



SUPAI CAMP IMPROVEMENTS FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

For hundreds of years, the Havasupai people have used the area that now constitutes Grand Canyon National Park's (GRCA) South Rim. This area is part of the Havasupai traditional homelands that once extended from Grand Canyon, south and west to Flagstaff and Williams, Arizona, and beyond. In the 1930s the National Park Service (NPS) constructed residences at the area known as Supai Camp, and relocated Havasupai tribal members living at Indian Garden and around Grand Canyon Village to those residences. The NPS, in developing the camp, established a residential area for use of the Havasupai people living and working on South Rim. The total number of residences originally constructed at Supai Camp is unclear, but currently four historic cabins, one community building-turned-residence, and one community bathroom and laundry facility (washeteria) exist in this location.

The Havasupai Tribe and NPS entered into a general agreement to recognize the historic use and occupancy of Supai Camp by tribal members and establish the terms and conditions under which that use and occupancy may continue. Under terms of this agreement, the Tribe is allowed to use and occupy the Camp for 50 years, from June 2, 2008, the date of signature, to June 2, 2058. Upon expiration of this term, the general agreement will automatically renew for an additional 50 years.

Grand Canyon National Park proposes to improve substandard housing conditions at Supai Camp. Substandard housing conditions include: 1) lack of indoor plumbing, 2) unsafe and unhealthy housing conditions, 3) shortage of housing opportunities; and 4) poor road conditions and configuration.

- *Lack of indoor plumbing* The washeteria is the only Supai Camp building with running water and leach field connection. Supai Camp is not connected to the park's wastewater treatment plant
- *Substandard housing conditions* The five existing residences, four of which were built in the 1930s and are considered historic, are falling apart. Broken windows, celotex interior walls, missing roof shingles, damaged mortar, lack of running water and sewer connection are some of the issues facing these buildings
- *Shortage of housing opportunities* Additional housing units are needed to provide a place for tribal members to live and work on South Rim, provide housing

for families with school-age children so they can attend Grand Canyon School, and allow tribal members to apply for NPS and concessionaire positions.

- *Poor road conditions and configuration* Current road conditions and alignment do not allow winter snow plowing or access by propane delivery trucks

Objectives

1. Connect Supai Camp to the park's wastewater treatment plant
2. Improve the condition of existing housing units and make them compliant with current building and safety codes
3. Allow for construction of up to 20 additional housing units for tribal members, similar to what was described in the park's original concept plan
4. Provide year-round access to Supai Camp for residents, garbage trucks, propane trucks, and snow plows

The Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluated a No Action Alternative, Alternative A, and one Action Alternative, Alternative B.

This document records 1) a Finding of No Significant Impact as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and 2) a determination of no impairment as required by the NPS Organic Act of 1916.

The EA evaluated a No Action Alternative, Alternative A, and one Action Alternative, Alternative B for addressing the purpose and need for action. The Preferred Alternative was identified as Alternative B and is as described below.

PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Alternative B will complete Supai Camp improvements. The Camp will be connected to the park's wastewater treatment system, and will no longer use a septic system and leach field. New units will be constructed, initially six units (three duplexes), with up to 14 additional units constructed as funding becomes available. Existing housing units will be rehabilitated to meet health and safety codes, including connections to water and sewer. Road expansion and improvements will occur to allow safe, year-round access to Supai Camp. Outdoor use areas will be considered and located appropriately. Construction will occur in previously disturbed areas as much as possible. Total disturbance for all project components, including future housing units, will not exceed six acres in the immediate vicinity of existing Supai Camp units.

Utilities

Supai Camp will be connected with the park's wastewater treatment plant. The Camp currently has water and electric service to existing units which will continue, and will be added to new units. Utility installation will include trenching, constructing a lift station, closing the existing leach field, and bringing in overhead utilities.

For the sewer pipe, a trench up to three-feet wide and six-and-a-half-feet deep will be dug from Supai Camp to an area just west of the railroad tracks. At that point, an existing

steel pipe approximately ten feet below ground will house the sewer pipe for the remaining distance to the park's wastewater treatment plant.

A lift station will be constructed just west of the railroad tracks. The lift station will be made of concrete and will be approximately six-feet tall, six-feet wide, and six-feet long.

The existing Supai Camp leach field will generally be left in place because much of it has already silted in and mature vegetation has grown in this area. Some leach lines will be dug up and removed in areas where feasible and where little vegetation occurs.

The Supai Camp septic tank will be removed. Fill material will be added where the tank is removed. The tank likely has a 500-gallon capacity which may be approximately six-feet long and three-feet wide.

Existing Supai Camp water lines will be accessed to provide one additional fire hydrant and water to both new and existing housing units. Trenches for water lines will generally be three-feet wide and four-feet deep.

Overhead utilities including electricity and telephone will be brought into the Camp. Approximately three new power poles will be needed in and around Supai Camp to supply power to new housing units. Additionally, two new power poles will be necessary to provide power to the lift station located near the railroad tracks. In the future, these utilities may be placed underground as funding becomes available.

All utilities will be situated to easily connect future housing units.

New Unit Construction

Up to 20 housing units will be constructed at Supai Camp for tribal members over the next ten years, similar to what was described in the park's original concept plan (shown in the EA).

Six units (three duplexes) will be constructed immediately. Each unit will have two bedrooms and one bathroom. All three buildings will have a large porch, and several units will be fully accessible. Interior and exterior materials will be selected for durability and energy efficiency. Units will be partially manufactured off-site and constructed on a permanent foundation at Supai Camp. Exterior finishes will be compatible with Camp character.

Future housing units will be constructed in the six-acre area identified in the EA for current infrastructure and future development. Building design will be coordinated between GRCA staff and the Havasupai Tribe. Additional resource surveys, including vegetation and archeology, will occur prior to future development. Future housing unit designs may include single family units, multiple-unit structures such as duplexes, tri-plexes, or four-plexes, and will not exceed an additional 14 units. With this additional construction, a total of 25 housing units, including the five existing cabins, could be in place by 2019.

Existing Unit Rehabilitation

A total of five housing units currently exist at Supai Camp; all will be rehabilitated. In addition to connecting these units to water and sewer, potential repairs and rehabilitation efforts include

- Test interior and exterior for lead-based paints and asbestos
- Remove or encapsulate lead and asbestos as needed
- Repair existing exterior siding or remove and replace where repairs are impracticable
- Remove and replace historic windows and frames
- Remove exterior doors and replace with insulated panel doors
- Reconstruct wood entrance stoop to meet applicable building codes
- Remove and replace all deteriorated wood framing
- Remove and replace roofing
- Remove celotex interior finishes and replace with wall board on walls and ceilings
- Install new interior trim and floor finishes
- Install heating system
- Install automatic sprinkler system and smoke detectors
- Install bath and kitchen fixtures
- Repair or replace cabinets and countertops
- Upgrade electrical service, wiring, and light fixtures
- Repair mortar on building exterior rock base

Cabin expansion, including additional rooms and overall square footage, could be considered and implemented. These efforts will be coordinated with park staff, the Havasupai Tribe, and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer.

Roads

A new road will be constructed at Supai Camp to provide safe, year-round access to new and existing housing units. The existing road will also be improved as much as possible. Roads will be paved or graveled to facilitate snow plowing and overall Camp access.

Outdoor Use Areas

The Supai Camp area has been used by the Havasupai Tribe since the 1920s for housing and community activities. Outdoor use areas will be located in the six acres identified for disturbance, and will include relocating the existing fire pit, fixing up an existing horse corral, and identifying other areas for community activities as needed. Construction of these outdoor-use areas will be coordinated between the Havasupai Tribe and the NPS.

MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures were developed to minimize degree of adverse effects, and will be implemented during construction, as needed. The park's Project Manager will be responsible for mitigation measure implementation.

Contractor Orientation Contractors working in the park are given orientation concerning proper conduct. This orientation is provided both in writing and verbally at a preconstruction meeting. This policy will continue for this project. Orientation will include, but will not be limited to

- Wildlife should not be approached or fed
- Collecting any park resources, including plants, animals, and historic or prehistoric materials, is prohibited
- Contractor must have a safety policy and a vehicle fuel-spill and leakage policy

Limitation of Area Affected The following mitigation measures will be implemented to minimize the area affected by construction activities and potential for adverse impacts

- Staging areas for a construction office (trailer), construction equipment, and material storage will either be located in previously disturbed areas near project sites or other disturbed areas that best meet project needs and minimize new ground disturbance. All staging areas will be returned to pre-construction conditions or better once construction is complete. Standards for this, and methods for determining when standards are met, will be developed in consultation with the park's Vegetation Program Manager
- Construction zones will be fenced with construction tape, snow fencing, or similar material before construction begins. Fencing will define the construction zone and confine activity to the minimum construction area required. All protection measures will be clearly stated in construction specifications, and workers will be instructed to avoid conducting activities beyond the construction zone as defined by fencing

Soil Erosion To minimize soil erosion, the following mitigation measures will be incorporated into the action alternative

- Standard erosion control measures such as silt fences, sand bags, or equivalent control methods will be used to minimize any potential soil erosion
- Grading and trenching operations will be by backhoe, track hoe, Pionjar, ditch digger and/or trencher, with excavated material side-cast for storage. Any trenching restoration operations will follow guidelines approved by park staff. Compacted soils will be scarified, and original contours reestablished
- Any revegetation efforts will use site-adapted native species and/or site-adapted native seed, and park policies regarding revegetation and site restoration will be incorporated

Vegetation To minimize vegetation impacts, prevent exotic vegetation introduction, and minimize spread of noxious weeds, the following mitigation measures will be incorporated

- The park's Vegetation Program Manager will provide input on salvage potential and tree avoidance at project sites where necessary and will also spot-check work progress
- All construction equipment that will leave the road will be pressure-washed prior to entering the park and will be clean of any soil, plant matter, or other materials

- Staging area locations for construction equipment will be park-approved. If determined by the Vegetation Program Manager to be necessary, exotic vegetation will be treated prior to beginning construction
- Pruning necessary for this project, and for any future periodic maintenance in the area, will adhere to the park's tree pruning guidelines with the goal of retaining health and integrity of trees and shrubs treated. Damage to trees or roots in or adjacent to project areas during construction will be avoided as much as possible
- Any fill materials needed will be obtained from a park-approved source. Topsoil from the project area will be retained whenever feasible
- Any revegetation efforts will use site-adapted native seed and/or plants
- Vegetation material removed during the project will be cut and chipped onsite
- Disturbed areas will be mulched, or gravel applied, as appropriate, to limit invasion and spread of invasive, nonnative plants
- Aspen fiber erosion control products, not straw products will be used
- If erosion control fencing is used, soil will be piled in front of the fence to avoid creating bare soil and potential for invasive plant species encroachment
- Top soil and vegetation will be scraped down four inches and taken to an approved landfill, as feasible, in the invasive plant infested area identified by Vegetation Program staff
- Top soil in areas where little or no invasive plants exist will be scraped and piled onsite to be replaced after construction is complete

Special Status Species To protect any unknown or undiscovered threatened, endangered, or special status species, the construction contract will include provisions for discovery of such. These provisions will require cessation of construction activities until park staff evaluate the impact, and will allow contract modification for any measures determined necessary to protect the discovery. Mitigation measures for known special status species are

California Condor

- If a condor lands within 300 feet of the construction site, construction will cease until it leaves on its own, or permitted personnel employ techniques resulting in the individual condor leaving the area
- Construction workers and supervisors will be instructed to avoid interaction with condors, and to contact appropriate park or Peregrine Fund personnel immediately if and when condor(s) occur at a construction site
- The construction site will be cleaned at the end of each day work is conducted (i.e., trash disposed of, scrap materials picked up) to minimize likelihood of condors visiting the site. Park condor staff will complete a site visit to the area to ensure adequate clean-up measures are taken
- To prevent water contamination and potential condor poisoning, the park-approved vehicle fluid-leakage and spill plan will be adhered to for this project. This plan will be reviewed by the park's Wildlife Biologist to ensure adequacy in condor protection for this project

- If condor nesting activity is known within 0.5 miles of the project area, light and heavy construction in the project area will be restricted during the active nesting season, if viable nests persist. The active nesting season is February 1 to October 15, or until young are fully fledged. These dates may be modified based on the most current information, in consultation with the park's Wildlife Biologist and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

Mexican Spotted Owl (MSO)

- Prior to construction activities, the park's Wildlife Biologist will be contacted for any new information related to MSO or their status near the project area

Soundscapes To minimize construction impacts on soundscapes, the following mitigation measures will be incorporated

- To reduce noise, construction equipment will not be left idling any longer than necessary for safety and mechanical reasons, and no construction will occur at night

Cultural Resources To minimize construction impacts on cultural resources, the following mitigation measures will be incorporated

- If previously unknown archeological resources are discovered during the project, a park Archeologist will be contacted immediately. All work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will be halted until resources can be identified, documented, and an appropriate mitigation strategy developed, if necessary, in accordance with stipulations of the applicable programmatic agreements among the National Park Service, the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- All workers will be informed of penalties for illegally collecting artifacts or intentionally damaging any archeological or historic property. Workers will also be informed of correct procedures if previously unknown resources are uncovered during construction activities
- Areas selected for equipment and materials staging will be in existing disturbed areas where there is no potential for archeological resource disturbance. If sites selected for these activities change during later implementation design phases, additional archeological surveys will be conducted

Visitor Experience The following mitigation measures to minimize construction impacts on visitor experience will be incorporated

- Unless otherwise approved by the park, heavy construction equipment operation is restricted to dawn to dusk, year-round

Park Operations and Safety The following mitigation measures to minimize construction impacts on park operations, and minimize safety risks to employees, visitors, and residents will be incorporated

- NPS, concessionaires, other park employees, and residents will receive public notification on project implementation and road delays or road closures, as appropriate

Air Quality Air quality impacts are expected to be temporary and localized. To minimize these impacts, the following actions will be taken

- To reduce entrainment of fine particles from hauling material, sufficient freeboard will be maintained, and loose material loads (aggregate, soils, etc.) will be tarped
- To reduce tailpipe emissions, construction equipment will not idle any longer than necessary for safety and mechanical reasons
- To reduce short-term construction dust, water will be applied to problem areas. Equipment will be limited to the fenced project area to minimize soil disturbance and consequent dust generation
- Landscaping and revegetation will control long-term soil dust production. Mulch and plants will stabilize soil and reduce ground surface wind speed/shear

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The following alternatives were considered in the EA

- ***Alternative A No Action***

Under Alternative A, no upgrades or changes would occur at Supai Camp. The current septic system and leach field would continue to be used. No new construction would occur, and the existing six buildings (four historic cabins, one non-historic cabin, and one community bathroom and laundry facility [washeteria]), would remain in their current condition. Supai Camp's one main road would not be improved. Outdoor use areas, including corrals and a fire pit, would remain in existing locations. Alternative A describes the existing condition; it does not meet the purpose and need for action. This alternative is not selected for this project

ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The Environmentally Preferred Alternative is determined by applying criteria suggested in the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 which guides the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). CEQ provides direction that "[t]he environmentally preferable alternative is the alternative that will promote the national environmental policy as expressed in NEPA Section 101 "

1. Fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;
2. Assure for all generations safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;
3. Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk of health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;

4. Preserve important historic, cultural and natural aspects of our national heritage and maintain, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity and variety of individual choice;
5. Achieve a balance between population and resource use that will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and
6. Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

Through an internal and public scoping process, the Environmentally Preferred Alternative is Alternative B, the Preferred Alternative. Alternative B best meets the purpose and need for action and best addresses overall NPS objectives and evaluation factors while minimizing impacts to park resources. Alternative B promotes public health and safety, identified in Criteria 2 and 3, by upgrading existing substandard housing, whereas Alternative A would add to existing health and safety concerns. Alternative B protects important historic and cultural resources identified in Criteria 4. Alternative B also best achieves a balance between population and resources use as identified in Criteria 5.

WHY THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE WILL NOT HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

As defined in 40 CFR §1508.27, significance is determined by examining the criteria listed below.

Impacts may be both beneficial and adverse

Preferred Alternative impacts, improvements to Supai Camp, will have minor to moderate beneficial effects due to historic cabin rehabilitation; overall improvements and continued use of Supai Camp as a cultural landscape and ethnographic resource; road and building upgrades to meet health and safety codes; and increased park housing opportunities.

Minor adverse impacts of the Preferred Alternative include direct disturbance to and removal of native vegetation, and increased need for maintenance and administrative work related to new buildings and roads. Residents and visitors will be impacted short term due to construction activities. Mitigating measures proposed will increase safety and reduce potential for impacts during construction.

Degree of effect on public health or safety

The EA identified that implementing the Preferred Alternative would result in minor short-term adverse impacts during construction. Beneficial impacts from existing housing unit upgrades to meet health and safety codes, road upgrades to allow year-round access, and larger housing unit construction would be moderate long term. Cumulative impacts would be beneficial moderate long term. Adherence to mitigation measures designed to minimize safety risks, and adverse impacts to residents and visitors during construction will address these limited risks to public safety.

Unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity to historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas

The Preferred Alternative will not have measurable adverse effects on special status species, general wildlife, cultural resources, visual/scenic quality, watershed values, air quality, soundscapes, floodplains and wetlands, visitor experience, environmental justice, prime and unique farmland, socioeconomic environment, wilderness character, or Indian trust resources. No wild and scenic rivers are designated in the park and none will be affected by Preferred Alternative implementation. No ecologically critical areas are known within priority project areas. Mitigation measures will be implemented that minimize potential for adverse impacts to natural and cultural resources.

Degree to which effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial

There were no highly controversial effects identified during either EA preparation or the public review period.

Degree to which the possible effects on the quality of the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks

As previously described, risks involved in the Preferred Alternative relate to public safety. Short-term risks from construction activities are expected; however, mitigation measures are in place to reduce this risk. Therefore there were no highly uncertain, unique, or unknown risks identified.

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

The Preferred Alternative neither establishes a precedent for future actions with significant effect nor represents a decision in principle about a future consideration. The actions outlined in the Supai Camp Improvements project are needed to address health and safety concerns and provide additional housing opportunities for the Havasupai Tribe. This project does not preclude future decisions within Grand Canyon National Park or in other park units.

Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts

The Preferred Alternative will not result in any major (significant) cumulative effects.

Degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed on National Register of Historic Places or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources.

The existing cabins at Supai Camp are historic, and the Camp itself is considered a cultural landscape and ethnographic resource. The Preferred Alternative will not have any adverse impacts on these cultural resources.

The Preferred Alternative will have a moderate beneficial long-term impact on historic resources from historic cabin rehabilitation. Cumulative impacts will be adverse minor long term. The Preferred Alternative will have moderate beneficial long-term impacts to ethnographic resources and cultural landscapes from all improvements that will encourage and sustain Supai Camp use by the Havasupai Tribe. Cumulative impacts will be minor adverse long term.

Compliance with §106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was completed with concurrence with the NPS determination of no adverse effect to historic properties by the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer on August 1, 2009. The park's Tribal Program Manager determined the EA did not need review by all affiliated American Indian tribes, but only by the Havasupai Tribe. Consultation with the Havasupai Tribe occurred throughout EA project planning and preparation. A final draft was provided to the tribe for comment. The tribe responded and did not have any comments or concerns.

Degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat

The park's Section 7 Coordinator determined this project would have no effect on special status species.

Whether the action threatens a violation of Federal, state, or local environmental protection law

The Preferred Alternative violates no Federal, state, or local environmental protection laws.

APPROPRIATE USE, UNACCEPTABLE IMPACTS, AND IMPAIRMENT

Sections 1.5 and 8.12 of NPS Management Policies underscore that not all uses are allowable or appropriate in national park system units. The proposed use was screened to determine consistency with applicable laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies; consistency with existing plans for public use and resource management; actual and potential effects to park resources, and whether the public interest would be served.

Construction of housing inside the park is not inconsistent with any laws, executive orders, regulations, policies, or laws. The park's 1995 General Management Plan (GMP) states that the park should *Provide visitor and employee facilities and services, as necessary and appropriate, in or adjacent to areas dedicated to those uses or in appropriate disturbed areas.*

Housing is a common and vital structure in most park units. Proper location, sizing, and construction materials and methods will ensure unacceptable impacts to park resources and values do not occur. The proposed new housing and rehabilitation of existing housing units is consistent with the park's GMP and other related park plans. With this in mind, the NPS finds construction and use of Supai Camp housing is an acceptable Grand Canyon National Park use.

Therefore, the NPS finds the Preferred Alternative is an appropriate use. Because the analysis determined that no major adverse impacts would occur, and mitigating measure application would further lessen impacts, Preferred Alternative implementation will not result in any unacceptable impacts. The EA includes criteria used to evaluate unacceptable impacts, and a subsequent discussion specific to this project.

In analyzing NEPA analysis impairments for this project, the NPS takes into account that if an impairment were likely to occur, such impacts would be considered major or significant under CEQ regulations. This is because impact context and intensity would be sufficient to render what would normally be a minor or moderate impact major or significant. Taking this into consideration, NPS guidance documents note *Not all major or significant impacts under a NEPA analysis are impairments. However, all impairments to NPS resources and values would constitute a major or significant impact under NEPA. If an impact results in impairment, the action should be modified to lessen the impact level. If the impairment cannot be avoided by modifying the proposed action, that action cannot be selected for implementation.* (Interim Technical Guidance on Assessing Impacts and Impairment to Natural Resources, National Park Service, Natural Resource Program Center, July 2003)

In addition to reviewing the definition of “significantly” under NEPA regulations, the NPS has determined Preferred Alternative implementation would not constitute impairment to the integrity of Grand Canyon National Park’s resources or values as described by NPS Management Policies. This conclusion is based on the NPS analysis of the proposed action’s environmental impacts as described in the EA, public comments received, relevant scientific studies and professional judgment of the decision-maker guided by NPS Management Policies. The EA identified less than major adverse impacts on all resource topics. This conclusion is further based on the Superintendent’s professional judgment, as guided and informed by the park’s General Management Plan. Although the plan/project has some negative impacts, in all cases these adverse impacts are the result of actions taken to preserve and restore other park resources and values. Overall, the plan results in benefits to park resources and values and opportunities for their enjoyment, and does not result in their impairment.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The EA was made available for public review and comment during a 20-day period ending August 24, 2009 through issuance of a press release and posting on the Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) website (<http://parkplanning.nps.gov/grca>).


Eight comments were received from individuals during EA public review. These comments fully support Supai improvements defined in the Preferred Alternative. No concerns with the project were raised during this review.

CONCLUSION

As described above, the Preferred Alternative does not constitute an action meeting the criteria that normally require preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS). The Preferred Alternative will not have a significant effect on the human environment. Environmental impacts that could occur are limited in context and intensity, with generally adverse impacts that range from localized to widespread, short to long term, and negligible to moderate. There are no unmitigated adverse effects on public health, public safety, threatened or endangered species, sites or districts listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, or other unique characteristics of the region. No highly uncertain or controversial impacts, unique or unknown risks, significant cumulative effects, or elements of precedence were identified. Implementation will not violate any Federal, state, or local environmental protection law.

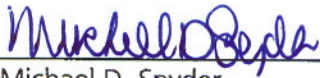
Based on the foregoing, it has been determined that an EIS is not required for this project and thus will not be prepared.

Recommended:


Steve Martin
Superintendent, Grand Canyon National Park

9-02-09
Date

Approved:


Michael D. Snyder
Regional Director, Intermountain Region

9/2/09
Date