

**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-110-2013-0024-DNA

CASEFILE/PROJECT NUMBER: Amend COD55331

PROJECT NAME: Chevron Pipeline Realignment of A-Line

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Sixth Principal Meridian, Colorado
T. 2 N., R. 103 W.,
Sec. 13, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW;
Sec. 14, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 15, S2NE;
Sec. 19, Lot 2
Sec. 24, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

APPLICANT: Chevron Pipe Line Company

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: Chevron Pipe Line (CPL) Company operates the “Rangely Gathering System” in Rangely, CO. Chevron proposes to replace the main artery of the system called the A-Line (See Exhibit A). The A-Line (crude oil) is currently incapable of having a smart pig run through it to detect maintenance issues. In addition, there are two older, unused lines that parallel the A-Line that may contain crude oil. These two lines are referred to as the “Inactive A-Line” and the “Segmented A-Line”. The Segmented A-Line has had some sections removed and may also contain crude oil in some sections.

The Active A-Line needs replacement; however it can't be shut down for replacement as it produces 80 percent of the oil for the entire system. Shutting down this artery would cause damage to the reservoir and the field's future production. Because of this, CPL plans to construct a new 10 inch A-Line parallel to the Active A-Line. Once the new line is put in place, both lines may be in use for a time while lateral lines are transferred from the Active A-Line to the New A-Line. Once the lateral lines have been switched over to the New A-Line, the Active A-Line will then be shut down. CPL would also like to vacate any residual oil from the Active A-Line, Inactive A-Line, and the Segmented A-Line. Those lines are to be cleaned out and abandoned. The new 10 inch A-Line (18,085 feet) along with the CS 4 to A-Line (6,192 feet) was granted to CPL on August 20, 2012, DOI-BLM-CO-110-2012-0057-DNA.

On December 17, 2012 CPL submitted a new application for a change to the A-Line that shortens the pipeline route and avoids installing the pipeline in sensitive landscape areas.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION: Chevron Pipe Line Company has submitted an application to realign the new A-Line (See Exhibit A). The grant issued in August 2012 was for a segment 18,085 feet in length. Currently, the proposed length is 16,800 feet in length by 50 feet wide. This realigned route avoids three spans with a new lateral tie-in with Collection Station 3. In addition, the realigned route avoids spans over Stinking Water Creek as well as a portion of new route avoids Stinking Water Creek completely. This new alignment will have a smaller footprint and disturbance to the landscape.

Design Features: Equipment to be used during construction and reclamation is as follows: Ford F350 work truck, AH 100 Laney slick-boring machine, Cat backhoe loader, Car hydraulic excavator, Cat bulldozer, Cat soil compactor, dump truck and hydro vacuuming truck.

The target date to start the re-aligned New A-Line will depend on avoidance of the breeding season of white-tailed prairie dogs and migratory birds.

Decision to be Made: The BLM will decide whether or not to approve re-alignment of the new A-Line and if so, under what 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: Page 2-49

Decision Language: "To make public lands available for the siting of public and private facilities through the issuance of applicable land use authorizations, in a manner that provides for reasonable protection of other resource values."

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: CO-110-2011-0151-EA

Date Approved: 11/22/2011

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?

The Proposed Action is similar to the Proposed Action in the existing NEPA document (CO-110-2011-0151-EA). The existing NEPA document is a Field-Wide Environmental Assessment of Chevron's Weber Sand Unit (19,264 acres). Specifically the EA analyzed nine replacement flow lines in existing pipeline corridors. This DNA as well as (CO-110-2012-0057-DNA) analyzes the replacement of existing pipelines. The project is in the same analysis area as the existing NEPA documents.

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?

Two alternatives (Proposed Action and No Action Alternative) were analyzed in CO-110-2011-0151-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?

Review by BLM WRFO specialists in this document (DOI-BLM-CO-110-2013-0024-DNA) as well as (DOI-BLM-CO-110-2012-0057-DNA) did not indicate recent endangered species listings and no indication was given to show an updated list of BLM-sensitive species that would be affected by the 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?

Review by BLM WRFO specialists in this document (DOI-BLM-CO-110-2013-0024-DNA) and (DOI-BLM-CO-110-2012-0057-DNA) did not indicate there would be any direct, indirect and cumulative effects from the Proposed Action that were not adequately addressed in CO-110-2011-0151-EA.

5. Is the public involvement and interagency review associated with existing NEPA documents adequate for the current Proposed Action?

The public involvement with this project involved posting it on a list of pending NEPA documents on the BLM WRFO's White River NEPA Register on 1/9/2013. As of 4/14/2013, no comments or inquiries have been received.

INTERDISCIPLINARY REVIEW:

The Proposed Action was presented to, and reviewed by, the White River Field Office interdisciplinary team on 1/8/2013. 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
Michael Selle	Archaeologist	Cultural Resources, Native American Religious Concerns	3/6/2014
Laura Dixon	Wildlife Biologist	Special Status Wildlife Species	1/9/2013
Baili Foster	Ecologist Intern	Special Status Plant Species	1/8/2013

REMARKS:

Cultural Resources: The area of the proposed reroute and all other portions of the proposed pipeline have been inventoried at the Class III (100 percent) pedestrian level (Kintz et al 2013). The inventory has indicated that the pipeline will not impact any known cultural resources that could be considered Historic Properties under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. Subsurface remains cannot be ruled out completely and those resources could be impacted by pipeline construction. If resources are impacted there could be a permanent, long term, irreversible and irretrievable loss of some data from the regional archaeological database.

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.

Paleontological Resources: The proposed pipelines to be replaced are located in an area generally mapped as the Mancos Shale formation (Tweto 1979). The BLM, WRFO has classified the Mancos Shale in the Rangely area as a Possible Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) 3 formation meaning it is unclear whether the formation is capable of producing scientifically noteworthy fossil resources (c.f. Armstrong and Wolny, 1989). There is a small potential for impact to scientifically noteworthy fossil during pipeline construction. Any such impacts could result in a small, long term, irreversible and irretrievable loss the overall regional database.

Threatened and Endangered Wildlife Species: The project area is broadly encompassed by white-tailed prairie dog colonies. White-tailed prairie dogs, a BLM sensitive species, and their burrow systems are important components of burrowing owl habitat, as well as potential habitat for reintroduced populations of the federally endangered black-footed ferret. Under the auspices of a non-essential, experimental population rule, black-footed ferrets have been released in Coyote Basin (8 miles southwest) and Wolf Creek (13 miles northeast) of Rangely Oil Field

since 1999 and 2001, respectively. The rule applies to any ferrets that may occupy or eventually be released in northwest Colorado and northeast Utah. Although there is no direct continuity between Coyote Basin or Wolf Creek and the project site (i.e., lesser physical barriers and habitats unoccupied by prairie dog), there is potential for ferrets to colonize and successfully breed in the Rangely Oil Field. There have been no verified sightings of ferrets, nor any known reproduction occurring in the project area.

Burrowing owls, a BLM sensitive species, are relatively uncommon in this Resource Area. These birds return to occupy a maintained burrow system in early April and begin nesting soon after. Most birds have left the area by September. The nearest known burrowing owl nest (active in 2009) is roughly 0.80 miles from the project area.

Ferruginous hawks are relatively rare in the WRFO Resource Area. Suitable nesting substrate (typically individual pinyon or juniper trees) is lacking in the immediate vicinity of the project area. Aerial surveys conducted in 2009 and 2011 showed no evidence of recent nesting attempts in or around the project area.

Brewer's sparrow, a BLM sensitive species, is relatively common and widely distributed throughout the oil field where appropriate habitat exists (i.e., sagebrush communities). This species typically returns in late-April and May and begins nesting the latter part of May. Young are fledged by mid to late July. Beginning in 2010, BLM wildlife staff established a bird route which traverses portions of the project area. Surveys are conducted through visual, but predominately aural observations. Noise associated with construction activities would make it extremely difficult for surveyors to detect the presence of bird species in the immediate vicinity. In addition, construction activities would likely deter birds from nesting in suitable adjacent habitats which would bias data collected for the 2012 breeding season.

Threatened and Endangered Plant Species: The nearest special status plant population occurs 2.5 miles southwest of the Proposed Action. There are no special status plant species issues or concerns associated with the Proposed Action.

REFERENCES CITED:

Armstrong, Harley J., and David G. Wolny

1989 Paleontological Resources of Northwest Colorado: A Regional Analysis. Museum of Western Colorado, Grand Junction, Colorado.

Kintz, Kim, Nicole Savageau Rockwell,, Jeanna Hill, Patrick O'Brien, Naomi Rintoul, Stephanie Slaughter and Erin Watkins.

2013 Chevron Corporation BLM Block Survey Phase I: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory and Historical Analysis for BLM-Managed Land in the Rangely Unit, Rio Blanco County, Colorado. Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Grand Junction, Colorado. (13-54-02: SHPO # RB.LM.R1322)

Tweto Ogden

1979 Geologic Map of Colorado. United States Geologic Survey, Department of the Interior, Reston, Virginia.

MITIGATION:

The following applicable mitigation from DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-0151-EA has been carried forward:

1. The holder shall employ dust suppression techniques (i.e., freshwater use) whenever there is a visible dust trail behind service vehicles. Any technique other than the use of freshwater as a dust suppressant on BLM lands will require prior written approval from BLM.
2. If salt is observed on the surface of soils during or after reclamation activities Chevron Pipeline Company will notify the Natural Resource Specialist and a plan will be developed with approval of the BLM, that may include the administration of soil amendments, the reapplication of soil preparation, seeding, and stabilization measures to achieve successful reclamation.
3. If any archaeological materials are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, activity in the vicinity of the discovery will cease, and the BLM WRFO Archaeologist will be notified immediately. Work may not resume at that location until approved by the Authorized Officer (AO). Chevron will make every effort to protect the site from further impacts including looting, erosion, or other human or natural damage until BLM determines a treatment approach, and the treatment is completed. Unless previously determined in treatment plans or agreements, BLM will evaluate the cultural resources and, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), select the appropriate mitigation option within 48 hours of the discovery. Chevron, under guidance of the BLM, will implement the mitigation in a timely manner. The process will be fully documented in reports, site forms, maps, drawings, and photographs. The BLM will forward documentation to the SHPO for review and concurrence.
4. The current reclamation plan states that Chevron Pipe Line Company will reseed the pipeline corridors with a BLM approved seed mix. The WRFO recommends using one of the four seed mixes listed below for reclamation depending on the ecological site of the disturbance, and the level of difficulty for reclamation. The operator will submit proposed seed mixes to BLM via Sundry Notice for review and approval prior to applying the seed.

SEED MIX #1 FROM THE RECLAMATION PROTOCOL			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Lbs PLS/Acre
Western wheatgrass	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	Rosana	4.5
Thickspike wheatgrass	<i>Elymus lanceolatus</i>	Critana	3.5

Bottlebrush squirreltail	<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	Toe Jam Creek	3
Scarlet Globemallow	<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>		0.5
Sulphur flower	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>		1.5
Winterfat	<i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i>		0.5

SEED MIX #3 FROM THE RECLAMATION PROTOCOL			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Lbs PLS/Acre
Western wheatgrass	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	Rosana	4
Bluebunch wheatgrass	<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>	Whitmar	3.5
Indian ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	Rimrock	3
Needle and Thread	<i>Hesperostipa comata</i>		2.5
Lewis Flax	<i>Linum Lewisii</i>	Maple grove	1
Scarlet Globemallow	<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>		0.5

SEED MIX #8 FROM THE RECLAMATION PROTOCOL			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Lbs PLS/Acre
Galleta Grass	<i>Pleuraphis jamesii</i>	Viva florets	3
Indian Ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	Rimrock	3

Bottlebrush squirreltail	Elymus elymoides	Toe Jam Creek	2.5
Western wheatgrass	Pascopyrum smithii	Rosana	4
Scarlet Globemallow	Sphaeralcea coccinea		0.25
Annual sunflower	Helianthus annus		2.5
Mat saltbush	Atriplex confertifolia		2

5. To avoid impacts to existing realty rights-of-way, Chevron would need to coordinate with right-of-way holders prior to any construction activity.
6. The holder will be required to monitor the project area for the life of the project and eradicate all noxious and invasive species which occur on site using materials and methods approved in advance by the Authorized Officer.
7. The holder(s) shall comply with all applicable Federal laws and regulations existing or hereafter enacted or promulgated. In any event, the holder(s) shall comply with the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976, as amended (15 U.S.C. 2601, et seq.) with regard to any toxic substances that are used, generated by or stored on the right-of-way or on facilities authorized under this right-of-way grant. (See 40 CFR, Part 702-799 and especially, provisions on polychlorinated biphenyls, 40 CFR 761.1-761.193.) Additionally, any release of toxic substances (leaks, spills, etc.) in excess of the reportable quantity established by 40 CFR, Part 117 shall be reported as required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, Section 102b. A copy of any report required or requested by any Federal agency or State government as a result of a reportable release or spill of any toxic substances shall be furnished to the authorized officer concurrent with the filing of the reports to the involved Federal agency or State government.
8. The holder agrees to indemnify the United States against any liability arising from the release of any hazardous substance or hazardous waste (as these terms are defined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C 9601, et.seq. or the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, 42 U.S.C. 6901, et. seq.) on the right-of-way (unless the release or threatened release is wholly unrelated to the right-of-way holder's activity on the right-of-way). This agreement applies without regard to whether a release is caused by the holder, its agent, or unrelated third parties.
9. Construction sites and all facilities shall be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times; waste materials shall be disposed of promptly at an appropriate waste disposal site.

"Waste" means all discarded matter including, but not limited to, human waste, trash, garbage, refuse, oil drums, petroleum products, ashes, and equipment.

10. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g), Chevron 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), Chevron must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the AO.
11. If any paleontological resources are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, Chevron or any of their agents must stop work immediately at that site, immediately contact the BLM Paleontology Coordinator, and make every effort to protect the site from further impacts, including looting, erosion, or other human or natural damage. Work may not resume at that location until approved by the AO. The BLM or designated paleontologist will evaluate the discovery and take action to protect or remove the resource within 10 working days. Within 10 working days, the operator will be allowed to continue construction through the site, or will be given the choice of either (a) following the Paleontology Coordinator's instructions for stabilizing the fossil resource in place and avoiding further disturbance to the fossil resource, or (b) following the Paleontology Coordinator's instructions for mitigating impacts to the fossil resource prior to continuing construction through the project area.
12. The 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 (over 25lbs./day, up to 250lbs./year), or collecting fossils for commercial purposes on public lands. If any paleontological resources are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, the holder must immediately contact the appropriate BLM representative.
13. The AO may require occasional spot checking of trenching operations to inspect for possible presence of fossil resources. Pipeline trench in Section 13, T 2 N, R 103 W, shall be monitored for paleontological resources
14. Activities associated with the Proposed Action will be avoided from April 15 – July 15 to avoid the reproductive period/breeding season of white-tailed prairie dogs and migratory birds. Activities will be allowed from July 16 – April 14.

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

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:



Field Manager

DATE SIGNED:

04/16/14

ATTACHMENTS: Exhibit A

Chevron Pipeline Re-Alignment Amend COD55331



Exhibit A

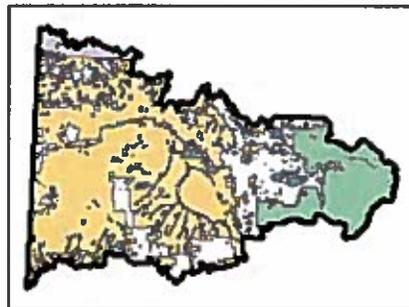
— Projects_line.lyr selection



0 0.15 0.3 0.6 Miles

Sources: BLM, USGS, CDOW, etc.

Disclaimer:
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**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: CHEVRON PIPE LINE RE-ALIGNMENT

DETERMINATION OF NEPA ADEQUACY NUMBER: DOI-BLM-CO-110-2013-0024-DNA

DECISION

It is my decision to implement the Proposed Action, as mitigated in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2013-0024-DNA, authorizing the construction, operation, and maintenance of the New A-Line realignment line.

Mitigation Measures

The following applicable mitigation from DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-0151-EA has been carried forward:

1. The holder shall employ dust suppression techniques (i.e., freshwater use) whenever there is a visible dust trail behind service vehicles. Any technique other than the use of freshwater as a dust suppressant on BLM lands will require prior written approval from BLM.
2. If salt is observed on the surface of soils during or after reclamation activities Chevron Pipeline Company will notify the Natural Resource Specialist and a plan will be developed with approval of the BLM, that may include the administration of soil amendments, the reapplication of soil preparation, seeding, and stabilization measures to achieve successful reclamation.
3. If any archaeological materials are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, activity in the vicinity of the discovery will cease, and the BLM WRFO Archaeologist will be notified immediately. Work may not resume at that location until approved by the Authorized Officer (AO). Chevron will make every effort to protect the site from further impacts including looting, erosion, or other human or natural damage until BLM determines a treatment approach, and the treatment is completed. Unless previously determined in treatment plans or agreements, BLM will evaluate the cultural resources and, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), select the appropriate mitigation option within 48 hours of the discovery. Chevron, under guidance of the BLM, will implement the mitigation in a timely manner. The process will be fully documented in reports, site forms, maps, drawings, and photographs. The BLM will forward documentation to the SHPO for review and concurrence.

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Thickspike wheatgrass	<i>Elymus lanceolatus</i>	Critana	3.5
Bottlebrush squirreltail	<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	Toe Jam Creek	3
Scarlet Globemallow	<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>		0.5
Sulphur flower	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>		1.5
Winterfat	<i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i>		0.5

SEED MIX #3 FROM THE RECLAMATION PROTOCOL			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Lbs PLS/Acre
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Bluebunch wheatgrass	<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>	Whitmar	3.5
Indian ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	Rimrock	3

Needle and Thread	Hesperostipa comata		2.5
Lewis Flax	Linum Lewisii	Maple grove	1
Scarlet Globemallow	Sphaeralcea coccinea		0.5

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Lbs PLS/Acre
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Bottlebrush squirreltail	Elymus elymoides	Toe Jam Creek	2.5
Western wheatgrass	Pascopyrum smithii	Rosana	4
Scarlet Globemallow	Sphaeralcea coccinea		0.25
Annual sunflower	Helianthus annuus		2.5
Mat saltbush	Atriplex confertifolia		2

5. To avoid impacts to existing realty rights-of-way, Chevron would need to coordinate with right-of-way holders prior to any construction activity.
6. The holder will be required to monitor the project area for the life of the project and eradicate all noxious and invasive species which occur on site using materials and methods approved in advance by the Authorized Officer.
7. The holder(s) shall comply with all applicable Federal laws and regulations existing or hereafter enacted or promulgated. In any event, the holder(s) shall comply with the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976, as amended (15 U.S.C. 2601, et seq.) with regard to any toxic substances that are used, generated by or stored on the right-of-way or on facilities authorized under this right-of-way grant. (See 40 CFR, Part 702-799 and especially, provisions on polychlorinated biphenyls, 40 CFR 761.1-761.193.) Additionally, any release of toxic substances (leaks, spills, etc.) in excess of the reportable quantity established by 40 CFR, Part 117 shall be reported as required by the Comprehensive Environmental

Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, Section 102b. A copy of any report required or requested by any Federal agency or State government as a result of a reportable release or spill of any toxic substances shall be furnished to the authorized officer concurrent with the filing of the reports to the involved Federal agency or State government.

8. The holder agrees to indemnify the United States against any liability arising from the release of any hazardous substance or hazardous waste (as these terms are defined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C 9601, et.seq. or the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, 42 U.S.C. 6901, et. seq.) on the right-of-way (unless the release or threatened release is wholly unrelated to the right-of-way holder's activity on the right-of-way). This agreement applies without regard to whether a release is caused by the holder, its agent, or unrelated third parties.
9. Construction sites and all facilities shall be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times; waste materials shall be disposed of promptly at an appropriate waste disposal site. "Waste" means all discarded matter including, but not limited to, human waste, trash, garbage, refuse, oil drums, petroleum products, ashes, and equipment.
10. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g), Chevron 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), Chevron must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the AO.
11. If any paleontological resources are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, Chevron or any of their agents must stop work immediately at that site, immediately contact the BLM Paleontology Coordinator, and make every effort to protect the site from further impacts, including looting, erosion, or other human or natural damage. Work may not resume at that location until approved by the AO. The BLM or designated paleontologist will evaluate the discovery and take action to protect or remove the resource within 10 working days. Within 10 working days, the operator will be allowed to continue construction through the site, or will be given the choice of either (a) following the Paleontology Coordinator's instructions for stabilizing the fossil resource in place and avoiding further disturbance to the fossil resource, or (b) following the Paleontology Coordinator's instructions for mitigating impacts to the fossil resource prior to continuing construction through the project area.
12. The 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 (over 25lbs./day, up to 250lbs./year), or collecting fossils for commercial purposes on public lands. If any paleontological resources are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, the holder must immediately contact the appropriate BLM representative.

13. The AO may require occasional spot checking of trenching operations to inspect for possible presence of fossil resources. Pipeline trench in Section 13, T 2 N, R 103 W, shall be monitored for paleontological resources
14. Activities associated with the Proposed Action will be avoided from April 15 – July 15 to avoid the reproductive period/breeding season of white-tailed prairie dogs and migratory birds. Activities will be allowed from July 16 – April 14.

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 WRFO NEPA Register on 1/9/2013 and a copy of the completed Determination of NEPA Adequacy will be posted on the WRFO website.

RATIONALE

The proposal for the replacement of the pipeline, in concert with the applied mitigation, conforms to the land use plan. The NEPA documentation previously prepared fully covers the Proposed Action and constitutes BLM's compliance with the requirements of NEPA. The replacement pipeline is needed to fulfill safety compliance with current regulation of pipelines.

ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

This decision shall take effect immediately upon the date it is signed by the Authorized Officer and shall remain in effect while any appeal is pending unless the Interior Board of Land Appeals issues a stay (43 CFR 2801.10(b)). 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:



Field Manager

DATE SIGNED:

04/16/14