

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

**Office:** AZA010, AZA020, AZA030

**Tracking Number:** N/A

**Casefile/Project number:** AZA 036321/DOI-BLM-AZ-A000-2013-0003-DNA

**Proposed Action Title/Type:** Mossback and Other Hunting Guide Special Recreation Permits and Mossback Productions, Inc. Guides & Outfitters Filming Permit DNA

**Location/Legal description:** Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, and Arizona Strip Field Office.

**Applicants:** Josh Corbin, Doyle Moss, Lee Murphy

**A. Description of the Proposed Action and any applicable mitigation measures:**

The proposed action is to authorize Special Recreation Permits (SRPs) for Josh Corbin, Doyle Moss, and Lee Murphy to conduct commercial hunting guide activities. In addition, Mossback Productions, Inc. Guides & Outfitters proposes to conduct commercial filming of Mossback's guided hunts.

SRPs would be issued for a period of up to ten years. The BLM requires that an annual letter of authorization be issued for each subsequent year under the permit to ensure that permit conditions are fulfilled on an ongoing basis. The letter of authorization would be signed by the appropriate authorized officers (i.e., Arizona Strip Field Office and Parashant Monument Managers, or their actings), provided the following criteria are met: no changes are made to the permittee's operations plan; all permit stipulations are followed (see attached stipulations); fee payments and post-use reports are submitted in a timely manner; and appropriate insurance coverage is maintained. A permit holder who does not fulfill a permit condition would not receive a letter of authorization and therefore permitted activities would be suspended or terminated.

The proposed activities would occur throughout the Arizona Game and Fish Department's game management units 13A, 13B and 12B on public lands administered by the BLM's Arizona Strip Field Office, Grand Canyon - Parashant National Monument, and Vermilion Cliffs National Monument. Commercial outfitters guide for deer, mountain lion, bighorn sheep, and pronghorn on the Arizona Strip. Applicants anticipate conducting anywhere from one to four trips per year, with average group sizes ranging from two to six, including both guides and clients. Maximum group size would be six. Average trip length would be one week or less. Camp stays in a single

location are limited to 14 consecutive days. Extensions beyond 14 consecutive days would require approval from the appropriate authorized officers prior to the last day of the 14 day camp limit. Due to the unpredictability of hunting activity, the exact location of overnight campsites cannot be determined. Permittees would be required to camp adjacent to existing roads (or along designated “open” roads within areas where the roads have been designated) in existing disturbed areas only and comply with all overnight camping stipulations. In Special Management Areas, i.e., Coyote Buttes and Paria Canyon, restrictions on overnight camping and group sizes apply. Refer to Vermilion Cliffs National Monument Resource Management Plan (RMP) for specific details. The applicable SRP fee (43 CFR 2930) would be charged.

Commercial filming activities proposed would consist of filming the hunting activities described above that are guided by Mossback for inclusion in a future hunting DVD to be made available for purchase by the public. Filming would be with a hand held camera. No set construction, use of heavy equipment, or use of explosives/pyrotechnics would occur. Permit would be subject to all provisions of 43 CFR 2920 including the terms and conditions identified in 43 CFR 2920.7 and special filming conditions attached; and rental payments as provided by 43 CFR 2920.8. No surface disturbance is proposed therefore no impacts to monument or other resource values are anticipated and the activity is considered “minimum impact”. A “minimum impact permit” is defined as one which authorized activities that “will not cause appreciable damage or disturbance to the public lands, their resources or improvements” (43 CFR 2920.2-2).

Commercial photography or filming of the hunting activity by permittees other than Mossback for use in the permittee’s own promotional material or given to guests as a memento of the trip, and any motion or still picture photography done by guests or using a guest’s camera equipment for non-commercial purposes would not require a separate 2920 film permit or filming fees and would be authorized under the SRP (see the Recreation Permit Administration Handbook, H-2930-1, pages 13 and 14) so long as the photography or filming takes place at the same time, location, and in association with the activity permitted under the SRP.

## **B. Land Use Plan (LUP) Conformance**

The proposed action is in conformance with the following LUPs because it is specifically provided for in the LUP decisions listed.

### **Arizona Strip Field Office Resource Management Plan (RMP)**

**Date Approved: 2008**

MA-LR-06 – Individual land use authorizations (ROWs, permits, leases, easements) will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis in accordance with other RMP provisions and NEPA compliance. New land use authorizations will be discouraged within avoidance areas (i.e., ACECs, lands supporting listed species, NHTs, riparian areas, and areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics) and allowed in such areas only when no reasonable alternative exists and impacts to these sensitive resources can be mitigated.

MA-RR-12 No person or persons shall occupy one area within the Arizona Strip FO for longer than 14 consecutive days in any 28-day period; however, extensions beyond the 14-day length of stay can be authorized for permitted uses on a case-by-case basis. Any site on public land within 30 air miles constitutes the same area for the purpose of this rule. Persons occupying a regular campsite within the Virgin River Canyon Recreation Area are exempt from this rule. To protect resources, for public safety, or for other administrative purposes, an authorized officer may, by posting notification, close a given site to occupancy.

MA-RR-13

- Camping may be limited in listed species and other sensitive habitats (see Special Status Species & Vegetation Management decisions).
- Camping may be restricted or limited to protect cultural and/or natural resources through campsite monitoring and LAC.
- Dispersed camping will be allowed, subject to Trail and Travel Management decisions.

MA-RR-24 Special recreation permit (SRP) application packages (application, operating plan, maps, etc.) will be considered for authorization on a case-by-case basis upon receipt of application. (See 43 CFR 2930 for requirements)

MA-RR-28 Commercial, competitive, organized group/event, and special area permits can be authorized when such uses accomplish or are compatible with management objectives and other plan provisions. Commercial services in designated wilderness shall meet guidelines for commercial activities within wilderness.

### **Grand Canyon - Parashant National Monument Resource Management Plan (RMP) and General Management Plan**

**Date Approved: 2008**

MA-LR-07 – On BLM-administered lands, minimum impact permits within the Monument will be evaluated and authorized on a case-by-case basis where site-specific NEPA analysis determines that impacts to the objects or values for which the Monument were designated will be negligible.

DFC-RR-01 Recreation and visitor services will be managed to provide varying levels of structured recreation opportunities that offer a range of specific benefits, activities, and experiences within outdoor settings (Special Recreation Management Areas [SRMAs]; See Map 11).

DFC-RR-13 The primary strategy for the Parashant SRMA/NPS SMA will be to target a demonstrated undeveloped recreation-tourism market demand from local community and regional/national visitors for trophy hunting opportunities, guided backcountry tours, hiking, viewing and appreciating wildland landscapes and cultural sites, canyoneering and motorized/mechanized/non-mechanized exploring. This demand is supported by the area's distinctive remote, rugged landscape; its proximity to the Grand Canyon; its vast size; and the largely open and undeveloped character of its recreation settings. Regional and local recreation-

tourism visitors value this area for the distinctive kinds of dispersed recreation it produces. (See RMP Appendix J for more information.)

MA-RR-12 No person or persons should occupy one area on BLM-administered lands within the Monument for longer than 14 consecutive days in any 28-day period; however, extensions beyond the 14-day length of stay can be authorized for permitted uses on a case-by-case basis. Any site on public land within 30 air miles constitutes the same area for the purpose of this rule. To protect resources, for public safety, or for other administrative purposes, an authorized officer may, by posting notification, close a given site to occupancy.

MA-RR-27

- Commercial, competitive, organized group/event, and special area permits can be authorized when such uses accomplish or are compatible with management objectives and other plan provisions. Commercial services in designated or proposed wilderness should meet guidelines for commercial activities within wilderness.
- Recreation activities requiring use authorization can be limited in listed species and other sensitive habitats. (See Special Status Species and Vegetation Management decisions.)

**Vermilion Cliffs National Monument Resource Management Plan (RMP)**  
**Date Approved: 2008**

MA-LR-07 – Minimum impact permits within the Monument will be evaluated and authorized on a case-by-case basis where site-specific NEPA analysis determines that impacts to the objects or values for which the Monument was designated would be negligible.

DFC-RR-01 Recreation and visitor services will be managed to provide varying levels of structured recreation opportunities that offer a range of specific benefits, activities, and experiences within outdoor settings (Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs; See Map 2.8).

MA-RR-13 No person or persons shall occupy one area within the Monument for longer than 14 consecutive days in any 28-day period; however, extensions beyond the 14-day length of stay can be authorized for permitted uses on a case-by-case basis. Any site on public land within 30 air miles constitutes the same area for the purpose of this rule. To protect resources, for public safety, or for other administrative purposes, an authorized officer may, by posting notification, close a given site to occupancy.

MA-RR-27 SRP application packages (application, operating plan, maps, etc.) will be considered for authorization on a case-by-case basis upon receipt of application. (See 43 CFR 2930 for requirements)

The proposed action does not conflict with other decisions contained within these land use plans.

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

EA No. AZ-931-93-001: Special Recreation Permits for Commercial Activities on Public Lands in Arizona. Approved 1993.

**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 existing EA (AZ-931-93-001) was written specifically for this type of activity. The EA analyzes a large number of guided outdoor activities including hunting, hiking and camping, which are the three main activities that would take place under the proposed action addressed in this DNA; these activities are mentioned specifically in page 1 of this EA as referenced below:

“This document generally covers the specific type of proposed action which involves 1) commercial recreation activities; 2) day-use or multi-day trips onto public lands; 3) base camps of 14 days or less; 4) spike camps, where relatively small groups (up to 6 people or 6 pack stock) would use a site for one or two nights and then move on; and 5) where general stipulations in this document are applied.”

This DNA (DOI-BLM-AZ-A000-2013-0003-DNA) clarifies the proposed action on one point. SRP holders using base camps under this current proposed action can request a base camp extension beyond the 14 day camp limit. Under the 2008 Arizona Strip Field Office, Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, and Vermilion Cliffs National Monument RMPs, no person or persons can occupy one area for longer than 14 consecutive days in any 28-day period; however, extensions beyond the 14-day camp limit to 28 days can be authorized for permitted uses on a case-by-case basis. EA-AZ-93-001 states “It is recognized that in some circumstances, such as delays to weather, emergencies, or tracking a wounded animal, guides may be required to extend stays to base and spike camps.” These types of extensions and a 14 day camp extension are deemed “substantially the same”; they were already analyzed and found to not substantially increase impacts to the land over those analyzed under EA-AZ-931-93-001.

Filming is an additional proposal by outfitters that is not specifically addressed in the existing EA. However, the use of small, hand-held cameras/video equipment by the permitted SRP holders with no film crews or sets, in conjunction with the guided hunting trips, are considered minimum impact activities and would not result in impacts substantially different from those analyzed in the existing EA.

**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: There are two alternatives analyzed in the existing EA—the proposed action and no action.

Under the proposed action analyzed in the existing EA, SRPs would be issued on a case-by-case basis. The analysis states that resource impacts would be minimal because the BLM would have the ability to approve, deny, or modify a proposed operation, as well as modify or add to the list of stipulations that commercial operators must comply with.

The alternative to the proposed action (No Action) was to deny hunting and guide permits. The EA states, the denial of permits “would likely increase” illegal guiding activity and may hinder the BLM’s ability to work with outfitters and monitor commercial activities. Unregulated activity could have greater resource impacts and create additional enforcement problems. (EA-AZ-931-93-001, p.8)

The range of alternatives analyzed in the existing EA is still valid under the current conditions and circumstances.

**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: Two changes have occurred since EA-AZ-931-93-001 is the designation of Grand Canyon-Parashant and Vermilion Cliffs National Monuments within the Arizona Strip District. The designation of these monuments has not changed the validity of the EA. The proposed guiding activities are consistent with the monument proclamations and the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument and Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument RMPs. The management guidance in these documents does not preclude this proposal from being authorized or conflict with the analysis contained in the existing EA.

The reintroduction of the endangered California condor to the Arizona Strip in 1996 started since completion of EA-AZ-931-93-001. This population is considered a non-essential experimental population under the Endangered Species Act’s 10(j) rule for those areas south of I-15; north of I-15 the status of the California condor remains endangered. This action does not substantially change the analysis; however, stipulations are added to minimize potential impacts to California condors.

**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?**

These direct, indirect and cumulative effects are identical to those identified in the Environmental Impacts section (pages 5-8) 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.

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

The existing EA was widely distributed, including 550 copies to agencies, organizations, and individuals, including those on the wilderness mailing list. That public involvement and interagency review was, and continues to be, adequate for the current proposed action.

**E. Persons/Agencies /BLM Staff Consulted**

**Interdisciplinary Analysis:** Identify those team members conducting or participating in the preparation or review of this worksheet.

| <u>Name</u>           | <u>Resource/ Agency Represented</u>   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Gloria Benson         | Tribal Liaison, Arizona Strip District Office                                     |
| Diana Hawks           | Recreation/Wilderness/Cultural Resources Team Lead, Arizona Strip District Office |
| Jacquilyn Roaque      | Special Status Plants, St. George Field Office                                    |
| Jeff Young            | Wildlife/T&E Wildlife Lead, Arizona Strip District Office                         |
| Laurie Ford           | Lands/Realty/Minerals Team Lead, Arizona Strip District Office                    |
| Kevin Wright          | Monument Manager, Vermilion Cliffs National Monument                              |
| John Herron           | Cultural Resources, Arizona Strip Field Office                                    |
| Ray Klein             | Law Enforcement, National Park Service  |
| Whit Bunting          | Vegetation and Range Team Lead, Arizona Strip District Office                     |
| Richard Spotts        | Environmental Coordinator, Arizona Strip District Office                          |
| John Sims             | Law Enforcement, Arizona Strip District Office                                    |
| Lorraine M. Christian | Field Manager, Arizona Strip Field Office   |
| Pamela D. McAlpin     | Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument Manager                                  |
| Rosie Pepito          | Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument Superintendent, National Park Service    |
| Andi Rogers           | Arizona Game and Fish Department  |
| LeAnn Skrzynski       | Kaibab Paiute Tribe   |
| Peter Bungart         | Hualapai Tribe  |
| Dawn Hubbs            | Hualapai Tribe  |

**Conclusion**

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

Signature of the Responsible Officials:

Lorraine M. Christian  
Lorraine M. Christian  
Arizona Strip Field Office Manager

July 12, 2013  
Date

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

July 12, 2013  
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.

Permittee:  
Permit Number:

Arizona Strip District Office

**SPECIAL RECREATION PERMIT STIPULATIONS**

In order to protect and preserve the natural and cultural resource values on the Arizona Strip and provide for public safety, the attached terms and conditions/stipulations are incorporated as part of the special recreation permit (SRP). These stipulations are specific to the Arizona Strip District and are in addition to those found within Form 2930-1 (SRP Application Permit) and BLM H-2930-1 (Recreation Permit Administration). These stipulations are incorporated as part of the SRP and apply to the permittee and all employees working for him/her. Failure to comply can result in permit revocation.

**GENERAL STIPULATIONS**

1. The permittee shall notify the authorized officer(s) of any accident which occurs while involved in activities authorized by this permit resulting in death, personal injury requiring hospitalization or emergency evacuation, or in property damage greater than \$2,500 (lesser amount if established by state law). Reports must be submitted within 48 hours in the case of death or injury, or 10 days in accidents involving property damage. Contact BLM Ranger, John Sims at (435) 644-1211 or NPS Chief Ranger, Ray Klein at (435) 688-3280.
2. The permittee is at all times responsible for the actions of himself, his employees, spectators and guests in connection with the authorized operations, and shall not cause a public disturbance or engage in activities which create a hazard or nuisance.
3. "Leave No Trace" principles must be followed. (See enclosed reference materials).
4. Within Vermilion Cliffs National Monument and Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, collection of Monument resources, objects, rocks, petrified wood, fossils, plants, parts of plants, fish, insects, or other invertebrate animals, and other items is prohibited. If in compliance with Arizona state statutes and AGFD regulations, recreational collection of animals and animal parts is allowed. This SRP does not give authorization to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of either monument, or to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.
5. Permittee is responsible for knowing the location of special management areas, such as national monuments, areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs), and designated wilderness areas, as well as the use restrictions that apply, and complying with those use restrictions.

6. Adequate first aid and safety equipment (i.e. satellite phone, SPOT satellite GPS messenger, or radio), shall be in the possession of the permittee while performing the permitted activities. All guides must possess at minimum a current Standard First Aid (or Wilderness First Aid for activities conducted in remote areas) and CPR certifications. Copies of all certifications must be submitted to the Arizona Strip District Office at 345 E. Riverside Drive St George, Utah 84790.

#### SRP MANAGEMENT

7. This BLM issued SRP does not cover operations on the National Park Service (NPS) administered portion of Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument (GCPNM), Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, or other NPS-administered lands; a separate NPS issued Commercial Use Authorization (CUA) is required for activities on NPS lands (including use of the Lee's Ferry trailhead to Paria Canyon).

8. Any filming/photography of permitted activities that takes place with the express intent to sell the product back to the guided client(s) as souvenirs or training videos, etc. would be subject to a vending permit being included as part of the Special Recreation Permit. A separate Land Use Permit would be required for other commercial filming on public lands, defined in IM No. 2004-73 as, "The use of motion picture, videotaping, sound recording, or other moving image or audio recording equipment on public lands that involves the advertisement of a product or service, the creation of a product for sale, or the use of actors, models, sets, or props, but not including activities associated with broadcasts for news programs. For purposes of this definition, creation of a product for sale includes a film, videotape, television broadcast, or documentary of participants in commercial sporting or recreation event created for the purpose of generating income." Vending and commercial filming is not permitted in any designated wilderness area.

9. Filming is limited to the use of handheld and tripod mounted cameras. Use of dollies, tracks, cranes, high lines, aircraft and other camera support devices are not allowed, unless the camera support device is part of the recreation activity authorized under the SRP. Construction or removal of vegetation for the creation of a camera platform or to clear a shot is not allowed. Filming is generally done using only ambient light sources. No more than two, battery-powered, auxiliary lighting sources may be used. If the filming project is more complex than allowed for under this stipulation, then a separate 2920 permit will be issued.

10. Food, water, and/or equipment caches will not be allowed unless prior approval is obtained from the BLM's authorized officer. Location of proposed caches must be identified in the permittee's approved operating plan.

11. Permittee shall not place signs, construct cairns or new trails, maintain existing trails, or use flagging or paint to mark trails, unless specified in their permit. All permitted signs and flagging must be removed from public lands at the end of the use period.

12. In time of severe fire danger or other emergencies, in order to protect public resources, the BLM may close large areas to the public. This permit does not entitle the holder to an exception to emergency closures. Permittee is responsible for informing employees and clients of the current fire danger and required precautions that may be placed in effect by the BLM or the State.

13. Wildfires caused by the permittee shall be reported immediately by calling 911 and the nearest BLM office (435-688-3200). Permittee may be held liable for fire suppression costs.

#### LANDS AND REALTY

14. The permittee may be required to furnish written permission from private property landowners whose property, land, or water is affected by the use associated with the permit. The SRP does not give permission to cross over or use any private lands. The permittee will be fully responsible for all trespass on and/or damage to private land which results from the conduct of their activities.

15. The permittee cannot, unless specifically authorized, erect, construct, or place any building, structure, or other fixture on public lands. Upon leaving the public lands, the lands must be restored as nearly as possible to pre-existing conditions.

#### CULTURAL RESOURCES

16. Employees and clients will be instructed that it is unlawful to disturb, deface, excavate or remove any archaeological or paleontological objects or structures. Look but don't touch! Rock art may be photographed but not touched. Collection of prehistoric or historic artifacts is prohibited on Federal Lands and is prosecutable under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and other laws, both federal and state. Disturbance, defacement, or excavation of prehistoric and historic sites is also prohibited (see ARPA for additional prohibited acts).

17. Intentional removal or excavation of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony is a violation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

## TRAVEL MANAGEMENT

18. The permittee will practice proper precautions to prevent the spread of noxious weeds/invasive species. Therefore, all machinery, including motorized vehicles, non-street legal all-terrain vehicles, trailers, etc. that has been used outside the proposed use area must be cleaned prior to use and be free of accumulated plant parts (including the undercarriage) in order to prevent the possible introduction and spread of noxious weeds/invasive species.

19. Permittee is responsible for the proper cleanup of all vehicle fluid (including, but not limited to, fuel, motor oil, hydraulic fluid, gear oil, and coolants), vehicle parts, etc., prior to submission of the Post-Use Report and prior to the release of any required posted bond.

## RANGELAND MANAGEMENT

20. SRP holders must adhere to 43 CFR 4140.1 which prohibits: installing, using, maintaining, modifying, and/or removing range improvements without authorization; cutting, burning, spraying, destroying, or removing vegetation without authorization; damaging or removing U.S. property without authorization; littering; failing to reclose any gate or other entry during periods of livestock use; and interfering with lawful uses or users including obstructing free transit through or over the public lands by force, threat, intimidation, signs, barriers, or locked gates.

21. Harassment of livestock or destruction of private and public improvements such as water catchments, pipelines, fences and gates is prohibited. Gates will be left open or closed, as they are found.

## WILDLIFE

### General Requirements

22. Harassment of wildlife, or destruction of private and public improvements such as wildlife catchments, is prohibited.

### California Condor

23. The permittee will notify the BLM Arizona Strip wildlife team lead (435-688-3373) within 5 days of the completion of the trip if California condors visit the participants while permitted activities are underway. Permittee and participants will be instructed to avoid

interaction with condors. Subsequent activities will be modified if those activities are determined to have adverse effects on condors.

24. California condors are highly susceptible to the effects of micro-trash. Micro-trash includes small and easily ingestible materials such as bottle caps, broken glass, cigarette butts, small plastic bits, bullets, and bullet casings, even food materials. Any sites used will be cleaned up at the end of each day of use (e.g., trash removed, scrap materials picked up) to minimize the likelihood of condors visiting the site. BLM staff may conduct site visits to the area to ensure adequate clean-up measures are taken.

#### Desert Tortoise

25. Desert tortoise / Mojave desert restrictions:

a. During the Mojave desert tortoise active season (March 15 through October 15), the permittee must observe a 20 mph speed limit on BLM roads within desert tortoise habitat within ACECs and Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument and 40 mph in desert tortoise habitat outside of ACECs and Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument. (See attached map for the location of these areas.)

b. Uncontrolled (unleashed) domestic dogs will be prohibited in areas within the range of the Mojave desert tortoise. When parked in areas within the range of the Mojave desert tortoise during the tortoise active season (March 15 – October 15) please check underneath vehicles for tortoises before resuming travel. Tortoises and other wildlife often use the shade provided by parked vehicles.

#### OVERNIGHT CAMPING

26. Camping is prohibited within ½ mile of active condor nests (2/1 to 11/30), golden eagle nests (2/1 to 11/30), peregrine nests (3/01 to 8/1), Mexican spotted owl nests (3/01 to 8/31), and golden or bald eagle winter roosts (10/15 to 4/15). See attached maps.

27. Camping is prohibited in areas of known special status plants (see attached map).

28. All camps will be prohibited within one-quarter mile of a natural water hole or man-made watering facility containing water, to allow wildlife or domestic stock access to water. If not denying wildlife or stock access, all camps and latrines will be located at least 200 feet from water holes, live water sources, or man-made facilities, where topography allows.

29. All camps will be located at least 200 feet from any known archaeological sites, including prehistoric camps, rock shelters, caves, and historic buildings.
30. Camp locations and other use areas shall be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times; waste material at those areas shall be removed and disposed of promptly at an appropriate waste disposal site. "Waste" means all discarded matter including, but not limited to, human waste, trash and refuse. Burying garbage is prohibited.
31. Disposal of human waste:
  - a. At vehicle accessible base camps and/or base camps with a group size of six or more, a portable toilet is required. Portable toilets must only be emptied at approved disposal sites.
  - b. At camps not accessible by vehicles and/or when the group size is less than six, group latrines will be located on sites that maximize direct sunlight and no closer than 200 feet from water sources and dry washes. The hole excavated for the latrine will be 8–12 inches deep and will be completely filled in and disguised when camp is broken. SRP holders are required to dispose of toilet paper in the trash.
32. At a vehicle based camp, the permittee must camp along existing roads, or along designated "open" roads where routes have been designated in existing disturbed areas only.
33. The permittee must use existing campfire circles when they exist, rather than construct new ones. If no existing fire circles, sites should be selected that can be "naturalized" at departure.
34. Camp fires will have a vegetation free barrier of five feet or more away from trees, shrubs and other vegetation. Fires shall not be built next to rocks or encircled with stones/rocks, in order to avoid fire scars.
35. The permittee may use only dead and down wood for campfires (unless otherwise directed). Cutting or removing any live vegetation or standing dead vegetation is prohibited.
36. The permittee must take all reasonable precautions to prevent wild land fires. Fires must be out and cold when camp is unattended.

#### PARIA CANYON-VERMILION CLIFFS WILDERNESS

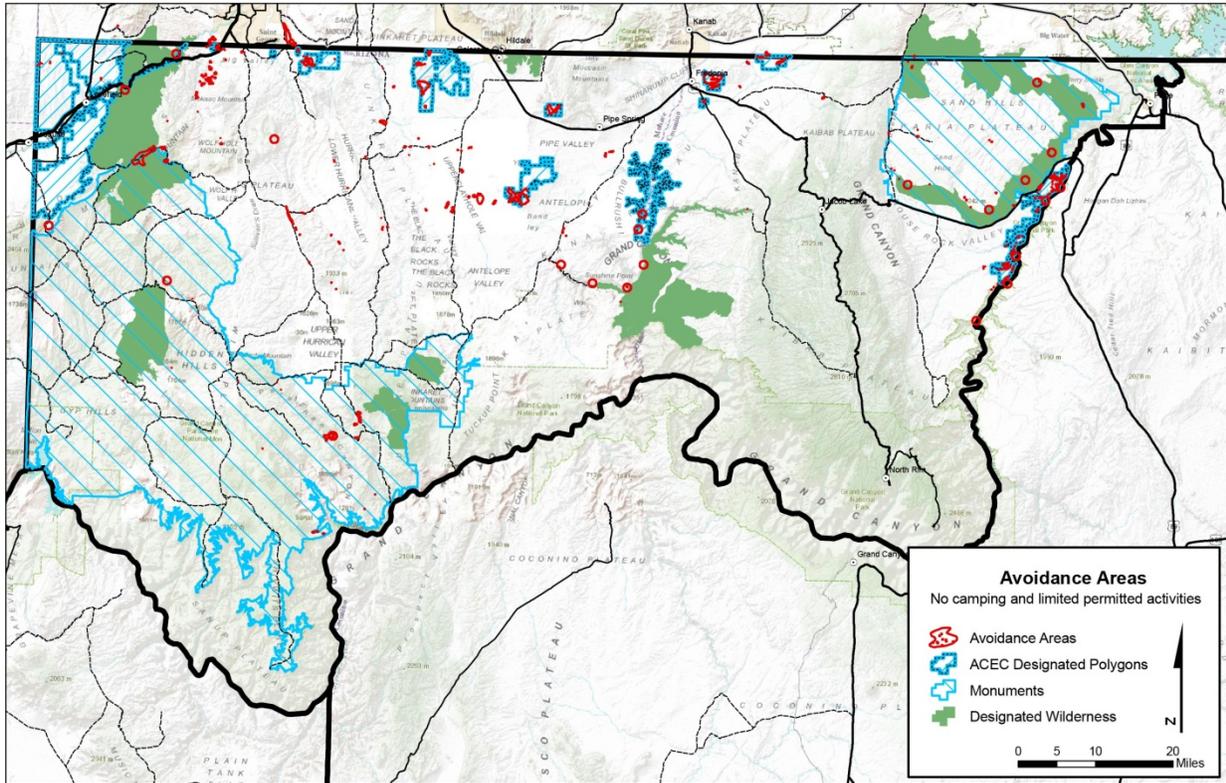
37. A human waste bag will be provided for each customer at overnight camps in Paria Canyon. All bags must be packed out of the wilderness area and properly disposed of in a trash receptacle.
38. Campfires are prohibited.

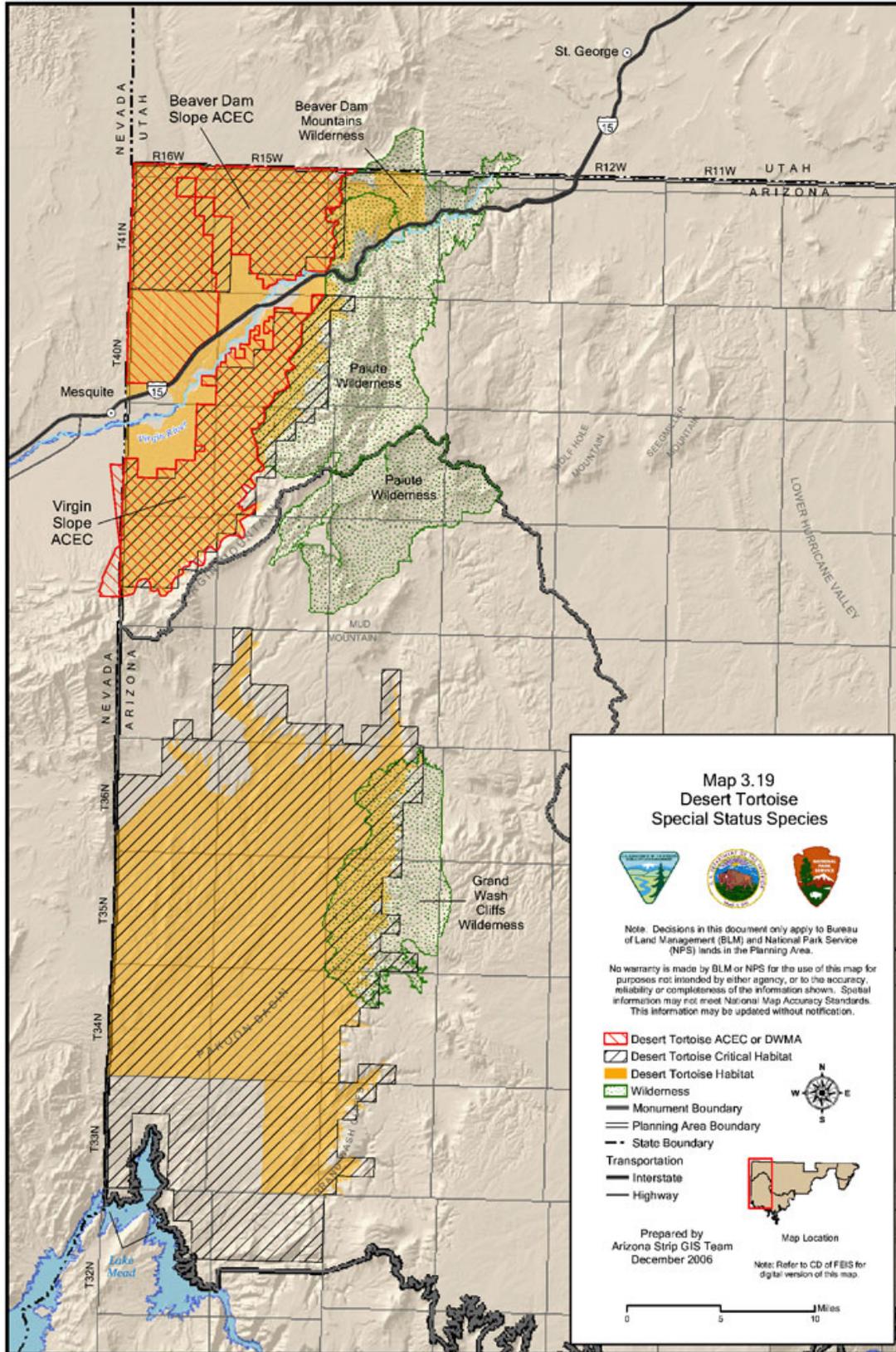
**SPECIAL FILMING CONDITIONS**

**Mossback Productions, Inc. Guides & Outfitters Filming Permit AZA 036321**

1. This permit would authorize filming/photography ONLY in conjunction with hunting activities authorized by Mossback's special recreation permit. NO filming/photography in wilderness would be authorized.
2. This permit would be issued subject to the permittee's compliance with all applicable regulations contained in Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations part 2920.
3. The permittee would conduct all activities associated with the operation and termination of the permit within the authorized limits of the permit.
4. This permit would apply only to those lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and does not apply to National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, or Tribal land jurisdictions. The permittee would be responsible to contact any other governmental entity that may have jurisdiction, including the Arizona Department of Transportation and local government, and to obtain any authorizations that those entities determine necessary.
5. This permit would not give permission to cross over or use private land. The permittee would be fully responsible for all trespass on and/or damages to private land which may result from the permittee's activity.
6. Use areas would be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times; waste materials at those areas would be disposed of promptly at an appropriate waste disposal site. "Waste" means all discarded matter including, but not limited to, human waste, trash, garbage, refuse, oil drums, petroleum products, ashes, and equipment. "Waste" also includes the creation of micro-trash such as bottle caps, pull tabs, broken glass, cigarette butts, small plastic, food materials, bullets, bullet casings, etc. No micro-trash would be left at use areas and trash receptacles at use areas would be wildlife proof.
7. The Bureau of Land Management would reserve the right to take photographs of any aspect of filming/photography operations for official case file records.
8. No staging areas or off-road vehicle travel would be authorized.
9. Permittee would be responsible for the supervision of all participants, spectators, and other persons associated with the activity, and would be responsible for public safety on-site.
10. Permittee would do everything reasonable, both independently and/or upon request of the authorized officer to prevent and suppress fires caused by their activity on or near lands utilized. Compensation may be required of the permittee for Federal, state, or private interests in suppression and rehabilitation expenses.
11. Where California condors visit the area while activities are underway, the permittee would avoid interaction with condors. Authorized activities would be modified, relocated, or delayed if those activities have adverse effects on condors. Authorized activities would cease until the bird leaves on its own or until techniques are employed by permitted personnel that result in the individual condor leaving the area. The permittee is required to notify the Bureau of Land Management wildlife team lead (435-688-3373) of this interaction within 24 hours of its occurring.

12. Photography activities would be conducted in a manner that does not disrupt other visitor's recreational experience. Permittee would not restrict access to any area open to the public.
13. If in connection with use any human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony as defined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601; 104 Stat. 3048; 25 U.S.C. 3001) are discovered, the permittee would stop use in the immediate area of the discovery and immediately notify the authorized officer.





Map 3.19 Desert Tortoise - Special Status Species

**DECISION MEMORANDUM**

Mossback and Other Hunting Guide and Filming Permits DNA  
DOI-BLM-AZ-A000-2013-0003-DNA

U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
*Arizona Strip Field Office*  
*Grand Canyon Parashant National Monument*  
*Vermilion Cliffs National Monument*

**Approval and Decision**

Based on a review of the project described in the attached Determination of NEPA Adequacy (DNA) documentation and Field Office and Monument staff recommendations, we have determined that the project is in conformance with the Arizona Strip Field Office, Grand Canyon Parashant National Monument, and Vermilion Cliffs National Monument Resource Management Plans (approved 2008). The DNA is based on EA-AZ-931-93-001, *Special Recreation Permits for Commercial Recreation Activities*, and specifically addresses outfitting and guiding services. It is our decision to approve the action as proposed.

**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 Arizona Strip Field Office and 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.

In accordance with 43 CFR 2931.8 (b) this decision remains in effect pending appeal unless a stay is granted. 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.

Lorraine M. Christian

Lorraine M. Christian  
Arizona Strip Field Office Manager

July 12, 2013  
Date

Pamela D. McAlpin

Pamela D. McAlpin  
Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument Manager

July 12 2013

Attachment: Form 1842-1