

**Worksheet**  
**Determination of NEPA Adequacy (DNA)**  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

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**BLM Office:** LLAZA03000

**Tracking Number:** N/A

**Casefile/Project Number:** DOI-BLM-AZ-A030-2013-0003-DNA

**Proposed Action Type:** Conduct mechanical and prescribed fire vegetation treatments on approximately 982 acres of pinyon pine-juniper forest encroachment in the Mociac (336 acres) and Dellenbaugh (646 acres) units (Attachments 1-4). These units are within the planning area identified in EA No. AZ-010-96-17 and share essentially similar geographic and resource conditions as those locations analyzed in the EA for pinyon-juniper removal and chaining maintenance prescribed burning.

**Location/Legal Description:**

Mociac Unit: GSRM, T. 32 N., R. 12 W., secs. 28, 33, 34.

Dellenbaugh Unit: GSRM, T. 31 N., R. 12 W., secs. 3, 4.

**A. Description of the Proposed Action and Any Applicable Mitigation Measures**

**Description of the Proposed Action:** These proposed vegetation treatments are identified in the Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan – Management Actions Implementation Environmental Assessment (EA) (EA-AZ-010-96-17) to achieve desired plant communities (DPC), ecosystem restoration, biodiversity, and to enhance the long-term vegetative resource. These proposed treatments include pinyon-juniper removal and prescribed burns of jackpotted concentrations of debris. Within the units, only those areas of high soil potential, compatible slope and conducive climatic factors would be identified for treatment. Mechanical vegetation treatments would occur only on BLM managed lands. If no action is taken in the proposed treatment units, plant succession would progress resulting in dominate woody species, heavy fuel loadings, lack of biodiversity, increased pinyon-juniper invasion, and ultimately a closed canopy pinyon-juniper monoculture with minimal species diversity.

**Pinyon Pine-Juniper Removal:** The Arizona Strip-BLM Fuels Management Program is proposing mechanical vegetation treatment in the 336-acre Mociac unit and the 646-acre Dellenbaugh unit. Treatment would consist of the use of chainsaws to lop and scatter pinyon-juniper trees where encroachment into meadow areas is occurring. Cactus species located in the unit would not be treated. The objective is to increase the vegetative resource's potential to achieve desired plant communities by reducing and/or removing pinyon-juniper trees. Access would be from existing roads and two-tracks. Preparation activities would include flagging and marking of any archeological sites, unit boundaries, and any hazards to safety of personnel and equipment.

Pinyon-juniper removal would be conducted in areas of optimum vegetation producing potential that have lost the desired vegetation diversity due to aggressive invasion of post settlement (post 1890) pinyon pine and juniper trees. These sites would be located in bottom lands and deeper soiled uplands. Tree removal would be done using chain saws to minimize impacts on other resource values within the treatment units.

Shallow soiled ridge tops and pockets of larger, older pre-settlement (pre 1890) trees within the target area would be flagged and not included in the mechanical treatment. Chain saws would be used in these areas to selectively remove post settlement trees in close proximity to older tree stands. The older trees would be left undisturbed. Areas of proposed disturbance have been reviewed and cleared for cultural resources by a qualified archeologist. Any areas of cultural or special status species importance would be avoided and left undisturbed. Tree clearing would be designed using irregular boundaries to provide edge effects that would allow more habitat structure to increase biodiversity within the units and improve wildlife habitat. No waste material resulting from project operations would be left on site.

**Prescribed Burning:** After the targeted trees have been felled and have adequately dried, the cut material would be burned selectively, concentrating only on the jackpots of debris. These units would not be broadcast burned. Burns would be conducted in a manner to create a mosaic pattern within the proposed project area. Necessary burn and smoke management plans would be prepared in conjunction with Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument staff. Burning activity would normally occur during November or December, but may be conducted at other times (Spring burn window) so long as conditions are within the prescription parameters. A burn plan outlining burn specifications would be prepared for the treatment units. Ignition of the burns would be done using one of the following methods: a) a mix of diesel and gasoline with a drip torch, or b) a terra torch or helitorch, both of which apply a flammable gel. Fire suppression equipment (engines, water tenders, ATV's, etc.) would be on the scene at all times during burning operations, as required in the burn plan. Refer to BLM Fire Management Policies, Interagency Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Procedures Guide, and the Arizona Strip Fire Management Plan for further information.

Access to prescribed burn areas would be over established routes, although limited administrative and cross-country vehicular use would be permissible. No new roads would be constructed and cross-country driving would be kept to a minimum. Fire lines would primarily utilize existing roads and two-tracks.

## **B. Conformance with Land Use Plan and Consistency with Related Subordinate Implementation Plans**

Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument Resource Management Plan (RMP). Date Approved 2008.

The proposed action is in conformance with the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument RMP because it is specifically provided for in the following decisions:

### **DFC-VM-03**

Native vegetative communities will be protected, including those considered Monument objects. A mosaic of native perennial and noninvasive annual vegetative communities will be present across the landscape with diversity of species, canopy, density, and age class reflecting its local ecological site potential and naturally occurring habitat conditions.

### **DFC-VM-04**

Vegetative communities will provide sufficient plant cover and litter accumulation to protect soils from wind and water erosion and enhance nutrient cycling and productivity, even during drought years.

### **DFC-VM-05**

Ecological processes and functions will be protected, enhanced, and/or restored by allowing tools that are necessary and appropriate to mitigate adverse impacts of allowable uses and undesirable disturbances, and contribute to meeting the Standards for Rangeland Health and NPS Vital Signs and enhance Monument values.

**DFC-VM-07**

Each vegetation community is maintained within its natural range of variation in plant composition, structure, and function.

**DFC-FM-02**

Fire return intervals and natural disturbances will be appropriate for the ecological site.

**DFC-FM-06**

Fuel loads are maintained below levels that are considered to be hazardous.

**MA-VM-02**

Restoration and vegetation treatments will be authorized where protection of sensitive resources is ensured. Priority areas for restoration or vegetative treatment projects will be defined by ecological zone and major vegetation type and based on the following criteria:

- To increase indigenous rare or uncommon species;
- Where soil productivity has been reduced due to removal of soil organic matter or active erosion;
- Where vegetative cover is inadequate to prevent soil erosion;
- To improve habitat conditions for wildlife and/or special status species;
- To restore degraded, drought-stricken, weed infested, or otherwise unhealthy areas;
- To maintain previously treated areas;
- To achieve DPC objectives; and
- To meet activity plan objectives.

**MA-VM-04**

Treatment methods and tools appropriate to the land use allocation and protection of Monument objects can be authorized to achieve DFCs, DPCs, or Vital Sign standards. Treatment methods can include, but are not limited to mechanical, chemical, biological, and fire or any combination thereof. Vegetation treatments and uses will be monitored as part of an adaptive management process. Seed priming and other enhancement techniques can be used to increase germination rates. Treatments will be designed so that they do not encourage an increase in any invasive species.

**DFC-VM-25**

Healthy, diverse woodland communities will consist of a mosaic of trees, shrubs, grasses, and forbs. Mosaic patches can include stands of young and old pinyon-juniper, openings, wet meadows, seeps, and other interspersed shrub habitats. The communities will be composed of a variety of different height structures and age classes, with a thriving understory community of native grasses, forbs, and shrubs.

**DFC-VM-26**

To reduce the threat of catastrophic fire, ladder fuels and downed woody debris will be limited or not present. Woody debris will be present to stabilize soil and enhance vegetation recovery in restoration areas.

**DFC-VM-27**

Treatment objectives in the pinyon-juniper vegetation communities will focus on restoring the natural disturbance regime; increasing vegetative ground cover of native grasses, forbs, and shrubs; and removing non-native invasive species.

**DFC-VM-28**

Stands of pinyon-juniper will include a balance between tree, shrub, and perennial grass cover to support pinyon jay and mule deer. This mosaic will include stands of old growth pinyon-juniper to support juniper titmouse; large openings of grasses, forbs and shrubs to support mule deer and provide foraging habitat for raptors such as sharp-shinned hawk, northern goshawk, cooper's hawk, american kestrel, and red-tailed hawk; and areas of sparse to dense tree canopy cover to support pinyon jay.

**DFC-VM-29**

Individual old growth trees will be present and will be protected during treatment implementation.

**MA-VM-22**

Vegetation treatments can be used in the Great Basin Ecological Zone to enhance vegetative diversity, restore native plant communities, maintain or increase wildlife habitat, and reduce or eliminate hazardous fuels. Treatment priority areas will be where juniper canopy cover exceeds 40%, perennial grasses and forbs are less than 5%, and bare ground exceeds 50%.

**MA-VM-23**

Treatment preferences will use a combination of wildland fire, fire use, prescribed fire, mechanical, and chemical methods.

**MA-VM-24**

Up to 102,000 BLM acres and 34,000 NPS acres of pinyon-juniper habitat can be treated over the life of this Approved Plan (approx.50% of available habitat).

**MA-VR-02**

Ecosystem restoration projects will ensure that visual impacts are minimized in the short term (5 years) and that VRM objectives in the project area are met in the long term (life of the project) when such projects are a) considered essential for public safety, achieving DFCs, or reducing hazardous fuels buildups and b) expected to be visually prominent.

The proposal is consistent with the Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan (BLM/NPS, 1997), which states:

***Objective C***

*Restore fire regimes to highest priority designated areas (based on Ecological Site Inventory and other planning) within the Parashant Area by the year 2000. Restore to other areas on an ongoing basis. Rationale: Past and present fire suppression activities have resulted in unnatural ecosystem diversity and fuel build-up. Implementing this objective will restore the role of fire in the ecosystems.*

*Actions: C1. a. Prepare and implement Prescribed Fire Plans within one year of plan approval. Rationale: This action will provide methodology to restore the natural role of fire and use it as a tool to meet resource management objectives.*

The Proclamation for the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument (2000) is silent on the issue of prescribed burning, but does direct the BLM and National Park Service (NPS) to manage the Monument to protect Monument objects.

**C. Identify applicable National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents and other related documents that cover the proposed action.**

Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument RMP. Date Approved 2008.

Arizona Strip District Fire Management Plan (FMP). Date Approved 2012.

BLM Arizona Statewide Land Use Plan Amendment for Fire, Fuels, and Air Quality Management. Date Approved 2003.

Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan-Management Actions Implementation EA (EA No. AZ-010-96-17) Date Approved 1997.

Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan. Date Approved 1997.

**D. NEPA Adequacy Criteria**

**1. Is the new proposed action a feature of, or essentially similar to, an alternative analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s)? Is the project within the same analysis area, or if the project location is different, are the geographic and resource conditions sufficiently similar to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s)? If there are differences, can you explain why they are not substantial?**

Documentation of answer and explanation:

The Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan-Management Actions Implementation EA (EA No. AZ-010-96-17) was written to implement the management actions identified in the Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan and specifically analyzes these types of vegetation treatments to restore ecosystems, increase biodiversity, reduce fuel loading, and reduce invasion of sagebrush and pinyon-juniper in the Parashant chainings. The EA applies to a variety of management actions within a large planning area and proposed vegetation treatments which include pinyon-juniper removal and prescribed burning are specifically delineated under item C of the Proposed Action section in the document (pages 4-5). EA No. AZ-010-96-17 identifies the following legal locations for chaining maintenance (i.e. pinyon-juniper removal and prescribed burning): T. 32 N., R. 12 W., secs. 3, 5, 31; T. 32 N., R. 13 W., secs. 25, 27, 29, 33, 35 (10,000 acres). The proposed vegetation treatment units are within the EA planning area and share essentially similar geographic and resource conditions as those locations analyzed in the EA. The proposed vegetation treatment actions within the Mociac and Dellenbaugh Units are within the scope of approved management actions identified in the Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan-Management Actions Implementation (EA No. AZ-010-96-17) and the Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan. Additionally, the proposed action is in conformance with the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument RMP, (Approved 2008), Arizona Strip District FMP, and BLM Arizona Statewide Land Use Plan Amendment for Fire, Fuels, and Air Quality Management which all identify these types of vegetation treatments as part of the proposed management actions and alternatives.

**2. Is the range of alternatives analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s) appropriate with respect to the new proposed action, given current environmental concerns, interests, and resource values?**

Documentation of answer and explanation:

The Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan-Management Actions Implementation EA (EA No. AZ-010-96-17) analyzed multiple management actions, including the proposed vegetation treatment actions, against a no action alternative. Since the existing EA was issued, Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument was designated (in 2000) through Presidential Proclamation. In 2008, the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument RMP was approved replacing the Arizona Strip District RMP, approved 1992. The establishment of the Monument did not change the validity of the existing EA. The analysis of the resources within this EA with respect to Monument objects is sufficient. No substantive changes in the environmental concerns, interests, values, or circumstances have been identified that were not considered in this EA. The proposed vegetation treatment actions would be consistent with the Monument Proclamation and the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument RMP. The management guidance in these documents does not conflict with the proposed management actions analyzed in the Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan-Management Actions Implementation EA (EA No. AZ-010-96-17).

**3. Is the existing analysis valid in light of any new information or circumstances (such as, rangeland health standard assessment, recent endangered species listings, updated lists of BLM-sensitive species)? Can you reasonably conclude that new information and new circumstances would not substantially change the analysis of the new proposed action?**

Documentation of answer and explanation:

The intent of the Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan-Management Actions Implementation EA (EA No. AZ-010-96-17) is to implement the management actions identified in the original Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan. The designation of the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument by Presidential Proclamation (2000) and subsequent implementation of the Monument's RMP (Approved 2008) did not change the methodology or analytical approach the BLM uses to anticipate consequences and environmental impacts. The proposed action would be consistent with the management guidance and analysis provided by the Proclamation and RMP documents. Designation of the Monument did not change the analysis contained within the existing EA, because the EA analyzed impacts to resources that are now considered Monument objects. There is no additional information that would change the analysis. This existing EA is consistent with the new Monument RMP (Approved 2008), which considers and protects Monument objects.

**4. Are the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects that would result from implementation of the new proposed action similar (both quantitatively and qualitatively) to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document?**

Documentation of answer and explanation:

The Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan-Management Actions Implementation EA (EA No. AZ-010-96-17) analyzed the proposed mechanical and prescribed burning vegetative treatment impacts to soils, air quality, cultural values, recreation, grazing, vegetation, and wildlife. The current proposed action would create no impacts to these values and resources in the project area that were not previously analyzed in the existing EA. The direct, indirect and cumulative effects of the proposed action would be

identical to those identified in the environmental impacts section (pages 12-15) of the existing EA. The nature of the proposed action is short-term and dispersed over a large area. The specificity of the existing analysis is adequate.

**Wilderness Characteristics:** The proposed treatments are not within areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics. The proposed units are located adjacent to areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics. Impacts from the proposed vegetation treatments on areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics in the short term (i.e. noise, dust production, smoke, etc.) would be temporary. Long term impacts would potentially enhance the ecological sustainability and resilience of the area. The proposed vegetation treatments would produce long term benefits to the ecosystem and wildlife.

**Visual Resources:** Under the proposed action, management objectives would include requirements that the existing character of the natural landscape be retained. As a result of this project, the level of change to the characteristic landscape would be low. Any changes caused by the treatment of vegetation would repeat the basic elements (line, form, color and texture) found in the predominate natural features of the landscape. Visually, the proposed treatments would create more natural transitions from pinyon-juniper forest to grassy meadows with irregular boundaries that reduce the prominence of old chaining units on the landscape. Irregular boundaries also provide edge effects allowing more habitat structure, increased biodiversity within the units, and improved wildlife habitat. The proposed action would create no direct or indirect impacts to visual resources in the area that were not previously analyzed within the existing EA.

**Grazing:** The Mociac and Dellenbaugh units are in the Parashant Allotment which is designated as a forage reserve. The Parashant Allotment has not been grazed in over four years, nor is it anticipated that it will be. There would be no disturbance of grazing livestock during the short timeframe over which the proposed action would be implemented because the units are not in actively grazed pastures. The proposed action would create no direct impacts to rangeland resources in the area that were not previously analyzed in the existing EA.

**Soils:** Treatment unit boundaries would utilize roads, natural fuel breaks, and natural features such as canyon rims, rocks and drainages to avoid the need for hand constructed fire-lines within the units. Hand constructed fireline is the only non-natural fireline that would be used at the proposed treatment sites. "Light hand" tactics in these identified treatment units excludes the use of bulldozers. Other "light hand" suppression actions include air attack using retardant lines, engines and helicopters using "wet-lines", and "cold-trailing" the treatment unit perimeter instead of surface disturbing line construction. Shallow soiled ridge tops are most susceptible to erosion post treatment and would be avoided, whereas deeper soiled uplands would reestablish and stabilize more easily and quickly. Surface vegetation treatment impacts and soil scars would be restored after the completion of treatment activities. The proposed action would create no direct impacts to soils in the area that were not previously analyzed in the existing EA.

**Vegetation:** Mechanical vegetation treatment activities would only occur in pinyon-juniper encroachment areas of the proposed units. Alteration and removal of the encroaching pinyon-juniper would eliminate competition with more desirable herbaceous plants for space, food, light, and water. Desirable herbaceous species such as globemallow, penstemon, buckwheat, Indian ricegrass, blue bunch wheatgrass, oakbrush, cliffrose, and bitterbrush would re-vegetate the site following treatments. No special status plants occur in the project area. Therefore, the proposed action would have no effect on special status plants. The current proposed action would thus create no new impacts to vegetation that were not previously analyzed in the existing EA.

**Wildlife:** Reduction of the pinyon-juniper canopy would enhance mule deer summer and winter range habitat when desirable forage species are established. The treatment design calls for a mosaic burn pattern within the proposed area that would leave sufficient patches of unburned islands to provide desirable

rations of cover and food. Potential wildlife leave trees would be identified prior to implementation of the proposed action.

**Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species:** No threatened or endangered species are known to occur in the project area, though potential habitat does exist. Potential Mexican spotted owl habitat in the Shivwits region is classified by NPS wildlife biologists as dispersal areas or migrating habitat, rather than as breeding areas. The region also contains suitable habitat for Goshawk and California condor, but neither species is known to inhabit any portion of the proposed treatment area. Surveys would continue in the project area as directed by the Arizona Game and Fish Department, and BLM wildlife biologists. If breeding, nesting, or critical habitat is designated for any of these species, the treatment design would be modified to incorporate those areas as non-treatment zones in consultation with Arizona Game and Fish Department. The proposed action would create no impacts to wildlife resources in the area that were not previously analyzed in the existing EA.

**Air Quality:** Air quality impacts are expected (i.e. dust and particulate production, smoke, etc.); however, the impacts are temporary and would occur in localized areas. The proposed units lie in close proximity to the Grand Canyon Class 1 airshed, but smoke management techniques in compliance with Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) smoke management procedures would reduce and/or eliminate impacts from smoke production to that airshed. The current proposed action would create no impacts to air quality in the area that were not previously analyzed in the existing EA.

**Cultural Resources:** An inventory of potentially significant cultural resources has been completed and any areas of cultural importance identified during this inventory would be avoided and/or mitigated for during implementation of the proposed action. The treatment design would incorporate exclusion zones designated around known cultural and historic resources that could be adversely affected by the treatments of the identified units. The current proposed action would create no impacts to cultural resources in the area that were not previously analyzed in the existing EA.

**Recreation:** The proposed action would have negligible impacts on recreation use of the area although temporary closures of the area for prescribed burning activity may negatively impact some individuals. Vegetation enhancements resulting from this treatment would improve habitat structure, increase biodiversity within the units, improve wildlife habitat, and the visual characteristics of the area leading to better aesthetics, hunting, and other recreation opportunities. The proposed action would create no direct or indirect impacts to recreation resources in the area that were not analyzed in the existing EA.

## **5. Are the public involvement and interagency review associated with existing NEPA document(s) adequate for the current proposed action?**

Documentation of answer and explanation:

The existing Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan EA was widely distributed, including copies to cooperating agencies, partnering organizations, interest groups, and individuals. That public involvement and interagency review was, and continues to be, adequate for the current proposed action. Public involvement and interagency review associated with the review of the existing EA is adequate for the current proposed action as there is no deviation of the proposed action outside those areas and activities as stated and analyzed in the existing EA.

**E. Interdisciplinary Analysis:** The team members involved in preparing or reviewing this DNA were:

Name	Resource Represented	Agency/Office
Pamela D. McAlpin	Monument Manager	BLM Monument Manager
Rosie Pepito	Monument Manager	NPS Monument Manager
Gloria Benson	Tribal Liaison	Arizona Strip District Office
Diana Hawks	Recreation/Wilderness/VRM	Arizona Strip Field Office
Laurie Ford	Lands/Realty/Minerals	Arizona Strip Field Office
Jeff Young	Wildlife/T&E Wildlife Lead	Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument
Jeremy Bradley	Project Lead	Arizona Strip District Office
David Van Alfen	Cultural Resources	Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument
Jacquilyn Roaque	Special Status Plants	St. George Strip Field Office
Whit Bunting	Range/Vegetation/Weeds	Arizona Strip Field Office
Richard Spotts	Environmental Coordinator	Arizona Strip District Office
John Sims	Supervisory Law Enforcement	Arizona Strip Field Office

Name	Resource Represented	Agency/Office
Andi Rogers	Habitat Specialist	Arizona Game and Fish Department
LeAnn Skrzynski	Environmental Program Director	Kaibab Paiute Tribe
Peter Bungart	Cultural Specialist	Hualapai Tribe
Dawn Hubbs	Cultural Specialist	Hualapai Tribe

Discretionary Reviewers:

Name	Title	Resource Represented
Mark Rosenthal	Fire Management Officer	Arizona Strip District Office
Patrick Fleming	Fuels Program Manager	Arizona Strip District Office
Brandon Boshell	Rangeland Management Specialist	Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument

Note: Refer to the EA for a complete list of the team members participating in the preparation of the original environmental analysis or planning documents.

## F. Conclusion

### Determination of NEPA Adequacy

Based on the review documented above, I conclude that this proposal conforms to the applicable land use plan and that the NEPA documentation fully covers the proposed action and constitutes BLM's compliance with the requirements of the NEPA.

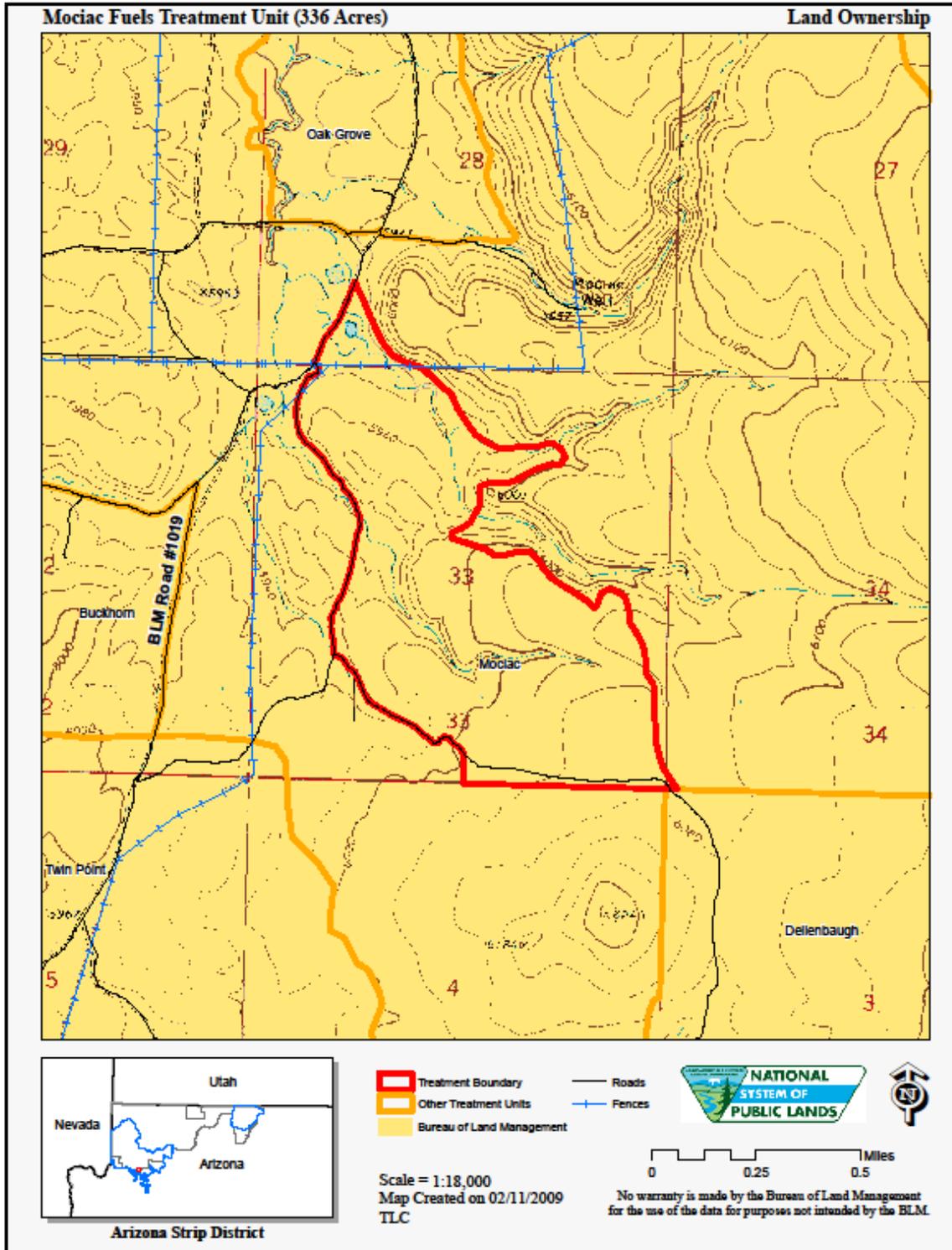
*Pamela D. McAlpin*

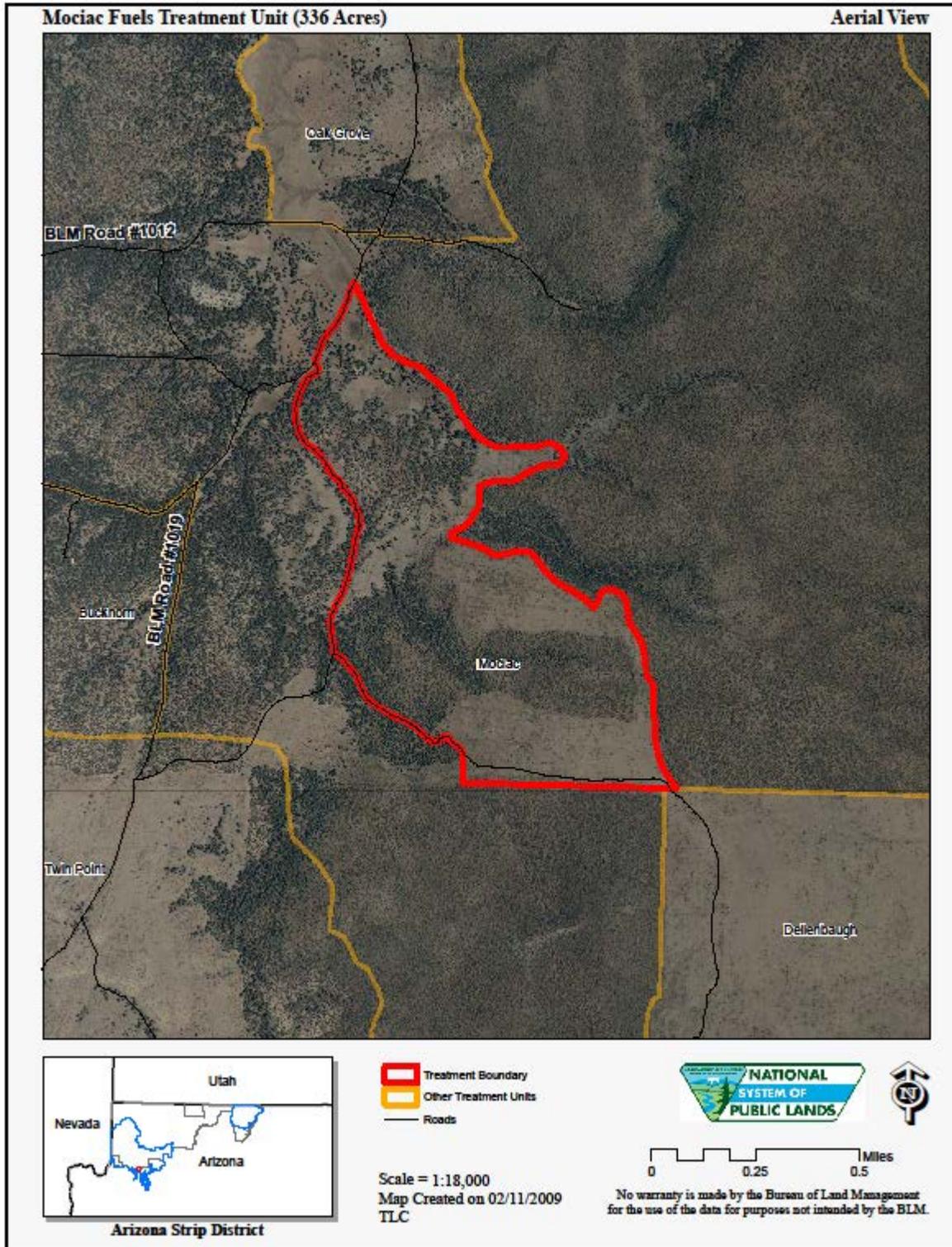
Pamela D. McAlpin  
Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument Manager, BLM

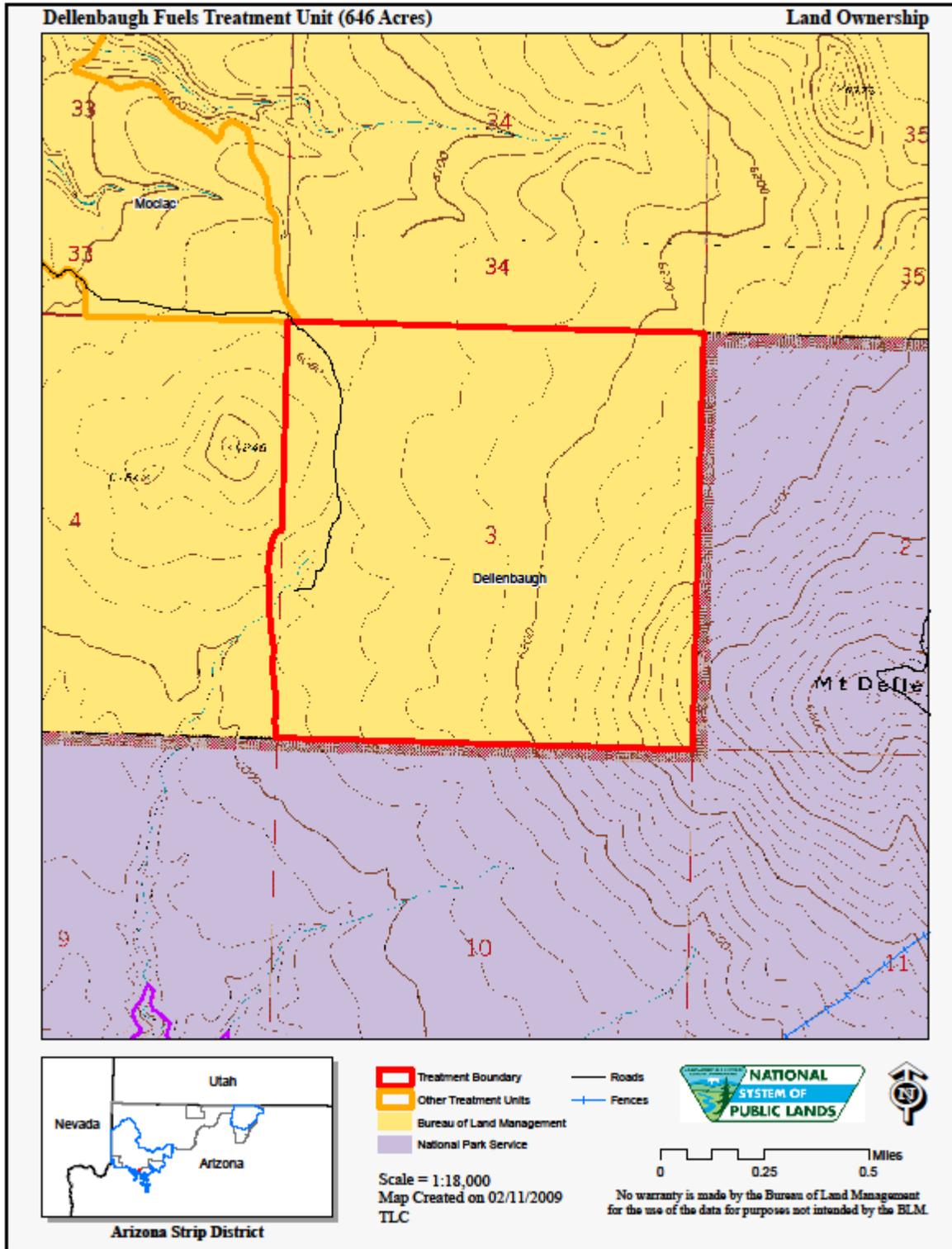
*5/21/2014*

Date

**Note:** The signed Conclusion on this Worksheet is part of an interim step in the BLM's internal decision process and does not constitute an appealable decision. However, the lease, permit, or other authorization based on this DNA is subject to protest or appeal under 43 CFR Part 4 and the program-specific regulations.









**DECISION MEMORANDUM**  
Mociac-Dellenbaugh Vegetation Treatments  
DOI-BLM-AZ-A030-2013-0003-DNA

U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Grand Canyon Parashant National Monument

**Approval and Decision**

Based on a review of the vegetation treatment projects described in the attached Determination of NEPA Adequacy (DNA) documentation and resource staff recommendations, I have determined that these vegetation treatments are in conformance with Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument Resource Management Plan (approved 2008). The DNA is based on EA No. AZ-010-96-17, *Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan- Management Actions Implementation*, which specifically addresses vegetation treatments including pinyon-juniper removal and prescribed burns. The Mociac-Dellenbaugh vegetation treatments are therefore excluded from further environmental analysis.

It is my decision to implement the vegetation treatments, as described, with the mitigation measures identified in the DNA Worksheet.

**Administrative Review or Appeal Opportunities**

This decision may be appealed to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, Office of the Secretary, in accordance with the regulations contained in 43 CFR, Part 4 and the attached Form 1842-1. If an appeal is taken, your notice of appeal must be filed at the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, 345 East Riverside Drive, St. George, Utah 84790, within 30 days from receipt of this decision. The appellant has the burden of showing that the decision appealed from is in error.

If you wish to file a petition (pursuant to regulation 43 CFR 4.21 (58 FR 4939, January 19, 1993) (request) for a stay (suspension) of the effectiveness of this decision during the time that your appeal is being reviewed by the Board, the petition for a stay must accompany your notice of appeal. A petition for a stay is required to show sufficient justification based on the standards listed below. Copies of the notice of appeal and petition for a stay must also be submitted to each party named in this decision and to the Interior Board of Land Appeals and to the Office of the Solicitor (Department of the Interior, Office of the Field Solicitor, Sandra Day O'Connor U.S. Court House #404, 401 West Washington Street SPC44, Phoenix, AZ 85003-2151) (see 43 CFR 4.413) at the same time the original documents are filed with this office. If you request a stay, you have the burden of proof to demonstrate that a stay should be granted.

Except as otherwise provided by law or other pertinent regulation, a petition for a stay of a decision pending appeal shall show sufficient justification based on the following standards:

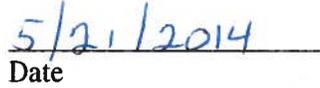
Standards for Obtaining a Stay

1. The relative harm to the parties if the stay is granted or denied,
2. The likelihood of the appellant's success on the merits,
3. The likelihood of immediate and irreparable harm if the stay is not granted, and

4. Whether the public interest favors granting the stay.



Pamela D. McAlpin  
Grand Canyon Parashant National Monument Manager



Date

Attachments:

1. Form 1842-1
2. Mociac-Dellenbaugh Vegetation Treatments (DOI-BLM-AZ-A030-2013-0003-DNA)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**INFORMATION ON TAKING APPEALS TO THE INTERIOR BOARD OF LAND APPEALS**

**DO NOT APPEAL UNLESS**

1. This decision is adverse to you,  
AND
2. You believe it is incorrect

**IF YOU APPEAL, THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES MUST BE FOLLOWED**

<b>1. NOTICE OF APPEAL</b> .....	A person who wishes to appeal to the Interior Board of Land Appeals must file in the office of the officer who made the decision (not the Interior Board of Land Appeals) a notice that he wishes to appeal. A person served with the decision being appealed must transmit the <i>Notice of Appeal</i> in time for it to be filed in the office where it is required to be filed within 30 days after the date of service. If a decision is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, a person not served with the decision must transmit a <i>Notice of Appeal</i> in time for it to be filed within 30 days after the date of publication (43 CFR 4.411 and 4.413).	
<b>2. WHERE TO FILE</b>	Monument Manager Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument Bureau of Land Management 345 East Riverside Drive St. George, UT 84790	
NOTICE OF APPEAL.....		
WITH COPY TO SOLICITOR...	Office of the Field Solicitor Sandra Day O'Connor US Courthouse, Suite 404 401 West Washington Street, SPC-44 Phoenix, Arizona 85003-2151	
<b>3. STATEMENT OF REASONS</b>	Within 30 days after filing the <i>Notice of Appeal</i> , file a complete statement of the reasons why you are appealing. This must be filed with the United States Department of the Interior, Office of Hearings and Appeals, Interior Board of Land Appeals, 801 N. Quincy Street, MS 300-QC, Arlington, Virginia 22203. If you fully stated your reasons for appealing when filing the <i>Notice of Appeal</i> , no additional statement is necessary (43 CFR 4.412 and 4.413).	
WITH COPY TO SOLICITOR.....	Office of the Field Solicitor Sandra Day O'Connor US Courthouse, Suite 404 401 West Washington Street, SPC-44 Phoenix, Arizona 85003-2151	AND COPY TO..... Monument Manager Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument Bureau of Land Management 345 East Riverside Drive St. George, UT 84790
<b>4. ADVERSE PARTIES</b> .....	Within 15 days after each document is filed, each adverse party named in the decision and the Regional Solicitor or Field Solicitor having jurisdiction over the State in which the appeal arose must be served with a copy of: (a) the <i>Notice of Appeal</i> , (b) the Statement of Reasons, and (c) any other documents filed (43 CFR 4.413).	
<b>5. PROOF OF SERVICE</b> .....	Within 15 days after any document is served on an adverse party, file proof of that service with the United States Department of the Interior, Office of Hearings and Appeals, Interior Board of Land Appeals, 801 N. Quincy Street, MS 300-QC, Arlington, Virginia 22203. This may consist of a certified or registered mail "Return Receipt Card" signed by the adverse party (43 CFR 4.401(c)).	
<b>6. REQUEST FOR STAY</b> .....	Except where program-specific regulations place this decision in full force and effect or provide for an automatic stay, the decision becomes effective upon the expiration of the time allowed for filing an appeal unless a petition for a stay is timely filed together with a <i>Notice of Appeal</i> (43 CFR 4.21). If you wish to file a petition for a stay of the effectiveness of this decision during the time that your appeal is being reviewed by the Interior Board of Land Appeals, the petition for a stay must accompany your <i>Notice of Appeal</i> (43 CFR 4.21 or 43 CFR 2801.10 or 43 CFR 2881.10). A petition for a stay is required to show sufficient justification based on the standards listed below. Copies of the <i>Notice of Appeal</i> and Petition for a Stay must also be submitted to each party named in this decision and to the Interior Board of Land Appeals and to the appropriate Office of the Solicitor (43 CFR 4.413) at the same time the original documents are filed with this office. If you request a stay, you have the burden of proof to demonstrate that a stay should be granted.  <b>Standards for Obtaining a Stay.</b> Except as otherwise provided by law or other pertinent regulations, a petition for a stay of a decision pending appeal shall show sufficient justification based on the following standards: (1) the relative harm to the parties if the stay is granted or denied, (2) the likelihood of the appellant's success on the merits, (3) the likelihood of immediate and irreparable harm if the stay is not granted, and (4) whether the public interest favors granting the stay.	

Unless these procedures are followed, your appeal will be subject to dismissal (43 CFR 4.402). Be certain that all communications are identified by serial number of the case being appealed.

**NOTE:** A document is not filed until it is actually received in the proper office (43 CFR 4.401(a)). See 43 CFR Part 4, Subpart B for general rules relating to procedures and practice involving appeals.

### 43 CFR SUBPART 1821--GENERAL INFORMATION

Sec. 1821.10 Where are BLM offices located? (a) In addition to the Headquarters Office in Washington, D.C. and seven national level support and service centers, BLM operates 12 State Offices each having several subsidiary offices called Field Offices. The addresses of the State Offices can be found in the most recent edition of 43 CFR 1821.10. The State Office geographical areas of jurisdiction are as follows:

#### STATE OFFICES AND AREAS OF JURISDICTION:

Alaska State Office ----- Alaska  
Arizona State Office ----- Arizona  
California State Office ----- California  
Colorado State Office ----- Colorado  
Eastern States Office ----- Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri  
and, all States east of the Mississippi River  
Idaho State Office ----- Idaho  
Montana State Office ----- Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota  
Nevada State Office ----- Nevada  
New Mexico State Office ---- New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas  
Oregon State Office ----- Oregon and Washington  
Utah State Office ----- Utah  
Wyoming State Office ----- Wyoming and Nebraska

(b) A list of the names, addresses, and geographical areas of jurisdiction of all Field Offices of the Bureau of Land Management can be obtained at the above addresses or any office of the Bureau of Land Management, including the Washington Office, Bureau of Land Management, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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(Form 1842-1, September 2006)