

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Northeastern States Field Office
LLES003420

Environmental Assessment

NEPA #: DOI-BLM-ES-0030-2011-0004-EA

Michigan Resource Management Plan Amendment Marquette County, Michigan Land Sale

Date: July 2012

Type of Action: Lands & Realty

Serial Number: MIES-056498

Location: Michigan Meridian
Township 42 North, Range 24 West,
Section 21, Lot 7
Marquette County, Michigan

Project Acreage: 0.82 acres

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared to analyze and disclose the site specific environmental consequences of amending the 1985 Michigan Resource Management Plan (Michigan RMP) and offering a small isolated parcel of land in Marquette County, Michigan for sale under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713), as amended.

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Michigan RMP provides for the disposal of all surface tracts in Michigan, subject to site specific analysis, to determine the method of disposal and to confirm that disposal is appropriate based on a set of disposal criteria. The Michigan RMP is available for review at the Northeastern States Field Office. The Michigan RMP states that only lands withdrawn by the BLM or other Federal agencies for which the purpose of the withdrawal remains valid, and lands that would be essential for mineral development would be retained in Federal ownership. All other lands would be made available for disposal. The Michigan RMP provides for the following:

All BLM surface tracts are categorized for disposal and will be evaluated on a tract-by-tract basis against the criteria in Appendix A. Appendix A describes surface disposal options and criteria. Where possible, the preferred method of disposal will be by transfer to another public agency or non-profit entity. Where subsequent site-specific analysis reveals no interest by another public or non-profit body, BLM tracts may be offered through sale or exchange to private ownership.

The Michigan RMP developed disposal and retention criteria, but it did not specifically identify parcels for disposal. The BLM policy interpreting Sections 202 and 203 of the FLPMA (Washington Office Instruction Memorandum No. 2011-110) requires that the BLM identify areas available for disposal by parcel or specific area. This EA will amend the Michigan RMP to specifically identify by legal description, the parcel of public land under consideration in this document for disposal through sale.

When the Michigan RMP was approved in 1985, approximately 3,200 acres of land consisting of small scattered parcels and islands remained in Federal ownership. On January 1, 1988, the Michigan Public Lands Improvement Act (MPLIA) (100 Stat. 2711, Pub. L. 100-537) was enacted that transferred all remaining known public domain lands to the State of Michigan. Except for land held on Manitou Island that was previously the subject of a U.S. Coast Guard withdrawal, two parcels of public land remain in Michigan; one 40 acre parcel in Presque Isle County and the small 0.82 acre parcel in Marquette County that is the subject of this EA.

The 0.82 acre parcel appears to have been overlooked as public domain land since the late 1800's when grants in aid to railroads selected lands in northern Michigan. Although the parcel never left Federal ownership, it was selected by the Bay de Noq and Marquette Line Railroad along with all lands in alternating odd sections along a route that paralleled the Escanaba River. The Bay de Noq and Marquette Line Railroad, however, later surrendered the land, but when the land was re-selected by another railroad company along the same route, this parcel, unlike all the remaining lands in the section, was not included in the revised land list. Having been overlooked during the second selection process, the parcel remained unidentified in public land inventories until a recent inquiry by an adjacent landowner. Mr. Royal Moning, one of two adjacent landowners, contacted the BLM to request information on the status of the property. As a result of this inquiry, the parcel was identified as public domain land.

Although all known public domain lands not subject to claim were transferred pursuant to the MPLIA in 1988, this parcel was not identified at the time as public land, and therefore, did not transfer as a result of legislation to the State of Michigan.

1.2 PURPOSE AND NEED OF PROPOSED ACTION

Purpose of Proposed Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to amend the Michigan RMP in compliance with the FLPMA, and to specifically identify a 0.82 acre parcel of public domain land for disposal. The proposed action will allow the disposal of land previously unidentified in public land inventories that would have otherwise been transferred out of Federal ownership. The parcel of public land is isolated, difficult and uneconomic to manage under the public land laws.

Need for Proposed Action

The need for the proposed action is established under Section 203 of the FLPMA, which states that a tract of public land may be sold under this Act where, as a result of land use planning, it is determined that the sale of such tract meets disposal criteria. The proposed action to amend the Michigan RMP to identify a tract of public land for disposal that meets the disposal criteria of Section 203 of the FLPMA will eliminate management responsibility for a small isolated tract of public land that has no legal access, that is not needed for any Federal purpose, and that is difficult and uneconomic to manage.

1.3 DECISION TO BE MADE

Based on the information provided in this EA, the Manager of the BLM Northeastern States Field Office, as the Authorized Officer, will decide whether a finding of no significant impact may be made regarding the proposed sale of public land in Marquette County, Michigan. The Field Manager will decide whether to approve the disposal of the parcel through sale or whether to reject the proposal and continue management of the land under BLM jurisdiction. If a finding of no significance is made, the Field Manager shall then make a recommendation to the Eastern States Director to approve the amendment to the Michigan RMP.

1.4 CONFORMANCE WITH BLM LAND USE PLAN(S)

The disposal of land in the State of Michigan is subject to the Michigan RMP approved June 3, 1985. The plan is being amended to specifically identify the parcel proposed for disposal as required by the FLPMA. The Michigan RMP provides for the disposal of all remaining public domain surface in Michigan subject to site-specific environmental analysis. The proposed action to dispose of a small parcel of land with no legal public access and limited or no public value conforms to the land use plan terms and conditions as required by 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1610.5.

1.5 RELATIONSHIPS TO STATUTES, REGULATIONS AND OTHER PLANS

This EA is prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and subsequent regulations adopted by the Council of Environmental Quality (40 CFR §1500). The EA is intended to be a concise public document which analyzes the probable and known environmental impacts of the proposed action and the alternative(s) upon the components of the human environment and reaches a conclusion as to their significance. The ultimate decision of this EA must ensure that the actions approved are not only in the best interest of the public, but would not result in a significant impact to the human environment (40 CFR §1508.13).

The authority for the proposed action is Section 203 of the FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1713), and implementing regulations at 43 CFR 2710, which allow for the sale of public land where, as a result of land use planning, it has been determined that the sale meets specific disposal criteria. The preliminary planning criteria includes whether the proposed amendment to allow the sale of a parcel of public land meets

Section 203 disposal criteria at 43 CFR 2710.0-3. The parcel proposed for sale meets the disposal criteria at 43 CFR 2710.0-3(3) because its isolated location makes it difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands, and due to its size, it is not suitable for management by another Federal department or agency.

Regulations at 43 CFR 2711.3 establish procedures and criteria for selecting the method of sale. The sale would be conducted using modified competitive procedures outlined at 43 CFR 2711.3-2. A modified competitive sale may be used to allow adjoining landowners the opportunity to bid on a parcel to protect ongoing uses, to assure compatibility of possible uses with adjacent lands, and to avoid dislocation of existing users. The proposed action would first offer the land to adjacent landowners under modified competitive procedures. If however the adjacent landowners do not exercise their opportunity to bid under modified competitive procedures, then the land would be offered under competitive procedures to the general public in accordance with 43 CFR 2711.3-1.

The proposed action is consistent with the policy established by the enactment of the MPLIA (100 Stat. 2711, Pub. L. 100-537). The MPLIA transferred all remaining public domain lands to the State of Michigan and minimized BLM's surface management responsibilities within the state. Retaining a small isolated parcel of public land in Federal ownership would not be consistent with the intent of the MPLIA.

1.6 SCOPING AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Scoping identifies key issues related to a proposed action (40 CFR §1500.7). Key issues are those that 1) drive the analysis of environmental effects; 2) prescribe or necessitate the development of mitigation measures; and/or 3) drive the development of additional project alternatives. Scoping can involve Federal, state, and local government agencies, tribal governments, resource specialists, industry representatives, local interest groups, and other members of the public.

A Notice of Intent (NOI) to amend the Michigan RMP and associated EA was published in the *Federal Register* on May 22, 2012, with comments due June 21, 2012. The NOI notified the public that the proposed land use plan amendment would allow the disposal of land in Michigan through sale and it provided an opportunity for public comment on the proposed action. A Notice of Realty Action (NORA) will be subsequently published in the *Federal Register* to provide an opportunity for the public to comment on the proposed sale and to segregate the land from all other forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws. The NORA will also provide an explanation of the procedures for the proposed sale of public land.

The State of Michigan was contacted regarding the proposed action to dispose of the land. The State was not interested in acquiring the parcel since similar state-owned lands were sold to adjacent property owners in 2008. The State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO) was contacted regarding the results of the cultural survey conducted in 2011, and they concurred with the finding that no cultural resources would be affected by the proposed action to dispose of the land. Formal consultation was initiated with Native American communities and no issues were identified that would preclude the proposed sale of the land (See Section 6.0 of this EA, Consultation and Coordination).

No substantive comments were received from the public during the public comment period. The environmental document was posted on the BLM Eastern States Office Web site at <http://www.blm.gov/es/st/en.html>.

Identification of Issues

The proposal was internally scoped and comments were received from BLM resource specialists identifying the following key issues:

- How will the proposed amendment impact land use values, ownership, and potential development along the Escanaba River?
- How will the proposed amendment impact cultural resources, such as archeological sites and historic trails?
- How will the proposed amendment impact wildlife?

These issues are carried forward for analysis in Chapter 3 of this EA, **Affected Environment**.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

2.1 PROPOSED ACTION

The purpose of the proposed action is to amend the Michigan RMP to specifically describe, by legal description, a parcel of public land for sale as required by the FLPMA, and to dispose of public land that is difficult and uneconomic to manage under the public land laws. The amendment to the Michigan RMP proposes to offer for sale the following parcel of land in Marquette County, Michigan consisting of 0.82 acres:

Michigan Meridian, Township 42 North, Range 24 West, Section 21, Lot 7.

The 0.82 acre parcel of land is located in a remote area in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. The parcel lacks legal access and is bordered by two adjacent landowners. The land is not contiguous with other public domain lands or any lands under the jurisdiction of another Federal department or agency. The land is not needed for any other Federal purpose and it would not be suitable for transfer within the Federal government. Due to its size and lack of access, the land does not provide any reasonable use for recreation or public purpose by a state or local agency. The State of Michigan conveyed similar adjacent lands to private landowners in 2008, and was not interested in acquiring this parcel from the Federal government. Conveying the 0.82 acre parcel out of Federal ownership would improve resource management practices by eliminating land that is uneconomical and difficult to manage because of its size, inaccessibility, and location.

The proposed action would offer to sell the land through a public land sale using modified competitive procedures to the following adjacent landowners designated as potential bidders:

Royal Moning
24195 Arsenal Road
Flat Rock, Michigan 48134

Jim Kozar
4630 Mountain Gate Dr.
Reno, NV 89519

If a modified competitive sale fails to produce a successful bid at the appraised fair market value of the property, then the parcel would continue to be offered for sale by competitive procedures open to the general public according to regulations at 43 CFR 2711.3-1 until a successful bid is received or the authorized officer cancels the sale.

A mineral report available for review in the Northeastern States Field Office was prepared for this analysis. Federally owned mineral interests will not be conveyed with the land. Although the minerals have no known mineral value, once the land is in private ownership, the minerals can be considered for conveyance under Section 209 of the FLPMA.

2.2 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Under the No Action alternative, the Federal government would retain title to the land, and the BLM would continue custodial management of the parcel. The land would remain isolated and uneconomical to manage, and adjacent landowners would not be given the opportunity to acquire the property and consolidate land ownership with access to the Escanaba River. Land retained in Federal ownership would not be subject to local and state zoning laws and the land would not contribute to the local tax base.

2.3 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT ELIMINATED FROM FURTHER ANALYSIS

No other alternative in addition to the Proposed Action and No Action was considered.

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The parcel proposed for disposal (see Appendix A, Figures 1.1 and 1.2) is a small 0.82 acre parcel located along the Escanaba River in Marquette County, Michigan. Known for its unrivaled scenic beauty, Marquette County is located on the south shore of Lake Superior in the iron-ore rich region of Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Marquette County offers almost every type of recreation for every season with miles of Lake Superior shoreline, majestic pine forests, mountains, and hundreds of lakes and rivers. As a whole, Marquette County is very rural with a population of approximately 65,000 residents. The public land proposed for sale is located in the most remote area of southeastern Marquette County in the township of Ewing. None of the roads in Ewing are paved and there are no roads that cross and connect with different areas within the township.

The Escanaba River is one of the largest river systems in the Upper Peninsula and it runs through some of Michigan's most attractive wilderness. Its scenic shoreline of hardwood forests and conifer swamps support a rich variety of wildlife and biodiversity. The bed of the river is solid limestone mixed with sand which sweeps to areas of rugged rock outcroppings and cliffs. Most of the river is surrounded by state forest lands or large paper and timber company holdings.

The parcel of public land proposed for disposal is located in one of the few areas developed along the Escanaba River for private recreational use. When the area was subdivided and sold in the 1970's, approximately half of the lots surveyed extended down to the water's edge. The remaining lots were separated from the river by a small strip of land owned by the State of Michigan. In 2008, the State of Michigan disposed of the narrow band of land dividing property owners from the Escanaba River. Michigan sold the land to the adjacent landowners. The small parcel of Federal land being considered for disposal is the last remaining government lot in this recreational area. All of the other lands were transferred into private ownership by the State of Michigan.

The parcel of public land is triangular in shape with approximately 700 feet of frontage on the Escanaba River. The lot extends to the north of the river for about 112 feet on its west side and then angles back to the eastern most point along the river to create a triangular shape. The two adjacent landowners designated as potential bidders own property directly north of the parcel. Lots to both the east and west of this parcel and on the north side of the Escanaba River have been developed for recreation use. Although residential development has occurred along this portion of the river, the area retains a natural setting with very little shoreline development. This area of the river can be shallow and is not suitable for larger watercraft which would encourage shoreline development.

Figure 1.1 – Parcel photo

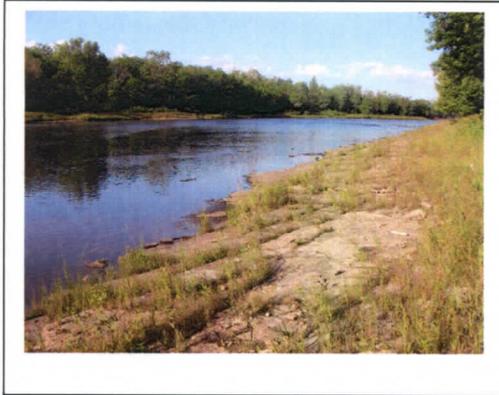


Figure 1.2 – Parcel photo



Michigan’s Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) regulates construction below the ordinary high water mark along inland rivers and lakes, in wetlands, and in flood plains. There are no local or county zoning ordinances that regulate shoreline development. However, DEQ flood plain engineers have determined that the parcel is partially, if not entirely, within the 100 year flood plain and development would be restricted by state regulations. The flood plain is 12 feet above the water level at the parcel’s location.

The following human environment/resource elements have been reviewed and it has been determined that these elements will not be affected by the proposed action, and will not be discussed further in this document:

- Air Quality
- Cultural Resources
- Environmental Justice
- Farm Lands, Prime or Unique
- Fish Habitat
- Forests and Rangelands
- Global Climate Change
- Migratory Birds
- Native American Religious Concerns
- Paleontology
- Range / Livestock Grazing
- Recreation / Visual Resource Management
- Socioeconomics
- Threatened or Endangered Species
- Wastes, hazardous or solid
- Water Quality; Drinking/Ground
- Wetlands/Riparian Areas/Floodplains
- Wilderness/WSAs/ACECs
- Wildlife/BLM Sensitive Species
- Wild and Scenic Rivers

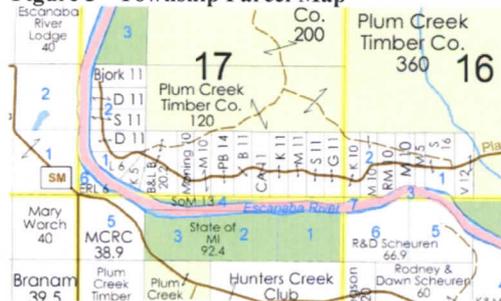
3.1 LAND USE/OWNERSHIP

The 0.82 acre public parcel is currently vacant land along the Escanaba River near the center of an area developed for private recreation (Figure 2). Even though the land along this portion of the Escanaba River was developed over forty years ago, the area appears relatively undisturbed and in a natural forested state. The development which took place on the northern shoreline of the river is similar in character with state-owned lands directly south of the river. The developed lands spread out along the river but also blend in with the area’s pristine forest environment. The twenty-four lots originally surveyed and subdivided from lands previously owned by the Kimberly-Clark Corporation still exist today on the township map. The parcel of public land is bordered on the north by the two adjacent landowners who have been identified as potential bidders for the proposed sale. These landowners own three lots in the southwest corner of section 16 identified below as K 10, M 10, and RM 10 (Figure 3):

Figure 2 - Ariel View (Parcel in Yellow)



Figure 3 - Township Parcel Map



Although the small parcel of public land has remained in Federal ownership, the land has not been actively managed by the BLM for resource protection and multiple use purposes. Until Mr. Moning's inquiry to the BLM, the land was thought to be in State ownership. Many of the parcels along the Escanaba River are owned in large tracts by the State of Michigan.

Since the area was developed in the 1970's, inadvertent uses of the public land may have taken place because adjoining lands had only partial access to the river. Even though the two adjacent landowners also own property that extends down to the river, the public land separates these two landowners from the river for approximately 700 feet. It appears that the public land may have been mowed in the past along with private lands to provide better access to the river.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

The affected environment was considered and analyzed and resources of concern, except for the change in land use and ownership, were either not present, or would not be affected to a degree that would require detailed analysis in the EA.

4.1 LAND USE/OWNERSHIP

Proposed Action

The proposed action would not result in any adverse effects to the environment by a change in land ownership because the land has limited potential for development beyond consolidation with adjoining landowner properties. The area has already been developed for recreational use and conveying the small remaining public parcel located in the middle of this development into private ownership will not change the character of the area which is already divided into recreational cabin sites. Future development of the parcel in private ownership is not expected, regardless if the land is purchased by the adjacent landowners or a member of the general public, since the parcel is located in a flood plain along the river. Michigan DEQ regulations limit development and future uses of land in a flood plain. Conveying the land into private ownership would not substantially change the existing uses of the land because the public parcel along with adjacent lands have been used for access to the river for over 40 years without a significant change to the natural environment as a result of this use. If the parcel is purchased by either of the adjacent landowners, both of these landowners already own additional lands and cabins. There were no cultural resources identified or impacts to threatened and endangered species or any other resources that would prevent conveying the land out of Federal ownership.

The BLM has not exercised any surface land management responsibilities or maintained a presence in the area. The parcel's location, size, and the absence of BLM surface management responsibilities in Michigan results in a difficult and uneconomical tract of land to manage under the public land laws. Changing the ownership status of the land from Federal to private would not negatively affect the

community. Conveying the land out of Federal ownership would allow the land to be governed by local regulations, would increase the local tax base and would contribute to the community's overall resources. The values of adjacent lands are not expected to change due to a change in ownership of the small public parcel. Transferring the land out of Federal ownership would improve natural resource management by eliminating a parcel that is uneconomical and difficult to manage at the Federal level. Due to its size and location, the parcel in private ownership is expected to remain in its current condition as it has over the past 40 years with adjacent development.

No Action

The no action alternative would result in a continuation of the present BLM custodial administration of the land. The land would remain in Federal ownership. There would be no change, and as a result, no apparent impacts to the environment. The land would continue in its natural state. However, there would be no consolidation of land ownership and elimination of an isolated tract of public land from continued Federal management, and no improvement or efficiency in resource management. The land would continue to lack legal access for local fire and safety officials, would not be subject to local ordinances, and would not be added to the local tax base.

5.0 CUMULATIVE AND RESIDUAL EFFECTS

Because there are no direct impacts (Chapter 4), there are no cumulative impacts.

6.0 CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

List of Persons, Agencies and Organizations Consulted

Name	Purpose & Authorities for Consultation or Coordination	Findings & Conclusions
Pat Harlow Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Real Estate Division (517-241-2742)	Interest in acquisition of the parcel by the State of Michigan	The State of Michigan conveyed lands adjacent to the public domain parcel to local residents in 2008 because the lands were outside their management area. The State was not interested in acquiring the Federal parcel which is also outside their management area.
Chairman Ken Harrington Eric Hemenway Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Harbor Springs, Michigan	Native American Consultation as required by the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (AIRFA) (42 USC 1531) and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (16 USC 1531)	The Tribe responded by letter dated March 1, 2011 that they do not have any information concerning the presence of any Indian Traditional Cultural Properties, Sacred Sites or Other Significant Properties in the area of the proposed sale.
Chairman James William Jr. Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	Native American Consultation as required by AIRFA (42 USC 1531) and NHPA (16 USC 1531)	The Tribe did not respond to a January 21, 2011 letter requesting comments on the proposed action. Lack of response is interpreted by BLM to indicate that the Tribe has no concerns relative to the proposed action.

Chairman Jeffrey Parker Bay Mills Indian Community	Native American Consultation as required by AIRFA (42 USC 1531) and NHPA (16 USC 1531)	The Tribe did not respond to a January 21, 2011 letter requesting comments on the proposed action. Lack of response is interpreted by BLM to indicate that the Tribe has no concerns relative to the proposed action.
President Warren Swartz, Jr. Keweenaw Bay Indian Community No issues were identified that would preclude this sale.	Native American Consultation as required by AIRFA (42 USC 1531) and NHPA (16 USC 1531)	The Tribe did not respond to a January 21, 2011 letter requesting comments on the proposed action. Lack of response is interpreted by BLM to indicate that the Tribe has no concerns relative to the proposed action.
Chief Dennis Kequom Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe	Native American Consultation as required by AIRFA (42 USC 1531) and NHPA (16 USC 1531)	The Tribe did not respond to a January 21, 2011 letter requesting comments on the proposed action. Lack of response is interpreted by BLM to indicate that the Tribe has no concerns relative to the proposed action.
Chairman Darwin McCoy Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians	Native American Consultation as required by AIRFA (42 USC 1531) and NHPA (16 USC 1531)	The Tribe did not respond to a January 21, 2011 letter requesting comments on the proposed action. Lack of response is interpreted by BLM to indicate that the Tribe has no concerns relative to the proposed action.
Tribal Ogema Larry Pomanelli Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	Native American Consultation as required by AIRFA (42 USC 1531) and NHPA (16 USC 1531)	The Tribe did not respond to a January 21, 2011 letter requesting comments on the proposed action. Lack of response is interpreted by BLM to indicate that the Tribe has no concerns relative to the proposed action.
Chairman Derek Bailey Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa Indians	Native American Consultation as required by AIRFA (42 USC 1531) and NHPA (16 USC 1531)	The Tribe did not respond to a January 21, 2011 letter requesting comments on the proposed action. Lack of response is interpreted by BLM to indicate that the Tribe has no concerns relative to the proposed action.
Chairperson Kenneth Meshigaud Hannahville Indian Community	Native American Consultation as required by AIRFA (42 USC 1531) and NHPA (16 USC 1531)	The Tribe did not respond to a January 21, 2011 letter requesting comments on the proposed action. Lack of response is interpreted by BLM to indicate that the Tribe has no concerns relative to the

		proposed action.
Tribal Council Chairperson Homer Mandoka Nottawaseppi Huron Band of Potawatomi	Native American Consultation as required by AIRFA (42 USC 1531) and NHPA (16 USC 1531)	The Tribe did not respond to a January 21, 2011 letter requesting comments on the proposed action. Lack of response is interpreted by BLM to indicate that the Tribe has no concerns relative to the proposed action.
Tribal Chairman David Sprague Match-E- Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians	Native American Consultation as required by AIRFA (42 USC 1531) and NHPA (16 USC 1531)	The Tribe did not respond to a January 21, 2011 letter requesting comments on the proposed action. Lack of response is interpreted by BLM to indicate that the Tribe has no concerns relative to the proposed action.
Tribal Chairman Matthew Wesaw Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians	Native American Consultation as required by AIRFA (42 USC 1531) and NHPA (16 USC 1531)	The Tribe did not respond to a January 21, 2011 letter requesting comments on the proposed action. Lack of response is interpreted by BLM to indicate that the Tribe has no concerns relative to the proposed action.
Michigan SHPO	Consultation for undertakings as required by NHPA (16 USC 470)	A survey was completed in 2011 and a concurrence letter was received on 4/30/12.

List of BLM Preparers

Name	Title	Responsible for the Following Section(s) of this Document
Carol Grundman	Realty Specialist, Preparer	Proposed Action, Purpose and Need, Conformance with Land Use Plans, Relationship to Statues and Regulations, No Action Alternative, Environmental Justice, Visual Resources
Kurt Wadzinski	Planning and Environmental Coordinator, Editor	Socio-Economics
Derek Strohl	Natural Resources Specialist	Threatened and Endangered Species; Fish and Wildlife; Invasive Species/Noxious Weeds; Recreation; Threatened, Endangered or Candidate Animal Species/Migratory Birds; Wetlands/Riparian Zones; Vegetation

Singh Ahuja	Physical Scientist	Air and Water Quality, Farmlands, Floodplains, Soils, Hazardous Wastes
John Sullivan	Archeologist	Cultural Resources, Archeology
Jeff Nolder	Geologist	Geology, Mineral Resources

7.0 REFERENCES

Bureau of Land Management. June, 1985. *Michigan Resource Management Plan*. U.S. Department of the Interior, Milwaukee District Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Bureau of Land Management. April 21, 2011. Washington Office Instruction Memorandum No. 2011-110, "Conveyance of Reversionary Interests." BLM Washington Office, Washington, DC.

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Date

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7/13/12
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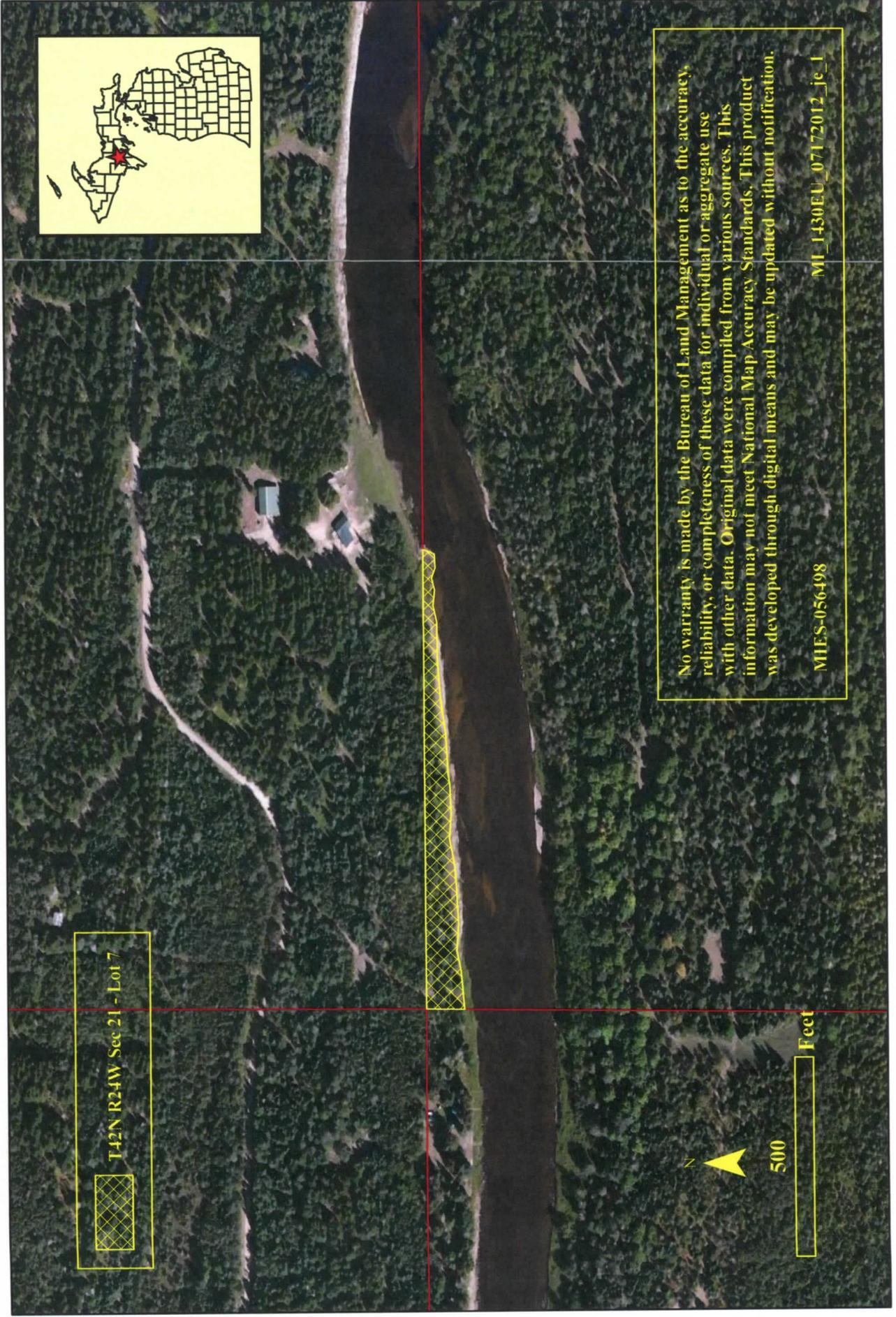
17 July 12
Date

8.0 Appendix A

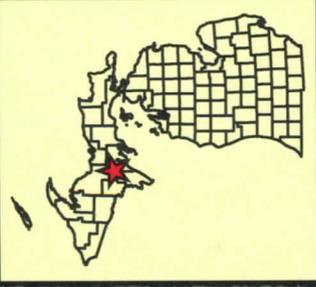
**MAP of Marquette County Michigan Land Sale
Michigan Meridian, Township 42 North, Range 24 West
Section 21, Lot 7**

NOTE: Map found on next page

Marquette County Michigan Land Sale Michigan Meridian, Township 42 North, Range 24 West Section 21, Lot 7



T42N R24W Sec 21 - Lot 7



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FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
Environmental Assessment
DOI-BLM-ES-0030-2011-0004-EA
Marquette County Michigan Land Sale

Based on the analysis of potential environmental impacts contained in the attached environmental assessment, and considering the significance criteria in 40 CFR 1508.27, I have determined that the proposed action to sell a 0.82 acre parcel of public land in Marquette County, Michigan will not have a significant effect on the human environment. An environmental impact statement is therefore not required.

Authorized Officer: Mark Storzer
Mark Storzer
Manager
Northeastern States Field Office

7/19/12
Date