of Dry Bone Complex)

Alternative C is for full-scale site excavation of the Dry Bone Complex. A full-scale excavation would require increased labor, costs, excavation time, and ground disturbance. This alternative was dismissed as being unnecessary for the purposes of current data needs as only a small portion of the site should be excavated. Since scientific excavation is a destructive process, when conducting scientific excavation, professional practice by archaeologists is to only excavate a small portion of a site in order to preserve the remainder of the site for future research. In addition, a full scale site excavation would expand the area of disturbance within the Red Mountain WSA by intensifying rehabilitation efforts.

CHAPTER III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

A. Affected Environment

An Interdisciplinary Team has reviewed and identified resources with issue questions affected by the alternatives. The following table summarizes the results of that review. Affected resources with issue questions are in bold in the table below.

Table 1: Affected Environment

<u>Identified Resource with Issue Question for Analysis</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Explanation or Issue Question</u>
	Affected;	If Affected (BOLD); Reference Applicable EA Chapter and Section; and State the Issue in a Question.
	Not Affected;	If Not Affected, explanation required.
	Not Present.	If Not Present, explanation required.
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	Not Present	There are no ACECs within the proposed project area.
Air Quality (Clean Air Act)	Not Affected	Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is responsible for air quality permit requirements at facilities and for operations in Oregon. DEQ currently requires no air quality permit for existing operations in the project area. The dust produced from the limited excavation and vehicle use would be intermittent and not measurable.

American Indian Traditional Practices	Not Affected	No American Indian Traditional Practices areas are known to occur within the area. However, the Burns Paiute and Fort McDermitt Paiute Shoshone Tribes have been consulted about this proposed project.
Cultural Resources and Archaeology	Affected	See Chapter III.B.1. Below. Issue: “How would the Proposed Project affect Cultural Resource Management and protection?” No known human remains in the project area. However, if human remains are encountered, the relevant excavation unit work would cease; the unit containing the human remains would be closed; and the Burns Paiute and the Fort McDermitt Paiute Shoshone Tribes would be contacted for consultation.
Environmental Justice (Executive Order 12898)	Not Affected	The Proposed Action and alternative would not have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations and low-income populations; as such populations do not exist within the proposed project area.
Farmlands (prime or unique)	Not Present	Not present within the proposed project area.
Fire Management	Not Affected	There are no fire management issues or restrictions associated with this project.
Fisheries	Not Present	Not present within the proposed project area.
Flood Plains (Executive Order 13112)	Not Present	There is no occupancy or modification of flood plains and no risk of flood loss.
Forestry/Woodlands	Not Present	There are no forests or woodlands present within the proposed project area.
Grazing Management and Rangelands	Not Affected	The proposed project does not take place during any scheduled grazing.
Hazardous or Solid Waste	Not Present	No concerns have been disclosed. Human waste disposal would be accomplished by setting up portable outhouses. .
Lands and Realty	Not Affected	No private lands, rights-of-way, access issues, or other issues present.
Migratory Bird Treaty Act (Executive Order 13186)	Not Affected	Excavation would take place after migratory birds have left the area.
Minerals	Not Affected	Material would be moved but not removed, other than possibly very small quantities for research purposes. There is no measureable affect and results enhance the understanding of the surface soils and paleo-depositional environment.
Noxious Weeds (Executive Order 13112)	Not Affected	By following the procedure listed under the Proposed Action (#8, pg 10), noxious weed introduction and spread would be minimized to non-project levels.
Paleontology Resources	Not Affected	No alternative would have an affect beyond what has occurred in the past. Paleontology deals with fossilized plant and animal bones. The soils in the project location are not conducive to the formation of fossils.
Recreation and Off Highway Vehicles	Not Affected	No changes to general recreational setting or OHV access routes would occur.
Riparian Zones, Wetlands, and Water Quality (Executive Order 11990)	Not Affected	No surface water is present in the pasture; no perennial streams or riparian areas exist within the allotment.
Social and Economic	Not	The work would be performed by a University Field School under the

Values	Affected	direction of the BLM. There may be opportunities for economic input into the County from purchase of supplies, housing, or food; however, effects would not be measurable.
Soils and Biological Soil Crusts (BSCs)	Affected	Soils would be affected, see Chapter III.B.3. Below. Issue: “What would be the effects to soils within the project area?”
	Not Affected	Biological Soil Crusts would not be affected. Due to the intensity of the Holloway Fire in 2012 within the project area, biological soil crusts were completely removed from the soil surface.
Special Status Species (SSS) and Habitat	Wildlife	Not Affected The project area is within the fire perimeter, there is currently no usable habitat for BLM SSS so there would be no effect to SSS.
	Plants	Not Affected There are no documented SSS plants or designated critical habitat located within the project area. Due to the 2012 Holloway Wildfire and the intensity of the fire in the excavation area, 99% of the vegetation in the project area was removed; it is not expected that SSS plants would be found during a survey within the first year after fire.
	Fish	Not Affected None in the proposed project area.
Threatened and Endangered (T/E) Species or Habitat	Wildlife	Not Present There are no known T/E species found within the proposed project area..
	Plants	Not Present There are no documented T/E plants or designated critical habitat found within the proposed project area.
	Fish	Not Present There are no T/E Fish Species or Habitat within the proposed project area.
Transportation and Roads	Not Affected	Short-term, low volume use of the road segment and the open way would have minimal effect on the transportation features. Post-project reseeding planned for the area would provide additional roadside vegetation to mitigate potential erosion. No off-road vehicle travel would occur and no road maintenance is planned.
Upland Vegetation	Not Affected	Due to the intensity of the 2012 Holloway Wildfire in the excavation area, 90% of the vegetation in the project area was removed. Because the area was to be further excavated after the initial ground collection, the area was not reseeded during rehabilitation efforts. The excavation would not impact upland vegetation. Reseeding after the completion of the project would accelerate the response time for the reestablishment of desirable vegetation.
Visual Resources	Affected	See Chapter III.B.4. Below. Issue: “What would be the effects of excavation on Visual Resources?”
Wild Horse and Burro	Not Affected	None in the proposed project area.
Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSRs) / Wilderness	Not Present	None in the proposed project area.
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)	Affected	Soils would be affected, see Chapter III.B.5. Below. Issue: “What would be the effects of excavation on WSAs?”
Wilderness Characteristics	Not Present	None in the area.
Wildlife / Locally Important Species and Habitat	Not Affected	The project area is within the fire perimeter, there is currently no usable habitat for wildlife so there would be no effects to wildlife species.

Resources that have been identified as not affected or not present are not discussed further in the document.

B. Resource Identified and Issue

1. Resource: Cultural Resources/Archaeology

Issue: “How would the Proposed Project affect Cultural Resource Management and protection?”

Affected Environment

The focus of this Proposed Action is one archaeological site. Currently the site is in poor condition and has been impacted by erosion. Current management includes annual monitoring, surface collection and mapping. This area has been utilized by Native Americans for thousands of years and more recently, by European settlers. Often there are no written records of who these people were, where they originated, or how they exploited the available resources. This is especially true of the Native Americans who had no written language. Preservation of the material culture they left behind is critical for understanding and maintaining their connection to the landscape

Environmental Consequences

For the purposes of this analysis, the Cumulative Effects Analysis Area (CEAA) for Cultural Resource Management and Protection is the site itself. Reasonably foreseeable future action (RFFA)s in the CEAA that may contribute to cumulative effects within the area are grazing, existing range improvements, erosion, fire rehabilitation actions, and ongoing noxious weed treatments.

Alternative A: No Action (Continuation of Current Management)

The sites would continue to be monitored by staff archaeologists and artifacts collected and mapped as they are uncovered. Monitoring consists of a one day field visit within a one-to-two year time period by one or two staff archaeologists or archaeology technicians. Monitoring visits are initiated when staff is in the vicinity and/or prior to project implementation. Archaeological data would slowly accumulate but some of the general questions such as time span of use, presence of living floors or structures, types of plants and animals collected and processed for consumption by the prehistoric occupants of the site would go unanswered.

Alternative B: Proposed Action (Limited Excavation of Dry Bone Complex)

The proposed excavations would disturb less than two percent of the sites’ total volume. The effects of the disturbance include total destruction of the stratigraphic context in the five proposed excavation units. However, scientific excavation would include collection of data having bearing on a number of archaeological questions such as time span of site use, presence of living floors or

structures, types of plants and animals gathered and processed by the prehistoric occupants and connections with other groups of prehistoric people outside the region as well as any early contact with Europeans. Careful notation, measurement and analysis of artifacts and biological and environmental samples would occur under the Proposed Action. Additionally, full scale reporting in the form of annual preliminary reports, articles in scholarly journals, presentations at professional archaeology meetings and a final report would result from the scientific study of the site. These documents would help form the basis for heritage education, interpretation, and ethnographic background of the earliest inhabitants of the Burns District and surrounding region.

2. Resource: Soils

Issue: “What would be the effects to soils within the project area?”

Affected Environment

The dominate soil association in the project area is Spangenburg-Enko-Catlow. This association consists of very deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils. These soils formed in lacustrine sediments and deposits, alluvium derived from volcanic rocks, and is generally found on lake terraces and alluvial fans and swales. Textures range from silty clay loam to very stony loams and can be found on slopes of 0-30 percent at elevations of 4,200 to 5,500 feet. There is a high expectation for wind erosion. Dominate vegetation for this soil association includes: Basin big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata tridentata*), Wyoming big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata wyomingensis*), beardless wildrye (*Leymus triticoides*), bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*), Thurber needlegrass (*Achnatherum thurberianum*), basin wildrye (*Leymus cinereus*), Indian ricegrass (*Achnatherum hymenoides*) and needleandthread (*Hesperostipa comata*).

Because the excavation project area has not been defined, it is possible for some excavation pits to occur within the Altow-TumTum-Deppy soil association. This association contains well drained, shallow soils that formed in old alluvium, residuum, and colluvium. This association is found at elevations from 3,400 to 5,300 feet on high lake terraces and low hills with slopes of 2 – 50 percent. Soil texture ranges from very gravelly loam to very cobbly ashy loam with moderately slow permeability with a high saturated hydraulic conductivity which can make this series susceptible to water erosion. Native vegetation includes: black sagebrush (*Artemisia nova*), bottlebrush squirreltail (*Elymus elymoides*), Indian ricegrass (*Achnatherum hymenoides*), and Thurber's needlegrass (*Achnatherum thurberianum*), Wyoming big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata wyomingensis*), spiny hopsage (*Grayia spinosa*), shadscale (*Atriplex confertifolia*), bud sagebrush (*Artemisia spinescens*) and sand dropseed (*Sporobolus cryptandrus*).

Possible disturbances that have occurred within the project area include, but are not limited to: effects from livestock grazing, vehicles, and human footprints. The 2012 Holloway wildfire removed 90 percent of vegetation in the area and burned hot enough to remove biological soil crusts from the surface. Rehabilitation of the area has included knocking down berms created during the fire, reseeding dozer lines and reseeding approximately 3,000 acres surrounding the project area with a native seed mix developed specifically for this area.

Environmental Consequences

RFFA for the area include weed treatments using imazipic on cheatgrass, fence maintenance, resumption of livestock grazing and other low impact rehabilitation projects associated with the Holloway wildfire.

Alternative A: No Action (Continuation of Current Management)

Current management would continue under the No Action Alternative. There are no new impacts to soils under this alternative.

Alternative B: Proposed Action (Limited Excavation of Dry Bone Complex)

In areas where excavation and staging occur and where trails and routes develop, soils would be impacted in a number of ways.

Where soils are excavated and piled, soil loss expected due to wind erosion is high as wind is present more than 75 percent of the time (based on personal observation). Gusts can be upwards of 25+ miles per hour with sustained winds of 15-20 miles per hour (personal observations). These conditions, especially during late summer and early fall when precipitation can be 0 inches and soils are dry, make the likelihood of soil loss due to wind erosion high. Piling the soils exposes more surface area to the elements increasing the chances of soil loss.

In areas of heavy use such as trails and/or routes and screening/work soils would become compacted. The extent of the compaction would depend on the size of the trails and work areas. After work is complete, raking these areas to uncompact the soils would be necessary to remove evidence of the project and allow seed to penetrate the soils.

After the pits have been refilled and compacted soils roughed up, the site would be seeded using the Holloway Fire native seed mix developed for the entire area, including the project area. The native seed mix includes bluebunch wheatgrass, basin wildrye, Lewis blue flax, fourwing saltbrush, and Sandberg's bluegrass (*Poa secunda*). Reseeding would accelerate vegetative recovery of the area.

3. Resource: Visual Resources

Issue: "What would be the effects of excavation on Visual Resources?"
Affected Environment

The Red Mountain WSA is within Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class I. The following is a description of the VRM class from the BLM Manual Handbook 8410-1 (Page 6-7).

Class I Objective is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. This class provides for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited management activity. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention.

Environmental Consequences

For the purposes of this analysis, the CEAA for visual resources is the Red Mountain WSA. RFFAs in the CEAA that may contribute to cumulative effects to visual resources are grazing, existing range improvements, fire rehabilitation actions, and ongoing noxious weed treatments.

Alternative A: No Action (Continuation of Current Management)

The Proposed Action would not occur; therefore, there would be no new effects to visual resources.

Alternative B: Proposed Action (Limited Excavation of Dry Bone Complex)

The effects of digging holes (one meter by one meter by one meter) would not easily be seen nor attract attention to the casual visitor. No new permanent structures would be constructed. In the short term, the temporary portable toilet would be seen from many directions; however, the portable toilet would only be on site as the archaeological project is occurring.

4. Resource: Wilderness Study Areas

Issue: "What would be the effects of excavation on WSAs?"

Affected Environment

The Proposed Action is within the 15,659 acre Red Mountain WSA. Wilderness characteristics include naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation, and the presence of special features. The following definitions are from BLM Manual Handbook 6330, Page 1-44 Management of BLM WSAs.

Naturalness - refers to an area which "generally appears to have been affected

primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable."

Solitude - is defined as "the state of being alone or remote from habitations; isolation; A lonely, unfrequented, or secluded place."

Primitive and Unconfined Recreation - is defined as non-motorized and undeveloped types of outdoor recreation activities.

Supplemental Values - are listed in the Wilderness Act as "ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value."

Red Mountain WSA

The following is from the Oregon Wilderness Environmental Impact Statement December 1989.

Naturalness: The Red Mountain WSA consists of numerous ridges and rolling hills and four drainages with side drainages. Also located within the WSA are flat lowlands and Red Mountain itself. The area provides winter habitat for mule deer in the areas north of Cottonwood Creek on the lower slopes west of Red Mountain. Deer use occurs during the summer months along the eastern edge of the study area where water is well distributed and thermal cover is adequate. Wildlife and wildlife habitat are the most outstanding naturalness features found in this WSA.

Antelope winter at lower elevations in the northwestern part of the WSA. Most of the summer antelope use occurs near Holloway Reservoir and on low sagebrush flats in the southeastern edge of the study area.

Small mammals common to the low elevation valley edge include antelope ground squirrels, black-tailed jackrabbits and kangaroo mice. Bush-tailed wood rats, canyon mice and small-footed myotis (bat) inhabit the rocky uplands. Coyote are common throughout the WSA.

Reptiles found throughout the WSA are bull snake, western rattlesnake and Great Basin whiptail lizard. Chukar are abundant along the Cottonwood Creek, but range onto uplands in the WSA.

Songbirds include those common to the lower elevations of the Pueblo Valley, such as the horned lark, western kingbird and lark sparrow. Species found along canyons and uplands are canyon wren, rock wren and cliff swallow. Raptors nest on the cliffs faces near Red Mountain. Golden eagles, American Kestrels, prairie falcons and great horned owls nest in the WSA.

This WSA appears to be in a somewhat natural condition. Generally, the

developments are scattered, screened by topography, and can be seen from only localized areas.

Unnatural features in the WSA include 6 reservoirs, 4 developed springs, 3 ditches totaling about 2 miles, 0.12 mile pipeline with a trough, about 6 miles of fences, a 680 acre crested wheatgrass seeding, the remains of a cabin, and approximately 4.7 miles of ways and 5.3 miles of roads, totaling about 10 miles. Approximately 13 percent of the study area is influenced by these features.

Three irrigation ditches occur in the flat lowland area on the west; they are overgrown and visible only in their immediate vicinity.

The crested wheatgrass seeding is located in the northern portion of the WSA and is not noticeable because it is overgrown with sagebrush; however, due to its size (680 acres), it influences about 5 percent of the WSA. The seeding can be seen from adjacent hills to the east and south. From the top of Red Mountain, it is visible in the distance. Approximately 3,000 acres, of this seeding outside the WSA may be maintained or reseeded and would be visible within the WSA.

Topography screens the reservoirs, spring developments, ways and fences in the eastern two-thirds of the area. The pipeline, trough, cabin remains and way in Red Mountain Creek drainage are visible from the higher points above each development. Generally, the ways and irrigation ditches lie adjacent to or in drainages, are partially screened by the curves in the drainages and by sagebrush vegetation, and can only be seen from high hills above the drainage itself. The fences are visible only in their immediate vicinity.

Outside sights and sounds which influence the study area are not noticeable. The primary source of outside sights and sounds are the boundary roads and the three dead-end roads. From higher elevations within the WSA, distant ranching activities can also be seen, as can irrigate fields to the west in Pueblo Valley and a portion of the old crested wheatgrass seeding.

Solitude: Opportunities for solitude in the Red Mountain WSA are outstanding. These opportunities are enhanced by the areas size, configuration and diverse topography. In the four drainages and side drainages there are limited vegetative screening to enhance opportunities for solitude. Trees grow around springs within the WSA but are not sufficient to provide screening.

Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: Red Mountain WSA has outstanding opportunities for hiking and sightseeing. The attraction of day hiking is Red Mountain and ridgeline extending southeast for about two miles. Portions of four intermittent drainages lie within the WSA. These drainages are Oreana Creek, Red Mountain Creek, Dry Creek and No Name Creek. The latter three drainages provide additional hiking routes as does the ridgeline north of No Name Creek. There are outstanding opportunities for sightseeing and photography. These are

associated with viewing areas outside of the WSA. From the top of Red mountain and ride south of the summit, the view includes Steens Mountains to the northwest, and the mountains of northern Nevada to the south.

There are opportunities for other activities such as hunting, but they are not outstanding.

Special Features: A special wilderness feature of this area is the crucial winter range for Deer and Antelope. Deer winter range occurs in the extreme western lowlands, in the southwest portion near No Name Creek and in the hills above Cottonwood Creek. The northwest portion of the WSA provides antelope winter range.

Kit Fox, listed as a threatened species in Oregon under the Endangered Species Act, may occur along the western edge of the area where there is suitable habitat. Greater Sage-Grouse, a candidate for Federal listing as threatened or endangered, nest in upper elevations of the WSA and winter at lower elevations within the fire perimeter.

Environmental Consequences

For the purposes of this analysis, the CEAA for the WSA is the Red Mountain WSA. RFFAs in the CEAA that may contribute to cumulative effects in the Red Mountain WSA are grazing, existing range improvements, fire rehabilitation actions, and ongoing noxious weed treatments.

Alternative A: No Action (Continuation of Current Management)

The Proposed Action would not happen; therefore, there would be no new effects to the Red Mountain WSA.

Alternative B: Proposed Action (Limited Excavation of Dry Bone Complex)

Naturalness: While the project is underway, there would be obvious piles of dirt and visible excavation holes. The portable toilet would be visible from some distance away. However, these are temporary changes and when the Proposed Action is completed all test pits would be filled in and reseeded. Any disturbed areas would be recovered. It is unlikely that there would be many visitors to the area due to the season but if encounters do occur, they would be infrequent.

Solitude: While the project is underway, solitude would be affected by vehicle traffic and people working on the site. It is not expected that many visitors would be recreating in the WSA until further vegetation recovery has occurred but if encounters do occur they would be infrequent and, overall, there would be no lasting effect on solitude.

Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: The Proposed Action is in a portion of the Red Mountain WSA that burned in the 2012 Holloway fire. It is not expected visitors would visit this portion of the WSA until vegetation has recovered.

Supplemental Values: There would be no affect to supplemental values in the Red Mountain WSA.

The Proposed Action activities satisfy the non-impairment criteria of BLM Manual 6330 Management of Wilderness Study Areas Section 1.6.D.1.

C. Cumulative Effects Analysis

As the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), in guidance issued on June 24, 2005, points out, the “environmental analysis required under National Environmental Policy Act is forward-looking,” and review of past actions is required only “to the extent that this review informs agency decision-making regarding the Proposed Action.” Use of information on the effects on past action may be useful in two ways according to the CEQ guidance. One is for consideration of the Proposed Action’s cumulative effects, and secondly as a basis for identifying the Proposed Action’s direct and indirect effects.

The CEQ stated in this guidance that “[g]enerally, agencies can conduct an adequate cumulative effects analysis by focusing on the current aggregate effects of past actions without delving into the historical details of individual past actions.” This is because a description of the current state of the environment inherently includes the effects of past actions. The CEQ guidance specifies that the “CEQ regulations do not require the consideration of the individual effects of all past actions to determine the present effects of past actions.” Our information on the current environmental condition is more comprehensive and more accurate for establishing a useful starting point for a cumulative effects analysis, than attempting to establish such a starting point by adding up the described effects of individual past actions to some environmental baseline condition in the past that, unlike current conditions, can no longer be verified by direct examination.

The second area in which the CEQ guidance states that information on past actions may be useful is in “illuminating or predicting the direct and indirect effects of a Proposed Action.” The usefulness of such information is limited by the fact that it is anecdotal only, and extrapolation of data from such singular experiences is not generally accepted as a reliable predictor of effects.

Scoping for this project did not identify any need to exhaustively list individual past actions or analyze, compare, or describe the environmental effects of individual past actions in order to complete an analysis which would be useful for illuminating or predicting the effects of the Proposed Action. Internal scoping was conducted by meeting with specialists of each specific resource. External scoping included informal meetings with the Fort McDermitt Paiute Shoshone and Burns Paiute Tribes; field consultation with Dr. Patrick O’Grady of the University of Oregon; and affected permittees by the range specialist.

The environmental consequences discussion described all expected effects including direct, indirect and cumulative on resources from enacting the proposed alternatives. Direct and indirect effects plus past actions become part of the cumulative effects analysis; therefore, use of these words may not appear. The EA described the current state of the environment (Affected Environment by resource, Chapter III) which included the effects of past actions. In addition, the Introduction Section of this EA, specifically the Purpose of and Need for Action, identifies past actions creating the current situation.

RFFAs include those Federal and non-Federal activities not yet undertaken, but sufficiently likely to occur, that a Responsible Official of ordinary prudence would take such activities into account in reaching a decision. These Federal and non-Federal activities that must be taken into account in the analysis of cumulative impact include, but are not limited to, activities for which there are existing decisions, funding, or proposals identified by the bureau. RFFAs do not include those actions that are highly speculative or indefinite: continued livestock grazing, weed treatments, recreation activities, and continuing fire rehabilitation activities.

Cumulative effects were thoroughly addressed throughout Chapter III by resource if applicable.

CHAPTER IV. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

A. LIST OF PREPARERS

- Daryl Bingham, Natural Resource Specialist, Bachelor of Science (BS) in Watershed Management, 6 years' experience.
- Caryn Burri, Natural Resources Specialist – Botany, Bachelor of Science (BS) Nature Resource Management, 3 years' experience.
- Andy Daniels, BS in Field Biology, Wildlife Biologist, 13 years' experience.
- Stacy Fenton, BA in General Studies, Emphasis: Music and Language. 20 years GIS experience.
- Eric Haakenson, Bachelor of Science (BS) in Range, Outdoor Recreation Planner, Recreation, Wilderness Study Area, and Visual Resource Management, 22 years' experience.
- Pamela Hart, Realty Specialist, BLM Lands and Realty Academy, 6 years' experience.
- Rick Knox, Rangeland Management Specialist, Bachelor of Science (BS) Rangeland Ecology and Management, 6 years' experience.
- Tim Newkirk, Forester; BS in Forest Ecosystem Management, 8 years' experience.
- Holly Orr, BS in Business Administration, Planning and Environmental Coordinator, Environmental Justice and Social and Economic Values Sections of Table 1, 9 Months Experience
- Connie Pettyjohn, Management and Program Analyst, 21 years' experience
- Lesley Richman, MS in Rangeland Management, District Weed Coordinator, 22 years' experience.
- Chad Rott, Fuels Management Specialist, 21 years' experience.
- Carolyn Temple, BS in Anthropology and MA in Archaeology, Fuels Archaeologist, 6

- years' experience (Lead Preparer).
- Scott Thomas, BS in Zoology and MA in Anthropology, District Archaeologist, 28 years' experience.
- Rick Wells, Geologist, BS and MA in Geology, Registered Geologist and Professional Geologist, 28 years' experience.

B. List of Persons, Groups, and Agencies Contacted

Burns Paiute Tribe
Fort McDermitt Paiute Shoshone Tribe

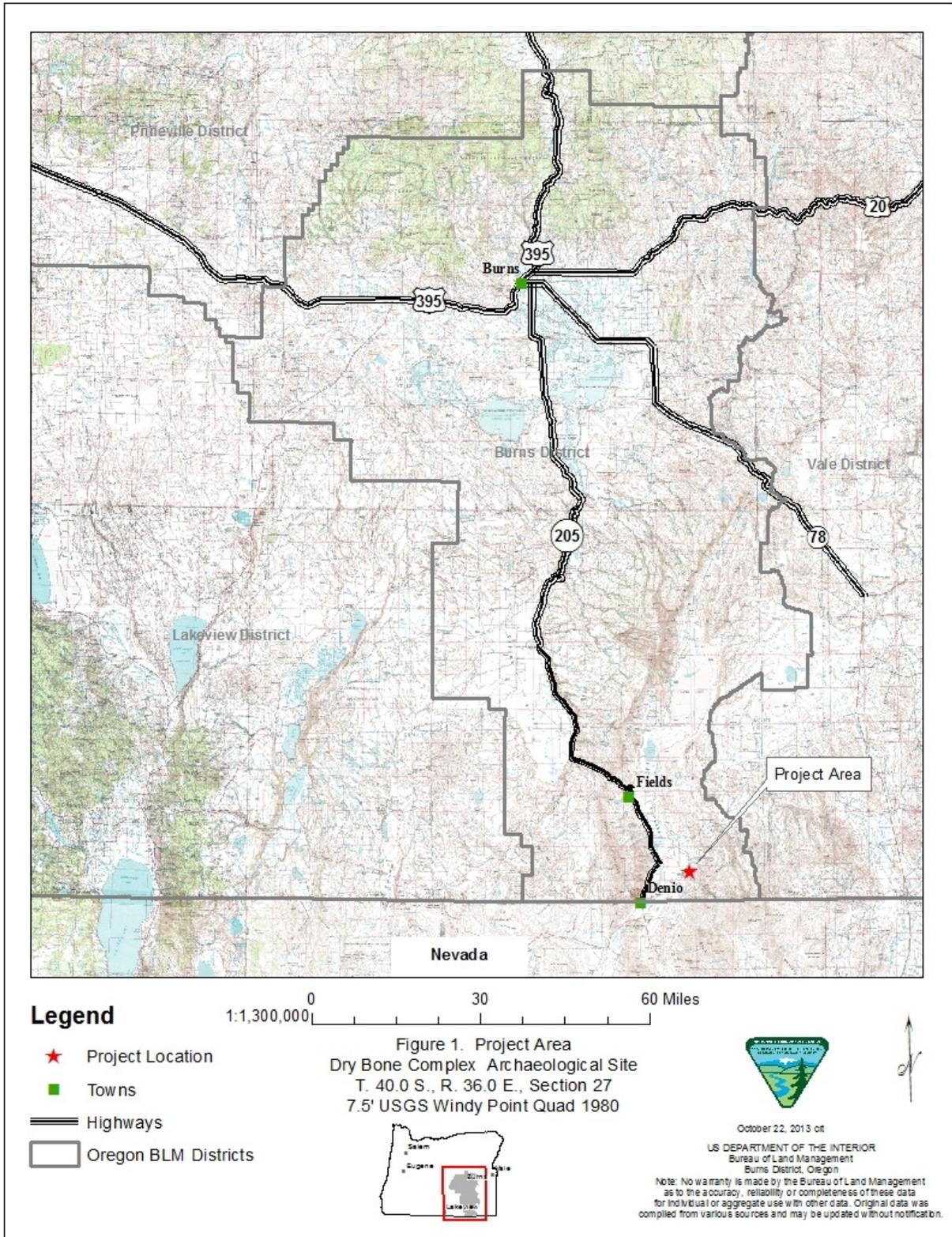
C. Public Notification

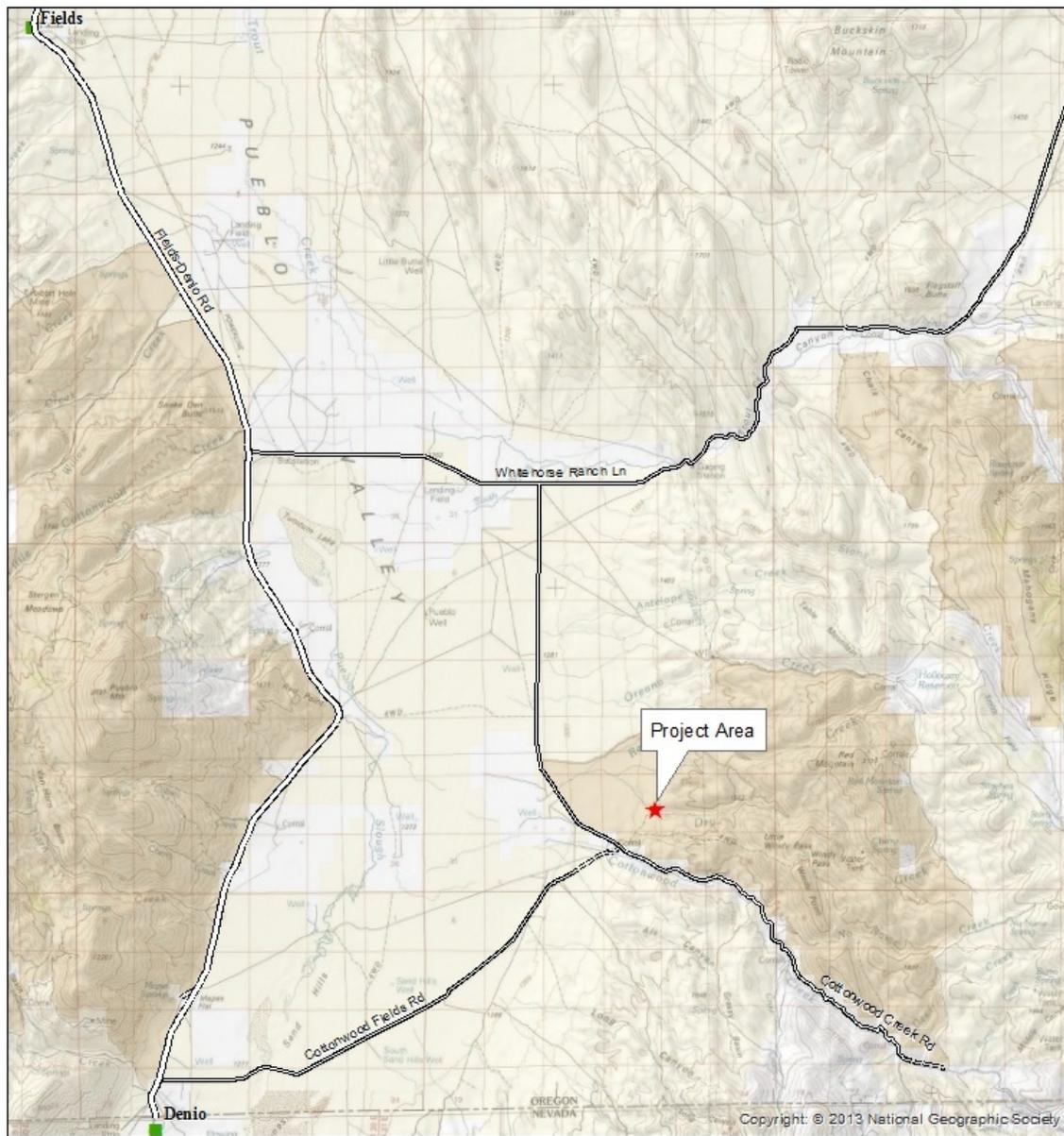
Newspaper publication in the Burns Times Herald

D. Consultation Conducted

The Burns Paiute Tribe and the Fort McDermitt Paiute Shoshone Tribe were contacted for comments when the working copy of the EA was completed.

CHAPTER V. MAPS





Legend

- ★ Project Area
- Towns
- BLM Wilderness Study Area
- Bureau of Land Management
- Private

1:150,000 0 3.5 7 Miles

Figure 2. Dry Bone Complex Archaeological Site
 T. 40.0 S., R. 36.0 E., Section 27
 7.5' USGS Windy Point Quad 1980



October 22, 2013 oit

US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 Bureau of Land Management

Burns District, Oregon

Note: No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data was compiled from various sources and may be updated without notification.

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