U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
White River Field Office
73544 Hwy 64
Meeker, CO 81641

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

NUMBER: CO-110-2004-047-EA

CASEFILE/PROJECT NUMBER (optional): Temporary Use Permit COC67475 & Right-of-way COC45758

PROJECT NAME: Upgrade and permanent addition to Sand Springs Meter Station

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Sixth Principal Meridian, Colorado
T. 2 S., R. 101 W.,
Sec. 33, SW¼NW¼.

APPLICANT: Northwest Pipeline Corporation (NWP)

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES:

Proposed Action: The proposed action is for additional facilities at the Sand Springs Meter Station, along with extra work space to be used during construction. The additional facilities include additional piping required to meet increased flow capacity from 110 MMSFCD to 425 MMSCFD at a minimum design pressure of 600 PSIG. This site was selected since it is in an area that has previously been disturbed for a utility corridor that contains several natural gas pipelines. This site also contains a metering facility operated by Colorado Interstate Gas Company (CIG) in conjunction with the NWP metering facility. The fence that borders Highway 139 and public land will not be affected by this action because the temporary use area does not extend that close to the existing fence.

The term of the temporary use permit will be four months, with the term for the additional permanent right-of-way area that will run concurrent with the original grant for COC45758.

The temporary use permit and the amended right-of-way will be authorized by Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, (41 Stat. 449), as amended (30 U.S.C. 185).

No Action Alternative: No right of way would be granted. No construction would occur.

NEED FOR THE ACTION: Northwest Pipeline (NWP) has applied for an amendment to their existing right-of-way, COC45758, for an additional permanent area to be added to their facility and for a temporary use permit, COC67475, for extra work space during construction.

PLAN CONFORMANCE REVIEW: The Proposed Action is subject to and has been reviewed for conformance with the following plan (43 CFR 1610.5, BLM 1617.3):

Name of Plan: White River Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan (ROD/RMP).

Date Approved: July 1, 1997

Decision Number/Page: Pages 2-24 thru 2-52

Decision Language: "To make public lands available for the siting of public and private facilities through the issuance of applicable land use authorizations, in a manner that provides for reasonable protection of other resource values."

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT / ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES / MITIGATION MEASURES:

STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC LAND HEALTH: In January 1997, Colorado Bureau of Land Management (BLM) approved the Standards for Public Land Health. These standards cover upland soils, riparian systems, plant and animal communities, threatened and endangered species, and water quality. Standards describe conditions needed to sustain public land health and relate to all uses of the public lands. Because a standard exists for these five categories, a finding must be made for each of them in an environmental analysis. These findings are located in specific elements listed below:

CRITICAL ELEMENTS

AIR QUALITY

Affected Environment: The entire White River RA has been designated as either attainment or unclassified for all pollutants, and most of the area has been designated prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) class II.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: The proposed action would result in short term, local impacts to air quality during construction, from fugitive dust being blown into the air.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: Under the no action alternative, there would be no adverse affects on air quality.

Mitigation: None.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Affected Environment: The proposed action is located within the boundaries of the Canyon Pintado National Register Historic District. There are two recent inventories that cover the area of the proposed upgrade (Fetterman 1994, Compliance Dated 9/15/1994, Pennefather-O'Brien et. Al 1992, Compliance Dated 12/17/92 {MAC}) which confirmed the lack of surface manifestations of cultural resources in the proposed project area. There is still the potential for buried resources in the area. However, this potential is very low due to previous extensive pipeline projects in the area.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: The proposed expansion of the meter station will not impact any known individual cultural resources within the National Register District. There will be a slight increase in the extent of the visual intrusion into the district but, it is consistent with the current nature of the meter station. There is a limited possibility that subsurface features could be impacted if extensive excavations are required for installation of additional pipelines or other infrastructural improvements.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: There would be no new impacts to individual cultural resources or the overall visual setting of the National Register District under the No Action Alternative.

Mitigation:

1. The operator is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the project operations that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing historic or archaeological sites, or for collecting artifacts. If historic or archaeological materials are uncovered during any project or construction activities, the operator is to immediately stop activities in the immediate area of the find that might further disturb such materials, and immediately contact the authorized officer (AO). Within five working days the AO will inform the operator as to:

- whether the materials appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places
- the mitigation measures the operator will likely have to undertake before the site can be used (assuming in situ preservation is not necessary)
- a timeframe for the AO to complete an expedited review under 36 CFR 800-11 to confirm, through the State Historic Preservation Officer, that the findings of the AO are correct and that mitigation is appropriate.

If the operator wishes, at any time, to relocate activities to avoid the expense of mitigation and/or the delays associated with this process, the AO will assume responsibility for whatever recordation and stabilization of the exposed materials may be required. Otherwise, the operator will be responsible for mitigation cost. The AO will provide technical and procedural guidelines for the conduct of mitigation. Upon verification from the AO that the required mitigation has been completed, the operator will then be allowed to resume

construction.

2. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g) the holder of this authorization must notify the AO, by telephone, with written confirmation, immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary items, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. Further, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(c) and (d), you must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the authorized officer.

3. Monitor large trenches (larger than 8 inches) and large soil stripping operations or excavation of pits for cultural artifacts.

INVASIVE, NON-NATIVE SPECIES

Affected Environment: The project is located within a greasewood bottom with the predominate vegetation being greasewood and cheatgrass. This site has deep soils and reclaims well in the absence of grazing pressure.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: The proposed seed mix contains non-native species. These species have not been found to move off-site or to interbreed with adjacent native plants. The seeded species are well suited to the site and have the ability to out-compete cheatgrass and to provide suitable soil stabilization. This site is within the highway right-of-way fence which would eliminate livestock grazing and increase the opportunity for reclamation success. During the time that this site is in operation there will be bare/disturbed soils which will be suitable sites for weed invasion. Construction equipment and support vehicles often provide a mode of transport for noxious weeds. With a comprehensive weed control program and implementation the opportunity for weed invasion and spread would be greatly decreased.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: The existing site has the same characteristics as above for noxious weed establishment and spread, but on decreased acreage and intensity.

Mitigation: Use Standard Seed Mix #2 for reclamation of this site. Also, apply the following conditions of approval from the White River ROD/RMP, Appendix B.

142. Application of pesticides and herbicides on public lands will conform to BLM Manual H-9011-1 and 9015.

177. All pest control proposals will include an environmental analysis developed within an Integrated Pest Management format. Selection of the preferred alternative shall depend upon environmentally sound and cost-effective criteria.

178. Monitoring of land-disturbing activities in weed-free zones will use permanent photo points to identify noxious weed growth stages, degree of infestation, and trends.

179. Application of herbicides must be under field supervision of an EPA-certified pesticide applicator. Herbicides must be registered by the EPA and application proposals must be approved by the BLM.
180. All disturbed sites shall be promptly reclaimed to the satisfaction of the Area Manger.

181. Reclamation should be implemented concurrent with construction and site operations to the fullest extent possible. Final reclamation actions shall be initiated within six months of the termination of operations unless otherwise approved in writing by the Authorized Officer.

182. The goal for rehabilitation of any disturbed area shall be the permanent restoration of original site conditions and productive capability.

183. Disturbed areas shall be restored as nearly as possible to its original contour.

184. Fill material shall be pushed into cut areas and up over backslopes. Leave no depressions that will trap water or form ponds.

185. Distribute topsoil evenly over the location and prepare a seedbed by disking or ripping. Drill seed on contour at a depth no greater than 1/2 inch. In areas that cannot be drilled, broadcast at double the seeding rate and harrow seed into the soil.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Affected Environment: The project site is immediately adjacent (within 100') to Highway 139, situated between two existing unimproved roads and lies at the intersection of two major pipeline corridors. These strongly modified greasewood sites do not support strong avian complements, and under the further influence of heavy and persistent disturbance, it is unlikely that this diminutive project site would host any avian nesting activity.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: Due the proximity of regular traffic and the degraded vegetation conditions and industrialized nature of the site, there is virtually no likelihood that this project would interfere with any avian breeding attempt, regardless of project timeframes.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: The site would remain degraded and heavily influenced by human and vehicular activity. There would continue to be little, if any, likelihood of migratory birds selecting this project vicinity for nesting attempts.

Mitigation: None

THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE ANIMAL SPECIES (includes a finding on Standard 4)

Affected Environment: There are no special status species known to occupy or derive important benefit from the project locale.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: This project would have no conceivable direct or indirect influence on special status species.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: Failing to construct this feature or relocating it nearby would continue to have no potential influence on special status species.

Mitigation: None

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for Threatened & Endangered species: This project site and the proposed action have no bearing on populations or associated habitats of Threatened and Endangered species. A Public Land Health Standard finding has no application in this case as it would not be affected.

THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES (includes a finding on Standard 4)

Affected Environment: No threatened or endangered plants are present in, or in the vicinity of, the project area.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: None

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: None

Mitigation: None

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for Threatened & Endangered species: There is no reasonable likelihood that the proposed action or no action alternative would have an influence on the condition or function of Threatened, Endangered, or Sensitive plant species. Thus there would be no effect on achieving the land health standard.

WASTES, HAZARDOUS OR SOLID

Affected Environment: There are no known hazardous or other solid wastes on the subject lands. No hazardous materials are known to have been used, stored or disposed of at this site.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: No listed or extremely hazardous materials in excess of threshold quantities are proposed for use in this project. While commercial

preparations of fuels and lubricants proposed for use may contain some hazardous constituents, they would be stored, used and transported in a manner consistent with applicable laws, and the generation of hazardous wastes would not be anticipated.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: No hazardous or other solid wastes would be generated under the no action alternative.

Mitigation Measures: The operator shall be required to collect and properly dispose of any solid wastes generated by this project.

WATER QUALITY, SURFACE AND GROUND (includes a finding on Standard 5)

Affected Environment: The proposed action is in segment 23, which is the mainstream of East Douglas Creek and West Douglas Creek, including all tributaries, from their sources to their confluence.

A review of the Colorado's 1989 Nonpoint Source Assessment Report (plus updates), the 305(b) report, the 303(d) list and the Unified Watershed Assessment was done to see if any water quality concerns have been identified. This proposed action is in a Category 1, Priority 2, watershed (The Lower White) identified in the Unified Watershed Assessment report. The state has reasons to believe this watershed has water quality problems (sediment and salinity loads) that may impair the watershed.

Its designated beneficial uses are: Aquatic Life Cold 1, Recreation 1a, Water Supply and Agriculture. The state has further defined water quality parameters with table values. These standards reflect the ambient water quality and define maximum allowable concentrations for the various water quality parameters. The anti-degradation rule applies to this segment meaning no further water quality degradation is allowable that would interfere with or become harmful to the designated uses.

Water quality data is not available for this upper reach of West Douglas Creek. This segment of stream is considered to be an ephemeral drainage which flows in direct response to winter snow melt and late summer/fall rainstorms. Water quality of precipitation is considered to be of good quality, but can be high is sediment depending on the magnitude and duration of the storm event.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: Impacts to water quality from the proposed action are not anticipated.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: Impacts are not anticipated from not permitting the proposed action.

Mitigation: None.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for water quality: Water quality of this drainage is well within the standards set by the state. The proposed action will have no effect on meeting this standard.

WETLANDS AND RIPARIAN ZONES (includes a finding on Standard 2)

Affected Environment: The project would be located on the West Douglas Creek valley floor, about 1000 feet from willow-dominated riparian communities in the West Douglas channel.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: This small project would have no direct communication with intermittent channel systems entering West Douglas. Successful reclamation would improve on-site soil stability and contribute incrementally to reduced sediment deposition in West Douglas (i.e., excessive sediment contribution tends to destabilize channels and banks as substrate for riparian vegetation).

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: The project site would remain in its current condition. Small incremental contributions of sediment attributable to this degraded greasewood community would persist in the long term.

Mitigation: None

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for riparian systems: This diminutive project, although contributing at the smallest scale to localized soil stability, would have no substantive influence on the status of public land health. The degraded site is largely dedicated to industrial uses. Prompt and successful reclamation for long term soil stability is an appropriate means for meeting the land health standard in the long term.

CRITICAL ELEMENTS NOT PRESENT OR NOT AFFECTED:

No Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, flood plains, prime and unique farmlands, Wilderness Areas, or Wild and Scenic Rivers exist within the area affected by the proposed action. There are also no Native American religious or environmental justice concerns associated with the proposed action.

NON-CRITICAL ELEMENTS

The following elements **must** be addressed due to the involvement of Standards for Public Land Health:

SOILS (includes a finding on Standard 1)

Affected Environment: The soils have been mapped in an order III soil survey by NRCS and are available from that office for review. The proposed action is on soil mapping unit #89, Tisworth fine sandy loam on zero to five percent slopes.

It is a deep, well drained soil is on valley floors and broad fans. Typically, the surface layer is pale brown fine sandy loam four inches thick. The subsoil is light yellowish brown clay loam seven inches thick. The upper nine inches of the underlying material is very pale brown fine sandy loam that has fine crystals and seams of gypsum and calcium carbonate, and the lower part to a depth of 60 inches or more is very pale brown fine sandy loam. In some areas the surface layer is loam or clay loam.

Permeability of this Tisworth soil is slow. Available water capacity is moderate. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Runoff is rapid, and the hazard of water erosion is moderate. The main limitations for reseeding this soil type are low precipitation in summer, alkalinity, and the hazard of erosion. For successful seeding, prepare a seedbed and drill in the seed. The plants selected for seeding should meet the seasonal requirements of livestock or wildlife, or both. Salt- and alkali-tolerant grasses are best suited to this unit. It is in Alkaline Slopes range site. Standard seed mix #2 is recommended for this type of site.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: Impacts are not anticipated if reclamation procedures are followed.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: None.

Mitigation: None

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for upland soils: This site does not currently meet the upland soils standard for public land health. Following completion of reclamation the number of desired plant species would increase and noxious weed species would decrease. Over time as this site moves towards meeting the land health standards for vegetation it will begin to meet the upland soils standard as well.

VEGETATION (includes a finding on Standard 3)

Affected Environment: The project area is within the Alkaline Slopes range site. With the current vegetation is low seral condition containing primarily greasewood and cheatgrass. The climax vegetation would be composed of; western wheatgrass, basin big sagebrush, winterfat, shadscale and various forbs.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: With reclamation as described in the Noxious/Invasive weed section, reclamation should be successful. Cheatgrass would be prevented from occupying this site and over time more of the native species would colonize it.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: There would be no impacts.

Mitigation: See Invasive, Non-Native Species Section.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for plant and animal communities (partial, see also Wildlife, Aquatic and Wildlife, Terrestrial)*:* This site does not currently meet the vegetation standard for public land health, because of the preponderance of cheatgrass and poor species diversity. Following completion of reclamation the number of species would increase and noxious species would decrease. Over time this site would meet the standards for vegetation community health.

WILDLIFE, AQUATIC (includes a finding on Standard 3)

Affected Environment: West Douglas Creek, separated from the project site by about 1000 feet, supports a higher order aquatic community that has developed in association with beaver. The only fish known to inhabit these waters are speckled dace, a common and widely distributed nongame species.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: This small project would have no direct communication with West Douglas Creek. Similar to riparian effects, successful reclamation would contribute incrementally to reduced sediment deposition to West Douglas and, in a small way, help prolong the effective life of beaver ponds and the aquatic habitat they provide to associated species.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: The project site would remain in its current condition. Small incremental contributions of sediment to West Douglas Creek attributable to this degraded greasewood community would persist in the long term.

Mitigation: None

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for riparian systems: This diminutive project would have no substantive influence on the status of public land health. This degraded site is largely dedicated to industrial uses. Prompt and successful reclamation would promote stability in West Douglas' aquatic habitat conditions in the short and long term (see also riparian section), thus, contributing to achievement of the land health standard.

WILDLIFE, TERRESTRIAL (includes a finding on Standard 3)

Affected Environment: The project site is immediately adjacent (within 100') to Highway 139, situated between two existing unimproved roads and lies at the intersection of two major pipeline corridors. This heavily modified industrial-oriented site offers little wildlife habitat value.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: This project would have no substantive influence on the availability or utility of habitats for resident wildlife populations. Incremental gains in perennial groundcover and soil stability derived from successful reclamation would be expected to enhance on-site forage and cover properties in the long term.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: The project site would remain in its current condition. Opportunity for small incremental gains in long-term forage and cover properties attributable to successful reclamation would not be realized at this time.

Mitigation: none

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for plant and animal communities (partial, see also Vegetation and Wildlife, Aquatic): This diminutive project would have no substantive influence on the status of public land health. This degraded site is largely dedicated to industrial uses. Prompt and successful reclamation for long term soil stability is an appropriate means for meeting the land health standard in the long term.

OTHER NON-CRITICAL ELEMENTS: For the following elements, those brought forward for analysis will be formatted as shown above.

Non-Critical Element	NA or Not Present	Applicable or Present, No Impact	Applicable & Present and Brought Forward for Analysis
Access and Transportation		X	
Cadastral Survey	X		
Fire Management	X		
Forest Management	X		
Geology and Minerals	X		
Hydrology/Water Rights	X		
Law Enforcement		X	
Paleontology			X
Rangeland Management		X	X
Realty Authorizations		X	
Recreation		X	
Socio-Economics		X	
Visual Resources			X
Wild Horses	X		

PALEONTOLOGY

Affected Environment: The proposed meter station expansion and modification is located in an area of quaternary alluvium where fossils are not likely.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: Because the action is located in quaternary alluviums it is not expected that there will be any impacts to fossil resources.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: There would be no new impacts to fossil resources under the No Action Alternative.

Mitigation: If paleontological materials (fossils) are uncovered during project activities, the operator is to immediately stop activities that might further disturb such materials, and contact the authorized officer (AO). The operator and the authorized officer will consult and determine the best option for avoiding or mitigating paleontological site damage.

VISUAL RESOURCES

Affected Environment: This construction will be built in an area classified as VRM Class 3. VRM Class 3 management allows for development as long as the development does not dominate the new landscape.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: The additional facilities will be next to existing structures of similar design and construction such that the additional equipment and structures will comply with the guidelines for VRM Class 3 with mitigation as listed below.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: No impacts.

Mitigation: Above ground new structures shall be painted a non reflective earth tone color so as not to stand out visually.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS SUMMARY: Cumulative impacts from oil and gas development were analyzed in the White River Resource Area Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/FEIS) completed in June 1996. Current development, including the proposed action, has not exceeded the cumulative impacts from the foreseeable development analyzed in the PRMP/FEIS.

INTERDISCIPLINARY REVIEW:

Name	Title	Area of Responsibility
Caroline	Hollowed	Air Quality
Tamara Meagley	NRS	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
Tamara Meagley	NRS	Threatened and Endangered Plant Species
Michael Selle	Archaeologist	Cultural Resources Paleontological Resources
Robert Fowler	Forester	Invasive, Non-Native Species
Ed Hollowed	Wildlife Biologist	Migratory Birds
Ed Hollowed	Wildlife Biologist	Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Animal Species, Wildlife
Marty O'Mara	HazMat Collateral	Wastes, Hazardous or Solid
Caroline	Hollowed	Water Quality, Surface and Ground Hydrology and Water Rights
Ed Hollowed	Wildlife Biologist	Wetlands and Riparian Zones
Chris Ham	Outdoor Recreation Planner	Wilderness
Caroline	Hollowed	Soils
Robert Fowler	Forester	Vegetation
Chris Ham	Outdoor Recreation Planner	Access and Transportation
Ken Holsinger	NRS	Fire Management
Robert Fowler	Forester	Forest Management
Paul Daggett	Mining Engineer	Geology and Minerals
Robert Fowler	Rangeland Management Specialist	Rangeland Management
Penny Brown	Realty Specialist	Realty Authorizations
Chris Ham	Outdoor Recreation Planner	Recreation
Max McCoy	NRS	Visual Resources
Valerie Dobrich	Wild Horse Specialist	Wild Horses

Finding of No Significant Impact/Decision Record (FONSI/DR)

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FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI)/RATIONALE: The environmental assessment and analyzing the environmental effects of the proposed action have been reviewed. The approved mitigation measures (listed below) result in a Finding of No Significant Impact on the human environment. Therefore, an environmental impact statement is not necessary to further analyze the environmental effects of the proposed action.

DECISION/RATIONALE: It is my decision to approve temporary use permit COC67475 and right-of-way COC45758 as described in the proposed action with the mitigation measures listed below. This action, with mitigation, is consistent with the decisions in the White River ROD/RMP, and environmental impacts will be minimal.

MITIGATION MEASURES:

1. The operator is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the project operations that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing historic or archaeological sites, or for collecting artifacts. If historic or archaeological materials are uncovered during any project or construction activities, the operator is to immediately stop activities in the immediate area of the find that might further disturb such materials, and immediately contact the authorized officer (AO). Within five working days the AO will inform the operator as to:

- whether the materials appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places
- the mitigation measures the operator will likely have to undertake before the site can be used (assuming in situ preservation is not necessary)
- a timeframe for the AO to complete an expedited review under 36 CFR 800-11 to confirm, through the State Historic Preservation Officer, that the findings of the AO are correct and that mitigation is appropriate.

If the operator wishes, at any time, to relocate activities to avoid the expense of mitigation and/or the delays associated with this process, the AO will assume responsibility for whatever recordation and stabilization of the exposed materials may be required. Otherwise, the operator will be responsible for mitigation cost. The AO will provide technical and procedural guidelines for the conduct of mitigation. Upon verification from the AO that the required mitigation has been completed, the operator will then be allowed to resume construction.

2. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g) the holder of this authorization must notify the AO, by telephone,

with written confirmation, immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary items, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. Further, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(c) and (d), you must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the authorized officer.

3. Monitor large trenches (larger than 8 inches) and large soil stripping operations or excavation of pits for cultural artifacts.

4. Use Standard Seed Mix #2 for reclamation of this site.

5. Application of pesticides and herbicides on public lands will conform to BLM Manual H-9011-1 and 9015.

6. All pest control proposals will include an environmental analysis developed within an Integrated Pest Management format. Selection of the preferred alternative shall depend upon environmentally sound and cost-effective criteria.

7. Monitoring of land-disturbing activities in weed-free zones will use permanent photo points to identify noxious weed growth stages, degree of infestation, and trends.

8. Application of herbicides must be under field supervision of an EPA-certified pesticide applicator. Herbicides must be registered by the EPA and application proposals must be approved by the BLM.

9. All disturbed sites shall be promptly reclaimed to the satisfaction of the Area Manger.

10. Reclamation should be implemented concurrent with construction and site operations to the fullest extent possible. Final reclamation actions shall be initiated within six months of the termination of operations unless otherwise approved in writing by the Authorized Officer.

11. The goal for rehabilitation of any disturbed area shall be the permanent restoration of original site conditions and productive capability.

12. Disturbed areas shall be restored as nearly as possible to its original contour.

13. Fill material shall be pushed into cut areas and up over backslopes. Leave no depressions that will trap water or form ponds.

14. Distribute topsoil evenly over the location and prepare a seedbed by disking or ripping. Drill seed on contour at a depth no greater than 1/2 inch. In areas that cannot be drilled, broadcast at double the seeding rate and harrow seed into the soil.

15. The operator shall be required to collect and properly dispose of any solid wastes generated by this project.

16. If paleontological materials (fossils) are uncovered during project activities, the operator is to immediately stop activities that might further disturb such materials, and contact the authorized officer (AO). The operator and the authorized officer will consult and determine the best option for avoiding or mitigating paleontological site damage.

17. Above ground new structures shall be painted a non reflective earth tone color so as not to stand out visually.

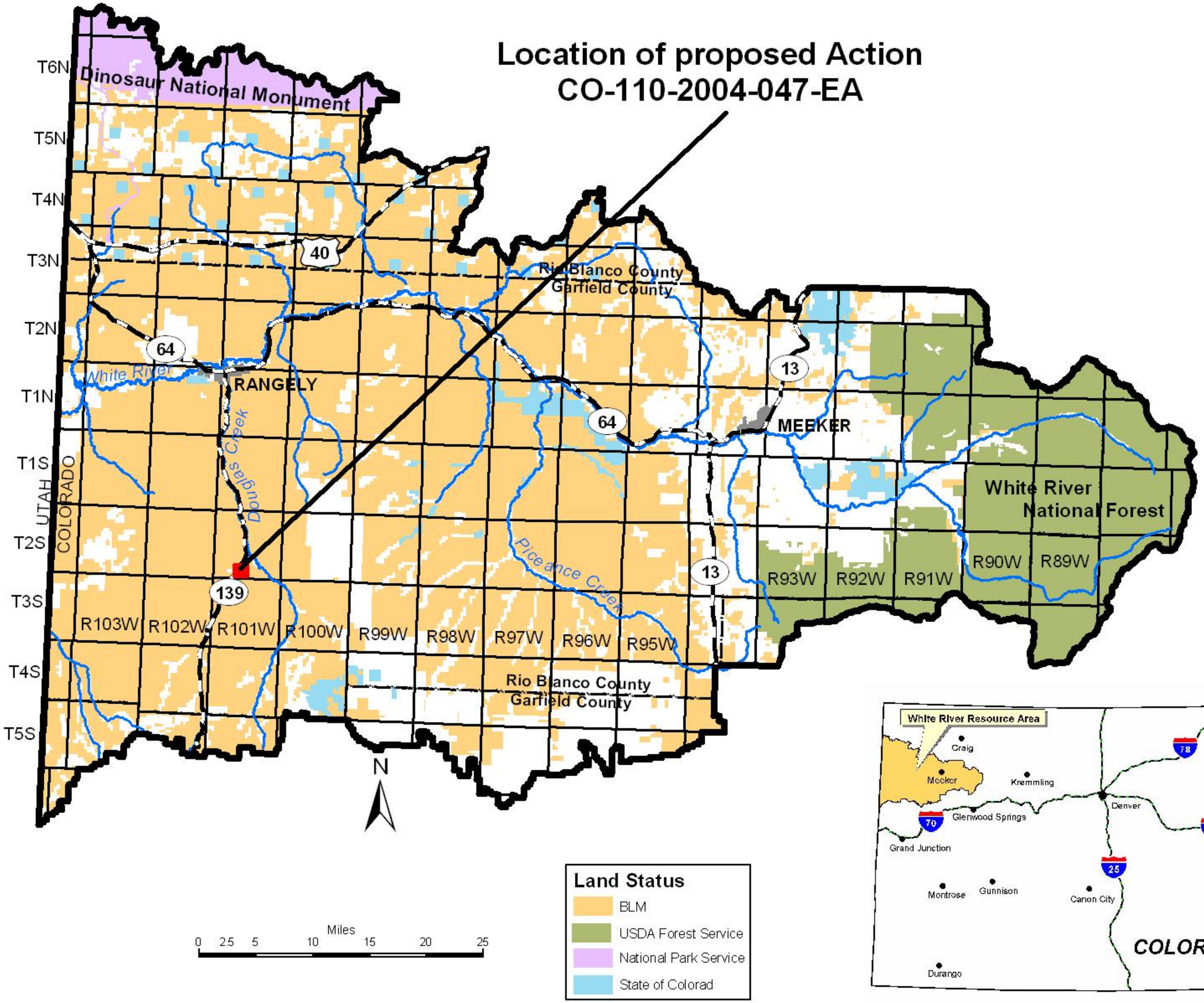
COMPLIANCE/MONITORING: Compliance will be conducted by the realty staff every five years.

NAME OF PREPARER: Penny Brown

NAME OF ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR: Scott Pierce

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL: Kent K. Walter
Field Manager

DATE SIGNED: 3/5/04

ATTACHMENTS: Map of the Location of the Proposed Action.

Location of proposed Action
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