

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management**

**FONSI and Decision Record DOI-BLM-LLUT-G010-2014-0042
January, 2014**

**Newfield Exploration Company's Proposed Monument Butte
Compressor Station Pipeline Upgrade**

***Location:* Duchesne County, Utah
Section 25, 26, 35, and 36 of T8S, R16E**

***Applicant/Address:* Newfield Production Company
10530 South County Road #33
Myton, Utah 84052**

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Field Office
170 South 500 East
Vernal, Utah 84078
Phone: (435) 781-4400
Fax: (435) 781-4410



FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Environmental Assessment

DOI-BLM-LLUT-G010-2014-0042

Newfield Production Company's Proposed Monument Butte Compressor Station Pipeline Upgrade

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT:

Based on the analysis of potential environmental impacts contained in the attached environmental assessment, and considering the significance criteria in 40 CFR 1508.27, I have determined that Newfield Production Company's Monument Butte Compressor Station Pipeline Upgrade Duchesne County, Utah, as described in the proposed action alternative of DOI-BLM-LLUT-G010-2014-0042-EA will not have a significant effect on the human environment. An environmental impact statement is therefore not required.



Authorized Officer

JAN 24 2014

Date

DECISION RECORD
Environmental Assessment

DOI-BLM-LLUT-G010-2014-0042
Newfield Production Company's
Proposed Monument Butte Compressor Station Pipeline Upgrade

DECISION RECORD:

It is my decision to authorize Newfield Production Company's proposal to upgrade the pipeline system of the Monument Butte Compressor Station, as described in the proposed action alternative of DOI-BLM-LLUT-G010-2014-0042-EA.

This decision is contingent on the implementation of the applicant committed measures listed in the EA and the conditions of approval, listed below.

Summary of the Selected Alternative:

Newfield proposes to replace the existing pipeline system with two buried steel pipelines (up to 8 inches in diameter), a 6 inch surface poly line, and a 16 inch surface poly line.

All other components of the proposed action as described in Chapter 2 of DOI-BLM-LLUT-G010-2014-0042-EA.

Conditions of Approval:

- Newfield will notify all Right of Way holders in the project area 48 hours before Newfield commences any work.

Mitigation for Invasive Plants/Noxious Weeds, Soils, and Vegetation:

- All vehicles and equipment shall be cleaned either through power-washing, or other approved method, if the vehicles or equipment were previously operated outside the Uinta Basin, to prevent weed seed introduction.

Wildlife

If construction and drilling is anticipated during any of the following wildlife seasonal spatial restrictions, a BLM biologist or a qualified consulting firm biologist must conduct applicable surveys using an accepted protocol prior to any ground disturbing activities.

Mountain Plover (Charadrius montanus)

If it is anticipated that construction will occur during mountain plover nesting season (May 1 – June 15), a BLM biologist will be notified to determine if surveys are necessary prior to beginning operations. If surveys are deemed necessary, depending on the results permission to proceed may or may not, be granted by the BLM Authorized Officer.

Burrowing Owl (Athene cunicularia)

If surface disturbing activities are planned during the current timing restrictions for the burrowing owl (March 1st through August 31st) a survey for nesting burrowing owl is required. Based on the results of the survey, permission to proceed may or may not be granted.

Ferruginous Hawk (Buteo regalis)

If the surface disturbing activities are planned for the following wells during the current timing restrictions for the ferruginous hawk (March 1st through August 1st) a survey for nesting ferruginous hawk would is required. Based on the results of the survey, permission to proceed may or may not be granted.

Rationale for the Decision:

The selected alternative is in conformance with the Vernal Field Office Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (BLM 2008).

The subject lands were leased for oil or gas development under authority of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as modified by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, and the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987. The lessee/operator has the right to explore for oil and gas on the lease as specified in 43 CFR 3103.1-2, and if a discovery is made, to produce oil and/or natural gas for economic gain.

The Proposed Action is consistent with the Duchesne County General Plan (Duchesne County 2012) which encompasses the Project Area. The county's plans contain specific policy statements addressing public lands (i.e. multiple-use, resource use and development, access, and wildlife management). In general, the county's plan indicate support for development proposals, such as the Proposed Action, through its emphasis of multiple-use of public land management practices, responsible use, and optimum utilization of public land resources. The county, through its plan, supports the development of natural resources as they become available or as new technology allows.

There are no comprehensive State of Utah plans for the vicinity of the selected alternative. However, the State of Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) have leased much of the nearby state land for oil and gas production. Because the objectives of SITLA are to produce funding for the state school system, and because production on federal leases could further interest in drilling on state leases in the area, it is assumed that the selected alternative is consistent with the objectives of the State.

The selected alternative meets the BLM's need to allow development of valid existing leases. The BLM objective to reduce impacts is met by the applicant committed measures and conditions of approval.

Onsite visits were conducted by Vernal Field Office Personnel. The onsite inspection reports do not indicate that any other locations be proposed for analysis.

National Historic Preservation Act consultation, and Native American Tribes consultation were completed as described in chapter 5 of the EA.

Summary of Public Involvement Efforts and Public Response

The Proposed Action was posted to E-planning NEPA website on December 6, 2013. No public interest has been expressed.



Authorized Officer

JAN 24 2014

Date

Appeals:

This decision is effective upon the date it is signed by the authorized officer. The decision is subject to appeal. Under BLM regulation, this decision is subject to administrative review in accordance with 43 CFR 3165. Any request for administrative review of this decision must include information required under 43 CFR 3165.3(b) (State Director Review), including all supporting documentation. Such a request must be filed in writing with the State Director, Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, 440 W., 200 S. Suite 500 Salt Lake City, Utah, 84101-1345, within 20 business days of the date this Decision is received or considered to have been received.

If you wish to file a petition for stay, the petition for stay should accompany your notice of appeal and shall 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 irreparable harm to the appellant or resources if the stay is not granted;
- (4) Whether the public interest favors granting the stay.

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management**

**Environmental Assessment
DOI-BLM-UT-G010-2013-0042-EA**

January, 2014

**Newfield Exploration Company's Proposed Monument
Butte Compressor Station Pipeline Upgrade**

***Location:* Duchesne County, Utah
Section 25, 26, 35, and 36 of T8S, R16E**

***Applicant/Address:* Newfield Exploration Company
10530 South County Road #33
Myton, Utah 84052**

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Field Office
170 South 500 East
Vernal, Utah 84078
Phone: (435) 781-4400
FAX: (435) 781-4410



**Newfield Exploration Company's Proposed Monument Butte Compressor
Station Pipeline Upgrade.
Environmental Assessment
DOI-BLM-UT-G010-2014-0042-EA**

**CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION**

Introduction

This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared to analyze the potential impacts of Newfield Exploration Company's (Newfield) proposed pipeline upgrades in Duchesne County, Utah. The EA is a site-specific analysis of potential impacts that could result from the implementation of the Proposed Action or alternatives to the Proposed Action. The EA assists the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in project planning and ensuring compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and in making a determination as to whether any "significant" impacts could result from the analyzed actions. ("Significance" is defined by NEPA and is found in regulation 40 CFR 1508.27.) An EA provides evidence for determining whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) statement. A FONSI statement is a document that briefly presents the reasons why implementation of the selected alternative would not result in "significant" environmental impacts (effects) beyond those already addressed in Vernal Field Office Resource Management Plan (BLM 2008). If the decision maker determines that this project has "significant" impacts following the analysis in the EA, then an EIS would be prepared for the project. If not, a Decision Record may be signed for the EA approving the alternative selected.

The underlying need for the proposed action is for Newfield replace a pipeline system that has been found to be approaching an unsafe state due to aged condition of the existing pipe. Newfield proposes to replace the existing pipeline system with two buried steel pipelines (up to 8 inches in diameter), a 6 inch surface poly line, and a 16 inch surface poly line.

Purpose And Need For The Proposed Action

The BLM's need is to respond to the applicant's proposal to replace the unsafe pipeline system to insure safe transport of produced oil and gas. The BLM's purpose is to allow multiple use of the land in an environmentally sound manner. Private exploration and production from federal oil and gas leases is an integral part of the BLM oil and gas leasing program under authority of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987. The pipeline system replacement is part of Newfield's Super Unit UTU-87538X.

Conformance with BLM Land Use Plans

The proposed pipeline system would be in conformance with the Vernal Field Office RMP/ROD (October 31, 2008) and the terms of the unit. The Minerals and Energy Resources Management Objectives encourage the drilling of oil and gas wells by private industry (RMP/ROD, p. 97). The RMP/ROD decision also allows for processing applications on public lands in accordance with policy and guidance and allows for management of public lands to support goals and

objectives of other resources programs (RMP/ROD p. 86). It has been determined that the proposed action and alternative(s) would not conflict with other decisions throughout the plan.

Relationships to Statutes, Regulations, or Other Plans

The Proposed Action and No Action Alternative are consistent with federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and plans (see Sections below).

Utah's Standards for Rangeland Health (BLM 1997) address upland soils, riparian/wetlands, desired and native species, and water quality. These resources are analyzed later in this document or, if not affected, are listed in Appendix A.

Federal Laws and Statutes

The subject lands were leased for oil or gas development under authority of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as modified by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, and the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987. The lessee/operator has the right to explore for oil and gas on the lease as specified in 43 CFR 3103.1-2, and if a discovery is made, to produce oil and/or natural gas for economic gain.

State and Local Laws and Statutes

There are no comprehensive State of Utah plans for the vicinity of the Proposed Action.

The proposed project is consistent with the *Duchesne County General Plan, 2012 (as amended)* (County plan) that encompasses the location of the proposed pipeline. In general, the plan indicates support for development proposals such as the Proposed Action through the plan's emphasis on multiple-use public land management practices, responsible use and optimum utilization.

The State of Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) have leased much of the nearby state land for oil and gas production. Because the objectives of SITLA are to produce funding for the state school system, and because production on federal leases could further interest in drilling on state leases in the area, it is assumed that the alternatives analyzed, except the No Action Alternative, are consistent with the objectives of the state.

CHAPTER 2 DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES

Introduction

This EA will focus on the Proposed Action and No Action Alternatives. The No Action Alternative is considered and analyzed to provide a baseline for comparison of the impacts of the Proposed Action Alternative. No additional alternatives were considered.

Proposed Action

Newfield has identified that the pipeline system between the Monument Butte Compressor Station, Monument Butte Gas Plant, and Questar Tap Site needs to be replaced. The existing pipeline system has reached an age where it is not safe to operate. Newfield proposes to replace

the existing pipeline system with two buried steel pipelines (up to 8 inches in diameter), a 6 inch surface poly line, and a 16 inch surface poly line. The new pipeline system would consist of approximately 9,693 feet of new pipeline (See Map 1). The four pipelines would be in one pipeline corridor with 60 feet wide for construction. After the construction phase a 30 feet wide area would be periodically used for maintenance of the lines. There would be approximately 6.7 acres of disturbance. The centerline of the proposed route would be stake prior to installation. Clearing and grading of a 30' right-of-way (ROW) would be required. The buried lines and surface lines would be placed as close to existing roads as possible without interfering with normal road travel or road maintenance. The buried pipelines would be buried in a 4-5' deep trench constructed with a trencher or backhoe. For portions along existing two-track and primary access roads, lengths of pipe would be strung out in the borrow ditch, welded together, and rolled or dragged into place with heavy equipment. For pipelines that are installed cross-country (not along existing roads), travel along the line would be infrequent and for maintenance needs only. No installation activities would be performed during periods when the soil is too wet to adequately support installation equipment. If such equipment creates ruts in excess of six (6) inches deep, the soil would be deemed too wet to adequately support the equipment. Disturbed areas would be reclaimed within 120 days, weather permitting, following the procedures outlined in the Castle Peak Reclamation and Weed Management Plan and the current Green River District Reclamation guidelines.

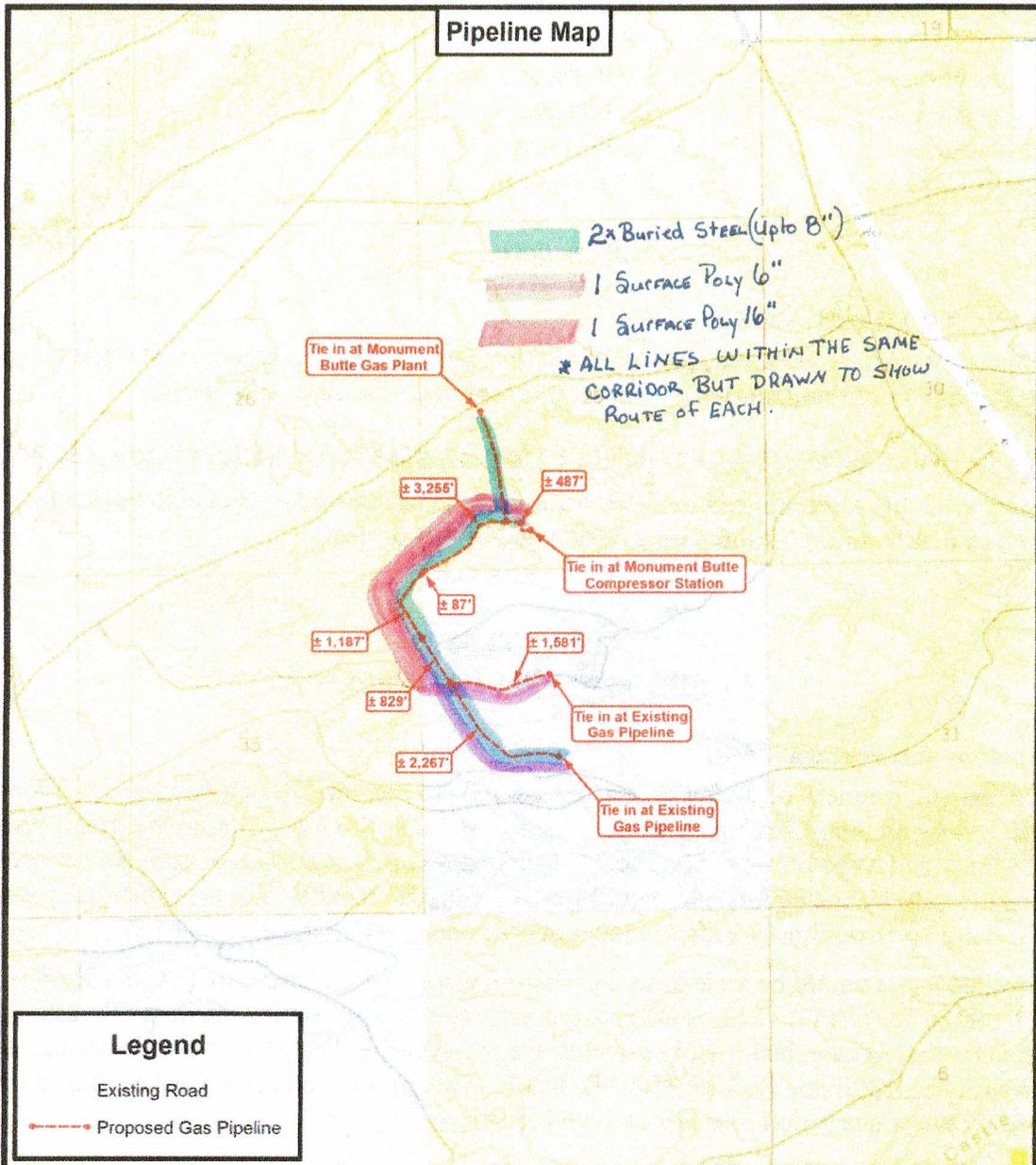
Buried Lines

The buried pipelines (both up to 8") would operate at moderate pressures not to exceed 1000psi. These lines would provide distribution of gas from the monument Butte Gas Plant located in the NWSW of Section 25, T8S, R16E to the Questar Tap Site in the NESW of Section 36, T8S, R16E.

Surface Lines

The poly-surface lines (6" and 16") will operate at a pressure not to exceed 100psi and will be utilized for gathering of sales gas from various wells and distribution to/from the Monument Butte Compressor located in the SESW of Section 25, T8S, R16E. The 16" line would be given both blocking and earthen crossing consideration as follows: the line would be blocked at a minimum of every 45', or as needed to support the structural weight of the line in order to keep it off of the ground; and earthen crossing would be installed every 500' along the line and within the corridor in recognition of Big Game, Livestock, Emergency Response and maintenance vehicles. Road crossings would be constructed per Best Management Practices and the pipe would be placed in an appropriately sized culvert with enough cover to protect against crushing the pipe.

Map 1



<p>Tri State Land Surveying, Inc. 180 NORTH VERNAL AVE. VERNAL, UTAH 84078</p>	<p>P: (435) 781-2501 F: (435) 781-2518</p>	<p>NEWFIELD EXPLORATION COMPANY Monument Butte Pipeline SEC. 25, 35 & 36, T8S, R16E, S.L.B.&M. Duchesne County, UT.</p>	<p>TOPOGRAPHIC MAP</p>	<p>SHEET 1</p>	
	<p>DRAWN BY: A.P.C. REVISED:</p>				<p>VERSION:</p>
	<p>DATE: 04-27-2012</p>				<p>V1</p>
<p>SCALE: 1" = 2,000'</p>					

Seed mix to be used for the pipeline ROW reclamation.

Squirreltail grass	2.0 lbs/acre
Needle and thread grass	2.0 lbs/acre
Siberian wheatgrass	2.0 lbs/acre
Shadscale saltbush	2.0 lbs/acre
Four-wing saltbush	2.0 lbs/acre
Gardner's saltbush	2.0 lbs/acre
Blue flax (Lewis flax)	1.0 lbs/acre

Total 13.0 lbs/acre

NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Under the No Action Alternative, Newfield's proposal would not be approved and the existing pipeline system would remain in use. No new surface disturbance would occur.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT ELIMINATED FROM FURTHER ANALYSIS

There were no other alternatives identified aside from the Proposed Action and No Action Alternatives that would meet the purpose and need of this project.

CHAPTER 3 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Introduction and General Setting

The affected environment of the Proposed Action and No Action Alternatives were considered and analyzed by an interdisciplinary team, as documented in the Interdisciplinary Team Analysis Record Checklist (Appendix A). The checklist indicates which resources of concern are present, would be affected by the action, and would require analysis in the EA, or are either not present in the project area or would not be affected to a degree that requires detailed analysis.

The proposed wells would be located in the Three Rivers Federal Lease area of the BLM's Vernal Field Office (VFO). Mineral extraction activities, transportation corridors, livestock grazing, and erosion have historically affected the project area. The project area is defined as Section 10, T8S, R20E and Section 35, T7S, R20E. The project boundary has been previously disturbed by the construction of roads and well locations.

Invasive Plants/Noxious Weeds, Soils, and Vegetation

Soils are clay loams with a very high percentage of rock. The terrain is low rolling hills, with washes going through them. The pipeline goes over the hills and through the washes. The vegetation noted during the onsite include: Indian ricegrass (*Achnatherum hymenoides*), shadscale (*Atriplex confertifolia*), Gardner's saltbush (*Atriplex gardneri*), rubber rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*), Mormon tea (*Ephedra neadensis*), buckwheat (*Eriogonum sp.*), broom snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*), prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia sp.*), galleta grass (*Pleuraphis jamesii*), greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*), scarlet globemallow (*Sphaeralcea*

coccinea), horsebrush sp. (*Tetradymia sp.*), cheat grass (*Bromus tectorum*), halogeton (*Halogeton glomeatus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola kali*), and salt cedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*)

LIVESTOCK GRAZING & RANGELAND HEALTH STANDARDS

LIVESTOCK GRAZING:

The proposed project is located in the Antelope Powers Allotment; used for sheep and cattle grazing (see table below). The Antelope Powers grazing permit was recently evaluated in an Environmental Assessment No. UT080-08-681-EA; the Decision Record was signed in 2010.

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Livestock Number	Livestock Kind	Begin	End	Type Use	AUMs
15879	Antelope Powers	220	CATTLE	10/13	5/14	ACTIVE	1541
15879	Antelope Powers	2207	SHEEP	10/13	5//14	ACTIVE	3091

The allotment is primarily located within the semi-arid saltshrub ecosystem; undisturbed areas are characterized by native low-lying shrubs, grasses and forbs. Disturbed areas of the allotment are currently characterized by invasive weeds such as halogeton (*Halogeton glomeratus*) and cheat grass (*Bromus tectorum*) as well as bare ground. The allotment is currently dissected by hundreds, possibly thousands, of miles of pipelines, roads and road spurs, as well as other infrastructure such as compressor stations, which characterize dense oil and gas development.

The current livestock operators of Antelope Powers have been unable to utilize their full permitted AUMs within the Allotment due to the current level of disturbance, fragmentation, daily traffic, development, and most recently, drought.

RANGELAND HEALTH STANDARDS:

Rangeland Health Standards were assessed for the Antelope Powers Allotment in 2008; the Determination of Rangeland Health was signed in 2010 and the allotment was considered to be meeting rangeland health standards throughout the interspaces of oil and gas development areas. However, rangeland health standards are scheduled to be re-assessed during the field season of 2014, due to a severe increase in oil and gas energy development throughout the allotment – as well as projected increases in development due to the ongoing Monument Butte Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Large portions of the vegetative surface have been removed and/or disturbed as a result of the development of oil and gas resources in the area.

Rangeland Health Standards are scheduled to be assessed during the 2014-5 season. Rangeland Health Standards were assessed in 2008 and were meeting standards.

FISH AND WILDLIFE; THREATENED, ENDANGERED, OR CANDIDATE SPECIES; AND MIGRATORY BIRDS

WILDLIFE EXCLUDING USFWS DESIGNATED SPECIES

White-tailed Prairie Dog (Cynomys leucurus)

The white-tailed prairie dog is listed as a Utah State sensitive species. Comprehensive prairie dog colony surveys and burrow density estimates have not been completed within the Project Area. During the onsite inspection and within a half mile of the project area white-tailed prairie dog burrows were observed within project area.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) was implemented for the protection of migratory birds. Unless permitted by regulations, the MBTA makes it unlawful to pursue, hunt, kill, capture, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory bird, including the feathers or other parts, nests, eggs, or migratory bird products. In addition to the MBTA, Executive Order 13186 sets forth the responsibilities of Federal agencies to further implement the provisions of the MBTA by integrating bird conservation principles and practices into agency activities and by ensuring that Federal actions evaluate the effects of actions and agency plans on migratory birds.

This section identifies migratory birds that may inhabit the Project Area, including those species classified as High-Priority birds by Utah Partners in Flight (Parrish et al 2002). High-Priority species are denoted by an asterisk (*). Without conducting comprehensive migratory bird surveys, it is not known if these species are present or not. Species listed below are based on GIS reviews, and a field review during on-site inspections.

Migratory bird species commonly associated with the sagebrush-steppe community within the Project Area include: the mountain bluebird* (*Sialia currocooides*), grasshopper sparrow* (*Ammodramus savannarum*), Brewer's sparrow* (*Spizella breweri*), sage sparrow* (*Amphispiza belli*), sage thrasher* (*Oreoscoptes montanus*), green-tailed towhee* (*Pipilo chlorurus*), horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), vesper sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*) and western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*) (Parrish et al. 2002).

Mountain Plover (Charadrius montanus)

The mountain plover is currently a Utah State species of concern. The only known breeding population of mountain plover in Utah is located on Myton Bench. Project is within habitat for mountain plover.

Raptors

Some of the more common and visible birds within the Project Area include raptors, or birds of prey. The Project Area provides diverse breeding and foraging habitat for raptors: mixed desert shrub communities, rocky outcrops, and pinyon-juniper woodlands. All raptor species and their nests are protected from take or disturbance under the MBTA. However, burrowing owls, and ferruginous hawks are also considered to be special status wildlife species.

Through a review of BLM and UDWR data, it was concluded that burrowing owl and ferruginous hawk individuals or their potential nesting habitat may occur within the vicinity of the Project Area. These species are discussed in more detail below. Nests of known and unknown raptor species were identified within 0.5 miles of project area.

Burrowing Owl (Athene cunicularia)

The burrowing owl is a Utah State species of concern and a BLM sensitive species. In Utah, prairie dog burrows are the most important source of burrowing owl nest sites. Burrowing owl use of abandoned prairie dog towns is minimal, and active prairie dog towns are the primary habitat for the owls (Maxfield 2012). As the range and abundance of these burrowing mammals have decreased, so too has the status of the burrowing owl. If burrowing owls are using prairie dog colonies in the Project Area as nest sites, there are potential impacts to burrowing owls as a result of the Proposed Action. Project is within potential habitat for burrowing owls.

Ferruginous Hawk (Buteo regalis)

This species is considered a permanent resident of Utah. Ferruginous hawks inhabit dry, open country of the plains, prairies, grassland, shrub-steppe, and deserts, especially in those areas with native bunchgrasses. They winter in open areas as well, especially in agricultural fields. There are documented ferruginous hawk nests within 0.5 mile of project area.

CHAPTER 4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Direct and Indirect Impacts

The potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts from Alternative A (the Proposed Action) and Alternative B (the No Action Alternative) are discussed in the following sections of Chapter 4.

Proposed Action

Invasive Plants/Noxious Weeds, Soils, and Vegetation

The Proposed Action would disturb approximately 6.7 new acres of soils and vegetation. Under the Proposed Action, reclamation would occur on approximately 90 percent of the total disturbance. Impacts to soils and vegetation would be partially mitigated by reclamation of disturbed areas with native vegetation and control of noxious and invasive weeds by mechanical and chemical treatment (see Chapter 2).

Direct and indirect impacts to soils and vegetation include mixing of soil horizons, soil compaction, short-term loss of topsoil and site productivity, loss of soil/topsoil through erosion, clearing of vegetation, invasion and establishment of introduced, undesired plant species. Loss of soil/topsoil in disturbed areas would reduce the re-vegetation success of seeded native species due to increased competition by annual weed species. Annual weed species are adapted to disturbed conditions, and have less stringent moisture and soil nutrient requirements than do perennial native species. The severity of these invasions would depend on the success of reclamation and re-vegetation, and the degree and success of noxious weed control efforts.

The project would contribute an estimated additional 3.0 tons of soil per acre per year above the current natural erosion rate for the first year of development. After the first year, the soil erosion attributed to the project would reduce to 1.5 tons per acre per year until the access roads, pipelines, and well pads are fully reclaimed. Erosion rates are higher during the first year due to disturbance during construction.

Mitigation for Invasive Plants/Noxious Weeds, Soils, and Vegetation:

- All vehicles and equipment shall be cleaned either through power-washing, or other approved method, if the vehicles or equipment were previously operated outside the Uinta Basin, to prevent weed seed introduction.

Livestock Grazing and Rangeland Health

The Antelope Powers Allotment has been impacted by full-field energy development. Large amounts of fragmentation, disturbance and forage loss throughout the allotments have led to multiple years of moderate to minimal use by the current grazing permittee.

Under the Proposed Action approximately 6.7 acres of surface disturbance would occur. The allotment would continue to be used below authorized levels. The increase in disturbance and

development causes general fragmentation of the landscape, which continues to hinder livestock operations.

A Rangeland Health assessment has been completed in the Antelope Powers and Wells Draw allotments. Throughout the last few years energy development has continued to boom in the area through the implementation of the Castlepeak-Eightmile Flat EIS ROD. There has been a large increase in the level of disturbance as a result of oil and gas development in the area. Impacts from large amounts of disturbance and fragmentation contribute to factors (weeds, bare ground, shifts in ecological community structure, erosion, etc.) that are likely to lead to areas not meeting rangeland health.

Under the Proposed Action approximately 6.7 acres of new surface disturbance would occur. This would contribute to soil loss, weed invasion, and continued fragmentation of grazing allotments, affecting livestock movement patterns and forage availability.

FISH AND WILDLIFE; THREATENED, ENDANGERED, OR CANDIDATE SPECIES; AND MIGRATORY BIRDS

WILDLIFE EXCLUDING USFWS DESIGNATED SPECIES

White-tailed Prairie Dog (Cynomys leucurus)

The Proposed Action would increase prairie dog habitat loss. This disturbance would contribute to the loss of prairie dog habitat and could contribute to the loss of prairie dog burrows if the proposed action occurs within a prairie dog colony. The majority of disturbance would be restricted to existing well locations. Direct impacts to prairie dogs from the Proposed Action could include increased mortality due to prairie dog-vehicle collisions caused by vehicles traveling in/near colonies. As traffic volumes and/or project-related activities increase, adjacent habitats may be avoided due to human presence and noise. Increased traffic volumes in the Project Area would be temporary and restricted to the drilling and construction of the new wells. After drilling and construction are complete, traffic volumes would most likely return to pre-project levels. Habitat quality for these species would also be degraded by the introduction of noxious and invasive weeds. Weed invasions may lead to a decrease in the amount of native perennials and bare ground, thereby degrading habitat for prairie dogs by decreasing visibility, forage quality, and burrow development. However, because the requirements of the Green River District Reclamation Guidelines and VFO Weed Policy would deter the spread of invasive plants or noxious weeds in the Project Area; weed invasions should be minimal and should not adversely impact prairie dog colonies.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Construction activities would contribute to a loss of migratory bird habitat. The potential impacts also include an increased risk of direct mortality from vehicle strikes and nest disruption. However, since all the activity will occur within or adjacent to existing disturbance, current activities and lack of vegetation suitable to nest in makes it less likely birds will be nesting in the affected area.

Mitigation

If it is anticipated that construction will occur during mountain plover nesting season (May 1 – June 15), a BLM biologist will be notified to determine if surveys are necessary prior to

beginning operations. If surveys are deemed necessary, depending on the results permission to proceed may or may not, be granted by the BLM Authorized Officer.

Raptors

Implementation of the Proposed Action could affect nesting and breeding burrowing owl and ferruginous hawk, which utilize the Project Area. Impacts to these species will almost certainly occur. Some impacts include displacement from suitable nesting habitats during the breeding season due to increased noise levels and visual disturbances on the landscape, nest abandonment, reduced habitat values in foraging areas due to prey displacement, potential loss of prey habitat, and an increased potential for collisions with vehicles traveling in the project area.

Mitigation

In order to prevent nest abandonment, the following mitigation measures would be implemented for the project:

Burrowing Owl (Athene cunicularia)

If surface disturbing activities for the following wells are planned during the current timing restrictions for the burrowing owl (March 1st through August 31st) a survey for nesting Burrowing Owl is required. Based on the results of the survey, permission to proceed may or may not be granted.

Ferruginous Hawk (Buteo regalis)

If the surface disturbing activities are planned during the current timing restrictions for the ferruginous hawk (March 1st through August 1st) a survey for nesting ferruginous hawk would be required. Based on the results of the survey, permission to proceed may or may not be granted.

No Action Alternative

Invasive Plants/Noxious Weeds, Soils, and Vegetation

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no direct disturbance or indirect effects to soils and vegetation from surface-disturbing activities associated with proposed action. The existing pipeline system would remain in place. Invasive plants/noxious weeds would remain at current levels. Current land use trends in the area would continue, including increased industrial development, increased off-highway vehicles (OHV) traffic, and increased recreation use for hunting, fishing, bird watching, and sightseeing.

Livestock Grazing and Rangeland Health

Under the No Action alternative, there would be no additional contributions to the existing disturbance and fragmentation resulting in no change in impacts from the project to the allotment, to livestock grazing or rangeland health standards

Wildlife: Migratory Birds Including Raptors

Under the no action alternative, there would be no direct disturbance or indirect effects to threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate, or sensitive wildlife species from surface disturbing activities associated with the road realignment. Current land use trends in the area would continue, including increased industrial development, increased OHV traffic, increased recreational use for hunting, bird watching and sightseeing.

Reasonably Foreseeable Development and Cumulative Impacts Analysis

Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are those impacts that result from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions, regardless of which agency or person undertakes such other actions. The cumulative impacts analysis area (CIAA) varies by resource and would be defined in the section for each individual resource.

Invasive Plants/Noxious Weeds, Soils, and Vegetation

The CIAA for Invasive Plants/Noxious Weeds, Soils, and Vegetation is the 10,022-acre Pariette Bench Sub-watershed. Cumulative impacts include soil disruption, dust impacts, plant and pollinator habitat destruction, and weed invasion. Surface disturbance is a good indicator of the extent of these cumulative impacts.

Within the CIAA, there are 392 oil and/or gas well pads. Assuming that there is 4 acres of disturbance for each well (well pad, access road, and pipeline): then there is approximately 1,568 acres of existing disturbance or 15.65 percent of the CIAA. The BLM has been notified of 47 new wells that are planned to be drilled in the area. 39 of these 47 wells will be drilled from existing well pads. Eight wells would create new surface disturbance of approximately 32 acres. For a total of 1,600 acres or 16 percent of the CIAA would be disturbed.

The CIAA is completely within the proposed DEIS Greater Monument Butte boundaries. The Proposed Action would add 6.7 acres of new surface disturbance. The No Action alternative would not result in an additional accumulation of impacts.

Livestock Grazing and Rangeland Health

The cumulative impact analysis area (CIAA) for Rangeland Resources is the Antelope Powers, Castle Peak and Eight Mile Flat Allotments. The allotments include approximately 40,466, 51,824, 27,546 acres, respectively. Within the CIAA, negative impacts have occurred and continue to occur for grazing resources as a result of disturbance from oil and gas energy development. Invasive species such as: halogeton, tumbleweed, tumble mustard, Russian thistle and cheatgrass usually dominate disturbed sites throughout the CIAA. The current landscape within the CIAA is heavily fragmented by multiple miles of surface pipelines, roads, well pads (abandoned and active), compressor stations, and other infrastructure typically associated with the oil and gas industry. Table 4-1 depicts existing disturbance. Cumulative existing disturbance for the CIAA is approximately 5,782 acres, including 453 miles of ancillary roads. The Proposed Action would contribute an additional 6.7 acres to the overall cumulative disturbance. This would be less than 1% added to the cumulative amount of disturbance. The No Action alternative would not contribute additional disturbance impacts in the CIAA.

The amount of total surface disturbance reduces the available forage for livestock and wildlife within the allotments, and would continue to result in direct effects to grazing operation via probable AUM reductions as a direct result of forage loss and fragmentation. Surface impacts

include increased traffic and landscape fragmentation and disturbance near water improvements that are specifically managed for livestock grazing.

Table 4-1 Cumulative Disturbance

Type of Disturbance (11.10.2012)	Count	Acreage*	Other Metrics	Source
Energy Development				
Drilling Locations	54	270	NA	DOGM Data
Operations Center	6	30	NA	DOGM Data
Producing Wells	1237	6,185	NA	DOGM Data
Shut In Well Locations	91	455	NA	DOGM Data
Temporarily Abandoned	12	40	NA	DOGM Data
Newfield Major Pipelines (estimated 3.5 acres/mile)	Approx. 80	280	80 miles	Available Newfield GIS Data
Reasonably Foreseeable Well Pads				
Gasco	198	990	NA	DOGM Data
MBU	946	4730	NA	DOGM Data
Other (County, Livestock, Etc.)				
Ponds and/or Guzzlers recorded in RIPs	Approx. 33	Estimated 20		
Ancillary Roads		1,492	373 miles	Assumption for acreage is based on an average width of 30 feet/mile of road (approx. 4 acres/mile)
Total Estimated existing Cumulative Disturbance		5,782 acres	453 miles	
*Acreage is based on GPS data and is a rough estimate				

The estimated cumulative disturbance is 4.8% of the total acres on the three allotments. This roughly equates to 359 AUMs for livestock, not including wildlife. There are 8,893 AUMs in the cumulative impact area.

Wildlife: Migratory Birds Including Raptors

The CIAA is the Vernal RMP area. Cumulative impacts include decreased available cover, carrying capacity, foraging opportunities, breeding habitat, and habitat productivity for white-tailed prairie dog, burrowing owl, and migratory birds. In general, the severity of the cumulative effects would depend on factors such as the sensitivity of the species affected, seasonal intensity of use, type of project activity, and physical parameters (e.g., topography, forage quality, cover

availability, visibility, and noise presence). The Proposed Action would add 12.1 acres of new surface disturbance. The No Action Alternative would not result in an accumulation of impacts.

CHAPTER 5 PERSONS, GROUPS, AND AGENICES CONSULTED

SHPO: Request sent for consultation on September 7, 2012 and concurrence was received on September 13, 2012.

Tribal Consultation: No traditional cultural properties are identified within the APE.

Summary of Public Participation

The Proposed Action was posted to the E-planning NEPA website on December 6, 2013. No public interest has been expressed.

List of Preparers

Table 5.1. List of Preparers

BLM Preparers

Name	Title	Responsible for the Following Section(s) of this Document
<i>David Gordon</i>	<i>Natural Resource Specialist/Environmental Scientist</i>	<i>Chapters 1 & 2 Chapters 3 & 4: Invasive Plants/Noxious Weeds, Soils & Vegetation</i>
<i>Daniel Emmett</i>	<i>Wildlife Biologist</i>	<i>Wildlife: Migratory Birds(including raptors), Wildlife: Non-USFWS Designated, Threatened, Endangered, Proposed or Candidate</i>
<i>Maggie Marston</i>	<i>Botanist</i>	<i>Plants: Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate</i>
<i>Alec Bryan</i>	<i>Rangeland Management Specialist</i>	<i>Livestock Grazing and Rangeland Health</i>

REFERENCES CITED

- BLM. 2012a. Final Environmental Impact Statement for the GASCO Energy Inc. Uinta Basin Natural Gas Development Project. March 2012.
- BLM. 2012b. Record of Decision for the GASCO Energy Inc. Uinta Basin Natural Gas Development Project. June 2012.
- BLM. 2012c. Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Greater Natural Buttes Project. March 2012.
- BLM. 2008. Vernal Field Office Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Vernal District Office.
- BLM 1997. Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management on BLM Lands in Utah. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Washington. D.C. May 20.
- British Meteorological Office (BMO). 2009. British Meteorological Office's Hadley Centre, 2009. Accessed January 2009 at <http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climatechange/science/monitoring/>.
- Duchesne County. 2005. *Duchesne County Public Land Use Plan (County General Plan)*.
- Parrish, J.R., F.P. Howe and R.E. Norvell. 2002. Utah Partners in Flight Avian Conservation Strategy Version 2.0. Utah Partners in Flight Program, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, 1594 West North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84116. UDWR Publication Number 02-27. i – xiv + 302 pp.
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS). 1994. Final Rule: Determination of Critical Habitat for the Colorado River Endangered Fishes: Razorback sucker, Colorado squawfish, Humpback chub, and Bonytail chub. Federal Register 59: 13375-13400.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM CHECKLIST

Project Title: Newfield Exploration Company's Proposed Monument Butte Compressor Station Pipeline Upgrade

NEPA Log Number: DOI-BLM-UT-G010-2014-0042-EA

File/Serial Number: UTU-87538X

Project Leader: David Gordon

DETERMINATION OF STAFF: *(Choose one of the following abbreviated options for the left column)*

NP = not present in the area impacted by the proposed or alternative actions

NI = present, but not affected to a degree that detailed analysis is required

PI = present with potential for relevant impact that need to be analyzed in detail in the EA

NC = (DNAs only) actions and impacts not changed from those disclosed in the existing NEPA documents cited in Section D of the DNA form. The Rationale column may include NI and NP discussions.

Determination	Resource/Issue	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
RESOURCES AND ISSUES CONSIDERED (INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORITIES APPENDIX 1 H-1790-1)				
NI	Air Quality & Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Dust and vehicle emissions would be generated during the project. However, impacts from emissions are expected to be short term (during construction only) and indistinguishable from background emissions as measured by monitors or predicted by models. Greenhouse gas emissions: No greenhouse gas standards have been established by EPA or other regulatory authorities. The assessment of greenhouse gas emissions and climate change is in its earliest stage. Global greenhouse gas models can be inconsistent, and localized models are lacking. Consequently, it is not technically feasible to quantify the net impacts to climate based on local greenhouse gas emissions. It is anticipated that greenhouse gas emissions associated with this action and its alternative(s) would be negligible.	David Gordon	12/5/13
NP	BLM Natural Areas	None Present as per GIS layer review and RMP/ROD Review	David Gordon	12/5/13
NI	Cultural: Archaeological Resources	There are two archaeological sites near three of the well pad expansions. There are Applicant Comitted Conservation Measures (ACCM) in place. Compliance with the ACCMs will prevent impacts to the archaeological sites to the extent that detailed analysis is not necessary. ACCM: Avoidance measures for site 42Dc854 situated 57 ft from southwest side of the proposed Monument Butte Pipeline with a road separating the site boundary from	Leticia Neal	11/27/13

Determination	Resource/Issue	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		the pipeline, and will be avoid by the undertaking.		
NP	Cultural: Native American Religious Concerns	No Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPS) are identified with the APE. The proposed project will not hinder access to or use of Native American religious sites.	Leticia Neal	11/27/13
NP	Designated Areas: Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	None Present as per GIS layer review and RMP/ROD Review	David Gordon	12/5/13
NP	Designated Areas: Wild and Scenic Rivers	None Present as per GIS layer review and RMP/ROD Review	David Gordon	12/5/13
NP	Designated Areas: Wilderness Study Areas	None Present as per GIS layer review and RMP/ROD Review	David Gordon	12/5/13
NI	Environmental Justice	No minority or economically disadvantaged communities or populations would be disproportionately adversely affected by the proposed action or alternatives.	David Gordon	12/5/13
NP	Farmlands (prime/unique)	No prime or unique farmlands as designated by the NRCS exist in the proposed project area. Therefore this resource is not present.	David Gordon	12/5/13
NI	Fuels/Fire Management	No fuel management activities planned for the project area. The proposed project would not conflict with fire management activities.	David Gordon	12/5/13
NI	Geology/Minerals/Energy Production	<p>Gilsonite veins are present in Sec 25. If gilsonite is encountered during drilling or construction, please report that information to BLM VFO. The depth and thickness of the vein is important information that should be provided to BLM.</p> <p>Natural gas, oil, oil shale and tar sand are the only other mineral resources that could be impacted by the project. Production of natural gas or oil would deplete reserves, but the proposed project allows for the recovery of natural gas and oil per 43 CFR 3162.1(a), under the existing Federal lease. Compliance with "Onshore Oil and Gas Order No. 2, Drilling Operations" would assure that the project would not adversely affect gilsonite, oil shale, or tar sand deposits. Due to the state-of-the-art drilling and wells completion techniques, the possibility of adverse degradation of tar sand or oil shale deposits by the proposed action would be negligible.</p> <p>Wells completion must be accomplished in compliance with "Onshore Oil and Gas Order No. 2, Drilling Operations." These guidelines specify the following: ... <i>proposed casing and cementing programs shall be conducted as approved to protect and/or isolate all usable water zones, potentially productive zones, lost circulation zones, abnormally pressured zones, and any prospectively valuable deposits of minerals. Any isolating medium other than cement shall receive approval prior to use.</i>³</p>	Betty Gamber	12/9/2013

Determination	Resource/Issue	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
PI	Invasive Plants/Noxious Weeds, Soils & Vegetation	<p>Approximately 6.7 acres of soil disturbance would occur during construction until reclamation is successful. Soils would be re-contoured and reseeded during reclamation.</p> <p>There would be approximately 6.7 acres of initial vegetation disturbance/removal.</p> <p>Proposed disturbance would provide suitable habitat for the establishment and spread of non-native plant species. Operator would control invasive species along roads, pipeline corridors, and on well pads, as discussed in Chapter 2.</p>	David Gordon	12/5/13
NI	Lands/Access	The proposed area is located within the Vernal Field Office Resource Management Plan area which allows for oil and gas development with associated road and pipeline rights-of-way. No existing land uses would be changed or modified by the implementation of the proposed action; therefore there would be no adverse effect. Proposed pipelines are transporting unit gas and are located within Newfield's Super Unit UTU-87538X.	Cindy Bowen	12-24-2013
NI	Lands with Wilderness Characteristics (LWC)	None Present as per 2008 Vernal RMP ROD and GIS layer review	David Gordon	12/5/13
PI	Livestock Grazing & Rangeland Health Standards	The proposed project would create additional ground disturbance and fragmentation of the allotments which may impact both the livestock operation as well as the fundamentals of rangeland health.	Alec Bryan	12/11/2013
NI	Paleontology	No scientifically important fossils were found during the survey.	Betty Gamber	12/9/2013
NP	Plants: BLM Sensitive	<p>Sterile yucca (<i>Yucca sterilis</i>) a BLM Sensitive plant species has the potential to occur on sandy soils in the area of the proposed action. No other soil suitability was indicated for BLM Sensitive species in the project area using 2014 VFO GIS map layers. In addition Green River shale outcrops were not indicated spatially, within or near the project area.</p> <p>Survey of the proposed action was conducted on July 12, 2012 to a distance of 150' for sterile yucca and the species was not located within the buffer area. The project should have no direct effects on <i>Yucca sterilis</i> with nearest plants located approximately 2 miles east. This species has been shown to occupy both previously disturbed areas and undisturbed habitats in pockets of high sand- content soils, therefore indirect effects should remain insignificant based on known population and survey data at this time.</p>	Maggie Marston	1/16/14
NI	Plants: Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate	<p>The following federally listed, proposed, or candidate plant species are present in the same or an adjacent subwatershed as the proposed project; Pariette cactus (<i>Sclerocactus brevispinus</i>) and Uinta Basin hookless cactus (<i>Sclerocactus wetlandicus</i>).</p> <p>The proposed action lies approximately 1/3 of a mile west of a small polygon of USFWS Level 1 (400m)</p>	Maggie Marston	1/16/14

Determination	Resource/Issue	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		<p><i>Sclerocactus ssp.</i> habitat, and slightly outside the west edge of the Level 2 (1000m) habitat polygon by 75'. The nearest occupied habitat occurs at a distance of greater than 2800' east of the proposed disturbance where 6-7 individuals are known.</p> <p>The pipeline project does lie within the USFWS-recommended habitat assessment polygon and the site was surveyed for <i>Sclerocactus ssp.</i> on July 12, 2012, for 330' surrounding the proposed project. No individuals were observed. Roughly 20% of the surveyed area was indicated as potential <i>Sclerocactus ssp.</i> habitat. (Pers. com O'Hearn, Brian C. on 1/16/2014) The area is excluded by the USFWS polygon modeled for likely occupation, therefore spot check of habitat is not indicated.</p> <p>No direct or indirect effects to <i>Sclerocactus</i> occupied habitat and Levels 1 and 2 habitats are expected.</p>		
NP	Plants: Wetland/Riparian	No riparian sites are inventoried at or in the vicinity of the project area. Based on site visits to the area and confirmed by Field Office data from GIS information.	David Gordon	12/5/13
NI	Recreation	Motorized use is designated as limited to designated roads and trails as per Vernal RMP 2008. The use of the area is primarily from the oil and gas industry; recreational use of ATV's is limited to existing routes only.	David Gordon	12/5/13
NI	Socio-Economics	No impact to the social or economic status of the county or nearby communities would occur from this project due to its size in relation to ongoing development throughout the basin.	David Gordon	12/5/13
NI	Visual Resources	VRM Class IV identified, project would meet class IV objectives.	David Gordon	12/5/13
NI	Wastes (hazardous/solid)	<p>Hazardous materials above reportable quantities will not be produced by drilling or completing proposed well(s) or constructing the pipelines/facilities. The term "hazardous materials" as used here means: (1) any substance, pollutant, or containment listed as hazardous under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended 42 U.S.C 9601 et seq., and the regulations issued under CERCLA; and (2) any hazardous waste as defined in RCRA of 1976, as amended. In addition, no extremely hazardous substance, as defined in 40 CFR 355, in threshold planning quantities, would be used, produced, stored, transported, or disposed of while producing any well.</p> <p>Trash and other waste would be contained in appropriate containers and then disposed in approved locations.</p>	David Gordon	12/5/13
NI	Water: Floodplains	There are two flood plains that will be crossed by this project. Any impacts to the flood plains would be mitigated by the re-contouring and reseeded of the project. This project is not expected to negatively	David Gordon	12/5/13

Determination	Resource/Issue	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
		impact flood plains.		
NI	Water: Groundwater Quality	Compliance with "Onshore Oil and Gas Order No. 2, will assure that the project will not adversely affect groundwater quality. Due to the state-of-the-art drilling and wells completion techniques, the possibility of adverse degradation of groundwater quality or prospectively valuable mineral deposits by the proposed action will be negligible	Betty Gamber	12/9/2013
NI	Water: Hydrologic Conditions (stormwater)	The proposed construction of the pipeline system would alter the topography of the area to a small degree and change surface water flow patterns. It is not expected that surface water or stormwater would be created to the level of concern for Clean Water Act Section 402 (stormwater) review. In addition the Energy Policy Act of 2005 has exempted energy development from stormwater requirements.	David Gordon	12/5/13
NI	Water: Surface Water Quality	The only potential for the proposed project to negatively impact water quality would be increased potential for chemical spills or increased disturbance to surface soils which could cause soil erosion which would be mitigated by secondary containment and the SPCC plan	David Gordon	12/5/13
NI	Water: Waters of the U.S.	The company would avoid impacting the Waters of the U.S. by complying with the Nation Wide Permit #12.	David Gordon	12/5/13
NP	Wild Horses	No herd areas or herd management areas are present in the project area per BLM GIS database.	David Gordon	12/5/13
PI	Wildlife: Migratory Birds (including raptors)	Migratory birds are present. The project is within burrowing owl habitat. FEHA are present within project area.	Daniel Emmett	12/13/2013
PI	Wildlife: Non-USFWS Designated	Project is not within any designated crucial big game habitat. Project is within prairie dog habitat. The pipelines are being pressure tested pneumatically. So water will not be taken from the Green River. Therefore sensitive fish species do not need to be analyzed.	Daniel Emmett	12/13/2013
NI	Wildlife: Threatened, Endangered, Proposed or Candidate	The pipelines are being pressure tested pneumatically. So water will not be taken from the Green River. Therefore T&E fish species do not need to be analyzed. Is the proposed project in sage grouse PPH or PGH? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If the answer is yes, the project must conform with WO IM 2012-043.	Daniel Emmett	12/13/2013
NP	Woodlands/Forestry	None Present as per Vernal Field Office RMP/ROP and GIS database	David Gordon	12/5/13

Determination	Resource/Issue	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
---------------	----------------	-----------------------------	-----------	------

FINAL REVIEW:

Reviewer Title	Signature	Date	Comments
Environmental Coordinator	<i>Stephan J. Howard</i>	1/17/14	
Authorized Officer	<i>Jim Kough</i>	1-24-2014	