

United States
Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Miles City Field Office

Prairie County Small Well
Range Improvement Project

Environmental Assessment (EA)
DOI-BLM-MT-C020-2013-0151-EA

For Further Information Please Contact:

Bureau of Land Management
Miles City Field Office
111 Garryowen Road
Miles City, Montana 59301
406-233-2800

BLM



**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REVIEW

OFFICE/AREA: Miles City Field Office	DOI-BLM-MT-C020-2013-0151EA
	DATE POSTED: 05/21/2013
NAME: Small Well 2013 EA	DATE DUE: 05/31/2013
	FUNDING: 8200
LOCATION: Small Well T.15N., R.47E., Sec. 24 NWSWSE Prairie County See attached Map	Small Well #015689

ORIGINATOR DATE/INITIALS	TITLE	ASSIGNMENT
Patrick Merrill	Range Tech	Completion

REVIEWERS	TITLE	ASSIGNMENT	DATE/INITIALS
Dale Tribby	Wildlife Biologist	Wildlife Review	05/29/13dct
CJ Truesdale	Archaeology	Cultural	CJ 05/30/2013 MT-020-13-202
Dena Lang	Outdoor Recreation Planner	VRM	10/30/12 DJL
Christina Handy	RMS	Range	CMH 05/30/2013
Reyer Rens	Supervisory RMS	Review	RR 6/03/2013



 ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR

6/4/2013

 DATE

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

PROPOSED ACTION/TITLE TYPE: Small Well 2013 EA

EA NUMBER: DOI-BLM-MT-C020-2013-0151-EA

RIPS NUMBER: Small Well #015689

LOCATION OF PROPOSED ACTION:

Small Well T. 15 N., R. 47 E., Sec. 24 NWSWSENW
Prairie County, See attached Maps

PREPARING OFFICE: Miles City Field Office

DATE OF PREPARATION: 05/21/2013

CONFORMANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAND USE PLAN: This proposed action is in conformance with the Big Dry RMP ROD approved in 1996, as amended by the Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing for Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota ROD approved in 1997. The Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing for Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota ROD states on page 11 “guidelines are best management practices, treatments and techniques, and implementation of range improvements...” Page 14 of the Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing for Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota ROD says “guidelines are provided to maintain or improve resource conditions in uplands and riparian habitats available to livestock grazing.”

SCOPING: This project was posted on Montana/Dakotas BLM webpage on 10/24/2012 and then again on 05/21/2013 for public information requests. Internal scoping identified the issues below. No issues were brought forth by the public.

ISSUES IDENTIFIED THROUGH SCOPING:

- Cultural:
- Livestock Grazing:
- Vegetation:
 - Effects on native vegetation
- Wildlife:
 - Effects to sharp-tailed grouse habitat
 - Effects to crucial winter range habitats
 - Effects to nesting migratory birds

PURPOSE AND NEED: The purpose of the Environmental Assessment is to analyze the effects of drilling a well and installing a tank at the well to facilitate additional water sources and altered livestock use patterns on public lands in the Pasture #8 Common West Allotment, Prairie County.

It was determined in 2011 that the allotment was not meeting Rangeland Health Standards due to lack of woody vegetation recruitment. Drilling a well would be the initial action taken to initiate progress toward meeting the Rangeland Health Standards. Additional watering facilities are needed to facilitate livestock management adjustments, including altered livestock use patterns across the allotment and potential future timing and intensity adjustments on the allotment.

Drilling a well would be the first of several actions needed to meet Standards for Rangeland Health. If the proposed well is successful a stock water tank would be installed in year one at the well location. As early as 2014, an associated pipeline and stock water tanks would be installed; livestock would be routed through the allotment by turning water tanks on and off. Additional actions may include changes to terms and conditions of permitted use and removal of a stock water tank associated with Mountain Spring along the eastern border of the allotment. These future actions would be analyzed and considered if the proposed well is successful.

PROPOSED ACTION: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) proposes to design, contract and inspect upon completion, the drilling and casing of one well, Site 3 (Red Box Map 1) and installing one stock water tank at the well. The BLM would disburse funds for the drilling and casing of one well; expected to occur summer of 2013. Drilling depths could range from 250-500 ft depending on the land formations that are encountered. No blading would occur to access the well location. All tailings from the drilling process would be scattered as per contract specifications. Construction activities would not occur between December 1 and March 31 to minimize impacts to wintering big game species, particularly mule and whitetail deer and antelope. Water rights would be filed by BLM upon completion of the well. Future actions include a pipeline and watering facilities; which would be dependent upon available water and evaluated at a later date. A Cooperative Range Improvement Agreement (form 4120-6) would be completed between the BLM and permittee for contributed funds and maintenance responsibilities. The permittee would be required to furnish the pumping systems, overflow systems and a minimum of a 1,000 gallon livestock water tank for this site.

ALTERNATIVE 1 - NO ACTION: The “No Action” alternative would be to not drill a well. Therefore the proposed project listed would not be installed and the BLM would not incur any expenses for the installation of a well.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT:

The following critical resources have been evaluated and are not affected by the proposed action or the alternatives in this EA:

Mandatory Item	Potentially Impacted	No Impact	Not Present On Site
Threatened and Endangered Species			X
Floodplains			X
Wilderness Values			X
ACECs			X
Water Resources		X	
Air Quality		X	
Cultural or Historical Values			X
Prime or Unique Farmlands			X
Wild & Scenic Rivers			X
Wetland/Riparian	X		
Native American Religious Concerns			X
Wastes, Hazardous or Solids			X
Invasive, Nonnative Species			X
Environmental Justice			X

The following non-critical resources will not be impacted by this proposed action; therefore they will not be

analyzed in detail by this Environmental Assessment: Forestry, Hydrology, Lands/Realty, Geology/Minerals, Recreation, Socio-economics.

Cultural: A review of Montana SHPO and BLM Cultural Resource and Paleontological Databases shows no recorded cultural sites and no paleontological localities recorded within the locations listed above. There was one eight acre block and 0 linear acres inventory conducted around the proposed location. There were no cultural sites or isolate recorded within the inventory area. (Cultural Project Number: MT-020-13-202)

Grazing Administration:

This project is located within the Pasture #8 Common West Allotment (01256). The allotment consists of 1,807 acres of lands administered by the BLM and 602 AUMs of active grazing preference. There are no private or state lands within the allotment boundary. One permittee is in control of two grazing permits authorized in the allotment.

Livestock Grazing:

The Pasture #8 Common West Allotment is authorized for 111 head of cow/calf pairs May 15th to October 15th. The allotment failed Rangeland Health Standards in 2011 due to poor regeneration of hard wood species in the hardwood draws. Currently, the only water is located in the east/central portion of the allotment in the bottom of a draw. The cattle concentrate use in this area. Distribution is limited due to the topography and lack of water in the southern portion of the allotment. Cattle have historically grazed the allotment.

Soils: Soils have developed in alluvium and residuum derived from the Tongue River Member of the Tertiary Fort Union Formation. Lithology consists of light to dark yellow and tan siltstone and sandstones with coal seams. In many areas, the coal seams have burned, baking the surrounding rock, producing red, hard fragments. Differences in lithology have produced the topographic and geomorphic variations seen in the area. Higher ridges and hills are often protected by an erosion resistant cap of clinker, porcellanite or sandstone. Soils have surface and subsurface textures of silt loam and fine sandy loam. Soil depths vary from deep on lesser slopes to shallow and very shallow on steeper slopes. Soils are generally productive, though varies with texture, slope and other characteristics. There are no sodium salts present in large enough amounts to effect plant growth and productivity. Slopes may be as much as 75 percent though are generally 12 to 15 percent.

Vegetation: This project is geographically located around Big Sheep Mountains in Northwest Prairie County. The allotment is dominated by cool season grasses and forb species. The dominate grasses that are found throughout the allotment include western wheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, bluebunch wheatgrass, needleandthread, prairie junegrass, prairie sandreed, little bluestem, Sandberg's bluegrass, green needlegrass, threadleaf sedge, thick spike wheatgrass and blue grama. The dominate forbs and half shrubs that occur on the allotment include winter fat, fringed sagewort, scarlet globemallow, dandelion, American vetch and numerous others. The dominate upland shrub found on the allotment is silver sagebrush. The uplands have generally been determined to be in good condition overall and are meeting the Rangeland Health Standards.

There are numerous draws/drainages that are located within the allotment and they are dominated by green ash, chokecherry, silver buffaloberry, golden current, gooseberry, snowberry and silver sagebrush. Much of the green ash dominated draw bottoms are also dominated sod forming grasses including Kentucky bluegrass. The green ash draws located within the allotment are typical of most woody draws found in

eastern Montana, as the regeneration of green ash and chokecherry is very limited. The green ash within the draw is all of a similar age class and decadent or dying. Chokecherry is located on the sides of the draw, less accessible to livestock. These draws would be considered functioning at risk due to the lack of a diverse age class of green ash trees and the lack of green ash and chokecherry regeneration.

Visual Resource Management:

This portion of the project falls within a VRM Class II management objective. The objective of this class is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

Wildlife:

The area provides habitat for wildlife including mule deer, whitetail deer, antelope, sharp-tailed grouse, wild turkey, and numerous other non-game animals and migratory birds. This area is also considered crucial mule and whitetail deer and pronghorn winter range. There are three sharp-tailed grouse leks within the Pasture #8 Common West Allotment boundary. They are located at T. 15 N., R 47 E., Sec. 19 (PR_Unk16), 25 (PR_Unk19) and 30 (PR-064). No recent data was found to indicate recent activity or numbers. Numerous species of neo-tropical migrant birds would be expected to nest in both the hardwood draws and upland habitats. Most of these species are protected via the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and several are BLM Special Status Species. There are no known habitats for endangered or threatened species within this area.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS: DESCRIPTION OF IMPACTS FROM PROPOSED ACTION:

Livestock Grazing:

If the well is successful, a pipeline with additional water tanks would be installed to strategically locate watering sources. This would improve livestock management/distribution and decrease grazing pressure in key areas on this allotment. The allotment failed Rangeland Health Standards from concentrated use in riparian areas and woody draws where they are in close proximity to water tanks. These existing watering locations are located on the northeast side of a big ridge that divides this allotment and less than 0.25 miles from the riparian and hard woody draw areas. As a result, the majority of AUMs are being utilized on the north side of the big ridge. Improved placement of livestock watering facilities would reduce the impacts cattle have on the riparian communities while scattering livestock use throughout the whole allotment. Localized impact from frequent use may occur at the new watering locations. The project implementation would not adjust livestock numbers and season of use at this time, but would assist the allotment's grazing strategies in meeting resource objectives and Standards for Rangeland Health.

Soils: Mixing of soil horizons would occur during construction of the well. Mixing may affect productivity of surface flora and effect subsurface flora and fauna. Compaction of adjacent soils would occur due to equipment operation. Compaction may affect soil productivity until released due to natural means such as freeze – thaw cycles. Soil erosion from wind and water could occur during and shortly after project construction. Once construction is completed and vegetation is reestablished, erosion, compaction and productivity should return to natural conditions.

Vegetation: Localized vegetative disturbance would occur at the well site; however this impact would heal itself and become less evident with time, usually within 1 to 2 growing seasons. The area around the stock

tank would receive disturbance when the pump and hydrants are open for livestock watering. This area may become weedy with annual vegetation as a result of the livestock use, however the disturbance would be considered minimal. In addition, the vegetative area in the proximity of the livestock tank may receive heavier livestock grazing pressure. Also, the areas that have had past heavy grazing pressure are expected to move into the allowable use levels.

The proposed livestock watering project would enhance distribution throughout the allotment to areas that are currently under utilized. Vegetation in over utilized areas around current existing water sources would receive less livestock pressure/use.

Visual Resource Management: The proposed well would create surface disturbance affecting the visual landscape and viewshed. In the most protected area of the project during construction the color would change due to the soils being mixed. This disturbance would be short term as re-vegetation would occur with time and should not attract the attention of the casual observer. After re-vegetation of the proposed area the view should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Any changes of surface disturbance should try to meet the natural features of the landscape by following lines, form, minimal disturbance and color.

Wildlife: The proposed well and stock water tank would disturb some grasslands habitat until re-vegetation occurs. Activities during well drilling and tank installation would temporarily displace some wildlife species. Construction would not occur from December 1 to March 31 in order to protect big game winter range habitat.

The current proposal is for the drilling of the well and installation of a tank at the well location. Should the well be successful, a pipeline and additional tanks would be installed at a later date (as early as 2014). If this project is successful, a reduced level of grazing pressure would be expected within the hardwood draws. The proposed action, in itself would have minimal effect on whether the allotment meets or fails to meet Standards for Rangeland Health, but should provide for slight improvement in habitats. If successful, the well and associated tank would result in reduced livestock use in the green ash draws. Without this project, progress toward meeting Standards for Rangeland Health would be difficult to achieve. This project would allow for future associated pipelines, stock water tanks and a grazing rotation which would enable further progress toward meeting Rangeland Health Standards.

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACTS FROM ALTERNATIVE 1 - NO ACTION:

Livestock Grazing: Livestock grazing would continue as currently authorized and the operator would not be making progress towards meeting Rangeland Health Standards. Heavy concentrated use around stock tanks and in the hardwood draws would continue. Management flexibility would be maintained at the current level for now and decrease over time.

Soils: Plowing, tank development, compaction, and ground-cover removal would not occur. Soils would potentially decline in health because of inadequate livestock distribution would continue.

Vegetation: Historic use pattern on the upland and riparian vegetation would remain the same. Objectives would not be met to disrupt the current livestock distribution patterns to minimize over utilization on woody hardwood draws and to distribute livestock evenly on the uplands.

Wildlife: The no-action alternative would result in no direct habitat loss or wildlife disturbance on public lands. However, if the well and the associated future pipelines are not constructed, the allotment would continue to not meet Standards for Rangeland Health. Overuse and the eventual loss of the green ash draws are likely. The apparent over allocation of AUMs in this allotment would contribute to the allotment not meeting Standards.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

There would be no other cumulative impacts from this project in addition to those identified in the Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management EIS completed in August of 1997. Those cumulative impacts include population increase or decrease, agricultural subsidies, economic competition, and restructuring, wildlife use, management practices and land use changes such as increase recreation use. A detailed discussion of these cumulative impacts can be found on Pages 27 and 28 of the Standards and Guidelines EIS.

MITIGATION: Wildlife escape ramps would be placed in all stock tanks on public lands. Construction would not occur from December through March to protect wintering big game. A wildlife escape ramp would be placed in the stock water tanks prior to use.

CONSULTATION/COORDINATION: Jesse Smalis (permittee)

LIST OF PREPARERS:

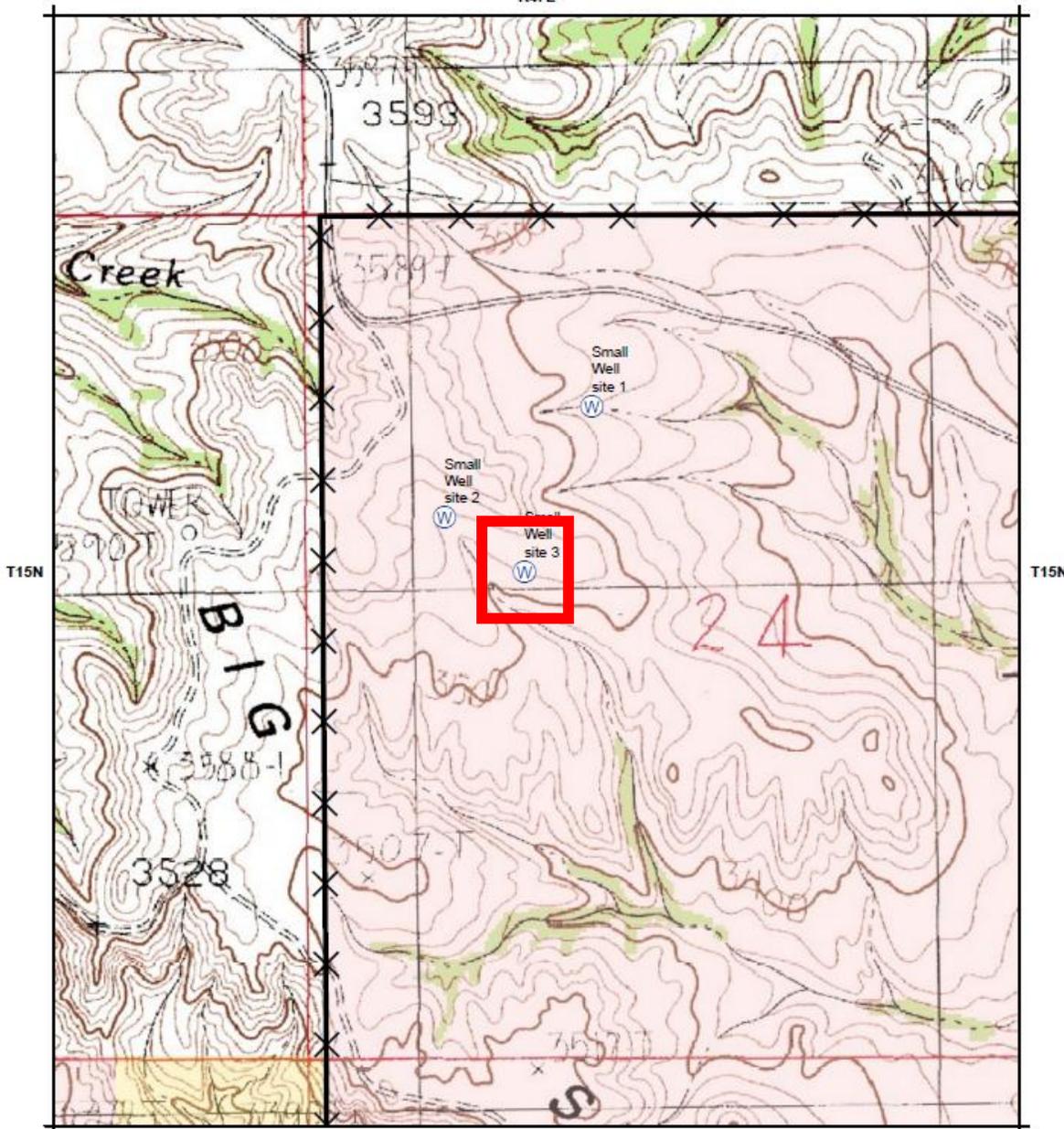
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Small Well #015689



R47E



R47E

-  RIP_point
-  RIP_line_ppi
-  RIP_line_fence



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MILES CITY FIELD OFFICE

CAUTION:
Land ownership data is derived from less accurate data than the 1:24000 scale base map. Therefore, land ownership may not be shown for parcels smaller than 40 acres, and land ownership lines may have plotting errors due to source data.

Sept. 17, 2012

1:10,000



**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MILES CITY FIELD OFFICE
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
Prairie Co. Projects 2013 EA
DOI-BLM-MT-C020-2013-0151-EA**

BACKGROUND

Pasture #8 Common West Allotment failed Rangeland Health Standards from concentrated use in the riparian areas, which are in close proximity to stock water tanks. A well is needed to distribute water to the southern portion of the allotment. Watering facilities in the southern, underutilized portion of the allotment would help disperse cattle and decrease utilization in hardwood draws. This would aid in the allotment starting to make progress towards meeting Rangeland Health Standards.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

On the basis of the information contained in the EA, and all other information available to me, it is my determination that:

- (1) the implementation of the Proposed Action would not have significant environmental impacts beyond those already addressed in the Big Dry Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement;
- (2) the Proposed Action is in conformance with the Resource Management Plan; and
- (3) the Proposed Action does not constitute a major federal action having a significant effect on the human environment.

Therefore, an environmental impact statement or a supplement to the existing environmental impact statement is not necessary and would not be prepared.

This finding is based on my consideration of the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ) criteria for significance (40 CFR '1508.27), both with regard to the context and to the intensity of the impacts described in the EA.

Context

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) proposes to design, contract and inspect upon completion, the drilling and casing of one well, Site 3 (Red Box Map 1) and installing one stock water tank at the well. The BLM would disburse funds for the drilling and casing of one well; expected to occur summer of 2013. Drilling depths could range from 250-500 ft. depending on the land formations that are encountered. No blading would occur to access the well location. All tailings from the drilling process would be scattered as per contract specifications. Construction activities would not occur between December 1 and March 31 to minimize impacts to wintering big game species, particularly mule and whitetail deer and antelope. Water rights would be filed by BLM upon completion of the well. Future actions include a pipeline and watering facilities; which would be dependent upon available water and evaluated at a later date. A Cooperative Range Improvement Agreement (form 4120-6) would be completed between the BLM and permittee for

contributed funds and maintenance responsibilities. The permittee would be required to furnish the pumping systems, overflow systems and a minimum of a 1,000 gallon livestock water tank for this site.

Intensity

I have considered the potential intensity/severity of the impacts anticipated from the Prairie Co. Projects 2013 EA decision relative to each of the ten areas suggested for consideration by the CEQ. With regard to each:

- 1. Impacts that may be both beneficial and adverse.** The EA considered both potential beneficial and adverse effects. None of the effects are beyond the range of effects analyzed in the Big Dry RMP.
- 2. The degree to which the proposed action affects public health and safety.** No aspect of the proposed action would have an effect on public health and safety.
- 3. Unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity of historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas.** There are no known historic or cultural resource sites that would be affected by the proposed action. A review of BLM and Montana SHPO Cultural Resource Records databases indicates that no previously recorded cultural resource sites or paleontological localities have been recorded on public lands within the project area. A class III inventory of the proposed locations recorded no new cultural sites or paleontological localities. No cultural resource values considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places would likely be impacted or affected by this undertaking (see report number listed in the environmental assessment). There are no parks, prime farmlands, or wild and scenic rivers in the planning area.
- 4. The degree to which the effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial.** No unique or appreciable scientific controversy has been identified regarding the effects of the proposed action.
- 5. The degree to which the possible effects on the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks.** The analysis has not shown that there would be any unique or unknown risks to the human environment.
- 6. The degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration.** This project neither establishes a precedent nor represents a decision in principle about future actions. The proposed action is consistent with actions appropriate for the area as designated by the Big Dry RMP.
- 7. Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts.** The environmental analysis did not reveal any cumulative effects beyond those already analyzed in the EISs which accompanied the Big Dry RMP.
- 8. The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historic resources.** The proposed action would not adversely affect any district, site, highway, structure, or object listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historic resources.

9. The degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its habitat that has been determined to be critical under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. There are no endangered or threatened species or its habitat in the project area.

10. Whether the action threatens a violation of Federal, State, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment. The proposed action does not threaten to violate any Federal, State, or local law.



Todd D. Yeager
Field Manager
Miles City Field Office

6/4/2013

Date

**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MILES CITY FIELD OFFICE
RECORD OF DECISION
Prairie Co. Projects 2013 EA
DOI-BLM-MT-C020-2013-0151-EA**

DECISION

It is my decision to select the Proposed Action Alternative as described in the Prairie Co. Small Well Project 2013 EA. The EA and the FONSI analyzed the selected alternative and found no significant impacts. Implementation of this decision would result in a new well and watering facility on public lands. All design features identified in the EA would be implemented. The selected alternative is in conformance with the Big Dry Resource Management Plan, as amended.

ALTERNATIVES

In addition to the selected alternative, the EA considered other alternatives. Alternative 1 the “No Action” alternative would be to not authorize the drilling of Small Well on public land in Prairie County.

RATIONALE FOR SELECTION

The purpose of the action is to create reliable water to provide for livestock grazing in a manner that would allow the allotment to make progress towards meeting the Standards for Rangeland Health. The selected alternative would most effectively meet the purpose of the action. It would provide reliable water and increase livestock distribution. The No Action Alternative would carry out no management actions, thus not meeting the purpose and need of providing reliable water so that livestock grazing would occur in such a manner that would allow the allotment to start making progress towards meeting the Standards for Rangeland Health.

CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

The permittee for the proposed project has been consulted. The Prairie Co. Small Well 2013 EA was made available online via the Miles City Field Office NEPA log.

IMPLEMENTATION

Once the Prairie Co. Small Well Project 2013 EA, FONSI, and Decision Record are approved, a Cooperative Range Improvement Agreement (CRIA) would be signed with the Cooperators. Once the CRIA has been approved by the Authorized Officer, this gives the Cooperators authorization to proceed with the project.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW OPPORTUNITIES

Protest:

Any applicant, permittee, lessee, or other affected interest may protest a proposed decision under Sec. 43 CFR§4160.1. Any protest shall be made in person or in writing within 15 days after receipt of this proposed decision to:

Todd D. Yeager, Field Manager
Bureau of Land Management, Miles City Field Office
111 Garryowen Road
Miles City, MT 59301

The protest, if filed, should clearly and concisely state the reason(s) why the proposed decision is in error. In the absence of a protest, the proposed decision will become my final decision without further notice (43 CFR 4160.3(a)). A written protest electronically transmitted (e.g., email, facsimile, or social media) will not be accepted as a protest. A written protest must be on paper.

Appeal:

Any applicant, permittee, lessee, or other person whose interest is adversely affected by the final decision may file an appeal in accordance with 43 CFR 4.470 and 43 CFR 4160.4. The appeal may be accompanied by a petition for stay of the decision in accordance with CFR 4.21 and 43 CFR 4.471, pending final determination of an appeal. The BLM does not accept appeals by facsimile or email. The appeal and petition for stay must be filed in the office of the authorized officer, as noted above, within 30 days following receipt of the final decision, or within 30 days after the date the proposed decision becomes final (43 CFR 4160.4). The appeal, or the appeal and petition for stay, must be in writing and delivered in person, via the United States Postal Service mail system, or other common carrier, to the Miles City Field Office as noted above.

The appeal shall state the reasons, clearly and concisely, why the appellant thinks the final decision is in error and otherwise comply with the provisions of 43 CFR 4.470, which is available from the BLM office for your use in a BLM office. In accordance with 43 CFR§4.21(b)(1), a petition for stay, if filed, must show sufficient justification based on the following standards:

- 1) The relative harm to the parties if the stay is granted or denied.
- 2) The likelihood of the appellant's success on the merits.
- 3) The likelihood of immediate and irreparable harm if the stay is not granted.
- 4) Whether the public interest favors granting the stay.



Todd D. Yeager
Field Manager
Miles City Field Office

6/4/2013

Date