



United States Department of the Interior



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Mother Lode Field Office
5152 Hillside Circle
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
www.blm.gov/ca/folsom

UC Davis archaeology field school 2010 (CA-180-10-28) Finding of No Significant Impact June 2010

It is my determination that this decision will not result in significant impacts to the quality of the human environment. Anticipated impacts are within the range of impacts addressed by the Sierra Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement. Thus, the proposed action does not constitute a major federal action having a significant effect on the human environment; therefore, an environmental impact statement (EIS) is not necessary and will not be prepared. This conclusion is based on my consideration of CEQ's following criteria for significance (40 CFR §1508.27), regarding the context and intensity of the impacts described in the EA and based on my understanding of the project:

- 1) *Impacts can be both beneficial and adverse and a significant effect may exist regardless of the perceived balance of effects.* Potential impacts include negligible amounts of ground disturbance and vegetation disturbance caused conducting archaeological excavations, placing screens, piling back dirt, using field school equipment, parking vehicles, and setting up and using a temporary field camp for students and staff. The impacts will be short lived; UC Davis will return the affected areas to a pre-field school appearance at the close of fieldwork.
- 2) *The degree of the impact on public health or safety.* No aspects of the proposed action have been identified as having the potential to significantly and adversely impact public health or safety.
- 3) *Unique characteristics of the geographic area.* The project area does not contain any unique characteristics. The field school would camp within the BLM campgrounds, which are located within the Merced Wild and Scenic River and Merced River ACEC. Their use of the campgrounds would be consistent with current allowable public uses and would not negatively affect wild and scenic values or ACEC values.
- 4) *The degree to which the effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial effects.* No anticipated effects have been identified that are scientifically controversial. As a factor for determining within the meaning of 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27(b)(4) whether or not to prepare a detailed environmental impact statement, "controversy" is not equated with "the existence of opposition to a use." *Northwest Environmental Defense Center v. Bonneville Power Administration*, 117 F.3d 1520, 1536 (9th Cir. 1997). "The term 'highly controversial' refers to instances in which 'a substantial dispute exists as to the size, nature, or effect of the major federal action rather than the mere existence of opposition to a use.'" *Hells Canyon Preservation Council v. Jacoby*, 9 F.Supp.2d 1216, 1242 (D. Or. 1998).
- 5) *The degree to which the possible effects on the human environment are likely to be highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks.* The analysis does not show that the proposed action would involve any unique or unknown risks.

6) *The degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration.* The proposed action is not precedent setting.

7) *Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts.* No significant specific or cumulative impacts have been identified. The proposed action is consistent with the Sierra Resource Management Plan.

8) *The degree to which the action may adversely affect National Historic Register listed or eligible to be listed sites or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural or historical resources.* Because the amount of excavation would be less than 4 cubic meters per archaeological deposit, the proposed action would not adversely affect cultural properties listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. If UC Davis exceeds the 4 cubic meter threshold, the Section 106 process would continue. If necessary, BLM would work with the State Historic Preservation Officer to resolve adverse effect.

9) *The degree to which the action may adversely affect ESA listed species or critical habitat.* No ESA listed species were identified within the area of potential effects.

10) *Whether the action threatens a violation of environmental protection law or requirements.* There is no indication that the proposed action will result in actions that will threaten such a violation.

William S. Haigh
Field Manager, Mother Lode Field Office

Date



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EA Number: CA-180-10-28

Proposed Action: UC Davis archaeology field school 2010

Location: MDM, T 3 S, R 15 E
T 3 S, R 16 E
T 4 S, R 18 E
Mariposa, CA

1.0 Purpose of and Need for Action

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) encourages appropriate scientific use of cultural resources on BLM-administered lands and authorizes such use, consistent with the controlling laws and regulations and the established objectives for the cultural resources' long-term management.

Dr. Jelmer Eerkens of the University of California at Davis (UC Davis) and his students propose limited archaeological excavation at selected prehistoric sites paired with survey and test excavation. This proposed work would occur on BLM-administered lands in the Merced River watershed. The proposed research would build on last year's research (excavations, survey, and lab work), authorized under EA # CA-180-09-28. The primary goal of the research is to improve our knowledge of prehistoric subsistence-settlement patterns within the foothills and place them in a broader regional context (central California, Sierra Nevada). Particular emphasis is being given to patterns during the early and middle Holocene, for which little is known even at larger spatial scales across the Sierra Nevada. When UC Davis began archaeological research in the Merced River watershed last year, they envisioned a multi-year project. The first year proved successful and promising. A second year of similarly-structured research is needed to finish collecting field data necessary to accomplish the research goal. Their proposal (attached) outlines the field, lab, and report-writing work they would accomplish during the second year of this project. Future years of archaeological work are possible, but seem unlikely at this point since UC Davis would probably finish gathering the necessary field data this year. Future work is not covered in the present EA.

UC Davis's proposal to use cultural resources on BLM-administered land for scientific purposes is appropriate given that little archaeological research has been undertaken within the foothills portion of the Merced River watershed and this area's prehistory is poorly understood. The proposed excavations would undermine the integrity of a small portion of the prehistoric sites selected for excavation; however, the excavations are clearly prudent in the effects they cause and generous in the public benefits they contribute. Little is known about the area's prehistory. It has not received much attention by archaeologists. The proposed archaeological research also has implications for cultural resource planning decisions and management priorities. Currently, BLM does not know what the scientific research potential is of the sites selected for excavation. BLM does not have a basis for investing in protecting these sites and others like them on BLM-administered land in the area. The proposed archaeological research is important to management.

Therefore, BLM is considering whether to allow UC Davis to conduct another field season of archaeological investigations, as laid out in their proposal (attached). The present EA analyzes the potential environmental impacts of authorizing UC Davis to proceed with their plans.

1.2 Conformance with Applicable Land Use Plans

The proposed action is consistent with the Sierra Resource Management Plan (Sierra RMP) Record of Decision (ROD), approved in February 2008. On page 17 of the ROD it states that BLM will “identify, preserve, and protect significant cultural resources and *ensure they are available for appropriate uses* by present and future generations” (emphasis added). On page 18 of the ROD it states that BLM will “plan for appropriate uses of cultural resources.”

2.0 Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Proposed Action

Under the proposed action, BLM would issue UC Davis a permit, pursuant to the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), and a fieldwork authorization. Combined, these authorizations would allow UC Davis to conduct archaeological investigations—including excavations/collection of archaeological materials at prehistoric sites—on BLM-administered land in the Merced River watershed during 2010. UC Davis would conduct the investigations in accordance with their proposal (attached). Many of the proposed activities (i.e., pedestrian survey, note taking in the field, lab work, report preparation, etc.) would not impact the environment and are not analyzed in the present EA. Proposed activities that could impact the environment (i.e., archaeological excavations, motor vehicle use to transport field crews and equipment, creating a field camp within the BLM campgrounds, etc.) are described and analyzed in detail below.

The field investigation would be conducted by the UC Davis archaeology field school. The class is limited to 24 students though typically between 16 and 20 enroll. The class is taught by a handful of graduate students and professors, including Dr. Eerkens. Staff, students, and equipment would be transported to the excavation/survey locales, via existing dirt roads, in two-to-three 9-person passenger vans and one-to-two smaller trucks. Prior to the start of the field school, roads, camp, and other work areas would be cleared of tall grasses and shrubs with hand tools to prevent wildfire ignition. UC Davis is aware that, in some cases, vehicle access to the sites selected for archaeological excavation is controlled by private landowners and they would get permission from these landowners before crossing their property.

Excavations could cause up to 4 cubic meters of ground disturbance at the sites selected for investigation by the UC Davis field school. There may be negligible short-term impacts to soils and vegetation in these areas due to trampling, parking vehicles, piling of back dirt from the excavations, and placing of screens, shovels, and other field school equipment. In their proposal, UC Davis has discussed conducting more than 4 cubic meters of ground disturbance. BLM is discouraging this amount of excavation, but may allow it if it is justified. All excavated areas would be filled in using the back dirt and returned to their pre-field school appearance at the close of fieldwork. Datums and other small markers may be left in place to help relocate the excavated areas in the future.

The UC Davis field school would likely camp in the BLM campgrounds on the Merced River for the duration of the field school (six weeks). They would occupy the entire group campsite within the campgrounds. Their camp would include large communal tents, multiple individual tents, portable showers, and various field school and personal vehicles. Field school personnel would use nearby

bathroom facilities within the campgrounds. The field school would follow all campground rules and regulations.

2.2 Project Design Features

General: the BLM Mother Lode Field Office archaeologist would monitor all activities to ensure that UC Davis observes agreed-upon conditions of the authorized cultural resource use. The following conditions would be attached as stipulations to the fieldwork authorization issued by the Mother Lode Field Office.

Special status species: UC Davis would avoid all special status species. They would follow all BLM instructions with respect to avoiding impacts to special status species.

Noxious invasive weeds: Care would be taken to prevent the spread of noxious invasive weeds like yellow starthistle. UC Davis would thoroughly clean vehicles, clothing, and equipment that has passed through weed infested areas. This will help prevent the spread of weeds to new areas. One of the proposed sites selected for excavation is located in an area where BLM has been experimenting with various herbicide treatments for Iberian thistle. The proposed fieldwork would not interfere with these experimental treatments, nor would it cause Iberian thistle or other noxious weeds to spread to new areas.

Wildfire: UC Davis staff would use hand tools to clear grasses so that the vehicles used to transport personnel and equipment would not spark a wildfire. The field school will follow all BLM instructions with respect to wildfire prevention. Campfires may not be allowed.

Cultural: If human remains are discovered during fieldwork, all work in the area/unit of the discovery would stop and the human remains would be left in situ and treated with respect. The BLM Mother Lode Field Office archaeologist would be contacted immediately. BLM will comply with applicable State law, NAGPRA (as outlined in 43 CFR 10), and ARPA (at 43 CFR 7).

All archaeological materials removed from BLM-administered lands by UC Davis will be properly housed in approved curatorial facilities and maintained to Federal standards as U.S. property.

2.3 No Action

Under the no action alternative, BLM would not allow UC Davis to conduct archaeological investigations on BLM-administered land, as laid out in their proposal. BLM would be taking an action that is inconsistent with its national policies and the Sierra Resource Management Plan. (Both BLM's policy and the RMP encourage the Mother Lode Field Office to allow appropriate scientific use of cultural resources on BLM-administered land.) UC Davis's proposes an appropriate use of BLM-administered cultural resources. The proposed use serves both public scientific and educational needs. Under the no action alternative, BLM and the public would miss an opportunity to learn more about the prehistory of Merced River watershed. The prehistory of the area selected for investigation is poorly understood. Additionally, students at UC Davis may miss an opportunity to receive training in archaeological field and lab methods.

2.4 Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Analysis

There are no alternatives considered but eliminated from detailed analysis.

3.0 Affected Environment

The sites that UC Davis has selected for archaeological excavation are located in the foothills portion of the Merced River watershed in the west-central Sierra Nevada. The selected sites vary widely in elevation. Vegetation and wildlife varies according to elevation, exposure, soils, etc. The lowest elevation area is located at 1300 ft above sea level, off of Highway 132, west of Coulterville. The vegetation here is heavily grazed oak-gray pine woodland with areas of dense understory species like *Ceanothus*. The immediate vicinity of the site is an open grassland. The second lowest elevation site is located at 1900 ft above sea level, off of Highway 49, south of Coulterville. The third site is at 2500 ft above sea level, along a named tributary of the Merced River, in the area burned by the 2008 Telegraph Fire. The fourth and highest elevation area is located at 3050 ft above sea level, on the western flanks of Feliciano Mountain. The vegetation here is a mixed oak-gray pine-ponderosa pine woodland with dense understory species like mountain misery, poison oak, and manzanita.

The prehistory of the area is known mainly from archaeological studies conducted in Yosemite National Park, along the upper reaches of the Merced River. These studies indicate that hunter-gatherers groups inhabited Yosemite for thousands of years prior to historic contact in the 1800s, and that by late prehistory (1500 to historic contact about 150 years ago) these groups had a lifestyle typical for Californian hunter-gatherers of the western Sierra. Acorns, deer, and salmon were of primary importance to them. The upper reaches of the Merced River watershed were just one portion of a much larger area used by prehistoric people as they went about procuring these and other resources.

Less is known about the prehistoric land-use in the BLM-administered portions of the Merced River watershed between 3000 and 1000 ft in elevation. Bedrock milling stations and camp sites have been found on BLM-administered land in the watershed within this elevation range, and it seems certain that prehistoric people hunted, gathered, fished, and sought other resources within this part of the watershed, at least on a temporary basis, as part of their seasonal rounds (annual migration into the high country). More substantial settlement appears to have been focused on the river's tributaries on the canyon rim. At the time that Euro-Americans and other outsiders arrived in droves during the mid-1800s, the Miwok – thought to be the descendents of the area's prehistoric people – were living in the Merced River watershed.

The UC Davis's archaeological research would make a valuable contribution to cultural resource knowledge. Little is known about the area's prehistory. It has not received much previous attention by archaeologists. UC Davis would study archaeological sites on BLM-administered land to address questions about the area's prehistoric people, how these people used the Merced River watershed, and how this use changed over time. The proposed archaeological research also has implications for BLM's cultural resource planning decisions and management priorities. Currently, BLM does not know what the scientific research potential is for the sites selected for excavation. BLM does not have a basis for investing in protecting these sites and others like them on BLM-administered land in the area. The proposed archaeological research is therefore potentially important to BLM and the public.

The UC Davis field school would occupy the group campsite within the BLM campgrounds along the Merced River near Briceburg. This area is located within BLM's Merced River Special Recreation Management Area, the Merced River Area of Critical Environmental Concern, and the Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor. The level of water play, sunbathing, camping, whitewater rafting, and other allowable recreational uses can be extremely high on BLM-administered land along the Merced River near Briceburg, the BLM campgrounds, and adjacent areas, especially during the period that the field school would occupy the group campsite in June and July. The 4th of July holiday weekend is a particularly popular and festive time in the campgrounds. The campgrounds are usually packed with

campers during this time and BLM typically increases its law enforcement patrols accordingly. Weekends are generally busy. The campgrounds usually fill to capacity on Friday afternoon and begin emptying by midday Sunday. Weekdays are less crowded but still quite busy with swimmers/sunbathers/picnickers and other day users attracted to the river during the warmest days of the year.

The level of recreational use is considered low at the sites selected by the UC Davis field school for excavations. The sites are all located outside of BLM's Merced River Special Recreation Management Area, the Merced River Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), and the Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor. In some cases, the level of recreational use has been low at the sites because public access is through private property and is not straightforward.

With respect to visual resources, the UC Davis field school is planning to camp in the BLM campgrounds along the Merced River. This area is within the Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor and has outstanding visual resources. Under the Sierra RMP, this area is to be managed by BLM in accordance with class I visual resource management (VRM) standards. BLM's objective for class I is to preserve the existing character of the landscape.

None of the sites selected for excavation are in areas with outstanding visual resources. Under the Sierra RMP, these areas are to be managed by BLM in accordance with class III VRM standards. BLM's objective for class III is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes should repeat basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

4.0 Environmental Effects

The following critical elements have been considered for this environmental assessment, and unless specifically mentioned later in this EA, have been determined to be unaffected by the proposal: air quality, prime/unique farmlands, floodplains, water quality, hazardous waste, wetlands and riparian zones, wilderness, and environmental justice.

4.1 Impacts of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

Soils and hydrology: There would be up to 4 cubic meters of controlled archaeological excavation (ground disturbance) at each of the sites selected for excavation by the UC Davis field school. These are archaeological/ anthropomorphic soils within known archaeological sites. One of the sites selected for excavation is located on the periphery of a serpentine soils formation—which is a relatively rare soil formation and can support rare plant species. There would be no negative impacts to serpentine soils.

At all four sites selected for excavation, the areas would be returned to their preexisting condition at the close of fieldwork. Because the scale of disturbance is very small and the areas would be restored, later erosion problems are very unlikely. Water quality would not be negatively impacted.

UC Davis's proposed use of the group campsite within the BLM campgrounds along the Merced River would not negatively affect soils and water resources. The UC Davis field school would follow all campground rules and regulations. Established bathroom facilities within the campgrounds would be used. The group campsite was designed to accommodate large groups, such as the field school. Runoff from showers and soil compaction would not be issues.

Botany: The BLM botanist has examined three of the four areas where negative impacts would occur to vegetation. The fourth area located on a named tributary of the Merced River was examined by a National Park Service botanist. The four areas include where archaeological excavations would occur, where field equipment and gear would be placed, and where vehicles would drive and be parked (all on existing roads and parking areas). The two botanists did not find any special status plants that would be affected by the proposed UC Davis field school activities, including the proposed use of the group campsite within the BLM campgrounds along the Merced River.

Noxious invasive weeds: The spread of noxious invasive weeds is an issue. UC Davis would follow the project design features (2.2) and other recommendations by the BLM botanist in order to prevent weed spread and new weed infestations. As noted in 2.2, one of the sites selected for excavation is located in an area where BLM has been experimenting with herbicide treatments for Iberian thistle. The proposed fieldwork would not interfere with these treatments, nor would it cause Iberian thistle or other noxious weeds to spread.

Wildlife: The BLM wildlife biologist has analyzed the proposed action. She has determined that the proposed action would not negatively impact special status animals or their habitats.

Cultural/Native American consultation: The BLM archaeologist conducted a study to help BLM comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and other authorities (see attached documentation). Because the proposed fieldwork would not affect more than 4 cubic meters of an archaeological deposit (or more than 25% of the surface area), the proposed action is considered “exempt” (Exemption B6) pursuant to BLM’s statewide Protocol Agreement. UC Davis has agreed to provide BLM with management recommendations, based on their analysis, including whether each of the excavated sites is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Other proposed UC Davis activities (i.e., use of the BLM campgrounds, vehicle use, etc.) would not affect cultural resources.

BLM is in the process of conducting Native Americans consultations. Letters were sent out to relevant tribal organizations (see section 5.0). The letters will be followed up with telephone calls. BLM will attempt to address all Native American issues that arise during the consultation process, and BLM encourages Native Americans to be involved in all aspects of the research. If BLM concludes, based on consultations, that the proposed action could negatively affect sacred sites or places that have traditional religious and cultural significance to Native Americans, BLM will either cancel the proposed research activities that could cause negative effects or work with relevant Native American tribe(s) and the State Historic Preservation Officer, pursuant to the statewide Protocol Agreement, to move forward with the UC Davis research project.

If UC Davis exceeds the 4-cubic-meter threshold (as they have discussed in their proposal), the Section 106 process would continue, pursuant to the statewide Protocol Agreement. If necessary, BLM would work with the State Historic Preservation Officer and others to resolve adverse effects.

Recreation: The proposed action could negatively impact recreation on BLM-administered land along the Merced River. The possible impacts are considered short-term and not substantial. The impacts might occur at certain times during the day, during the duration of the UC Davis field school (six weeks). It is anticipated that upon return from daily fieldwork in the late afternoon, field school participants (perhaps as many as 15-20 people at once) would likely go swimming, sunbathing, hiking, etc., until dusk, as close as possible to the field school campsite. This use could temporarily displace other members of the public seeking to use BLM-administered along the river for the same kinds of recreational uses. There would be fewer potential impacts to recreation on weekends/days-off when field school participants might choose to leave the campgrounds in their personal vehicles or recreate along the river at different times during the day. Still, the presence of the field school for six weeks

would likely cause additional traffic and congestion in the campgrounds and some displacement of other members of the public. This could diminish the quality of recreational experience for these members of the public. There are several factors that offset the potential impacts to recreation caused by the UC Davis field school. First, the state of California's current moratorium on dredge mining has caused the dredge miners who usually occupy the BLM campgrounds to clear out, leaving additional space for campers. So there should be more room for the public in the campgrounds. Second, the field school would use the group campsite, which is designed by BLM for group use, and would follow all campground rules and regulations. This would help to minimize impacts. Third, the greatest potential impacts would occur on weekday evenings for only a few hours. Weekday evenings (including Friday nights) are not as busy as the weekends during the midday. In sum, the impacts to recreation could be negative but would be short-term (lasting for six weeks and certain times during the day) and would be insubstantial. BLM has designed the campgrounds to accommodate large groups like the UC Davis field school as long as they follow the rules and regulations.

The sites selected for excavations by the field school receive very low levels of recreational use. The field school would be temporary and would operate during the warmest time of year. It is unlikely that the field school would displace any recreationists.

Visual resources: The proposed action would not negatively impact visual resources. The field school would come and go with very little impact on the land. They would camp within the BLM campgrounds, which is located within the Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor. Under the Sierra RMP, BLM is managing this area in accordance with the Class I VRM standard—the strictest standard. UC Davis would follow all campground rules and regulations and their proposed use of the campgrounds would be consistent with current allowable public uses and would also be consistent with Class I standard. Their use would not compromise BLM's objective of preserving the existing character of the landscape.

The areas excavated archaeologically would be returned to their preexisting state at the close of fieldwork. The field school would follow a "leave no trace" ethic. All equipment, tools, trash, etc. would be removed at the close of fieldwork at each area. The proposed action would not compromise BLM's VRM class III objective, which is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape.

Wild and Scenic River/ACEC values: The UC Davis field school proposes to use the group campsite within the BLM campgrounds along the Merced River. This campground is located within the Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor and within the Merced River ACEC. UC Davis's proposed camping use and associated activities (i.e., swimming, sunbathing, hiking, relaxing, etc.) are already allowable, commonplace public uses that would not negatively impact either the Wild and Scenic River values or the ACEC values.

4.2 Impacts of the No Action Alternative

Soils and hydrology: No impacts.

Botany: No impacts.

Wildlife: No impacts.

Noxious invasive weeds: No impacts.

Cultural/Native American concerns: BLM and the public would miss an opportunity to educate university students and to improve our understanding of the prehistory of the Merced River watershed.

BLM would miss an opportunity to improve cultural resource knowledge. Without this knowledge, BLM would have a more difficult time investing in the management of the prehistoric sites (and other like them on BLM-administered land in the area).

Recreation: No impacts.

Visual resources: No impacts.

Wild and Scenic/ACEC values: No impacts.

4.3 Cumulative Impacts

The proposed action would not have cumulative impacts at larger scales (i.e., the watershed scale). Possible negative impacts to recreation are very localized, short-term, and insubstantial, not impacting the bigger recreational “scene” on the Merced River from Yosemite to Lake McClure. Perhaps the biggest issue for this EA is the conservation of prehistoric sites (with middens/habitation debris) located in the foothills portion of the Merced River watershed for future scientific research and for other purposes. The UC Davis field school excavations would diminish the integrity of the sites but this impact would be negligible; the field school would use a sampling strategy and only a small percentage of the sites would be lost to archaeological research. Most likely, less than 4 cubic meters would be excavated at each of the sites. Considerable portions of the sites would be conserved for future research. The proposed action is prudent in the effects it would cause and generous in the public benefits they contribute.

5.0 Agencies and Persons Consulted

No outside agencies were consulted.

The following Native American tribes were notified by letter, with follow-up phone calls. BLM did not receive a response. The purpose of the consultation effort was to help BLM meet its requirements under Section 4(c) of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and its implementing federal regulations at 43 CFR 7.7(a) and (b), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and other relevant authorities.

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5.1 BLM Interdisciplinary Team

Reviewers:

/s/ James Barnes

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/s/ Jeff Horn

Recreation

/s/ Albert Franklin

Botany

/s/ Peggy Cranston

Wildlife

5.2 Availability of Document and Comment Procedures

This EA, posted on Mother Lode Field Office's website (www.blm.gov/ca/motherlode) under Information, NEPA (or available upon request), will be available for a 15-day public review period. Comments should be sent to James Barnes, BLM Mother Lode Field Office, 5152 Hillside Circle, El Dorado Hills, CA 95762 or emailed to jjbarnes@blm.gov.