

**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-110-2013-0067-DNA

PROJECT NAME: Williams Northwest Pipeline Pesticide Use Proposal (PUP)

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTIONS, LOTS OR PORTIONS THEREOF
2 North	104 West	1, 2
2 North	103 West	7, 8, 16, 17, 22, 23, 25, 26
2 North	102 West	31, 32
1 North	102 West	3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13
1 North	101 West	4, 5, 7, 8, 18, 19, 30, 31
1 South	101 West	6, 7, 16, 19, 20, 28, 29, 33
2 South	101 West	4, 9, 16, 21, 28, 31, 32, 33
2 South	102 West	35, 36
3 South	101 West	5, 7, 8, 18, 19
3 South	102 West	24, 25, 36
4 South	102 West	1, 12, 13, 24, 25, 36
5 South	102 West	1, 12, 13, 23, 24, 26
2 North	101 West	12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 26, 27, 33, 34
2 North	100 West	1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9
2 North	99 West	1-6
2 North	98 West	4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14
2 North	97 West	18, 19, 29, 30, 32, 33
1 North	97 West	4, 9, 10, 15, 22, 26, 27, 35
1 South	97 West	1, 2, 12, 13
1 South	96 West	18, 19, 29, 30, 32
2 South	96 West	5, 6, 8, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 29, 30, 31, 32
3 South	97 West	1, 12, 13, 24, 25, 36
3 South	96 West	5, 6, 9, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 27, 34
4 South	97 West	1, 2, 11, 14, 15, 22, 27, 34
4 South	96 West	3

APPLICANT: Williams Northwest Pipeline

ISSUES AND CONCERNS: Special Status Plants

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION: Williams Northwest Pipeline has hired Monty Elder of Elder Weed Spraying Inc., applicator number 05677, to conduct bareground and noxious weed treatments on pipeline rights-of-way used for transportation of oil and gas. Bareground treatments are designed to keep areas around facilities completely devoid of vegetation for fire safety. Treatments will be broadcast sprayed and limited to a 10 foot buffer around facilities.

Noxious weed treatments are spot-spray treatments that target state listed noxious weeds and undesirable annual invasive species. Treatments will be completed using backpack sprayers or ATV/Truck mounted sprayers with hand-guns. All vehicle travel will be limited to existing disturbance. Water will be the carrier, and a non-ionic surfactant will be used to improve uptake into the plants. Hi-lite dye will be used to mark spray distribution and prevent double treatment. It is estimated 10 acres will be treated annually. Herbicides proposed for use are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1: Herbicides Names and Rates Proposed

Trade Name	Active Ingredient	Treatment Type	Rate
Krovar I DF	Bromacil + Diuron	Bareground	10 lbs/acre
Roundup Pro	Glyphosate	Bareground and Noxious	2-4 qts/acre
Weedone 2,4-D LV 6	2,4-D	Noxious Weeds	1 qt/acre
Escort XP	Metsulfuron Methyl	Noxious Weeds	1.25 oz/acre

PLAN CONFORMANCE REVIEW:

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

Date Approved: July 1, 1997

Decision Number/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: June 1996

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

Date Approved: 03/19/2010

NEPA ADEQUACY CRITERIA:

1. Is the new Proposed Action a feature of, or essentially similar to, an alternative analyzed in the existing NEPA document? 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? If there are differences, can you explain why they are not substantial?

Documentation of answer and explanation: Yes, the proposed chemical 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), which analyzed alternatives for doing noxious weed treatments within the field office boundary using these herbicides. The integrated weed control strategy is improving vegetation conditions.

2. Is the range of alternatives analyzed in the existing NEPA document 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. There is no known new information or circumstances that 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. Is the public involvement and interagency review associated with existing NEPA documents 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 WRFO webpage.

INTERDISCIPLINARY REVIEW:

The Proposed Action was presented to, and reviewed by, the White River Field Office interdisciplinary team on 03/26/2013. A complete list of resource specialists who participated in this review is available upon request from the White River Field Office. The table below lists resource specialists who provided additional remarks concerning cultural resources and special status species.

Name	Title	Resource	Date
Kristin Bowen	Archaeologist	Cultural Resources, Native American Religious Concerns	04/02/2013
Lisa Belmonte	Wildlife Biologist	Special Status Wildlife Species	04/15/2013
Baili Foster	Ecologist Intern	Special Status Plant Species	04/11/2013

REMARKS:

Cultural Resources: All treatments are proposed for rights-of-ways that should have been previously inventoried prior to the various developments. The normal half-life of herbicides is not expected to cause any impacts to cultural resources. There should be no new direct impacts to cultural resources. Indirect impacts of herbicide application are human impacts such as unlawful collection of artifacts, inadvertent damage, and intentional vandalism. Eligible sites and even a listed historic district are located in the sections identified for treatment, therefore the applicant must drive only on existing roads and be aware of cultural resource protection laws.

Native American Religious Concerns: No Native American religious concerns are known for pesticide use in the WRFO. Should future consultations with Ute tribal authorities reveal

concerns, and the desire to be consulted with on weed spraying actions, additional measures may be taken.

Threatened and Endangered Wildlife Species: Portions of the pipeline right-of-way pass through priority sage-grouse habitat. The greater sage-grouse is a candidate for listing under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and considered a sensitive species by the BLM. Approximately 2.5 miles of the pipeline right-of-way (T1S, R96W section 32; T2S R96W sections 5 and 8) pass through priority habitat in the Magnolia area. Within the last decade, the Magnolia area has become heavily industrialized, yet still supports a small number of sage-grouse. The nearest active lek is roughly 0.75 miles from the pipeline right-of-way. Approximately 4.3 miles of pipeline (T3S 96W sections 27 and 34; T4S R96W sections 3, 10 and 15) run along Barnes Ridge which supports some of the strongest numbers of sage-grouse in the Piceance Basin. There is a known active lek directly along the pipeline right-of-way. The remaining nine miles of the pipeline (T4S, R96W sections 15, 22, 27 and 34; T5S, R96W sections 2, 3, 11, 14 and 24) run along the ridge adjacent to Barnes Ridge, but remain within priority habitat. Roughly 13.5 miles of the pipeline right-of-way passes through priority habitat in T3S, R97W sections 36; T4S, R97W sections 1, 2, 11, 14, 15, 22, 27, 34; T5S, R97W sections 3, 10, 15, 22, 23 and 26. The nearest active lek is located one mile away on the adjacent ridge. Based on Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) telemetry data, this area receives limited use by grouse with most of the activity concentrated several ridges over, east of the pipeline right-of-way. Another nine miles of the pipeline (T2N, R101 W sections 12 and 13; T2N, R100W sections 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9; T2N, R99W sections 5 and 6) pass through general sage-grouse habitat. The nearest known active lek is over eight miles away.

The pipeline right-of-way crosses or runs adjacent to several aquatic systems including Douglas Creek, West Douglas Creek, The White River and Piceance Creek. With the exception of West Douglas Creek, all these systems support higher order aquatic vertebrate populations. The White River from Rio Blanco Lake to the Utah border is designated critical habitat for the endangered Colorado pikeminnow. All BLM-administered portions of the pipeline right-of-way are over 100 meters, and in most cases several hundred meters from the White River channel. Piceance Creek supports two BLM sensitive species: mountain sucker and Northern leopard frog. The pipeline crosses privately-owned portions of Piceance Creek in T1N, R97W section 35; T2S, R97W section 36 and T2S, R96W section 32. The pipeline right-of-way runs adjacent or crosses Douglas Creek at several sites. Douglas Creek is not known to support any BLM sensitive aquatic species, but does contain speckled dace, a native fish species. Impacts to terrestrial and aquatic wildlife, including sage-grouse and sensitive aquatic species were adequately addressed in the parent document (DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0005-EA). Appropriate mitigation measures are listed below.

Threatened and Endangered Plant Species: The effects of the Proposed Action on special status plant species (SSPS) within the White River Field Office (WRFO) resource area were comprehensively analyzed in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0005-EA. Design features found in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0005-EA should be followed carefully. Operators should abide by the SSPS buffers detailed in Table 2 and additional consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service should occur when treatment is needed within these buffers. All herbicide application is limited to spot treatments within 0.5 miles of special status plant species populations located in Figures

9-25. Within these areas, targeted weed spraying should occur, and spraying should be avoided on any windy days. The largest herbicide buffer requires that any spraying occur at 0.5 miles from special status plant species habitats. This buffer refers to 2,4-D and Metsulfuron Methyl; any herbicide that contains either of these ingredients respectively cannot be sprayed within one half mile of any special status plant species habitat. If spraying will occur on any previously undisturbed areas, only Glyphosate will be permitted for spot treatment in these areas. Glyphosate will also only be permitted in T2N R100W Sec. 1 and Sec. 2, T1N R97W Sec.22, Sec. 26 and Sec. 27 as well as T2N R97W Sec. 19.

Table 2. Herbicide Buffer Distances from Terrestrial Special Status Plant Species ¹

Active Ingredient	Buffer Width	Method(s) to Which Applied
2,4-D	0.5 mile	All
Bromacil	1,200 feet	All
Diuron	1,100 feet	All
Glyphosate	50 feet	Ground, typical rate
	300 feet	Ground, maximum rate; aerial
Metsulfuron Methyl	900 feet	Ground or aerial, typical rate
	0.5 mile	Ground or aerial, maximum rate

¹ Source: BLM 2007a

MITIGATION:

The following applicable mitigation from DOI-BLM-CO-110-2013-0066-EA has been carried forward:

1. The applicator should be aware of all SOPs (Appendix C), mitigation measures (Appendix D) and conservation measures (Appendix E) regarding terrestrial wildlife/migratory birds required in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0005-EA, specifically those listed below:
2. To minimize disturbance to nesting sage-grouse, treatments shall not occur from April 15th through June 15th in T1S, R96W section 32; T2S R96W sections 5 and 8; T3S 96W sections 27 and 34; T4S R96W sections 3, 10 and 15; T4S, R96W sections 15, 22, 27 and 34; T5S, R96W sections 2, 3, 11, 14 and 24; T3S, R97W sections 36; T4S, R97W sections 1, 2, 11, 14, 15, 22, 27, 34; T5S, R97W sections 3, 10, 15, 22, 23 and 26.
3. To minimize risks to terrestrial wildlife, do not exceed the typical application rate for applications of diuron and glyphosate where feasible.
4. Minimize the size of application areas, where practical, when applying 2,4-D, bromacil, and diuron, and to limit impacts to wildlife, particularly through contamination of food items.

5. Where practical, limit glyphosate to spot applications in rangeland and wildlife habitat areas to avoid contamination of wildlife food items.
6. Implement all conservation measures for aquatic animals developed during consultation for the BLM WRFO Programmatic Weed Management Plan Environmental Assessment.
7. Special care should be taken to follow all instructions and SOPs to avoid spill and direct spray scenarios in aquatic habitats during transport and application.
8. Use appropriate herbicide-free buffer zones for herbicides not labeled for aquatic use based on risk assessment guidance, with minimum widths of 100 feet for aerial, 25 feet for vehicle, and use of only herbicides that pose no to low risk to fish or amphibians within 10 feet of riparian areas.
9. Minimize treatments near fish-bearing water bodies during periods when fish are in life stages most sensitive to the herbicide(s) used, and use spot rather than broadcast or aerial treatments.
10. Use appropriate application equipment/method near water bodies if the potential for offsite drift exists.
11. Limit the use of terrestrial herbicides in watersheds with characteristics suitable for potential surface runoff, and have fish-bearing streams, during periods when fish are in life stages most sensitive to the herbicide(s) used.
12. Do not broadcast spray terrestrial formulations of glyphosate in upland habitats adjacent to riparian systems that support special status aquatic wildlife (Piceance Creek) under conditions that would likely result in off-site drift.
13. Do not use terrestrial formulations of glyphosate to treat aquatic vegetation within riparian systems that support special status aquatic wildlife (i.e., Piceance Creek).
14. In order to minimize the amount of chemical entering aquatic habitats, buffer strips will be provided for streams and riparian areas when using terrestrial formulations. A minimum buffer strip of 25 ft (7.6m) will be provided for vehicle applications (e.g. ATV sprayers). Within 25 ft (7.6m) of water, herbicides will be applied using a backpack sprayer. Herbicides that pose a moderate to high risk to fish (e.g. bromacil, diuron, terrestrial formulations of glyphosate, and 2,4-D) will not be used within 10 ft (3m) of water.
15. In watersheds that support Colorado pikeminnow or its habitat, do not apply Bromacil in upland habitats within ½ mile upslope of aquatic habitats under conditions that would likely result in surface runoff.
16. Metsulfuron methyl has not been specifically evaluated for effects on amphibians. Where feasible, avoid the use of this herbicide in occupied amphibian habitats.

17. The applicant is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the project that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing archaeological sites or for collecting artifacts. If archaeological materials are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, the applicant must immediately contact the appropriate BLM representative.

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

COMPLIANCE PLAN: On-going compliance inspections and monitoring will be conducted by the BLM White River Field Office staff during and after herbicide application. 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 Dupire

NAME OF ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR: Heather Sauls

CONCLUSION

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

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL:


Acting Field Manager

DATE SIGNED: 4/30/13

ATTACHMENTS:

- Figure 1: Map of Proposed Treatment Areas
- Figure 2: Map 2 of Proposed Treatment Areas
- Figure 3: Map 3 of Proposed Treatment Areas
- Figure 4: Map 4 of Proposed Treatment Areas
- Figure 5: Map 5 of Proposed Treatment Areas
- Figure 6: Map 6 of Proposed Treatment Areas
- Figure 7: Map 7 of Proposed Treatment Areas
- Figure 8: Map 8 of Proposed Treatment Areas

- Figure 9: Overview of Special Status Plant Buffers
- Figure 10: Special Status Plant Buffer near Alkali Gulch
- Figure 11: Special Status Plant Buffers on Barnes Ridge
- Figure 12: Special Status Plant Buffers on Blair Mesa
- Figure 13: Special Status Plant Buffers on Blair Mountain
- Figure 14: Special Status Plant Buffer near Burnt Gulch
- Figure 15: Special Status Plant Buffers near Cole Gulch
- Figure 16: Special Status Plant Buffers near County Road 20
- Figure 17: Special Status Plant Buffers near Davis Point
- Figure 18: Special Status Plant Buffers near Douglas Pass
- Figure 19: Special Status Plant Buffers near Greasewood Gulch
- Figure 20: Special Status Plant Buffers near Highway 64
- Figure 21: Continued Special Status Plant Buffers near Highway 64
- Figure 22: Special Status Plant Buffers near Piceance Creek
- Figure 23: Continued Special Status Plant Buffers near Piceance Creek
- Figure 24: Special Status Plant Buffers near Raven Ridge
- Figure 25: Special Status Plant Buffers on Stadtman Mesa

Note: The signed Conclusion in this DNA Worksheet is part of an interim step in the BLM's internal decision process and does not constitute an appealable decision. However, the lease, permit, or other authorization based on this DNA is subject to protest or appeal under 43 CFR Part 4 and the program-specific regulations.

Figure 1: Map of Proposed Treatment Areas

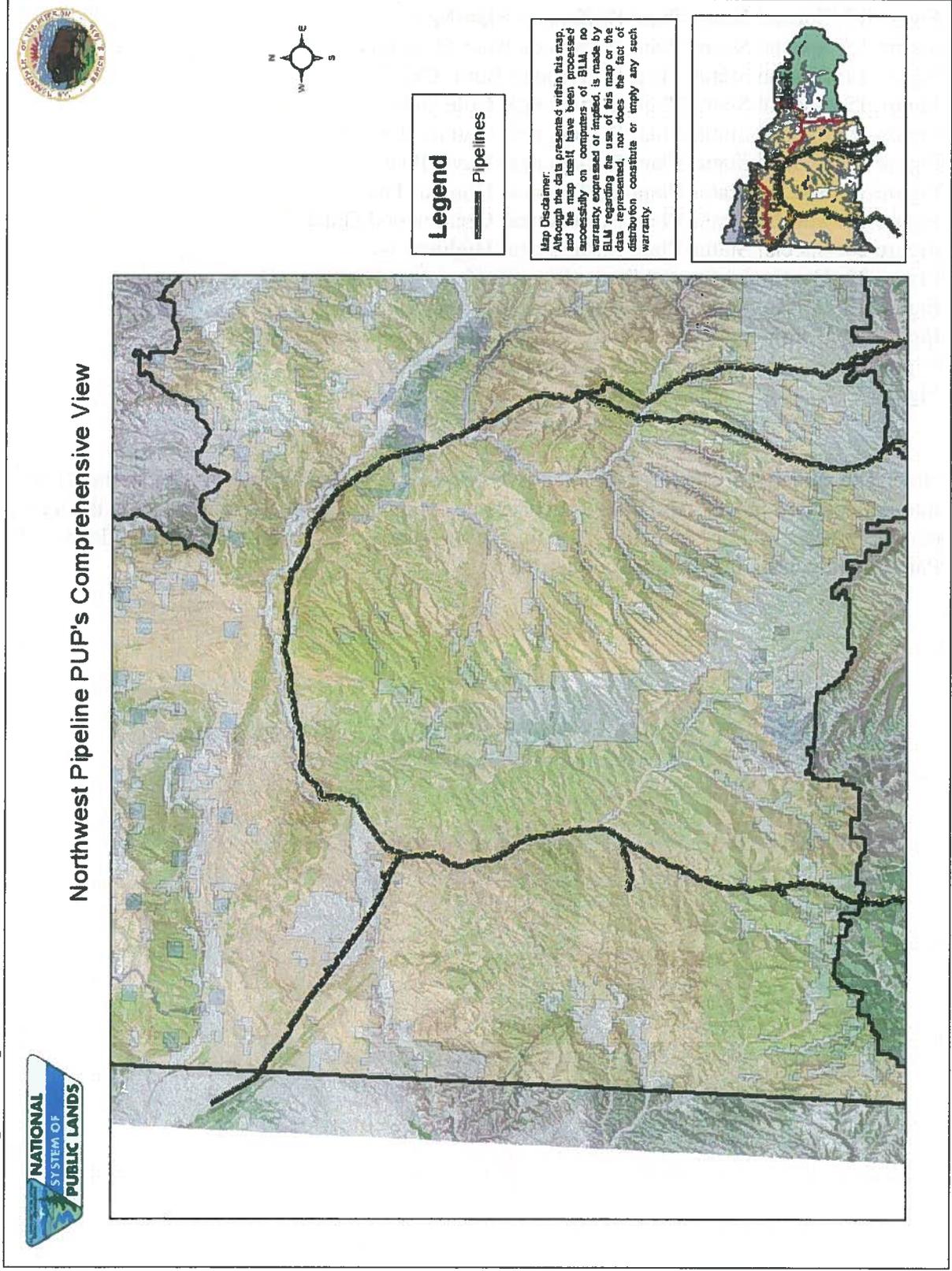


Figure 3: Map 3 of Proposed Treatment Areas

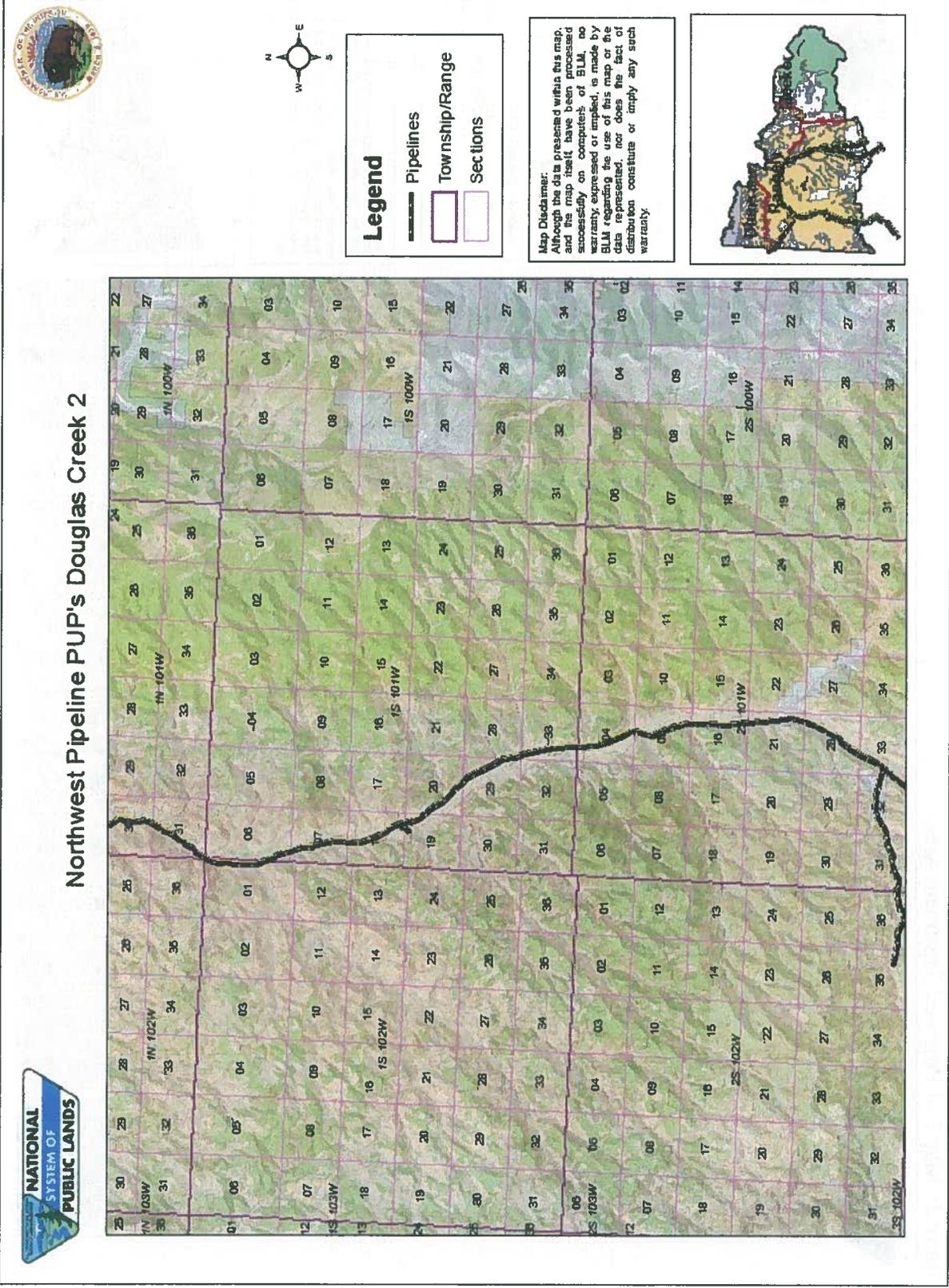


Figure 4: Map 4 of Proposed Treatment Areas

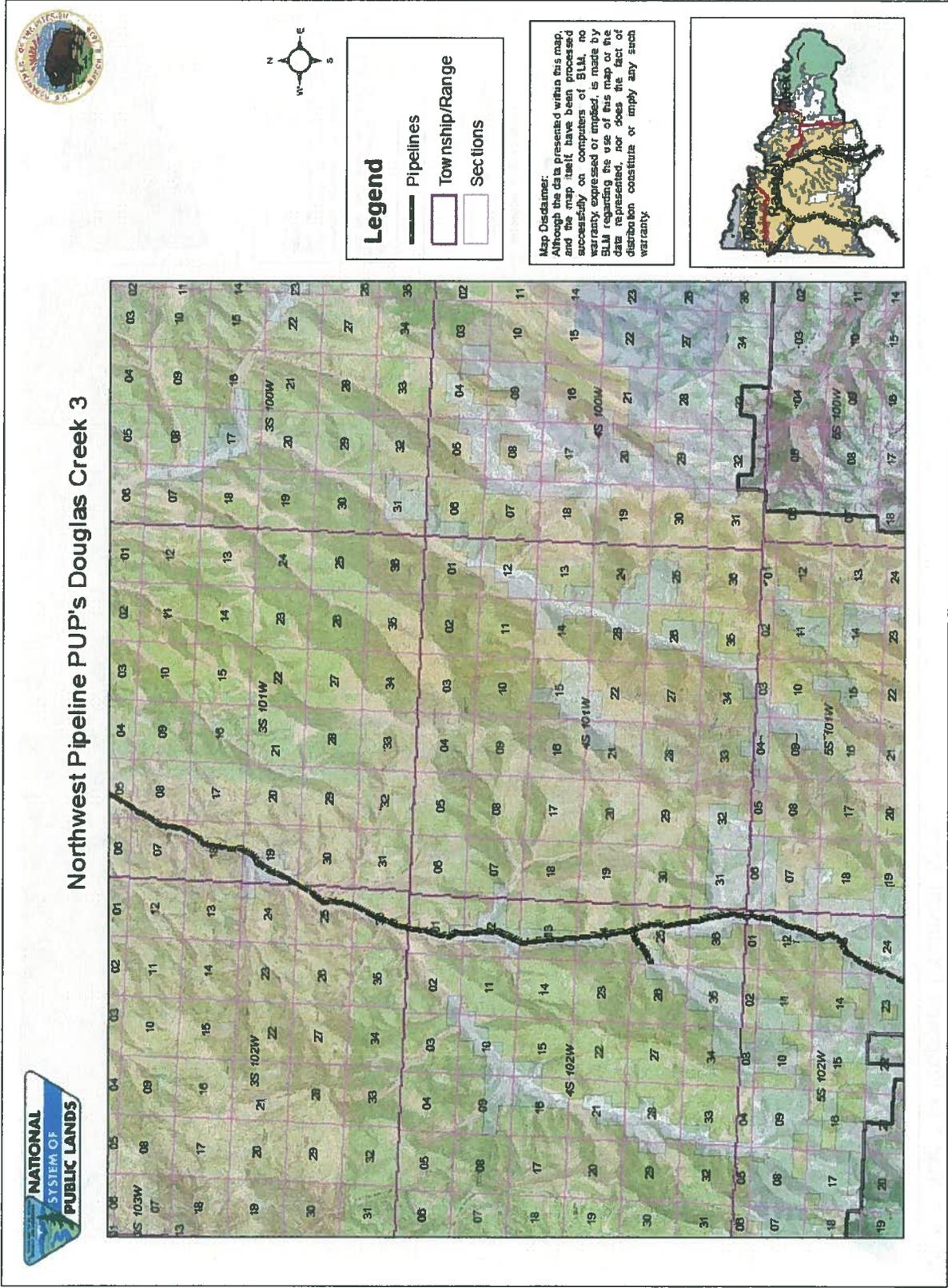


Figure 5: Map 5 of Proposed Treatment Areas

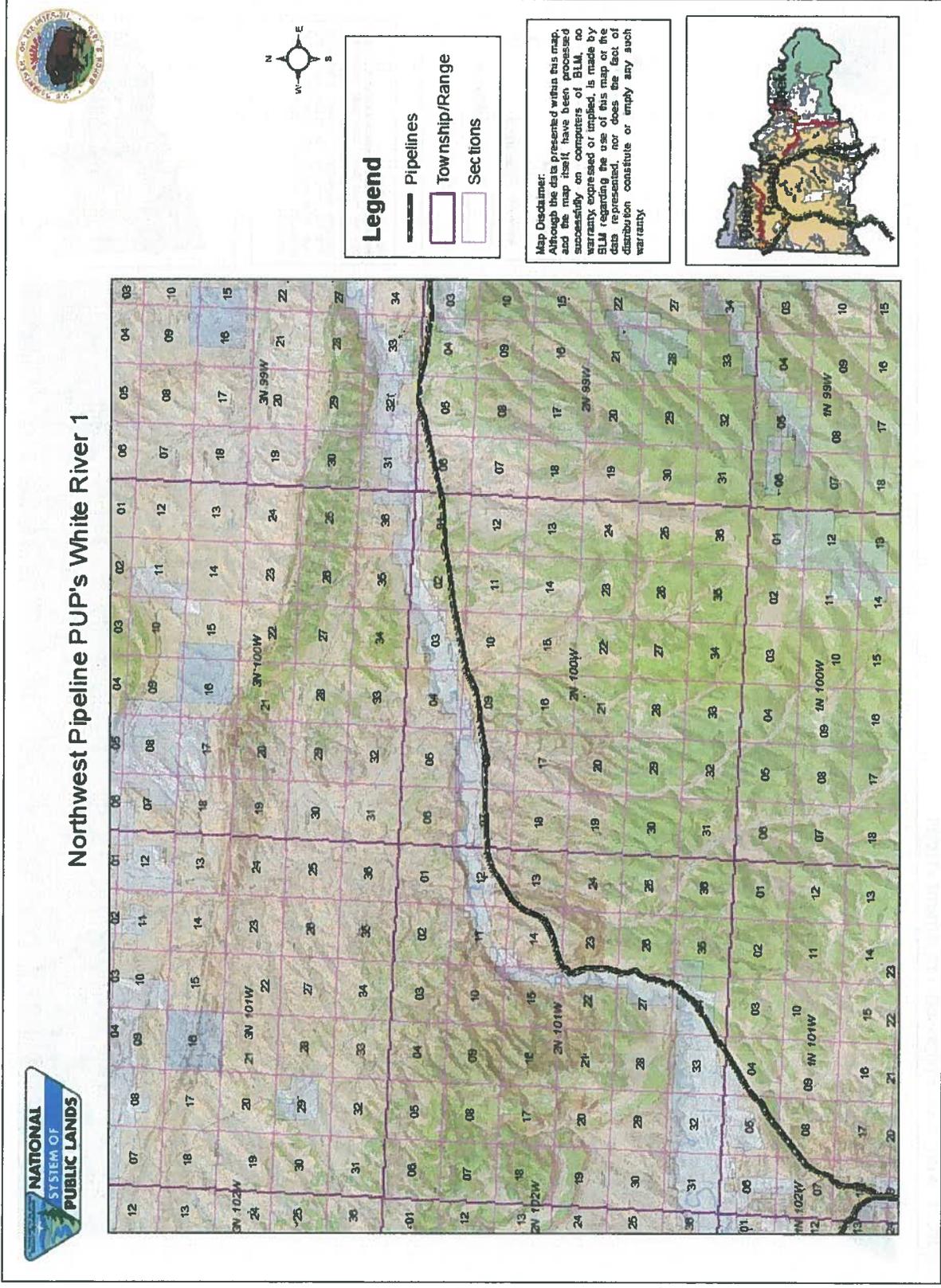


Figure 6: Map 6 of Proposed Treatment Areas

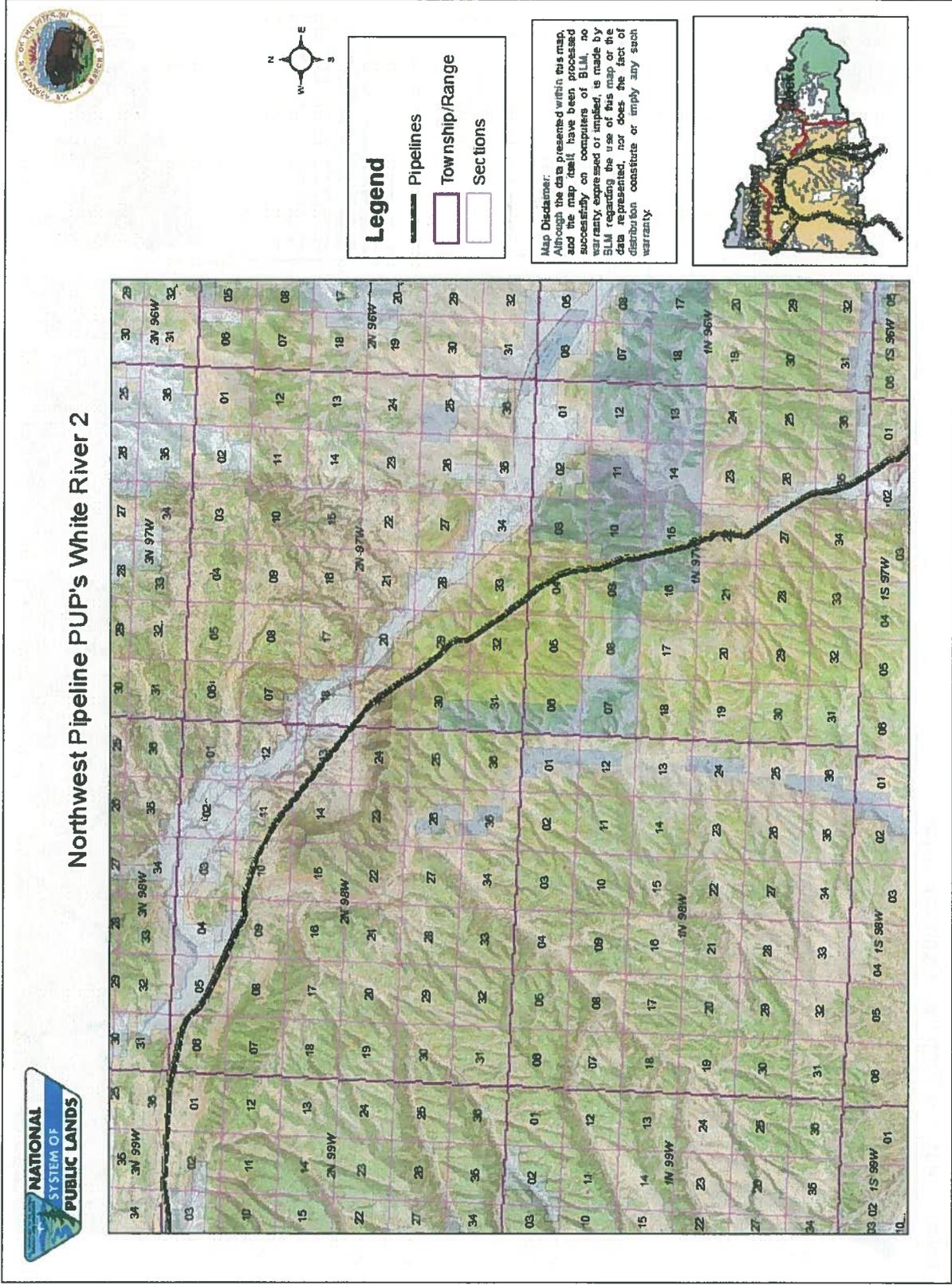


Figure 8: Map 8 of Proposed Treatment Areas

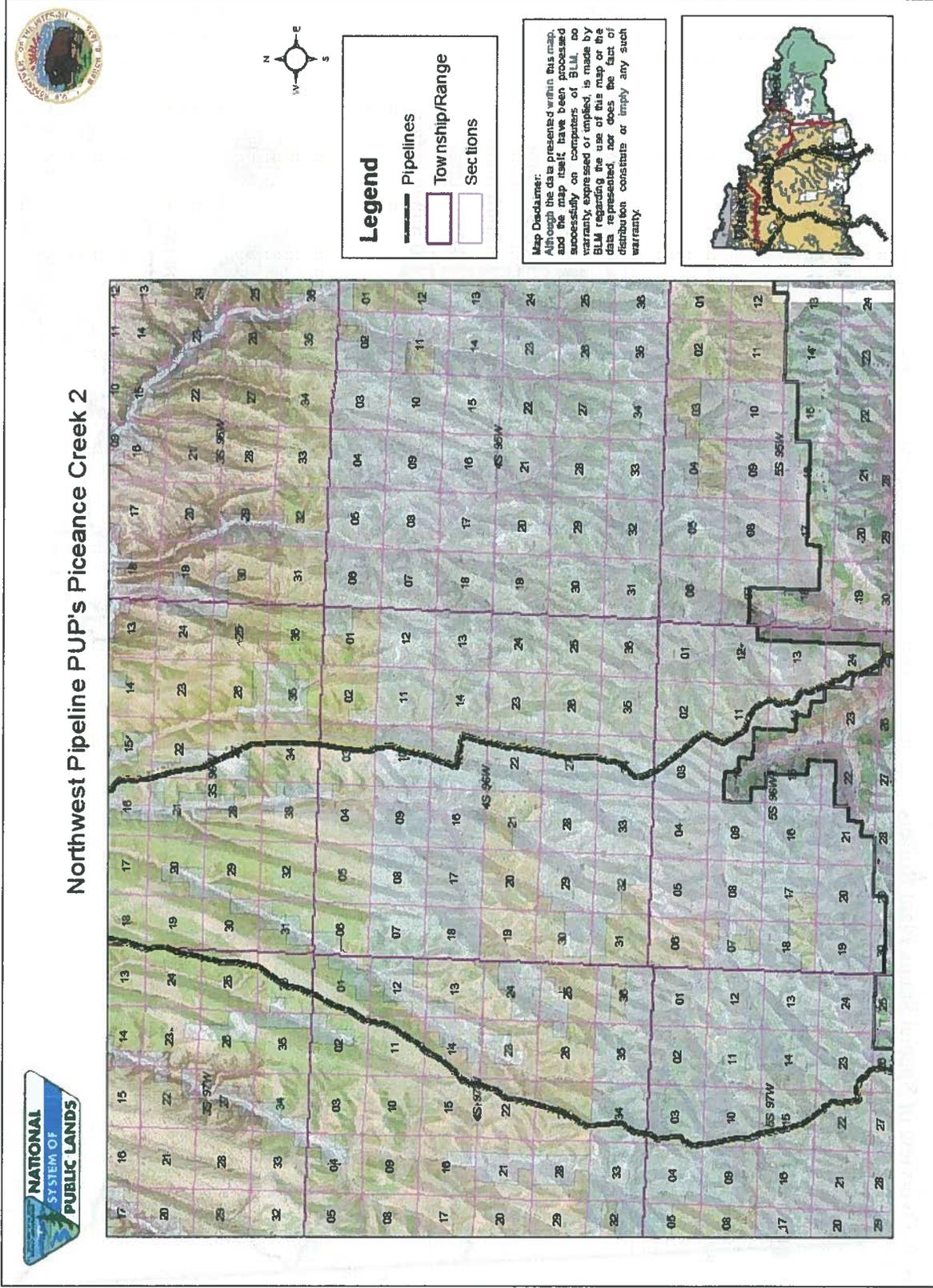


Figure 10: Special Status Plant Buffer near Alkali Gulch

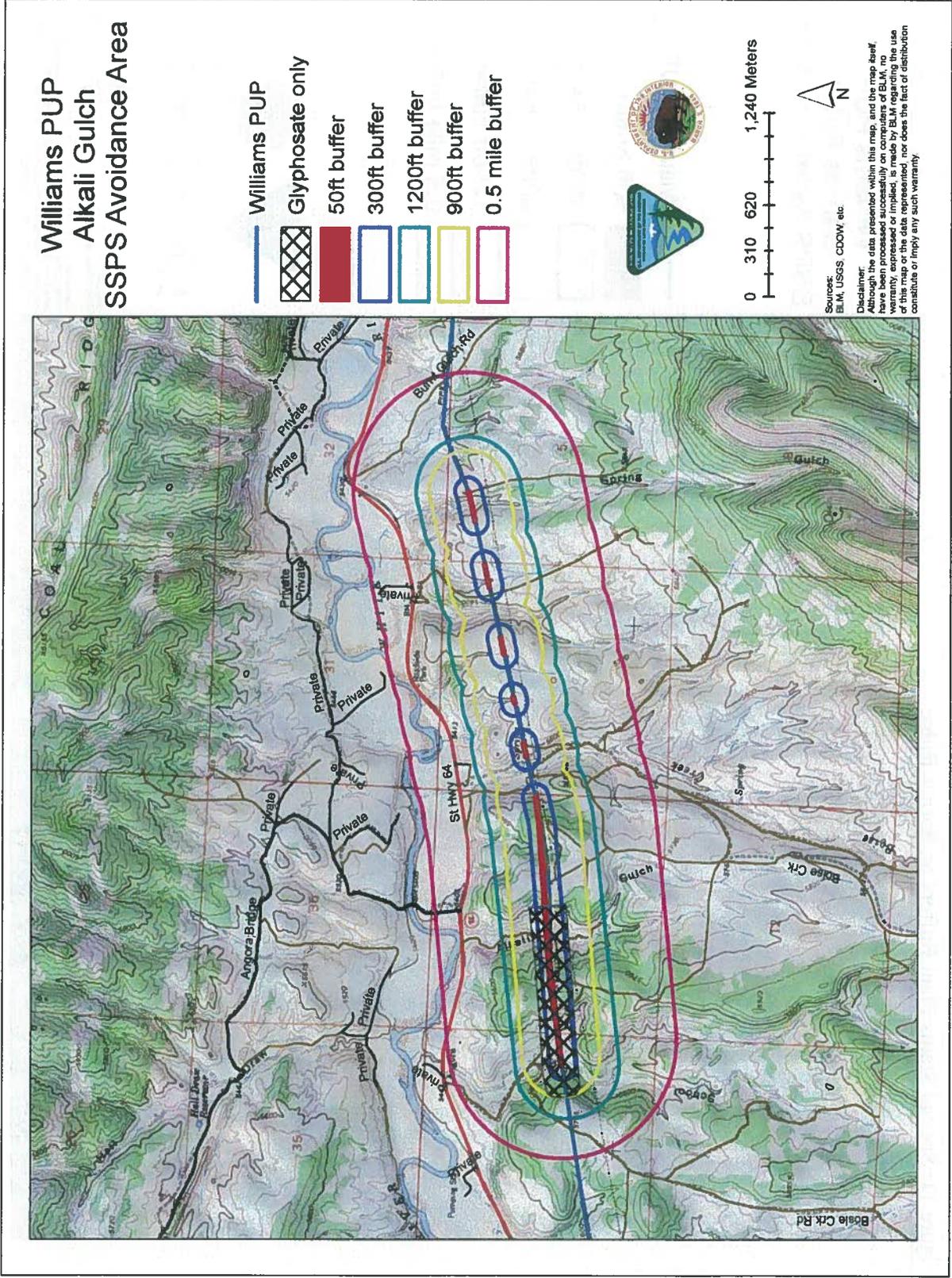


Figure 11: Special Status Plant Buffers on Barnes Ridge

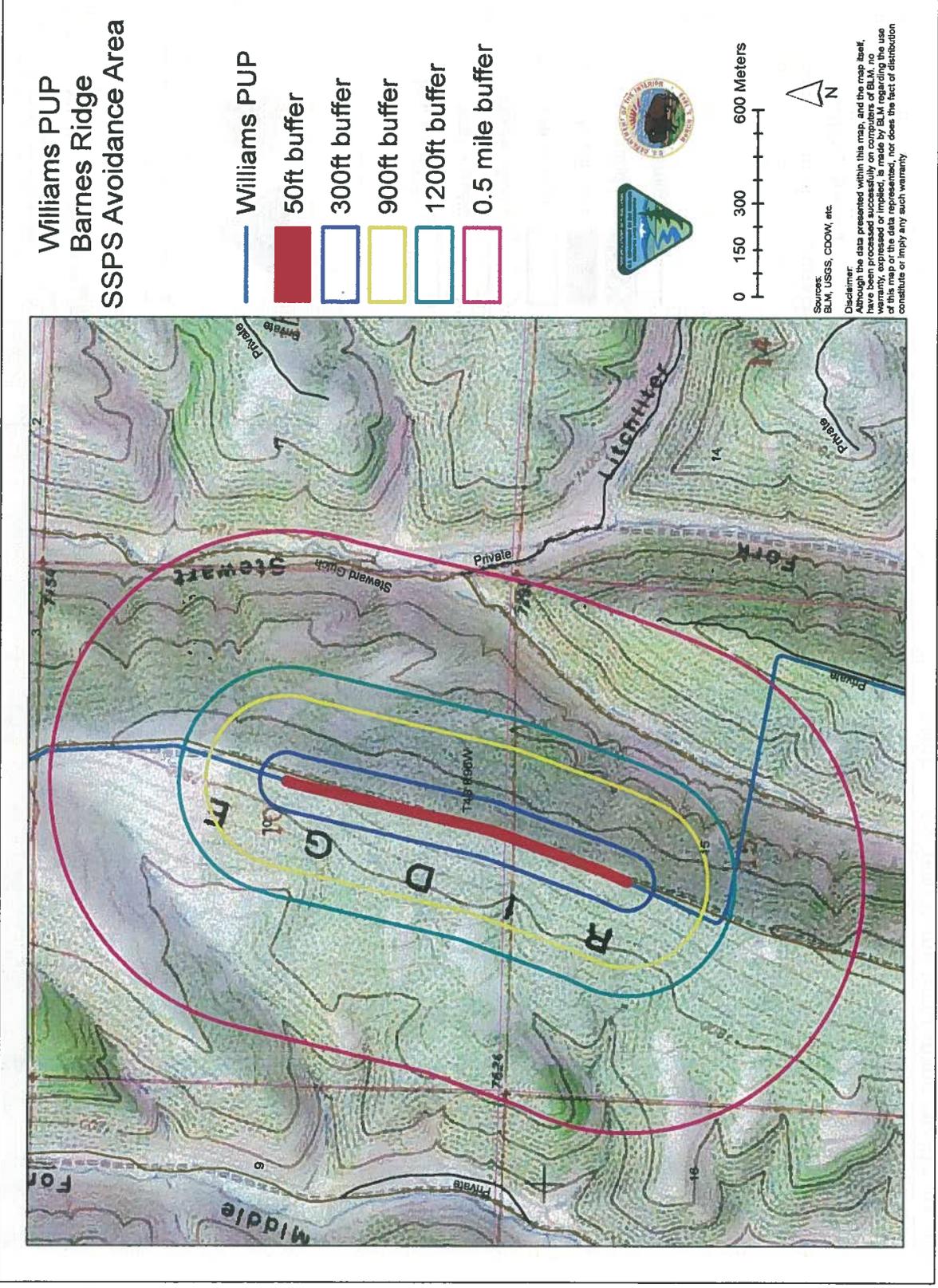


Figure 12: Special Status Plant Buffers on Blair Mesa

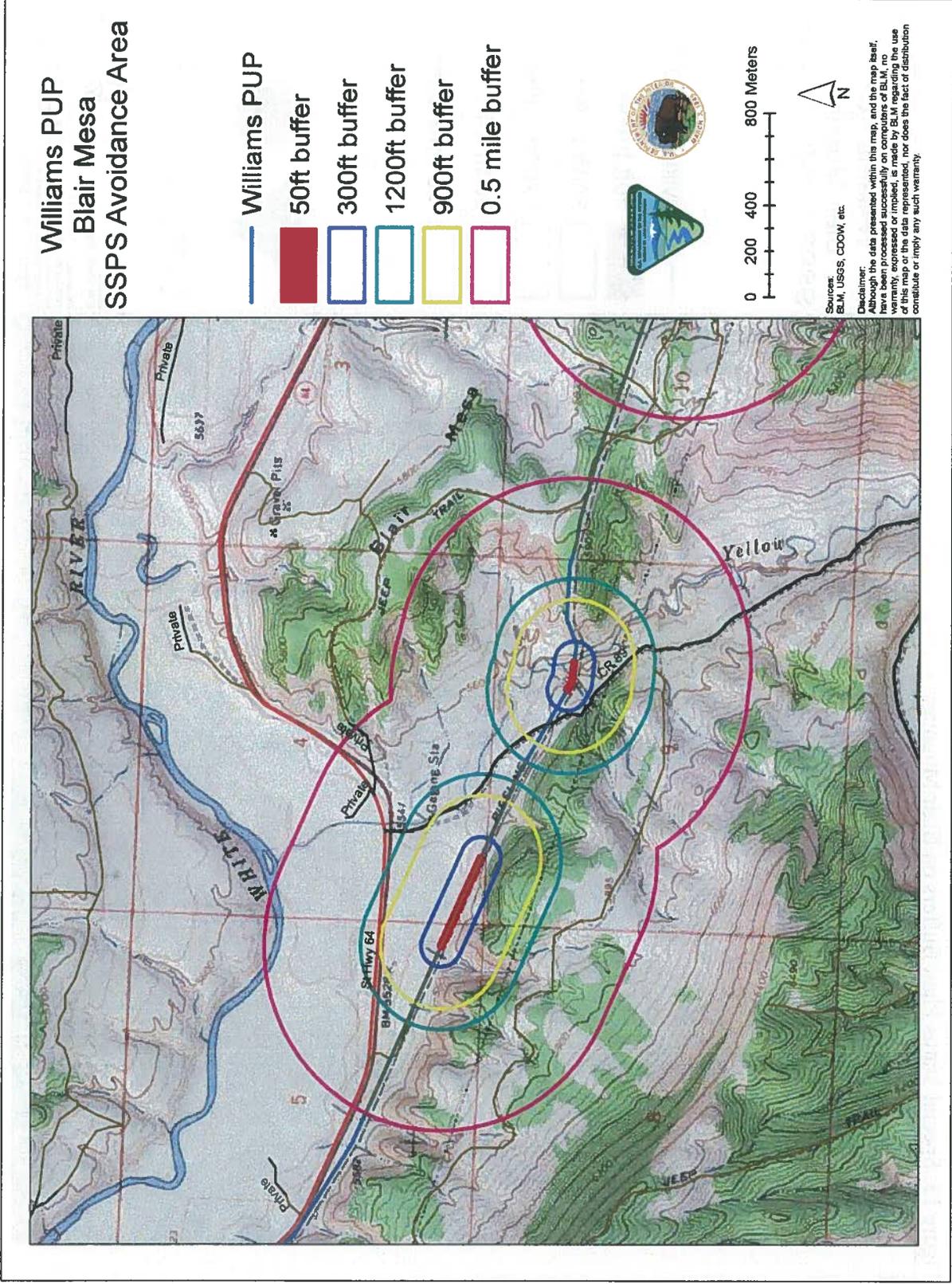


Figure 13: Special Status Plant Buffers on Blair Mountain

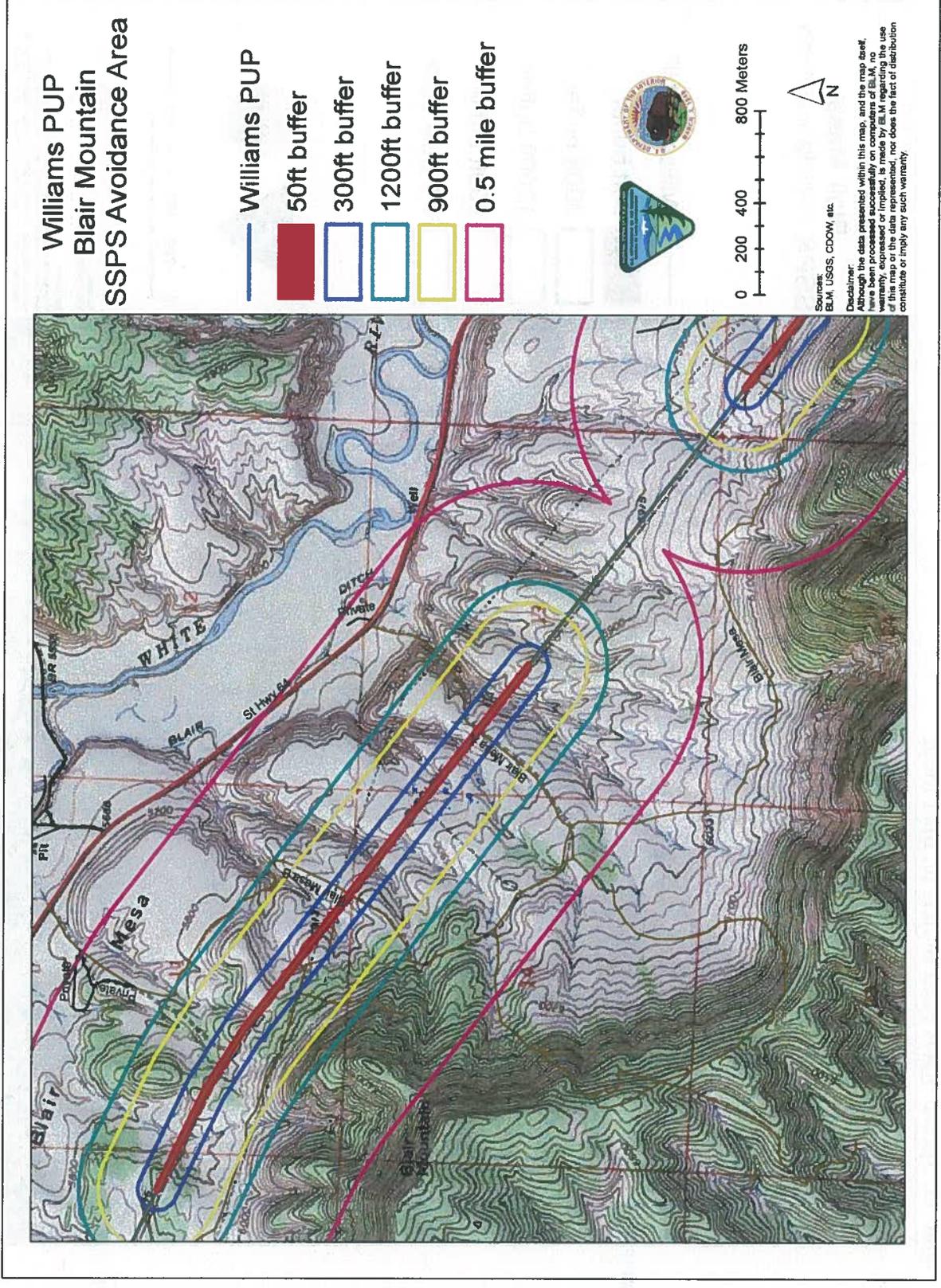


Figure 14: Special Status Plant Buffer near Burnt Gulch

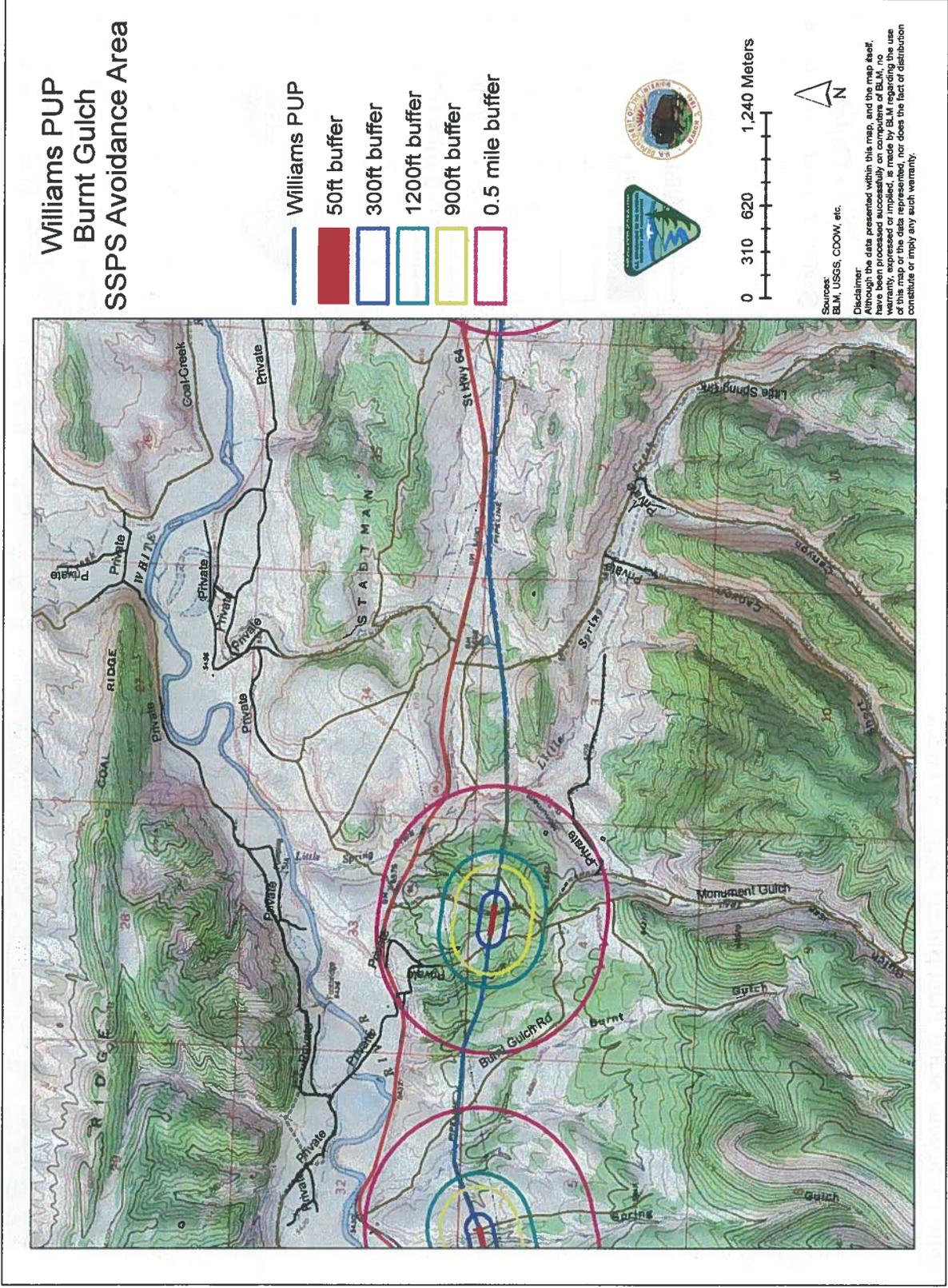


Figure 15: Special Status Plant Buffers near Cole Gulch

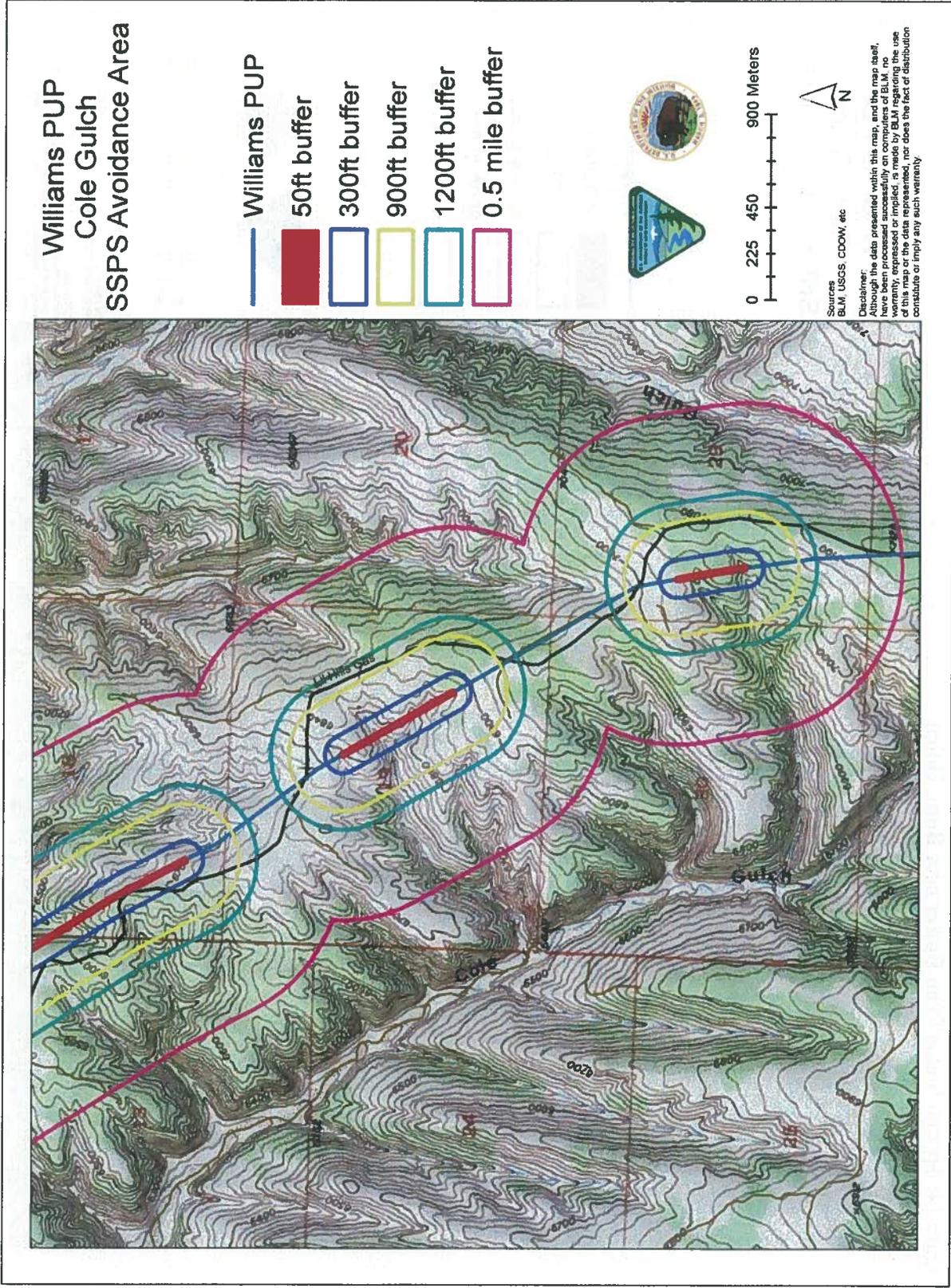


Figure 16: Special Status Plant Buffers near County Road 20

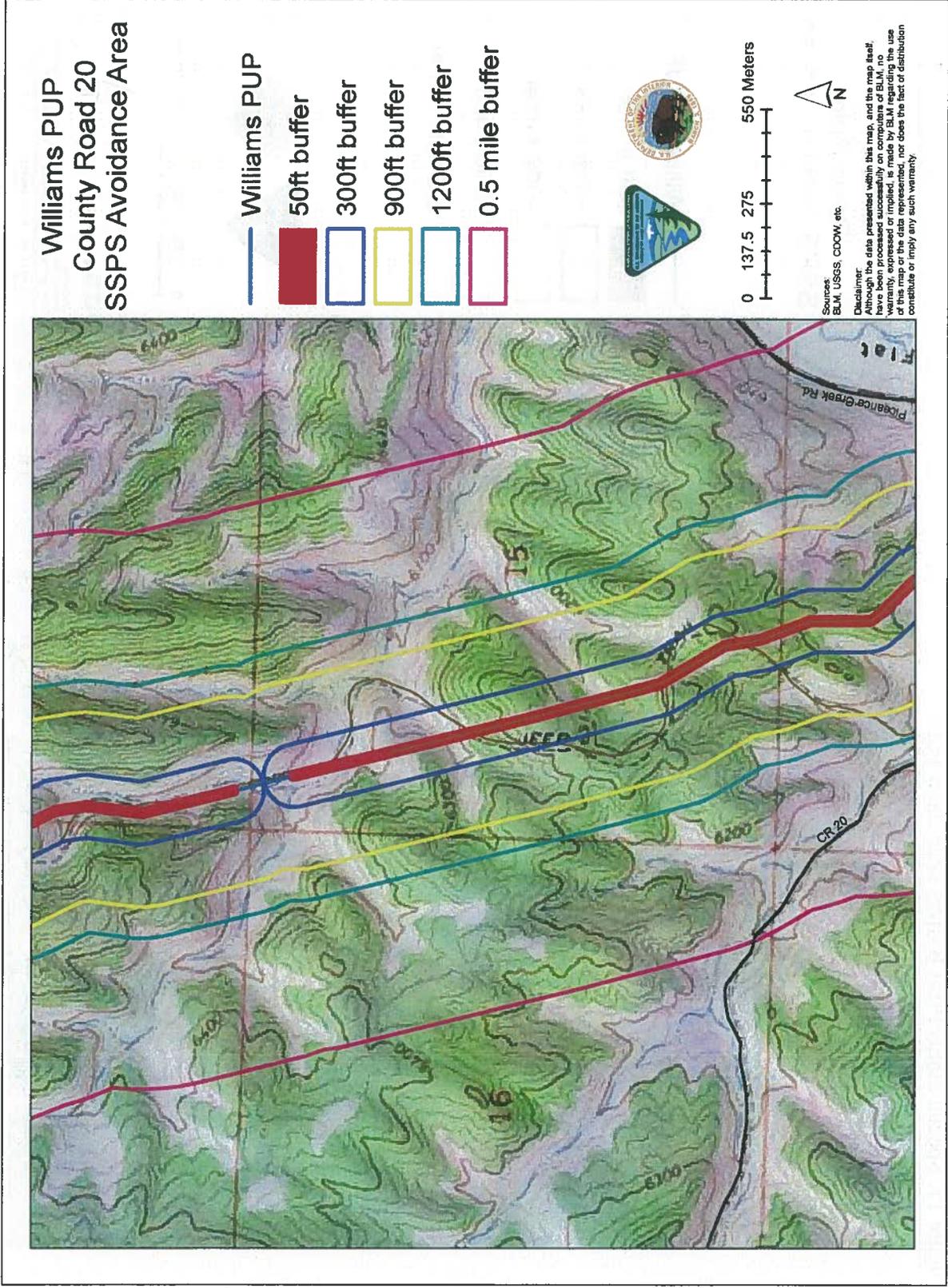


Figure 17: Special Status Plant Buffers near Davis Point

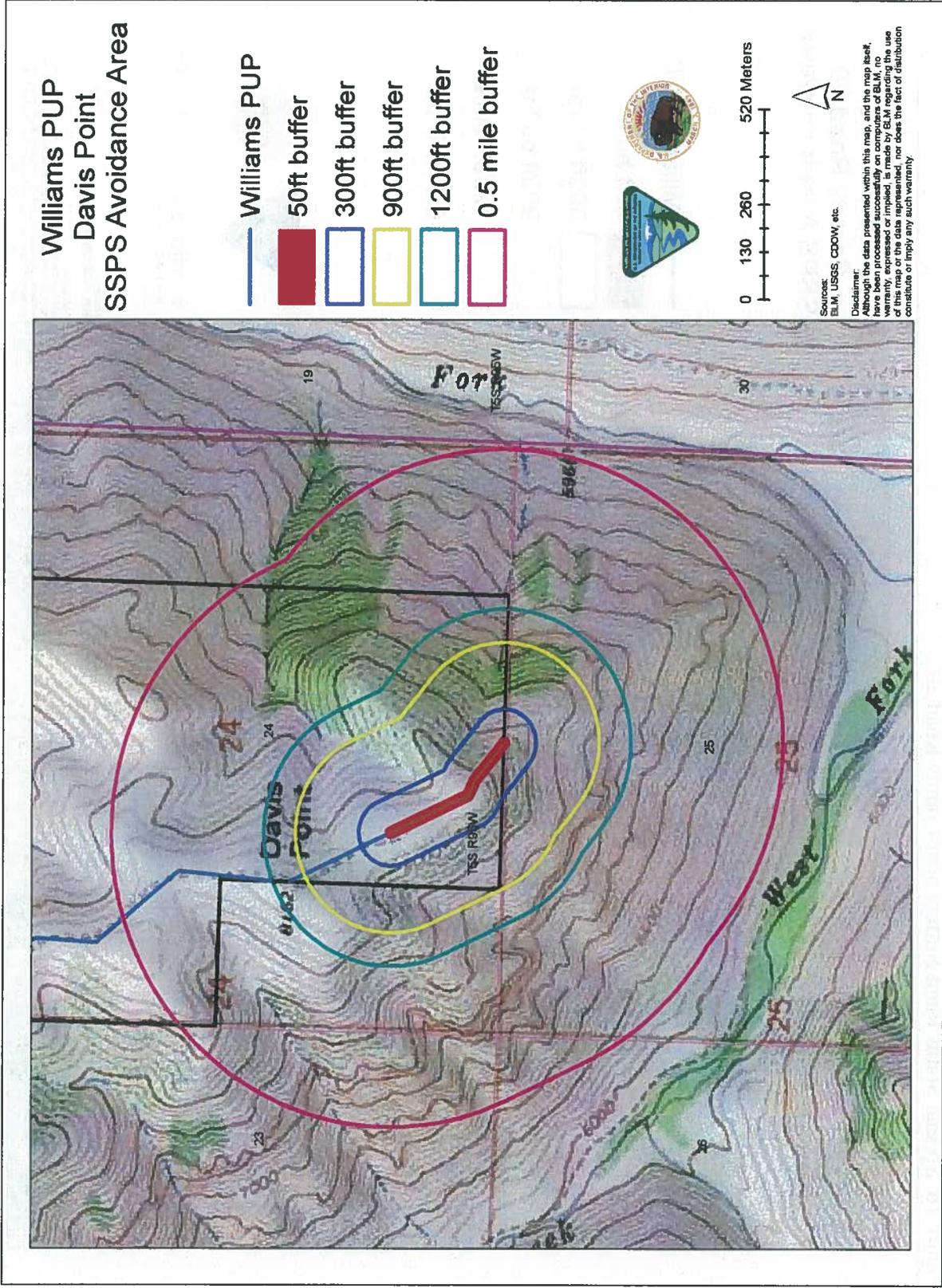


Figure 18: Special Status Plant Buffers near Douglas Pass

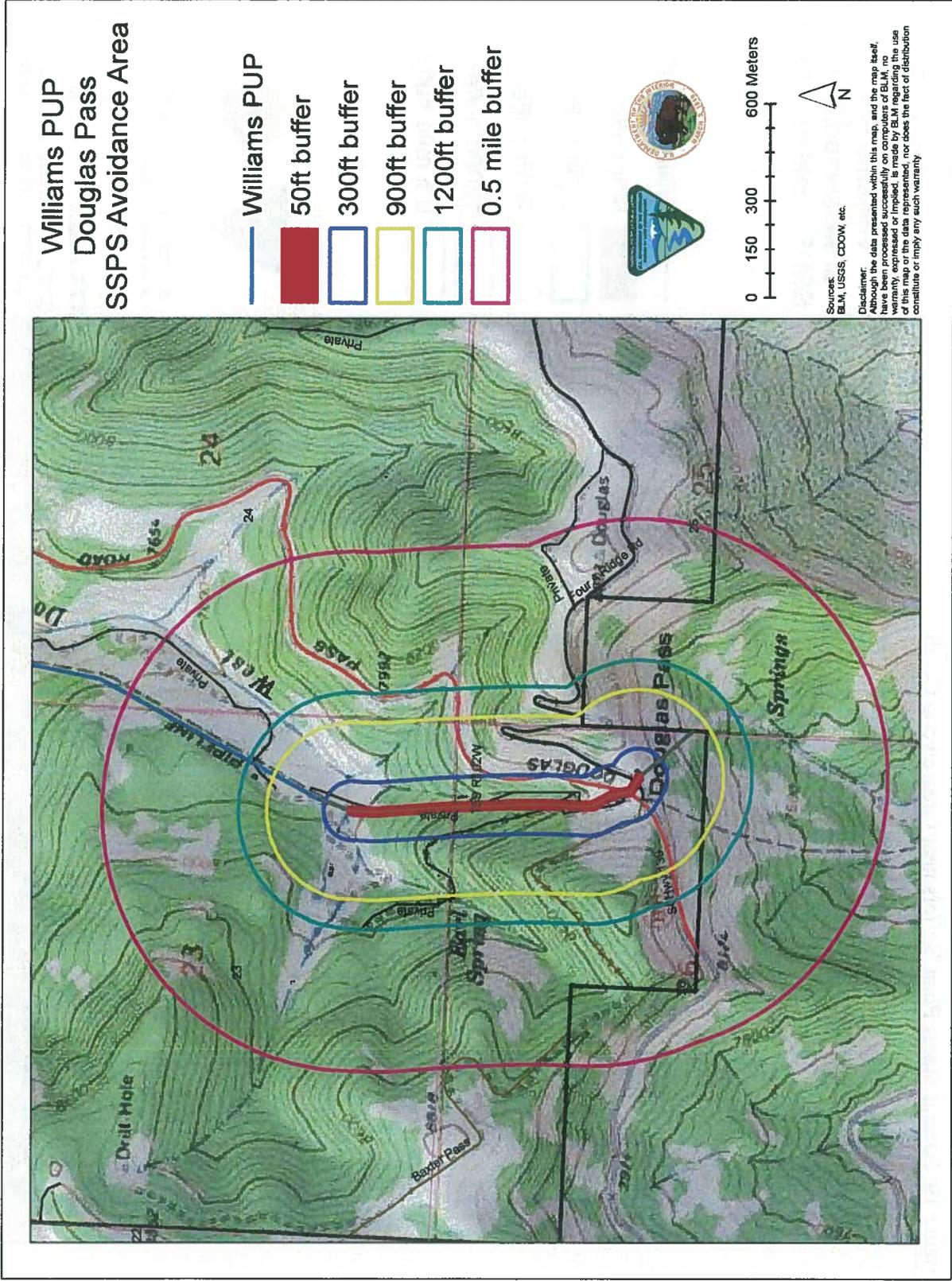


Figure 19: Special Status Plant Buffers near Greasewood Gulch

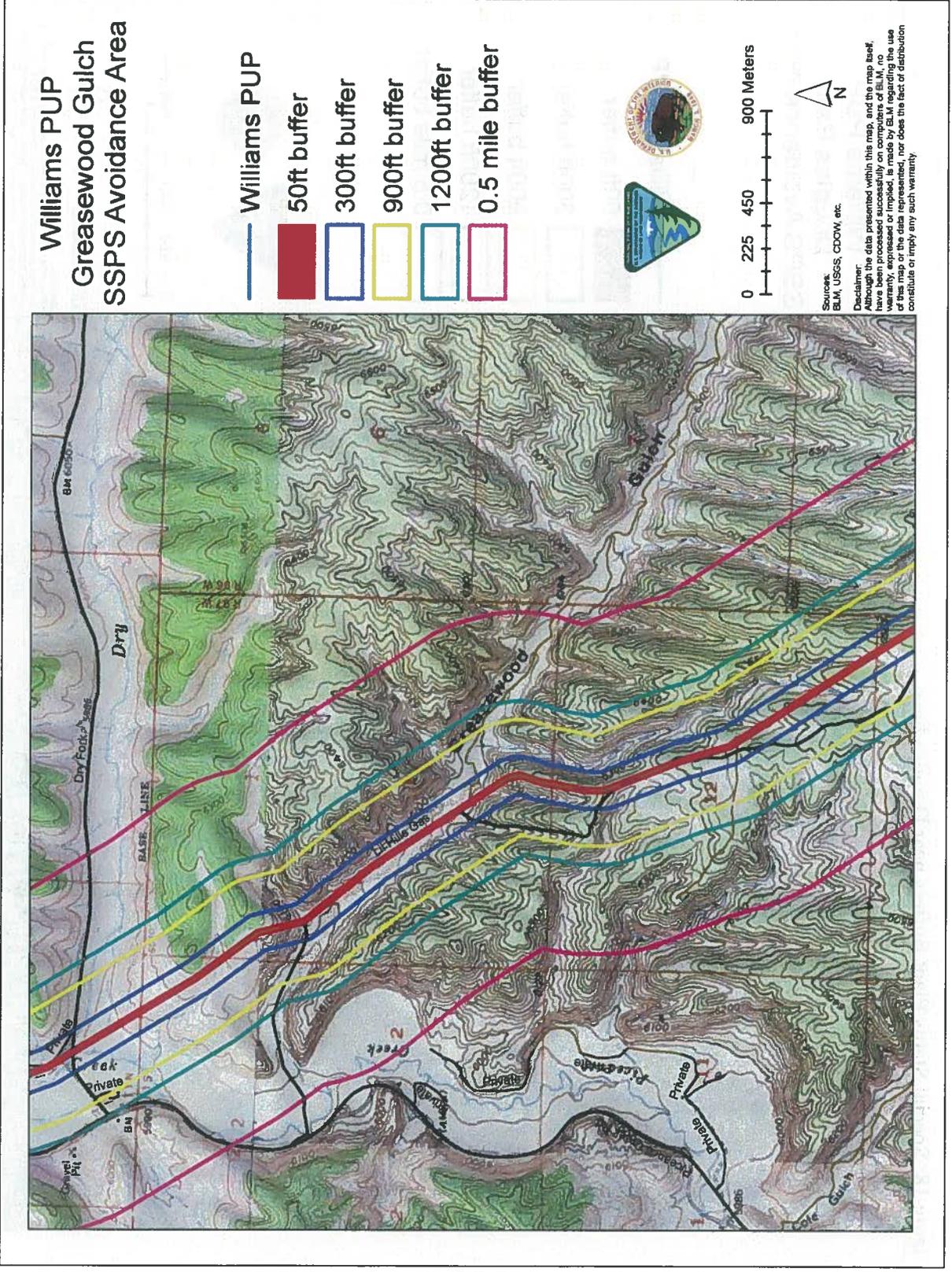


Figure 20: Special Status Plant Buffers near Highway 64

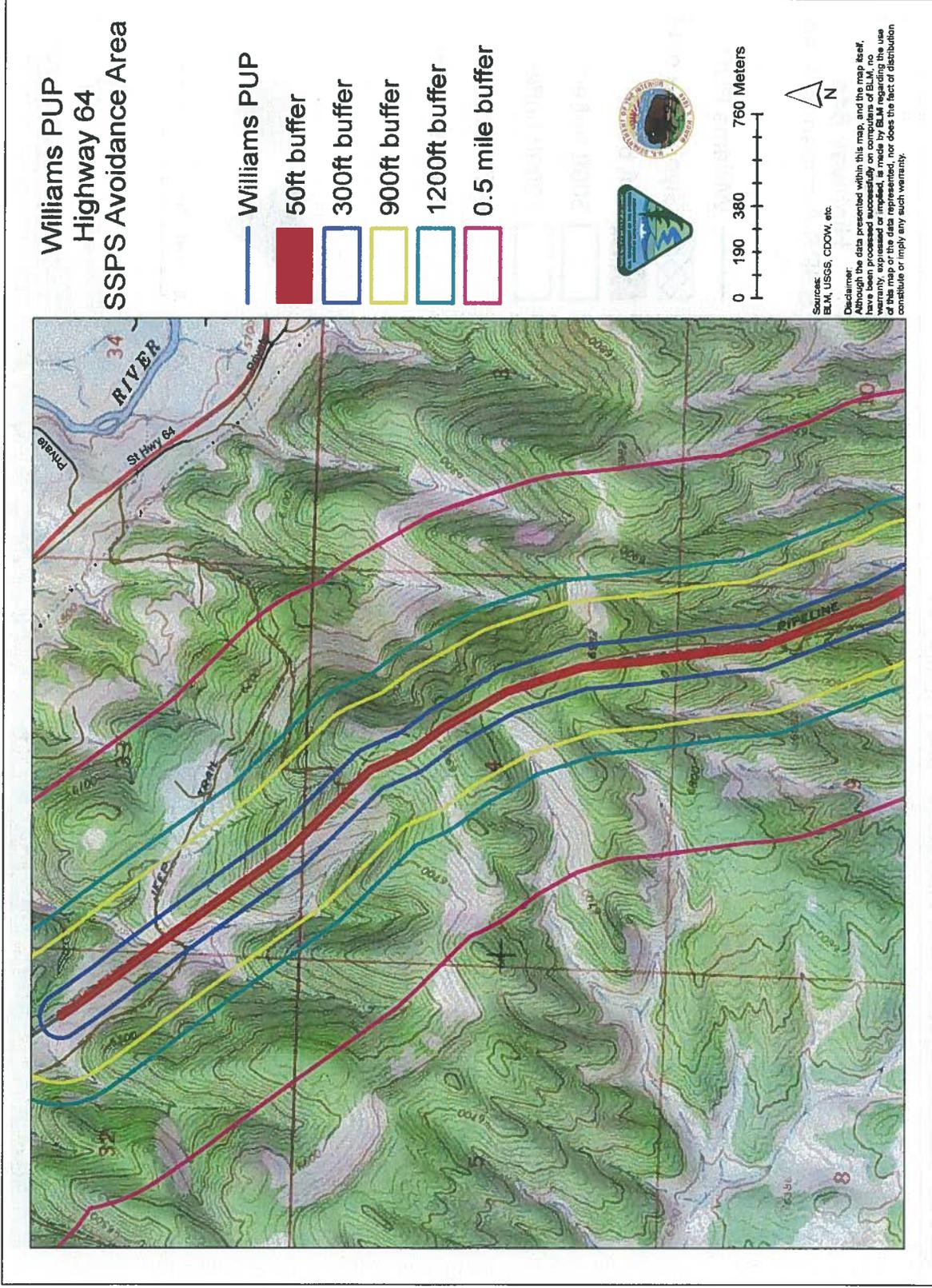


Figure 21: Continued Special Status Plant Buffers near Highway 64

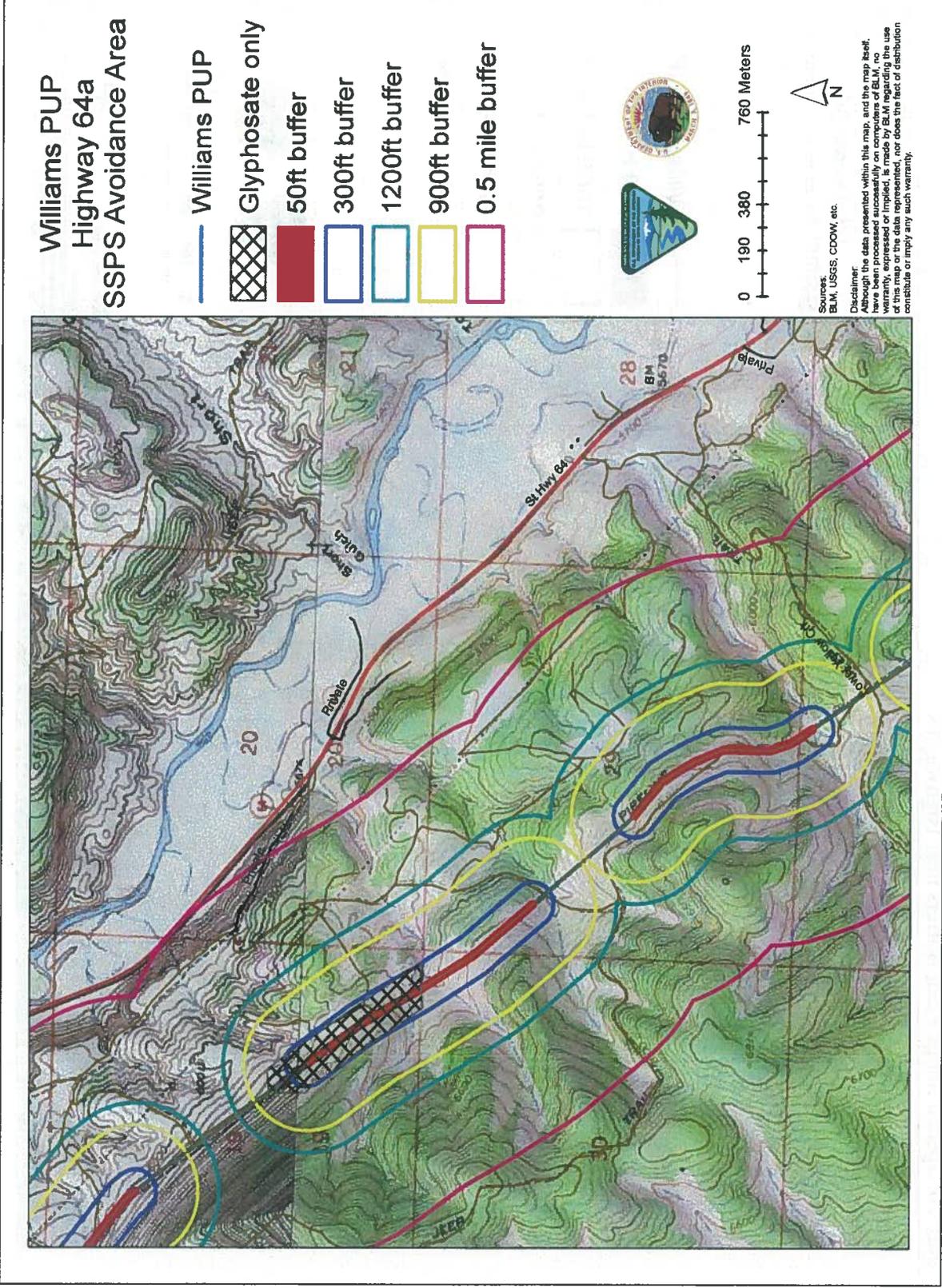


Figure 22: Special Status Plant Buffers near Piceance Creek

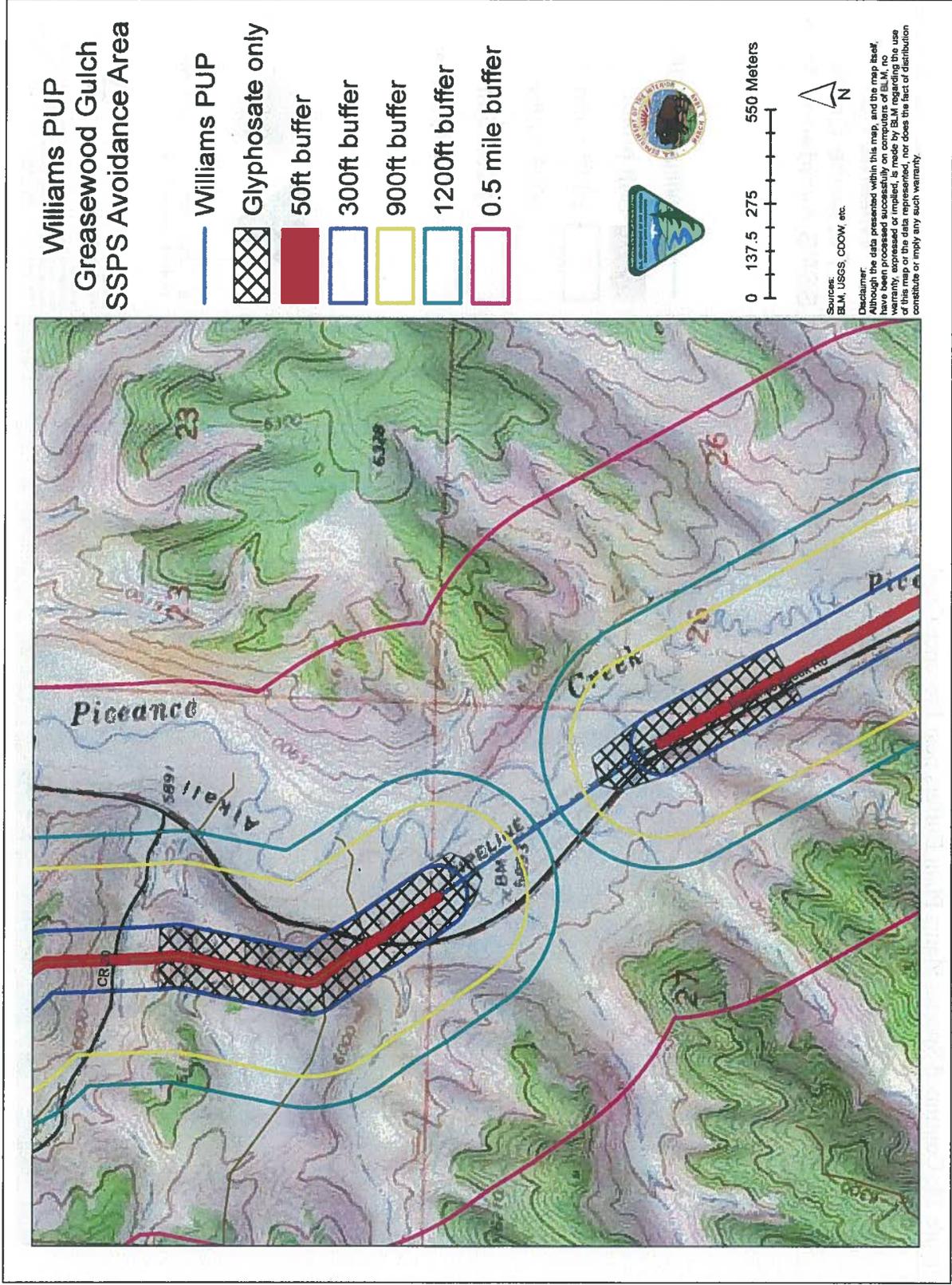


Figure 23: Continued Special Status Plant Buffers near Piceance Creek

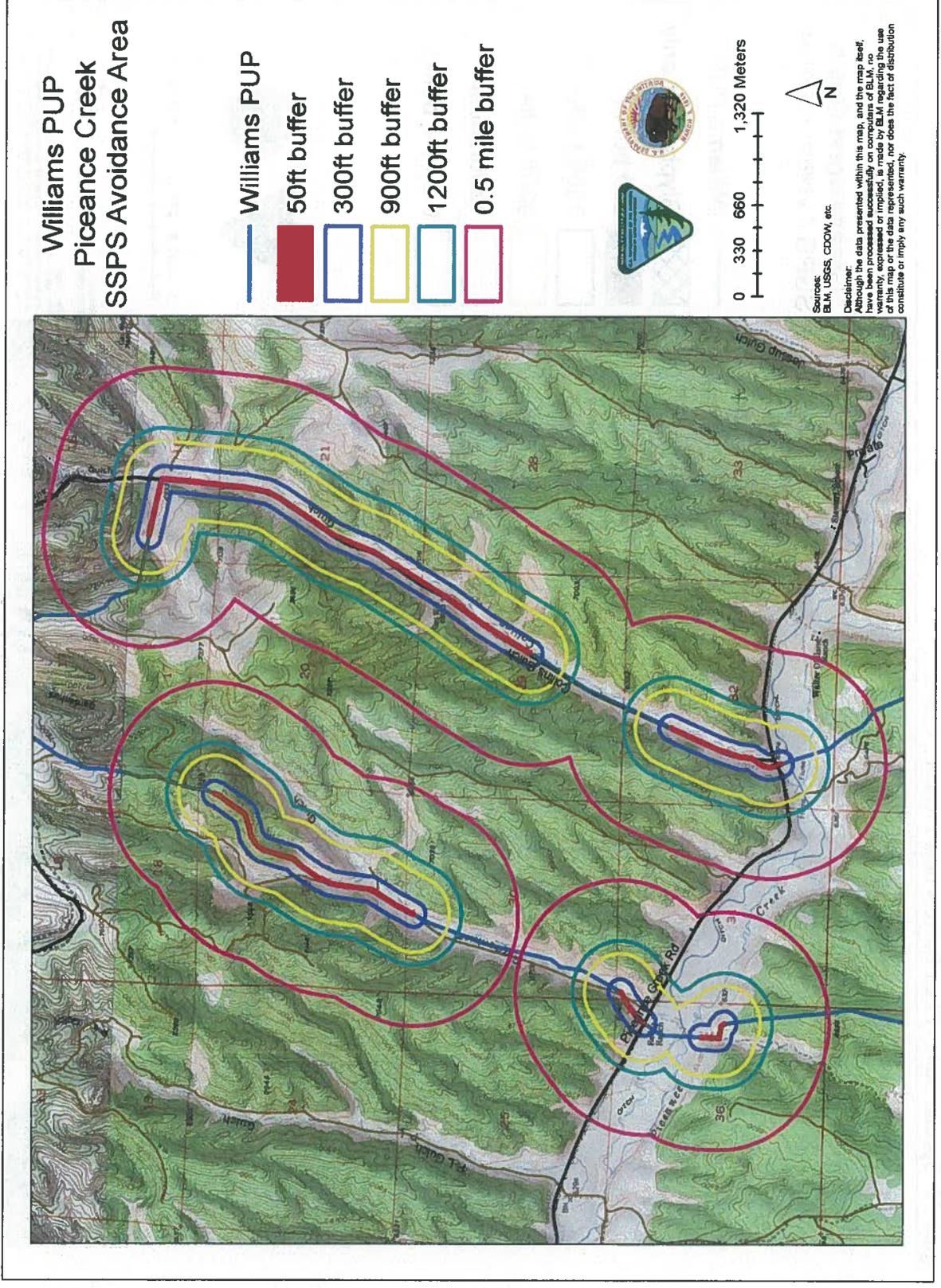


Figure 24: Special Status Plant Buffers near Raven Ridge

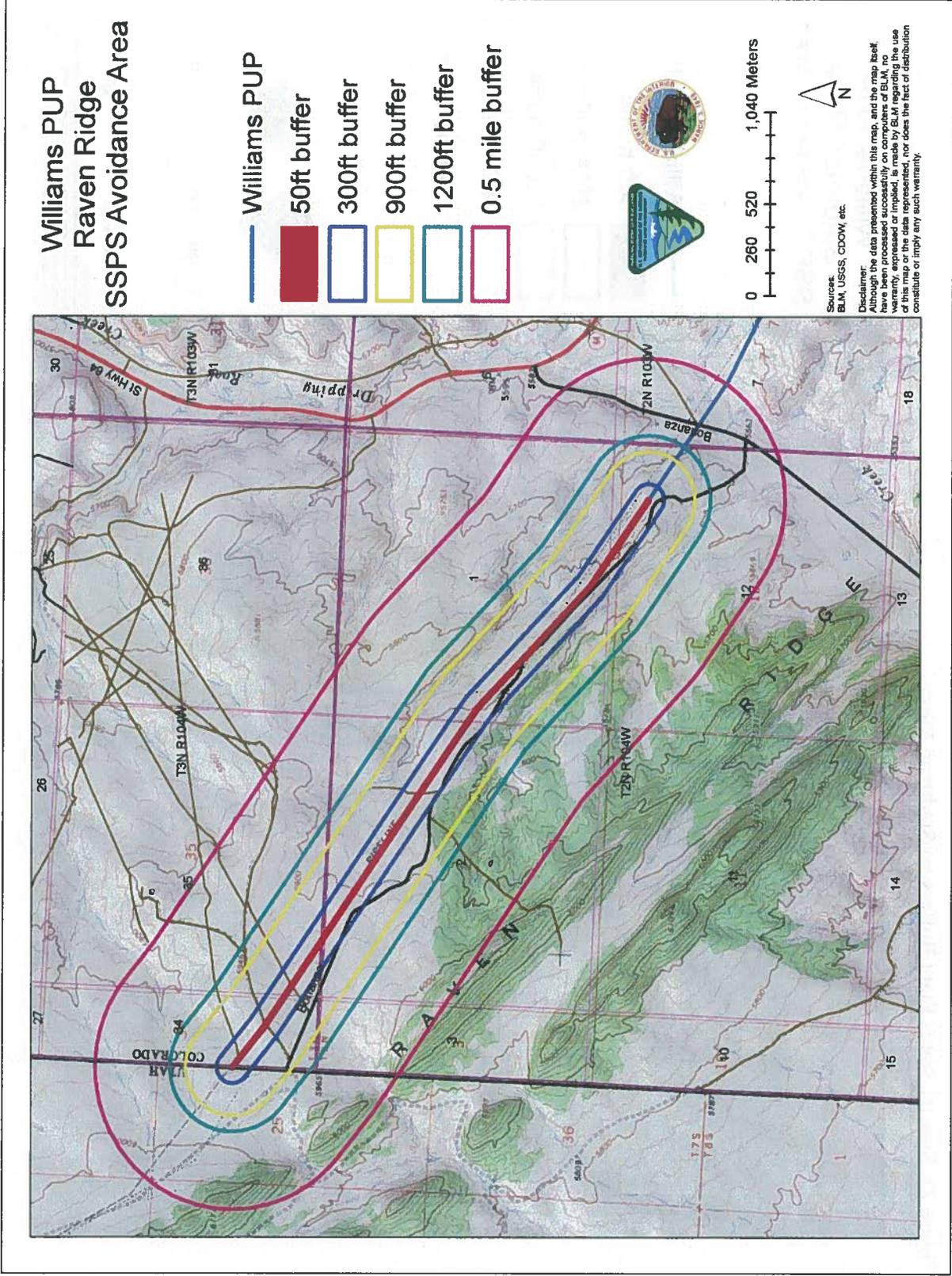
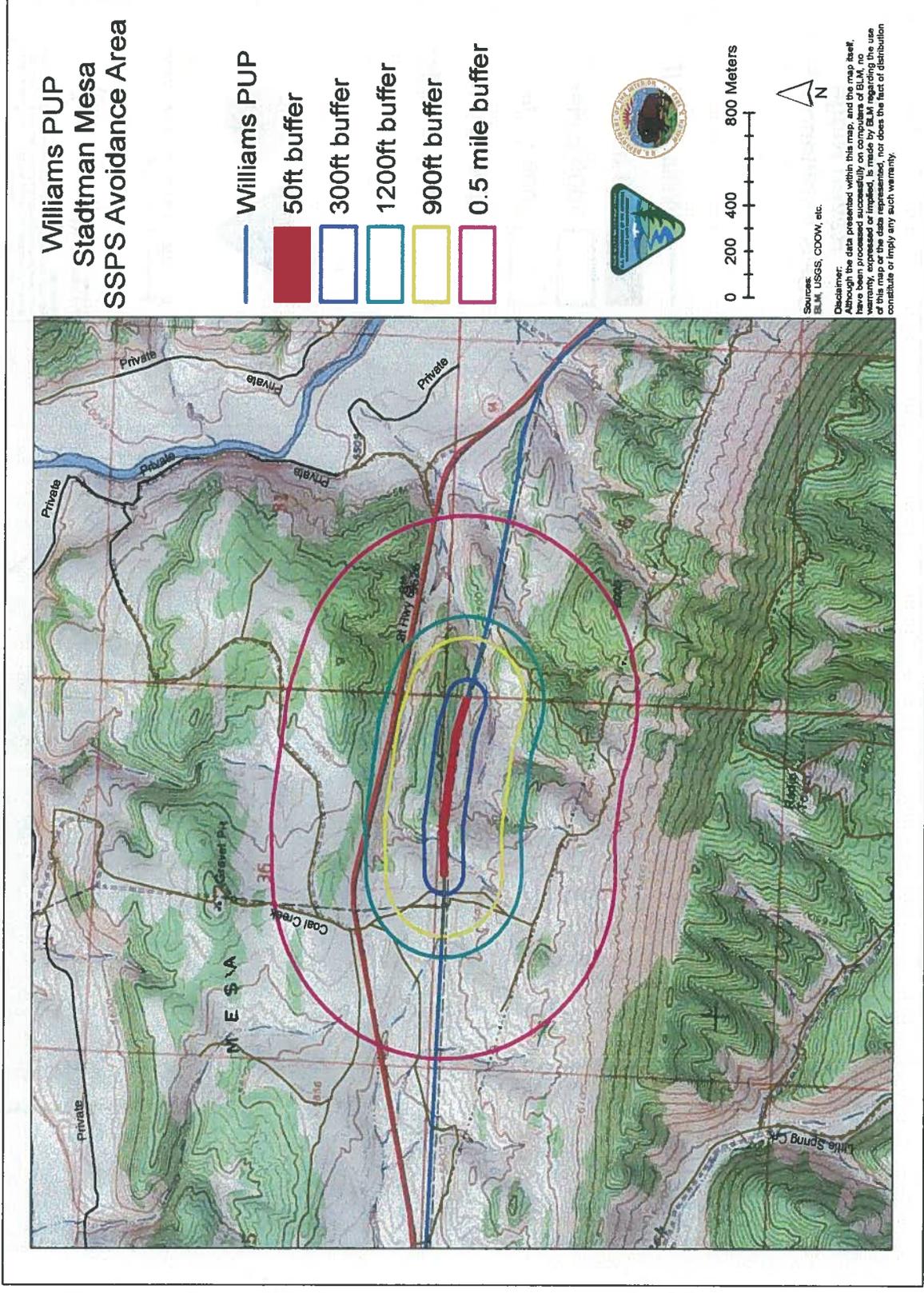


Figure 25: Special Status Plant Buffers on Stadtman Mesa



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

DECISION RECORD

PROJECT NAME: Williams Northwest Pipeline Pesticide Use Proposal (PUP)

DETERMINATION OF NEPA ADEQUACY NUMBER: DOI-BLM-CO-110-2013-0067-DNA

DECISION

It is my decision to implement the Proposed Action, as mitigated in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2013-0067-DNA, authorizing the Pesticide Use Proposals.

Mitigation Measures

1. The applicator should be aware of all SOPs (Appendix C), mitigation measures (Appendix D) and conservation measures (Appendix E) regarding terrestrial wildlife/migratory birds required in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0005-EA, specifically those listed below:
2. To minimize disturbance to nesting sage-grouse, treatments shall not occur from April 15th through June 15th in T1S, R96W section 32; T2S R96W sections 5 and 8; T3S 96W sections 27 and 34; T4S R96W sections 3, 10 and 15; T4S, R96W sections 15, 22, 27 and 34; T5S, R96W sections 2, 3, 11, 14 and 24; T3S, R97W sections 36; T4S, R97W sections 1, 2, 11, 14, 15, 22, 27, 34; T5S, R97W sections 3, 10, 15, 22, 23 and 26.
3. To minimize risks to terrestrial wildlife, do not exceed the typical application rate for applications of diuron and glyphosate where feasible.
4. Minimize the size of application areas, where practical, when applying 2,4-D, bromacil, and diuron, and to limit impacts to wildlife, particularly through contamination of food items.
5. Where practical, limit glyphosate to spot applications in rangeland and wildlife habitat areas to avoid contamination of wildlife food items.
6. Implement all conservation measures for aquatic animals developed during consultation for the BLM WRFO Programmatic Weed Management Plan Environmental Assessment.
7. Special care should be taken to follow all instructions and SOPs to avoid spill and direct spray scenarios in aquatic habitats during transport and application.

8. Use appropriate herbicide-free buffer zones for herbicides not labeled for aquatic use based on risk assessment guidance, with minimum widths of 100 feet for aerial, 25 feet for vehicle, and use of only herbicides that pose no to low risk to fish or amphibians within 10 feet of riparian areas.
9. Minimize treatments near fish-bearing water bodies during periods when fish are in life stages most sensitive to the herbicide(s) used, and use spot rather than broadcast or aerial treatments.
10. Use appropriate application equipment/method near water bodies if the potential for offsite drift exists.
11. Limit the use of terrestrial herbicides in watersheds with characteristics suitable for potential surface runoff, and have fish-bearing streams, during periods when fish are in life stages most sensitive to the herbicide(s) used.
12. Do not broadcast spray terrestrial formulations of glyphosate in upland habitats adjacent to riparian systems that support special status aquatic wildlife (Piceance Creek) under conditions that would likely result in off-site drift.
13. Do not use terrestrial formulations of glyphosate to treat aquatic vegetation within riparian systems that support special status aquatic wildlife (i.e., Piceance Creek).
14. In order to minimize the amount of chemical entering aquatic habitats, buffer strips will be provided for streams and riparian areas when using terrestrial formulations. A minimum buffer strip of 25 ft (7.6m) will be provided for vehicle applications (e.g. ATV sprayers). Within 25 ft (7.6m) of water, herbicides will be applied using a backpack sprayer. Herbicides that pose a moderate to high risk to fish (e.g. bromacil, diuron, terrestrial formulations of glyphosate, and 2,4-D will not be used within 10 ft (3m) of water.
15. In watersheds that support Colorado pikeminnow or its habitat, do not apply Bromacil in upland habitats within ½ mile upslope of aquatic habitats under conditions that would likely result in surface runoff.
16. Metsulfuron methyl has not been specifically evaluated for effects on amphibians. Where feasible, avoid the use of this herbicide in occupied amphibian habitats.
17. The applicant is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the project that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing archaeological sites or for collecting artifacts. If archaeological materials are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, the applicant must immediately contact the appropriate BLM representative.
18. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g), the applicant must notify the AO, by telephone and written confirmation, immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary items, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. Further, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(c) and (d), the applicant must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the AO.

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS & CONFORMANCE WITH THE LAND USE PLAN

This decision is in compliance with the Endangered Species Act and the National Historic Preservation Act. It is also in conformance with the 1997 White River Record of Decision/Approved Resource Management Plan.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The BLM informed the public about this project by listing it on the online White River Field Office National Environmental Policy Act Register on 4/18/2013 and a copy of the completed Documentation of NEPA Adequacy will be posted on the WRFO website.

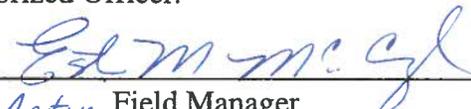
RATIONALE

The proposal for a PUP in concert with the applied mitigation conforms to the land use plan, and the NEPA documentation previously prepared fully covers the Proposed Action and constitutes BLM's compliance with the requirements of NEPA. A PUP is needed to control noxious weeds in the White River Field Office.

ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

Any appeal of this decision must follow the procedures set forth in 43 CFR Part 4. Within 30 days of the decision, a Notice of Appeal must be filed in the office of the Authorized Officer at White River Field Office, 220 East Market St., Meeker, CO 81641 with copies sent to the Regional Solicitor, Rocky Mountain Region, 755 Parfet St., Suite 151, Lakewood, CO 80215, and to the Department of the Interior, Board of Land Appeals, 801 North Quincy St., MS300-QC, Arlington, VA, 22203. If a statement of reasons for the appeal is not included with the notice, it must be filed with the Interior Board of Land Appeals at the above address within 30 days after the Notice of Appeal is filed with the Authorized Officer.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL:


Acting Field Manager

DATE SIGNED: 4/30/13

