United States Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management
Northeastern States Field Office
LLES003420

Environmental Assessment

DOI-BLM-ES030-2013-14-EA

Wisconsin Resource Management Plan Amendment
Oneida County Wisconsin Land Sale

Date:	August 2013
Type of Action:	Wisconsin Resource Management Plan Amendment FLPMA Land Sale, Oneida County Wisconsin
Serial Number:	WIES-057676 (WIES-000903/WIES-010959)
Location:	Fourth Principal Meridian Township 37 North, Range 8 East, Section 33, Lots 6 and 13 of Government Lot 13 Oneida County, Wisconsin
Project Acreage:	0.81 acres

Bureau of Land Management, Northeastern States Field Office
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BLM

Northeastern States Field Office

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared to analyze and disclose the site specific environmental consequences of amending the Wisconsin Resource Management Plan (Wisconsin RMP) to consider the sale of reversionary interests in two small parcels of land in Oneida County, Wisconsin 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 Wisconsin RMP approved in 1985 provides for the disposal of all surface tracts in Wisconsin subject to a site specific analysis to determine the method of disposal and to confirm that disposal is appropriate based on a set of disposal criteria. The Wisconsin RMP states that only lands with sensitive or unique resource values would be considered for retention under BLM management. The Wisconsin RMP developed disposal and retention criteria, but it did not specifically identify parcels for disposal. The BLM policy interpreting Sections 202 and 203 of FLPMA requires that the BLM identify lands and interests in land available for disposal by legal description or specific area in a land use plan. This EA will amend the Wisconsin RMP to identify the reversionary interests held by the United States in two parcels of public land conveyed under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP), as amended (43 U.S.C. 869 *et seq.*). Conveyances of interests in land must also be in conformance with a current land use plan, and this EA will consider an amendment to the Wisconsin RMP to allow the conveyance of interests in lands owned by the United States in two parcels of land conveyed to the Unity Point Improvement Association.

Lands patented under certain authorities have a property interest reserved by the United States that restricts the use of patented lands and provides for reversion of title to the United States if the lands are used for a purpose other than the one for which the lands were originally conveyed, or in a manner inconsistent with the authority and terms of conveyance. The lands conveyed to the Unity Point Improvement Association pursuant to the R&PP Act contain a reversion of title to the United States that restricts the use to recreational purposes only. The Bureau of Land Management has received a request from the Unity Point Improvement Association to purchase the reversionary interests in these patented lands. Eliminating the reversionary interests through sale will allow the patentee to utilize the lands for a purpose that is not in conformance with the R&PP Act and/or to sell the lands to an entity that would not qualify to hold title to the lands under existing restrictions.

The parcels conveyed to the Unity Point Improvement Association are located within a subdivision developed pursuant to the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, for recreational cabin sites in north central Wisconsin. The subdivision consists of a small narrow peninsula that divides Velvet and Flannery Lakes in the Rhinelander area of Oneida County. All the lands along the peninsula were patented to private parties for cabin sites, except the two small parcels conveyed to the Unity Point Improvement Association for recreation and public access to the lakes.

When the lands were conveyed to the Unity Point Improvement Association in the late 1960's and early 1970's, public access on Velvet and Flannery Lakes was not well established. Since that time, recreational facilities have been developed on Flannery Lake that also serve Velvet Lake. The Oneida County Forestry & Outdoor Recreation Department operates a public boat access site and park on Flannery Lake and lake islands owned by the State of Wisconsin are open for public use. The lands conveyed under the R&PP Act to the Unity Point Improvement Association are no longer needed for public recreation and lake access. Because recreational development of the parcels has always been constrained by factors of location and access that are beyond the control of the Unity Point Improvement Association, they would like to consider alternative uses of the land by purchasing the reversionary interests and eliminating the encumbrances on title that require the lands to be used for recreation.

The proposed sale of reversionary interests in the lands patented under the R&PP Act to the Unity Point Improvement Association is being considered at the request of the Unity Point Improvement Association because the development of the lands as intended by the conveyances under the R&PP Act has not taken place and the potential for achieving development of the lands for recreation is limited.

1.2 PURPOSE AND NEED OF PROPOSED ACTION, DECISION TO BE MADE

Purpose of Proposed Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to prepare an amendment to the Wisconsin RMP in compliance with FLPMA to specifically identify the reversionary interests in 0.81 acres of patented public lands as available for disposal. The proposed action would consider the disposal of interests in lands previously unidentified in the Wisconsin RMP. The patented lands have not been utilized by the general public as intended by the provisions of the R&PP Act due to their size, location, topography and lack of legal access. Disposing of the reversionary interests would allow the patentee to acquire certain reservations, conditions and limitations contained in the patents for the lands. A direct non-competitive sale of reversionary interests to the Unity Point Improvement Association would allow the lands to be acquired by a private party for residential purposes without the land reverting to the United States for a non-conforming use under the R&PP Act.

Need for Proposed Action

The need for the proposed action is established under Section 203 of FLPMA, which states that a tract of public land or interests in land may be sold under this Act where, as a result of land use planning, it is determined that the sale meets disposal criteria. The proposed action to amend the Wisconsin RMP to identify interests in public lands for disposal that meet the disposal criteria of Section 203 of FLPMA will eliminate encumbrances on the title that restrict the use of the patented lands. Disposing of reversionary interests in the lands will also eliminate agency responsibility for ongoing inspections of lands that have limited potential for achieving their intended purpose under the R&PP Act.

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 can be made regarding the proposed sale of reversionary interests in lands in Oneida County, Wisconsin. The Field Manager will decide whether to approve the disposal of reversionary interests through sale or whether to reject the proposal and maintain the Federal ownership of reversionary interests. If a finding of no significant impact is made, the Field Manager will make a recommendation to the Eastern States Director regarding the amendment to the Wisconsin RMP.

1.3 CONFORMANCE WITH BLM LAND USE PLAN(S)

The disposal of land in the State of Wisconsin is subject to the Wisconsin RMP approved August 29, 1985. This plan is being amended to specifically identify interests in lands proposed for disposal as required by FLPMA. The Wisconsin RMP provides for the disposal of all remaining public domain surface in Wisconsin subject to site-specific environmental analysis. The proposed action to dispose of the reversionary interests in two parcels of land in Oneida County, Wisconsin, previously conveyed for recreational purposes in accordance with the R&PP Act, conforms with the plan decision to dispose of all remaining surface tracts except for those with sensitive or unique resource values.

1.4 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 allows for the sale of public land and interests in land owned by the United States where, as a result of land use planning, it has been determined that the sale meets specific disposal criteria. The reversionary interests proposed for sale meet the disposal criteria at 43 CFR 2710.0-3(3) because the location and characteristics of the parcels make it difficult and uneconomic to manage in accordance with the requirements of the R&PP Act, and the reversionary interests are not suitable for management by the BLM or another Federal department or agency. Section 103 (e) of the FLPMA defines public lands as "any land and interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management". A reversionary interest is an interest or property right in land retained by the United States. The proposed disposal of reversionary interests reserved by the United States would eliminate restrictions on title and uses of the lands, and it would eliminate the BLM inspection requirements to ensure compliance with the R&PP Act.

Regulations at 43 CFR 2711.3 establish procedures and criteria for selecting the method of sale. The sale would be conducted using direct non-competitive procedures outlined at 43 CFR 2711.3-3. A direct sale may be used to recognize the existing equity owned by the Unity Point Improvement Association. The proposed action would merge property interests conveyed in the original patent with the subsequent conveyance of the reversionary interests. Conveyance of the reversionary interests would only be to the existing patentee. Any transfer of title by the existing patentee to another party would be subsequent to conveyance of reversionary interests by the United States.

The parcels would be offered to the Unity Point Improvement Association at the current Fair Market Value (FMV) of the land pursuant to 43 CFR 2710.0-6(f). In accordance with Instruction Memorandum No. 2011-110 issued April 21, 2011, the actual purchase price will be the total FMV of the lands less the actual dollar amount paid when the original patents were issued.

Conveying the reversionary interests in the lands to the Unity Point Improvement Association for residential use would be consistent with the intent of The Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat 609), which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to sell or lease lands that were classified as "chiefly valuable as a home, cabin, camp, health, convalescent, recreational, or business site in reasonably compact form". The lands are part of a subdivision that was developed for cabin sites as a result of this Act. The Small Tract Act was repealed by the FLPMA but the parcels were originally surveyed under the authority of this Act for residential cabin use.

The proposed action is consistent with Wisconsin state law regarding the alienability of future or contingent interests, including reversionary interests. Wisconsin law allows for the transfer of reversionary interests as fully alienable interests in land.

1.5 SCOPING AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Scoping is an important part of the NEPA process and determines the scope of key issues related to a proposed action (40 CFR §1500.7). Scoping can involve federal, state, and local government agencies, tribal governments, resource specialists, industry representatives, local interest groups, and other members of the public.

1.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUES

Key issues were defined by the Interdisciplinary Team. 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. These issues are carried forward for analysis in Chapter 3.0 of the EA. The key issues are summarized as follows:

- How will the proposed action impact land use values, ownership, and potential development in the Velvet/Flanner Lakes area of Oneida County?

- How will the proposed action impact cultural resources, such as archeological sites and historic trails?
- How will the proposed action impact wildlife?

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

2.1 PROPOSED ACTION

The purpose of the proposed action is to amend the Wisconsin RMP to identify parcels of public land with reversionary interests owned by the United States in order to consider the reversionary interests for sale as required by FLPMA; and to consider the disposal of these reversionary interests that are difficult and uneconomic to manage under the provisions of the R&PP Act. The amendment to the Wisconsin RMP proposes to offer for sale the reversionary interests in the following parcels of land in Oneida County Wisconsin:

Fourth Principal Meridian
Township 37 North, Range 8 East,
Section 33, Lots 6 and 13 of former Government Lot 13
Containing 0.81 acres

The lands were patented to the Unity Point Improvement Association in 1966 and 1972. Lot 6, patent number 1242505, was conveyed in 1972; and Lot 13, patent number 1239859, was conveyed to the Association six years earlier in 1966. The proposed action would offer to sell the reversionary interests in the land through direct sale non-competitive procedures to the:

Unity Point Improvement Association
John H. Jones, Jr., President
3222 Seventh Street
Wausau, Wisconsin 54403

Acceptance or rejection of an offer to purchase the reversionary interests in the lands at no less than fair market value less the actual amount paid for the lands when the patents were issued will be in accordance with procedures set forth at 43 CFR 2711.3-1(f)(g). An appraisal of the lands with an effective date of January 8, 2013, reviewed and approved by the Department of Interior Office of Valuation Services, established the FMV of Lot 6 at $62,000 and the FMV of Lot 13 at $16,000 for a total of $78,000. The Unity Point Improvement Association purchased Lot 13 for $450 in 1966 and Lot 6 for $625 in 1972 for a total purchase of $1,075. The final purchase price for the reversionary interests is $78,000 minus $1,075 or $76,925.

Minerals were reserved when the lands were patented under the R&PP Act and minerals will continue to be retained in Federal ownership if the reversionary interests are conveyed to the Unity Point Improvement Association. Because the lands were originally conveyed under the R&PP Act with a reservation of the mineral estate, minerals cannot be conveyed under the provisions of Section 209 of the FLPMA.

Because reversionary interests are a requirement for a conveyance pursuant to the R&PP Act, the interests in the lands would not be suitable for transfer within the Federal government or to a state or local government agency. The lands are not contiguous with other public domain lands or any lands under the jurisdiction of another Federal department or agency, state or local government. The lands and interests in the lands are not needed for another Federal purpose. Due to their size, location and lack of adequate legal access, the lands do not provide any reasonable use for recreation or public purpose in the local area.

The Unity Point Improvement Association would like to sell the lands to adjacent landowners to consolidate the land with adjacent parcels. Lot 13 contains a large depression that makes it unbuildable according to local and state building codes for lakefront properties. The appraised FMV of Lot 13 reflects its status as "unbuildable". Lot 6 would support construction and could be purchased as a future cabin site.

2.2 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Under the No Action alternative, the Federal government would retain title to the reversionary interests in the lands patented to the Unity Point Improvement Association, and the BLM would continue regular inspections of the lands for compliance with the terms and conditions of the conveyances. The lands would remain limited for general recreational use and difficult for the BLM to manage in accordance with the compliance regulations of the R&PP Act. The Unity Point Improvement Association would not be given the opportunity to acquire the remaining property rights to the lands and there would be no consideration given to the highest and best uses of the lands.

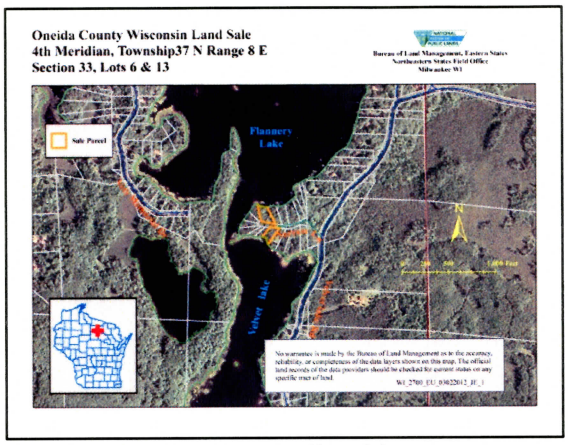
2.3 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT ELIMINATED FROM FURTHER ANALYSIS

There are two alternatives for eliminating a reversionary interest as an encumbrance on title; conveyance of the reversionary interest, or revestiture and reconveyance of the land. Revestiture and reconveyance was not considered in this analysis because a sale to any other entity would not protect existing equities of the Unity Point Improvement Association. Revestiture and reconveyance of lands would not be the preferred alternative if the intent is to reconvey the land to the existing patentee. The proposed alternative to convey the reversionary interests will allow the ownership and control of the land to remain with the original patentee, and therefore the United States will not be exposed to liability for any hazardous substances that may have been placed on the property since the original patents were issued.

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The parcels under consideration for the disposal of reversionary interests are located in the northeastern region of Wisconsin in Oneida County. Oneida County is home to over 1,200 crystal clear lakes, 50 streams and rivers, and spectacular woodlands. It is one of Wisconsin's most favored places for year-round recreation. During the summer months, the county's population increases dramatically with seasonal residents and tourists. Median household income is around $46,000 per year with the median value of a home at approximately $172,000.

The parcels (Lots 6 and 13) are located along a peninsula that divides Velvet Lake from Flanner Lake in a subdivision known as the Unity Point Subdivision. The Unity Point Subdivision consists of 8.6 acres divided into 19 small lots, the majority of which are less than a half-acre in size. Lot 6 is .36 acres and Lot 13 is .45 acres (0.81 acres in total). The lots are located directly across from each other on the peninsula; Lot 6 to the south is on Velvet Lake and Lot 13 to the north is on Flanner Lake. The subdivision is densely divided with cabin sites on all the small lots except Lots 6 and 13. (Refer to Appendix A – Map)



Lots 6 and 13 are outlined in orange

View of Narrows Lane

Among the many lakes in the county, Velvet and Flanner Lakes are relatively small. Together they cover only 147 acres. There is a public landing site on Flanner Lake managed by the Oneida County Forestry Department that provides access to both lakes. All of the land surrounding the lakes is in private ownership. Several additional subdivisions were created around the lakes under the Small Tract Act at the same time that the Unity Point Subdivision was developed. Access to the parcels within the Unity Point Subdivision is via a private narrow single track dirt road with no outlet. This road is called Narrows Lane and it provides access to all the lots in the subdivision. The road is available for seasonal use only, and any parking along this road would obstruct residential access. Both lots are wooded with approximately 100 feet of frontage on the lake. Lot 6 is all upland, but the central portion of Lot 13 is a wetland with upland along the lake and road.

Lot 13

Lot 6

Although the lands were conveyed for public recreation, recreational development of the parcels has not taken place due to limitations inherent in their location along a narrow peninsula with insufficient public access via Narrows Lane to accommodate the general public. The parcels remain undeveloped and in a natural state. The remaining 17 lots within the subdivision along Narrows Lane have been developed as seasonal residential home sites.

The following human environment/resource elements have been reviewed and determined to be either not present or not affected by the proposed action. No sensitive or unique resource values were identified on the lands. The following elements will not be discussed further in this document.

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

3.1 LAND USE/OWNERSHIP

The two R&PP parcels are vacant undisturbed lands within a subdivision of seasonal vacation cabin owners. Access to the parcels is via a private single lane dirt road that is closed during the winter months. Due to insufficient legal public access, the parcels have limited potential for recreational use and have been underutilized by the general public. All the surrounding lands in the subdivision are in private ownership, and all lands surrounding the lakes are also in private ownership. There are no Federal, state or local government lands around the lakes except for the public landing on Flanner Lake and several state-owned lake islands. The broader area around the lakes supports multiple subdivisions developed under the Small Tract Act for seasonal recreational use.

Lands conveyed under the R&PP Act are required to be used for the purpose for which they were conveyed. The Unity Point Improvement Association received the lands for recreation and lake access, but the lands are inaccessible with primitive facilities in an area of northern Wisconsin that offers abundant recreational opportunities. Utilization by the general public has not taken place as intended by a conveyance under the R&PP Act. The Unity Point Improvement Association submitted an approved Plan of Development for the recreational use of the lands before the lands were conveyed. The Plan required the placement of picnic tables and a garbage can on Lot 6, and a sign adjacent to the lands that indicated they were open to the general public for recreation. Lot 13 was not designated for improvements because wetlands are not suitable

for passive recreation. The lands have remained open for recreational use in compliance with the terms and conditions of the R&PP Act, but the lands have not been used for either recreation or access by the general public. County recreational facilities provide lake access at the public landing site, and there are abundant recreational opportunities and facilities provided by Federal, state and local governments throughout this region of northern Wisconsin. The lands remain open but unused and in a natural undisturbed state.

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. The lands were surveyed for sensitive and endangered species and for cultural resources, but neither survey found any resources of concern. There were no cultural resources identified or impacts to threatened and endangered species or any other resources that would prevent conveying the reversionary interests in the lands out of Federal ownership.

4.1 LAND USE/OWNERSHIP

PROPOSED ACTION

Conveying the reversionary interests in the lands would open the lands to potential residential development regulated by local and state zoning laws, and the current natural state of Lot 6 may change as a result of residential development. State and local county officials have found Lot 13 to be unbuildable and although there are no current proposals for the development of Lot 6, conveying the reversionary interests of Lot 6 could result in an additional cabin site on the lakes in the future. The total acreage for both lots (0.81 acres) represents less than 10% of the lands in the subdivision and a negligible percentage of the acreage around the lakes. A change in land use and ownership from public recreation to private residential use would not result in any adverse effects to the human environment because the lands are within an existing subdivision developed expressly for residential use by the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938 and any development of Lot 6 would represent a very small percentage of change for the larger lake area. Lot 13 will remain in its current natural state due to building restrictions for wetland areas.

Plans for the lands to provide public recreation have not been realized and allowing an additional 0.81 acres of land to convert to residential use within a subdivision of private landowners would not change the character of the surrounding area. Conversion to residential or consolidation with neighboring lands is consistent with adjacent residential uses. Conveying the interests in lands for residential use would help to maintain the integrity and the value of the surrounding lands.

The 0.81 acres of land, except for the reversionary interests, were conveyed out of Federal ownership over 40 years ago, and all the lands surrounding the 147 acres encompassed by both lakes are in private ownership. The lands were conveyed for the purpose of recreational development, but due to nonuse, the lands have remained in a natural state. Future development of the parcels in private ownership would be subject to Oneida County Zoning and Shoreland Protection Ordinance based on Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code. County zoning

laws require a 75 foot set-back from the ordinary high water mark, shoreline vegetation protections, restrictions on structures, and wetland protections. Any development of the lands would be subject to current laws regulated by state and local governments.

The BLM has been responsible for inspecting the lands for compliance since the lands were patented, but 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 Wisconsin would result in a difficult and uneconomical tract of land to manage under the public land laws if the lands were to revert to the United States under the jurisdiction of the BLM. Changing the ownership status of the reversionary interests in the land from Federal to private would not negatively affect the community. Conveying the remaining property rights held by the Federal government 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 status of the small parcels. Conveying the reversionary interests in the 0.81 acres out of Federal ownership would improve resource management practices by eliminating compliance responsibilities for these lands that are difficult to manage because the lands are not suited for the purpose for which they were conveyed under the R&PP Act.

NO ACTION

The no action alternative would result in a continuation of site inspections at regular intervals for compliance with the R&PP Act and the terms and conditions of the conveyances. The reversionary interests in the lands would remain in Federal ownership. There would be no change, and as a result, no apparent impacts to the environment. The land would potentially continue in its natural state; however it is unlikely that the land would be used for the purpose for which it was originally conveyed. The lands are not suitable for recreational use by the general public because of lack of legal access and parking, and the limits of size, location and the topography. These lands would remain unused and the Unity Point Improvement Association would continue to manage property that is no longer needed for its intended purpose. The original goals to provide opportunities for public recreation have proven unrealistic, and the no action alternative would result in a continuation of a difficult situation for both the BLM and the Unity Point Improvement Association.

5.0 CUMULATIVE AND RESIDUAL EFFECTS

Because there are no direct impacts (section 4.0), 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
Sherman Banker	Consultation for undertakings	Concurrence with proposed alternative

Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)	as required by NHPA (16 USC 470)	to convey the remaining reversionary rights in the lands.
Jeff Pennucci Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	Coordination with the State of Wisconsin	The State has no comment regarding the proposed sale of reversionary interests.
Kim Gauthier Town of Newbold, WI	Coordination with local government	Township has no concerns with the proposed sale of reversionary interests.
Mary Bartelt Oneida County	Coordination with county government	County has no concerns with the proposed sale of reversionary interests.
Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	Native American Consultation as required by AIRFA (42 USC 1531) and NHPA (16 USC 1531)	No response received from the Tribe to a March 28, 2013 letter requesting comments on the proposed action.
Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	Native American Consultation as required by AIRFA (42 USC 1531) and NHPA (16 USC 1531)	No response received from the Tribe to a March 28, 2013 letter requesting comments on the proposed action.
Sokaogon Chippewa Community	Native American Consultation as required by AIRFA (42 USC 1531) and NHPA (16 USC 1531)	No response received from the Tribe to a March 28, 2013 letter requesting comments on the proposed action.
St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin	Native American Consultation as required by AIRFA (42 USC 1531) and NHPA (16 USC 1531)	No response received from the Tribe to a March 28, 2013 letter requesting comments on the proposed action.
Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin	Native American Consultation as required by AIRFA (42 USC 1531) and NHPA (16 USC 1531)	No response received from the Tribe to a March 28, 2013 letter requesting comments on the proposed action.
Menominee Indian Tribe	Native American Consultation as required by AIRFA (42 USC 1531) and NHPA (16 USC 1531)	No response received from the Tribe to a March 28, 2013 letter requesting comments on the proposed action.
Stockbridge-Munsee Community	Native American Consultation as required by AIRFA (42 USC 1531) and NHPA (16 USC 1531)	No response received from the Tribe to a March 28, 2013 letter requesting comments on the proposed action.
Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa	Native American Consultation as required by AIRFA (42 USC 1531) and NHPA (16 USC	No response received from the Tribe to a March 28, 2013 letter requesting

	1531)	comments on the proposed action.
Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa	Native American Consultation as required by AIRFA (42 USC 1531) and NHPA (16 USC 1531)	No response received from the Tribe to a March 28, 2013 letter requesting comments on the proposed action.
Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	Native American Consultation as required by AIRFA (42 USC 1531) and NHPA (16 USC 1531)	No response received from the Tribe to a March 28, 2013 letter requesting comments on the proposed action.
Forest County Potawatomi Community	Native American Consultation as required by AIRFA (42 USC 1531) and NHPA (16 USC 1531)Consultation	No response received from the Tribe to a March 28, 2013 letter requesting comments on the proposed action.

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; Air and Water Quality; Farmlands; Floodplains; Soils; Hazardous Wastes**
John Sullivan	**Archeologist**	**Cultural Resources, Archeology**
Jarrod Kellogg	**Archeologist**	**Cultural Resources, Archeology**
Jeff Nolder	**Geologist**	**Geology, Mineral Resources**

7.0 LITERATURE CITED

Wisconsin Resource Management Plan approved August 29, 1985, Milwaukee District Office, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Carol Grundman
Preparer

8/9/13
Date

Kurt J. Wadzer
Planning & Environmental Coordinator

8/9/2013
Date

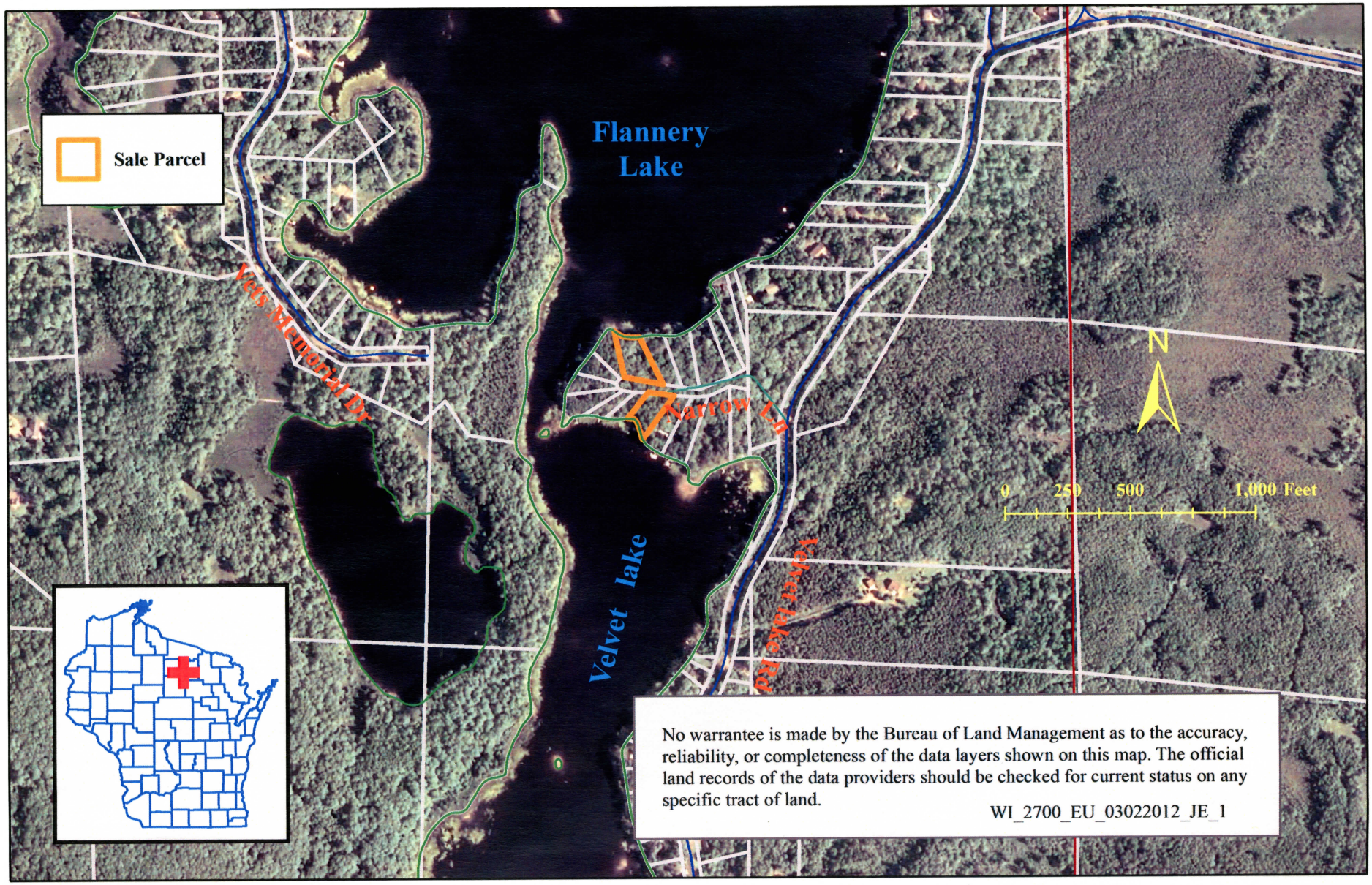
[illegible]
Assistant Field Manager
Division of Natural Resources

13 Aug 13
Date

Appendix A
MAP

Oneida County Wisconsin Land Sale
4th Meridian, Township37 N Range 8 E
Section 33, Lots 6 & 13

Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States
Northeastern States Field Office
Milwaukee WI



No warrantee is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of the data layers shown on this map. The official land records of the data providers should be checked for current status on any specific tract of land.

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