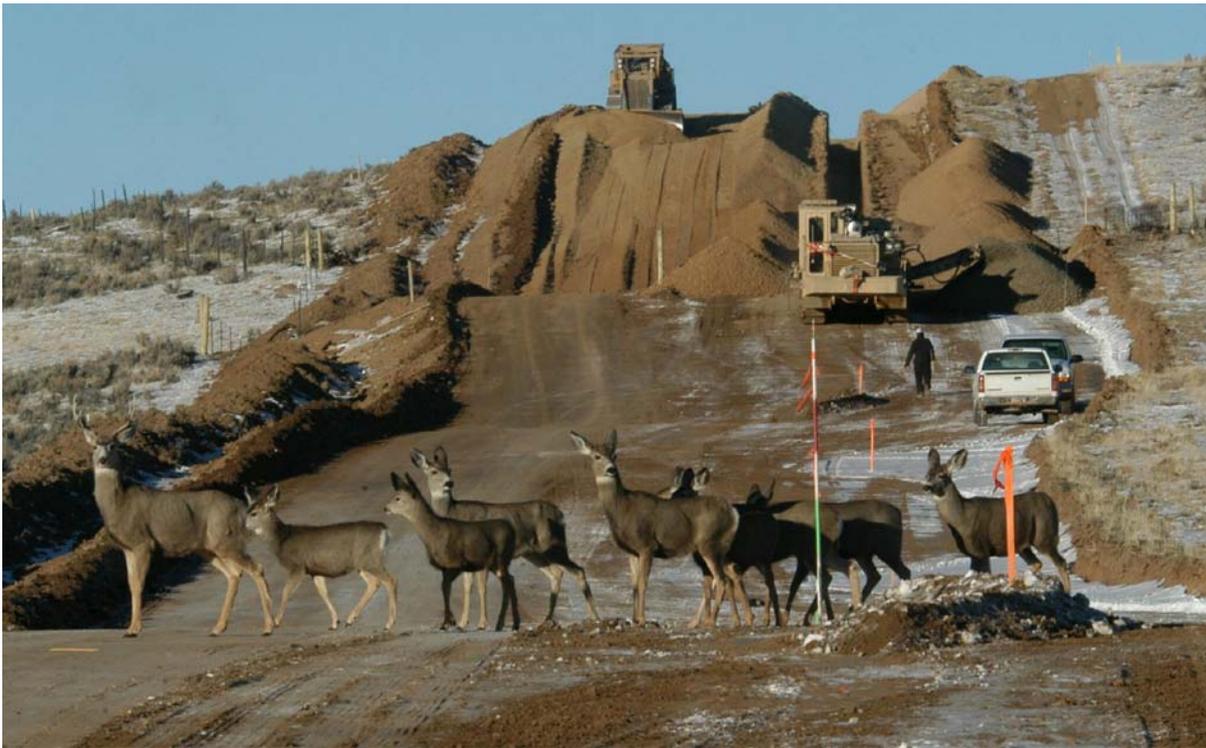


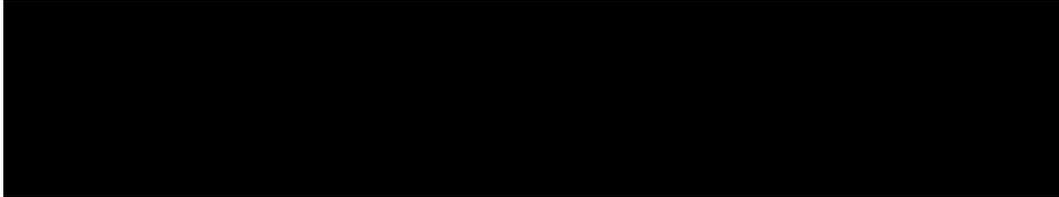
Final Overland Pass Natural Gas Liquids Pipeline Environmental Impact Statement Volume I



Bureau of Land Management
Cooperating Agency: U.S.D.A. Forest Service

August 2007





BLM/WY/PL-07/026+5101
AS-06-01095



United States Department of the Interior



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Wyoming State Office
P.O. Box 1828
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82003-1828

In Reply Refer To:

1790 (030)
WYW-166510

AUG 07 2007

Dear Reader:

This Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the Overland Pass Natural Gas Liquids Pipeline Project (OPP) is submitted for your review and comment. The FEIS has been prepared to analyze the potential impacts of granting a Right-of-Way (ROW) for the purpose of constructing and operating a 760 mile Natural Gas Liquids (NGL) pipeline as applied for by the Overland Pass Pipeline Company, LLC (Overland Pass). The proposed pipeline would originate in Opal, Wyoming, and terminate in Hayes, Kansas. Approximately 16 percent of the total pipeline would be located on Federal lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S.D.A Forest Service (USDA-FS) in Wyoming and Colorado. No Federal lands in Kansas would be affected.

Printed copies of the FEIS are available for review at the BLM and USDA-FS offices listed below. The FEIS is also available for review and downloading from the BLM website at: www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/info/NEPA/rfodocs/overland_pipeline.html

BLM
Wyoming State Office
5353 Yellowstone Road
Cheyenne, WY 82009

BLM
Rawlins Field Office
1300 North Third
Rawlins, WY 82301

BLM
Rock Springs Field Office
280 Highway 191 North
Rock Springs, WY 83101

BLM
Kemmerer Field Office
312 Highway 189 North
Kemmerer, WY 83101

USDA- FS
Pawnee National Grasslands
2150 Center Ave., Bldg E
Fort Collins, CO 80526
or
660 O Street
Greeley, CO 80631

USDA-FS
Ashley National Forest
Flaming Gorge
Ranger District
25 West Highway 43
Manila, UT 84046

This FEIS analyzes three alternatives in detail: the Proposed Action, the No Action alternative, and the Southern Energy Corridor alternative. Under the Proposed Action, the BLM would accept the proponent's activities and infrastructure as described in their ROW application and grant ROW across the Federal lands. This alternative proposes that Overland Pass would construct and operate a 760-mile pipeline to transport NGL from Opal, Wyoming, to Conway, Kansas. Much of the route would follow existing energy pipeline corridors.

The No Action Alternative for this project would mean that the ROW application would be rejected by the BLM and ROW across Federal lands in Wyoming and Colorado would not be granted to Overland Pass. The third alternative, the Southern Energy Corridor – Copper Ridge Bypass deviates from the applicant's proposed route described in their application and follows a different existing pipeline near Rock Springs, Wyoming. The BLM's preferred alternative is the Proposed Action.

If you wish to submit comments on the FEIS, we request that you make them as specific as possible. Comments are more helpful if they include suggested changes, sources, or methodologies. Comments that contain only opinions or preferences will be considered and included as part of the BLM decisionmaking process, although they will not receive a formal response.

Comments will be accepted for thirty (30) days following the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) publication of its Notice of Availability in the Federal Register. The BLM can best use your comments and resource information if received within the review period. Please send written comments to:

Bureau of Land Management
Attention: Tom Hurshman, Project Manager
2465 South Townsend Avenue
Montrose, CO 81401

You may also submit comments electronically at the address shown below. Please put "Overland Pass Pipeline" in the subject line.

Overland_Pipeline_WY@blm.gov

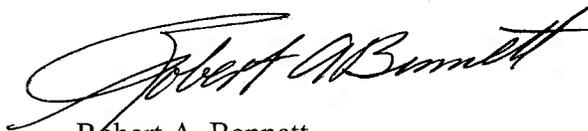
This FEIS was prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other regulations and statutes to address the environmental and socioeconomic impacts which could result if this project is implemented. The FEIS is not a decision document. Its purpose is to inform the public and interested parties of impacts associated with implementing the proponent's pipeline proposal associated with obtaining a ROW grant to construct and operate a pipeline across federal lands. This FEIS also provides information to other regulatory agencies for use in their decisionmaking process for other permits required for implementation of the project.

Comments including names and street addresses of respondents will be available for public review in their entirety at the BLM Rawlins Field Office at the address shown above during regular business hours (7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.), Monday through Friday, except holidays. Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or any other personal identifying information in your comment, be advised that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information may be publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold from public review your personal identifying information, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

A copy of this FEIS has been sent to affected Federal, State and local government agencies, and to those persons who have indicated that they wish to receive a copy of the FEIS. Copies of the FEIS are available for public inspection at the BLM and USFS offices listed above.

If you have any questions regarding the NEPA process used to prepare the FEIS or need additional information regarding the project, please contact Tom Hurshman at 970-240-5345.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert A. Bennett". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "R" and "B".

Robert A. Bennett
State Director

ABSTRACT

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT OVERLAND PASS PIPELINE PROJECT

() Draft

(X) Final

Lead Agency:

The United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Rawlins Field Office

Project Location:

Lincoln, Sweetwater, Carbon, Albany, and Laramie counties, Wyoming; Larimer, Weld, Morgan, Logan, Washington, and Yuma counties, Colorado; and Cheyenne, Rawlins, Thomas, Sheridan, Gove, Trego, Ellis, Russell, Barton, Ellsworth, Rice, and McPherson counties, Kansas

**Address Comments
on this EIS to:**

Bureau of Land Management
Attention: Chuck Valentine, Realty Specialist
1300 North Third Street
Rawlins, WY 82301

or

Email:

Overland_Pipeline_WY@blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has received a proposal from the Overland Pass Pipeline Company LLC (Overland Pass), a subsidiary of ONEOK and William's Field Service Company, LLC (Williams), to construct and operate an approximately 760-mile-long pipeline that would begin at existing facilities in Opal, Wyoming, and end at existing facilities in Conway, Kansas. The project would transport up to 150,000 barrels per day of natural gas liquids.

The project would cross federal lands managed by the BLM and U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USFS). The project would affect land in three BLM field offices in Wyoming: the Kemmerer, Rock Springs, and Rawlins field offices. The project also would cross National Forest System lands within the Flaming Gorge National Recreational Area in Wyoming and the Pawnee National Grassland in Colorado.

The pipeline would be approximately 14-inch-diameter between Opal and Echo Springs, Wyoming, and 16-inch-diameter from Echo Springs, Wyoming, to Conway, Kansas. Overland Pass would construct the new pipeline within a temporary 75-foot-wide construction right-of-way (ROW). After construction and reclamation, the permanent ROW would be 50 feet wide, centered on the pipeline.

In addition to the pipeline, the project would require additional aboveground facilities including 2 pump stations (and 1 future pump station), 7 meter stations, 11 pigging facilities, and 94 mainline valves. The pipeline and aboveground facilities would be constructed in accordance to federal pipeline safety regulations.

New electrical service would be required for the pump and meter stations, though the powerlines would be permitted under a separate permitting process.

Three alternatives were considered in detail. The No Action Alternative is required by the National Environmental Policy Act as a baseline against which other action alternatives can be analyzed.

Under this alternative, the BLM ROW grant to construct the pipeline and its ancillary facilities as requested by Overland Pass would not be authorized. Consequently, the No Action Alternative represents the continuation of the existing conditions.

The Proposed Action would cause the surface disturbance of approximately 8,317 acres during construction. Of this total, approximately 4,619 acres would be maintained for permanent ROW and associated aboveground facilities. To minimize environmental impacts, the Proposed Action would be co-located with other existing utilities for approximately 623.7 miles (82 percent) of its length. The Proposed Action would cross federal lands managed by the BLM and USFS.

Under the Southern Energy Corridor – Copper Ridge Bypass Alternative, the project would be the same as the Proposed Action except that approximately 25 miles of the proposed pipeline route in the Green River, Wyoming area would be shifted further south. The alternative route would primarily be located within an existing, BLM-designated utility window, thereby increasing the amount of co-located pipeline. While most aspects of this alternative (e.g., aboveground facility requirements) would be the same as the Proposed Action, this alternative would be 4.8 miles longer than the Proposed Action and would be located in steeper terrain, causing potential difficulties for construction and restoration.

The BLM Preferred Alternative is the Proposed Action.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

Introduction

Overland Pass Pipeline Company LLC (Overland Pass), a subsidiary of ONEOK and William's Field Service Company, LLC, is proposing to construct an approximately 760-mile-long, natural gas liquids (NGL) pipeline that will begin at existing facilities in Opal, Wyoming, and end at existing facilities in Conway, Kansas. The project would transport up to 150,000 barrels per day (bpd) of NGL. Overland Pass proposes to begin construction in October 2007 with service beginning by the second quarter of 2008.

The project would cross federal lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USFS). The project would affect land in three BLM field offices in Wyoming: the Kemmerer, Rock Springs, and Rawlins field offices. The project also would cross National Forest System (NFS) lands within the Flaming Gorge National Recreational Area (FGNRA) in Wyoming and the Pawnee National Grassland (PNG) in Colorado.

Based on the nature and scope of the Overland Pass project, preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) is required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The BLM is the primary agency responsible for granting rights-of-way (ROWs) across federal lands and is the designated lead federal agency responsible for the preparation of this EIS. The USFS is a cooperating federal agency.

The project would consist of the pipeline plus ancillary aboveground facilities needed to support the pipeline. The pipeline would be approximately 14-inch-diameter between Opal and Echo Springs, Wyoming, and 16-inch-diameter from Echo Springs, Wyoming, to Conway, Kansas. Overland Pass would construct the new pipeline within a temporary 75 foot-wide construction ROW. After construction and reclamation, the permanent ROW would be 50 feet wide, centered on the pipeline.

Aboveground facilities would include 2 pump stations (and 1 future pump station), 7 meter stations, 11 pigging facilities, and 94 mainline valves. The pipeline and aboveground facilities would be constructed in accordance with federal pipeline safety regulations. New electrical service would be required for the pump and meter stations, though the powerlines would be permitted by independent electrical utility providers under a separate permitting process.

Overland Pass' Proposed Action includes applicant-committed mitigation measures for environmental resources, including soil, water, hazardous materials, fisheries, and wildlife resources. In addition, the BLM and USFS have developed additional mitigation measures to further reduce the environmental impact that would otherwise result from construction of the project. The BLM Authorized Officer will determine which mitigation measures would be attached as conditions to any Record of Decision. A summary of applicant-committed mitigation and additional mitigation measures was added to this Final EIS as Appendix A.

Three alternatives were considered in detail: the Proposed Action, the No Action Alternative, and the Southern Energy Corridor – Copper Ridge Bypass Alternative. The No Action Alternative is required by NEPA as a baseline against which other action alternatives can be analyzed. For this project, the No Action Alternative would not authorize the ROW grant and, consequently, the project would not be constructed.

Under the Southern Energy Corridor – Copper Ridge Bypass Alternative, the project would be the same as the Proposed Action except that approximately 25 miles of the proposed pipeline route in the Green River, Wyoming, area would be shifted further south. The alternate route primarily would be located within an existing, BLM-designated utility window, thereby increasing the amount of co-located pipeline. While most aspects of this alternative (e.g., aboveground facility requirements) would be the same as the Proposed

Action, this alternative would be 4.8 miles longer than the Proposed Action and would be located in steeper terrain, causing potential difficulties for construction and restoration.

The BLM preferred alternative is the Proposed Action.

Alternative Impact Summary

The following sections summarize the major findings of the EIS by alternative.

Proposed Action

The Proposed Action would include the construction and operation of the Overland Pass NGL pipeline and its associated aboveground facilities with the implementation of applicant-committed mitigation measures. The following discussion outlines the environmental effects of construction and operation of a 760-mile NGL pipeline permitted under this alternative.

Air Quality

While the construction of the proposed pipeline and ancillary facilities would result in intermittent and short-term fugitive emissions, these emissions are not expected to cause or substantially contribute to a violation of an applicable ambient air quality standard.

No operational impacts to air quality are expected. Air emissions during pipeline operations would be minimal since the pumps are electric and thereby do not produce emissions.

Geology

Project construction would alter existing topography, but construction techniques would minimize impacts and restore surface contours. The project would not interfere with oil and gas drilling or any current active or planned mining operations. Because the pipeline primarily would be located adjacent to existing pipelines, construction of the Proposed Action would not further reduce access to underlying mineral resources (e.g., coal, iron). Due to the routing of the pipeline and engineering specifications, it is unlikely that the pipeline would sustain substantial damage from geological hazards. Further, the construction and operation of the project would not worsen unfavorable geological conditions in the area. The project would cross approximately 475 miles of geological formations that contain vertebrate fossils, and noteworthy occurrences of invertebrate and plant fossils. Overland Pass has conducted pre-construction surveys and would monitor pipeline construction to protect or recover important fossils.

Soils

Much of the Proposed Action would cross soils that have shallow topsoil, are susceptible to erosion, have poor reclamation potential, or are prone to compaction and rutting. Approximately 2,903 acres of prime farmland or potentially prime farmland on highly productive agricultural soils would be affected by the proposed project. Applicant-committed measures to minimize soil impacts include erosion control measures, topsoil separation and handling procedures, remediation of compacted soils, and application of revegetation seed mixtures appropriate for the climate and land uses. Soil impacts from a pipeline spill would be short-term and low in magnitude due to the volatile nature of NGL, which disperses rapidly into the atmosphere.

Water Resources

The Proposed Action would require 94 perennial waterbody crossings. With the exception of the South Platte River and several irrigation ditches, which would be crossed by the horizontal directional drill (HDD) crossing method, all perennial waterbodies would be open-cut in accordance with the general procedures identified in the project-specific Plan of Development (POD) and site-specific waterbody crossing plans. While impacts to most waterbody crossings would be mitigated by the implementation of the project-specific POD, open-cut crossings at the Hams Fork, Blacks Fork, Green, and North Platte rivers would have the potential to cause

increased turbidity and sedimentation, channel and bank modifications, and associated impacts to fisheries and other habitats.

For hydrostatic testing, dust control, and HDD purposes, Overland Pass would use approximately 18.1 and 60.5 acre-feet of water from the Colorado and Platte river basins, respectively. An additional 120.1 acre-feet of water would be withdrawn from various municipal or private wells. Withdrawals of hydrostatic test water in the Laramie and Blacks Fork rivers during winter seasonal low flow periods could adversely affect fisheries and aquatic resources. Impacts to both surface water and groundwater quality resulting from a pipeline spill would be short-term and low in magnitude due to the volatile nature of NGLs.

The project temporarily would affect approximately 81 acres of wetlands during construction. In general, wetland and riparian habitat would be allowed to regenerate to the original cover type, with the exception of 0.5 acre of scrub-shrub and forested wetlands that would be maintained in an herbaceous state for pipeline inspection and maintenance purposes. While the recovery of most herbaceous wetlands are expected within 3 years, recovery of scrub-shrub and palustrine forested wetlands could take more than 5 years.

Vegetation

During construction, the project would disturb approximately 4,759 acres of grasslands, 769 acres of shrublands, 2,472 acres of agricultural land, 61 acres of forest, and 81 acres of wetlands. Overland Pass would implement the project-specific POD to stabilize and re-seed disturbed areas to restore wildlife and livestock uses. While the recovery of grassland, shrubland, and forest vegetation would begin to re-establish within 3 years, full recovery of these native vegetation communities would be long-term (greater than 20 years) because of limited rainfall and high evaporation rates. Agricultural and wetland communities would recover more quickly. On federal lands, revegetation success would be monitored for several years by BLM and USFS staff. Mitigation to address the control and spread of weeds along the ROW includes the washing of construction equipment and continued weed control along the ROW for the life of the project.

Wildlife, Aquatic Resources, and Special Status Species

The Proposed Action would disturb wildlife habitat, displace individual animals, and contribute to habitat fragmentation by creating approximately 138 miles of new greenfield ROW and expanding approximately 622 miles of existing pipeline corridors. The proposed pipeline route would cross crucial big game habitat in Wyoming and Colorado. Measures to minimize wildlife impacts include the co-location of the pipeline with existing ROWs where possible, use of minimum construction ROW width and workspace areas to reduce impacts to wildlife habitat, use of trench plugs on federal lands that would allow animals to cross over open ditch sections and escape from the trench, limitations on the amount of open trench allowed at any given time, spatial and timing restrictions near active raptor nests, and reclamation of disturbed areas.

Overland Pass' proposed construction schedule could overlap with the breeding season for many migratory birds. Overland Pass would conduct pre-construction nesting surveys and would abide by appropriate buffer zones and seasonal construction restrictions to prevent or minimize impacts on nesting raptors. Surveys would occur on federal and non-federal lands within 1 mile of the edge of the proposed construction ROW. Winter roost surveys for bald eagles also would occur. For other migratory bird species, particularly ground nesting species, nest sites could be lost because of surface disturbance, but would not result in long-term or population-level impacts.

The Proposed Action would cross 33 waterbodies that support game fish species, including 12 that support warmwater species and 21 that support coldwater species. While impacts to most waterbody crossings would be mitigated by the implementation of the project-specific POD, open-cut crossings at the Hams Fork, Blacks Fork, Green, and North Platte rivers would have the potential to cause increased sedimentation; channel and bank modification, with subsequent changes to channel morphology; and impacts to fisheries. At the Green River, impacts to kokanee salmon and brown trout could occur depending on the date of construction. Pipeline construction also could affect amphibian species and their habitat in wetlands, streams, ponds, and seasonally flooded areas crossed by the route. Because NGLs dissipate quickly and have low environmental persistence, impacts to fisheries and amphibians resulting from a pipeline spill would be short-term and low in magnitude.

Fifteen federally threatened and endangered species and two candidate species were identified as potentially occurring within the project area. As required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, a draft Biological Assessment was prepared for the project to determine whether the Proposed Action is likely to affect any federally listed species. The project also could affect 46 BLM-sensitive species, nine USFS sensitive species, and 22 state listed species. These species were evaluated in the Biological Report/Biological Evaluation, currently being finalized by the BLM and USFS.

Impacts to terrestrial special status species would include direct mortality, displacement, nest abandonment, the long-term loss or alteration of potential breeding and foraging habitats, and increased incremental habitat fragmentation until native vegetation became reestablished. Construction through Preble's meadow jumping mouse habitat is an issue for this federally listed species, but the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) would require mitigation measures to protect this species. Construction through greater sage grouse habitat also is an issue, but the BLM would require mitigation measures to protect this species. For aquatic species, impacts could result from sedimentation, alteration of stream and bank habitat, open-cut trenching, and water depletions. Water depletions in the Colorado and Platte river basins associated with hydrostatic test and dust control water withdrawals are an issue for federally listed species that occur downstream, however the USFWS would require mitigation for water depletions in the Colorado and Platte river basins. Trenching of Hams Fork and Blacks Fork rivers could result in long-term adverse impacts to habitat for BLM-sensitive fish species (flannelmouth sucker, bluehead sucker, and roundtail chub) and may result in population level decline for one or more of these species.

With the exception of the BLM-sensitive fish species in the Hams Fork and Blacks Fork rivers where adverse impacts are anticipated, the combination of Overland Pass' committed mitigation measures and BLM recommended mitigation would prevent or minimize potential impacts to special status species.

Land Use, Recreation, and Aesthetics

The primary land uses crossed by the Proposed Action would be rangeland and agricultural lands. A total of 4,619 acres would be dedicated to pipeline utility uses for the project life. Of this area, 10 acres would underlie aboveground facilities (pump stations, meter stations, pigging facilities, valves, and permanent access roads). The remainder of the land commitment would be for the operational pipeline ROW. During operations, the majority of previous land uses would continue unencumbered along the pipeline ROW, although forest land would be removed and the placement of aboveground facilities would not be allowed on the permanent ROW for safety reasons. The Proposed Action would conform to existing BLM and USFS land use plans.

The project generally would be located in remote rural areas of Wyoming, Colorado, and Kansas, and would be located adjacent to existing pipeline utility corridors over nearly its entire route, thereby minimizing land use impacts. The proposed pipeline centerline would be located within 50 feet of 40 buildings. Overland Pass would determine if these buildings were occupied structures prior to construction. Traffic, noise, and dust impacts would occur to area residences and businesses during construction.

Overland Pass would limit delays and damage to state and federal highways and heavily used county roads by boring beneath them. Smaller roads would be trenched, which would cause short-term delays. Construction of the Proposed Action would utilize a variety of secondary roads. Implementation of Overland Pass' *Transportation and Traffic Management Plan* and applicant-committed mitigation would minimize transportation impacts.

The project would be consistent with BLM Visual Resource Management (VRM) criteria and Scenery Management System (SMS) for the USFS. Aboveground facilities would be painted with a color(s) that conforms to visual resource criteria and nighttime lighting would be minimized. While temporary noise impacts may occur during construction, noise impacts during operations would be minimal due to the use of electric pumps and would be limited to the vicinity of the pump and meter stations.

Cultural Resources

Cultural resource surveys have been conducted along the construction work areas associated with the Proposed Action. To date, these surveys identified 311 cultural resource sites in Wyoming, 69 in Colorado, and 47 in Kansas within the survey area. To date, 121 sites in Wyoming, 28 sites and the pre-historic component of one multi-component site in Colorado, and 6 sites in Kansas have been recommended, or are officially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Potential adverse effects to identified NRHP-eligible sites would be mitigated prior to pipeline construction, and a Memorandum of Agreement addressing adverse effects resulting from the project will be implemented. Unanticipated discoveries of cultural resources would be protected as described in the project-specific unanticipated discoveries plan. Therefore, all impacts to NRHP-eligible cultural resources from project construction would be mitigated.

Native American Concerns

The BLM invited tribal officials from 22 identified Native American tribes to participate in two informational meetings and three site visits. The purpose of these meetings was to discuss the Proposed Action, visit selected archaeological sites that were thought to have traditional, cultural, or religious importance to the tribes, solicit any concerns the tribes may have regarding tribal resources in the proposed project area, and discuss the Native American consultation process. Native American consultation regarding potential impacts to NRHP-eligible cultural resources, traditional cultural properties (TCPs), or places of cultural, traditional, or religious importance currently is taking place between the BLM and tribal representatives. The BLM intends to continue consultation throughout the environmental review and construction phase of the Proposed Action.

Social and Economic Conditions

Overland Pass proposes to employ approximately 1,300 to 1,500 workers to construct the pipeline and aboveground facilities. Overland Pass estimates that 80 percent of the workforce would consist of non-local personnel. The project would be completed using five separate workforces (spreads), with two spreads in Wyoming, one in Colorado, and two in Kansas. The dispersed construction would reduce the number of workers requiring temporary housing in the vicinity of pipeline work areas. In Wyoming and Colorado, demands for temporary housing would remain relatively constant due to the constant turnover of similar energy projects in the region. However, temporary housing could be more limited in rural areas of Kansas, since this region has not seen recent investment in temporary housing attributable to energy development.

Short-term demands for public services, particularly emergency medical response, would increase. Long-term demands for public services would not occur because of the small operational workforce. Local communities would receive short-term benefits from worker goods and services expenditures, and long-term benefits from property taxes. For the first year of operation, Overland Pass estimates that \$8.4 million (\$2.2 million in Wyoming, \$2.6 million in Colorado, and \$3.6 million in Kansas) would be generated in property and ad valorem local taxes. These tax revenues typically would be used by local and state governments for infrastructure improvements such as roads, schools, and health facilities, and to meet other needs of the community.

Overland Pass would acquire land for its pipeline through easement agreements with private landowners. Potential impacts on land values from construction of a new pipeline are highly site-specific. Permanent structures could not be built over the pipeline, but existing land uses, such as livestock grazing, could continue as before. There would be no disproportionate economic or public safety effects on minority or low-income communities because of the construction and operation of the Proposed Action.

Public Health and Safety

The Proposed Action would be constructed in compliance with U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) pipeline materials and construction standards for hazardous liquid pipelines. Where the Proposed Action was in a utility corridor with other pipelines, the proposed pipeline typically would be offset a minimum distance of 50 feet from adjacent pipelines, which greatly reduces the risk of pipeline damage from any repair activities on adjacent pipelines. After construction, Overland Pass must initiate a pipeline integrity management plan, which

includes the identification of pipeline segments that could affect High Consequence Areas (HCAs). The portions of the pipeline that could affect HCAs must undergo periodic integrity assessments at a minimum of every 5 years.

NGLs are highly volatile and flammable liquids. Historical incident rates indicate that the probability of a pipeline accident is low. However, an accident could result in fire or explosion. As part of its safety program, Overland Pass would consult with local emergency responders regarding the potential hazards associated with NGLs.

No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative represents the continuation of the existing conditions. Under this alternative, the BLM ROW grant to construct the pipeline and its ancillary facilities as requested by Overland Pass would not be authorized. While the No Action Alternative would eliminate the environmental impacts identified in this EIS, it also would deny market access to the 150,000 bpd of NGLs the proposed pipeline would transport. The following discussion outlines the environmental effects of the No Action Alternative.

Air Quality

The project area would not experience intermittent and short-term fugitive emissions associated with Overland Pass pipeline construction. Existing air quality conditions would be unaffected.

Geology

No project-related disturbance would occur to geological resources. Impacts would continue at present levels as a result of natural conditions and existing development in the project area. Authorized regional oil and gas drilling or any current active or planned mining operations would continue. NGLs associated with expanding regional oil and gas development would require an alternative method of transportation from the area. Important paleontological resources along the proposed pipeline route would not be recovered for scientific study nor would these same resources be potentially damaged by pipeline construction activities.

Soils

No project-related disturbance would occur to soils. Impacts would continue at present levels as a result of natural conditions and existing development in the project area.

Water Resources

No project-related disturbance would occur to water resources. Impacts would continue at present levels as a result of natural conditions and existing development in the project area.

Vegetation

No project-related disturbance would occur to vegetation. Impacts would continue at present levels as a result of natural conditions and existing development in the project area.

Wildlife, Aquatic Resources, and Special Status Species

No project-related disturbance would occur to wildlife, fisheries, or special status species. Impacts would continue at present levels as a result of natural conditions and existing development in the project area.

Land Use, Recreation, and Aesthetics

No project-related disturbance would occur to land uses, recreation, and aesthetics. Impacts would continue at present levels as a result of natural conditions and existing development in the project area.

Cultural Resources

No project-related disturbance would occur to cultural resources. Impacts would continue at present levels as a result of natural conditions and existing development in the project area. Additional knowledge of local or regional prehistory of the project area that would have been obtained through data recovery would not be collected.

Native American Concerns

Under the No Action Alternative, the project would not be constructed. As a result, none of the potential impacts to NRHP-eligible cultural resources, TCPs, or places of traditional, cultural, or religious importance to the tribes as identified for the Proposed Action would occur.

Social and Economic Conditions

Under the No Action Alternative, the project would not be constructed. As a result, short-term impacts to temporary housing and emergency services would not occur. Local and county governments would not receive payroll taxes, taxes on goods and services, and ad valorem property taxes, estimated to be valued at over \$8.4 million in the first year of operation. Private landowners would not receive compensation for easement agreements with Overland Pass. There would be no impact on minority or low-income populations in communities along the proposed pipeline route.

Public Health and Safety

No project-related disturbance would occur to public safety. Impacts would continue at present levels as a result of natural conditions and existing development in the project area.

Southern Energy Corridor – Copper Ridge Bypass Alternative

Pipeline construction and operation would be the same as the Proposed Action except that approximately 25 miles of the proposed pipeline route in the Green River, Wyoming, area would be shifted further south. The alternative route primarily would be located within an existing, BLM-designated utility window. The following discussion outlines the environmental effects that would result from the construction and operation of a NGLs pipeline permitted under this alternative.

Air Quality

While the construction of the proposed pipeline and ancillary facilities would result in intermittent and short-term fugitive emissions, these emissions are not expected to cause or substantially contribute to a violation of an applicable ambient air quality standard.

No operational impacts to air quality are expected. Air emissions during pipeline operations would be minimal since the pumps are electric and thereby do not produce emissions.

Geology

Project construction would alter existing topography, but construction techniques would minimize impacts and restore surface contours. The project would not interfere with oil and gas drilling or any current active or planned mining operations. Because the pipeline primarily would be located adjacent to existing pipelines, construction of the Proposed Action would not further reduce access to underlying mineral resources (e.g., coal, iron). Due to the routing of the pipeline and engineering specifications, it is unlikely that the pipeline would sustain substantial damage from geological hazards. Further, the construction and operation of the project would not worsen unfavorable geological conditions in the area. Geological formations along the Southern Energy Corridor – Copper Ridge Bypass Alternative were classified as either Condition 1 or Condition 2 and are comparable to the Proposed Action through this same segment. Compared to the Proposed Action, the project would cross an additional 4.8 miles of geological formations that potentially contain vertebrate fossils, and noteworthy occurrences of invertebrate and plant fossils. Overland Pass has

conducted pre-construction surveys and would monitor pipeline construction to protect or recover important fossils.

Soils

The alternative would cross soils that have shallow topsoil, are susceptible to erosion, have poor reclamation potential, and are prone to compaction and rutting. Compared to the Proposed Action, there would be fewer acres of prime farmland or potentially prime farmland on highly productive agricultural soils affected. Measures to minimize soil impacts include erosion control measures, topsoil separation and handling procedures, remediation of compacted soils, and application of revegetation seed mixtures appropriate for the climate and land uses. Soil impacts from a pipeline spill would be short-term and low in magnitude due to the low probability of a spill and the volatile nature of NGL.

Water Resources

The Southern Energy Corridor – Copper Ridge Bypass Alternative would require the crossing of two additional perennial streams compared to the Proposed Action. Perennial waterbody crossings would be open-cut in accordance with the general procedures identified in the project-specific POD. When compared to the same section of the Proposed Action, this alternative would require an estimated additional 0.9 acre-feet of Colorado River Basin water for hydrostatic testing purposes due to the increased length of the pipeline route. This additional hydrostatic test water would be withdrawn from the same sources as listed for the Proposed Action. Impacts to both surface water and groundwater quality resulting from a pipeline spill would be short-term and low in magnitude due to the low probability of a spill and the volatile nature of NGLs.

Compared to the Proposed Action, the alternative would not substantially change the amount of wetlands affected during construction. Wetland and riparian habitat would be allowed to regenerate to the original cover type, with the exception of scrub-shrub and forested wetlands that would be maintained in an herbaceous state. While the recovery of most herbaceous wetlands are expected within 3 years, recovery of scrub-shrub and palustrine forested wetlands could take a decade or more.

Vegetation

Compared to the Proposed Action, this alternative would disturb an additional 4.8 miles of vegetation, resulting in an additional 44 acres of temporary disturbance. Steep and side slope construction would result in 35 acres of TWAs along the Southern Energy Corridor – Copper Ridge Bypass Alternative, compared to 17 acres for the Proposed Action. These areas would be more susceptible to erosion and would be more difficult to reclaim.

Wildlife, Aquatic Resources, and Special Status Species

Habitat along the Southern Energy Corridor – Copper Ridge Bypass Alternative has a similar composition to habitat along the Proposed Action route. Like the Proposed Action in this area, this alternative does not cross crucial big game habitat in Wyoming. Measures to minimize wildlife impacts include the co-location of this alternative with existing ROWs where possible, avoidance of construction within designated big game wintering areas during seasonal closure periods, installation of ditch plugs with ramps that would allow animals to cross over open ditch sections and escape from the trench, limitations on the amount of open trench allowed at any given time, spatial and timing restrictions near active raptor nests, and reclamation of disturbed areas.

Overland Pass' proposed construction schedule would overlap with the breeding season for many migratory birds. Overland Pass would conduct pre-construction nesting surveys and would abide by appropriate buffer zones and seasonal construction restrictions to prevent or minimize impacts on nesting raptors. For other migratory bird species, particularly ground nesting species, nests (eggs and young) could be lost because of surface disturbance, but would not result in long-term or population-level impacts.

This alternative would cross the same waterbodies as the Proposed Action in Wyoming that support game fish species. Water depletions in the Colorado and Platte river basins associated with hydrostatic testing and dust

control are an issue for federally listed species that occur downstream. Impacts to fisheries resulting from a pipeline spill would be short-term and low in magnitude due to the low probability of a spill and the volatile nature of NGL.

The impacts of this alternative would be similar to those discussed for the Proposed Action. Increased impacts to special status cliff obligate species potentially would result from the implementation of this alternative. No additional perennial streams with special status aquatic species would be crossed by the Southern Energy Corridor – Copper Ridge Bypass Alternative.

Land Use, Recreation, and Aesthetics

The primary land uses crossed by the Southern Energy Corridor – Copper Ridge Bypass Alternative would be rangeland. Compared to the Proposed Action, approximately 23 additional acres would be dedicated to operational pipeline ROW for the project life, with no additional land required for aboveground facilities (pump stations, meter stations, pigging facilities, valves, and permanent access roads). During operations, the majority of previous land uses would continue unencumbered along the pipeline ROW, although any forested land would be removed and the placement of aboveground facilities would not be allowed on the permanent ROW for safety reasons. The Proposed Action would conform to existing BLM and USFS land use plans.

The project generally would be located in remote rural areas of Wyoming, Colorado, and Kansas, and would be located adjacent to existing pipeline utility corridors over nearly its entire route, thereby minimizing land use impacts. The alternative's pipeline centerline would be located within 500 feet of 11 more occupied structures than the comparable segment of the Proposed Action. Overland Pass would confirm that these buildings were occupied structures prior to construction. Traffic, noise, and dust impacts would occur to area residences and businesses during construction.

Overland Pass would limit delays and damage to state and federal highways by boring beneath them. Smaller roads would be trenched, which would cause short-term delays. Construction of the Southern Energy Corridor – Copper Ridge Bypass Alternative would utilize a variety of secondary roads. Implementation of Overland Pass' *Transportation and Traffic Management Plan* and applicant-committed mitigation would minimize transportation impacts.

The project would be consistent with BLM VRM criteria and SMS criteria for the USFS. Aboveground facilities would be painted with a color(s) that conforms to visual resource criteria and nighttime lighting would be minimized. While temporary noise impacts may occur during construction, noise impacts during operations would be minimal due to the use of electric pumps and would be limited to the vicinity of the pump and meter stations.

Cultural Resources

At this time, Class III cultural resource surveys have not been completed along the Southern Energy Corridor – Copper Ridge Bypass Alternative route. However, a Class I survey of previously recorded sites identified nine sites within 100 feet of this alternative route. Of these nine sites, two are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, five are unevaluated, one is eligible for the NRHP with SHPO concurrence, and one is an NRHP-eligible linear feature (though the affected segment is unevaluated). If the Southern Energy Corridor – Copper Ridge Bypass Alternative was selected, 5 sites located within 100 feet of the segment of the Proposed Action that are classified as not eligible for the NRHP would be eliminated. Potential adverse effects to identified NRHP-eligible sites would be mitigated prior to pipeline construction. Unanticipated discoveries of cultural resources would be protected as described in the project-specific cultural resources unanticipated discoveries plan. Therefore, all impacts to NRHP-eligible cultural resources from project construction would be mitigated.

Native American Concerns

If the Southern Energy Corridor – Copper Ridge Bypass Alternative were chosen, Native American consultation would follow the same protocol as the Proposed Action. Potential impacts to NRHP-eligible sites,

TCPs, or places of traditional, cultural, or religious importance to the tribes, and measures to avoid or mitigate potential impacts, would be addressed as described above for the Proposed Action.

Social and Economic Conditions

Construction of the Southern Energy Corridor – Copper Ridge Bypass Alternative would not alter the number of employees or number of spreads required to construct the pipeline and aboveground facilities compared to the Proposed Action. Overland Pass estimates that 80 percent of the workforce would consist of non-local personnel. The entire project would be completed using five separate workforces (spreads), with two spreads in Wyoming, one in Colorado, and two in Kansas. The dispersed construction would reduce the number of workers requiring temporary housing in the vicinity of pipeline work areas. In Wyoming and Colorado, demands for temporary housing would remain relatively constant due to the constant turnover of similar energy projects in the region. However, temporary housing could be more limited in rural areas of Kansas, since this region has not seen recent investment in temporary housing attributable to energy development.

Short-term demands for public services, particularly emergency medical response, would increase. Long-term demands for public services would not occur because of the small operational workforce. Local communities would receive short-term benefits from worker goods and services expenditures, and long-term benefits from property taxes. Compared to the Proposed Action, estimated taxes would increase slightly in Sweetwater County due to the 4.8-mile increase in pipeline length. Taxes for other counties would remain unchanged from the Proposed Action. Tax revenues typically would be used by local and state governments for infrastructure improvements such as roads, schools, and health facilities, and to meet other needs of the community.

Overland Pass would acquire land for its pipeline through easement agreements with private landowners. Potential impacts on land values from construction of a new pipeline are highly site-specific. Permanent structures could not be built over the pipeline, but existing land uses, such as livestock grazing, could continue as before. There would be no disproportionate economic or public safety effects on minority or low-income communities because of the construction and operation of the Proposed Action.

Public Health and Safety

The Southern Energy Corridor – Copper Ridge Bypass Alternative would be constructed in compliance with USDOT pipeline materials and construction standards for hazardous liquid pipelines. Where the alternative was in a utility corridor with other pipelines, the proposed pipeline typically would be offset a minimum distance of 50 feet from adjacent pipelines, which greatly reduces the risk of pipeline damage from any repair activities on adjacent pipelines. After construction, Overland Pass must initiate a pipeline integrity management plan, which includes the identification of pipeline segments that could affect HCAs. The portions of the pipeline that could affect HCAs must undergo periodic integrity assessments at a minimum of every 5 years.

NGLs are highly volatile and flammable liquids. Historical incident rates indicate that the probability of a pipeline accident is low. However, an accident could result in fire or explosion. As part of its safety program, Overland Pass would consult with local emergency responders regarding the potential hazards associated with NGLs.

Cumulative Impacts

The primary cumulative impact study area consists of an existing utility corridor that the Overland Pass pipeline would traverse throughout its length. Up to eight existing natural gas, refined products, and NGL pipelines occupy this corridor, as well as Interstate 80, railroads, fiber optic cables, and low voltage transmission lines. Also included in this cumulative study area are pipeline projects under review or under construction. Cumulative impacts were based on existing (through 2006) and foreseeable project surface disturbances that occur within 1 mile of the proposed Overland Pass pipeline route.

The cumulative area of previous surface disturbance within the study area from existing utility projects from Opal, Wyoming, to Conway, Kansas, is approximately 222 square miles. The Overland Pass pipeline would contribute about 5 percent of this total, and other new pipeline projects from 1 to 2 percent.

Air Quality

Overland Pass and Overthrust Wamsutter projects could overlap very briefly in the same work area. Cumulative fugitive dust (particulate) increases may occur where these two projects are using the same access road system to construct their projects. Both projects would follow state and local requirements for dust control on roads and excavated surfaces.

Overland Pass proposes to use electrical pumps at pump station locations in Wyoming, with a future pump station in Kansas. By using electrical pumps, Overland Pass would not directly contribute to hydrocarbon emissions from its facilities. Indirectly, the electricity used by Overland Pass would be produced by coal-fired and natural gas-fired power plants within the region. It is anticipated that demands for project electrical power would be met by existing and new generating capacity. The specific locations of new generating capacity presently are not known.

Geology

Cumulative impacts related to geological hazards are not anticipated.

The proposed pipeline route, and many of those pipelines that parallel the proposed pipeline route, cross various mineral resources, including oil and gas producing reservoirs, trona mineral, and coal deposits. Although the presence of existing and proposed pipelines would preclude extraction of gravel and other minerals, the proposed pipeline route is primarily adjacent to other pipelines and therefore represents a very small increase in the cumulative effects. Oil and gas production would not be affected since it could be accomplished through well pad offsets and directional drilling.

Construction of the Overland Pass, Enterprise Western Pipeline, and the Overthrust Wamsutter Pipeline would contribute approximately 1.7, 0.3, and 0.4 square miles, respectively, of surface and trench disturbance in Condition 1 units. In areas with high potential for important fossils, pre-construction paleontological surveys, trench monitoring, and fossil recovery have been, or would be completed for approved projects. Construction of the Overland Pass pipeline would contribute to the cumulative exposure and potential loss of scientifically valuable fossils, but construction monitoring would ensure that new scientific information would be collected and added to the existing body of knowledge.

Soils

The existing utility projects in the cumulative study area that have been installed for 10 years or more have been partially or completely restored to pre-existing conditions. Cumulative impacts where this line parallels older utilities would be minimal with the effective implementation of best management practices and mitigations. More recent utility projects may be in the process of rehabilitation. Potential cumulative impacts could occur where these disturbances overlap. These impacts would be highly localized and primarily limited to the time of construction and 3 to 5 years following construction with successful reclamation. Cumulative impacts would be minimized, however, with the effective implementation of erosion control and restoration measures.

Some soils on previously revegetated ROWs may be re-disturbed by construction on adjacent new pipeline ROWs in the future. Pipeline projects scheduled for 2006 and 2007 construction (Overthrust Wamsutter Pipeline, Enterprise Western Expansion) would disturb 3.8 and 0.3 square miles where these projects parallel the proposed Overland Pass pipeline. The Proposed Action would disturb approximately 10.6 square miles in this utility corridor.

Potential cumulative erosion impacts could occur where pipeline construction disturbance areas overlap or are located near each other between reference point (RP) 0 and RP 329. Best management practices for soil management and protection would be applied across all ownerships for these pipeline projects. Revegetation mixtures would be applied that are appropriate to soil conditions and expected future uses (grazing, wildlife habitat). As a consequence, the potential for cumulative erosion increases caused by one or more of these projects is low.

The primary sensitive soils cumulative impacts issue is the maintenance of agricultural soil productivity where these soils have been disturbed by multiple pipelines. To minimize cumulative impacts to agricultural soils, surface drainage should be restored across pipeline construction ROWs and soil compaction relieved in haylands and pasture. The Overland Pass, Overthrust Wamsutter Pipeline, and Enterprise Western Expansion projects have prepared, or would be required to prepare plans to restore and monitor irrigated soils. Application of these plans would ensure that agricultural productivity would be maintained indefinitely.

Cumulative soil mixing and compaction could occur on other sensitive soils (shallow, wet, rocky, saline) during construction. Where these pipeline corridors overlap and compaction is not mitigated, a reduction in infiltration and runoff could result. These effects would be addressed on a site-specific basis by the various projects and would be minimized by proper implementation of soil protection measures and mitigations for decompaction.

Water Resources

Existing pipelines and other utility projects do not consume groundwater in general and will not use groundwater for hydrostatic testing. Surface water volumes used for hydrostatic testing would be returned to their sources. Based on currently available schedules, the various projects would not be conducting concurrent hydrostatic tests at the same locations and, consequently, these projects would not cause cumulative water withdrawal volume reductions on the Green, North Platte, and Laramie rivers. No cumulative impacts on water volumes or quality from these projects are expected.

Overland Pass proposes to directionally drill the South Platte River and, consequently, there would be no cumulative sediment transport increases at this crossing. The proposed pipeline projects would follow the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) procedures and/or BLM stipulations for open-cut crossing of smaller perennial streams and intermittently flowing waterbodies. In most cases, the site-specific erosion control and bank stabilization measures would prevent cumulative sedimentation increases where the projects cross the same stream channel at the same location.

There are existing channel and bank stability problems associated with other pipelines that share the pipeline corridor proposed for use by Overland Pass on the Hams Fork, Blacks Fork, Green, and Medicine Bow rivers. While the BLM would require additional mitigation to minimize these issues on the Green River, the remaining crossings are on private lands where the BLM does not have the authority to require an alternative crossing method or additional mitigation. Cumulative bank and channel stability impacts and sediment deposition impacts would be minimized by restoration and maintenance at these crossings.

Cumulative impacts to wetlands would occur where the Rockies Express/Entrega, Enterprise Western Expansion, and Overland Pass projects would be co-located between Overland Pass' RP 0 and RP 329 at the Cheyenne Hub. The natural gas pipeline projects would apply FERC wetland crossing procedures and/or BLM stipulations, and would be subject to conditions contained in U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 404 permits and state water quality permits. None of the wetlands crossed would be permanently filled or drained. Therefore, cumulative effects to wetlands would be minor and short-term because of rapid recovery by grasses, sedges, and other herbaceous species.

Vegetation

The total amount of vegetation that may be affected by all of the proposed projects is substantial but still relatively small compared to the abundance of similar habitat in the project area. While these projects potentially could fragment vegetation habitat, this effect would be minimal because no densely forested areas would be crossed by the proposed pipelines. This effect would be further reduced by the co-location of many of these projects with existing ROWs. All of the projects would include mitigation measures designed to minimize the potential for long-term erosion, increase the stabilization of site conditions, and in many cases control the spread of noxious weeds, thereby minimizing the degree and duration of the cumulative impact of these projects.

Wildlife, Aquatic Resources, and Special Status Species

The removal of forest land and shrubland habitats would result in a long-term habitat reduction because the regeneration of woody species is slow in the project region. Construction and operation of the proposed Overland Pass pipeline would incrementally add to the width of habitat discontinuities within existing utility corridors, which may affect the movement of species dependent on these habitats and cumulatively would reduce carrying capacity for woodland- and shrubland-dependent species.

The Overland Pass pipeline would cross elk, mule deer, and pronghorn critical or crucial winter habitats in both Colorado and Wyoming, respectively. The incremental surface disturbance contributed by the Overland Pass pipeline to the cumulative projects would represent a small fraction (less than 1 percent) of the individual big game ranges crossed.

Overland Pass plans to open-cut seven streams (Hams Fork River, Blacks Fork River, Green River, Bitter Creek, North Platte River, Medicine Bow River, and Laramie River) in Wyoming that contain game fisheries. Cumulative waterbody construction impacts would not occur in the same season. Channel armoring measures and sediment control measures proposed by Overland Pass for these crossings would reduce downstream sedimentation on fish habitats. Pre-existing bank and channel instability associated with previous pipeline projects are contributing to channel morphology changes and increased sedimentation downstream of the utility corridor at some crossings. BLM's recommendation to reduce erosion and channel scouring would assist in minimizing impacts to fisheries that would otherwise be affected by the project.

Habitat for special status species, including bald eagle, sage grouse, black-footed ferret, and prairie dog, occurs within the cumulative effects area. Pipeline projects would be subject to construction timing restrictions and other mitigation measures to avoid impacts to these species and their habitats.

Within the cumulative effects area, bald eagles use winter roosts and occasionally nest along the Green, North Platte, and Medicine Bow rivers, Rock Creek, and Laramie River. Pipeline crossings for the Overthrust Wamsutter and Overland Pass pipelines would be subject to construction timing restrictions and other mitigation measures to avoid the loss of roost, nest trees, and foraging habitat. Therefore, these projects would not contribute to cumulative impacts to bald eagle winter or nesting habitat, nor would construction activities coincide with bald eagle critical use periods along these rivers.

Land Use, Recreation, and Aesthetics

The Overland Pass, Enterprise Western Expansion, Rockies Express/Entrega, and Overthrust Wamsutter pipeline projects incrementally would add to the acreage of aboveground oil and gas pipeline facilities in Wyoming. While installation of new pipelines in an existing corridor incrementally would reduce the area available for future development, use of established utility corridors concentrates cumulative land use impacts. With the exception of a rural residential area between Cheyenne and Laramie, Wyoming (Rockies Express/Entrega and Overland Pass), the Overland Pass, Overthrust Wamsutter, and Enterprise Western Expansion projects would not cumulatively affect residential land uses. The existing pipeline corridor between Laramie and Cheyenne pre-dates the subdivision of existing rangeland in this area, and recent deeds would have been subject to the pipeline easements.

The Overland Pass and the Overthrust Wamsutter pipelines both cross the Continental Divide Trail at RP 178.5, but construction periods would not overlap at this location. Both projects would maintain recreational user access along this trail by providing short detours, and restoring existing roads and trails.

The majority of the proposed pipeline route across federal lands where visual management standards have been established are already highly modified by existing utility projects. Two Class II VRM areas are located between RP 0 and RP 1.6 and between RP 59.2 and RP 60.4. Since no other proposed projects would be co-located with the proposed pipeline route at these locations, cumulative visual resource impacts caused by additional pipeline construction would not occur.

The Echo Springs and Laramie pump stations would be located in rural locations, and 1 mile or more from any residential locations. Each pump station would be sited at a new location, and therefore would not interact cumulatively with other nearby industrial sources.

Cultural Resources/Native American Concerns

Records searches and pedestrian surveys have been completed in Wyoming, Colorado, and Kansas. There is a potential for sites eligible to the NRHP to be affected by pipeline projects constructed adjacent to each other in the same utility corridor. Effects on eligible sites by the individual projects would be determined independently through reviews by the BLM and the State Historic Preservation Officers of the individual states. In some instances, the cumulative surface disturbance of multiple projects in the same corridor may require rerouting of one or more projects to minimize surface disturbance effects on cultural resources.

Social and Economic Conditions

Overland Pass and other pipeline projects in the area may be constructed in a similar timeframe. Workforces for these projects may place demands on local infrastructure (temporary housing, other services). The potential for the maximum cumulative workforce likely would occur in the vicinity of Green River and Rock Springs, Wyoming. Based on current high levels of oil and gas activity in this region, it is expected that there may be a shortage of temporary housing for non-local workers and increased demands on local emergency services.

Pipeline projects would follow transportation plans to manage traffic. The BLM and USFS have defined minimum standards for maintenance of existing roads, and construction and operation of any new permanent roads on BLM- or USFS-administered land.

The construction workforces for projects occurring in the same timeframe would contribute to short-term increases in local sales tax revenues and long-term increases in the property tax base. Few long-term employees would be needed to operate these new pipelines, and therefore no long term impacts to employment and demands on local services are expected.

Public Health and Safety

No cumulative operational safety impacts are expected among pipelines and other facilities located in the same general utility corridor because of the spacing between pipelines, the depth of soil cover, and requirements to meet USDOT Minimum Federal Safety Standards in Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 195 and 43 CFR 2886.10.

Overland Pass Master Acronyms List

°F	degrees Fahrenheit
µg/m ³	micrograms per cubic meter
ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
amsl	above mean sea level
ANF	Ashley National Forest
AOPL	Associations of Pipe Lines
APE	area of potential effect
AQCC	Air Quality Control Commission
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
ARS	Agricultural Research Service
BA	biological assessment
BE	biological evaluation
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practices
BO	biological opinion
bpd	barrels per day
BR	biological report
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments
CBM	coal bed methane
CBNG	coal bed natural gas
CDOW	Colorado Division of Wildlife
CDP	Census-designated Place
CDPHE	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
CDT	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail
CDTA	Continental Divide Trail Alliance
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERCLIS	CERCLA Information System
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
CGS	Colorado Geological Survey
CO	carbon monoxide
CR	County Road
CRP	Conservation Reserve Program
CWA	Clean Water Act of 1972
dBA	decibels on the A-weighted scale
EA	environmental assessment
EAC	Environmental Advisory Committee
EI	Environmental Inspector
EIS	environmental impact statement
EO	Executive Order
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FBE	fusion bond epoxy
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FGNRA	Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
FR	Federal Register

Acronym List (Continued)

FSA	Farm Service Agency's
FSM	USFS Manual
GLO	General Land Office
H ₂ S	hydrogen sulfide
HABS	Historic American Buildings Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
HAP	hazardous air pollutant
HCA	high consequence areas
HDD	horizontal directional drilling
HEL	highly erodible lands
hp	horsepower
I-25	Interstate 25
I-70	Interstate 70
I-80	Interstate 80
ISO	International Standard Operations
KAQR&S	Kansas Air Quality Regulations and Statutes
KDA	Kansas Department of Agriculture
KDHE	Kansas Department of Health and Environment
KDWP	Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks
KGS	Kansas Geological Survey
KSHS	Kansas State Historical Society
kV	kilovolt
LAER	Lowest Achievable Emission Rate
L _{dn}	day-night (average sound) level
L _{eq}	equivalent sound level
LRMP	Land and Resource Management Plan
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MAOP	maximum allowable operating pressure
MAPL	Mid-America Pipeline Company, LLC
mg/l	milligram per liter
mg/m ³	milligrams per cubic meter
MIS	Management Indicator Species
MLA	Mineral Leasing Act
MLRA	Major Land Resource Areas
MLV	mainline valve
MMI	Modified Mercalli Index
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOP	maximum operating pressure
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MUID	Map Unit Identifier
mya	million years ago
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NFS	National Forest System
NGHA	Non-game Habitat Areas
NGL	Natural Gas Liquids
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1986
NNSR	Nonattainment New Source Review
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NO ₃	nitrate
NOI	Notice of Intent
NO _x	oxides of nitrogen

Acronym List (Continued)

NPA	National Programmatic Agreement
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPL	National Priorities List
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRG	Natural Resource Group
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSA	Noise Sensitive Area
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NSR	New Source Review
NWI	National Wetland Inventory
NWIS	National Water Information System
NWP	Nationwide Permits
O ₃	ozone
OAHP	Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
OHV	off-highway vehicle
ONRW	Outstanding Natural Resource Water
OPS	Office of Pipeline Safety
Overland Pass	Overland Pass Pipeline Company LLC
PAM	Polyacrylamide
Pb	lead
PEM	palustrine emergent
PFC	Proper Functioning Condition
PFO	palustrine forested
PLJV	Playa Lakes Joint Venture
PM ₁₀	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less
PM _{2.5}	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns or less
PNG	Pawnee National Grassland
POD	Plan of Development
ppm	parts per million
ppmw	parts per million by weight
PRRIP	Platte River Recovery Implementation Program
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
psig	pounds per square inch, gauge
PSS	palustrine scrub-shrub
RMP	Resource Management Plan
ROD	Record of Decision
ROW	right-of-way
RP	reference point
RV	recreational vehicle
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SEIS	supplemental environmental impact statement
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SIA	Special Interest Area
SMS	Scenery Management System
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
SO _x	sulfur oxides
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan
spp.	species (plural)
SPWRAP	South Platte Water Related Activities Program
STATSGO	State Soil Geographic
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
tcfy	trillion cubic feet per year
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property

Acronym List (Continued)

tpy	tons per year
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TWA	Temporary Workspace Area
U.S.	United States
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USBOR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
USC	United States Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDOE	U.S. Department of Energy
USDOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
V	volt
VRM	Visual Resource Management
WAQS&R	Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations
WDEQ	Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
WGFD	Wyoming Game and Fish Department
Williams	William's Field Service Company, LLC
WSGS	Wyoming State Geological Survey
WYCRO	Wyoming Cultural Records Office
WYNDD	Wyoming Natural Diversity Database

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