

**Murphy Complex Fire**  
 Documentation of NEPA Adequacy  
 ID-120-2007-DNA-3584

**BLM/ BOISE DISTRICT/BRUNEAU FIELD OFFICE  
 IDAHO STATE OFFICE**

**FIRE BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Fire Name	Murphy Complex
Fire Number	DR62
District/Field Office	Boise District/ Bruneau Field Office
Admin Number	ID120 BFO
State	Idaho, Nevada
County(s)	Elko, Owyhee, Twin Falls
Ignition Date/Cause	7/16/07 Lightning
Date Contained	8/02/07
Jurisdiction	<i>Acres</i>
BLM	425,815 Jarbidge Field Office (JFO) 10,673 Bruneau Field Office (BFO) 263 Elko Field Office (EFO)
<i>State</i>	25,984
<i>Private</i>	41,947
<i>USFS</i>	88,866
<i>Military</i>	1
Total Acres	<b>593,549</b>
Total Costs (both JFO and BFO)	<b>\$22,543,000.00</b>

**MURPHY COMPLEX FIRE- DR62**  
**Documentation of Land Use Plan Conformance and NEPA Adequacy (DNA)**  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management

**Note:** This Worksheet is to be completed consistent with the policies stated in the Instruction Memorandum entitled, "Documentation of Land Use Plan Conformance and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Adequacy" transmitting this Worksheet and the "Guidelines for using the DNA Worksheet," located at the end of the Worksheet. (Note: 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.)

**A. BLM Office:** Bruneau Field Office

**Fire File No.:** DR62

**Proposed Action Title/Type:** Murphy Complex Fire Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plans

**Location of Proposed Action:**

**Description of the Proposed Action:** The proposed action is to implement the Murphy Complex Burn Area Stabilization & Rehabilitation Plans as prescribed by the Normal Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan Environmental Assessment (NFESRP), #ID-090-04-050, May 2005. In summary, the proposed emergency stabilization actions include:

1. 2,400 acres of drill seeding.
2. 4 miles of temporary protective fence.
3. 8 temporary soil stabilization structures.
4. 7,560 acres of noxious weed treatment that excludes the Triplet Butte ACEC.
5. Closure of a portion (2,400 acres) of the Alzola Allotment to livestock grazing.
6. Closure of 7,882 acres to cross country motorized vehicle closure.

Burned area emergency rehabilitation actions include:

1. Aerial seeding of sagebrush on 7,882 acres.
2. Repair 1.5 miles of existing allotment fence.
3. 7,560 acres of noxious weed treatment that excludes the Triplet Butte ACEC.
4. Treatment effectiveness monitoring.

These treatments will help provide ample vegetative and ground litter cover necessary to protect and prevent accelerated erosion events within the burn. Treatment of cheatgrass using herbicides will also occur both prior to drill seeding and as a stand alone treatment to remove competition and allow the surviving native bunchgrasses time to recover. The burned area would also be surveyed and monitored for any potential weed invasion and sprayed to control weed spread for a three-year period.

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

### LUP Name

Bruneau Management Framework Plan Approved: May 1983, amended 1992

### Other documents

Normal Fire Emergency S. & R. Plan Approved: May 12, 2005

Idaho's Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management Approved: August, 1997

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

### **Bruneau Field Office**

The applicable land use plan for the Bruneau Planning Unit (BPU) is the 1983 Bruneau Management Framework Plan (MFP) which was amended August 13, 1992 to include the Triplet Butte ACEC. Relevant MFP and ACEC objectives include:

- 1) The burned area contains the Triplet Butte Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). Parts of the ACEC are isolated from grazing. It is managed primarily for sensitive plants. Additionally, the ACEC will be managed to:
  - a. Limit motorized vehicle use within the ACEC to existing roads and trails.
  - b. Exclude the ACEC from fire rehabilitation projects in the event of a fire.
- 2) Maintain stability of 408,300 acres classified as moderate, high, and critical erosion hazard by reducing or minimizing wind and water erosion. Watershed WS-1
- 3) Protect and/or improve endangered species habitat within the BPU. Wildlife WL-1
- 4) Manage sensitive species habitat in the BPU to maintain or increase existing and potential populations. Wildlife WL-2
- 5) Manage to provide adequate habitat for 100 Bighorn Sheep in the West Fork of the Bruneau River. Improve or maintain 190 miles of river otter habitat in the Snake, Owyhee, and Bruneau rivers.... Wildlife WL-2.1
- 6) Manage mule deer spring, summer, and fall, and winter range, and pronghorn habitat in the BPU to obtain good ecological condition, and to provide adequate food, cover, and water....Establish seedings or plantings of palatable shrub species in suitable areas of crucial deer winter range that presently have less than 10 per cent palatable shrub composition by weight. Wildlife WL-3.1, 3.2, 3.3

- 7) Manage 520,000 acres of sage-grouse range in the BPU to improve nesting, brood rearing, and winter habitats by: improving all poor and fair big sagebrush, meadow, and riparian ecological sites to good ecological condition. Wildlife WL-4.4
- 8) Improve fisheries physical habitat to fair and good condition in 144 miles of stream and improve chemical water quality in 18 stream sites to tolerance levels for trout. Give special priority to improving habitat for red-band trout, a sensitive species. Wildlife-Aquatic AWL-2
- 9) Protect and manage seasonal flows in perennial and intermittent streams to maintain aquatic/riparian habitat condition on 96 miles of stream in good condition. Give priority to habitat maintenance for red-band trout. Wildlife-Aquatic AWL-3.\
- 10) Allocate livestock forage...to maintain and/or enhance the range and soil resources. Range Management RM-3
- 11) Stabilize cut banks and protect cultural resource sites on a case by case basis in coordination with other resource uses to resolve conflicts as they occur. Cultural Resource Management CRM 2.3
- 12) Manage all public lands in a manner which will protect and maintain the existing visual qualities, provide for enhancement where consistent with management policies, and provide for rehabilitation of land which presently does not meet the visual quality standards of surrounding lands. Visual Resource Management VRM-1.
- 13) Provide high quality recreation opportunities commensurate with present and future demand. Recreation R-1

The proposed treatments in the ES and ER plans conform to the 1983 Bruneau MFP and 1992 amendment. The interdisciplinary team developed objectives and treatments which respond to the identified issues and concerns. The BLM would evaluate the plans based on the success or failure in meeting these objectives.

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

- 1) Boise District Normal Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan (NFESRP) EA #ID-090-2004-050, approved and signed May 12, 2005.

General vegetation (pg. 29) and fire management objectives of this plan are:

- The majority of desired herbaceous perennial plants are producing seed.
- The plants must have developed root systems that are extensive enough to provide soil stabilization and prevent uprooting when grazed, especially when soils are moist.

- The Individual ESR Plan objectives have been met
- 2) Biological Assessment for the Boise NFESRP concurrence, OALS #1-4-05-I-218.
  - 3) Environmental Assessment for Noxious and Invasive Weed Treatment for the Boise District and Jarbidge Field Offices #ID-100-2005-EA-265.
  - 4) Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Thirteen Western States, approved July 23, 1991.
  - 5) Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review (BLM Manual Handbook H-8550-1)
  - 6) Idaho Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health Objectives (as applicable to this fire):

**Standard #1:** Watersheds provide for the proper infiltration, retention, and release of water appropriate to soil type, vegetation, climate and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow. Indicator: The amount and distribution of ground cover, including litter, for identified soil-plant associations are appropriate for site stability. (p. 4)

**Standard #4:** Healthy, productive, and diverse native animal habitat and populations of native plants are maintained or promoted as appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow. Indicators: Native plant communities (flora and microbiotic crusts) are maintained or improved to ensure the proper functioning of ecological processes and continued productivity and diversity of native plant species. The diversity of native species is maintained. Noxious weeds are not increasing. Adequate litter and standing dead plant material are present for site protection and for decomposition to replenish soil nutrients relative to site potential. (p. 6)

**Standard #5:** Seedlings are functioning to maintain life form diversity, production, native animal habitat, nutrient cycling, energy flow, and the hydrologic cycle. The indicators are that in established seedlings, the diversity of perennial species is not diminishing over time. Plant production, seed production, and cover are adequate to enable recruitment under favorable climate conditions. Noxious weeds are not increasing. Adequate litter and standing dead plant material are present for site protection and for decomposition to replenish soil nutrients relative to site potential. (p. 6)

**Standard #6:** Exotic plant communities will meet minimum requirements of soil stability and maintenance of existing native and seeded plants. The indicators are: the number of perennial species is not diminishing over time. Plant vigor of native and seeded plants is maintained to enable reproduction and recruitment when favorable climatic or other environmental events (wildfires) occur. (p. 7)

**Standard #8:** Habitats are suitable to maintain viable populations of threatened and endangered, sensitive, and other special status species. Indicators included: Riparian/wetland vegetation with deep, strong, binding roots is sufficient to stabilize stream banks and shorelines. Invader and shallow rooted species are a minor component of the floodplain. Age class and structural diversity of riparian/wetland vegetation are appropriate for the site. The diversity of native species is maintained. Native plant communities (flora and microbiotic crusts) are maintained or improved to ensure the proper functioning of ecological processes and continued productivity and diversity of native plant species.

**Guideline #1:** Use grazing management practices (rest) to maintain or promote significant progress toward adequate amounts of ground cover to support infiltration, maintain soil moisture storage and stabilize soils. (p.9)

**Guideline #3:** Use grazing management practices (rest) to maintain or promote soil conditions that support water infiltration, plant vigor, and permeability rates and minimize soil compaction appropriate to site potential. (p. 9)

**Guideline #13:** On areas seeded predominately with non-native plants, use grazing management practices (rest) to maintain or promote the physical and biological conditions to achieve healthy rangelands. (p. 10)

**Guideline #15:** Use non-native plant species for rehabilitation in those situations where non-native plants provide for management and protection of native rangelands. (p. 10)

**Guideline #16:** On burned areas, allow natural regeneration when it is determined that populations of native perennial plants are sufficient to regenerate the site. Rest burned or rehabilitated areas to allow recovery or establishment of perennial plant species. (p. 11)

**Guideline #17:** Carefully consider the effects of new management facilities (e.g., water developments, fences) on healthy and properly functioning rangelands prior to implementation. (p.11)

**Guideline #20:** Design management fences to minimize adverse impacts, such as habitat fragmentation, to maintain habitat integrity and connectivity for native plants and animals (p. 11).

**List by name and date other documentation relevant to the proposed action (e.g., source drinking water assessments, biological assessment, biological opinion, watershed assessment, allotment evaluation, rangeland health standard's assessment and determinations, and monitoring the report).**

- The McDonald Creek fire burned in 2000. An ESR plan was prepared for this burned area. Fire rehabilitation monitoring occurred in 2001 and 2002. Monitoring determined that native vegetation and ground cover had sufficiently recovered to meet minimum monitoring standards. Livestock grazing was resumed in the 2003 grazing season.

#### **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**

Documentation of answer and explanation: A range of proposed actions were analyzed under the NFESRP. These included seeding, herbicide use, noxious weed treatments, and livestock management actions. An interdisciplinary team review of this fire has determined that the resource values, concerns, and rehabilitation needs are substantially similar to those discussed and approved in the Boise District NFESRP of May 2005 and best meet the vegetative, watershed, and soil objectives of the Plan and the Bruneau MFP.

The proposed emergency stabilization actions include; 2,400 acres of drill seeding, 4 miles of temporary protective fence, 8 temporary soil stabilization structures, 7,560 acres of noxious weed treatment, closure of a portion (2,400 acres) of the Alzola Allotment to livestock grazing and closure of 7,882 acres to cross country motorized vehicles.

Burned area emergency rehabilitation actions include aerial seeding of sagebrush on 7,882 acres, repair 1.5 miles of existing allotment fence, 7,560 acres of noxious weed treatment and monitoring. All of the above treatment types were previously analyzed under the NFESRP (pp 9-20).

##### **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, and resource values, and circumstances? YES**

Documentation of answer and explanation: The range of alternatives analyzed in the existing NEPA document is appropriate. Two alternatives to the proposed action were analyzed in the NFESRP (pages 8-30). They included an alternative action that would not implement ESR treatments, but was eliminated from detailed analysis because it was not consistent with BLM policy, and the No Action Alternative which would continue to use existing 1987/1988 NFESRP's. The overall objective of the Proposed Action of the NFESR plan is to stabilize and return a burned site to its previous native and/or seeded condition in the shortest time frame to enhance and protect the watershed, soil, wildlife habitat and livestock forage values of the area. The proposed actions of the ES and ER plans are designed to accomplish that objective for the area burned by the Murphy Complex Fire.

**3. Is the existing analysis adequate and are the conclusions 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 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**

Documentation of answer and explanation:

FISHERIES: The proposed treatments to reduce erosion, such as use of temporary sediment dams in ephemeral drainages, complies with the emergency stabilization objectives and design criteria in the NFESRP (p. 16-17) and will promote the stabilization of soils and recovery of riparian vegetation within the burn area. The affects from using these treatments were analyzed and the potential affects and benefits are identified in the NFESRP (p. 62). The use of straw bales as emergency stabilization treatments will not result in any additional direct or indirect affects to fish bearing or non-fish bearing habitats beyond the affects identified in the NFESRP (p. 69-71).

The use of protective fences was analyzed and the potential affects and benefits are identified in the NFESRP (p. 63). The use of protective fences as an emergency stabilization treatment will not result in any additional direct or indirect affects to fish bearing or non-fish bearing habitats beyond the affects identified in the NFESRP (p. 69-71).

The proposed noxious weed treatments comply with the emergency stabilization objectives and design criteria in the NFESRP (p. 14-16) and will reduce competition between noxious and invasive weeds and the recovering native and seeded vegetation. The affects of treating noxious and invasive weeds were analyzed in the NFESRP and the potential affects and benefits are identified (p. 63-64). The proposed noxious weed treatments will not result in any additional direct or indirect affects to fish bearing or non-fish bearing habitats beyond the affects identified in the NFESRP (p. 70-71).

The proposed upland stabilization and rehabilitation treatments would use mechanical, treatments to restore vegetation within the burned area. These treatments comply with the objectives and design criteria in the NFESRP (p. 10-14) and are expected to promote the stabilization of soils and recovery of upland and riparian vegetation within the burned area. The affects from using these treatments were analyzed in the NFESRP and the potential affects and benefits are identified. The use of the proposed revegetation treatments will not result in any additional direct or indirect affects to fish bearing or non-fish bearing habitats beyond the affects identified in the NFESRP (p. 69-71).

In 2005, the Bureau of Land Management Boise District and the Bruneau Field Office of the Boise District completed a programmatic Endangered Species Act Consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service on Normal Year Fire Rehabilitation Plans (OALS #1-4-

05-I-218). The direct and indirect affects from the emergency stabilization and rehabilitation treatments (i.e. riparian plantings, erosion control treatments, temporary protective fences, treatment of noxious and invasive weeds, and the use of various treatments to restore burned vegetation) were all considered in this consultation. The proposed ES and BAR treatments for the Murphy Complex Fire are in compliance with this consultation. The proposed treatments will not result in any affects to Federally listed species or their habitats that were not considered in the existing consultation.

WILDLIFE: The proposed treatments, particularly the seeding of shrubs and forbs will speed the recovery of habitat used by sage-grouse and a number of other Idaho BLM sensitive species. The various temporary fences will be aligned and configured to minimize collision hazard for sage-grouse. Mitigation will include using let down fences, having strips of vinyl siding hung on the wires between posts to enhance visibility, and locating temporary fences as far from sage-grouse leks as possible, but at least 0.25 miles. These mitigation measures are the same as listed in the NFESRP (p. 21). Additionally, BLM will limit temporary fence through remaining sagebrush habitats to further limit fragmentation of existing sagebrush habitats by constructing fences at the perimeter of the burn.

Seeding shrubs and planting shrub species in various areas will help restore crucial winter range for interstate herds of mule deer, pronghorn, and elk. Treatments are generally scheduled in the fall (drill seeding) and will avoid stressing wildlife during the winter. The sole exception is the aerial seeding of sagebrush. The NFESRP provides the exception for aerial seeding of sagebrush (p. 21). Impacts to wintering wildlife were analyzed in the Normal Year Fire Rehabilitation Plan and are not expected to be different than analyzed NFESRP (p. 68 – 69). Sage-grouse using remaining islands of habitat within or near the edge of the burned area may be temporarily impacted. Impacts to wintering big game (p. 64) or sage-grouse (p. 68) may include temporary displacement from habitat adjacent to areas being aerially seeded because of disturbance.

Species such as loggerhead shrike, Brewer's sparrow, sage sparrow, and other migratory song birds are no longer nesting and will have migrated from the area by the time drill seeding or aerial seeding is initiated. A few prairie falcons may be present in the fall into the winter, but the treatments are scheduled for periods outside the nesting/fledging periods. This is consistent with the analysis in the NFESRP (p. 67-69).

The livestock closure will minimize potential displacement impacts to wintering big game from remaining patches of suitable habitat within the burned area. All temporary fences will be constructed consistent with the NFESRP (p. 24) in big game habitat. The analysis in the NFESRP (p. 65) is valid.

Based on the new information gained during recent inventory and survey of the burn area, existing analysis from the Normal Year Fire Rehabilitation Plan is adequate. The proposed actions within the treatment area and their effects to the above species were analyzed in the plan and found to be insignificant.

VEGETATION: The proposed treatments, particularly the seeding of native species, will speed the recovery of native and non-native vegetation communities. Seed mixtures primarily contain native species that occurred in the burned area prior to the wildfire. The seed mixtures are primarily developed based on site potential as described in soil surveys and range site descriptions. An exception is small burnett which generally doesn't persist in the plant community. Seeding treatments are prescribed mainly in those areas severely burned and where recovery of pre-fire vegetation is not expected to recover.

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

Documentation of answer and explanation: The methodology and analytical approach used in the Normal Year Fire Rehab plan continue to be appropriate for the current proposed actions. The proposed actions analyzed in the document are the same as the proposed treatments for the Murphy Complex Fire. No new fire rehabilitation methods have been identified which would result in a need to revisit the approach taken in the Normal Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan (NFESRP). These methods continue to be appropriate to help restore native plant communities after wildfire. All previously approved NEPA documents listed in section C continue to be appropriate, and are current with CEQ (43 CFR 1500) and BLM (Departmental Manual 516, Handbook 1790-1, Handbook 1742-1) requirements and guidelines.

**5. Are the direct and indirect impacts of the current proposed action substantially unchanged from those identified in the existing NEPA document(s)? Does the existing NEPA document analyze site-specific impacts related to the current proposed action? YES**

Documentation of answer and explanation: The analyses of the direct and indirect impacts of the proposed action remain unchanged from those outlined in the existing NEPA document. The impacts outlined in the document directly correlate to those impacts expected from the current proposed actions of drill seeding, aerial seeding, noxious weed treatment, soil stabilization techniques and infrastructure repair. The direct and indirect impact analysis does not analyze the impacts of the fire and the resulting loss of habitat, which is outside the scope of the document. The Normal Fire Year Rehab Plan analyzes site specific impacts to resources such as vegetation, wildlife, soils, and sensitive species as a result of the proposed treatments outlined in the ES and BAR plans. All specific design features outlined in the NFESRP will be followed during implementation of the emergency stabilization and rehabilitation treatments.

**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**

Documentation of answer and explanation: The cumulative impacts analyzed in the

existing NEPA document are similar to the cumulative impacts expected as a result of the proposed action. Special status and non-status plants and animals would be protected by the general and species specific design features, and would benefit from a return to more natural fire cycles and improved ecosystem function including better habitat/population connectivity, migratory corridors, habitat structure, forage and suitability.

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

Documentation of answer and explanation: The public involvement and interagency review of the existing NEPA document is adequate for the current proposed action. The EA states on page 77 that “scoping letters informing the public of the purpose and need for action was sent to 1,077 interested publics including organizations, and federal and state agencies in October, 2003.” The general publics and other agencies included interest from ranchers, academia, conservation groups, Tribal governments, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and ESA consultation with the USFWS.

Was there any meetings/outreach associated with this particular process? YES  
 The Emergency Stabilization and Burned Area Rehabilitation plans were discussed in phone conversations with the permittees; Alzola Allotment – T.M. Ranch (Chuck Jones) and Scotts Table Allotment – Gary Stowell. Additionally, Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) wildlife biologist Steve Foree was consulted concerning the proposed activities involving big game winter range in Nevada.

The DNA and BAR Plan will be posted on the BLM NEPA web page and will be available to the public along with other pertinent documents. Currently, public interest and demand is very much in favor of quickly stabilizing and rehabilitating burned areas and controlling noxious weeds on public lands.

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

Operations, Rehab Specialist	Cindy Fritz (BLM/BoiseDO)
NEPA Compliance & Planning	Matt McCoy (BLM/Boise DO)
Cultural Resources/Archeologist	Lois Palmgren (BLM/Bruneau FO)
Rangeland Mgt. Specialist	Jon Haupt (BLM/Bruneau FO)
Wildlife Biologist	Helen Ulmschneider (BLM/Bruneau FO)
Fisheries Biologist	Bruce Zoellick (BLM/Bruneau DO)
Recreation Planner	Judi Zuckert (BLM/Bruneau FO)

**F. Mitigation Measures:** The burned area on public lands will be fenced, monitored and managed to keep livestock from grazing the burned area in the Alzola Allotment until monitoring criteria are met as reviewed by an interdisciplinary team, to allow for the re-

growth, recovery, and establishment of the seeded plants and the recovery of any surviving native plants.

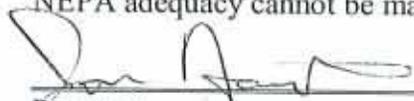
The temporary fence would be constructed to BLM specifications (three strand wire) for wildlife including the bottom wire being smooth and appropriate spacing 18 inches – bottom strand, 28 inches middle strand and 38 inches top strand above ground level. Proposed fences may be rerouted to minimize impacts to sage grouse leks or nesting/winter habitat. To reduce the chance of collision mortality to birds, 6 inch long pieces of white vinyl siding will be placed on the top strand of wire mid-way between metal fence posts. Portions of fences near sage grouse leks will also be let down fence to minimize potential collision impacts during the breeding period.

Before livestock grazing is reintroduced to the rested allotment, all temporary fences will be analyzed by the Interdisciplinary team and scheduled for removal. Cultural resource review and wildlife and plant field inventories may be completed if and where necessary prior to any ground disturbing activities (e.g., temporary fence construction, drill seeding) to avoid any potential adverse effects to those resources.

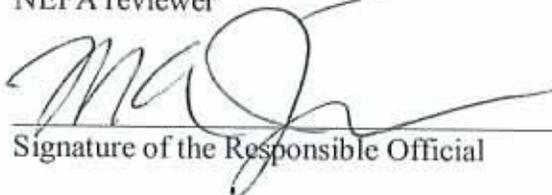
### CONCLUSION

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

Note: If one or more of the criteria are not met, a conclusion of conformance and/or NEPA adequacy cannot be made and this box cannot be checked.

  
Preparer \_\_\_\_\_ Date 9-17-07

  
NEPA reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date 9/17/07

  
Signature of the Responsible Official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_