



U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Medford District Office

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# Determination of NEPA Adequacy Process

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These slides provide you a basic overview of how future environmental review through the DNA process could occur.

For more information on the DNA process, we refer you to the BLM's national NEPA Handbook H-1790-1 (pages 22-25).

March 2022



## Third Tier

“Programmatic” NEPA is frequently used for repetitive actions, such as treatment of invasive weeds through a “DNA” process.

### *Resource Management Plan (Approved August 5, 2016)*

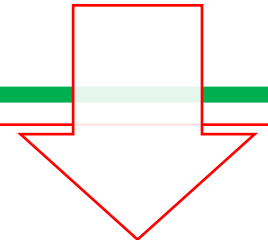
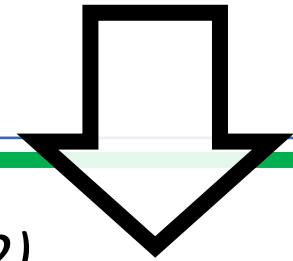
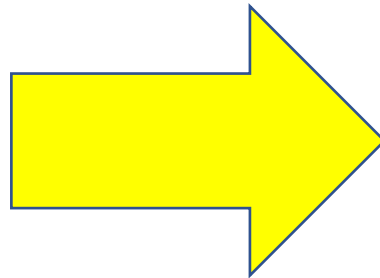
Land Use Allocations designated.

### *“programmatic” EA (approved March 2, 2022)*

Authorization of the program of work under modified Alternative C.

### *Site-Specific Determination of NEPA Adequacies (2022-2032)*

Identification of site-specific treatment units, opportunity for public involvement, authorization.





# Opportunities for Additional Public Participation

The EA on pages 2 and 3 described the following:

“For each site-specific project involving *commercial harvest treatments*, the BLM at a minimum would provide an opportunity for public involvement.

The type of public involvement for each site-specific project will vary depending on site-specific circumstances, including the scope, scale, and nature of the site-specific project.

The BLM may conduct additional public notification, meetings, field trips, comment periods, or other public involvement for any site-specific project (including non-commercial projects), subject to Authorized Officer discretion.”



## EA and DNA Process

**Integrated Vegetation  
Management for Resilient Lands.**  
Approved on March 2, 2022.

**On-Going Over the 10-Year  
Lifespan from 2022-2023**

Typically planning activities such as project layout and baseline studies are started *prior* to the NEPA (DNA) process. This streamlining approach is also known as “frontloading”.

### EA

- Publish final Environmental Assessment and approved Finding of No Significant Impact and Decision Record.
- EA and Decision Record did not identify *whether, when, how, or specifically where* actual future treatments would occur.
- Notification to approximately 1,340 individuals, organizations and agencies on the project mailing list.
- News release published by BLM.
- Decision Record subject to administrative remedies at 43 Code of Federal Regulations Part 4.

### Site-Specific Planning

- Evaluate potential treatment units.
- Conduct baseline studies.
- Revise potential treatment units based on results of studies.
- Initiate compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act and Endangered Species Act. This would also include notification or formal consultation with Native American tribes.

### DNA

- Prepare an *unsigned* Determination of NEPA Adequacy worksheet.
- If determined necessary by the Authorized Official, conduct *additional* public involvement which may include a comment period on the unsigned Determination of NEPA Adequacy, may also included a virtual open house and/or site visit.



## EA and DNA Process

### Approval

- **IF** the Authorized Officer determines that the new Proposed Action was sufficiently analyzed in the EA, the Authorized Officer would:
  - Ensure that compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act and Endangered Species Act have been concluded including any notification or formal consultation with Native American tribes.
  - Approve the Determination of NEPA Adequacy worksheet.
  - Approve the Decision Record authorizing the new Proposed Action.
  - The signed documents and final treatment unit maps would be published in the BLM's national "NEPA register" known as ePlanning.
  - The Decision Record would be subject to administrative remedies at 43 Code of Federal Regulations Part 4.
  - The new Proposed Action would be a forest management decision- the effective date of the 30-day appeal period would be the date that the approved Decision Record is posted in ePlanning.