

**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-110-2012-0095-DNA

**PROJECT NAME:** Questar Pipeline Company Pesticide Use Proposals

**LEGAL DESCRIPTION:**

| <b>Township</b> | <b>Range</b> | <b>Sections, Lots, or Portions Thereof</b> |
|-----------------|--------------|--|
| 1 South         | 104 West     | 25, 26, 27                                 |
| 1 South         | 103 West     | 30, 31                                     |
| 2 South         | 103 West     | 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 24             |
| 2 South         | 102 West     | 19, 20, 27, 28, 29, 34, 35, 36             |
| 2 South         | 101 West     | 31-36                                      |
| 2 South         | 100 West     | 31-33                                      |
| 2 South         | 99 West      | 1, 2, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 20               |
| 2 South         | 98 West      | 1-6  |
| 2 South         | 97 West      | 3-12                                       |
| 2 South         | 96 West      | 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14              |
| 2 South         | 95 West      | 19, 29, 30, 32                             |
| 3 South         | 95 West      | 5, 8                                       |
| 4 South         | 95 West      | 1  |
| 4 South         | 94 West      | 6, 7, 8, 16, 17                            |

**APPLICANT:** Questar Pipeline Company

**DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION:** Questar Pipeline Company has submitted Pesticide Use Proposals (PUPs) to conduct bareground and noxious weed treatments on pipeline rights-of-way and their associated facilities (Figures 1-3). Bareground treatments are aimed at killing all vegetation around production facilities. These treatments will be limited to a 10 foot buffer around production facilities, and all treatments will be done by a combination of backpack and ATV sprayers using hand-guns. It is estimated that 5 acres will be treated annually for bareground.

Noxious weed PUPs are aimed at treating noxious weeds along rights-of-way and production facilities associated with Questar Pipeline Company. These treatments will be spot-spray treatments using backpack and ATV sprayers with hand-guns. It is estimated that 75 acres will be treated for noxious weeds annually.

All herbicide treatments will include the use of Alligare 90 which is a non-ionic surfactant to improve uptake of the herbicide into the plants and marker dye to prevent double treatment. Motorized vehicle use will be limited to areas of existing disturbance and all treatments will be under the supervision of a certified applicator. All herbicides that are proposed for use and the intended rates of application are listed in Table 1.

**Table 1: List of Proposed Herbicides and Intended Rates of Application**

| Trade Name            | Active Ingredient   | Rate              |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Bromacil/Diuron 40/40 | Bromacil + Diuron   | 8-10 lbs/ac       |
| Diuron 80 DF          | Diuron              | 5-8 lbs/ac        |
| SFM 75                | Sulfometuron Methyl | 0.75-4 oz/ac      |
| MSM 60                | Metsulfuron Methyl  | 1 oz/ac           |
| Chlorsulfuron 75      | Chlorsulfuron       | 0.5-1 oz/ac       |
| Glyphosate 4 Plus     | Glyphosate          | 1-2 qts/ac        |
| Cruise Control        | Dicamba             | 0.5 pints-1 qt/ac |
| Weedar 64             | 2,4-D               | 2-3 pints/ac      |

Decision to be Made: The White River Field Office (WRFO) will decide whether or not to approve the PUPs, and if so, under what terms and conditions.

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: March 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 5/22/2012. 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.

**Table 2:** List of Resource Specialists who Reviewed the Document.

| <b>Name</b>   | <b>Title</b>                   | <b>Resource</b>  | <b>Date</b> |
|---------------|--------------------------------|--|-------------|
| Kristin Bowen | Archaeologist                  | Cultural Resources, Native American Religious Concerns | 02/05/2013  |
| Laura Dixon   | Wildlife Biologist             | Special Status Wildlife Species                        | 02/13/2013  |
| Baili Foster  | Biological Technician - Plants | Special Status Plant Species                           | 03/07/2013  |

**REMARKS:**

*Cultural Resources:* All treatments are proposed for areas that should have been previously inventoried prior to the 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 impact of herbicide application are human impacts such as unlawful collection of artifacts, inadvertent damage, and intentional vandalism.

*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:* There are no threatened or endangered animal species that are known to inhabit or derive important use from the project area. Priority and general habitat for the greater sage-grouse, a candidate for listing under the Endangered Species Act and a species considered sensitive by the BLM, is found within the project boundaries. General sage-grouse habitat is mapped within 2S 103W (sections 13, 14 and 15), 2S 99W (sections 10, 15, 16, 17 and 20) and in 2S 96W (sections 19, 29, 30 and 32). Priority sage-grouse habitat is mapped within 2S 99W (sections 16, 17 and 20) and 2S 96W (sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, and 14). There is an active lek located in township 2S 96W section 10 approximately 100 meters from the pipeline corridor. To limit impacts to sage-grouse during the lekking, nesting

and broad rearing period treatments shall not occur in mapped sage-grouse priority habitat from April 15<sup>th</sup> through July 7<sup>th</sup>.

There are several systems that support riparian communities within the project area including West Douglas Creek, East Douglas Creek, and Piceance Creek. West Douglas Creek is likely to support speckled dace, East Douglas Creek supports speckled dace and Colorado River Cutthroat trout and Piceance Creek has mountain sucker and flannelmouth sucker, speckled dace, brook trout and rainbow trout.

All proposed treatments will be confined to areas with existing disturbance or spot sprayed to individual noxious weeds.

*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 mentioned earlier in this document and found in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0005-EA should be followed carefully. Operators should abide by the SSPS buffers detailed in Table 3 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 (Figures 4, 5, 6 and 7). 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 least one half mile from special status plant species habitats. This buffer refers to 2,4-D; any herbicide that contains this ingredient cannot be sprayed within one half mile of any special status plant species habitat. The use of glyphosate is permitted for spot treatments outside of 25 and 50 feet (respectively) from special status plant species habitats.

**Table 3. Herbicide Buffer Distances from Terrestrial Special Status Plant Species** <sup>1, 2</sup>

| Active Ingredient   | Buffer Width | Method(s) to Which Applied |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| Bromacil            | 1,200 feet   | All                        |
| Diuron              | 1,100 feet   | All                        |
| Metsulfuron Methyl  | 900 feet     | Typical rate               |
| Sulfometuron Methyl | 1,500 feet   | All                        |
| Chlorsulfuron       | 1,200 feet   | Ground                     |
| Glyphosate          | 50 feet      | Typical rate               |
| Dicamba             | 1,050 feet   | Ground                     |
| 2,4-D               | 0.5 mile     | All                        |

<sup>1</sup> Source: BLM 2007a

<sup>2</sup> 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 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.

2. 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.

3. The applicant must use recommended herbicide buffers set in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0005-EA. It is of particular importance to use only glyphosate herbicides outside of a 50 foot buffer near special status plant species along the County Road 5 corridor (Figure 6). Herbicide will not be applied when wind speeds exceed 5 mph within this corridor.

The following applicable mitigation from DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0005-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.
2. The applicator should be aware of all SOPs (Appendix C), mitigation measures (Appendix D) and conservation measures (Appendix E) regarding aquatic wildlife required in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0005-EA.
3. 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.
4. Implement all conservation measures for aquatic animals and special status species developed during consultation for the BLM WRFO Programmatic Weed Management Plan Environmental Assessment.
5. Use appropriate buffer zones based on label and risk assessment guidance.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. Use appropriate application equipment/method near water bodies if the potential for offsite drift exists.

9. Use appropriate herbicide-free buffer zones for herbicides not labeled for aquatic use based on risk assessment guidance, with minimum widths of 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.
10. Do not broadcast spray in upland habitats adjacent to East Douglas and Piceance Creek riparian habitats that support special status aquatic wildlife under conditions that would likely result in off-site drift.
11. Do not apply in upland habitats within ½ mile upslope of East Douglas and Piceance Creek under conditions that would likely result in surface runoff.
12. For aquatic habitats that support vertebrate aquatic wildlife, maintain the following minimum buffers for broadcast applications of diuron:
  - Typical Rate, High Boom (50 inches): 100 ft Minimum Buffer
  - Maximum Rate, Low Boom (20 inches): 100 ft Minimum Buffer
  - Maximum Rate, High Boom: 900 ft Minimum Buffer
13. Diuron shall not be used within the buffers mentioned above for special status aquatic wildlife. If a proposed bare ground treatment occurs within the buffers, alternative chemicals (e.g. glyphosate) or treatment methods (e.g. gravel) should be used.
14. Do not use terrestrial formulations of Sahara DG (Bromacil + Diuron) to treat aquatic vegetation within the 100-year floodplain of the White River or within riparian systems that support special status aquatic wildlife.
15. Do not broadcast spray terrestrial formulations of Sahara DG (Bromacil + Diuron) in upland habitats adjacent to the 100-year floodplain of the White River or riparian systems that support special status aquatic wildlife under conditions that would likely result in off-site drift.
16. Chlorosulfuron and metsulfuron methyl have not been specifically evaluated for effects on amphibians. Where feasible, avoid the use of this herbicide in occupied amphibian habitats.
17. To minimize disturbance to lekking, nesting and brood rearing sage-grouse, treatments shall not occur from April 15<sup>th</sup> through July 7<sup>th</sup> in mapped priority sage-grouse habitat (2S 99W sections 16, 17 and 20 and 2S 96W sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, and 14). Whether or not to impose such a timing restriction on individual projects will be evaluated based on the type of activity (e.g. method of control, access, duration of activity), the condition of the treatment area in respect to nesting and brood-rearing habitat, and whether or not conducting the treatment outside of this time period will result in a failure to meet weed management objectives.

18. Since 2,4-D poses a high risk to a variety of migratory birds and special status species, it is recommended that its use be restricted within suitable habitats for these species. Other herbicides that are not as toxic to these species could be used to treat most of the weeds (except for leafy spurge and toadflax) that can be treated using 2,4-D. Site specific proposals shall be evaluated based on the application method (i.e. spot spray or broadcast), condition of the treatment area in respect habitat requirements, and whether or not there are other effective treatment methods for the target weed. It should not be used as a matter of convenience or habit when there are other treatment methods available and site specific proposals should document the reason why the use of 2,4-D is critical to achieving objectives
19. To minimize risks to terrestrial wildlife, do not exceed the typical application rate for applications of dicamba, diuron or glyphosate where feasible.
20. Minimize the size of application areas by using spot applications, where practical, when applying 2,4-D, bromacil, diuron and glyphosate to limit impacts to wildlife, particularly through contamination of food items.
21. Do not apply bromacil or diuron in rangelands, and use appropriate buffer zones to limit contamination of offsite vegetation, which may serve as forage for wildlife.

**COMPLIANCE PLAN:** On-going compliance inspections and monitoring will be conducted by the Bureau of Land Management White River Field Office staff during and after treatments occur. Specific mitigation developed in this document will be followed. The operator will be notified of compliance related issues in writing. Pesticide Application Reports (PAR's) are due WRFO annually on September 30<sup>th</sup>.

**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:

*Kent R. Walter*

Field Manager

DATE SIGNED:

*03/21/13*

ATTACHMENTS:

- Figure 1: Map of Treatment Pipelines and Associated Facilities
- Figure 2: General Map of Enterprise Project Area 2
- Figure 3: General Map of Enterprise Project Area 3
- Figure 4: General Map of Special Status Plants and Buffers
- Figure 5: Buffers of Special Status Plants along Cathedral Bluffs
- Figure 6: Buffers of Special Status Plants along County Road 5
- Figure 7: Buffer of Special Status Plants around Magnolia and Collins Gulch

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 Treatment Pipelines and Associated Facilities

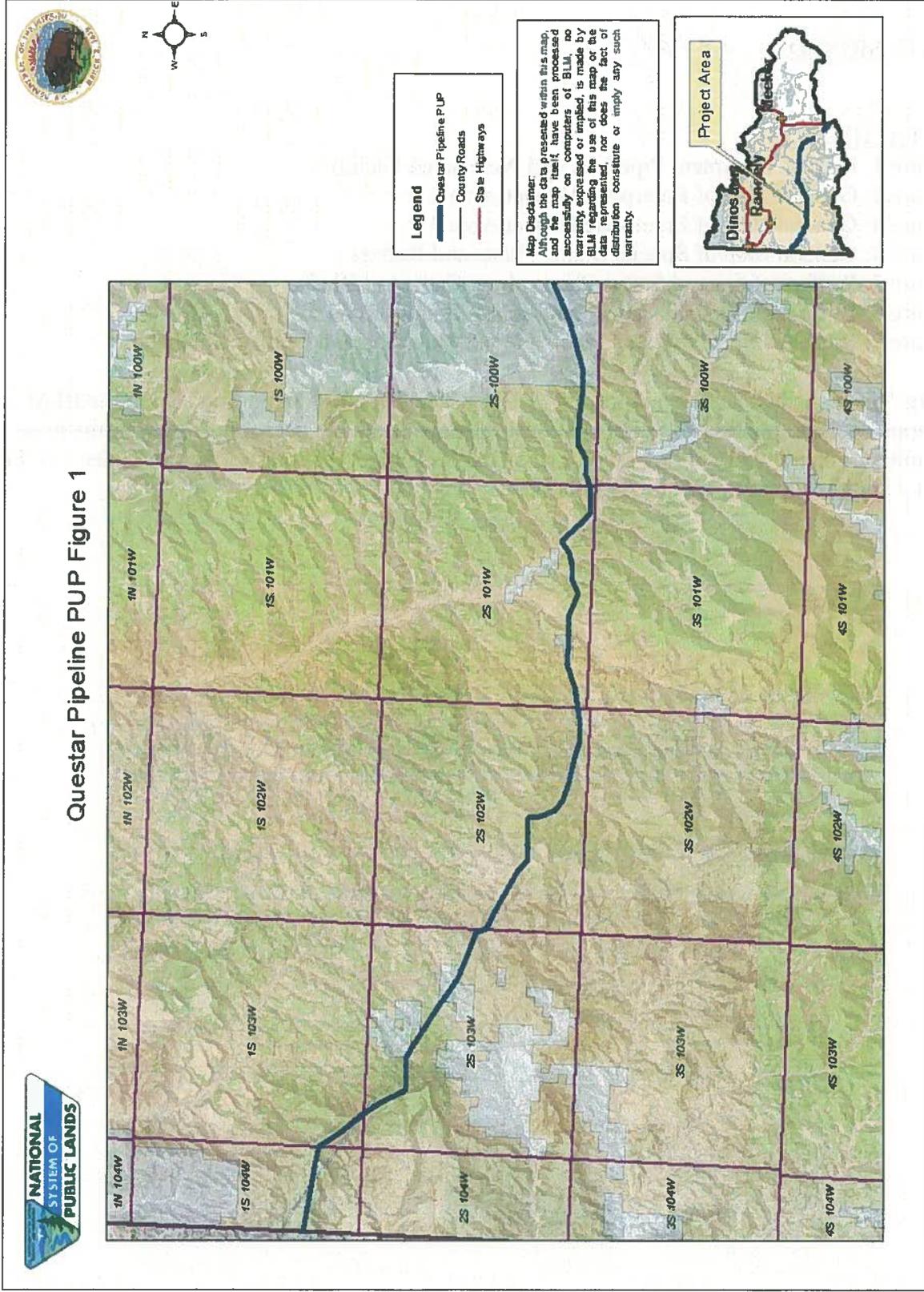


Figure 2: General Map of Questar Pipeline Company #2

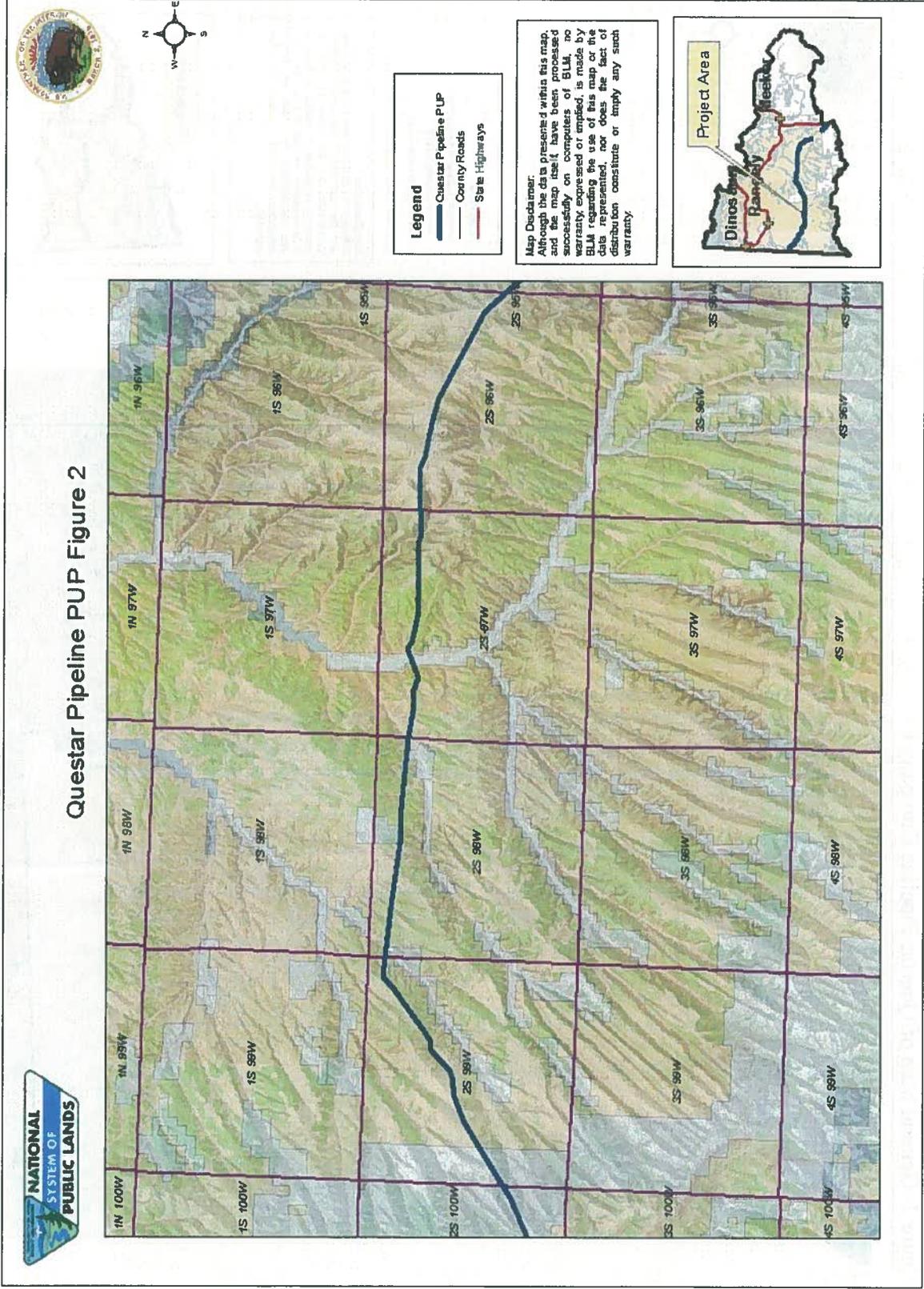


Figure 3: General Map of Questar Pipeline Company #3



Figure 4: General Map of Special Status Plants and Buffers

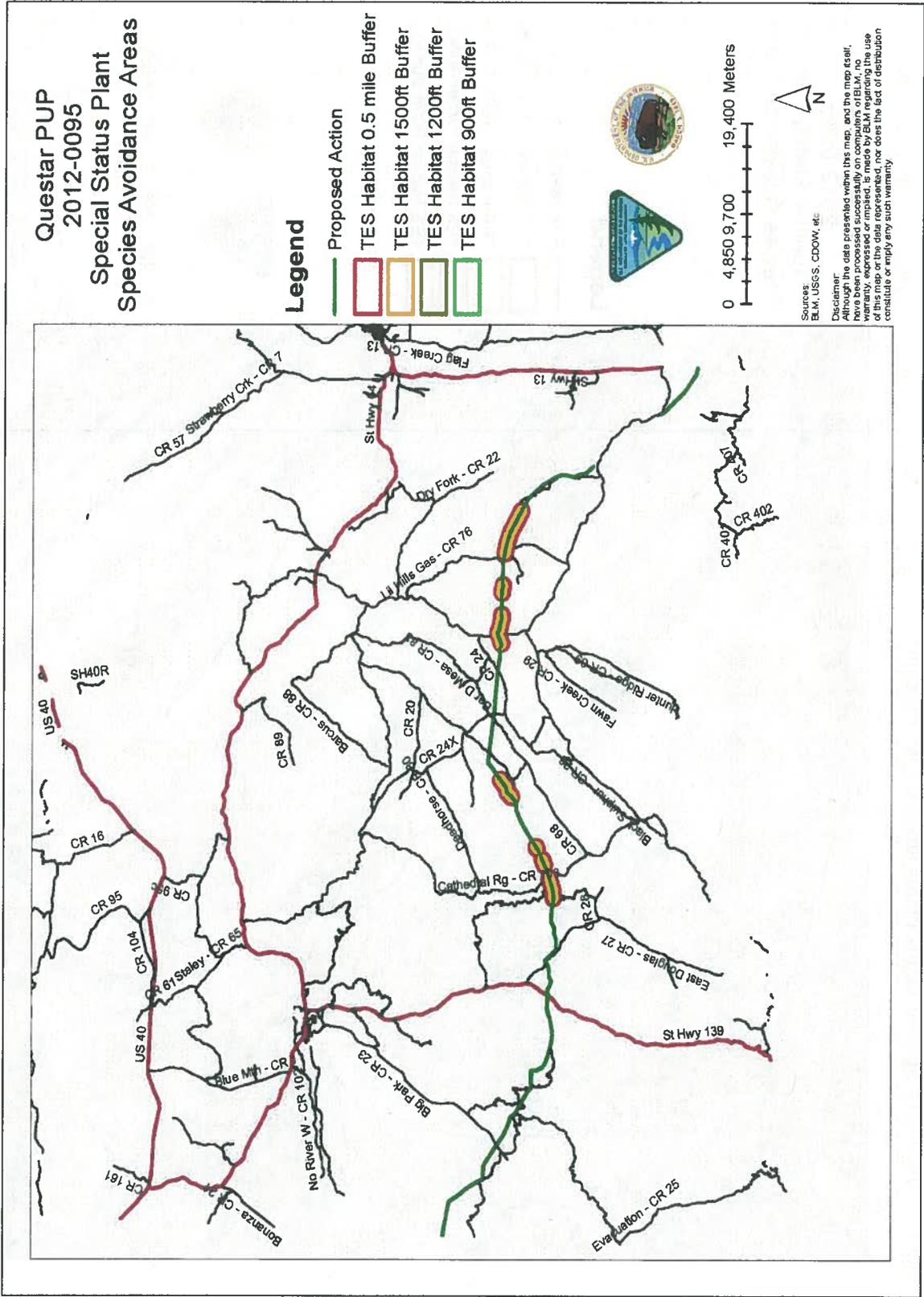


Figure 5: Buffers of Special Status Plants along Cathedral Bluffs

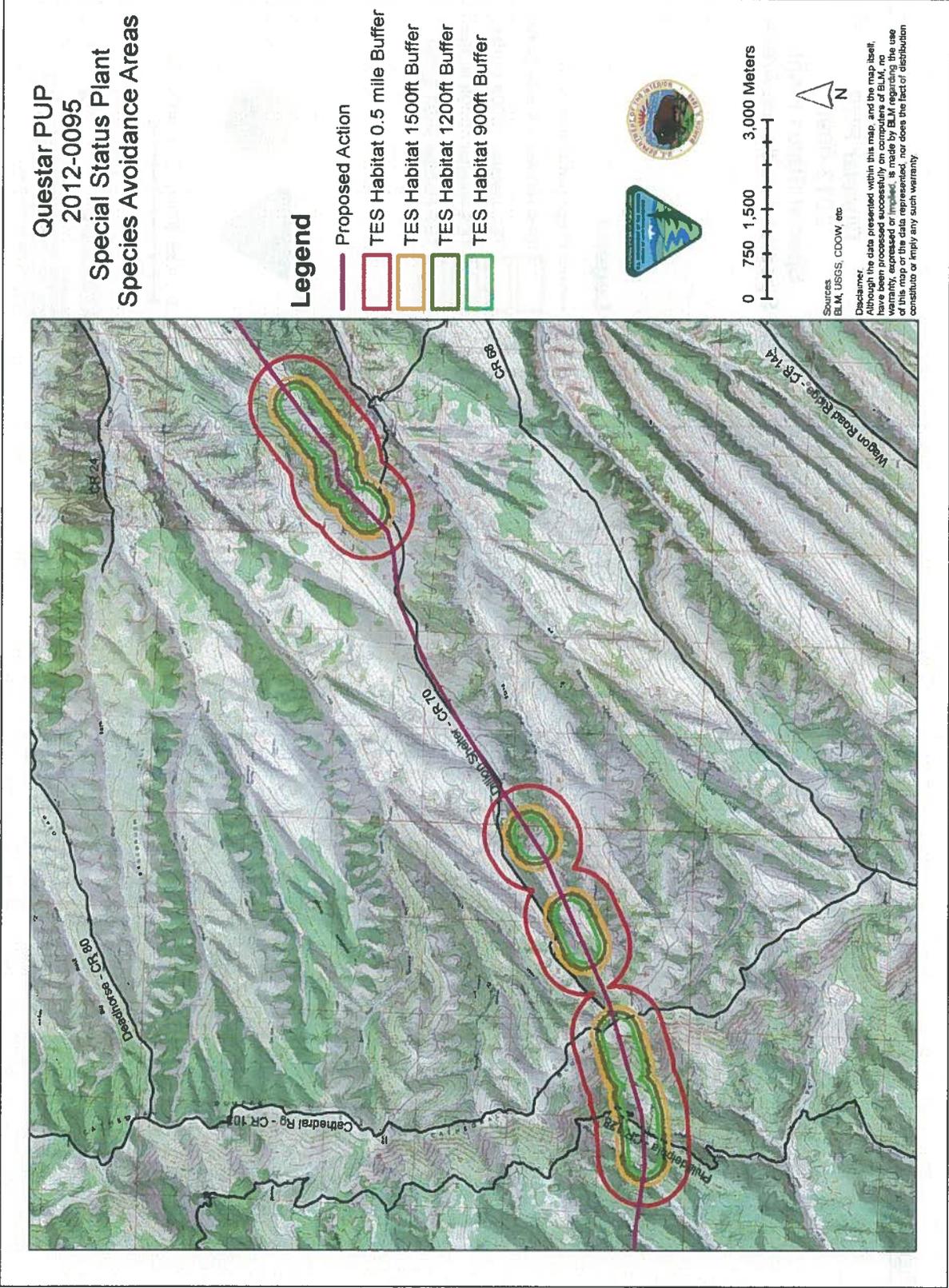


Figure 6: Buffers of Special Status Plants along County Road 5

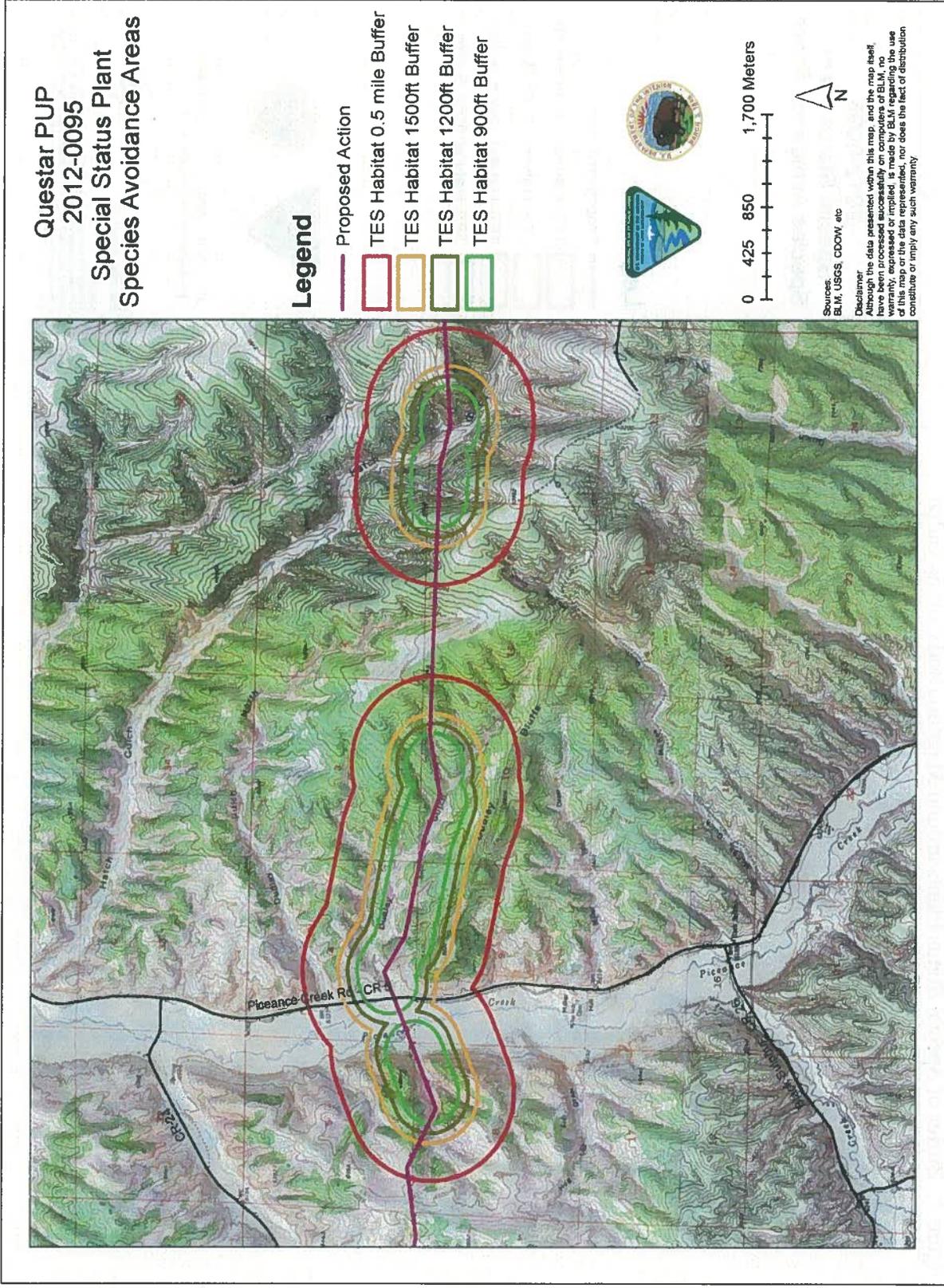
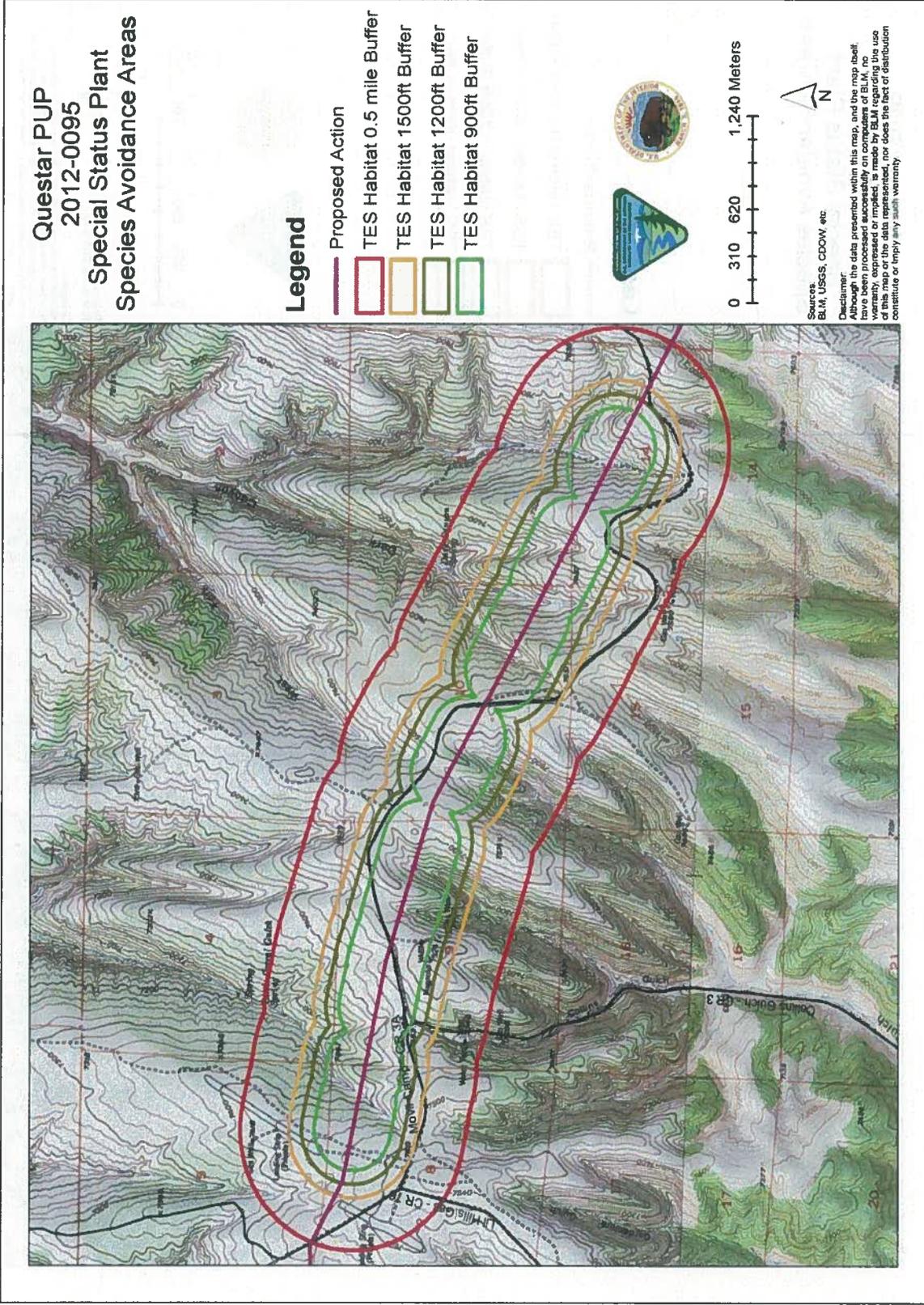


Figure 7: Buffer of Special Status Plants around Magnolia and Collins Gulch



**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:** Questar Pipeline Company Pesticide Use Proposals

**DETERMINATION OF NEPA ADEQUACY NUMBER:** DOI-BLM-CO-110-2012-0095-DNA

**DECISION**

It is my decision to implement the Proposed Action, as mitigated in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2012-0095-DNA, authorizing the bareground and noxious weed treatment Pesticide Use Proposals (PUPs).

**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.
2. The applicator should be aware of all SOPs (Appendix C), mitigation measures (Appendix D) and conservation measures (Appendix E) regarding aquatic wildlife required in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0005-EA.
3. 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.
4. Implement all conservation measures for aquatic animals and special status species developed during consultation for the BLM WRFO Programmatic Weed Management Plan Environmental Assessment.
5. Use appropriate buffer zones based on label and risk assessment guidance.
6. 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.
7. 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.

8. Use appropriate application equipment/method near water bodies if the potential for offsite drift exists.
9. Use appropriate herbicide-free buffer zones for herbicides not labeled for aquatic use based on risk assessment guidance, with minimum widths of 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.
10. Do not broadcast spray in upland habitats adjacent to East Douglas and Piceance Creek riparian habitats that support special status aquatic wildlife under conditions that would likely result in off-site drift.
11. Do not apply in upland habitats within ½ mile upslope of East Douglas and Piceance Creek under conditions that would likely result in surface runoff.
12. For aquatic habitats that support vertebrate aquatic wildlife, maintain the following minimum buffers for broadcast applications of diuron:
  - Typical Rate, High Boom (50 inches): 100 ft Minimum Buffer
  - Maximum Rate, Low Boom (20 inches): 100 ft Minimum Buffer
  - Maximum Rate, High Boom: 900 ft Minimum Buffer
13. Diuron shall not be used within the buffers mentioned above for special status aquatic wildlife. If a proposed bare ground treatment occurs within the buffers, alternative chemicals (e.g. glyphosate) or treatment methods (e.g. gravel) should be used.
14. Do not use terrestrial formulations of Sahara DG (Bromacil + Diuron) to treat aquatic vegetation within the 100-year floodplain of the White River or within riparian systems that support special status aquatic wildlife.
15. Do not broadcast spray terrestrial formulations of Sahara DG (Bromacil + Diuron) in upland habitats adjacent to the 100-year floodplain of the White River or riparian systems that support special status aquatic wildlife under conditions that would likely result in off-site drift.
16. Chlorosulfuron and metsulfuron methyl have not been specifically evaluated for effects on amphibians. Where feasible, avoid the use of this herbicide in occupied amphibian habitats.
17. To minimize disturbance to lekking, nesting and broad rearing sage-grouse, treatments shall not occur from April 15th through July 7<sup>th</sup> in mapped priority sage-grouse habitat (2S 99W sections 16, 17 and 20 and 2S 96W sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, and 14). Whether or not to impose such a timing restriction on individual projects will be evaluated based on the type of activity (e.g. method of control, access, duration of activity), the condition of the treatment area in respect to nesting and brood-rearing habitat, and whether or not conducting the treatment outside of this time period will result in a failure to meet weed management objectives.

18. Since 2,4-D poses a high risk to a variety of migratory birds and special status species, it is recommended that its use be restricted within suitable habitats for these species. Other herbicides that are not as toxic to these species could be used to treat most of the weeds (except for leafy spurge and toadflax) that can be treated using 2,4-D. Site specific proposals shall be evaluated based on the application method (i.e. spot spray or broadcast), condition of the treatment area in respect habitat requirements, and whether or not there are other effective treatment methods for the target weed. It should not be used as a matter of convenience or habit when there are other treatment methods available and site specific proposals should document the reason why the use of 2,4-D is critical to achieving objectives
19. To minimize risks to terrestrial wildlife, do not exceed the typical application rate for applications of dicamba, diuron or glyphosate where feasible.
20. Minimize the size of application areas by using spot applications, where practical, when applying 2,4-D, bromacil, diuron and glyphosate to limit impacts to wildlife, particularly through contamination of food items.
21. Do not apply bromacil or diuron in rangelands, and use appropriate buffer zones to limit contamination of offsite vegetation, which may serve as forage for wildlife.

### **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 2/6/2013 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 along the pipeline right-of-way as required in the NEPA documents that approved the rights-of-way and well pads.

### **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:**

*Hunt T. Walke*

Field Manager

**DATE SIGNED:**

*03/21/13*