

Worksheet
Documentation of Land Use Plan Conformance and Determination of
NEPA Adequacy (DNA)

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Arizona Strip District

This worksheet is to be completed consistent with the ‘Guidelines for Using the DNA Worksheet’ located at the end of the worksheet. The signed CONCLUSION at the end of this worksheet is part of an interim step in the BLM’s internal analysis process and does not constitute an appealable decision; however, it constitutes an administrative record to be provided as evidence in protest, appeals and legal procedures.

A. BLM Office: AZ110, AZ120, AZ130

Lease/Serial/Case File No. DNA-AZ-110-2007-0051

Applicants: MDA Outfitters; Starr Guide Service; and Six Shooter Molly Outfitters

Proposed Action Title/Type: Hunting Guide Special Recreation Permits (SRP)

Location of Proposed Action: Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, and Arizona Strip Field Office Public Domain Lands.

Description of the Proposed Action: Authorize Special Recreation Permits for MDA Outfitters, Starr Guide Service, and Six Shooter Molly Outfitters for conducting commercial hunting guide activities. MDA Outfitters and Six Shooter Molly Outfitters are new permits would be issued for a one year period. After the initial year, the permits could be reissued for 4 years. The Starr Guide Service permit would be issued for a five year period. These multi-year permits could be renewed annually with a letter signed by the authorized officer, provided the following criteria are met: no changes are made to the permittee's operations plan during the four/five year period; all permit stipulations are followed; fee payments and post-use reports are submitted in a timely manner; and appropriate insurance coverage is maintained.

The area for the proposed action would be throughout the Arizona Game and Fish Department’s game management units 13A, 13B, and 12A, on public lands administered by the BLM Arizona Strip Field Office, the Grand Canyon Parashant National Monument, and the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument.

This type of action would be typical for a commercial outfitter guiding for deer/lion/bear/bighorn sheep on the Arizona Strip. Applicants anticipate conducting anywhere from one to four trips per year, with average group sizes that could range from two to seven, which includes both guides and clients. Maximum group size would be ten.

Average trip length would be one week or less. Any single camp stays expected to exceed a 14 consecutive day period would require prior approval from the authorized officer. The applicants anticipate that the majority of trips would take place on the Shivwits Plateau, the Antelope Valley/Kanab Plateau area, and possibly Buckskin Mountain.

Due to the variability of hunting potential, the exact location of overnight campsites cannot be determined. However, the permittees would be required to camp along the road system in existing disturbed areas only and comply with all overnight camping stipulations.

B. Conformance with the Land Use Plan (LUP) and Consistency with Related Subordinate Implementation Plans

LUP Name: Arizona Strip District Resource Management Plan

Date Approved: Jan 1992

Other document: Vermillion Resource Area Implementation Plan For The Arizona Strip Approved Resource Management Plan. (VRAIP)

Date Approved: July 1992

Other document: Shivwits Resource Area Implementation Plan for the Arizona Strip Approved Resource Management Plan (SRAIP)

Date Approved: 1992

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

VRAIP: RR01: Consider all applications for special recreation permits - - - subject to the constraints of this plan and the environmental assessment for the proposed use.

VRAIP: RR03: Provide recreation settings where traditional, backcountry, extensive recreation activities such as camping, hunting, and sightseeing are possible and the experience opportunities for such activities are high.

SRAIP: RR02: Evaluate requests for additional recreation permits through the National Environmental Policy Act process and for their consistency with management goals and objectives and processed on a case-by-case basis.

SRAIP: RR09: Commercial recreation permits would be issued to the extent that their cumulative impacts are consistent with the overall objectives of this plan and in the public interest.

C. Identify the applicable NEPA document(s) and other related documents that cover the proposed action.

List by name and date all applicable NEPA 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 current proposed action substantially the same action (or is a part of that action) as previously analyzed?

Yes

No

Documentation of answer and explanation:

The existing EA (AZ-931-93-001) was written specifically for this type of activity. The EA is applicable to a large number of guided outdoor activities, and hunting, hiking and camping, which are the three main activities that would take place under this permit, are mentioned specifically in the introduction section of the document (page 1).

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

Yes

No

Documentation of answer and explanation:

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

Under the proposed action, 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. This offers improved resource protection over the no action alternative.

The alternative to the proposed action would be to not issue a permit. The existing EA states that denial of permits could 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.

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

3. Is existing analysis adequate in light of any new information or circumstances (including, for example, riparian proper functioning condition [PFC] reports; rangeland health standards assessments; Unified Watershed Assessment categorizations; inventory and monitoring data; most recent U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lists of threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species; most recent BLM lists of sensitive species)? Can you reasonably conclude that all new information and all new circumstances are insignificant with regard to analysis of the proposed action?

Yes

No

Documentation of answer and explanation:

The only change that has happened since EA-AZ-931-93-001 was issued is the designation of two new National Monuments within the Arizona Strip District (Grand Canyon-Parashant and Vermilion Cliffs National Monuments). However, the designation of these monuments has not changed the validity of the EA. The proposed guiding activities are consistent with the monument proclamation and interim monument management guidance. The guidance in these documents contains no information which would preclude this proposal from being authorized.

4. Do the methodology and analytical approach used in the existing NEPA document(s) continue to be appropriate for the current proposed action?

Yes

No

Documentation of answer and explanation:

Analysis methodologies for this type of activity have not changed since the existing EA was issued.

5. Are the direct and indirect impacts of the current proposed action substantially unchanged from those identified in the existing NEPA document(s)? Do the existing NEPA documents analyze impacts related to the current proposed action at a level of specificity appropriate to the proposal (plan level, programmatic level, project level)?

Yes

No

Documentation of answer and explanation:

The environmental impacts of the current proposed action would be similar to non-commercial hunting activities. These impacts 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.

6. Can you conclude without additional analysis or information that the cumulative impacts that would result from implementation of the current proposed action are substantially unchanged from those analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s)?

Yes

No

Documentation of answer and explanation:

The Cumulative Impacts section (pages 8-9) in the existing EA recognizes that backcountry recreation of all types can be expected to increase over time. However, the number of hunting tags being issued in a given year is finite and controlled by the Arizona Game and Fish Department. Many hunters choose to hire a guide to ease trip planning and enhance their backcountry experience, but because the number of hunting tags is strictly controlled, the issuing of guiding permits is unlikely to result in an overall visitation increase to public lands. The cumulative impact analysis from the existing EA recognizes this and is still valid.

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

Yes

No

Documentation of answer and explanation:

The existing EA was widely distributed, including 550 copies to agencies, organizations, and individuals on the wilderness mailing list.

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

<u>Name</u>	<u>Resource Represented</u>
Gloria Benson	Native American Coordinator, Arizona Strip District Office
Tom Folks	Recreation, Arizona Strip Field Office
Laurie Ford	Lands/Realty/Minerals, Arizona Strip District Office
Linda Price	Vermilion Cliffs National Monument Manager, S&G
Tom Denniston	Wildlife, Arizona Strip District Office
John Herron	Cultural, Arizona Strip District Office
Lee Hughes	Plants, Arizona Strip District Office
Ray Klein	Law Enforcement, National Park Service
Linda Price	S&G
Bob Sandberg	Range, Arizona Strip District Office
Richard Spotts	Environmental Coordinator, Arizona Strip District Office
Ron Wadsworth	Law Enforcement, Arizona Strip District Office
LD Walker	Weed Coordinator, Arizona Strip District Office
Becky Hammond	Field Manager
Dennis Curtis	Monument Manager
Andi Rogers	Arizona Game and Fish
Rick Miller	Arizona Game and Fish
LeAnn Skrzynski	Kaibab Paiute Tribe

F. Mitigation Measures: List any applicable mitigation measures that were identified, analyzed, and approved in relevant LUPs and existing NEPA document(s). List the specific mitigation measures or identify an attachment that includes those specific mitigation measures. Document that these applicable mitigation measures must be incorporated and implemented.

See attached stipulations.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the review documented above, I conclude that:

Plan Conformance:

X This proposal conforms to the applicable land use plan.

 This proposal does not conform to the applicable land use plan

Determination of NEPA Adequacy

X The existing NEPA documentation fully covers the proposed action and constitutes BLM's compliance with the requirements of NEPA.

 The existing NEPA documentation does not fully cover the proposed action. Additional NEPA documentation is needed if the project is to be further considered.

Signature of the Responsible Official
Arizona Strip Field Office Manager

Date

Signature of the Responsible Official
Grand Canyon Parashant National Monument Manager

Date

CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

Special Stipulations for Hunting Guides on the Arizona Strip

The following Conservation Measures would be implemented as part of the proposed action for all management activities authorized. These Conservation Measures are intended to provide District-wide consistency in reducing or eliminating the effects of management actions on Federally endangered, threatened, proposed, and candidate species, as well as species included on the Wildlife Species of Concern in Arizona and BLM Arizona Sensitive Species lists.

2.0 Species Specific Conservation Measures

2.1 Reptiles

2.1.1 Desert tortoise, Mojave population (FT)

DT-1. Minimize or eliminate effects to desert tortoise from authorized projects¹.

DT-1.A. For each authorized project¹, BLM and/or NPS would designate a field contact representative (FCR) who would be responsible for overseeing compliance with these conservation measures and for coordination on compliance with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service). The FCR would be a qualified biologist approved by BLM and/or NPS, and would have the authority and the responsibility to halt all project activities that are in compliance with these conservation measures. These individuals would have a copy of these conservation measures while on the work site.

DT-1.B. To the extent possible, project features would be located in previously-disturbed areas or outside of desert tortoise habitat.

DT-1.C. To the extent possible, project activities would be scheduled when tortoises are inactive (October 15 through March 15). The following project activities would only be authorized between October 15 through March 15: surface disturbance associated with mineral leasing; organized, non-speed vehicular events; construction and non-emergency maintenance activities in rights-of-ways; and non-emergency maintenance of existing roads.

DT-1.D. Pre-construction surveys would be conducted to locate desert tortoises that may be injured or killed as a result of proposed activities. Projects would be altered or tortoises in harm's way would be relocated to avoid lethal take of tortoises in project areas. Prior to any surface-disturbing activities associated with "projects," work sites would be surveyed for desert tortoises by a qualified biologist approved by BLM and/or NPS. Areas of new disturbance would be surveyed with 100-percent coverage.

DT-1.D.1. Between October 15 and March 15 any new disturbance would be preceded by 100-percent surveys conducted within one week of the proposed activities. During surveys, occupied desert tortoise burrows in or within 40 feet of areas to be disturbed would be excavated using hand tools under the supervision of an authorized biologist. Tortoises discovered in burrows would be relocated. Burrows would then be collapsed or blocked to prevent entry by tortoises. Desert tortoises and any desert tortoise eggs found in areas to be disturbed would be relocated in accordance with conservation measure DT-1.D.4. All handling of desert tortoises and their eggs would be in accordance with conservation measure DT-1.D.4.

DT-1.D.2. For project activities occurring during the desert tortoise active season (March 15 through October 15), surveys would be conducted within 24 hours of initiation of surface-disturbing activities. For surface-disturbing activities conducted from March 15 to October 15 in desert tortoise habitat, construction and operation activities would be monitored by a qualified desert tortoise biologist approved by BLM and/or NPS. The biologist would be present during all activities in which encounters with tortoises may occur. The biologist would watch for tortoises wandering into construction areas, check

under vehicles, check at least three times per day any excavations that might trap tortoises, and conduct other activities necessary to ensure that death or injury of tortoises is minimized.

DT-1.D.3. Only biologists authorized and permitted by the Service and Arizona Game and Fish Department would handle desert tortoises. Additional biologists could be authorized if BLM and/or NPS submits the name(s) of the proposed authorized biologist(s) to the Service for review and approval at least 15 days prior to the onset of activities that could result in a take. Minimum requirements for authorized biologists include attending the Desert Tortoise Council's training course for handling desert tortoises and/or training by an authorized biologist. Authorized biologists must have all valid state and federal permits.

DT-1.D.4. The authorized biologist would maintain a record of all desert tortoises encountered during project activities. This information would include for each desert tortoise:

1. The locations and dates of observation
2. General condition and health, including injuries and state of healing and whether animals voided their bladders
3. Location moved from and location moved to
4. Diagnostic markings (i.e. identification numbers of marked lateral scutes)

Desert tortoises that are handled would be marked for future identification. An identification number (using the acrylic paint/epoxy technique) would be placed on the 4th costal scute (Fish and Wildlife Service 1992). No notching of scutes or replacement of fluids with a syringe is authorized.

DT-1.E. If a tortoise or clutch of tortoise eggs is found in a project area, to the extent practicable activities would be modified to avoid injuring or harming it. If activities cannot be modified, the tortoise/clutch would be moved from harm's way by an the authorized biologist the minimum distance possible within appropriate habitat to ensure its safety from death, injury, or collection associated with the project or other activities. The authorized biologist would have some discretion to ensure that survival of each relocated desert tortoise/clutch is likely. Desert tortoises/clutches would not be translocated to lands outside the administration of the Federal government without the written permission of the landowner. Handling procedures for desert tortoises and their eggs would adhere to protocols outlined in Desert Tortoise Council (1994 with 1996 revisions).

DT-1.F. Areas of new construction or disturbance would be flagged or marked on the ground prior to construction. All construction workers would strictly limit their activities and vehicles to areas that have been marked. Construction personnel would be trained to recognize markers and understand the equipment movement restrictions involved.

DT-1.G. A desert tortoise education program would be presented to all project personnel that may encounter tortoises; such as employees, inspectors, supervisors, contractors, and subcontractors; prior to initiation of activities that may result in disturbance of desert tortoise habitat or death or injury of desert tortoises. The education program would include discussions of the following:

1. legal protection of the desert tortoise and sensitivity of the species to human activities;
2. a brief discussion of desert tortoise distribution and ecology;
3. the terms and conditions of applicable biological opinions;
4. project features designed to reduce adverse effects to desert tortoises and their habitat, and to promote the species' long-term survival;
5. protocols during encounters with desert tortoises and associated reporting requirements; and
6. the definition of take and penalties for violations of Federal and State laws.

DT-1.H. During the tortoise active season (March 15 through October 15), project features that might trap or entangle desert tortoises such as open trenches, pits, open pipes, etc would be covered or modified to prevent entrapment.

- DT-1.I.** Long-term or permanent project sites in which continued encounters with desert tortoises are expected, such as construction of schools under an R&PP lease, roads, power plants, office buildings, and other permanent or long-term projects would be enclosed with desert tortoise barrier fencing to prevent tortoises from wandering onto the project site where they may be subject to collection, death, or injury. Barrier fencing should consist of wire mesh with a maximum mesh size of 1-inch (horizontal) by 2-inch (vertical) fastened securely to posts. The wire mesh would extend at least 18 inches above the ground and preferably 12 inches below the surface of the ground. Where burial is not possible, the lower 12 inches would be folded outward, away from the enclosed site, and fastened to the ground so as to prevent tortoise entry. Any gates or gaps in the fence would be constructed and operated to prevent desert tortoise entry (such as installing "tortoise guards" similar to cattle guards, and/or keeping gates closed). Specific measures for tortoise-proofing gates and gaps would be addressed project by project. Once fence construction is complete, all tortoises within the fence would be relocated outside the fence in accordance with conservation measure DT-1.D.4. If more than 20 tortoises be relocated from any one area enclosed by a fence, the Bureau or NPS would contact the Service in regard to disposition of the animals. After the area within the fence has been cleared of tortoises, construction and operation activities may occur within the fence without the presence and monitoring of a biologist (see conservation measure DT-1.D.).
- DT-1.J.** Temporary fencing, such as snow fencing, chain link, and other suitable materials would be used in designated areas as determined by the Bureau to reduce encounters with tortoises from March 15 to October 15 on short-term projects, such as construction of power lines, burial of fiber optic cables, etc, where encounters with tortoises are likely.
- DT-1.K.** Blading of work areas would be minimized to the extent possible. Disturbance to shrubs would be avoided if possible. If shrubs cannot be avoided during equipment operation or vehicle use, wherever possible they would be crushed rather than excavated or bladed.
- DT-1.L.** Project vehicle use would be limited to designated routes (existing routes prior to designation) to the extent possible.
- DT-1.M.** At no time would vehicle or equipment fluids be dumped on public lands. All accidental spills must be reported to BLM and NPS and cleaned up immediately, using the best available practices according to the requirements of the law. All spills of federally or State-listed hazardous materials that exceed reportable quantities would be promptly reported to the appropriate State agency and the BLM and NPS.
- DT-1.N.** Vehicles associated with Bureau-authorized projects traveling on unpaved roads in desert tortoise habitat would not exceed speed limits established by the Bureau as necessary to protect desert tortoises. These speed limits would generally not exceed 40 mph even on the best unpaved roads but may be much less than this on some roads.
- DT-1.O.** New paved roads and highways in desert tortoise habitat or major reconstruction or modifications of existing paved roads through desert tortoise habitat would be fenced with desert tortoise barrier fencing (see DT-1.I. and J.). Culverts, to allow safe passage of tortoises, would be constructed approximately every mile of new or reconstructed paved road (culverts can also serve the more typical purpose of conducting water under roads). The culvert diameter needed to encourage tortoise use is correlated with culvert length, but generally short culverts of large diameter are most likely to be used. The floor of the culvert would be covered with dirt and maintenance should be performed as necessary to maintain an open corridor for tortoise movement. Culvert design would be coordinated with and approved by the Service.
- DT-1.P.** Unleashed dogs would be prohibited in project areas.
- DT-1.Q.** Temporary access routes created during project construction would be modified as necessary to prevent further use. Closure of access routes could be achieved by ripping, barricading, posting the route as closed, and/or seeding and planting with native plants.
- DT-1.R.** To reduce attraction of potential desert tortoise predators, project sites in desert tortoise habitat would be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times; waste materials at those sites would be placed in covered receptacles and disposed of promptly at an appropriate waste

disposal site. "Waste" refers to all discarded matter, including, but not limited to, human waste, trash, garbage, refuse, oil drums, petroleum products, ashes, and equipment. All reasonable effort would also be taken to reduce or eliminate water sources associated with project activities that might attract ravens and other predators.

DT-1.S. After completion of the project, trenches, pits, and other features in which tortoises could be entrapped or entangled, would be filled in, covered, or otherwise modified so they are no longer a hazard to desert tortoises.

DT-1.T. After project completion, measures would be taken to facilitate restoration. Restoration techniques would be tailored to the characteristics of the site and the nature of project impacts. Techniques may include removal of equipment and debris, recontouring; and seeding, planting, transplanting of cacti and yuccas, etc. Only native plant species, preferably from a source on or near the project area, would be used in restoration.

DT-2 Take appropriate action to suppress all wildfires in desert tortoise habitat.

DT-2.A. As soon as practical, all personnel involved in wildfire suppression (firefighters and support personnel) would be briefed and educated about desert tortoises and the importance of protecting habitat and minimizing take, particularly due to vehicle use. Fire crews would be briefed on the desert tortoise in accordance with Appendix II of Duck et al. (1995).

DT-2.B. If wildfire or suppression activities cannot avoid disturbing a tortoise, the Resource Advisor or monitor would relocate the tortoise, if safety permits. The tortoise would be moved into the closest suitable habitat within two miles of the collection site that would ensure the animal is reasonably safe from death, injury, or collection associated with the wildfire or suppression activities. The qualified biologist would be allowed some discretion to ensure that survival of each relocated tortoise is likely. If the extent or direction of movement of a fire makes sites within two miles of the collection site unsuitable or hazardous to the tortoise or biologists attempting to access the area, the tortoise may be held until a suitable site can be found or habitat is safe to access and not in immediate danger of burning. The Resource Advisor would contact the USFWS Arizona Ecological Services Field Office (AESFO) as soon as possible concerning disposition of any animals held for future release. Desert tortoises would not be placed on lands outside the administration of the Federal government without the written permission of the landowner. Handling procedures for tortoises, including temporary holding facilities and procedures, would adhere to protocols outlined in Desert Tortoise Council (1994).

DT-2.C. Upon locating a dead, injured, or sick desert tortoise, initial notification must be made to the appropriate USFWS Law Enforcement Office within three working days of its finding. Written notification must be made within five calendar days and include the date, time, and location of the animal, a photograph, and any other pertinent information. The notification would be sent to the Law Enforcement Office with a copy to the AESFO.

DT-2.D. Care must be taken in handling sick or injured animals to ensure effective treatment and care, and in handling dead specimens to preserve biological material in the best possible state. If possible, the remains of intact desert tortoises would be placed with educational or research institutions holding appropriate State and Federal permits. If such institutions are not available, the information noted above would be obtained and the carcass left in place. Arrangements regarding proper disposition of potential museum specimens would be made with the institution prior to implementing the action. Injured animals should be transported to a qualified veterinarian by an authorized biologist. Should any treated desert tortoise survive, the USFWS should be contacted regarding final disposition of the animal.

DT-2.E. The Resource Advisor or monitor(s) would maintain a record of all desert tortoises encountered during fire suppression activities. This information would include for each desert tortoise: 1) locations and dates of observation; 2) general condition and health, including injuries and state of healing, and whether animals voided their bladders; 3) location moved from and to; and 4) diagnostic markings (i.e., identification numbers of marked lateral scutes). No notching of scutes or replacement of fluids with a syringe is authorized.

- DT-2.F.** Prior to moving a vehicle, personnel would inspect under the vehicle for tortoises. If a tortoise is found under the vehicle, the tortoise would be allowed to move away from the vehicle on its own accord, if possible. Otherwise an individual would move the tortoise to a safe locality in accordance with FS-2 and DT-1.E.
- DT-2.G.** Off-road vehicle activity would be restricted to the minimum necessary to suppress wildfires. Off-road vehicle activity would not be permitted on NPS lands. Vehicles would be parked as close to roads as possible, and vehicles would use wide spots in roads or disturbed areas to turn around. Whenever possible, a biologist or crewperson trained to recognize tortoises and their shelter sites would precede any vehicle traveling off-road to direct the driver around tortoises and tortoise burrows. Whenever possible, local fire-fighting units should provide direction and leadership during off-road travel because of their expertise and knowledge of area sensitivities.
- DT-2.H.** Fire-related vehicles would drive slow enough to ensure that tortoises on roads can be identified and avoided.
- DT-2.I.** Fire crews or rehabilitation crews would, to the extent possible, obliterate off-road vehicle tracks made during fire suppression in tortoise habitat, especially those of tracked vehicles, to reduce future use.
- DT-2.J.** To the maximum extent practical, campsites, aircraft landing/fueling sites, and equipment staging areas would be located outside of desert tortoise habitat or in previously disturbed areas. If such facilities are located in desert tortoise habitat, 100 percent of the site would be surveyed for desert tortoises by a qualified biologist approved by BLM or NPS, whenever feasible. Any tortoises found would be moved to a safe location in accordance with FS-2 and DT-1.E. All personnel located at these facilities would avoid disturbing active tortoise shelter sites.
- DT-2.K.** Elevated predation by common ravens or other predators attributable to fire suppression activities would be reduced to the maximum extent possible. Work areas, including campsites, landing/fueling sites, staging areas, etc. would be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times. Waste materials at those sites would be contained in a manner that would avoid attracting predators of desert tortoises. Waste materials would be disposed of 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.
- DT-2.L.** Backfiring operations are permitted where necessary in desert tortoise habitat. Burning out patches of identified habitat within or adjacent to burned areas is not permitted as a standard fire suppression measure unless necessary for firefighter or public safety or to protect property, improvements, or natural resources.
- DT-2.M.** Use of foam or retardant is authorized within desert tortoise habitat.
- DT-2.N.** Rehabilitation of vegetation in tortoise habitat would be considered, including seeding, planting of perennial species, etc.
- DT-2.O.** Recovery of vegetation would be monitored, including establishing and monitoring paired plots, inside and outside burned areas in tortoise habitat. Recovery plans would be coordinated with the USFWS and AGFD.
- DT-2.P.** The effectiveness of wildfire suppression activities and desert tortoise Conservation Measures would be evaluated after a wildfire. Procedures would be revised as needed.

2.2 Amphibians (AM) (Includes Relict leopard frog (FC))

- AM-1** Implement the Conservation Measures for Fire Management Activities in Riparian and Aquatic Habitats.
- AM-2** All personnel performing fire management activities at any creek crossing would be informed of the potential presence of aquatic amphibians and the need to perform their duties to avoid impacts to the habitat.

2.3 Birds

2.3.1 California Condor (FE and 10J)

Conservation Measures for California Condor

- CC-1.** Management Guidance for Projects Constructed or Implemented by Authorized or Permitted Members of the Public Within the 10(j) Area
- CC-1.A.** Immediately prior to the start of an authorized or permitted project, BLM/NPS would contact personnel monitoring California condor locations and movements on the Arizona Strip to determine the locations and status of condors in or near the project area.
 - CC-1.B.** BLM/NPS would request that permit holders notify the BLM/NPS wildlife team lead or condor biologist if California condors visit the worksite while permitted activities are underway. BLM/NPS may encourage permit holders to modify, relocate, or delay project activities where adverse affects to condors may result.
 - CC-1.C.** Where condor nesting activity is known within 0.5 miles of permitted or authorized activities that include operation of heavy machinery, BLM/NPS may encourage the operator to avoid use of the equipment during the active nesting season (February 1- November 30), or as long as the nest is viable.
 - CC-1.D.** Where condors occur within 1.0 mile of permitted or authorized activities that include blasting, BLM/NPS encourage that blasting be postponed until the condors leave the area or are hazed away by personnel permitted to haze condors. Where condor nesting activity is known within 1.0 mile of the project area, BLM/NPS encourage that blasting activity be delayed until after the active nesting season (February 1- November 30), or as long as the nest is viable. These dates may be modified based on the most current information regarding condor nesting.
- CC-2.** Management Guidance for Projects Constructed or Implemented by BLM/NPS Employees or Contractors Within the 10(j) Area AND For All BLM/NPS-Authorized Actions, Regardless of Proponent, Outside the 10(j) Area on the Arizona Strip.

- CC-2.A.** Immediately prior to the start of a permitted project, BLM/NPS would contact personnel monitoring California condor locations and movement on the Arizona Strip to determine the locations and status of condors in or near the project area.
- CC-2.B.** Where California condors visit a worksite while activities are underway, the on-site supervisor would notify the BLM/NPS wildlife team lead or condor biologist. Project workers and supervisors would be instructed to avoid interaction with condors. Project activities would be modified, relocated, or delayed if those activities could have adverse effects on condors. Operations would cease until the bird leaves on its own or until techniques are employed by permitted personnel which results in the individual condor leaving the area.
- CC-2.C.** Where condor nesting activity is known within 0.5 miles of activities that include operation of heavy machinery, BLM/NPS would direct the operator to cease equipment use during the active nesting season (February 1- November 30), or as long as the nest is viable. Where feasible and consistent with NEPA, BLM/NPS may relocate operations to a site greater than 0.5 miles from the condor nest site.
- CC-2.D.** Where condors occur within 1.0 miles of activities that include blasting, BLM/NPS would require that blasting be postponed until the condors leave the area or are hazed away by personnel permitted to haze condors. Where condor nesting activity is known within 1.0 miles of the project area, BLM/NPS cease blasting during the active nesting season (February 1- November 30), or as long as the nest is viable. These dates may be modified based on the most current information regarding condor nesting.
- CC-3. Management Guidance for All BLM/NPS-Authorized Actions, Regardless of Proponent or location Within the Planning Area.**
- CC-3.A.** The project site would be cleaned up at the end of each day the work is being conducted (e.g., trash removed, scrap materials picked up) to minimize the likelihood of condors visiting the site. BLM/NPS staff may conduct site visits to the area to ensure adequate clean-up measures are taken.
- CC-3.B.** For projects where potential exists for leakage or spill of hazardous materials, a spill plan would be developed and implemented to prevent water contamination and potential poisoning of condors. The plan would include provisions for immediate clean-up of any hazardous substance, and would define how each hazardous substance would be treated in case of leakage or spill. The plan would be reviewed by the BLM condor lead biologist to ensure condors are adequately addressed.
- CC-3.C** BLM/NPS would implement the protective measures for California condors that are contained in the March 2004 “Recommended Protection Measures for Pesticide Applications in The Southwest Region of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.”
- CC-3.D.** Use of non-lead ammunition is strongly encouraged for activities involving the discharge of firearms.
- CC-4. Management Guidance for All Actions Involving Use of Aircraft, Regardless of Proponent or location Within the Planning Area.**
- CC-4.A.** Aircraft use along the Vermilion Cliffs, Paria Plateau, or any sites where condors are actively breeding or roosting would be minimized to the extent possible. Known active nest sites would be avoided.
- CC-4.B.** The BLM condor biologist or Wildlife Program Lead would contact the Peregrine Fund, as appropriate, immediately before operations involving aviation begin to check on possible locations of condors in the subject area.
- CC-4.C.** All BLM/NPS-authorized aviation personnel would be provided literature and/or instructed regarding condor concerns prior to conducting aerial operations.
- CC-4.D.** Aircraft would maintain and maximize safe flying separation distances from condors in the air or on the ground unless safety concerns override this restriction. If airborne condors approach aircraft, aircraft would give up airspace to the extent possible, as long as this action does not jeopardize safety. Aircraft would keep a minimum of 0.25 miles away from condors located on the ground.
- CC-5. Management Guidance for Fire Suppression, Fire Use, Prescribed Fire, and Related Actions Within the Planning Area.**

- CC-5.A.** The Resource Advisor would contact the Peregrine Fund daily (at 520-606-5155 or 520-380-4667) to check on locations of condors during fire suppression or fuels treatment activities involving aviation. This information would be communicated to the Incident Commander and aviation personnel.
- CC-5.B.** Any presence of condors in the general area of an active fire would be reported immediately to the Resource Advisor, who would in turn advise the BLM condor biologist, as appropriate. The BLM condor biologist or the AZ Strip F.O wildlife team lead would be the primary contacts with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Peregrine Fund when such contacts are needed regarding condor concerns.
- CC-5.C.** Fire dispatch would immediately notify the Peregrine Fund at either (208) 362-3811 or (928) 355-2270 whenever a fire or other event on the Paria Plateau is reported which may conceivably threaten the condor holding pens and facilities atop the Vermilion Cliffs.
- CC-5.D.** If condors arrive at any area of human activity associated with fire suppression or fuels treatment projects (wildland fire use, prescribed fire, vegetation treatments), the birds would be avoided. The assigned Resource Advisor or a qualified wildlife biologist approved by BLM would be notified, and only permitted personnel would haze the birds from the area.
- CC-5.E.** All District BLM/NPS fire personnel, including helicopter pilots, would be provided literature or instructed regarding condor concerns. Normally this would be done by the BLM condor biologist when the fire crews first come on and are trained on various subjects, including desert tortoise concerns. If additional pilots come on during the summer, fire dispatch would notify the BLM condor biologist (435 688-3224) so that they can also be briefed.
- CC-5.F.** All helicopter dip tanks containing water would be covered when not in use or personnel would be stationed nearby until a cover is in place.
- CC-5.G.** If any fire retardant chemicals must be used in areas where condors are in the vicinity, the application area would be surveyed and any contaminated carcasses would be removed as soon as practical to prevent them from becoming condor food sources.
- CC-5.H.** Smoke from prescribed fire projects would be prevented from negatively affecting condor holding pens and breeding, nesting, and chick rearing sites. A proposed prescribed fire would not be initiated, or an existing fire use event would be modified or terminated, in order to prevent or stop significant amounts of smoke, or smoke that would remain in place for an extended period of time, or chronic smoke events, from occurring in area(s) where condors are held or attempting to breed, nest, or rear chicks.
- CC-5.I.** BLM would adhere to the air quality standards set by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.
- CC-5.J.** All camp areas would be kept free from trash.

2.3.2 Southwestern willow flycatcher (FE)

Conservation Measures for Southwestern Willow Flycatcher

WF-1. Management Guidance for Fire Suppression and Related Actions

- WF-1.A.** Implement the Conservation Measures for Fire Management Activities in Riparian and Aquatic Habitats.
- WF-1.B.** Except where fires are active in occupied habitat, minimize unnecessary low-level helicopter flights during the breeding season (April 1 – September 30). Approach bucket dip sites at a 90-degree direction to rivers to minimize flight time over the river corridor and occupied riparian habitats. Locate landing sites for helicopters at least ¼ mile from occupied sites to avoid impacts to willow flycatchers and their habitat.
- WF-1.C.** Minimize use of chainsaws or bulldozers to construct firelines through occupied or suitable habitat except where necessary to reduce the overall acreage of occupied habitat or other important habitat areas that otherwise be burned.
- WF-1.D.** Implement activities to reduce hazardous fuels or improve riparian habitats (prescribed burning or vegetation treatments) within occupied or unsurveyed suitable habitat for

southwestern willow flycatchers only during the non-breeding season (October 1 to March 31).

- WF-1.E.** Avoid developing access roads that result in fragmentation or a reduction in habitat quality. Close and rehabilitate all roads that were necessary for project implementation.
- WF-1.F.** Prescribed burning would only be allowed within ½ mile of occupied or unsurveyed suitable habitat when weather conditions allow smoke to disperse away from the habitat when birds may be present (breeding season of April 1 – September 30).
- WF-1.G.** Vegetation treatment projects adjacent to occupied or unsurveyed suitable habitat would only be conducted when willow flycatchers are not present (October 1 – March 31).
- WF-1.H.** Continue to implement the riparian fire management plan to minimize fire damage in riparian areas, especially those with suitable or potential flycatcher habitat.

2.3.3. Yuma clapper rail (FE)

Conservation Measures for Yuma Clapper Rail

CR-1. Management Guidance for Fire Suppression and Related Actions

- CR-1.A.** Implement the Conservation Measures for Fire Management Activities in Riparian and Aquatic Habitats.
- CR-1.B.** Any prescribed fire or vegetation treatment project in occupied or suitable marsh habitat only occur between September 1 and March 15 to avoid the Yuma clapper rail breeding and molting seasons.
- CR-1.C.** Mechanical removal of overstory habitat (e.g. tamarisk) could occur as early as August 15, after the breeding season for Yuma clapper rails.
- CR-1.D.** Herbicide application would not occur in Yuma clapper rail habitat and drift-inhibiting agents would be used to assure that the herbicide does not enter adjacent marsh areas.
- CR-1.E.** Evaluate past surveys for Yuma clapper rails as part of the planning for prescribed fire projects. Post-project surveys should also be conducted to document the regrowth of cattail habitats and occupancy by clapper rails.
- CR-1.F.** After fire suppression is completed in Yuma clapper rail habitat, review any available survey records of the burn site and record in the fire report the number of rails recorded from the vicinity during these surveys.

2.3.4. Bald eagle (FT)

Conservation Measures for Bald Eagle

BE-1. Management Guidance for Fire Suppression and Related Actions

- BE-1.A.** No human activity associated with fire management would be authorized within ½ mile of known bald eagle nest sites between December 1 and June 30.
- BE-1.B.** No tree cutting would be authorized within ¼ mile of known bald eagle nest trees.
- BE-1.C.** No human activity associated with fire management would be authorized within ¼ mile of known bald eagle winter roost areas between October 15 and April 15.
- BE-1.D.** No tree cutting would be authorized within the area immediately around winter roost sites as determined by BLM biologists.
- BE-1.E.** No helicopter or aircraft activity or aerial retardant application associated with fire management activities would be authorized within ½ mile of bald eagle nest sites between December 1 and June 30 or winter roost sites between October 15 and April 15.
- BE-1.F.** Prescribed burn activities outside of nesting season would be conducted in a manner to ensure nest and winter roost sites are more than ½ mile from downwind smoke effects.
- BE-1.G.** Provide reasonable protective measures so fire prescription or fuels treatment would not consume dominant, large trees as identified by the Resource Advisor or qualified biologist approved by BLM within ½ mile of known nests and roosts of bald eagles. Pre-treatment efforts should provide reasonable protection of identified nesting and roosting trees.

BE-1.H. Prepare and implement BAER plans for burned areas that have the potential to cause future erosion problems in the watershed, riparian, or aquatic areas. Objectives of these plans, within watersheds containing bald eagle breeding areas and/or potential habitat, would be to reduce erosion and sedimentation into these habitats.

2.3.5 Mexican spotted owl (FT)

Conservation Measures for Mexican Spotted Owl

SO-3. Management Guidance for Grazing Management

SO-3.A. Determine the effectiveness of current grazing standards and guidelines as they relate to the owl's needs, and devise grazing strategies that can benefit the owl and its prey.

SO-3.B. Monitor grazing use by livestock to determine any changes in the relative composition of herbaceous and woody plants to maintain habitat for owls and their prey.

SO-3.C. Minimize or eliminate disturbance, injury, mortality, or other forms of take of Mexican spotted owls resulting from grazing by livestock.

SO-1. Management Guidance for Fire Suppression and Related Actions

SO-1.A. BLM wildlife biologists would be involved early in the decision-making process for fuels management treatments (wildland fire use, prescribed fires, vegetation treatments) that are planned within suitable habitat for Mexican spotted owls.

SO-1.B. Suitable habitat for Mexican spotted owls would be surveyed prior to implementing prescribed fire or vegetation treatment activities on BLM-administered lands to determine if owls are present and their breeding status. These fire management activities would only be implemented within suitable habitat if birds are not present.

SO-1.C. If a spotted owl is discovered during fire suppression or fuels treatment activities (wildland fire use, prescribed fire, vegetation treatments), the Resource Advisor or a qualified wildlife biologist would document the find and assess potential harm to the owl and advise the Incident Commander or project crew boss of methods to prevent harm. The information would include for each owl the location, date, and time of observation and the general condition of the owl. The Resource Advisor or biologist would contact the appropriate USFWS office.

SO-1.D. The following measures would be followed in suitable habitat (occupied or unoccupied) whenever consistent with objectives to reduce hazardous fuels:

1. Incorporate natural variation, such as irregular tree spacing and various stand/patch sizes, into management prescriptions and attempt to mimic natural disturbance patterns.
2. Maintain all species of native vegetation in the landscape, including early seral species. To allow for variation in existing stand structures and provide species diversity, both uneven-aged and even-aged systems may be used as appropriate.
3. Allow natural canopy gap processes to occur, thus producing horizontal variation in stand structure.
4. Retain hardwoods, large down logs, large trees, and snags. Emphasize a mix of size and age classes of trees. The mix should include large mature trees, vertical diversity, and other structural and floristic characteristics that typify natural forest conditions.

SO-1.E. The effects of fire suppression and fuels treatment activities on Mexican spotted owls and their habitat, and the effectiveness of these conservation measures, would be assessed after each fire event or fuels treatment project by the Resource Advisor or local biologist to allow evaluation of these guidelines. Prescriptions for wildland fire use, prescribed fires, and vegetation treatments would be adjusted, if necessary.

2.3.6. Yellow-billed cuckoo (FC)

Conservation Measures for Yellow-billed Cuckoo

YC-1. Management Guidance for Fire Suppression and Related Actions

- YC-1.A.** Implement the Conservation Measures for Fire Management Activities in Riparian and Aquatic Habitats.
- YC-1.B.** Any prescribed fire or vegetation treatment project in occupied or suitable marsh habitat only occur between September 1 and March 15 to avoid adverse affects to breeding birds.
- YC-1.C.** Mechanical removal of overstory habitat (e.g. tamarisk) could occur as early as September 1, after the breeding season for yellow-billed cuckoos.
- YC-1.D.** Evaluate past surveys for yellow-billed cuckoos as part of the planning for prescribed fire projects. Post-project surveys should also be conducted to document the regrowth of mature cottonwood-willow gallery forests and occupancy by cuckoos.
- YC-1.E.** After fire suppression is completed in yellow-billed cuckoo habitat, review any available survey records of the burn site and record in the fire report the number of cuckoos recorded from the vicinity during these surveys.
- YC-1.F.** Continue to implement the riparian fire management plan to minimize fire damage in riparian areas, especially those with suitable or potential flycatcher habitat.

2.3.7. Peregrine Falcon (BLM Sensitive)

Conservation Measures for Peregrine Falcon

Continue post-delisting recovery monitoring of selected peregrine falcon nest sites in cooperation with the Arizona Game and Fish Department and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The monitoring plan calls for five sampling periods at three-year intervals throughout the life of this RMP. Monitoring protocol requires a minimum of two, four-hour visits to a site unless a nest is located sooner.

PF-1. Management Guidance for Fire Suppression and Related Actions

- PF-1.A.** BLM wildlife biologists would be involved early in the decision-making process for fuels management treatments (wildland fire use, prescribed fires, vegetation treatments) that are planned within ½ mile of active nest sites of peregrine falcon.
- PF-1.B.** Prior to implementing prescribed fire or vegetation treatment activities on BLM-administered lands, areas within ½ mile of cliff faces that could contain suitable habitat for peregrine falcon would be surveyed. Fire management activities would only be implemented when peregrine falcons are not present.
- PF-1.C.** If a peregrine falcon is discovered during fire suppression or fuels treatment activities (wildland fire use, prescribed fire, vegetation treatments), the Resource Advisor or a qualified wildlife biologist would document the find, assess potential harm to the falcon, and advise the Incident Commander or project crew boss of methods to prevent harm.

2.4. Virgin River Fishes (VF)

2.4.1. Virgin River chub (FE, CH) and Woundfin Minnow (FE, CH)

Conservation Measures for Virgin River Fishes

VF-1. Management Guidance for Fire Suppression and Related Actions

- VF-1.A.** Implement the Conservation Measures for Fire Management Activities in Riparian and Aquatic Habitats.
- VF-1.B.** Minimize fire damage in riparian by giving riparian habitat the highest priority for fire response and suppression efforts (second only to human life and property). Focus attention on minimizing fire damage to stands of native vegetation areas.
- VF-1.C.** Using natural barriers or openings in riparian vegetation is the easiest, safest method to manage a riparian wildfire. Where possible and practical, use wet fire breaks in developing or sandy overflow channels rather than dry breaks.
- VF-1.D.** Where possible, avoid use chainsaws and/or bulldozers to construct fireline through habitat. When necessary to do so, weigh the potential impacts of such an action against

the habitat losses likely to result. Consider firefighter safety and potential gains in managing the fire.

- VF-1.E.** Avoid use of backfires during fire suppression activities except where doing so reduces the overall risk in these areas except where necessary to reduce or eliminate severe fire risk.
- VF-1.F.** Avoid use of chemical foams or retardants in riparian areas.
- VF-1.G.** Avoid developing access roads that result in fragmentation or a reduction in habitat quality. Close and rehabilitate all roads that were necessary for project implementation.
- VF-1.H.** Cooperate with other agencies to develop emergency protocols to decrease the impacts of fire suppression and fuels treatment activities on Federally listed fish species.

2.5. Flowering Plants

Conservation Measures for Special Status Plant

PL-1. Management Guidance for Fire Suppression and Related Actions

- PL-1.A.** Known locations and potential habitat for plant populations would be mapped to facilitate planning for wildland fire use, prescribed fires, and vegetation treatments, and to ensure protection of these populations during fire suppression.
 - PL-1.B.** Delineate buffer areas around plant populations prior to prescribed fire and vegetation treatment activities. Coordinate with USFWS during any emergency response and wildland fire use activities to ensure protection of plant populations from fire and fire suppression activities.
 - PL-1.C.** No staging of equipment or personnel would be permitted within 100 meters of identified individuals or populations of special status plant species during fire suppression, wildland fire use, or prescribed fire. Off-road vehicles would not be allowed within the 100-meter buffer area, unless necessary for firefighter or public safety or the protection of property, improvements, or other resources.
 - PL-1.D.** No prescribed burning would be implemented within 100 meters of identified locations or unsurveyed suitable habitat of special status plant species unless specifically designed to maintain or improve the existing population.
- prove the existing population.

Permittee _____
Permit Number _____

Arizona Strip District Office
SPECIAL RECREATION PERMIT
TERMS, CONDITIONS AND STIPULATIONS

In order to protect and preserve the natural and cultural resource values on the Arizona Strip and provide for public safety the attached supplemental stipulations and rules are in effect for all commercial recreation permits. These stipulations are specific to the Arizona Strip District Office and are in addition to those found within Form 2930-1 (SRP Application/Permit) and BLM H-2930-1 (Recreation Permit Administration). These forms can be obtained through any BLM office or on-line at <http://web.az.blm.gov/cfiles/forms/forms.html>. These stipulations are considered a part of the permit. Please make sure these stipulations are fully understood because failure to comply can result in loss of your permit privileges. Thank you for your interest and stewardship of your public lands.

General Stipulations

1. SRP's for commercial recreation uses requiring a license from the State (i.e., outdoor youth programs, hunting guides, etc.) will be valid only when accompanied by a valid State license.
2. Food, water, and/or equipment caches will not be allowed unless prior approval is obtained from BLM's authorized officer. Location of proposed caches must be identified in the permittee's approved operating plan.
3. The authorized officer, or other duly authorized representative of the BLM, may examine any of the records or other documents related to the permit, the permittee or the permittee's operator, employee, or agent for up to 3 years after expiration of the permit.
4. The permittee must submit a Post-Use Report to the authorized officer within 30 days after the use season. This report will be used to determine if additional fees are required of the permittee based upon total permitted use. For hunting and fishing outfitters, the report is due by January 31 for every year the permit is in effect. If the permittee desires, use reports may be submitted periodically throughout the permit period.
5. All signs placed on public lands by the permittee must be authorized by BLM in writing. Permittee shall not construct cairns, use flagging, or paint to mark trails, unless specified in their permit. All signs and all flagging must be removed from public lands at the end of the use period.
6. The permittee will practice proper precautions for noxious weed spread using certified weed-free feed and bedding for livestock and/or dogs. In addition, all machinery (street legal motorized vehicles, tractors, non-street legal all terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, etc) that has been used outside the Arizona Strip must be free of accumulated soil and plant parts in all areas including undercarriage prior to use on the Arizona Strip in order to prevent the possible introduction and spread of noxious weeds.
7. It is unlawful to camp within one-quarter mile of a water hole containing water, or human made watering facility containing water if camping there means that wildlife may be

denied access to the only reasonable available water. Give wildlife a break. A quarter-mile is only 440 yards.

8. Leave No Trace” principles should be followed. (See enclosed reference materials)
9. Disposal of human waste:
 - a. At vehicle accessible base camps and/or base camps with a group size greater than eight, a portable toilet is required. Portable toilets are the preferred method for human waste disposal and must be emptied only at approved sites.
 - b. At non–vehicle accessible camps and when the group size is less than eight, group latrines will be located on sites that maximize direct sunlight and no closer than 200 feet from water sources and active 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.
10. 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.
11. Camp fires will be away from trees, shrubs and other vegetation. Do not build fires next to rocks and avoid the need to encircle your fire with stones.
12. The permittee must take all reasonable precautions to prevent wild land fires.
13. The permit holder is hereby advised that in time of severe fire danger or other emergencies, in order to protect federal resources, BLM may close large areas to the public. This permit does not entitle the holder to an exception to emergency closures.
14. Wildfires caused by permitted use should be reported immediately to the nearest BLM office. Permittee is responsible for informing employees and clients of the current fire danger and required precautions that may be placed in effect by BLM or the State.
15. The BLM issued Special Recreation Permit (SRP) does not cover operations on the National Park Service administered portion of the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument (GCPNM); a separate Commercial Use Authorization from the GCPNM is required for activities on NPS lands.
16. Additional stipulations will be applied to all SRPs authorized within special status species habitat. Refer to the list below for details.
17. Permit holders must notify the BLM wildlife team lead or condor biologist if California condors visit the site while permitted activities are underway. BLM may request that project activities be modified, relocated, or delayed where adverse affects to condors may result.
18. The permittee or their agent shall notify Arizona Strip Field Office Supervisory Law Enforcement Officer Ron Wadsworth at least 24 hours prior, to the use of any aircraft on or over the Arizona Strip for the purposes of this SRP. This notification shall include the purpose, location, and estimated duration of each aircraft use.
19. 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.

