

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

Environmental Assessment

**DOI-BLM-UT-G010-2015-0032-EA
RIGHT-OF-WAY UTU-90824**

**8” surface pipeline from East Jr. Compressor to White River
Compressor**

PREPARING OFFICE

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RIGHT-OF-WAY UTU-90824
8” surface pipeline from East Jr. Compressor to
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Finding of No Significant Impact

DOI-BLM-UT-G010-2015-0032-EA

Based on the analysis of potential environmental impacts (per Environmental Assessment DOI-BLM-UT-G010-2015-0032-EA, I have determined that the proposed action will not have any significant impacts on the environment and an environmental impact statement is not required.

Signatures:

Approved by:

/s/ Jerry Kenczka

3/3/2015

Jerry Kenczka
Assistant Field Manager,
Lands and Minerals

Date

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DECISION RECORD

Decision

It is my decision to approve and authorize Anadarko Uintah Midstream (AUM) LLCs Right-of-Way UTU-90824, proposal to construct and install an 8” surface condensate water pipeline from the East Jr. Compressor to the White River Compressor, and to proceed as set out in the Proposed Action of the Environmental Assessment (DOI-BLM-UT-G010-2015-0032-EA) subject to the applicant committed measures, stipulations, compliance and monitoring. This alternative is hereafter called the Selected Alternative. This decision applies to BLM-administered lands only.

I have determined that authorizing this selected alternative is in the public interest, and will minimize impacts so that no undue disturbance will occur.

The total length of the pipeline on BLM and State will be approximately 12,633 feet +/- . The proposed width for the ROW will utilize the existing 30’ approved width of Right-of-Way UTU-89505. The portion of pipeline to be constructed on Public Lands is within the following legal description: SLM, UT T. 10S., R. 22 E., Sec. 1, Lots 2, 3, SWNE, E2SW, NWSE.

The approximate length of the surface pipeline on public lands is 6,393.00 feet in length with a 30’ width, 4.403 acres more or less.

No temporary construction areas will be needed for the construction. Equipment and staging areas will be on existing roads, and within the existing 30 foot pipeline width authorized under Right-of-Way UTU-89505. The proposed pipeline will be welded along the proposed route.

Equipment needed to construct and lay the pipeline within the proposed route will include trucks and flat bed trailers for stringing, a bending machine, welding rigs, side booms, trenchers and/or backhoes, bull dozers, and pick-up trucks. This equipment may be present on Project Area roads as each step of the construction process is completed.

The new 8” surface pipeline will be hydraulically pressure tested for integrity verification unless weather conditions require a pneumatic test. It will be tested in accordance with specification ASME B31.8. Generally, the terrain is rolling hills; and the soils in the area are stable. Vegetation and large brush will be cleared from the existing pipeline route as needed. AUM will maintain the existing approved permanent 30 foot wide right-of-way for maintenance and repairs.

Line pipe will be staged at strategic locations within existing roadways along the proposed gathering pipeline route during construction, as shown on the attached location survey plat.

At those points where roads or existing pipelines are encountered and crossed, the pipe will be butt welded and buried to a minimum depth of 48 inches. All buried pipe will be steel pipe. Steel line pipes will have fusion bond epoxy coating to inhibit external corrosion. All welded line pipe will be visually and radiographically inspected; and the entire pipeline will be hydrostatically /pneumatically pressure tested before being placed into service. Blasting of rock will only occur if mechanical means cannot be done safely and /or economically.

Lateral T’s, valves, and connection futures will be installed, as necessary, along the surface pipeline infrastructure. Above ground valves will also be installed at various locations to connect the new line to existing or future facilities and/or for safety purposes.

Pipeline signs will be installed along the right-of-way to indicate the pipeline proximity, ownership and provide emergency contact phone numbers. Above ground valves will also be installed at various locations to connect the new line to existing facilities and/or for safety purposes.

Paved roads & dirt roads will be cut and restored to a condition equivalent to the existing condition and applied for through Uintah County Road Dept. if applicable.

A location survey map prepared by Uintah Engineering and Land Surveying is attached.

A Cultural Resource Inventory is being filed with the BLM concurrently with this plan of Development.

The proposed project will have minimal short term environmental effects. During construction dust generation will have a minimal effect on air quality and minimal visual impact. The construction area contains sparse natural vegetation which will be naturally reclaimed once construction is complete. All construction activities will be performed to retain all natural water flows; therefore, there will be minimal impact to streams and/or other bodies of water.

The proposed project will have no adverse effects on fish, marine life or animals.

A construction crew of up to 15 workers could be mobilized to begin construction within 2 weeks after the receipt of approval for the pipeline right-of-way from the BLM. Construction can be expected to be completed within 60 to 120 days after the crew is mobilized, weather permitting.

No new surface disturbance.

At the end of the pipeline's useful life, AUM or its successor will obtain any necessary authorization to abandon the pipeline from the appropriate regulatory agency. If necessary, AUM or its successor will contact the authorized officer to arrange a joint inspection of the pipeline route. The inspection will be held to jointly agree on an acceptable rehabilitation and termination plan.

Compliance, Monitoring, Stipulations

Compliance and monitoring checks will be conducted in accordance with BLM Regulations.

Stipulation(s):

Paleo:

A BLM permitted paleontologist must monitor any ground disturbing activities that are required for this project.

T&E Plants: Uinta Basin Hookless Cactus (*Sclerocactus wetlandicus*)

Documented cactus within the 300-foot survey buffers will be flagged for avoidance during construction and drilling activities.

A qualified biological monitor will be present during construction and drilling activities to ensure that documented individual cactus are not disturbed.

The operator will perform ground disturbing activities in *Sclerocactus* ssp. Core Conservation Areas (CCAs) outside of the flowering period, (April 1 through May 30). Only water (*no*

chemicals, reclaimed production water or oil field brine) will be used for dust abatement measures within all cactus habitats.

Dust abatement will be employed in suitable *Sclerocactus ssp* habitat over the life of the project during the time of the year when *Sclerocactus ssp.* species are most vulnerable to dust-related impacts (*March through August*) within all cactus habitats.

The seed mix for reclamation seeding on this project will exclude introduced and non-native species.

Erosion control measures (i.e. silt fencing) will be implemented to minimize sedimentation to *Sclerocactus.ssp* plants and populations located down slope of proposed surface disturbance activities when working in all cactus habitats.

Application for Pesticide Use Permit will include provisions for mechanical removal, as opposed to chemical removal, for Utah Class A, B and C noxious weeds within 50 feet of individual/populations of *Sclerocactus*.

From one year of the date forward of 100% *Sclerocactus* clearance survey for this project, spot checks will be conducted and approved for all planned disturbance areas on an annual basis. (The *S. wetlandicus* survey period is defined as anytime without snow cover prior).

Results of spot checks may require additional pre-construction plant surveys as directed by the BLM. If the Proposed Action or parts thereof have not occurred within four years of the original survey, 100% clearance re-survey will be required prior to ground disturbing activities.

- A pre-project weed inventory will be conducted before commencing with ground disturbing activities.
- Invasive plant weed inventories will be conducted annually in all disturbed areas.
- All areas not used for the operational phase of the project will be reseeded (to provide noxious weed control).
- When the management plan for the Uinta Basin Hookless cactus is finalized, additional measures to avoid or minimize effects to the species may be developed and implemented in consultation with the USFWS to ensure compliance with the ESA
- All applicable applicant committed measures and mitigation recommended by USFWS in the Biological Opinion for Kerr-McGee Oil & Gas Onshore LP's Greater Natural Buttes Environmental Impact Statement and Biological Assessment will be adhered to by the applicant.

Discovery Stipulation

Re-initiation of Section 7 consultation with the USFWS will be sought immediately if any loss of plants or occupied habitat for Uinta Basin hookless cactus is anticipated as a result of project activities.

Plan Conformance and Consistency

The proposed action and alternatives have been reviewed and found to be in conformance with one or more of the following BLM Land Use Plan and the associated decision(s):

The selected alternative has been reviewed, and found to be in conformance with the Vernal Field Office RMP/ROD (October 31, 2008). The RMP/ROD decision allows for processing applications, permits, operating plans, mineral exchanges, leases 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, respond to public requests for land use authorizations, and acquire administrative and public access where necessary (RMP/ROD p. 86).

It has been determined that the proposed action and alternative(s) would not conflict with other decisions throughout the plan.

The selected alternative is also consistent with the Uintah County General Use Plan 2012– as amended. The Uintah County General Plan contains specific policy statements addressing public land, multiple-use, resource use and development, access, and wildlife management. 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 of public lands resources. The County, through the Plan, supports the development of natural resources as they become available, as new technology allows.

Compliance with NEPA:

This EA was prepared by the BLM in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and in compliance with all applicable regulations and laws passed subsequently, including the President's Council on Environmental Quality regulations, and the U.S. Department of Interior requirements and guidelines listed in the BLM Manual Handbook H-1790-1. This EA assesses the environmental effects of the Proposed Action and the No Action Alternative.

Rationale / Authorities / Public Involvement

The decision to authorize the 8” surface pipeline from the East Jr. Compressor to the White River Compressor, has been made in consideration of the environmental impacts of the proposed action. This decision has been made after considering impacts to resources within the Vernal Field Office while accommodating Anadarko Uintah Midstream LLCs desire to lay the 8” surface pipeline.

Identification of issue(s) for this assessment was accomplished by considering any resources that could be affected by implementation of one of the alternatives.

Issues identified by BLM Specialists are documented in Appendix A Interdisciplinary Team Checklist.

Alternatives Considered

Alternative A: Proposed Action

AUM proposes to lay an 8–inch surface, steel, condensate pipeline from the East Jr. Compressor to the White River Compressor. The pipeline would be layed within AUM’s existing right-of-way UTU-89505 authorized 30 foot width.

Alternative B: No Action

Under the No Action alternative, BLM would not approve the new right-of-way UTU-90824, on public lands. The no action alternative effectively constitutes denial of the Proposed Action.

This alternative was not selected because it would not respond to AUM's need for the 8-inch surface condensate pipeline to be built, to reduce pressures in the area due to new development and expansions at the East Jr. and White River Compressor Stations.

The authority for this decision is pursuant to Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185)

The proposed action was posted to the public BLM E-Planning website with its assigned NEPA number on November 12, 2014. To date, no questions or comments have been received. A public comment period was not offered due to the proposed action being similar in nature to other projects in the immediate area.

Appeal or Protest Opportunities:

Protest/Appeal Language: This decision may be appealed to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, Office of the Secretary, in accordance with the regulations contained in 43 CFR, Part 4 and the enclosed Form 1842-1. If an appeal is taken, your notice of appeal must be filed in this office (at the above address) within 30 days from receipt of this decision. The appellant has the burden of showing that the decision appealed from is in error.

If you wish to file a petition (request) pursuant to regulation 43 CFR 2801.10 or 43 CFR 2881.10 for a stay (suspension) of the effectiveness of this decision during the time that your appeal is being reviewed by the Board, the petition for a stay must accompany your notice of appeal. A petition for a stay is required to show sufficient justification based on the standards listed below.

Copies of the notice of appeal and petition for a stay must also be submitted to each party named in this decision and to the Interior Board of Land Appeals and to the appropriate Office of the Solicitor (see 43 CFR 4.413) at the same time the original documents are filed with this office. If you request a stay, you have the burden of proof to demonstrate that a stay should be granted.

Standards for Obtaining a Stay

Except as otherwise provided by law or other pertinent regulation, a petition for a stay of a decision pending appeal 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 immediate and irreparable harm if the stay is not granted, and
- (4) Whether the public interest favors granting the stay.

Authorizing Official:

/s/ Jerry Kenczka
Jerry Kenczka
Assistant Field Manager, Lands and Minerals

3/3/2015
Date

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Chapter 1. Environmental Assessment

Introduction

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This Environmental Assessment has been prepared to analyze the potential impacts of Anadarko Uintah Midstream (AUM) LLCs proposal to install an 8” surface, condensate pipeline from the East Jr. compressor on State Lands to the White River Compressor on State Lands.

The pipeline proposal is to decrease pressures in the area due to new development and expansions at the East Jr. and White River compressor Stations. The pipeline will be owned and operated by AUM.

The EA is a site-specific analysis of potential impacts that could result with the implementation of a proposed action or alternatives to the proposed action. An EA assists the 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 statement of “Finding of No Significant Impact” (FONSI). A FONSI 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 the Vernal Field Office Resource Management Plan (VFORMP), October 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.

1.1. Identifying Information:

1.1.1. Title, EA number, and type of project:

8–inch surface condensate steel pipeline from East Jr. Compressor to White River Compressor
DOI-BLM-UT080-G010–2015–0032–EA

1.1.2. Location of Proposed Action:

Salt Lake Meridian

T. 10 S. R. 22 E., Section 1, Lot 2, 3, SW1/4 NE1/4, SW1/4SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4.

For maps of the project area refer to Appendix B.

1.1.3. Name and Location of Preparing Office:

Lead Office - Vernal Field Office

170 South 500 East

Vernal Utah 84078

1.1.4. Identify the lease, serial, or case file number:

Right-of-Way number UTU-90824

1.1.5. Applicant Name:

Anadarko Uintah Midstream LLC

1.2. Purpose and Need for Action:

The BLM's need is to consider approval of the application for Anadarko Uintah Midstream LLCs request to install an 8" steel, surface condensate pipeline from the East Jr. Compressor on State Lands to the White River Compressor on State Lands. BLM's purpose is to avoid or reduce impacts on sensitive resource values associated with the project area and prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the public lands.

1.3. Scoping, Public Involvement and Issues:

During preparation of the EA, public involvement consisted of posting the proposal on the e-planning NEPA website. The proposed action was reviewed by an interdisciplinary team of BLM resource specialists. For a list of all resources considered, refer to Appendix A.

Notice letters were mailed to other ROW holders in the proposed project area. To date no comments on the proposed project have been received.

Chapter 2. Proposed Action and Alternatives

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2.1. Description of the Proposed Action:

This EA focuses on the Proposed Action, as well as, the No Action Alternative. No unresolved conflicts were identified that required the consideration of another alternative.

PROPOSED ACTION

Anadarko Uintah Midstream, LLC ("AUM") is proposing to install an 8–inch surface pipeline from the East Jr Compressor to the White River Compressor.

The project will consist of a surface pipeline starting in the *S1/2* of Section 36 (State) T9S-R22E to the *N1/2* of Section 12-T10S-R22E. The total distance of the 8" surface pipeline on Federal surface is approximately 6,393'+/-. The total distance of the 8" surface pipeline on State surface is approximately 6,240'+/-.

Description of the Proposed Facility

Purpose and Need for the Right-of-Way

The 8–inch surface pipeline will be utilized to decrease pressures in the area due to new development and expansions at the East Jr and White River Compressor Stations. The 8–inch surface condensate pipeline will be owned and operated by AUM.

The volume of condensate delivered through the 8–inch surface condensate pipeline will vary over time. Initial volume is projected to be approximately 5-10mm per day. The 8–inch surface pipeline will be operated at a pressure of approximately 300 to 400 psig. The 8–inch surface pipeline will operate 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. The pipeline can reasonably be expected to remain in place for a term of thirty (30) years, or so long as needed to deliver condensate.

Facility Design and Construction Factors

To ensure safe operation of the proposed pipeline, the 8" surface pipeline will be designed to operate at a maximum allowable operating pressure (MAOP) of no less than 740 pounds per square inch gauge (psig). Normal operating pressures would be around 300 to 400 psig.

The construction of the 8–inch surface steel condensate pipeline will utilize existing roads where applicable and pipeline route during construction. The proposed pipeline will be welded along the proposed pipeline route. The proposed pipeline will parallel and be laid within the existing 30–foot width authorized in ROW UTU-89505. AUM will maintain the existing permanent 30–foot right-of-way width for maintenance and repairs.

Equipment needed to construct and lay the pipeline within the proposed pipeline route will include trucks and flatbed trailers for stringing, a bending machine, welding rigs, side booms, trenchers and/or backhoes, bulldozers, and pick-up trucks. This equipment may be present on Project Area roads as each step of the construction process is completed. The total length of the pipeline will be approximately 12,633' +/-.

The 8" surface pipeline will be hydraulically pressure tested for integrity verification unless weather conditions require a pneumatic test. It will be tested in accordance with specification ASME B 31.8. Generally, the terrain is rolling hills; and the soils in the area are stable. Vegetation and large brush will be cleared from the pipeline route as needed.

Update to POD per E-Mail January 23, 2015:

- 8" Pipe fill 0.250" wall
- 2.69 Gallons x 6393 feet = 17,197.17 gallons used to hydrostatically test pipe.
0.0527761068910979 acre foot.

Line pipe will be staged at strategic locations within existing roadways along the proposed gathering pipeline route during construction, as shown on the attached location survey plat.

At those points where roads or existing pipelines are encountered and crossed, the pipe will be butt welded and buried to a minimum depth of 48 inches. All buried pipe will be steel pipe. Steel line pipes will have fusion bond epoxy coating to inhibit external corrosion. All welded line pipe will be visually and radio graphically inspected; and the entire pipeline will be hydrostatically/pneumatically pressure tested before being placed into service. Blasting of rock will only occur if mechanical means cannot be done safely and/or economically.

Update to POD per E-Mails Feb 5, 2015

- When proposed pipeline is to cross existing pipelines the proposed surface pipeline will be placed on an above ground jumper
- There will be no blasting
- Road crossings consist of road being cut 5 to 10 feet on each side of the county road which is the end of bar ditch on each side, this is to accommodate the county motor grader. No new disturbance will be made while burying pipe in the county road and county road permits will be obtained.
- Road Cut that will be in core area 1: (See attached Map)

This road cut is approximately 467 feet away from existing cacti and is outside of the 300 foot buffer. The cacti are also located upwind, upslope and up-drainage from construction activities and AUM will monitor during and after for three years according to the approved BO

Lateral T's, valves, and connection futures will be installed, as necessary, along the buried pipeline infrastructure. Above ground valves will also be installed at various locations to connect the new line to existing or future facilities and *I* or for safety purposes.

Additional Components of the Right-of-Way

Pipeline signs will be installed along the right-of-way to indicate the pipeline proximity, ownership and to provide emergency contact phone numbers. Above ground valves will also be installed at various locations to connect the new line to existing facilities and *I* or for safety purposes.

Governmental Agency Involvement

Paved roads and dirt roads will be cut and restored to a condition equivalent to the existing condition and applied for through Uintah County Road Dept. if applicable.

Right-of-Way Location

A location survey map prepared by Uintah Engineering and Land Surveying is attached.

Resource Values and Environmental Concerns

A Cultural Resource Inventory is being filed with the BLM concurrently with this plan of Development.

The proposed project will have minimal short term environmental effects. During construction dust generation will have a minimal effect on air quality and minimal visual impact. The construction area contains sparse natural vegetation which will be naturally reclaimed once construction is complete. All construction activities will be performed to retain all natural water flows; therefore, there will be minimum impact to streams and/or other bodies of water.

The proposed project will have no adverse effects on fish, marine life or animals.

Scheduling

A construction crew of up to 15 workers could be mobilized to begin construction within two weeks after the receipt of approval for the pipeline right-of-way from the BLM. Construction can be expected to be completed within 60 to 120 days after the crew is mobilized, weather permitting.

Plans for Reclamation of the Surface

No surface disturbance

Termination and Restoration

At the end of the pipeline's useful life, AUM or its successor will obtain any necessary authorization to abandon the pipeline from the appropriate regulatory agency. If necessary, AUM or its successor will contact the authorized officer to arrange a joint inspection of the pipeline route. The inspection will be held to jointly agree on an acceptable rehabilitation and termination plan.

2.2. No Action Alternative

Under this action, BLM would not approve Anadarko Uintah Midstream LLCs proposal to install the 8" steel surface condensate pipeline.

2.3. Alternatives Considered but not Analyzed in Detail

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.

2.4. Conformance With BLM Land Use Plan

The proposed action would be in conformance with the Vernal Field Office RMP/ROD (October 2008). The RMP/ROD decision allows ROWs on public lands in accordance with the Realty Decisions. It has been determined that the proposed action and alternative(s) would not conflict with any decisions throughout the plan.

2.5. Relationships To Statutes, Regulations, and Other Plans

This EA was prepared by the BLM in accordance with NEPA of 1969 and in compliance with all applicable regulations and laws passed subsequently, including the President's Council on Environmental Quality regulations, and U.S. Department of Interior requirements and guidelines, as listed in the BLM NEPA Handbook H-1790-1.

The proposed project is consistent with the Uintah County General Plan 2012—as amended. The Uintah County General Plan contains specific policy statements addressing public land, multiple-use, resource use and development, access, and wildlife management. 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 of public lands resources. The County, through the Plan, supports the development of natural resources as they become available, as new technology allows.

Chapter 3. Affected Environment:

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This chapter presents the potentially affected existing environment (i.e., the physical, biological, social, and economic values and resources) of the impact area as identified in the Interdisciplinary Team Checklist found in Appendix A. This chapter provides the baseline for comparison of impacts/consequences described in Chapter 4.

3.1. Invasive Plants/Noxious Weeds, Soils & Vegetation

3.1.1. Vegetation and Invasive Plants/Noxious Weeds

Vegetation in the Project Area vicinity consists predominantly of sagebrush and mixed desert shrub communities. The table below identifies common plant species occurring within or near the Project Area.

Table 3.1. Plants Observed in the Project Area

Scientific Name	Common Name
Shrubs	
<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	Four-winged saltbrush
<i>Atriplex confertifolia</i>	Shadscale
<i>Atriplex corrugate</i>	Mat saltbrush
<i>atriplex gardneri</i>	Gardner's saltbrush
<i>Artemesia spp.</i>	Sagebrush species
<i>Ceratoides lanata</i>	Winterfat
<i>Chrysothamnus spp.</i>	Rabbitbrush species
<i>Ephedra torreyana</i>	Mormon tea
<i>Sarcobatus vermiculatus</i>	Greasewood
<i>Tetradymia spinosa</i>	Horsebrush
Cacti	
<i>Opuntia spp.</i>	Prickly pear cactus
Grasses and Forbs	
<i>Agropyron dasystachum</i>	Thickspike wheatgrass
<i>Allium spp.</i>	Wild onion
<i>Arenaria spp.</i>	Sandwort
<i>Cleome lutea</i>	Yellow beeplant
<i>Cymopterus spp.</i>	Spring parsley
<i>Eriogonum inflatum</i>	Desert trumpet
<i>Descuriania pinnata</i>	Tansy mustard
<i>Hilaria jamesii</i>	Galleta grass
<i>Phacelia crenulata</i>	Scorpionweed
<i>Phlox spp.</i>	Phlox
<i>Sphaeralcea spp.</i>	Globemallow
<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>	Alkali sacaton
<i>Stipa hymenoides</i>	Indian ricegrass
Invasive Species	
<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>	Halogeton
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Cheatgrass
<i>Salsola kali</i>	Rushian Thistle

3.1.2. Soils

The Project Area is underlain by sedimentary deposits of the Duchesne River Formation at elevations ranging from approximately 5,050 to 5,500 feet. Soils in the area consist predominantly

of shallow sandy loam and clay loam. The terrain is a mix of rolling hills with areas of relatively level ground. The Project Area is located primarily in areas with high constraint soils, as identified in the BLM Vernal Proposed RMP and Final EIS (BLM 2008b), which pose the greatest construction and reclamation constraints compared to other soil types. Refer to Section 3.15 - *Soil and Water Resources* of the BLM Vernal Proposed RMP and Final EIS (BLM 2008b) for more information on soil resources in the vicinity of the Project Area.

3.2. Paleontology

A paleo survey was performed by SWCA in April 2014. The area was described as east west trending ridges with steep south facing slopes, rolling hills and moderate drainages. Only 25% of the area had bedrock exposed. Scientifically important fossils were found in the outcrops. Paleo monitoring of any ground disturbance will be required.

3.3. Plants: Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate

Uinta Basin Hookless Cactus (*Sclerocactus wetlandicus*)

The Project Area is located within the 2013 United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) federally listed *Sclerocactus ssp.* potential habitat polygon. The proposed surface pipeline will also cross potential habitat designated as Level 1 and 2 Core Conservation Areas (CCAs) established for the species.

Uinta Basin hookless cactus is a perennial herb and a member of the cactus family. It is Federally listed as threatened and is endemic to the Uinta Basin. It consists of a perennial succulent shoot, solitary or rarely branching, globose, ovoid or cylindrical. Individuals are usually 3 to 9 centimeters in diameter and 4 to 12 centimeters tall. Each spine cluster, areoles, usually consists of one large (15 to 29 millimeters) central spine, three to four lateral central spines, and six to ten radial spines. From late April to May, Uinta Basin hookless cactus produces 2.5 to 5-centimeter high, pink to violet flowers.

The ecological amplitude of Uinta Basin hookless cactus is wide, being found from clay badlands up to the pinyon-juniper habitat. The preferred habitat occurs on river benches, valley slopes, and rolling hills consisting of xeric, fine textured, clay soils, derived from the Duchesne River, Green River, Mancos, and Uinta formations, overlain with a pavement of large, smooth, rounded cobble. The typical plant community in Uinta Basin hookless cactus habitat is the salt desert shrub community.

Chapter 4. Environmental Effects:

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This chapter describes the direct and indirect impacts that would be expected to occur upon the implementation of the considered alternative. It also discloses the expected cumulative impacts, which are those impacts resulting from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions.

4.1. Proposed Action

4.1.1. Invasive Plants/Noxious Weeds, Soils & Vegetation

4.1.1.1. Plant Species, Excluding U.S. Fish and Wildlife Designated Species, and Invasive Plants/Noxious Weed Species

The Proposed Action would not result in new surface disturbance, primarily in sagebrush communities located adjacent to the three oil well pads, and mixed desert shrub communities. Direct impacts to vegetation are primarily associated with smashing of vegetation during construction and degradation of habitat through soil compaction and loss of topsoil. Indirect impacts to vegetation resources may include the invasion and establishment of introduced, undesired and noxious weed species. The severity of these invasions would depend on the success of reclamation and revegetation and the degree and success of noxious weed control efforts. All weed management will be done in accordance with the BLM Vernal Surface Disturbance Weed Policy and the KMG Integrated Weed Management Plan. Invasive plants and noxious weeds will be controlled, as applicable, to prevent potential spread and establishment in the Project Area.

Mitigation Measures for Vegetation and Invasive Plants/Noxious Weeds

This EA tiers to and incorporates the COAs and mitigation measures included in Appendix B of the GNB ROD (BLM 2012b). No additional mitigation measures were identified for vegetation during preparation of this EA.

4.1.1.2. Soils

The Proposed Action would not result in surface disturbance, primarily in high constraint soils, as identified in the BLM Vernal Proposed RMP and Final EIS (BLM 2008a). High constraint soils pose limitations to successful implementation of reclamation measures and long-term maintenance of protective and productive vegetative cover.

Potential direct impacts to soils include soil compaction, short-term loss of site productivity, contamination of soils with petroleum products, loss of soil/topsoil through wind and water erosion. Loss of soil/topsoil in disturbed areas would increase competition by annual weed species with native species. Annual weed species are adapted to disturbed conditions, and have less stringent moisture and soil nutrient requirements than do perennial native species.

Mitigation Measures for Soils

No additional mitigation measures were identified for soils during preparation of this EA.

4.1.2. Paleontology

The condensate water pipeline will be installed on the surface. The approximate area of disturbance for this project is 4.4 acres. All proposed activities would occur on the Uinta Formation Wagonhound Member, Eocene in age, which has a Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PYFC) of 5 (very high). Based on the project location within a PYFC 5 area and presence of previously observed fossils, additional fossil locations and occurrences may be encountered during project related construction. Due to the presence of scientifically significant surface fossils in and adjacent to the site, there is a high likelihood that scientifically significant subsurface fossils will be unearthed during construction. Therefore, proposed project activities may result in direct impacts to existing, undiscovered paleontological resources in T10S 22E Section 1. Direct impacts to paleontological resources are primarily associated with loss of vertebrate fossils from surface-disturbing activities, illegal collecting, and potential vandalism.

Mitigation Measures for Paleontology

Due to the potential for scientifically important fossils and locations of high fossil yield, a BLM permitted paleontologist must monitor any ground disturbing activities that are required for this project.

4.1.3. Plants: Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate

Uinta Basin Hookless Cactus (*Sclerocactus wetlandicus*)

The Project Area is located within an area that the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has identified as being potential habitat for Uinta Basin hookless cactus. In addition, the proposed surface pipeline will also cross potential habitat designated as Level 1 and 2 Core Conservation Areas (CCAs) established for the species.

Surveys of the Project Area were conducted in July 2014. During the surveys, 41 cactuses were documented within the survey buffer. None of the documented cactuses occurred within 50 feet of the surface pipeline centerline; the nearest occurrence was within approximately 73.9 feet of the centerline. In addition, there would be no new surface disturbance as a result of the Proposed Action, and construction activities would not occur within 50 feet of the documented cactus locations. Therefore, as long as construction activities occur within the proposed Project Area, no direct physical damage will occur to *Sclerocactus wetlandicus* individuals as a result of the Proposed Action.

Possible dispersed direct and indirect negative impacts which may result from implementation of the Proposed Action include: loss of suitable habitat, habitat modification by invasive weed species which may compete with individuals, accidental spray or drift of herbicides used during invasive plant control, and deposition of fugitive dust from construction activities and vehicle traffic on unpaved roads. Although no new surface disturbance is proposed, fugitive dust and other secondary pollinator effects could also occur from construction activities and associated, increased vehicle traffic.

Due to these indirect negative impacts the Proposed Action warrants a “*may affect, is not likely to adversely affect*” determination for *Sclerocactus wetlandicus*. Formal Section 7 consultation with the USFWS was completed in 2012, as a part of the Biological Opinion for the Kerr-McGee

Oil & Gas Onshore LP's Greater Natural Buttes Environmental Impact Statement and Biological Assessment.

Mitigation: The following mitigation measures would be applied as either part of the Proposed Action or a stipulation:

- Documented cactus within the 300 foot survey buffers would be flagged for avoidance during construction activities.
- A qualified biological monitor would be present during construction to ensure that documented individual cactus are not disturbed.
- The operator would perform ground disturbing activities in *Sclerocactus ssp.* Core Conservation Areas (CCAs) outside of the flowering period, (April 1 through May 30).
- Only water (no chemicals, reclaimed production water or oil field brine) would be used for dust abatement measures within all cactus habitats.
- Dust abatement would be employed in suitable *Sclerocactus ssp.* habitat over the life of the project during the time of the year when *Sclerocactus ssp.* species are most vulnerable to dust-related impacts (March through August) within all cactus habitats.
- The seed mix for reclamation seeding on this project would exclude introduced and non-native species.
- Erosion control measures (i.e. silt fencing) would be implemented to minimize sedimentation to *Sclerocactus ssp.* plants and populations located down slope of proposed surface disturbance activities when working in all cactus habitats.
- Application for Pesticide Use Permit would include provisions for mechanical removal, as opposed to chemical removal, for Utah Class A, B and C noxious weeds within 50 feet of individual/populations of *Sclerocactus*.
- From one year, of the date forward of 100% *Sclerocactus* clearance survey for this project, spot checks would be conducted and approved for all planned disturbance areas on an annual basis. (The *S. wetlandicus* survey period is defined as anytime without snow cover prior.) Results of spot checks may require additional pre-construction plant surveys as directed by the BLM. If the Proposed Action or parts thereof have not occurred within four years of the original survey, 100% clearance re-survey would be required prior to ground disturbing activities.
- A pre-project weed inventory would be conducted before commencing with ground disturbing activities.
- Invasive plant weed inventories would be conducted annually in all disturbed areas.
- All areas not used for the operational phase of the project would be reseeded (to provide noxious weed control).
- When the management plan for the Uinta Basin Hookless cactus is finalized, additional measures to avoid or minimize effects to the species may be developed and implemented in consultation with the USFWS to ensure compliance with the ESA.

- All applicable applicant committed measures and mitigation recommended by USFWS in the Biological Opinion for Kerr-McGee Oil & Gas Onshore LP's Greater Natural Buttes Environmental Impact Statement and Biological Assessment would be adhered to by the applicant.

Discovery Stipulation: Re-initiation of Section 7 consultation with the USFWS would be sought immediately if any loss of plants or occupied habitat for Uinta Basin hookless cactus is anticipated as a result of project activities.

4.2. No Action

4.2.1. Invasive Plants/Noxious Weeds, Soils & Vegetation

Development of existing oil and gas infrastructure in the Project Area has resulted in approximately 113.5 acres of surface disturbance resulting in direct and indirect impacts to invasive plants/noxious weeds, soils, and vegetation similar to those effects described above for the Proposed Action. Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no direct disturbance or indirect effects to soils and vegetation from surface-disturbing activities associated with the Proposed Action. Effects on invasive plants/noxious weeds, soils, and vegetation would continue at present levels from existing and ongoing oil and gas developments and other approved surface disturbing activities in the region.

4.2.2. Paleontology

Under the no action alternative, everything would remain unchanged.

4.2.3. Plants: Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate

Uinta Basin Hookless Cactus (*Sclerocactus wetlandicus*)

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no direct disturbance or indirect effects to Uinta Basin hookless cactus or its associated habitat from construction and installation activities associated with the proposed project. Current land use trends in the area would continue, including increased industrial development, increased off-highway vehicles (OHV) traffic, and increased recreation use.

4.3. Cumulative Impacts

4.3.1. Invasive Plants/Noxious Weeds, Soils & Vegetation

The CIAA for soils, vegetation, and invasive plants/noxious weeds is the Greater Uinta Basin as described in the BLM Vernal Field Office Cumulative Impact TSD (BLM 2012c). Cumulative impacts are primarily attributable to oil and gas development and vegetation management by various federal agencies. Past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions would cumulatively and incrementally affect erosion and sedimentation rates within this area, current land uses, revegetation and reclamation success, soil productivity, and the potential introduction and/or spread of noxious weeds and invasive species. Surface-disturbing activity that removes native vegetation and topsoil from the CIAA would cumulatively affect general vegetation by

fragmenting plant communities and increasing competition with invasive and noxious weeds. Surface-disturbing activities that compact soil, increase erosion and sediment yield, and increase fugitive dust may also cumulatively and incrementally affect general vegetation, as such changes to the landscape may decrease plant productivity and composition in the CIAA.

The past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future total area of disturbance required for the life of oil and gas projects in the CIAA is estimated at 67,436 acres (Table 14) (BLM 2012a). The Proposed Action wouldn't contribute to an increase in surface disturbance. The No Action Alternative would not result in an accumulation of impacts.

4.3.2. Paleontology

This project area is considered the area of cumulative impact. This area has a history of oil and gas wells and road and pipeline development. Other roads, power lines, and pipelines associated with the oil industry already cross this area. Historically, fossil resources have been protected during oil field development by conducting paleo surveys and applying the required mitigation measures. However, cumulative impacts include potential destruction and theft of fossils resulting from increased human access to the area and surface disturbing activities

The proposed pipeline was surveyed for paleontology resources. Outcrops and erosional surfaces were checked within the proposed construction areas to determine if fossils were present and to assess needs when found. The probability for impacting scientifically important paleontological resources during construction was determined to be high. Spot checking the construction in the area where bedrock encountered will help to mitigate adverse impacts to paleo resources from this project

4.3.3. Plants: Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate

Uinta Basin Hookless Cactus (*Sclerocactus wetlandicus*)

The Project Area is located partially within an area that the USFWS has identified as potential habitat for *Sclerocactus* species. Because we do not have an accurate delineation between the ranges for the *Sclerocactus* species, we are including information on Uinta Basin hookless cactus as well as Pariette Cactus. The project consists of installing an 8-inch diameter surface pipeline from the East Jr. Compressor to the White River Compressor.

The CIAA for Uinta Basin hookless cactus is the area delineated by the USFWS as potential habitat for the species. This area covers approximately 537,564 acres on BLM, Ute tribal, state of Utah, and privately held lands. Within the CIAA, there are approximately 1,875 miles of roads. Past, present and reasonably foreseeable disturbance from oil and gas will affect 44,698 acres (8.3% of the CIAA), as shown in Table 4-1. Cumulative impacts include dust impacts to plants, and plant and pollinator habitat destruction. Surface disturbance is a good indicator of the extent of these cumulative impacts.

Table 4-1. Cumulative Impacts Analysis for Uinta Basin Hookless Cactus

	Project Area Acreage	Surface Disturbance Analyzed	Project Area Acreage within the CIAA	Surface Disturbance within the CIAA ¹
Ongoing Field Development				

Chapita Wells-Stagecoach Area	31,872	1,735	22,678	1,235
Gasco Natural Gas Field Development EIS	236,165	3,604	77,339	1,180
Greater Deadman Bench Oil and Gas Producing Region EIS	98,785	1,239	22,444	282
Greater Natural Buttes Project EIS	162,911	8,147	97,529	4,877
North Alger Natural Gas Expansion Project EA	2,320	192	943	78
North Chapita Natural Gas Well Development Project EA	31,872	1,735	9,191	500
River Bend Unit Infill Development EA	17,719	924	14,892	823
Rock Point EDA Leasing and Exploratory Drilling EA	92,098	340	11,344	42
Saddletree Draw Leasing and Rock House Development EA	4,826	106	4,774	105
West Bonanza Area Natural Gas Well Development Project EA	24,813	608	1,070	26
West Tavaputs EIS	137,930	1,603	30,704	357
Past Developments and Current and Future Developments Not Covered by a Field Development NEPA Document				
729 abandoned wells, ³	NA ⁴	NA	NA	3,565 acres
5,239 existing wells, ³	NA	NA	NA	19,158 acres
752 proposed well ³	NA	NA	NA	2,377 acres
Field Development Proposals				
Greater Chapita Wells Natural Gas Infill Project EIS	40,027	3,696	31,741	2,931
Monument Butte Area Oil and Gas Development Project EIS	119,850	15,612	43,964	5,727
Randlett EDA Area Programmatic Leasing and Exploration Project	53,380	2,613	28,817	1,411
Total CIAA disturbance from oil and gas				
	--	--	--	44,674 acres (8.3%)
Current Project				
Proposed Action	NA	NA	NA	0
No Action	NA	NA	NA	0
Total CIAA disturbance from oil and gas				

Chapter 4 Environmental Effects:
Plants: Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate

	--	--	--	44,674 acres (8.3%)
¹ Assumes surface disturbance was authorized evenly across the analysis area of the document. ² Uses the assumption contained within the Greater Uinta Basin Cumulative Impacts Technical Support Document. ³ As of 4/8/2013 ⁴ NA = not applicable				

Due to inclusions of areas of unsuitable habitat within the potential habitat area, the total acreage of suitable habitat is less than 537,564 acres. However, a complete survey of suitable habitat has not been performed and thus the amount of suitable habitat has not been quantified. Impacts to the species from past, current, and reasonably foreseeable actions may be greater or smaller than those described for the total area depending upon the exact distribution of actions relative to suitable habitat.

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Chapter 5. Tribes, Individuals, Organizations, or Agencies Consulted:

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Table 5.1. List of Persons, Agencies and Organizations Consulted

Name	Purpose & Authorities for Consultation or Coordination	Findings & Conclusions
	Archaeological Resources	No cultural properties were identified within the APE of the proposed project. SHPO consult date 2008.
	Native American Religious Concerns	<p>The BLM Tribal consultation for this area was initiated and closed under the Greater Natural Buttes (GNB) Final EIS (BLM 2012a) and ROD (BLM 2012b) and no concerns are relevant to the proposed project area. The Utah SHPO concurrence for these block surveys was received in 2008.</p> <p>No Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) are identified within the APE. The proposed project will not hinder access to or use of Native American religious sites.</p>

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Chapter 6. List of Preparers

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Table 6.1. List of Preparers

Name	Title	Responsible for the Following Section(s) of this Document
Margo Roberts	Realty Specialist	Project Lead
Tyler Cox	Natural Resource Specialist	Invasive Plants/Noxious Weeds, Soils, and Vegetation; Surface Water Quality, Hydrologic Conditions, and Wetlands/Riparian

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Chapter 7. Acronyms

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AO Authorized Officer

BLM Bureau of Land Management

DR Decision Record

EA Environmental Assessment

EIS Environmental Impact Statement

ENBB Environmental Notification Bulletin Board

FLPMA Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976

FONSI Finding of No Significant Impact

ID Interdisciplinary

NEPA National Environmental Policy Act

RFA Reasonably Foreseeable Action

RMP Resource Management Plan

ROD Record of Decision

ROW Right-of-Way

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Appendix A. Interdisciplinary Checklist

Project Title: 8" steel, surface, condensate pipeline from the East Jr. Compressor to the White River Compressor.

NEPA Log Number: DOI—BLM—UT—G010—2015—0032—EA

File/Serial Number: UTU-90824

Project Leader: Margo Roberts

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.

Determina- tion	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	Emissions will occur from vehicles in the project area, but those impacts will be short term & transitory so they will not be detectable by monitors or models. No standards have been set by EPA or other regulatory agencies for greenhouse gas emissions and climate change is still in its earliest stages of formulation. Global scientific models are inconsistent, and regional or local scientific models are lacking so that it is not technically feasible to determine the net impacts to climate due to greenhouse gas emissions. It is anticipated that greenhouse gas emissions associated with this action and its alternative(s) would be negligible.	Stephanie Howard	11/13/2014
NP	BLM Natural Areas	The proposed project does not fall within the boundaries of a BLM Natural Area as per the Green River District, Vernal Field Office RMP/ROD (2008) and the GIS layers database.	Margo Roberts	10/24/2014

Determination	Resource/Issue	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
NP	Cultural Archaeological Resources	The area in which Kerr-McGee Oil & Gas Onshore LP's proposed pipeline occurs was previously surveyed by MOAC in 2007 and 2008 for the Greater NBU Class III inventories of Township 9 South, Range 22 East (Montgomery and Dunn 2008:U-08-MQ-0461) and of Township 10 South, Range 22 East (Montgomery 2008:U-07-MQ-1438). The results of this Class I data review and Class III inventory indicated that no cultural resources occur near the current project area. MOAC's intensive pedestrian survey resulted in the location of many archaeological sites; however, no cultural resources occur near the current project area. The Utah SHPO concurrence for these block surveys was received in 2008.	Leticia Neal	12/18/2014
NP	Cultural: Native American Religious Concerns	The BLM Tribal consultation for this area was initiated and closed under the Greater Natural Buttes (GNB) Final EIS (BLM 2012a) and ROD (BLM 2012b) and no concerns are relevant to the project area. Please refer to Appendix E of the GNB ROD for documentation of the Tribal consultation process. The proposed action would not hinder access to or affect Native American Religious sites.	Leticia Neal	12/18/2014
NP	Designated Areas: Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	The proposed project does not fall within the boundaries of an ACEC per the Green River District, Vernal Field Office RMP/ROD (2008) and the GIS data base layers.	Margo Roberts	11/13/2014
NP	Designated Areas: Wild and Scenic Rivers	The proposed project is not in a Wild and Scenic Rivers area per the Green River District, Vernal Field Office RMP/ROD (2008) and GIS Database layers.	Margo Roberts	11/13/2014
NP	Designated Areas: Wilderness Study Areas	No Wilderness areas have been designated by the U.S. Congress on BLM lands in the VFO. The proposed project is not in a Wilderness/WSA area per the Green River District, Vernal Field Office RMP/ROD (2008) and GIS Database layers.	Margo Roberts	11/13/2014
NI	Environmental Justice	No minority or economically disadvantaged communities or populations would be disproportionately adversely affected by the proposed action or alternatives because there are no such communities or populations located in the project area.	Margo Roberts	11/13/2014

Determination	Resource/Issue	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
NI	Farmlands (prime/unique)	All prime farmlands in Uintah County are irrigated. All unique farmlands in Uintah County are orchards. No irrigated lands or orchards are located in the project area; therefore this resource will not be carried forward for analysis.	Margo Roberts	11/13/2014
NI	Fuels/Fire Management	No Fuels/fire management projects or needs present per VFO GIS data base.	Margo Roberts	11/13/2014
NI	Geology/Minerals/ Energy Production	Geology, minerals, and energy production will not be adversely impacted by this proposed action.	Rick Goshen	12/3/2014
PI	Invasive Plants/ Noxious Weeds, Soils & Vegetation	Under the Proposed Action, construction of approximately 6,390 feet of surface pipeline on BLM would not cause new surface disturbance. KMG would control invasive species along the pipeline corridors as required in accordance with the Vernal BLM Surface Disturbance Weed Policy. Based on KMG's commitment to monitor and control noxious weeds, proposed project activities should not increase weed infestations within the Project Area, but an increase in infestations of invasive plants/ noxious weeds is possible, even with mitigation measures in place.	Tyler Cox	12/17/2014 2/5/2015
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 right-of-ways. Current land uses, within the area identified in the proposed action and adjacent lands, consist of existing oil and gas development, wildlife habitat, recreational use, and sheep and cattle ranching. No existing land uses would be changed or modified by the implementation of the proposed action. Notice Letters have been mailed to other right-of-way holders in the proposed project area. Master Title Plats have been reviewed for conflicts with Public Water Reserves. No Public Water Reserves were identified in the project area per the Master Title Plats.	Margo Roberts	11/13/2014
NP	Lands with Wilderness Characteristics (LWC)	The proposed project is not located within an identified Land(s) with Wilderness Characteristics' (LWC) area, as per the Green River District, Vernal Field Office GIS Database layers.	Margo Roberts	11/13/2014

Determination	Resource/Issue	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
NI	Livestock Grazing & Rangeland Health Standards	The proposed project is within the Seven Sisters grazing allotment which is a winter sheep allotment permitted for 1700 Animal Unit Months (AUMs) from November 1 to April 15. The proposed projects' route is near an existing livestock pond in NE ¼ of the SW ¼ of section 1, Township 10S and Range 22E. As long as the pipeline does not cross or interfere with the existing the stock pond this project will have no impacts anticipated.	Craig Newman	12/04/2014
PI	Paleontology	A paleo survey was performed by SWCA in April 2014. Scientifically important fossils were found. Paleo monitoring of any ground disturbance will be required.	Elizabeth Gamber	11/26/2014
NP	Plants: BLM Sensitive	No UT BLM Sensitive plant species have been documented in the Project Area or adjacent areas per VFO BLM data review. The potential for UT BLM Sensitive plant species to occur in the Project Area is low, per analysis of Project Area soils. No UT BLM Sensitive plant species are expected to be impacted directly or indirectly as a result of the Proposed Action.	Christine Cimiluca	12/8/2014
PI	Plants: Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate	The following Federally listed, proposed, or candidate plant species is present or expected in the same or an adjacent subwatershed as the proposed project: Uinta Basin hookless cactus (<i>Sclerocactus wetlandicus</i>). The Project Area is within the 2013 potential habitat polygon for <i>Sclerocactus sp.</i> established by USFWS, per GIS data review. In addition, the proposed surface pipeline crosses potential habitat designated as Core 1 and 2. Surveys conducted in July 2014 documented 41 cacti within the survey buffer, but none within 50 ft of the pipeline center line.	Christine Cimiluca	12/8/2014 2/5/2015
NP	Wetlands/Riparian	The project is not located within a wetlands/riparian zone per the as per the Green River District, Vernal Field Office GIS Database layers.	Tyler Cox	12/17/2014
NI	Recreation	There are no recreation sites or Special Recreation Management Areas within the project area as per Vernal Field Office GIS Database layers. There is a developed oil and gas field within the project area.	Bill Civish	11/25/2014

Determina- tion	Resource/Issue	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
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 small size in relation to ongoing development throughout the basin.	Margo Roberts	11/13/2014
NI	Visual Resources	Proposed project is located within VRM Class IV per VFO GIS data base. <i>The action would be allowed under class IV objectives.</i>	Bill Civish	11/25/2014
NI	Wastes (hazardous/solid)	No chemicals subject to reporting under SARA Title III in amounts greater than 10,000 pounds would be used, produced, stored, transported, or disposed of annually in association with the project. Trash and other waste materials would be cleaned up and removed immediately after completion of operations.	Margo Roberts	11/13/2014
NP	Water: Floodplains	There are no documented floodplains in the Project Area per BLM GIS review and none are anticipated to be impacted as a result of the Proposed Action. No flood plain mapping per as per the Green River District, Vernal Field Office GIS Database layers.	Margo Roberts	11/13/2014
NI	Water: Groundwater Quality	This project will not have an adverse impact on groundwater, because it is likely to be present at over 500 ft below ground surface.	Elizabeth Gamber	11/26/2014
NI	Water: Hydrologic Conditions (stormwater)	The proposed construction of the surface pipeline would alter the topography of the area to a small degree and change surface water flow patterns. Per KMG's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on file with the BLM Vernal Field Office, KMG will employ industry BMPs to control stormwater runoff, including appropriate measures to prevent disturbed sediments from reaching the White River drainage during precipitation events. 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.	Tyler Cox	12/17/2014 2/5/2015

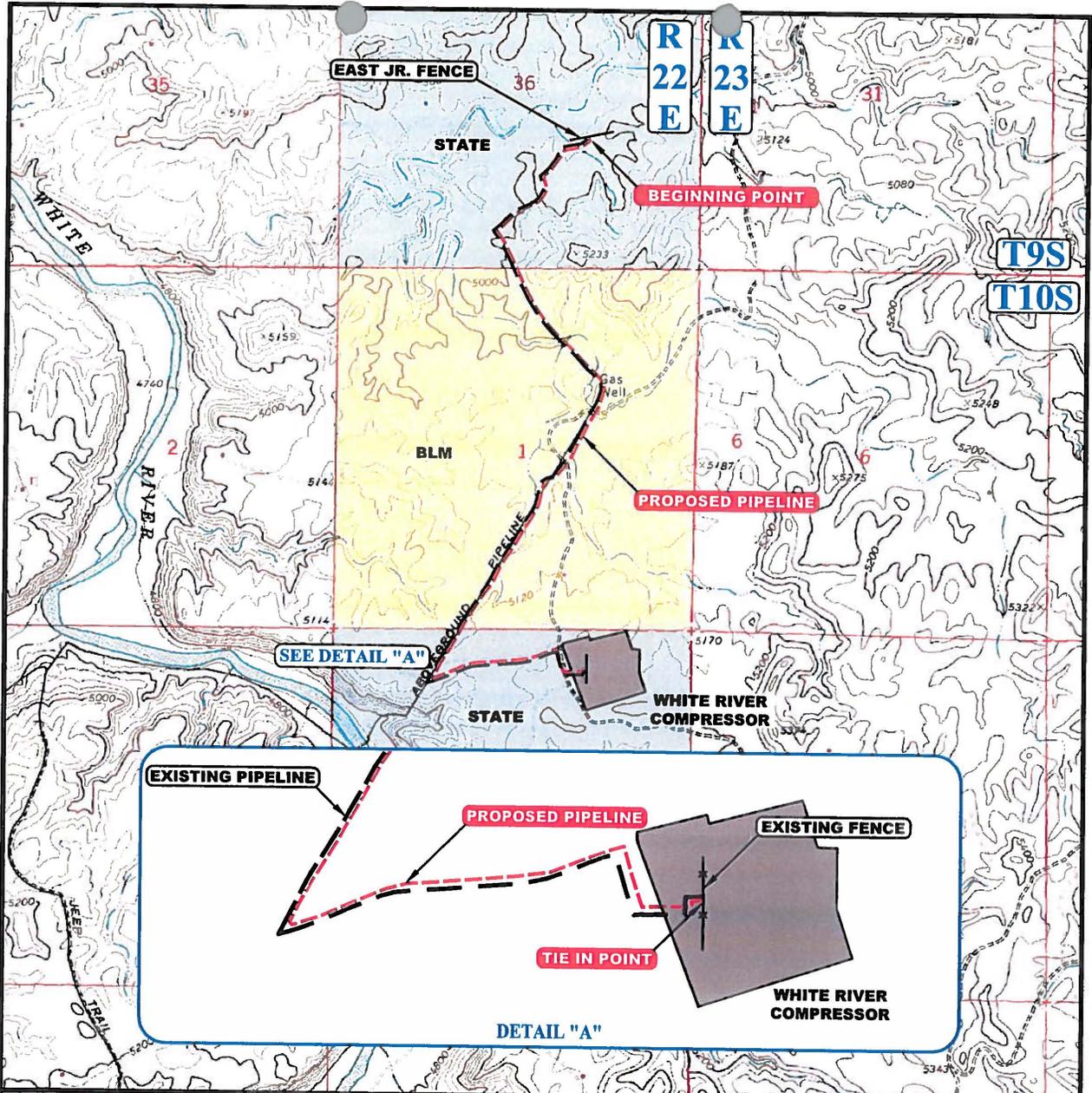
Determination	Resource/Issue	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
NI	Water: Surface Water Quality	<p>Up to approximately 6,390 feet of surface pipeline on BLM surface may have the potential to negatively impact surface water quality. The potential for the proposed project to negatively impact surface water quality would be from increased potential for soil disturbances which result in erosion and sediments reaching perennial waterways.</p> <p>The Project Area is in an upland area, located approximately 1.3 miles from the White River. Additionally, KMG maintains a Spill Control and Countermeasure Plan, which includes notification requirements, including the BLM, for all reportable spills of oil, produced liquids, and hazardous materials. As a result, no impacts to surface water quality resulting from the Proposed Action are anticipated.</p>	Tyler Cox	12/17/2014 2/5/2015
NP	Water: Waters of the U.S.	There are no floodplains or riparian areas in the proposed project area per BLM GIS review, and none are anticipated to be impacted as a result of the Proposed Action.	Margo Roberts	11/13/2014
NP	Wild Horses	The VFO does not recognize the horses within the Bonaza Herd Area as "wild and free-roaming"; as this HA has been zeroed out by the BLM through previous management actions. However, horses that currently reside in the area exist in bands on average ranging from 2 to 8 animals and immigrate and emigrate between Ute Tribal owned and BLM lands throughout the year depending on resource availability. These animals fall under the jurisdiction of state and local animal control laws. The current status of these animals is considered stray under current livestock code.	Margo Roberts	1/8/2015
NI	Wildlife: Migratory Birds (including raptors)	In review of district files and a field visit, the proposed project is not anticipated to disturb nesting or nuptial behavior. The surrounding area is highly fragmented with oil and gas infrastructure. In addition, there are no known raptor nests within 1 mile of the project area.	Brandon McDonald	12/03/2014
NI	Wildlife: Non-USFWS Designated	In review of district files and a field visit the BLM does not identify crucial habitat for any species within or near the project area. Temporary displacement may occur if general wildlife were to occur in the area.	Brandon McDonald	12/03/2014

Determina- tion	Resource/Issue	Rationale for Determination	Signature	Date
NI	Wildlife: Threatened, Endangered, Proposed or Candidate	In review of district files and a field visit the BLM does not identify threatened, endangered, proposed or candidate animals (including their associated habitats) within the project area. In addition, the project is anticipated to utilize 0.05 acre/feet of new water depletions. In coordination with the Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program, they have determined that water-related activities in the Upper Colorado River basin resulting in less than 0.1 acre-foot per year of depletions in flow, have “no effect” on the Colorado River endangered fish species and thus do not require consultation with the Service for potential effects on those species.	Brandon McDonald	01/26/2015
NP	Woodlands/Forestry	The proposed project is not within a woodlands/forestry area as per the Green River District, Vernal Field Office GIS Database layers.	Margo Roberts	11/13/2014

FINAL REVIEW:			
Reviewer Title	Signature	Date	Comments
Environmental Coordinator	/s/ Jessica Taylor	3/3/2015	
Authorized Officer	/s/ Jerry Kenczka	3/3/2015	

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Appendix B. Map of proposed condensate pipeline



APPROXIMATE TOTAL PIPELINE DISTANCE FOR BLM LANDS = 6,393' +/-
APPROXIMATE TOTAL PIPELINE DISTANCE STATE LANDS = 6,240' +/-

NOTE: PARCEL DATA SHOWN HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES AND SHOULD BE USED FOR MAPPING, GRAPHIC AND PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY. NO WARRANTY IS MADE BY UINTAH ENGINEERING AND LAND SURVEYING (UELS) FOR ACCURACY OF THE PARCEL DATA.

LEGEND:

	EXISTING ROAD
	EXISTING PIPELINE
	AS-BUILT 8" PIPELINE
	PROPOSED PIPELINE
	EXISTING FENCE

Kerr-McGee Oil & Gas Onshore LP
 PIPELINE FROM EAST JR. COMPRESSOR
 TO WHITE RIVER COMPRESSOR
 SECTION 36, T9S, R22E, S.L.B.&M.
 SECTIONS 1 & 12, T10S, R22E, S.L.B.&M.
 UINTAH COUNTY, UTAH

DRAWN BY: Z.H.F.	DATE DRAWN: 06-24-14
SCALE: 1" = 2000'	REV: 00-00-00

UINAH
ENGINEERING & LAND SURVEYING

UELS, LLC
 Corporate Office * 85 South 200 East
 Vernal, UT 84078 * (435) 789-1017

Appendix B. Map of proposed condensate pipeline

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Appendix C. : Stipulations

Anadarko Uintah Midstream

Right-of-Way UTU-90824

8-inch surface pipeline from the East Jr. Compressor to the White River Compressor

Paleo:

A BLM permitted paleontologist must monitor any ground disturbing activities that are required for this project.

T&E Plants: Uinta Basin Hookless Cactus (*Sclerocactus wetlandicus*)

Documented cactus within the 300 foot survey buffers will be flagged for avoidance during construction activities.

A qualified biological monitor will be present during construction activities to ensure that documented individual cactus are not disturbed.

The operator will perform ground disturbing activities in *Sclerocactus* ssp. Core Conservation Areas

(CCAs) outside of the flowering period, (April 1 through May 30).

Only water (*no chemicals, reclaimed production water or oil field brine*) will be used for dust abatement measures within all cactus habitats.

Dust abatement will be employed in suitable *Sclerocactus* ssp habitat over the life of the project during the time of the year when *Sclerocactus* ssp. species are most vulnerable to dust-related impacts (*March through August*) within all cactus habitats.

The seed mix for reclamation seeding on this project will exclude introduced and non-native species.

Erosion control measures (i.e. silt fencing) will be implemented to minimize sedimentation to *Sclerocactus*.ssp plants and populations located down slope of proposed surface disturbance activities when working in all cactus habitats.

Application for Pesticide Use Permit will include provisions for mechanical removal, as opposed to chemical removal, for Utah Class A, B and C noxious weeds within 50 feet of individual/populations of *Sclerocactus*.

From one year of the date forward of 100% *Sclerocactus* clearance survey for this project, spot checks will be conducted and approved for all planned disturbance areas on an annual basis. (The *S. wetlandicus* survey period is defined as anytime without snow cover prior.) Results of spot checks may require additional pre-construction plant surveys as directed by the BLM. If the Proposed Action or parts thereof have not occurred within four years of the original survey, 100% clearance re-survey will be required prior to ground disturbing activities.

- A pre-project weed inventory would be conducted before commencing with ground disturbing activities
- Invasive plant weed inventories would be conducted annually in all disturbed areas.
- All areas not used for the operational phase of the project would be reseeded (to provide noxious weed control)
- When the management plan for the Uinta Basin Hookless cactus is finalized, additional measures to avoid or minimize effects to the species may be developed and implemented in consultation with the USFWS to ensure compliance with the ESA
- All applicable applicant committed measures and mitigation recommended by USFWS in the Biological Opinion for Kerr-McGee Oil & Gas Onshore LP's Greater Natural Buttes Environmental Impact Statement and Biological Assessment would be adhered to be the applicant.

Discovery Stipulation

Re-initiation of Section 7 consultation with the USFWS will be sought immediately if any loss of plants or occupied habitat for Uinta Basin hookless cactus is anticipated as a result of project activities.

