

INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM CHECKLIST

OFFICES:

NEPA Log Numbers

U.S Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management:

Salt Lake Field Office, Utah	DOI-BLM-UT-W010-2012-0001-DNA
Elko District Office, Nevada	DOI-BLM-NV-E000-2012-0005-DNA
Winnemucca District Office, Nevada	DOI-BLM-NV-W030-2011-0001-DNA
Lakeview Resource Area, Oregon	DOI-BLM-OR-L050-2011-0028-DNA
Klamath Falls Resource Area, Oregon	DOI-BLM-OR-L040-2011-037-DNA
Surprise Field Office, California	DOI-BLM-CA-N070-2011-0022-DNA

U.S .Department of Agriculture, National Forest Service

Fremont-Winema National Forests	NOT APPLICABLE
---------------------------------	----------------

Project Title: Ruby Pipeline Project Cathodic Protection Facilities and Access Roads

Applicant: Ruby Pipeline, LLC

File/Serial Number: 2880 NVN-084650/ UTU-82880

TRACKING NUMBER: FERC/EIS-0232F

Project Leaders:

Dave Watson	Salt Lake Field Office, Utah
Kirk Laird	Elko District Office, Nevada
Mark Hall	Winnemucca District Office, Nevada
Paul Whitman	Lakeview Resource Area, Oregon
Don Hoffheins	Klamath Falls Resource Area, Oregon
Elias Flores Jr.	Surprise Field Office, California
Catherine Callaghan	Fremont-Winema National Forests

DETERMINATION OF STAFF: This ID Team Checklist addresses the proposed action identified in the attached DNAs. It has been reviewed and accepted by the staff specialists identified in the DNAs. *(Choose one of the following abbreviated options for the left column)*

NP = not present in the area impacted by the proposed or alternative actions

NI = present, but not affected to a degree that detailed analysis is required

PI = present with potential for relevant impact that need to be analyzed in detail in the EA

NC = (DNAs only) actions and impacts not changed from those disclosed in the existing NEPA documents cited in Section D of the DNA form. The Rationale column may include NI and NP discussions.

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination
RESOURCES AND ISSUES CONSIDERED (INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORITIES APPENDIX 1 H-1790-1)		
NC	Air Quality	Impacts on air quality would be increases in fugitive dust emissions from operation of vehicles on permanent and new access roads and from operation of equipment during construction of the proposed cathodic protection site and new access roads. No new major sources of air emissions are proposed. Impacts on air quality are analyzed in Section 4.11 on page 4-261 to 4-277 of the Ruby Pipeline FEIS. "Air quality impacts from the construction phase of the project would result primarily from construction equipment and fugitive dust emissions. Construction equipment and other mobile sources would be powered by diesel or gasoline fuels and would have intermittent and short-term (generally limited to the construction period) emissions of CO, SO2, NOx, PM10/PM2.5, and VOCs. Emissions from gasoline and diesel engines would be built to comply with the EPA mobile source regulations (40 CFR85). Because the construction equipment would only be operated on an as-needed basis, the emissions resulting from the operation of construction equipment would be further minimized. Ruby has created a Fugitive Dust Control Plan (Appendix O of the FEIS) that identifies potential dust emission sources and requires control measures for the generation of fugitive dust during construction. Therefore, additional analysis of impacts on air quality is not necessary.
NC	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	None of the proposed new access roads or the cathodic protection sites is located within or near ACECs. No additional analysis is required.
NC	BLM Natural Areas	None of the proposed new access roads or the cathodic protection sites is located within Natural Areas identified through BLM planning documents.
NC	Cultural Resources	Section 4.11 on pages 4-261 to 4-277 of the FEIS analyzes potential impacts on cultural resources from the Ruby Pipeline Project. Surveys were conducted for a 300 foot corridor that extends 150 feet from the centerline of the permanent pipeline right-of-way. Surveys for access roads were done for a 100 foot wide corridor. This includes the majority of the proposed 25 to 445 foot long new access roads to the main line valves. Since project design and environmental compliance is not a static process during an undertaking of the scope of the Ruby Pipeline Project adjustments to the Area of Potential Effect (APE) are necessary as the project moves forward. Both the Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs) and Treatment Plans acknowledge this situation, and have developed a series of protocols for dealing with adjustments to the APE. A review of the adjusted APE for the proposed cathodic protection sites and new access roads recommends that no further work is necessary as there are no cultural resources within the adjusted APE that are eligible or potentially eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.
NC	Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHGs)	The GHG emissions associated with construction and operation of the project are identified in Section 4.11.1.1 and are discussed in Section 4.11.1.2 on page 4-272. Potential impacts on climate change from emissions of GHGs from the Ruby Pipeline Project are analyzed in section 4.13.11 of the FEIS. GHG emissions from the proposed project would not have any direct impacts on the environment in the project areas. Currently there is no standard methodology to determine how the project's relatively small incremental contribution of GHGs would translate into physical effects to the global environment. However, the emissions would increase

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination
		the atmospheric concentration of GHGs, in combination with past and future emissions from all other sources, and would contribute incrementally to climate change that produces the impacts on climate change. On September 22, 2009, the EPA issued the final Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Rule. It requires reporting of GHG emissions from suppliers of fossil fuels and facilities that emit greater than or equal to 25,000 metric tons of GHG (as carbon dioxide equivalent emissions) per year. None of the activities related to the proposed cathodic protection sites or new access roads would emit 25,000 metric tons of GHGs. Therefore, additional analysis of GHGs is not required.
NC	Environmental Justice	Section 4.9.7 on pages 4-229 to 4-232 of the FEIS addresses Environmental Justice concerns for the Ruby Pipeline Project. The proposed cathodic protection sites and new access roads would not have a disproportionate effect on any minority, low income, or Native American population. None of the proposed facilities would be near any population centers or communities. Ruby has retained a Native American Coordinator who is assisting in identifying and training local Native American tribal monitors along the pipeline route to ensure that potential cultural impacts of the project, including any potential impacts on subsistence practices, are properly recognized and respected. Therefore, additional analysis of Environmental Justice concerns is not necessary.
NC	Farmlands (Prime or Unique)	Potential impacts on Prime Farmlands from the Ruby Pipeline Project are analyzed in Section 4.2.1.2 on pages 4-30 and 4-31 of the FEIS. Of the 9 acres affected by the proposed cathodic protection sites and new access roads, none are located on prime farmlands. Therefore, additional analysis of impacts on prime or unique farmlands is not required.
NC	Fish and Wildlife Excluding USFW Designated Species	General Wildlife impacts of the Ruby Pipeline Project are addressed in Sections 4.5.1 through 4.5.5 on pages 4-97 to 4-112 of the FEIS. The proposed cathodic protection sites and construction of new roads would create an increment of disturbance and occupancy of about 0.17 acres in crucial mule deer winter range, 1.12 acres of mule deer winter range, and 0.06 acres in Elk winter range. No riparian or aquatic habitats would be disturbed. Based on previous surveys, no active raptor nests are within 0.50 miles of the proposed cathodic protection sites or new access roads. With application of committed mitigation for wildlife and application of designated construction avoidance periods, any increment of impact on general wildlife species would be so minor that additional analysis is not necessary.
NC	Floodplains	None of the proposed cathodic protection sites or proposed new access roads would be located in floodplains. Therefore, additional analysis of impacts on floodplains is not required.
NC	Fuels/Fire Management	Impacts on Fire Regimes are analyzed in Section 4.4.11 on pages 4-94 to 4-96 of the FEIS. Ruby has developed a Fire Prevention and Suppression Plan (Appendix H of the FEIS) to minimize the potential for fires and to facilitate a plan of action should a fire occur. With application of the Fire Suppression Plan the proposed cathodic protection facilities and new access roads would not add appreciably to the impacts addressed in the FEIS.
NC	Geology / Mineral Resources/Energy Production	Section 4.1 on pages 4-7 to 4-21 of the FEIS addresses impacts to geologic conditions and mineral resources. The FEIS analysis assumes that Ruby has agreed to restore all roads to their preconstruction condition, except where the landowner has requested that the improvements be left in place but notes that blasting would result in permanent, irreversible improvements to roads in many cases. Construction of the cathodic protection sites and

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination
		<p>construction of short new access roads as proposed would alter geologic conditions on about 9 acres of the for construction of the cathodic protection sites or new access roads. This would increase the overall disturbance by only 0.002 percent (based on figures included in Tables 2.2.1-1 and 2.2.2-2 of the FEIS.). Altered geologic conditions would remain on about 2.2 acres of access roads that would be built to access main line valves. Given the minute increment of disturbance to geologic conditions, additional analysis is not necessary. Multiple mineral prospects are in the vicinity of MP 509 where there would be a cathodic protection site and 128 feet of new road. However Ruby would negotiate, where appropriate, damages, access rights, and easements with existing, permitted claim owners to compensate for or minimize any restrictions to future mining of mineral resources. No oil and gas or other energy minerals would be affected by the proposed actions; therefore, no additional analysis of impacts on Geology and Mineral Resources is necessary.</p>
NC	Hydrologic Conditions	<p>Impacts on hydrologic conditions from the Ruby Pipeline Project are addressed in Sections 4.2.2.3 (pages 4-34 and 4-35) and 4.3.3 (pages 4-68 and 4-74) of the FEIS. Additional analysis of impacts on hydrologic conditions is not necessary because none of the proposed cathodic protection sites or new access roads would be in playas or wetlands,</p>
NC	Invasive Species/ Noxious Weeds	<p>The potential for introduction or spread of invasive species and noxious weed by the Ruby Pipeline Project is analyzed in Section 4.4.6 on pages 4-85 through 4-89 of the FEIS. The analysis acknowledges that movement of equipment along the construction right-of-way and along access roads also could provide opportunities for seed transport into new uninfested areas. In general, habitats with more bare ground, such as cropland, sagebrush, salt desert scrub, and relatively dry or open forests are more susceptible to invasion than areas that have relatively closed canopy cover or have extreme climate or soils that are tolerated by fewer noxious weeds. Because of the connectivity of lands by access roads, the potential effects of invasive or noxious weeds would not be limited to the project's area of disturbance. Because Ruby would implement a noxious weed control plan with follow-up monitoring, the spread of noxious and invasive species would be minimized and controlled. Therefore additional analysis of the potential for introduction and spread of invasive species and noxious weeds is not necessary.</p>
NC	Lands/Access	<p>Construction of the proposed cathodic protection sites and new access roads would not block or interfere with existing transportation access or infrastructure. The Ruby Pipeline Project FEIS assumes that Ruby would restore all roads to their preconstruction condition, except where the landowner has requested that the improvements be left in place. The current proposal is for 0.6 miles of newly constructed roads to main line valves. This action would expand access for the public. However because the requested roads would be in short segments (25 to 445feet in length), there would be little increase in access at any one location. Therefore, additional analysis of impacts on lands or access to lands is not needed.</p>
NC	Livestock Grazing	<p>Impacts of the Ruby Pipeline Project on livestock grazing are addressed in Section 4.8.1.1 on pages 4-128 of the FEIS. Construction and new access roads would impact livestock grazing by disturbing foraging areas and interrupting/displacing grazing activities for the duration of construction. Construction activities could also cause damage to or require removal of fences or other natural barriers used for livestock control. Ruby would be required to replace or compensate for damaged livestock facilities. Because</p>

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination
		the proposed actions would affect a total of only 9 acres distributed over 4 states, there would be no noticeable reduction in livestock forage or changes in livestock management. Additional analysis is not required.
NC	Migratory Birds.	Potential impacts of the Ruby Pipeline Project on migratory birds are addressed in Section 4.5.5 on pages 106 to 112 of the FEIS. Construction of the proposed cathodic protection sites and new access roads could overlap with the nesting season for many migratory bird species and cause direct and indirect impacts on migratory birds. Indirect impacts could be associated with increased human presence on new access roads and noise from construction activity that is close enough to disturb actively nesting birds. However, Ruby has entered into the Agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) in order to coordinate and collaborate with the agencies regarding the implementation of effective conservation measures for migratory birds and their habitats within and in the vicinity of its right-of-way. Because conservation measures would be applied to construction of the cathodic protection sites and the individual new access roads would extend existing access by only 25 to 445 feet, any increment in impact to migratory birds would be negligible. Therefore, additional analysis is not required.
NC	Native American Religious Concerns	Native American Religious concerns for the Ruby Pipeline Project are addressed in Section 4.9.7 on pages 4-232 to 4-241 and Section 4.10.5 on pages 4-260 and 4-261 of the FEIS. Native American Consultation is described in Section 4.10.3 on pages 4-242 to 4-259. Because Ruby has developed Treatment Plans related to any Native American TCPs and areas with traditional religious or cultural significance and because no sites eligible for the National Register of Historic Places would be affected, no additional Native American Religious Concerns are anticipated.
NC	Paleontology	Impacts on Paleontological resources from the Ruby Pipeline Project are addressed in Section 4.1.4 (pages 4-13 to 4-14) and Section 4.13.1 (page 4-300) of the FEIS. Potential impacts in fossil localities during construction could include direct impacts such as damage to, or destruction of, fossils resulting from excavation activities; indirect impacts such as erosion of fossil beds resulting from slope regrading and clearing of vegetation; and unauthorized collection of significant fossils by construction personnel or the public. Proposed cathodic protection sites and new access roads associated with MLVs 21 and 24 in the Elko Field Office and 26, 29, 31 and 32 in the Winnemucca Field office are in areas with moderate to high potential for fossil resources. Ruby has developed a Paleontological Resources Monitoring Plan (Appendix I of the FEIS) to address monitoring and mitigation of impacts to paleontological resources. Because the increment of impact from construction of cathodic protection sites and new access roads to areas with moderate to high potential for fossil resources would be only about 5.12 acres and paleontological resources would be monitored and mitigated, no additional analysis of impacts is necessary.
NC	Rangeland Health Standards	The components of rangeland health including soils, vegetation, and water resources are adequately addressed in the FEIS. No further analysis of impacts on rangeland health is necessary.
NC	Recreation	Impacts on recreation are addressed in the FEIS under several headings including Visual Resources, Socioeconomics, Special Recreation Areas, and Game Species. The proposed cathodic protection sites and new access roads would be in areas that are used for dispersed recreation. No important recreation sites or recreation destinations such as scenic byways or national

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination
		<p>trails would be directly impacted. The Barrel Springs Byway is located approximately 0.39 from the proposed road at MLV 36, however, the road would not be visible from the byway. Indirect impacts to recreation sites and areas would be negligible because the individual proposed actions create only minor disturbance. Any increment in impacts to recreation from the proposed cathodic protection sites and new access roads would be negligible.</p> <p>Indirect impacts to recreation sites and areas would be negligible because the individual proposed actions create only minor disturbance (0.02 to 3.30 acres). Any increment in impacts to recreation from the proposed cathodic protection sites and new access roads would be negligible.</p>
NC	Socioeconomics	<p>Socioeconomic Impacts of the Ruby Pipeline Project are addressed in Section 4.9 on pages 4-209 to 4-228 of the FEIS. The analysis concludes that overall, the indirect and induced economic impacts would represent a small fraction of the total output of each affected state and would represent a minor one-time, nonrecurring stimulus to the statewide economies. Operational payroll would be relatively insignificant because only 19 people would be employed permanently by the project, 11 of whom would most likely reside in Colorado. The proposed cathodic protection sites and new access roads represent only a minor addition to the scope of the project and do not alter the economic conclusions of the FEIS.</p>
NC	Soils	<p>Impacts on soils from the Ruby Pipeline Project are addressed in section 4.2 on pages 4-23 through 4-38 of the FEIS. The FEIS notes that pipeline construction activities such as clearing, grading, trench excavation, backfilling, heavy equipment traffic, and restoration could result in adverse impacts on soil resources along the construction right-of-way, in temporary work areas (including camps and temporary housing facilities), and on new and improved access roads. Clearing would remove protective vegetation cover and would expose soil to the effects of wind, sun, and precipitation, which could potentially increase soil erosion and the eventual transport of sediment to sensitive areas such as wetlands or waterbodies. Grading and equipment traffic could compact soil, reducing porosity and percolation rates, which could result in increased runoff potential. In addition, grading could result in the mixing of topsoil with subsoil, which could result in long-term reduction of agricultural productivity and could introduce subsurface rocks to the soil surface.</p> <p>Excavation for the cathodic protection sites and new access roads could lead to the mixing of topsoil and and/or gravel into the soil surface. Soil contamination from equipment spills and/or leakage of fuels, lubricants, and coolants could also impact soils. No cryptobiotic soils or agricultural soils would be affected by the proposed cathodic protection sites or new access roads. Because only 9 acres of new disturbance would be required, and Ruby would apply its Upland Erosion Control, Revegetation, and Maintenance Plan (Appendix F of the FEIS), Spill Plan (Appendix J), and Restoration and Revegetation Plans (Appendix L), to the proposed cathodic protection sites and new access roads, impacts on soils would be minimized. Additional analysis is not required</p>
	Threatened, Endangered or Candidate Plant Species	<p>Impacts on Threatened, Endangered or Candidate Plant species the Ruby Pipeline Project are analyzed in Section 4.7 in Table 4.7-1. There are no known occurrences of special status plant species in the vicinity of the</p>

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination
		proposed cathode protection sites or new access roads. Therefore, no additional analysis of impacts on special status plant species is necessary.
NC	Threatened, Endangered or Candidate Animal Species	<p>Impacts on Threatened, Endangered, Candidate, and Petitioned species from the Ruby Pipeline Project are analyzed in Section 4.7 on pages 4-123 to 4-152 of the FEIS. No aquatic, amphibious, or riparian species would be affected by the proposed cathode sites or new access roads because there would be no stream crossings or water depletions and the proposed facilities would not be placed in wetlands, floodplains, or riparian areas. No federally listed threatened or endangered terrestrial species are known to occur at the proposed cathodic protection sites or along the proposed new access roads. Therefore, no additional analysis of impacts on federally listed animal species is necessary.</p> <p>Only two petitioned species, the greater sage grouse and the Pygmy rabbit could be affected by the proposed cathodic protection sites and new access roads. The FEIS reports that the Ruby Pipeline Project would directly disturb approximately 16,427.5 acres of land for construction, including the pipeline right-of-way, temporary extra workspaces, contractor yards, access roads, and aboveground facilities. The proposed cathodic protection sites and new access roads would increase the project related disturbance by only 9 acres. The FEIS reported disturbance of 1.50 percent of the greater sage-grouse habitat available along the pipeline and less than 0.02 percent of the land within its range would remain accurate. Required limited operating periods (LOPs) would apply to construction of the cathodic protection sites and new access roads. Ruby would use access roads to inspect the mainline valves on average only once per year. Pg 4-141 of the FEIS reports that “Ruby has stated that no surface buildings or pipeline appurtenances (not including signing required by U.S. DOT, mainline valves, or cathodic protection test facilities) would be occupied or constructed within 0.6 miles of known active leks.” None of the proposed cathodic protection sites or new access roads would be within 0.6 miles of an active lek. Pg 4-144-145 of the FEIS adequately addresses impacts as follows: “The Habitat Evaluation Analysis completed as part of the greater sage-grouse and pygmy rabbit conservation plan (Appendix M) quantified the compensation acreages necessary to mitigate and offset the direct impacts associated with the disturbance to the sage-steppe ecosystem. It also considered the indirect impact on habitat functionality that would occur as a result of noise and dust impacts on areas immediately adjacent to project construction areas, as well as the fragmentation of habitats that would result from pipeline and road construction. Residual impacts associated with long-term loss of sage habitats (some sage species require 100 years or more to reach full restoration) and permanent losses associated with the compressor location and permanent roads were also factors in the Habitat Evaluation Analysis for sage-grouse and pygmy rabbit.” Ruby has committed dedicated funding for the purposes of completing greater sage-grouse and pygmy rabbit conservation measures identified in the greater sage-grouse and pygmy rabbit conservation plan in Appendix M of the FEIS.</p> <p>The highest status described for greater sage-grouse in the FEIS is “BLM sensitive”. The FEIS discusses the status of greater sage-grouse (pg. 4-141) as having been previously petitioned for listing by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). As stated in the FEIS, an initial finding on those petitions of “not warranted”</p>

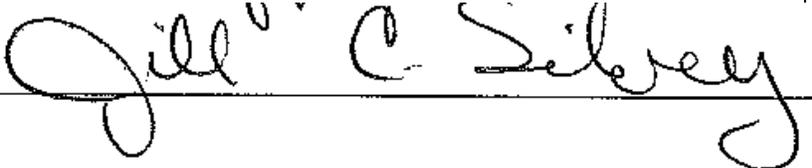
Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination
		<p>for listing under the ESA was subsequently challenged in court and prompted an additional review with a finding expected in February 2010. That finding has now been completed with a determination that greater sage-grouse is warranted for listing under the Endangered Species Act but that further action on that listing is precluded by other priorities within the FWS (“warranted but precluded”). Thus the status of greater sage-grouse currently remains consistent with that described in the FEIS as designated BLM Sensitive pending further action by FWS.</p> <p>Since completion of the FEIS BLM Nevada has developed guidance for the protection of sage-grouse habitats encompassing 75 percent of the breeding population in each state. The guidance implements an internal tracking system for all projects initiated within the 75 percent identified breeding populations. The system will be used for tracking the number and location, spatially, of proposed projects that may have the potential to impact sage-grouse habitat and will be used to keep the State Director updated of proposed activities that have the potential to impact sage-grouse. The guidance does not add standards and guidelines for on-the-ground management of grouse habitat within these areas nor does it change the legal status of the species since the “warranted but precluded” finding by FWS.</p> <p>The analysis of potential impacts of construction within sage grouse habitat includes all aspects of the proposed action and is adequate for purposes of the current proposed action for cathodic protection sites and new access roads.</p>
NC	State and Agency Sensitive Species and Habitat Associations	<p>Potential impacts of the Ruby Pipeline Project on state sensitive species and habitat association are assessed in Section 4.7.4 on pages 4-152 to 4-158 of the FEIS. Ruby identified 215 sensitive BLM, USFS, or state-listed species that could occur in the project area through discussions with BLM, USFS, and state agencies, and through review of state heritage databases and literature. Because most impacts on special status species are a function of the type of habitat disturbed (habitat association), the length of time necessary for important habitat characteristics to be restored, a species’ mobility, a species’ dependence on specific habitat features, or a species’ disturbance tolerance, the FEIS addresses potential impacts on sensitive and state-listed species according to habitat associations. The proposed cathodic protection sites and new access roads would involve a total of only 9 acres distributed among sagebrush steppe, salt desert shrub, Juniper Woodland, and Mixed Conifer Forest habitat associations. New roads would be short extensions (25 to 445 feet) of existing roads. There would not be additional habitat fragmentation and Ruby would revegetate and restore the cathodic protection sites following construction. Therefore, any increment in impact on sensitive species from the proposed activities would not be large enough to require further analysis.</p>
NC	Wastes (hazardous or solid)	<p>Handling of hazardous materials and wastes is addressed in Section 4.2.3 on page 4-36 and Ruby’s Spill Plan (Appendix J of the FEIS) and includes clean-up procedures designed to minimize soil contamination that could result from accidental spills or leaks of fluids from construction related equipment or materials. Ruby would implement the procedures set forth in the Spill Plan to minimize the spread of contamination and to ensure the health and safety of construction workers and the general public in the event that an unanticipated area of suspected contamination is encountered</p>

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination
		<p>during construction. Ruby's Spill Plan includes, but is not limited to, measures for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifying preventative measures to avoid hazardous material spills or leaks; • regulating locations for refueling, lubricating, and equipment washing activities; • providing for vehicle and equipment inspection and maintenance; • defining proper storage and handling of fuels, lubricants, and hazardous materials; • identifying immediate spill response procedures; and • establishing reporting and notification protocols. <p>None of the proposed cathodic protection sites or new access roads is in or near any known hazardous waste sites. Given committed mitigation and plans for handling of hazardous materials and wastes, no further analysis is necessary.</p>
NC	Water Resources/Quality (drinking/surface/ground)	<p>Impacts of the Ruby Pipeline Project on water resources are addressed in Section 4.3 on pages 4-39 to 4-67 of the FEIS. Because the proposed cathodic protection sites and new access roads are not within 200 feet of any water supply wells, would not be in wetlands, floodplains, or riparian areas, and would not cross any surface waters, there would be no additional impacts to surface waters. The Ruby Pipeline project crosses several areas known to contain groundwater within 6 feet of the ground surface. These areas are located in Box Elder County, Utah (MPs 109.0 to 119.7 and 124.0 to 127.0); Humboldt County, Nevada (MPs 404.0 to 410.0, 454.0 to 464.0, 466.0 to 483.0, and 488.0 to 497.0); and Lake County, Oregon (MPs 614.3 to 627.6). The only proposal that would be in these areas would be construction of a new road from Leonard Creek Road to MLV 31. Road construction would not disturb the ground water aquifer. The roads could alter overland flow and groundwater recharge, but the roads would be only up to 445 feet in length. Therefore, additional analysis of impacts on surface or ground water resources is not required.</p>
NC	Wetlands/Riparian Zones	<p>Impacts of the Ruby Pipeline Project on riparian vegetation are addressed in Section 4.4.3 on pages 4-82 to 4-85 of the FEIS. None of the proposed cathodic protection sites or new access roads would be located in wetlands or riparian areas. Therefore, additional analysis of impacts on riparian vegetation is not necessary.</p>
NC	Wild and Scenic Rivers	<p>Wild and scenic rivers are addressed in Section 4.3.2.2 on pages 4-59 and 4-60 of the FEIS. The Ruby Pipeline Project does not cross any designated wild, scenic, or recreational rivers. None of the proposed cathodic protection sites or new access roads would be within a quarter mile any proposed or designated wild, scenic, or recreational river. Therefore, no additional analysis of impacts to wild and scenic rivers is necessary.</p>
NC	Wilderness/Wilderness Study Areas	<p>Section 4.8.3 on pages 4-176 and 4-177 of the FEIS addresses Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas. The Ruby Pipeline Project, including the proposed cathodic protection sites and new access roads does not involve direct or indirect impacts to any designated Wilderness Area or Wilderness Study Areas. Therefore, no additional analysis of impacts on Wilderness or Wilderness Study Areas is necessary.</p>
NC	Forest Service Roadless Areas	<p>Section 4.8.3 on pages 4-176 and 4-177 of the FEIS addresses inventoried Forest Service Roadless Areas. The Ruby Pipeline Project, including the proposed cathodic protection sites and new access roads does not involve direct or indirect impacts to any inventoried Forest Service Roadless Area.</p>

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination
		Therefore, no additional analysis of impacts on Roadless Areas is necessary.
NC	Woodland/ Forestry	Forest Fragmentation from the Ruby Pipeline Project is analyzed in section 4.4.8 on pages 4-90 and 4-91 of the FEIS. Timber removal and management is addressed in Section 4.4.10 on pages 4-92 and 4-93. The only proposed actions that would occur in forested or woodland areas would be construction of a cathodic protection site and new road from road K-3B to MLV 41 in the Klamath Falls field office and a new roads from Forest Service Road 4017 (L-19) to MLV 40 in the Fremont Winema National Forests. Only 1acre of disturbance would be required. Given the negligible increment of impact in forested or wooded areas, further analysis of impacts on woodlands or forestry is not necessary.
NC	Vegetation Excluding USFW Designated Species	<p>Impacts on vegetation types and communities from the Ruby Pipeline Project are addressed in Section 4.4.1 on pages 4-75 through 4-85 of the FEIS. The FEIS states that construction of the project within surveyed areas would impact about 9,224.8 acres of sagebrush steppe, 2,519.6 acres of salt desert scrub, 346.5 acres of juniper woodland, 577.1 acres of mixed conifer forest, 2.2 acres of North Pacific wooded volcanic flowage, 205.9 acres of riparian forest, 1,055.7 acres of grassland, 788.0 acres of mountain meadow brush, and 1,021.4 acres of pasture and agricultural land. The primary direct impact from pipeline related construction would be the cutting, clearing, and removal of existing vegetation within the construction workspace. The degree of impact would depend on the type and amount of vegetation affected, the rate at which vegetation would regenerate after construction, and the frequency of vegetation maintenance conducted on the right-of-way during pipeline operation.</p> <p>The proposed cathodic protection sites and new access roads would add only about 9 acres of new disturbance, mainly in salt desert shrub and sagebrush steppe. Given the small increment in disturbance from the proposed cathodic protection sites, that no special vegetation communities or riparian or wetland vegetation would be impacted, and that Ruby would restore vegetation on the proposed cathodic protection sites, vegetation would not be impacted to a degree that would require further analysis.</p>
NC	Visual Resources	Impacts on visual resources from the Ruby Pipeline Project are analyzed in Section 4.8.4.5 on pages 4-191 to 4-206 of the FEIS. None of the proposed cathodic protection sites or new access roads would be within the foreground of any of the Key Observation Points (KOPs) shown on Table 4.8.4-5. The proposed new access would be only short extensions (25 to 445 feet in length) of existing roads and would not alter the current visual setting. All of the proposed cathodic protection sites and proposed new access roads would meet Visual Resource Management (VRM) objectives. Therefore, additional analysis of impacts on visual resources is not necessary.
NC	Wild Horses and Burros	<p>Potential impacts on Wild Horses and Burros from the Ruby Pipeline Project are assessed in Section 4.5.7 on pages 4-112 to4-115 of the FEIS. The FEIS states that construction of the pipeline could also affect wild horses and burros by creating safety hazards for the animals due to open trenches or vehicle collisions and increasing the likelihood of harassment. As with livestock there would be a temporary reduction in forage for wild horses until vegetation is re-established.</p> <p>The proposed cathodic protection sites and new access roads would not</p>

Determination	Resource	Rationale for Determination
		<p>create a physical hazard from trenching but construction of new access roads could lead to additional harassment of horses. Any increment of impact to horses from the proposed cathodic protection sites and new access roads would be negligible because the new access roads would be only short (25 to 445 feet in length) extensions of existing roads. Additionally, because the proposed actions would disturb a total of only 9 acres distributed over 4 states there would be no noticeable reduction in forage for wild horses. For these reasons, wild horses would not be impacted to a degree that requires further analysis.</p>
NC	National Conservation Areas	<p>Impacts on National Conservation Areas are addressed in Section 4.8.3.6 on page 4-184 of the FEIS. The pipeline, proposed cathodic protection site, and new road at MP 548 would be within approximately 1 mile of the northern boundary of the Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon NCA. The NCA is protected for its historical significance associated with emigrant trails and for wilderness recreation. Visitors to the NCA may notice increased levels of construction traffic on roads in the general area. The FEIS reports that the impacts on the recreational or historic values of the NCA would be minor, short-term, and limited to the duration of construction. Under the present proposal for the cathodic protection site and new road the duration of the impact would be extended to the life of the project. However, the proximity of the proposed cathodic protection site and new access road near to the Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails NCA occur close to and across already established roads. Any increment in impact would be negligible. Therefore, further analysis is not required.</p>

FINAL REVIEW:

SALT LAKE FIELD OFFICE REVIEWER TITLE AND NAME	DRAFT DOCUMENTATION REVIEW INITIAL/DATE	FINAL DOCUMENTATION REVIEW INITIAL/DATE
Environmental Coordinator: 		10/20/2011
Authorized Officer: 		10/21/2011

ELKO DISTRICT OFFICE REVIEWER TITLE AND NAME	DRAFT DOCUMENTATION REVIEW INITIAL/DATE	FINAL DOCUMENTATION REVIEW INITIAL/DATE
Environmental Coordinator: Kirk Laird		10/13/2011
Authorized Officer: Ken Miller		10/13/2011

WINNEMUCCA DISTRICT OFFICE REVIEWER TITLE AND NAME	DRAFT DOCUMENTATION REVIEW INITIAL/DATE	FINAL DOCUMENTATION REVIEW INITIAL/DATE
Environmental Coordinator: Mark Hall		10/28/2011
Authorized Officer: Gene Seidlitz		10/28/2011

SURPRISE FIELD OFFICE REVIEWER TITLE AND NAME	DRAFT DOCUMENTATION REVIEW INITIAL/DATE	FINAL DOCUMENTATION REVIEW INITIAL/DATE
Environmental Coordinator: Elias Flores Jr.		11/16/2011
Authorized Officer: Allen Bollschweiler		11/16/2011

LAKEVIEW RESOURCE AREA REVIEWER TITLE AND NAME	DRAFT DOCUMENTATION REVIEW INITIAL/DATE	FINAL DOCUMENTATION REVIEW INITIAL/DATE
Environmental Coordinator: Paul Whitman		10/20/2011
Authorized Officer: Tom Rasmussen		10/20/2011

FREMONT-WINEMA NATIONAL FORESTS REVIEWER TITLE AND NAME	DRAFT DOCUMENTATION REVIEW INITIAL/DATE	FINAL DOCUMENTATION REVIEW INITIAL/DATE
Environmental Coordinator: Catherine Callaghan		10/1/2011
Authorized Officer: Allan Hahn		10/1/2011

KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA REVIEWER TITLE AND NAME	DRAFT DOCUMENTATION REVIEW INITIAL/DATE	FINAL DOCUMENTATION REVIEW INITIAL/DATE
Environmental Coordinator: Don Hoffheins	DKH 8/25/11	DKH 10/5/11
Authorized Officer: Donald J. Holmstrom	DJH 8/26/11	DJH 10/5/11