

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
White River Field Office
220 E Market St
Meeker, CO 81641**

DETERMINATION OF NEPA ADEQUACY (DNA)

NUMBER: DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-0035-DNA

PROJECT NAME: Enterprise Gas Processing LLC Pipeline PUP's

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

Township	Range	Sections, Lots or Portions Thereof
3 North	104 West	35, 35
2 North	104 West	1, 2, 12, 13, 14, 23, 26, 27
2 North	103 West	7
3 South	104 West	27, 34, 35
4 South	104 West	2, 11, 12, 13
4 South	103 West	18, 19, 30, 31
5 South	103 West	5, 6, 8, 21, 28, 33

APPLICANT: Enterprise Gas Processing, LLC

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION: Under the terms of the rights-of-ways the holder is responsible for controlling noxious species. With approval of this document and Pesticide Use Proposal, Enterprise Gas Processing, LLC would be approved to treat access rights-of-ways and pipeline rights-of-ways used for oil and gas production. Target species are halogeton, whitetop, knapweed, houndstongue, thistles, cheatgrass, and mullein.

Both cultivation and herbicide control would be used to control knapweeds, houndstongue, and mullein depending on specific circumstances described below.

Cultivation would be the primary control of infestations of houndstongue, mullein, and biennial knapweeds that are sparse and isolated. Russian knapweed, because of its perennial character, is not reasonably controlled by cultivation. Cultivation would entail pulling of the weed out of the ground or severing the tap root below the basal rosette of leaves with a hand tool. If these plants have produced seed prior to treatment, the plants would be gathered following digging and placed at a site on which seedlings can be controlled. Cultivation activities will be limited to areas of exiting disturbance (e.g., pipeline corridors, road-cuts, etc.)

Herbicidal control would be used on dense weed patches of houndstongue, mullein, and Russian, spotted, and diffuse knapweed along with other noxious weeds listed above which are impractical to control by digging. Application would be by a combination of truck mounted sprayer, all terrain vehicles (ATV) sprayer, Solo backpack sprayer, and Buffalo turbine backpack sprayer. The method of herbicide application would be dependent on the size and location of the weeds to be treated.

All herbicidal control will be under the control of a BLM Certified herbicide applicator and a current Pesticide Use Proposal which specifies the area targeted, the chemical to be used, and sensitive areas.

Intended rates of application for each chemical will be as follows; Escort 0.5-2 oz/acre, Telar XP 0.25-1.5 oz/acre, Tordon at 0.25-1 qt/acre, Savage DF at 0.5-1 lb/acre and Curtail at 2 qts/acre. All herbicide application will be in compliance with herbicide labels and BLM guidelines. The project area is approximately 200 acres with approximately 100 acres to be treated.

All control activities would be in compliance with the Record of Decision: Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Seventeen Western States (BLM 2007) and the White River Field Office Integrated Weed Management Plan (BLM 2010).

LAND USE PLAN (LUP) CONFORMANCE REVIEW:

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

Date Approved: July 1, 1997

The Proposed Action is in conformance with the LUP because it is specifically provided for in the following LUP decision(s):

Decision Number/Page: Page 2-13

Decision Language: "Manage noxious weeds so that they cause no further negative environmental aesthetic or economic impact."

REVIEW OF EXISTING NEPA DOCUMENTS:

List by name and date all existing NEPA documents that cover the proposed action.

Name of Document: White River Resource Area Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/FEIS).

Date Approved: July 1, 1997

Name of Document: Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement.

Date Approved: September 30, 2007

Name of Document: White River Field Office Integrated Weed Management Plan
DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0005-EA

Date Approved: March 19, 2010

NEPA ADEQUACY CRITERIA:

1. Is the new proposed action a feature of, or essentially similar to, an alternative analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s)? Is the project within the same analysis area, or if the project location is different, are the geographic and resource conditions sufficiently similar to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s)? If there are differences, can you explain why they are not substantial?

Documentation of answer and explanation: Yes, the proposed chemical and mechanical treatments in the proposed action were a feature of the analysis in the White River Field Office Integrated Weed Management Plan (DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0005-EA). This environmental assessment (EA) covers the alternatives for doing noxious weed treatments around oil and gas facilities within the field office boundary. The integrated weed control strategy is improving vegetation conditions.

2. Is the range of alternatives analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s) appropriate with respect to the new proposed action, given current environmental concerns, interests, and resource values?

Documentation of answer and explanation: Four alternatives, the Proposed Action, the No Action Alternative, No Aerial Application of Herbicides Alternative, and the No Herbicide Use Alternative were analyzed in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0005-EA. No reasons were identified to analyze additional alternatives and these alternatives are considered to be adequate and valid for the proposed action.

3. Is the existing analysis valid in light of any new information or circumstances (such as, rangeland health standard assessment, recent endangered species listings, updated lists of BLM-sensitive species)? Can you reasonably conclude that new information and new circumstances would not substantially change the analysis of the new proposed action?

Documentation of answer and explanation: Yes, the analysis in the EA listed above is still valid. It is not expected that new information or circumstances would substantially change the analysis of the new proposed action.

4. Are the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects that would result from implementation of the new proposed action similar (both quantitatively and qualitatively) to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document?

Documentation of answer and explanation: Yes, the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects that would result from implementation of the new proposed action is similar (both quantitatively and qualitatively) to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document, DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0005-EA.

5. Are the public involvement and interagency review associated with existing NEPA document(s) adequate for the current proposed action?

Documentation of answer and explanation: Yes, consultation occurred between the BLM and the US Fish and Wildlife Service for environmental assessment, DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0005-EA. In addition, lists of the current NEPA documents (projects) are available for review on the White River Field Office webpage.

INTERDISCIPLINARY REVIEW: The proposed action was presented to, and reviewed by the White River Field Office interdisciplinary team on December 14, 2010. A list of resource specialists who participated in this review is available upon request from the White River Field Office.

REMARKS:

Cultural Resources: Provided that all spraying and hand cultivation to remove undesirable weeds is strictly restricted to the existing pipeline disturbance and reclaimed areas there should be no new impacts to any known cultural resources. (MRS 12/14/2010)

As this pipeline intersects many archaeological sites, traveling off-road in undisturbed areas by truck or ATV is not permitted. (KB 12/22/2010)

Native American Religious Concerns: No Native American Religious Concerns are known in the area, and none have been noted by Northern Ute tribal authorities. Should recommended inventories or future consultations with Tribal authorities reveal the existence of such sensitive properties, appropriate mitigation and/or protection measures may be undertaken. (MRS 1/14/2010)

Paleontological Resources: Cultivation has the potential to disturb fossil resources, therefore may only occur in areas of previous ground disturbance. The normal half-life of herbicides is not expected to cause any impacts to fossil resources. (KB 12/22/2010)

As this pipeline intersects many paleontological sites, traveling off-road in undisturbed areas by truck or ATV is not permitted. (KB 12/22/2010)

Threatened and Endangered Wildlife Species: All wildlife-related issues and concerns were adequately covered in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0005-EA. (LB 01/04/11)

Threatened and Endangered Plant Species: All special status plant issues and concerns were adequately covered in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0005-EA. A map of special status plant habitats is shown on Figure 1. Table 7 from DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0005-EA which outlines buffer distances from special status plant habitat is shown below. All buffer distances will be conformed to during application of any herbicides in special status plant habitat. (MLD 01/06/2011)

Table 7. Herbicide Buffer Distances from Terrestrial Special Status Plant Species ^{1,2}

Active Ingredient	Buffer Width	Method(s) to Which Applied
2,4-D	0.5 mile	All
Bromacil	1,200 feet	All
Chlorsulfuron	1,200 feet	Ground
	1,500 feet	Aerial
Cloprialid	900 feet	Ground, typical rate
	0.5 mile	Ground, maximum rate; aerial
Dicamba	1,050 feet	Ground
Diflufenzopyr	100 feet	Low boom, typical rate
	500 feet	Low boom, maximum rate; high boom
	900 feet	Aerial
Diquat	900 feet	Ground, typical rate
	1,000 feet	Ground, maximum rate
	1,200 feet	Aerial
Diuron	1,100 feet	All
Fluridone	0.5 mile	All
Glyphosate	50 feet	Ground, typical rate
	300 feet	Ground, maximum rate; aerial
Hexazinone	300 feet	Ground, typical rate
	900 feet	Ground, maximum rate

Table 7. Herbicide Buffer Distances from Terrestrial Special Status Plant Species ^{1,2}

Active Ingredient	Buffer Width	Method(s) to Which Applied
Imazapic	25 feet	Ground, typical or maximum rates
	300 feet	Aerial, typical rate
	900 feet	Aerial, maximum rate
Imazapyr	900 feet	Ground or aerial, typical rate
	0.5 mile	Ground or aerial, maximum rate
Metsulfuron Methyl	900 feet	Ground or aerial, typical rate
	0.5 mile	Ground or aerial, maximum rate
Overdrive®	100 feet	Low boom, typical rate
	900 feet	Low boom, maximum rate; high boom
Picloram	0.5 mile	All
Sulfometuron Methyl	1,500 feet	All
Tebuthiuron	25 feet	Low boom, typical rate
	50 feet	Low boom, maximum rate; high boom, typical rate
	900 feet	High boom, maximum rate
Triclopyr	300 feet	Ground, typical rate
	500 feet	Aerial, typical rate
	0.5 mile	Ground or aerial, maximum rate

¹ Source: BLM 2007a

² See Appendix C for information related to aquatic species and other specific situations (e.g., areas vulnerable to wind erosion of treated soil).

MITIGATION:

1. The permit holder is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the project operations that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing historic or archaeological sites, or for collecting artifacts. If historic or archaeological materials are uncovered during any project activities, the operator is to immediately stop activities in the immediate area of the find that might further disturb such materials, and immediately contact the appropriate BLM representative.

2. The permit holder is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the project operations that they will be subject to prosecution for disturbing or collecting vertebrate fossils, collecting large amounts of petrified wood, or collecting fossils for commercial purposes on public lands. If significant paleontological resources are discovered during surface disturbing actions or at any other time, the operator or any of his agents must stop work immediately at the site, immediately contact the appropriate BLM representative, and make every effort to protect the site from further impacts, including looting, erosion, or other human or natural damage.

3. All buffer distances will be conformed to during application of any herbicides in special status plant habitat.

COMPLIANCE PLAN (optional): On-going compliance inspections and monitoring will be conducted by the BLM White River Field Office staff. Specific mitigation developed in this document will be followed. The operator will be notified of compliance related issues in writing, and depending on the nature of the issue(s), will be provided 30 days to resolve such issues.

NAME OF PREPARER: Matthew L. Dupire

NAME OF ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR: Heather Sauls

DATE: 1/6/2011

ATTACHMENTS: Map 1: Wide-Scale View of Enterprise Pipeline
Map 2: Detailed View of the Northern Portion of the Enterprise Pipeline
Map 3: Detailed View of the Southern Portion of the Enterprise Pipeline
Map 4: Location of Special Status Plant Habitat near Raven Ridge
Map 5: Location of Special Status Plant Habitat in Evacuation Creek

CONCLUSION

DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-0035-DNA

Based on the review documented above, I conclude that this proposal in consort with the applied mitigation conforms to the land use plan and that the NEPA documentation previously prepared fully covers the Proposed Action and constitutes BLM's compliance with the requirements of NEPA.

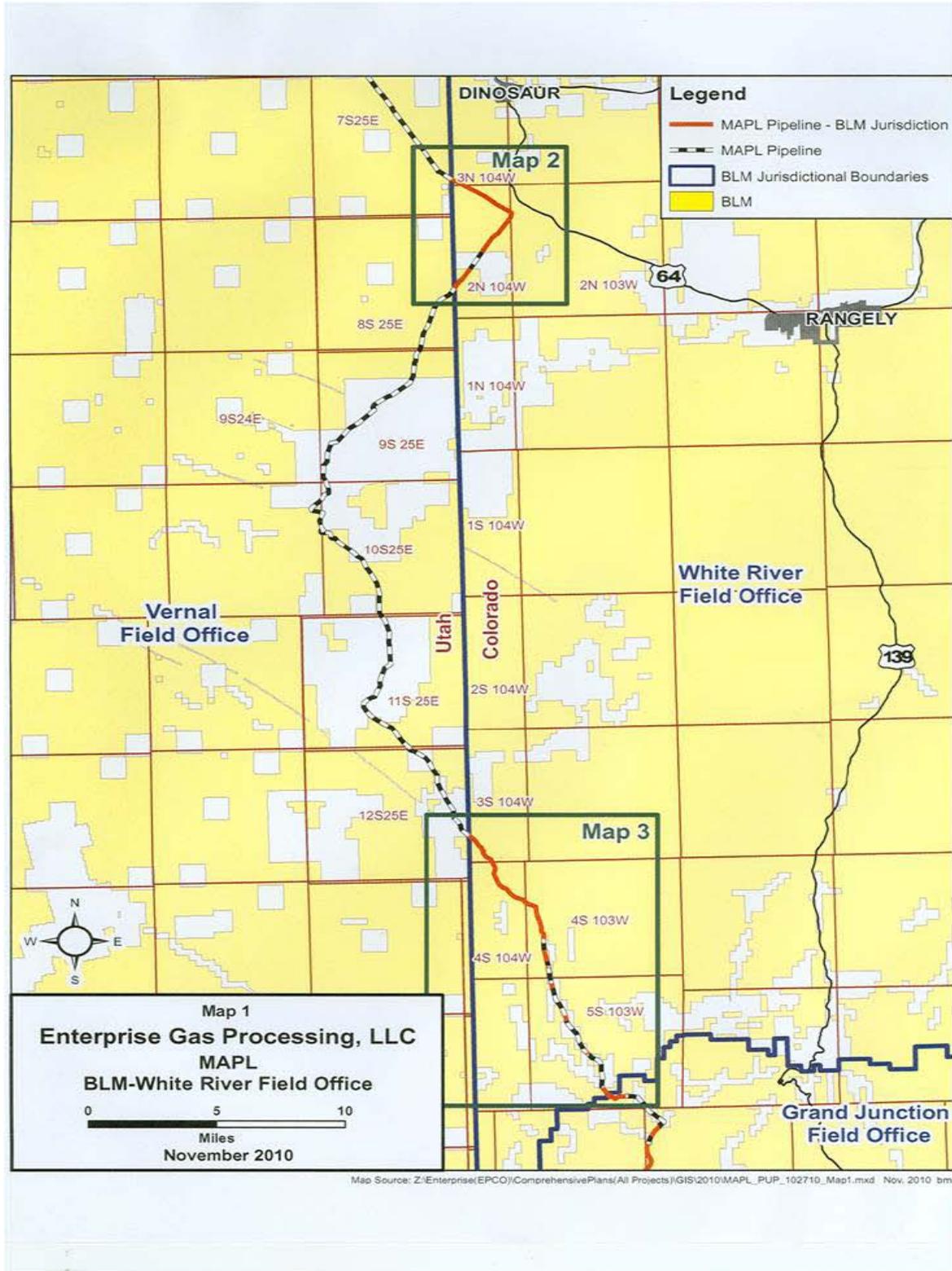
SIGNATURE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL:


for Field Manager

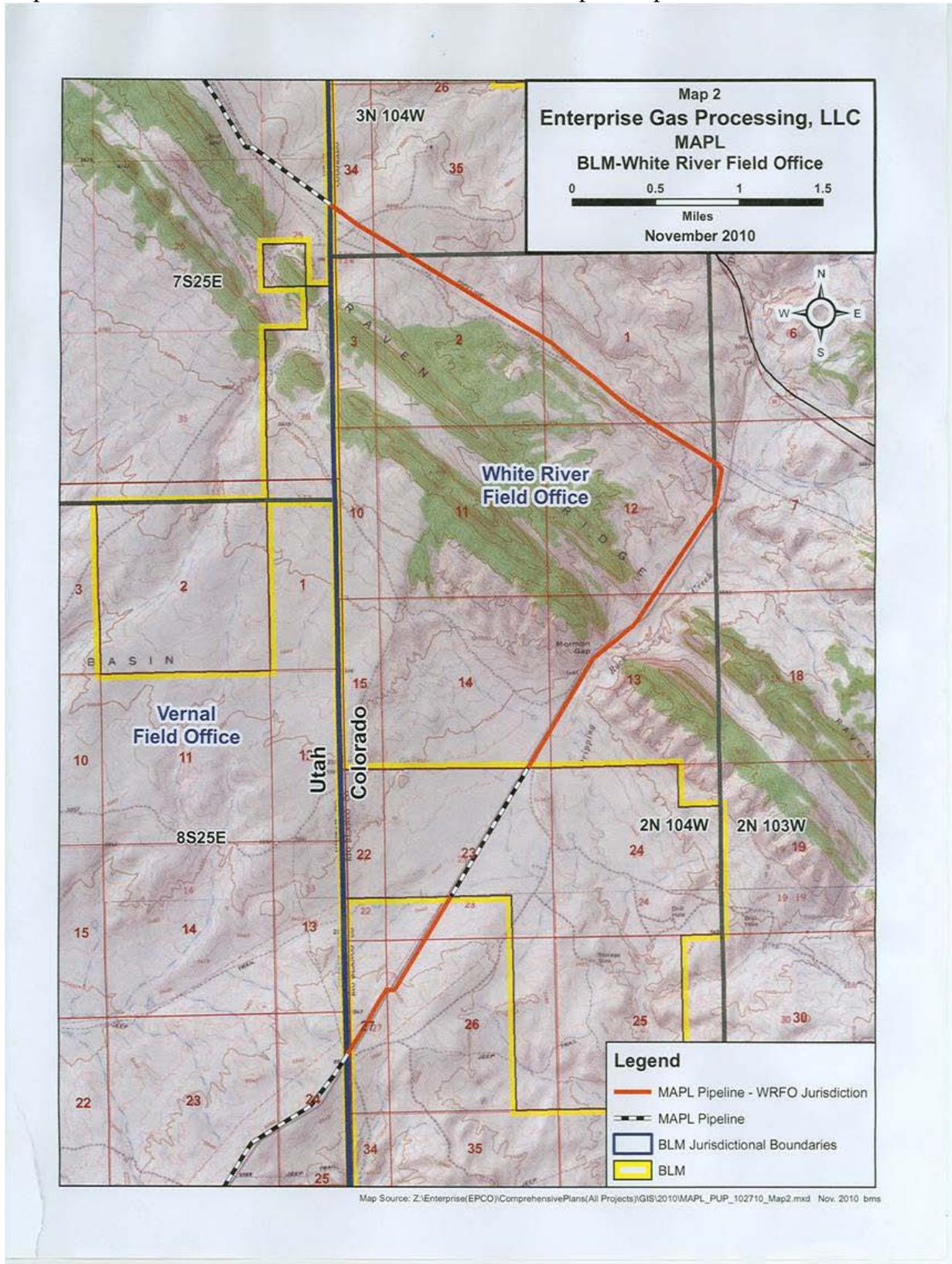
DATE SIGNED: 1/7/2011

Note: The signed Conclusion on this worksheet is part of an interim step in the BLM's internal decision process and does not constitute an appealable decision.

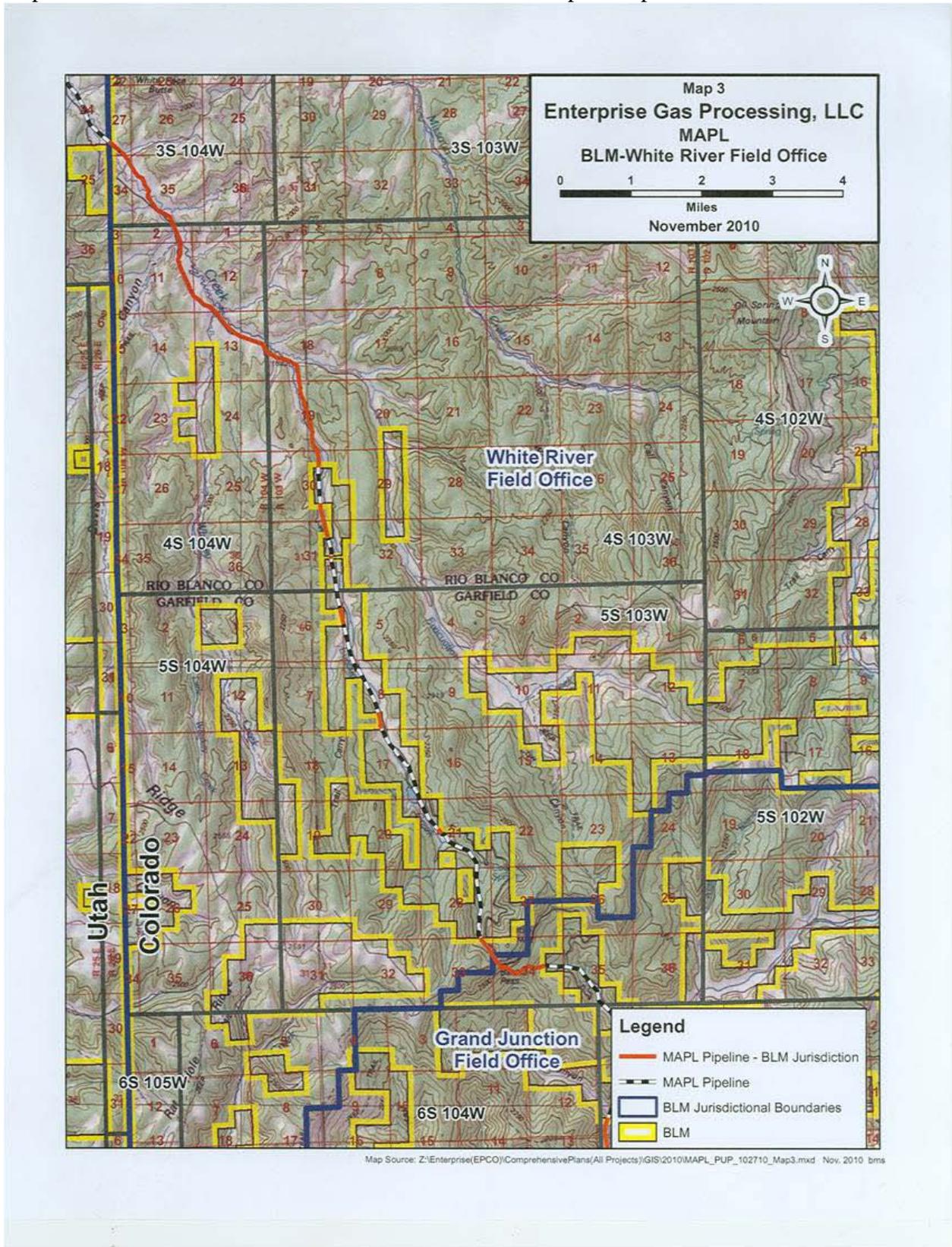
Map 1: Wide-Scale View of Enterprise Pipeline



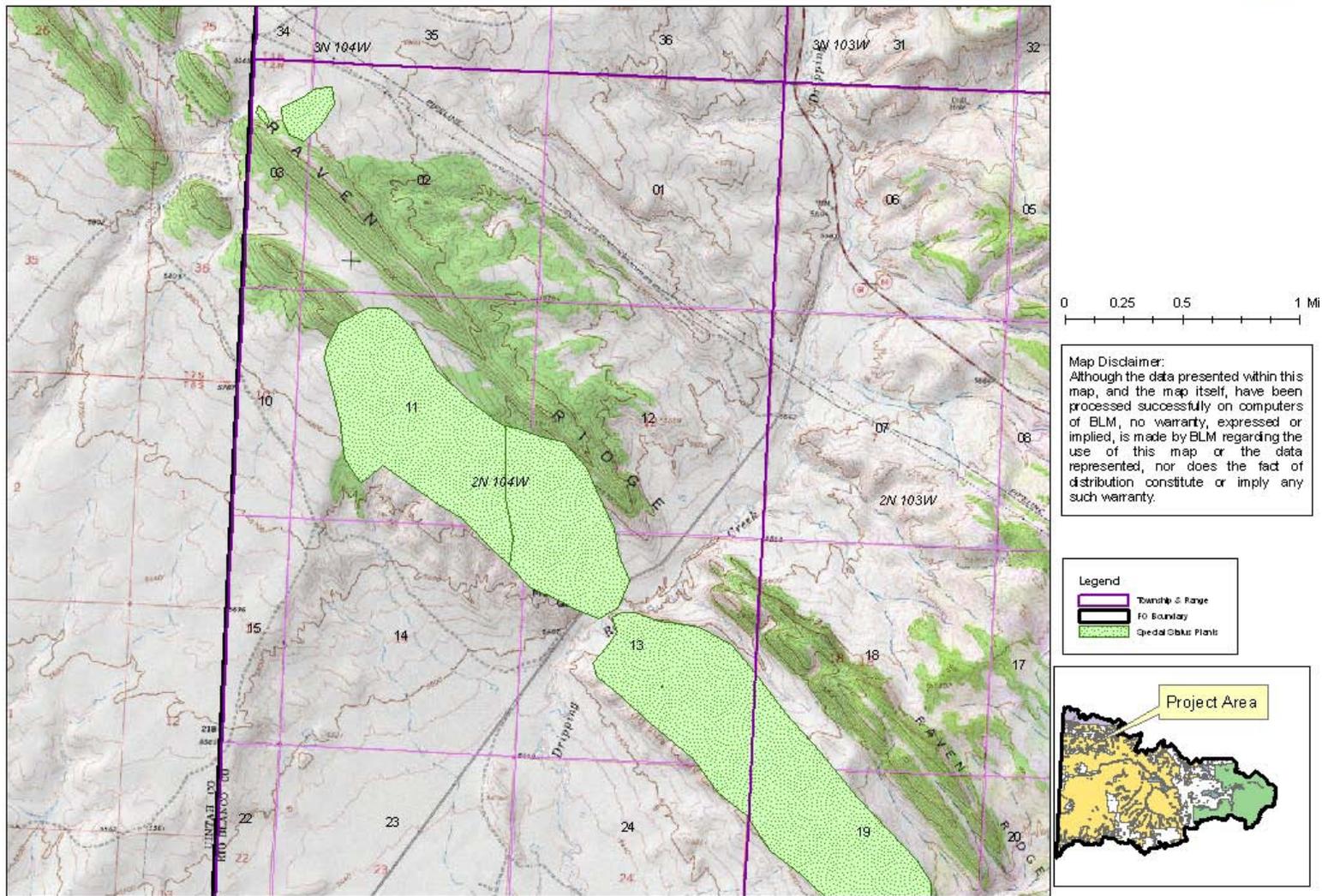
Map 2: Detailed View of the Northern Portion of the Enterprise Pipeline



Map 3: Detailed View of the Southern Portion of the Enterprise Pipeline



Map 4: Location of Special Status Plant Habitat near Raven Ridge



Map 5: Location of Special Status Plant Habitat In Evacuation Creek

