



# United States Department of the Interior



## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Folsom Field Office  
63 Natoma Street  
Folsom, CA 95630  
[www.blm.gov/ca/folsom](http://www.blm.gov/ca/folsom)

**EA Number:** CA-180-08-64

**Proposed Action:** Briceburg Day-Use Area Vault Toilet and Shade Structure

**Location:** T 4 S, R 18 E, Section 10, Mariposa County

## 1.0 Purpose of and Need for Action

### 1.1 Need for Action

The Briceburg Day-Use Area is the first point of contact for most visitors to the Merced Special Recreation Management Area which includes the Merced Wild and Scenic River. It is also the main parking area for the Briceburg Visitor Center and Briceburg river put-in/take-out access. This area is a high use area as noted in the Sierra Resource Management Plan and it receives high use on a year-round basis.

There currently are no permanent toilet facilities on site. Portable toilets are provided during the highest use season, from approximately April through October. These toilets must be pumped by a contractor each week. No toilets are available during the off-peak period, October through March. Visitors routinely ask BLM staff for toilet facilities during the off-peak season; and evidence of improper human waste disposal is found around the area.

Two large oak trees used to provide shade for visitors in the parking and picnicking areas at Briceburg. During the winter of 2005, both of these trees were severely damaged by storms. Half of one tree fell and the other was removed completely. Consequently, there is very little shade available now—especially in the middle of summer afternoons when it is needed most. Temperatures in the Merced River Canyon are routinely over one hundred degrees F. during summer.

### 1.2 Conformance with Applicable Land Use Plans

The proposed action is subject to the Sierra Resource Management Plan/Record of Decision approved in 2008. The proposed action is in the Merced River Special Recreation Management Area. Objectives for that area include providing for river oriented and land based recreation opportunities, protection of cultural sites, maintain existing visitor center, campground, trail and day use facilities to accepted BLM standards, and develop recreation sites that meet public health and safety standards.

## 2.0 Proposed Action and Alternatives

### 2.1 Proposed Action

The proposal has two parts: 1) install a vault toilet in the Briceburg Day-Use Area and 2) build a shade structure large enough for two picnic tables in the Briceburg Day-Use Area.

The toilet should be located along the southern edge of the parking area in such a place that it gets some sun to provide convection currents for its ventilation system while not protruding into the available parking space. Likewise, it should be located far enough away from the existing paved roadway, which leads to the suspension bridge, so that it does not impact the integrity of that road fill slope. A suitable site has been identified.

Site preparation for the vault toilet would include excavating a hole approximately 10.5 ft wide by 18.5 ft wide by 4.5 feet deep. If bedrock is hit prior to reaching full depth, certain options may be exercised as follows: 1) continue to dig or cut through the bedrock if feasible, 2) install vault at higher than ideal level and backfill around vault to reach new grade at acceptable level, and 3) choose an alternative sites along the southern edge of the parking area.

The shade structure(s) should be installed in a similar manner along the edge of the parking area so as not to encroach too far into the available space for vehicle parking and/or turn-around radius. However, the shade structure(s) can be located at the west end of the parking area if the site is found to be suitable upon inspection and it would not negatively affect significant archeological/cultural resources. The structures would be of modest size and simple construction without hardened ground surfaces. A basic post and beam construction with concrete posts would be used. The postholes would be no larger than 18 inch diameter concrete tubes placed to a depth no greater than 18 inches. Structure(s) would have 6 to 8 postholes each.

## **2.2 Project Design Features**

Cultural resources have been found in the vicinity of the Briceburg Day-Use Area. If cultural resources are discovered during project implementation, work would stop in that location. The project would be designed in a way that it does not negatively affect significant archaeological/cultural resources.

Weed introductions would be avoided by the use of cleaned equipment. Weed introductions, if they do occur despite prevention measures, would be controlled as part of the general weed control program along the Merced recreation area.

## **2.4 Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Analysis**

A location on the eastern edge of the parking lot nearest to Bear Creek has been considered for a toilet in the past. It has good solar exposure and does not obstruct parking or vehicle turn-around. But, significant cultural resources were uncovered by the 1997 flood. Therefore no more detailed analysis has been conducted for that site.

## **3.0 Affected Environment**

The project area is on the south side of the Merced River at an elevation 1,150 feet in the Sierra Nevada foothills. Vegetation is chamise and grey pine with a northern exposure. No unique soil formations exist in the project area. Soils in the Day Use Area are already highly disturbed and compacted by traffic.

Although the Merced River Canyon supports a number of special status plant species, only Mariposa clarkia (*Clarkia biloba*) occurs in the vicinity of the project area; however, no plants occur within the project area or would be affected by the proposed action.

The Merced River canyon is known to support special status animal species, one of which is the

limestone salamander (*Hydromantes brunus*). The limestone salamander is listed as threatened and protected under the California Endangered Species Act. BLM treats the limestone salamander as a special status species. No limestone salamanders or habitat were found at the specific project site.

There are a variety of cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area: the Briceburg Inn/River View Tavern (built in 1926-1928, now a BLM visitor center); Camp E convict labor camp site (occupied in 1923-1925); Highway 140/Bear Creek bridge (still in use, built with convict labor during the 1920s); the Yosemite Valley Railroad (operated from 1907 to 1945); the original settlement of Briceburg which was a store/train depot/post office/freighting office along the railroad (1909 to ca 1927); and Bull Creek Road and Briceburg bridge which are segments of Ponderosa Way fire break (built by CCC crews during the 1930s). There are also prehistoric resources in the area.

The section of the Wild and Scenic Merced River that is in the project area is classified as recreational. The ORVs that made the river eligible for wild and scenic status are geology, rare plants, threatened or endangered species, recreation and cultural resources. The project area is in Visual Resource Management (VRM) class II.

This section of the Merced is a popular recreation destination during the late spring and summer. Its proximity to Yosemite National Park makes it an attractive alternative to the crowds of summer, while still being close enough for daily visits to the park. The area offers outstanding whitewater boating in the spring and excellent camping throughout the year.

## **4.0 Environmental Effects**

The following critical elements have been considered for this environmental assessment, and unless specifically mention later in this chapter, have been determined to be unaffected by the proposal: air quality, areas of critical environmental concern, prime/unique farmlands, floodplains, water quality, threatened or endangered species, hazardous waste, cultural resources, native American concerns, wetlands and riparian zones, wild and scenic rivers, wilderness, invasive, nonnative weeds, and environmental justice.

### **4.1 Impacts of the Proposed Action and Alternatives**

Soil disturbance would be minimal due to the small scale of the project, and construction practices would minimize dust during construction by watering. Excavated or trenched soils would be compacted. Biological resource studies were undertaken by a BLM botanist and wildlife biologist. The BLM biologists found that the proposed action would not affect special status species because no populations or habitat for special status species were identified.

A cultural resource study was undertaken by the BLM archaeologist. The study was done to help BLM meet its obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The study involved background records search, a field examine, and Native American consultation. The BLM archaeologist worked with the BLM heavy equipment operator to use a backhoe to dig subsurface "test" probes in the area where the vault toilet and shade structures would be built. A few historic-era artifacts that probably predate World War II were found buried during the subsurface probing. There was also modern debris, including debris that appears to have been deeply buried during a flood event. No prehistoric artifacts were found and no archaeological deposits with any scientific research potential were encountered during the subsurface probes. The chairperson of the local Native American tribe, the American Indian Council of Mariposa County, was present during the backhoe work. The chairperson agreed that installation of the vault toilet in this area would not affect cultural

resources.

This project would have temporary impacts to recreation including a temporary parking lot/picnic area closure, noise associated with construction, dust and soil disturbance and temporary visual disturbance. Temporary disturbance to recreational users may occur. Temporary parking lot/picnic area closures would occur during project activities over a 10 day period. None of these minor adverse impacts would be long term. This project would have long term benefits by providing higher quality and year-round recreation and sanitation facilities for the public.

The toilet building and shade structures would have some visual impacts, but would not change the VRM classification for this area. It would be visible from the river and the abandoned Yosemite Valley railroad grade. The shade structure would be built in a way that has no visual effect on the historic Briceburg Inn/BLM visitor center building, located nearby. This building is significant, in part, because of its setting. However, these are the type of facilities and structures that visitors are looking for and expect to find at a day-use area. Furthermore, the project area already contains many structures, electrical and phone wires, roads, bridges and signs. The visual impacts associated with a toilet building and shade structure(s) would be minimal and consistent with the existing character of the area.

This project was reviewed for its potential effects on the Merced Wild and Scenic River. The project would not affect water quality or flows under normal operation. However, during a large flood event, untreated sewage from the vault toilet may escape. An emergency protocol would be implemented to have the vault pumped when the threat of flood is high; i.e. when a warm and heavy rainstorm is anticipated on top of a large snowpack (a.k.a. a pineapple express storm). The project would not affect geology or special status species ORVs for the Merced Wild and Scenic River. Adverse impacts to the recreational ORV would be short term and would not prevent visitors from boating or camping along the river. Long term impacts to recreation would be beneficial through the development of a improved recreation and sanitation facilities.

#### **4.2 Impacts of the No Action Alternative**

If the project were not conducted, there would be no environmental impacts or impacts to the Merced Wild and Scenic River ORVs. The no action alternative would negatively affect recreation use because toilet facilities are seasonally provided port-o-lets. The need for the project, shade and sanitation, are basic to visitors' health and enjoyment of public lands. Without this project the public's ability to use this recreation resource would less than it would be if the improvements were not made.

#### **4.3 Cumulative Impacts**

Because there are no site specific adverse impacts expected for soils or special status species, no cumulative impacts are expected at a larger scale. Slight, short term impacts to recreation are expected during project construction. However, there are no other known disruptions of recreation use in the larger area to which this small impact may cumulatively contribute.

## 5.0 Agencies and Persons Consulted

### 5.1 BLM Interdisciplinary Team

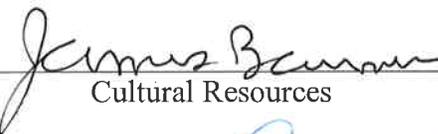
- David Greenwood, Recreation
- Jeff Babcock, Engineering
- Al Franklin, Soils and Botany
- Peggy Cranston, Wildlife and Fisheries
- James Barnes, Cultural Resources
- 

#### Reviewers:

  
NEPA coordinator

  
Recreation

  
Botany

  
Cultural Resources

  
Wildlife and Fisheries

### 5.2 Availability of Document and Comment Procedures

The EA, posted on Folsom Field Office's website ([www.blm.gov/ca/folsom](http://www.blm.gov/ca/folsom)) under Information, NEPA (or available upon request), would be available for a 15-day public review period. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment – including your personal identifying information – may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we would be able to do so. Comments should be sent to the BLM at 63 Natoma Street, Folsom, CA 95630 or emailed to us at [ca180@ca.blm.gov](mailto:ca180@ca.blm.gov).



# United States Department of the Interior



## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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### Briceburg Day-Use Area Vault Toilet and Shade Structure (CA-180-08-64) Finding of No Significant Impact June 2008

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 2008 Sierra Resource Management Plan (RMP). Thus, the project 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 vegetation removal, soil disturbance and temporary noise and dust due to site excavation for vault toilet and shade structure footings. Some parking and, or turn-around space may be lost depending on the exact locations of the proposed facilities, but the site is designed for more than just parking. However, none of these impacts would be significant at the local scale or cumulatively because of the small scale of the project. The addition of permanent toilet and shade facilities at the Briceburg Day-Use Area is congruent with the expectations for an access site of this nature. In fact, these are exactly the type of facilities visitors expect at a river access/picnic area such as this.

2) *The degree of the impact on public health or safety.* No aspects of the project have been identified as having the potential to significantly and adversely impact public health or safety. In fact, the project is designed to enhance public health by providing permanent year-round sanitation facilities, and shade for picnicking.

3) *Unique characteristics of the geographic area.* The project area is within the Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor. However, the project will not significantly affect ORVs for the Merced River (see item 1, above, for details). In fact, these facilities enhance the recreational ORV for the area by providing needed infrastructure to support day-use activities at Briceburg.

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 this 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.* Facilities maintenance/improvement is not precedent setting.

7) *Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts.* No significant site specific or cumulative impacts have been identified. The project is consistent with the actions and impacts anticipated in the Sierra Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision approved in 2008.

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.* The project would not adversely affect cultural resources eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

9) *The degree to which the action may adversely affect ESA listed species or critical habitat.* The proposed locations of the vault toilet and shade structure(s) are near limestone salamander habitat. However, the precise locations of both facilities have been strategically located at the edge of an existing gravel parking lot in order to avoid habitat and maintain structural integrity of the roadway above. The site has been thoroughly surveyed for limestone salamanders, a BLM special status species, and none were found. The limestone salamander habitat in this area is located on the steep and shady fill slope to the south of the parking lot. All work (and disturbance) will be conducted a minimum of 5 feet from this shady slope.

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



William S. Haigh  
Field Manager, Folsom Field Office

6-30-08

Date

United States Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Folsom Field Office  
63 Natoma Street  
Folsom, California 95630

8100  
CA-180.27

June 25, 2008

**MEMORANDUM**

To: Field Manager

From: James Barnes, Archaeologist

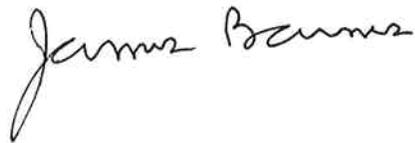
Re: Section 106 compliance for the Merced River day-use area  
vault toilet, Mariposa County  
(CA-018-S-TM-08/08)

The Folsom Field Office (BLM) is planning to install a vault toilet and shade structures at a BLM-administered day-use area on the Merced River at Briceburg. The project would involve using a backhoe to excavate an area 10.5 ft wide by 18.5 ft long by 4.5 ft deep in order to install the vault toilet. The shade structures would have posthole footings 18 inches wide by 36 inches deep and would be located nearby on the south edge of the day-use area.

The project's area of potential effects is located on the south edge of a parking area within the day-use area. It is known that a large bedrock mortar site (TM-219) is buried under the parking area near the river bank. On June 24, 2008 I worked with BLM heavy equipment operator Dan Lusby to use of a backhoe to dig three subsurface probes (4 ft long x 2 ft wide x 5 ft deep) in the area where the vault toilet would be built. A few artifacts that probably predate World War II were found buried up to 4 ft deep. There was also modern debris including plastic, carpeting, beer bottles, etc. Some of these items appear to have been deeply buried in flood sediments. No prehistoric artifacts were found and no intact archaeological deposits with any scientific research potential were encountered during the subsurface probing.

Chairperson Tony Brochini of the American Indian Council of Mariposa County was present during the work. He agreed that there would be no effects to cultural resources.

Therefore, I believe that the undertaking, as proposed, would not affect significant cultural properties, and the finding of "no properties" would complete BLM's obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, pursuant to our statewide Protocol Agreement.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "James Baunz". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "J".

United States Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Folsom Field Office  
63 Natoma Street  
Folsom, California 95630

8100  
CA-180.27

June 25, 2008

**LETTER TO FILE**

SUBJECT: Section 106 compliance for the Merced River day-use area vault toilet project, Mariposa County

PROJECT: Merced River day-use area vault toilet project

REPORT #: CA-018-S-TM-08/08

DATE(S) COMPLETED: June 25, 2008

TYPE OF SURVEY: Class III

CULTURAL PPROPERTIES PRESENT: None

ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES: None

DETERMINATION OF EFFECT: No properties

SHPO CONSULTATION/SECTION 106 STEPS COMPLETED: all

DISCUSSION: This letter to the file documents that I have reviewed the above listed Cultural Resource Inventory Report. Pursuant to the Protocol Agreement (2007) between BLM California and the State Historic Preservation Officer, I affirm that all necessary steps have been taken to identify, record, and determine effects on cultural properties with the undertaking's area of potential effects. This report has been completed by an approved staff specialist and is in accordance with all standards and guidelines as outlined in the Protocol Agreement (2007).

I concur with the findings of this analysis.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
William S. Haigh, Field Manager (CA-180)

6-25-08

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY REPORT

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
FOLSOM FIELD OFFICE**

1. **PROJECT NAME & CASE NUMBER:** Merced River day-use area vault toilet project, case # CA-018-S-TM-08/08
2. **PROJECT SPONSOR/DEVELOPMENT COMPANY:** Bureau of Land Management-Folsom Field Office, Folsom, CA.
3. **REPORT DATE:** June 25, 2008
4. **DATE(S) OF SURVEY:** June 24, 2008
5. **COUNTY:** Mariposa
6. **FIELDWORK LOCATION:** The area of potential effects (APE) is located on the fringe of a BLM-administered day-use area on the south side of the Merced River at Briceburg. The day-use area is immediately adjacent to the highway bridge that crosses Bear Creek and the Bear Creek confluence. The APE is administered by the Bureau of Land Management-Folsom Field Office (BLM). See the APE location maps (attached).

**MAP:** USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle Feliciana, Calif. (1947)

**LEGAL DESCRIPTION:** MDM, T 4 S, R 18 E, Sec 10

7. **PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** BLM is planning to install a vault toilet and shade structures on the fringe of a BLM-administered day-use area on the Merced River at Briceburg. The project would involve using a backhoe to excavate an area 10.5 ft wide by 18.5 ft long by 4.5 ft deep to install the vault toilet. The shade structures would have posthole footings 18 inches wide by 36 inches deep and would be located nearby, on the south edge of the day-use area.
8. **PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION:** The APE is located on the south side of the Merced River, near the Bear Creek confluence, at 1150 feet above sea level in the Sierra Nevada foothills. Vegetation in the area is dominated by live oak, grey pine, chamise, red bud, and other plants. Soils in the day-use area are highly disturbed and compacted by traffic. This area appears to have been subject to intensive use since the 1920s when it was part of the Camp E convict labor camp, which was established during the construction of the Highway 140. When BLM acquired the area around 1989 this area contained junk and outbuildings.

9. **DESCRIPTION OF EXAMINATION PROCEDURES:**

On June 24, 2008 I worked with BLM heavy equipment operator Dan Lusby to use a backhoe to dig three subsurface probes (4-6 ft long x 2 ft wide x 5-6 ft deep) in the area where the vault toilet would be built. These probes have been identified as Probes 1 to 3. I used an archaeological screening device with 1/4 inch mesh size to screen excavated material from the first probe—Probe 1. I did not screen all of the material excavated, but I screened much of it, especially from the first 3 ft and from the final foot. The probes were all dug in the 10.5 ft by 18.5 ft area where the vault toilet would be installed (see the attached map). The specifics of each probe are discussed in the following.

Probe 1. In profile, Probe 1 has three strata within 3 ft of the surface. The top two strata (within a 1 to 1.5 ft of the surface) are very sandy and appear to have been deposited during flood events. They both contain gravel size rock but are relatively free of river cobbles. The lower of the two sandy strata is a distinctive sandy layer perhaps about 10 inches wide. The upper of two strata contains most of modern items including carpet fragments, a 1983 firearm's shell casing, BBQ bones and other debris probably left by day-use area users. The third stratum is a reddish sandy loam layer with small cobbles. This stratum occurs 1.5 to 3 ft below the surface. White-glazed earthenware fragments, probably from a kitchen dish, and straw-tinted colorless bottle glass were found within the three strata, all within 3 ft of the surface. These ceramic artifacts seem to be older; they probably predate World War II and they could be related to the Camp E convict labor camp period. At 3 ft there was a cluster of artifacts including a men's leather work boot (nearly intact), bent-up metal pipe fragments 5-6 inches in diameter, and fragments from the base of a stoneware vessel. The vessel has a brown glaze and one of the fragments has the incised maker's mark (fragmentary) "IA POTTERY CO" on it (outside just above the base). Also found was a heavy metal hoop (hula hoop size) 1 1/2 inches wide. This concentration of items at 3 ft was not a significant artifact deposit and it was not found in the other probes. Below 3 ft, Probe 1's soil becomes loamy and rocky, with fairly large boulders. No artifacts were found below 3 ft.

Probe 2. In profile, Probe 2 is very similar to the profile of probe 1. No artifacts were found. Some modern animal bones were found near the surface.

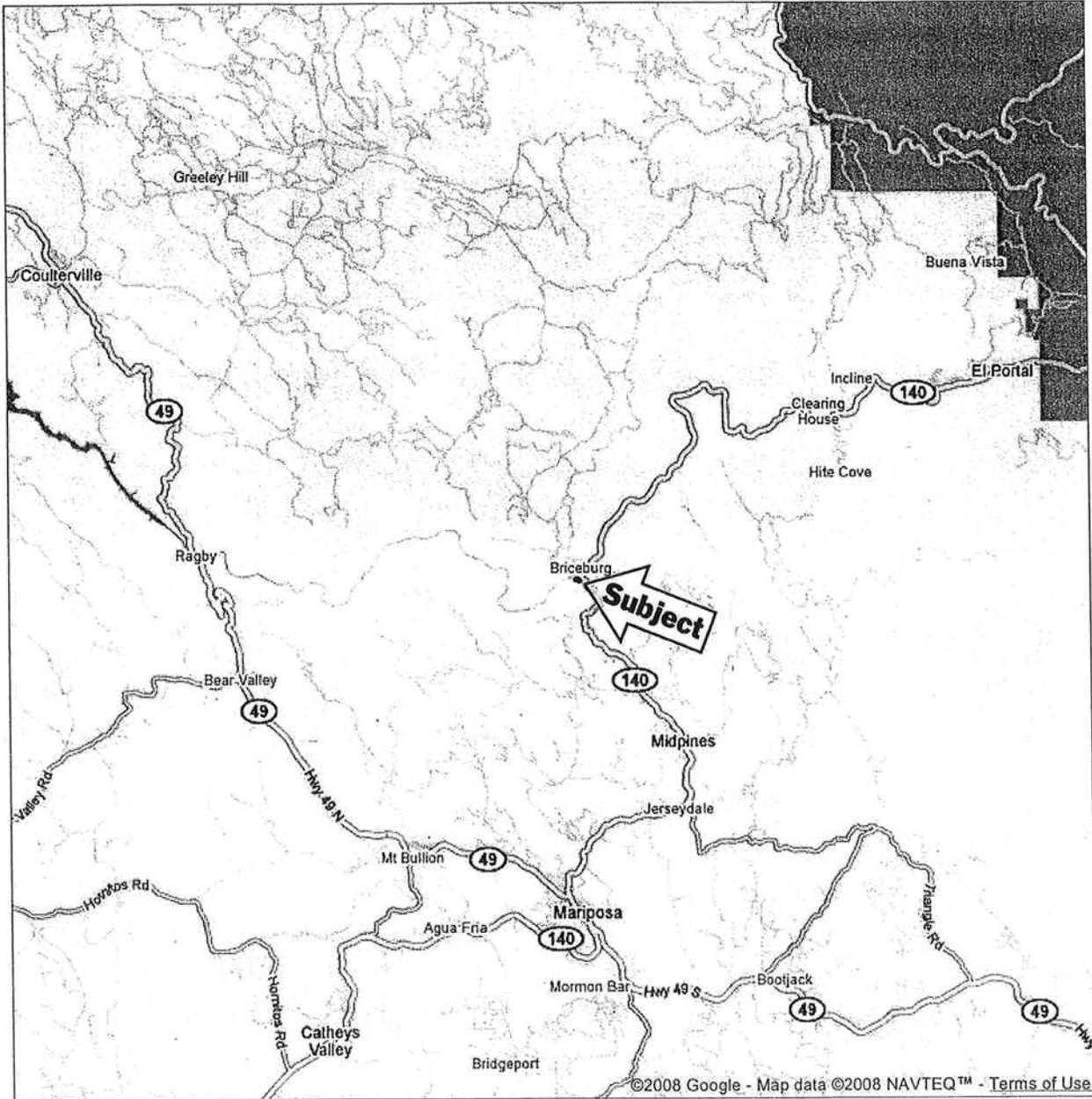
Probe 3. In profile, Probe 3 is different from probes 1 and 2. From the surface to 3 to 4 ft below the surface is a very sandy stratum, with no discernable layering. A variety of items were found in this area, apparently of mixed ages. These items include modern amber beer bottle glass, colorless glass probably from a 1960s-1970s pop bottle, plastic, a cylindrical rock fragment (3/4 inch in diameter x 2 3/4 inches long) possibly created from coring/geological testing, a white-glazed earthenware fragment from a kitchen plate (with gold trim on the inside edge), base fragments from bottles that could date to the mid-1900s/post World War II, a heavy iron piece (26 1/2 inches long x 2 inches wide x 1/2 inch thick) that looks like a wagon part. Items that are clearly modern in age were found near 4 ft

below the surface. After 4 ft, probe 3's soils become a sandy loam with more rocks.

In summary, a few artifacts that probably predate World War II were found buried up to 4 ft deep, especially in Probe 1. There was also modern debris including plastic, carpeting, beer bottles, etc. Some of these items appear to have been deeply buried in flood sediments, as seen in Probe 3 where plastic was found at 4 ft deep. No prehistoric artifacts were found and no intact archaeological deposits with any scientific research potential were encountered during the subsurface probing. There seems to be mixing of items due to flood events and impacts beginning with the establishment of the convict labor camp in the 1920s.

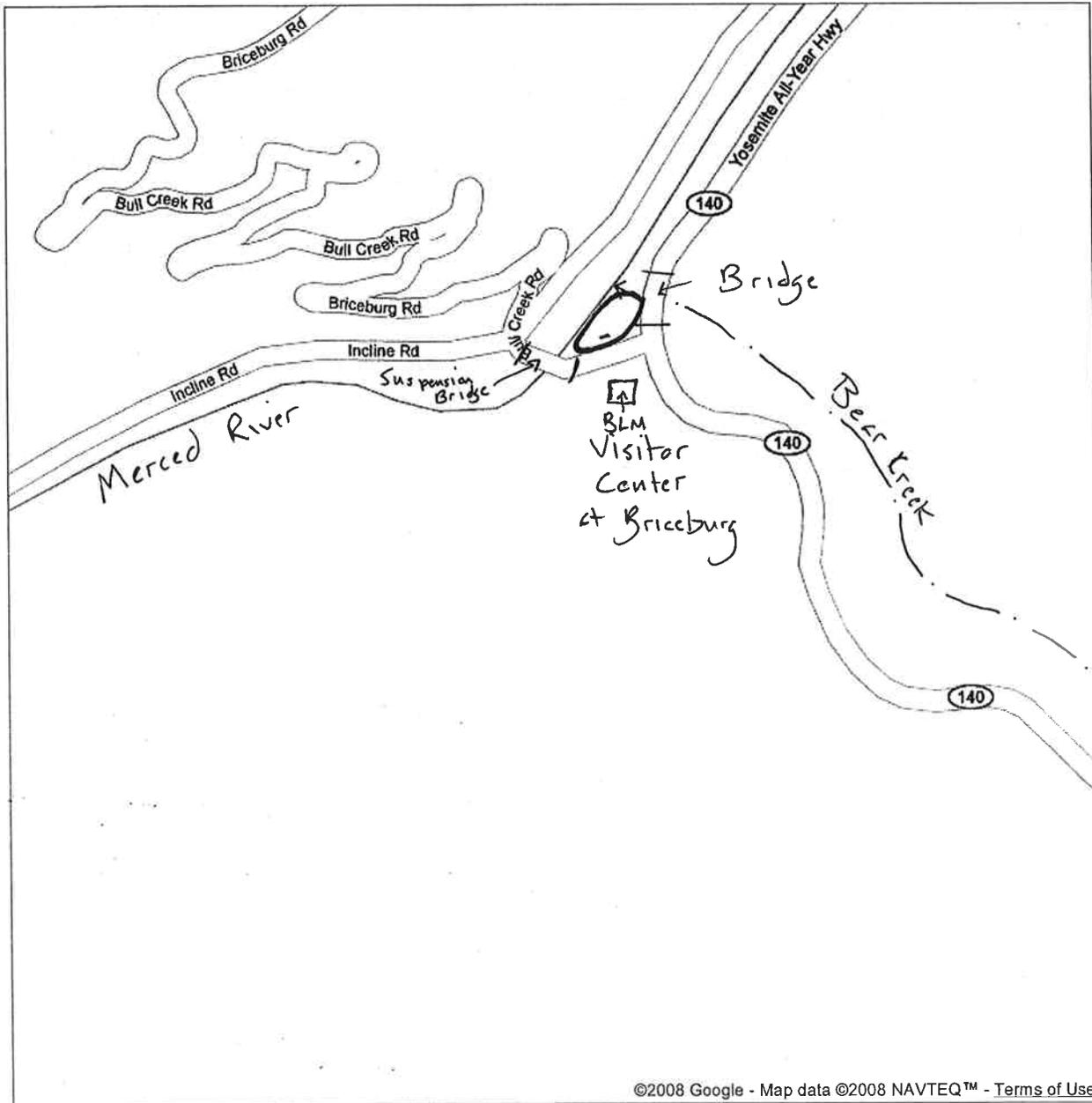
10. **INVENTORY TYPE:** Class III. See the inventory coverage map (attached).
11. **CONSULTATION:** Chairperson Tony Brochini of the American Indian Council of Mariposa County was present during the work. He agreed that the installation of the vault toilet would not affect prehistoric cultural resources.
12. **LEGALLY DEFINABLE ACRES SURVEYED:** less than 1 acre
13. **NUMBER OF PROPERTIES FOUND:** None
14. **COLLECTION:** N/A
15. **HISTORIC CONTEXT:** N/A
16. **DESCRIPTION OF FINDINGS:** N/A
17. **EVALUATION:** N/A
18. **ACTUAL/POTENTIAL NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES AFFECTED:** No historic properties affected.
19. **LITERATURE SEARCH:**  
**BY WHOM:** James Barnes, BLM Archaeologist  
**WHERE:** Bureau of Land Management cultural resources and land records, on file at the Folsom Field Office, 63 Natoma Street, Folsom, CA  
**DATE:** June 11, 2008
20. **LITERATURE CITED:** None.

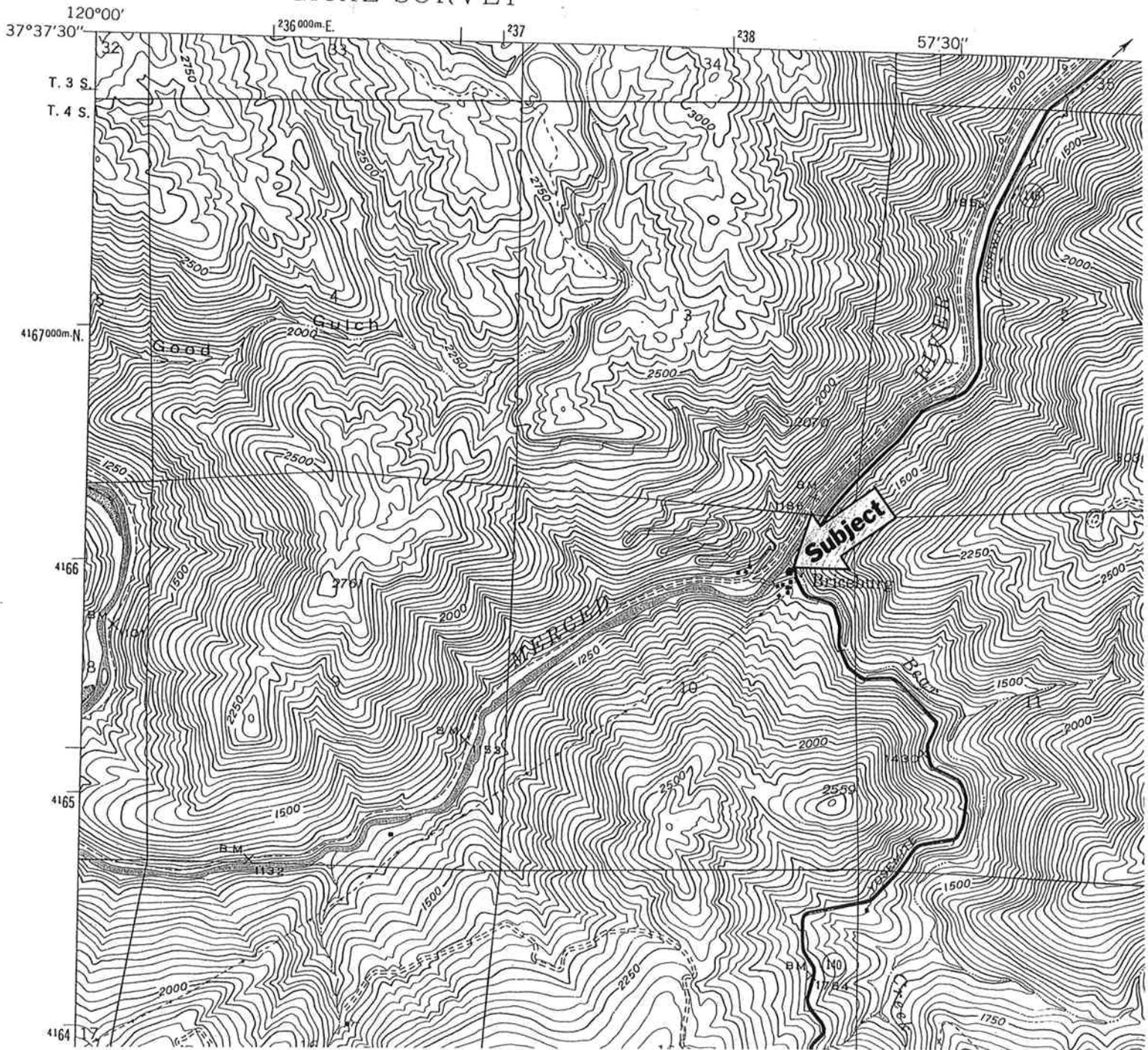






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**AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS MAP FOR THE MERCED RIVER DAY-USE AREA VAULT TOILET**

**USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE: FELICIANA MTN. (1947)**

**MDM, T 4 S, R 18 E, SEC 10**