



United States Department of the Interior

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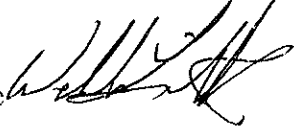


IN REPLY REFER TO:
DESCRM
MC-208

MAR 01 2011

MEMORANDUM

TO: Superintendent, Fort Berthold Agency

FROM: Regional Director, Great Plains Regional Office 

SUBJECT: Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

In compliance with the regulations of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, for the proposed Bad Guns Lateral Pipeline by Saddle Butte Pipeline, LLC on the Fort Berthold Reservation, an Environmental Assessment (EA) has been completed and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) has been issued.

All the necessary requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act have been completed. Attached for your files is a copy of the EA, FONSI and Notice of Availability. The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations requires that there be a public notice of availability of the FONSI (1506.6(b)). Please post the attached notice of availability at the Agency and Tribal buildings for 30 days.

If you have any questions, please call Marilyn Bercier, Regional Environmental Scientist, Division of Environment, Safety and Cultural Resources Management, at (605) 226-7656.

Attachment

cc: Tex Hall, Chairman, Three Affiliated Tribes (with attachment)
Elgin Crows Breast, THPO (with attachment)
Derek Enderud, BLM, Dickenson, ND (with attachment)
John Shelman, US Army Corps of Engineers
Jeff Hunt, Virtual One Stop Shop

Finding of No Significant Impact

Saddle Butte Pipeline, LLC (Saddle Butte Pipeline)

Environmental Assessment for Bad Guns Lateral Pipeline Oil and Gas Pipeline

Fort Berthold Indian Reservation Dunn County, North Dakota

The U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) has received a proposal to construct a pipeline located as follows:

- T147N, R93W, 5th P.M., SW¼ of Section 9, NW¼ of Section 16, S½ of Section 8, SE¼ of Section 7 (Dunn County)

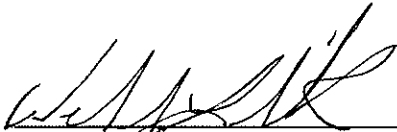
Associated federal actions by BIA include determinations of effect regarding environmental resources and positive recommendations to the Bureau of Land Management regarding the construction of the Bad Guns lateral pipeline.

The potential of the proposed action to impact the human environment is analyzed in the following Environmental Assessment (EA), as required by the National Environmental Policy Act. Based on the EA, I have determined that the proposed project will not significantly affect the quality of the human or natural environment. No Environmental Impact Statement is required for any portion of the proposed activities.

This determination is based on the following factors:

1. Agency and public involvement solicited for the preceding NEPA document was sufficient to ascertain potential environmental concerns associated with the currently proposed project.
2. Protective and prudent measures were designed to minimize impacts to air, water, soil, vegetation, wetlands, wildlife, public safety, water resources, and cultural resources. The remaining potential for impacts was disclosed for both the proposed action and the No Action alternatives.
3. Guidance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been fully considered regarding wildlife impacts, particularly in regard to threatened or endangered species. This guidance includes the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.) (MBTA), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) (NEPA), the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668-668d, 54 Stat. 250) (BGEPA), Executive Order 13186 "Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds", and the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) (ESA).

4. The proposed action is designed to avoid adverse effects to historic, archaeological, cultural and traditional properties, sites and practices. Compliance with the procedures of the National Historic Preservation Act is complete.
5. Environmental justice was fully considered.
6. Cumulative effects to the environment are either mitigated or minimal.
7. No regulatory requirements have been waived or require compensatory mitigation measures.
8. The proposed project will improve the socio-economic condition of the affected Indian community.



Regional Director

3/1/11

Date

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

United States Bureau of Indian Affairs

Great Plains Regional Office
Aberdeen, South Dakota



Saddle Butte Pipeline, LLC

Bad Guns Lateral Pipeline

Fort Berthold Indian Reservation

February 2011

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CHAPTER 1 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

1.1 Introduction

This Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, and the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), 40 CFR parts 1500 through 1508. An EA is an informational document intended for use by both decision-makers and the public. It discloses relevant environmental information concerning the proposed action and the no-action alternative.

1.2 Description of the Proposed Action

The Fort Berthold Reservation encompasses 988,000 acres, 457,837 of which are in tribal and individual Indian ownership by the Three Affiliated Tribes (Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara) and its members. The reservation is located in west central North Dakota and is split into three areas by Lake Sakakawea, which traverses the center of the reservation. It occupies sections of six counties: Dunn, McKenzie, McLean, Mercer, Mountrail, and Ward.

The Fort Berthold Reservation lies atop the Bakken Formation, a geologic formation rich in oil and gas deposits that extends approximately 25,000 square miles beneath North Dakota, Montana, United States and Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, Canada. Approximately two-thirds of the Bakken Formation is beneath North Dakota. The Three Forks Formation lies beneath the Bakken. The North Dakota Department of Mineral Resources estimates that there are approximately 2 billion barrels of recoverable oil in each of these formations¹. The Department's director estimates that there are 30–40 remaining years of production, or more if technology improves.

The proposed action includes approval by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for Saddle Butte Pipeline, LLC (Saddle Butte Pipeline) to construct approximately 1.3 miles of oil, natural gas, and water pipelines, as well as above or below ground appurtenances such as installation of valve sets, launchers, receivers, and cathodic protection equipment on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation. Any electrical lines will be installed below ground. The proposed action is located on the Fort Berthold Reservation and is proposed to be positioned in T147N, R93W, SW¼ of Section 9, NW¼ of Section 16, S½ of Section 8, and SE¼ of Section 7 of Dunn County. Please refer to *Figure 1.1, Project Location Map*.

The pipeline would gather natural gas and oil from three wells located on two pads: Henry Bad Gun 8D-5-1H, Henry Bad Gun 16B-21-1H, and Henry Bad Gun 17A-20-1H. Proposed completion activities include acquisition of rights-of-way and infrastructure for the proposed pipeline.

¹ The Bakken contains about 169 billion barrels of oil and the Three Forks contains about 20 billion barrels; however, most of this is not expected to be developed.

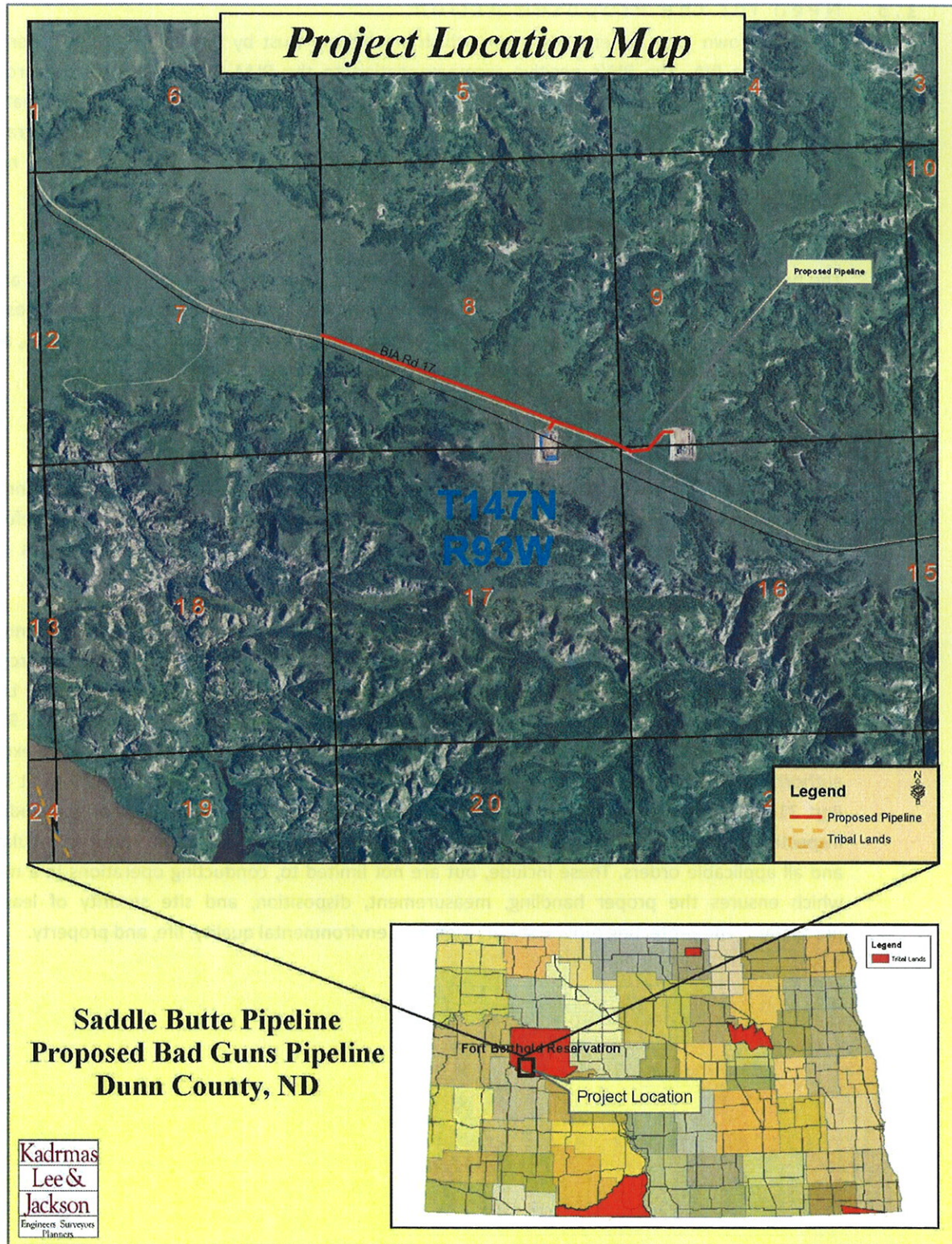


Figure 1.1, Project Location Map

1.3 Need for the Proposed Action

The Tribes own their mineral resources, which are held in trust by the United States government through the BIA. The BIA's positive recommendation to the BLM for approval of the proposed pipeline would provide important benefits to the Three Affiliated Tribes, including revenue that could contribute to the Tribal budgets, satisfy Tribal obligations, and fund land purchase programs to stabilize its land base. It would also provide individual members of the Tribes with needed employment and income.

1.4 Purpose of the Proposed Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to allow the Three Affiliated Tribes to provide for oil and gas development on the identified lands on the Fort Berthold Reservation. Additionally, the purpose is to reduce waste of valuable resources associated with continued flaring of produced natural gas, as well as truck traffic, environmental, and public health and safety concerns.

1.5 Regulations that Apply to Oil and Gas Development Activities

The BIA must comply with NEPA before it issues a determination of effect regarding environmental resources and provides a recommendation to the BLM regarding the proposed project. Therefore, an EA for the pipeline is necessary to analyze the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the proposed project.

Oil and gas development activities on Indian lands are subject to a variety of federal environmental regulations and policies under authority of the BIA and BLM. This inspection and enforcement authority derives from the United States trust obligations to the Tribes, the Indian Mineral Leasing Act of 1938, the Indian Mineral Development Act of 1982, and the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982. Under the BIA's regulations at 25 CFR Part 225, the BLM exercises authority over oil and gas development on Tribal lands under its implementing regulations at 43 CFR Part 3160 and its internal supplemental regulations and policies. The BLM's authority includes the inspection of oil and gas operations to determine compliance with applicable statutes, regulations, and all applicable orders. These include, but are not limited to, conducting operations in a manner which ensures the proper handling, measurement, disposition, and site security of leasehold production; and protecting other natural resources, environmental quality, life, and property.

CHAPTER 2 ALTERNATIVES

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on the development and evaluation of project alternatives. The development of alternatives is directly related to the purpose and need for the project. Two alternatives are being considered for this project: a no action alternative and a proposed action alternative.

2.2 Alternative A: No Action

Under the no action alternative (Alternative A), the BIA and BLM would not approve the proposed ROW acquisition and construction of the proposed pipeline. The flaring of gas would continue at the three oil and gas well pads intended to connect to the proposed pipeline, with greater environmental impact (air emissions) than if the heavy hydrocarbons were recovered. Valuable natural resources would continue to be lost through flaring rather than being brought to market, and corresponding royalty payments would be lost.

2.3 Alternative B: Proposed Action

The proposed action (Alternative B) includes authorization by the BIA and BLM to install a pipeline, gathering system, and other appurtenances above or below ground to move produced gas and liquids to a suitable processing location.

The proposed pipeline includes approval by the BIA and BLM for the development of up to three pipelines consisting of all, or any combination of oil, gas and/or produced water lines, as well as above or below ground appurtenances such as installation of valve sets, launchers, receivers, and cathodic protection equipment. Any electrical lines will be installed below ground. The proposed project would also require approval for the associated rights-of-way acquisition.

An intensive, pedestrian resource survey of the proposed pipeline was conducted on October 26, 2010 by Kadrmas, Lee & Jackson (KL&J). The purpose of this survey was to gather site-specific data and photos with regards to botanical, biological, threatened and endangered species, eagle, and water resources. A 200-foot wide pipeline corridor was evaluated for this site. In addition, a 0.50 mile wide buffer around all areas of project disturbance was used to evaluate the presence of eagles and eagle nests. Resources were evaluated using visual inspection and pedestrian transects across the site.

The site was evaluated for cultural resources clearance on November 5, 2010 with representatives from the Tribal Historic Preservation Office and Beaver Creek Archaeology, Inc. (Beaver Creek Archaeology).

The BIA EA on-site assessment of the pipeline was conducted on November 16, 2010. The BIA Environmental Protection Specialist, representatives from the Tribal Historic Preservation Office, Saddle Butte Pipeline, and KL&J participated in this assessment. During this assessment, construction suitability with respect to topography, stockpiling, drainage, erosion control, and other surface issues were considered. Those present at the on-site assessment agreed that the chosen location, along with the minimization measures Saddle Butte Pipeline plans to implement, are positioned in areas

which would minimize impacts to sensitive wildlife and botanical resources. In addition, comments received from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) have been considered in the development of this project.

2.4 Construction and Plan Specifications

Construction of the gas and oil lines are expected to take approximately 90 days and would be confined within a 100-foot wide ROW, including temporary easements, adjacent to the proposed line as shown in *Figure 1.1, Project Location Map on page 2*. Pipeline materials would be staged at existing well pads or trucked directly to the temporary ROW corridor on existing federal, state, county, Tribal, and private roads. Access to the ROW would be made at well pads and existing roadway crossing points only. Traffic at access points is expected to be heavy during brief periods at the beginning and end of shift and heavy at various times during the day when equipment and materials are delivered to the site. Traffic would be confined to the marked pipeline ROW corridor. Vehicle and personnel travel off the pipeline ROW would be strictly prohibited at all times. Signs would be installed at access points to remind operators that access or travel off the pipeline ROW is not permitted.

Installation of the pipelines may require clearing and grading of 100-foot wide sections at locations within the ROW along the entire pipeline corridor. Reasonable efforts would be made to minimize surface disturbance during the construction process. Topsoil would be separated and stockpiled along either side of any disturbed cross section to be used for prompt reseeding and reclamation of the disturbed area. Continued use of pasture and livestock grazing areas would be maintained during construction via use of temporary fencing or cattle guards when crossing land with livestock present. Trenches would be excavated to a depth sufficient to maintain a minimum of 48 inches of ground coverage over the pipeline. Typical ROW Cross Section is as shown in *Figure 2.1*.

It is understood that other utilities, including water pipelines, are also present in the immediate area. The Fort Berthold Rural Water (FBRW) pipeline occurs approximately 0.5 miles from the proposed pipeline and would not be impacted by construction. Five feet of lateral distance would be maintained from all telephone and cable lines. Any line crossing conflicts would be worked out individually at each location with the respective utility.

During construction, the entire distance of trench could be open for several days during excavation, stringing, bending and installation of the pipelines. Crossings would be created at access locations and driveways. Pipe would be strung along the ditch as bending, welding and other installation preparations were completed. After the pipelines were lowered into the ditch they would be hydro-tested with water acquired from a local commercial source. Water used for hydro-testing would be removed from the site and disposed of at a permitted location.

After the trench is backfilled, disturbed areas would be re-graded to original contours, stockpiled topsoil reset over the ROW, pipeline marking signs would be installed, and reclamation would be finalized.

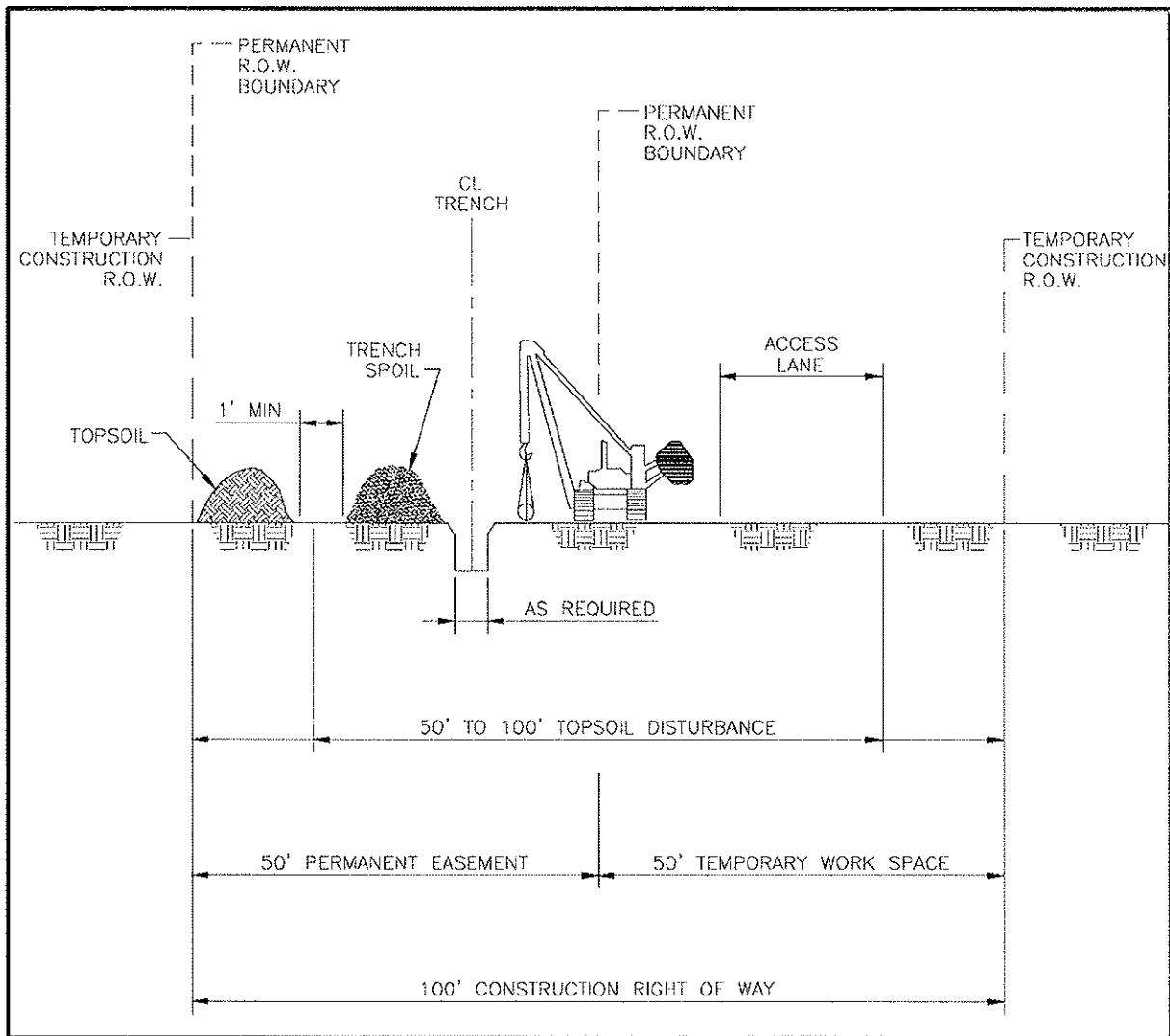


Figure 2.1, Typical ROW Cross Section

2.5 Reclamation

All reclamation is the responsibility of Saddle Butte Pipeline as the ROW permit holder. Reclamation shall be implemented after initial construction, after additional lines are installed, after any maintenance activity, and after final abandonment of a decommissioned line.

Regrading, contouring, and reseeding of disturbed areas would occur as soon as practical after construction but no later than the next appropriate planting season. The ROW would be reseeded with certified seed mixtures approved by the BIA. All reseeding and planting would comply with BIA directions to ensure successful reclamation. Further, the ROW would be monitored for areas of excessive erosion and subsidence. Periodic monitoring would be performed and repeated reclamation efforts would be undertaken in problem areas until the ROW is certified as reclaimed.

Decommissioning of pipelines would result in mandatory final reclamation of the corridor. All surface facilities would be removed. Compacted areas would be scarified, ripped, and re-contoured. All areas would be re-contoured to match topography of the original landscape as closely as possible and re-seeded with vegetation consistent with surrounding native species to ensure a healthy and diverse mix free of noxious weeds. Stockpiled topsoil would be redistributed and re-vegetated. Long-term monitoring would be required to ensure successful reclamation and implementation of any necessary remedial efforts. The pipelines would be purged with water to remove hydrocarbons, capped, and abandoned in place.

2.6 Operation and Maintenance

After construction is complete, maintenance of the ROW would be confined to the 50-foot ROW width. Access to this section of the line would be confined to existing roadways and as permitted by landowners. Excessive rutting or other surface disturbances, such as installing additional lines, would be immediately repaired and reclaimed under guidelines from the previous section. If any surface damage occurs that affects crops or other surface activities, repairs would be made immediately. Landowners would be compensated for damages accordingly.

Repair, replacement, inspection or additional lines that require extensive excavation may require ROW increased to 100 feet on a temporary basis. In that event, the BIA would be notified immediately. In the case of an emergency, the BIA may be notified during or after repairs have begun. In all cases, BIA would be consulted as soon as possible. All applicable regulations and best management practices would be followed.

2.7 Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to complete all administrative actions and approvals necessary to authorize or facilitate the installation of the pipelines in order to protect the environment, reduce public hazards, and increase economic gain associated with production of oil and gas.

CHAPTER 3 DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND IMPACTS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the existing conditions within the study area. The existing conditions, or affected environment, are the baseline conditions that may be affected by the proposed action. This chapter also summarizes the positive and negative direct environmental impacts of the project alternatives, as well as cumulative impacts. Indirect impacts are discussed in impact categories where relevant. Information regarding the existing environment, potential effects to the environment resulting from the proposed alternative, and avoidance, minimization, and/or mitigation measures for adverse impacts is included.

3.2 Climate, Geologic Setting, and Land Use

The proposed pipeline is situated geologically within the Williston basin, where the shallow stratigraphy consists of sandstones, silts and shales dating to the Tertiary Period (65 to 2 million years ago), including the Sentinel Butte and Golden Valley Formations. The underlying Bakken Formation and Three Forks Formations are well-known sources of hydrocarbons. Although earlier oil and gas exploration activity within the Fort Berthold Reservation was limited and commercially unproductive, recent advances in drilling technologies, including horizontal drilling techniques, now make accessing oil in the Bakken and Three Forks Formation feasible.

According to High Plains Regional Climate Center data collected at the Dunn Center weather station from 1971-2000, temperatures in excess of 80 degrees Fahrenheit are common in summer months. The area receives approximately 16.5 inches of rain annually, predominantly during spring and summer. Winters in this region are cold, with temperatures often falling near zero degrees Fahrenheit. Snow generally remains on the ground from November to March, and about 38.5 inches of snow are received annually.

The topography within the project area is primarily identified as part of the United States Geological Survey's (USGS's) River Breaks Ecoregion, which consists of broken terraces and upland areas that descend to the Missouri River and its major tributaries. They have formed particularly in soft, easily erodible strata of the Bullion Creek, Sentinel Butte, and Golden Valley formations.

The western and southern portions of the Fort Berthold Reservation consist of prairie grasslands and buttes. The northern and eastern areas of the Reservation provide fertile farmland. The proposed project areas are located within a predominately rural area. According to National Agricultural Statistics Services (NASS) data, land within the proposed project area comprised of grassland (94%) and developed land (6%). Please refer to Figure 3.1, Land Use.



Figure 3.1, Land Use

3.2.1 Climate, Geologic Setting and Land Use Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact land use, climatic conditions, or geology within the study area.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – Alternative B would result in the conversion of approximately 16.25 acres of land from present use into a pipeline corridor. The pipelines would be buried underground and the majority of land uses would be able to resume following construction and reclamation activities. Some activities, such as those associated with developed lands, may be restricted within the 50-foot right-of-way. Impacts to the geologic setting and paleontological resources are not anticipated.

3.3 Soils

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soil Survey of Dunn County dates from 1982, with updated information available online through the NRCS Web Soil Survey. There are four soil types identified within the project impact area. Location and characteristics of these soils are identified in Table 3.1, Soils.

All of the soils listed have moderate susceptibility to sheet and rill erosion. In addition, all of the soils, with the exception of 9E, can tolerate high to moderate levels of erosion without loss of productivity. Each of these soils is well drained, with the exception of the Cabba loam soil, and depth to the water table is generally recorded at greater than six feet for each of these soil types. The Cabba loam soil is estimated to have a very slow infiltration rate. None of the soils listed within the project impact areas are susceptible to flooding or ponding.

Table 3.1, Soils

| MAP UNIT SYMBOL | SOIL NAME | PERCENT SLOPE | COMPOSITION (IN UPPER 60 INCHES) | | | EROSION FACTOR ² | | HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP ³ |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| | | | % sand | % silt | % clay | T | Kf | |
| 9E | Cabba loam | 15 to 45 | 40.5 | 39.5 | 20.0 | 2 | .32 | D |
| 88B | Williams loam | 3 to 6 | 34.8 | 35.2 | 30.0 | 5 | .28 | B |
| 88C | Williams loam | 6 to 9 | 34.8 | 35.2 | 30.0 | 5 | .28 | B |
| 93C | Williams-Zahl loams | 6 to 9 | 34.8 | 35.2 | 30.0 | 5 | .28 | B |

² Erosion Factors indicate susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Kf indicates the erodibility of material less than two millimeters in size. Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Higher values indicate greater susceptibility. T Factors estimate maximum average annual rates of erosion by wind and water that will not affect crop productivity. Tons/acre/year range from 1 for shallow soils to 5 for very deep soils. Soils with higher T values can tolerate higher rates of erosion without loss of productivity.

³ Hydrologic Soil Groups (A, B, C, and D) are based on estimates of runoff potential according to the rate of water infiltration under the following conditions: soils are not protected by vegetation, soils are thoroughly wet, and soils receive precipitation from long-duration storms. The rate of infiltration decreases from Group A (high infiltration, low runoff) to D (low infiltration, high runoff).

3.3.1 Soil Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact soils.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – Construction of the proposed pipelines would disturb subsoil and topsoil within the project area. Soil impacts would be localized, and BMPs would be implemented to minimize these impacts. Surface disturbance caused by pipeline development would result in the removal of vegetation from the soil surface. This can damage soil crusts and destabilize the soil. As a result, the soil surface could become more prone to accelerated erosion by wind and water. BMPs used at the site to reduce these impacts would include erosion and sediment control measures during and after construction, segregating topsoil from subsurface material for future reclamation, chipping any woody vegetation that is removed on-site and incorporating it into topsoil stockpiles, re-seeding of disturbed areas immediately after construction activities are completed, the use of construction equipment appropriately sized to the scope and scale of the project, ensuring the road gradient fits closely with the natural terrain, and maintaining proper drainage. According to discussions at the field on-site assessment and standard industry practices, BMPs identified in the BLM Gold Book shall be utilized, to further minimize site erosion.

Another soil resources issue is soil compaction, which can occur by use of heavy equipment. When soil is compacted, it decreases permeability and increases surface runoff. This is especially evident in silt and clay soils. In addition, soils may be impacted by mixing of soil horizons. Soil compaction and mixing of soil horizons would be minimized by the previously discussed topsoil segregation. Disturbed areas would be reseeded following construction. No mitigation for soil impacts is anticipated.

Contamination of soils from various chemicals and other pollutants used during oil development activities is not anticipated. In the rare event that such contamination may occur, the event shall be immediately reported to the BLM, the NDIC, and where appropriate the North Dakota Department of Health (NDDH) and the procedures of the surface management agency shall be followed to contain spills and leaks.

3.4 Water Resources

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977, provides the authority to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to establish water quality standards, control discharges into surface and ground waters, develop waste treatment management plans and practices, and issue permits for discharges (Section 402) and for dredged or fill material (Section 404).

Within the Fort Berthold Reservation, the Missouri River and Lake Sakakawea are both considered navigable waters and are therefore subject to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899.

The EPA also has the authority to protect the quality of drinking water under the SDWA (Safe Drinking Water Act) of 1974. As amended in 1986 and 1996, the SDWA requires many actions to protect drinking water and its sources: rivers, lakes reservoirs, springs, and ground water wells⁴.

3.4.1 Surface Water

The project area is situated in the Great Plains region of North Dakota that borders the Badlands to the west. This is an arid area with few isolated surface water basins. The majority of the surface

⁴ The SDWA does not regulate private wells that serve fewer than 25 individuals.

waters in the region are associated with the Missouri River, Lake Sakakawea, and tributaries to these water bodies. Surface water generally flows overland until draining into these systems.

The proposed project is located in the Lake Sakakawea basin, meaning surface waters within this basin drain to Lake Sakakawea. In addition, the proposed project is located in the Waterchief Bay Watershed. Please refer to Figure 3.2, Surface Water Resources. Runoff throughout the study area is by sheet flow until collected by ephemeral and perennial streams draining to Lake Sakakawea. Runoff from the west half of the proposed pipeline would flow approximately 0.1 miles south into a wooded drainage. The runoff would then flow to the southwest approximately 1.0 miles and south approximately 0.6 miles before draining into Lake Sakakawea. The east half of the pipeline drains southeast approximately 0.2 miles into a wooded drainage. The runoff would then flow to the southeast approximately 2.1 miles into Lake Sakakawea.

3.4.1.1 Surface Water Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact surface water.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – No significant impacts to surface water are expected to result from Alternative B. The proposed project has been sited to avoid direct impacts to surface waters and to minimize the disruption of drainage patterns across the landscape. Erosion control measures should be used to mitigate the migration of temporary construction-related sediment downhill or downstream. No measurable increase in runoff or impacts to surface waters is expected. Specific measures to mitigate the impacts to surface waters and to minimize the disruption of drainage patterns may include, but are not limited to, the implementation of silt fences. Alternative B is not anticipated to result in measurable or permanent increases in runoff or impacts to surface waters.

3.4.2 Ground Water

The North Dakota State Water Commission's electronic records reveal that there are no active or permitted groundwater wells within one-mile of the proposed pipeline. The Sentinel Butte-Tongue River Aquifer is located southwest and southeast of the proposed site and the Fort Union Aquifer is located north and west of the site. No sole source aquifers have been identified within the state of North Dakota. Please refer to Figure 3.3, Aquifers and Groundwater Wells.

3.4.2.1 Ground Water Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact groundwater.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – No impacts to groundwater, including aquifers or groundwater wells, are expected to result from Alternative B.



Figure 3.2, Surface Water Resources

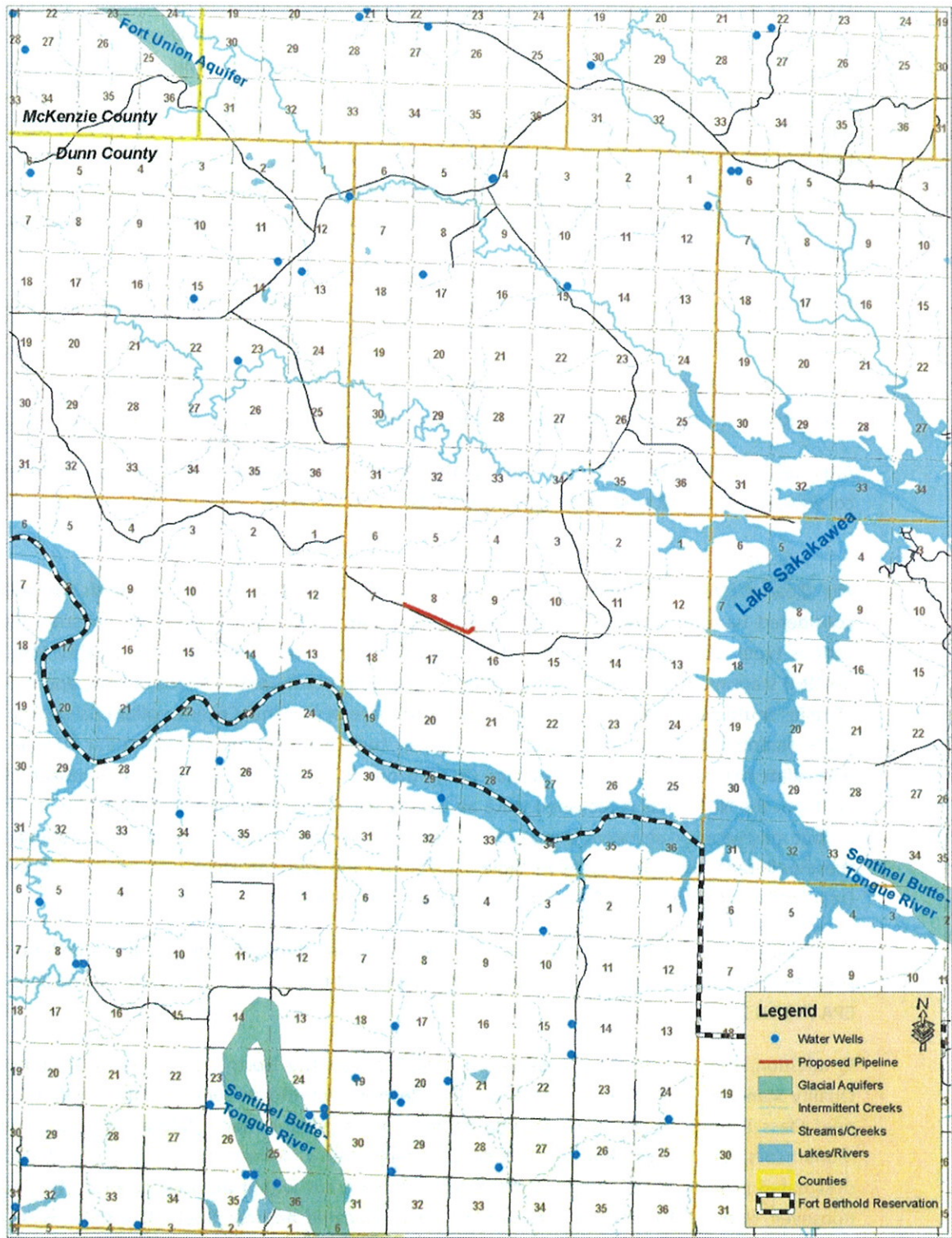


Figure 3.3, Aquifers and Groundwater Wells

3.5 Wetlands

Wetlands are defined in both the 1977 Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, and in Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1986, as those areas that are inundated by surface or groundwater with a frequency to support and under normal circumstances do or would support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Three parameters that define a wetland, as outlined in the Federal Manual for Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands (US Army Corps of Engineers, 1987), are hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation, and hydrology. Wetlands are an important natural resource serving many functions, such as providing habitat for wildlife, storing floodwaters, recharging groundwater, and improving water quality through purification.

No wetlands or riparian areas were identified within the study area for the proposed pipeline corridor during the field surveys.

3.5.1 Wetland Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact wetlands.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – Due to the absence of wetlands within the proposed pipeline corridor, Alternative B would not impact wetlands.

3.6 Air Quality

The Clean Air Act, as amended, requires the EPA to establish air quality standards for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment by setting limits on emission levels of various types of air pollutants. The NDDH operates a network of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (AAQM) stations. The nearest AAQM station is located in Dunn Center, North Dakota, approximately 15 miles south southwest of the proposed Bad Guns lateral pipeline. Criteria pollutants tracked under EPA's National Ambient Air Quality Standards in the Clean Air Act include sulfur dioxide (SO₂), particulate matter (PM), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), ozone (O₃), lead (Pb), and carbon monoxide (CO). In addition, the NDDH has established state air quality standards. State standards must be as stringent as (but may be more stringent than) federal standards. The federal and state air quality standards for these pollutants are summarized in Table 3.2, Federal and State Air Quality Standards and Reported Data for Dunn Center (EPA 2006, NDDH 2009, Dunn Center 2009).

North Dakota was one of thirteen states in 2008 that met standards for all criteria pollutants. The state also met standards for fine particulates and the eight-hour ozone standards established by the EPA (NDDH 2009).

In addition, the Fort Berthold Reservation complies with the North Dakota National Ambient Air Quality Standards and visibility protection. The Clean Air Act affords additional air quality protection near Class I areas. Class I areas include national parks greater than 6,000 acres in size, national monuments, national seashores, and federally designated wilderness areas larger than 5,000 acres designated prior to 1977. There are no Federal Class I areas within the project area. The Theodore Roosevelt National Park is the nearest Class I area, located approximately 32.0 miles west of the proposed Bad Guns lateral pipeline.

Table 3.2, Federal and State Air Quality Standards and Reported Data for Dunn Center

| POLLUTANT | AVERAGING PERIOD | EPA AIR QUALITY STANDARD | | NDDH AIR QUALITY STANDARD | | DUNN CENTER 2009 REPORTED DATA | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | MG/M ³ | parts per million | MG/M ³ | parts per million | MG/M ³ | parts per million |
| SO ₂ | 24-Hour | 365 | 0.14 | 260 | 0.099 | — | .0055 |
| | Annual Mean | 80 | 0.030 | 60 | 0.023 | — | .0005 |
| PM ₁₀ ⁵ | 24-Hour | 150 | — | 150 | — | 44.5 | — |
| | Annual Mean | 50 | — | 50 | — | 11.3 | — |
| PM _{2.5} ⁶ | 24-Hour | 35 | — | 35 | — | 14.2 | — |
| | Weighted Annual Mean | 15 | — | 15 | — | 3.4 | — |
| NO ₂ | Annual Mean | 100 | 0.053 | 100 | 0.053 | — | .0015 |
| CO | 1-Hour | 40,000 | 35 | 40,000 | 35 | — | — |
| | 8-Hour | 10,000 | 9 | 10,000 | 9 | — | — |
| Pb | 3-Month | 1.5 | — | 1.5 | — | — | — |
| O ₃ | 1-Hour | 240 | 0.12 | 235 | 0.12 | — | .064 |
| | 8-Hour | — | 0.08 | — | 0.08 | — | .055 |

3.6.1 Air Quality Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact air quality.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – The Fort Berthold Reservation complies with North Dakota National Ambient Air Quality Standards and visibility protection. In addition, the Dunn Center AAQM Station reported air quality data well below the state and federal standards. Alternative B would not include any major sources of air pollutants. Emissions would be limited to the immediate project areas and are not anticipated to cause or contribute to a violation of National Ambient Air Quality Standards. No detectable or long-term impacts to air quality or visibility are expected within the airsheds of the Fort Berthold Reservation, State, or Theodore Roosevelt National Park.

The proposed project is anticipated to have a long-term benefit to air quality in the project area because it would reduce emissions associated with gas flaring. In addition, it would reduce truck traffic by moving the oil and water through the lateral lines and into the main pipelines. In the long-term, this may improve air quality in the area by reducing mobile source air pollutants associated with trucking operations. No mitigation or monitoring measures are recommended.

⁵ PM₁₀ refers to particulates 10 micrometers (μ) or less in size.

⁶ PM_{2.5} refers to particulates 2.5 micrometers (μ) or less in size.

3.7 Threatened and Endangered Species

In accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, 50 CFR Part 402, as amended, each federal agency is required to ensure the following two criteria. First, any action funded or carried out by such agency must not be likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any federally-listed endangered or threatened species or species proposed to be listed. Second, no such action can result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat of such species that is determined to be critical by the Secretary. An endangered species is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. A threatened species is one that is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future. A candidate species is a plant or animal for which the USFWS has sufficient information on its biological status and threats to propose it as endangered or threatened under the ESA, but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by other higher priority listing activities. While candidate species are not legally protected under the ESA, it is within the spirit of the ESA to consider these species as having significant value and worth protecting.

The proposed project area was evaluated to determine the potential for occurrences of federally-listed threatened, endangered, and candidate species. The USFWS October 2010 Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Species and Designated Critical Habitat in North Dakota County List identified the gray wolf, black-footed ferret, interior least tern, pallid sturgeon, and whooping crane as endangered species that may be found within Dunn County. The piping plover is listed as a threatened species and the Dakota Skipper and Sprague's pipit are listed as candidate species. In addition, Dunn County contains designated critical habitat for the piping plover adjacent to Lake Sakakawea. None of these species were observed in the field. Habitat requirements, the potential for suitable habitat within the project area, and other information regarding listed species for Dunn County are as follows:

3.7.1 Endangered Species

Gray Wolf (*Canis lupus*)

The gray wolf is the largest wild canine species in North America. It is found throughout northern Canada, Alaska, and the forested areas of Northern Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin and has been re-introduced to Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming. While the gray wolf is not common in North Dakota, occasionally individual wolves do pass through the state. Historically, its preferred habitat includes biomes such as boreal forest, temperate deciduous forest, and temperate grassland. Gray wolves live in packs of up to 21 members, although some individuals will roam alone. The project area is located far from other known wolf populations.

Black-Footed Ferret (*Mustela nigripes*)

The black-footed ferret historically could be found throughout the Rocky Mountains and Great Plains. In North Dakota, the black-footed ferret may potentially be present within prairie dog towns. However, the species has not been confirmed in North Dakota for over 20 years and is presumed extirpated. Its preferred habitat includes areas around prairie dog towns, as it relies on prairie dogs for food and lives in prairie dog burrows. Black-footed ferrets require at least an 80-acre prairie dog town to survive. No prairie dog towns were identified during the field surveys.

Interior Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum*)

The interior least tern nests along inland rivers. The interior least tern is found in isolated areas along the Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, Red, and Rio Grande Rivers. In North Dakota, it is sighted along the

Missouri River during the summer nesting season. The interior least tern nests in sandbars or barren beaches, preferably in the middle of a river for increased safety while nesting. These birds nest close together, using safety in numbers to scare away predators.

There is no existing or potential habitat within the project area. Potential habitat in the form of sandy/gravelly Lake Sakakawea shoreline may exist approximately 1.5 miles away from the proposed pipeline.

Pallid Sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus albus*)

The pallid sturgeon is known to exist in the Yellowstone, Missouri, middle and lower Mississippi, and Atchafalaya Rivers, and seasonally in some tributaries. In North Dakota, the pallid sturgeon is found principally in the Missouri River and upstream of Lake Sakakawea in the Yellowstone River. Dating to prehistoric times, the pallid sturgeon has become well adapted to living close to the bottom of silty river systems. According to the USFWS, its preferred habitat includes "a diversity of water depths and velocities formed by braided river channels, sand bars, sand flats, and gravel bars." Weighing up to 80 pounds, pallid sturgeons are long lived, with individuals possibly reaching 50 years of age.

Potential habitat for pallid sturgeon can be found in Lake Sakakawea approximately 1.5 miles from the proposed pipeline.

Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*)

The whooping crane is the tallest bird in North America. In the United States, this species ranges through the Midwest and Rocky Mountain regions from North Dakota south to Texas and east into Colorado. Whooping cranes migrate through North Dakota along a band running from the south central to the northwest parts of the state. They use shallow, seasonally and semi-permanently flooded palustrine (marshy) wetlands for roosting and various cropland and emergent wetlands for feeding. During migration, whooping cranes are often recorded in riverine habitats, including the Missouri River. Currently there are three wild populations of whooping cranes, yielding a total species population of about 383. Of these flocks, only one is self-sustaining.

The proposed pipeline is located in the Central Flyway where 75 percent of confirmed whooping crane sightings have occurred. The proposed project site does not contain wetlands or cropland. Lake Sakakawea, which provides potential stopover habitat for whooping crane migration, is approximately 1.5 miles away.

3.7.1.2 Endangered Species Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not affect endangered species.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – Due to a lack of preferred habitat characteristics and/or known populations, the proposed project is anticipated to have no effect on the black-footed ferret or the gray wolf.

Suitable habitat for the interior least tern and pallid sturgeon is largely associated with Lake Sakakawea and its shoreline. The pipeline is located on upland bluffs of rangeland, with Lake Sakakawea and its shoreline located approximately 400 feet below the bluffs and 1.5 miles to the southwest. The topographic features of the area and distance from the shoreline should assist in providing sight and sound buffers for shoreline-nesting birds. Due to the temporary nature of the

disturbance associated with the proposed project, it is anticipated to have no effect to the interior least tern or pallid sturgeon or their associated habitats.

The proposed project is located within the Central Flyway where approximately 75 percent of confirmed whooping crane sightings have occurred, though no shallow, emergent wetlands or cropland food sources were observed within or near the project study area. The proposed project may effect but is not likely to adversely affect whooping cranes or whooping crane habitat.

3.7.2 Threatened Species

Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*)

The piping plover is a small migratory shorebird. Historically, piping plovers could be found throughout the Atlantic Coast, Northern Great Plains, and the Great Lakes. Drastically reduced, sparse populations presently occur throughout this historic range. In North Dakota, breeding and nesting sites can be found along the Missouri River. Preferred habitat for the piping plover includes riverine sandbars, gravel beaches, alkali areas of wetlands, and flat, sandy beaches with little vegetation. The USFWS has identified critical habitat for the piping plover on the Missouri River system. Critical habitat includes reservoir reaches composed of sparsely vegetated shoreline beaches, peninsulas, islands composed of sand, gravel, or shale, and their interface with water bodies.

There is no existing or potential habitat within the project area. Critical habitat in the form of sandy/gravelly Lake Sakakawea shoreline exists approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the proposed pipeline.

3.7.2.2 Threatened Species Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would have no effect to threatened species and would not destroy or adversely modify critical habitat.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – Suitable habitat for the piping plover is largely associated with Lake Sakakawea and its shoreline. The proposed pipeline is located on upland bluffs of rangeland, with Lake Sakakawea and its shoreline located approximately 400 feet below the bluffs and 1.5 miles to the southwest. The topographic features of the area and distance from the shoreline should assist in providing sight and sound buffers for shoreline-nesting birds. Due to the proximity of the proposed project to Lake Sakakawea, the proposed project is anticipated to have no effect to the piping plover or piping plover habitat.

3.7.3 Candidate Species

Dakota Skipper (*Hesperia dacotae*)

The Dakota skipper is a small butterfly with a one-inch wing span. These butterflies historically ranged from southern Saskatchewan, across the Dakotas and Minnesota, to Iowa and Illinois. The preferred habitat for the Dakota skipper consists of flat, moist bluestem prairies and upland prairies with an abundance of wildflowers. Dakota skippers are visible in their butterfly stage from mid-June to early July.

The project area is located on grazed rangeland that does contain bluestem prairies and wildflowers. Although grazing is evident, it is moderate in nature; therefore, the project site does contain suitable habitat for the Dakota skipper⁷.

Sprague's pipit (*Anthus spragueii*)

The Sprague's pipit is a small songbird found in prairie areas throughout the Northern Great Plains. Preferred habitat includes rolling, upland mixed-grass prairie habitat with high plant species diversity. The Sprague's pipit breeds in habitat with minimal human disturbance. The proposed project areas consist of grazed rangeland which may provide potential habitat for the Sprague's pipit⁸. No Sprague's pipits were observed during the field survey.

3.7.3.2 Candidate Species Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not adversely impact candidate species.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – The proposed project is located in an area that is moderately disturbed by grazing, yet still contains suitable habitat for the Dakota skipper and Sprague's pipit. Construction of the proposed pipeline will disturb suitable habitat for the Dakota skipper and Sprague's pipit, although reclamation will occur as soon as practical after construction and there will be no permanent habitat loss or fragmentation. The proposed project may impact individuals or habitat, but will not likely contribute to a trend toward federal listing or cause a loss of viability to the population or species. An "effect determination" under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act has not been made due to the current unlisted status of each species.

3.8 Eagles, Migratory Birds, and Other Wildlife

An intensive, pedestrian resource survey of the proposed pipeline was conducted on October 26, 2010 by KL&J. The purpose of this survey was to gather site-specific data and photos with regards to botanical, biological, threatened and endangered species, eagle, and water resources. A 200-foot wide pipeline corridor was evaluated for the site. In addition, a 0.50 mile wide buffer around all areas of project disturbance was used to evaluate the presence of eagles and eagle nests. Resources were evaluated using visual inspection and pedestrian transects across the site.

The BIA EA on-site assessment of the pipeline was conducted on November 16, 2010. The BIA Environmental Protection Specialist, representatives from the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), Saddle Butte Pipeline, and KL&J participated in the assessment. Construction suitability with respect to topography, stockpiling, drainage, erosion control, and other surface issues were considered. The pipeline was adjusted, as appropriate, to avoid conflicts with identified environmental areas of concern. Those present at the on-site assessment agreed that the chosen location, along with the minimization measures Saddle Butte Pipeline plans to implement, are positioned in areas which would minimize impacts to sensitive wildlife and botanical resources. In addition, comments received from the USFWS have been considered in the development of this project.

⁷ Information contained in this document is based on current land use conditions visible during the EA on-site. It should be noted that site conditions may change as grazing patterns change.

⁸ Information contained in this document is based on current land use conditions visible during the EA on-site. It should be noted that site conditions may change as grazing patterns change.

3.8.1 Bald and Golden Eagles

Protection is provided for the bald and golden eagle through the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) of 1940. 16 U.S.C. 668–668d, as amended, which was written with the intent to protect and preserve bald and golden eagles, both of which are treated as species of concern within the Department of the Interior. Under the BGEPA, “take” includes to pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest, or disturb, wherein “disturb” means to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to the degree that interferes with or interrupts normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering habits, causing injury, death, or nest abandonment.

The bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is sighted in North Dakota along the Missouri River during spring and fall migration periods and periodically in other places in the state such as the Devils Lake and Red River areas. In 2009, the ND Game and Fish Department estimated that 66 nests were occupied by bald eagles, though not all eagle nests were visited and verified⁹. Its preferred habitat includes open areas, forests, rivers, and large lakes. Bald eagles tend to use the same nest year after year, building atop the previous year’s nest. No bald eagles or eagle nests were observed during the field survey conducted on October 26, 2010.

The golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) can be spotted in North Dakota throughout the badlands and along the upper reaches of the Missouri River in the western part of the state. Golden eagle pairs maintain territories that can be as large as 60 square miles and nest in high places including cliffs, trees, and human-made structures. They perch on ledges and rocky outcrops and use soaring to search for prey. Golden eagle preferred habitat includes open prairie, plains, and forested areas. No golden eagles or eagle nests were observed during the field survey conducted on October 26, 2010.

The USGS Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center maintains information on bald eagle and golden eagle habitat within the state of North Dakota. According to the USGS data, the 0.5 mile buffered survey area for the proposed pipeline corridor does contain recorded habitat for both the bald eagle and the golden eagle. In addition, Dr. Anne Marguerite Coyle of Dickinson State University has completed focused research on golden eagles and maintains a database of golden eagle nest sightings. According to Dr. Coyle’s information, the closest recorded golden eagle nest is located approximately 2.75 miles southeast of the survey area. Please refer to Figure 3.4, Bald and Golden Eagle Habitat and Nest Sightings.

3.8.1.1 Bald and Golden Eagle Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact bald or golden eagles.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – The proposed project is located within areas of recorded suitable bald and golden eagle habitat. However, no evidence of eagle nests was found within 0.5 miles of the project area and no nest sightings have been recorded within one mile of the project area. Therefore, no impacts to bald or golden eagles are anticipated to result from the proposed project. If a bald or golden eagle or eagle nest is sighted within 0.5 miles of the project construction area, construction activities shall cease and the USFWS shall be notified for advice on how to proceed.

⁹ Source: “Nesting in Numbers.” ND Outdoors February 2010 issue.



Figure 3.4, Bald and Golden Eagle Habitat and Nest Sightings

3.8.2 Migratory Birds and Other Wildlife

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), 916 U.S.C. 703–711, provides protection for 1,007 migratory bird species, 58 of which are legally hunted. The MBTA regulates impacts to these species such as direct mortality, habitat degradation, and/or displacement of individual birds. The MBTA defines “taking” to include by any means or in any manner, any attempt at hunting, pursuing, wounding, killing, possessing, or transporting any migratory bird, nest, egg, or part thereof, except when specifically permitted by regulations.

The proposed project study area lies in the Central Flyway of North America. As such, this area is used as resting grounds for many birds on their spring and fall migrations, as well as nesting and breeding grounds for many waterfowl species. Other non-game bird species are known to fly through and inhabit this region.

In addition, the project areas contain suitable habitat for mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), whitetail deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), plains sharptail grouse (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*), ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus colchicas*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), song birds, coyote (*Canis latrans*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), eastern cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), white-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus townsendii*) and North American porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*).

During the pedestrian field surveys, migratory birds, raptors, big and small game species, non-game species, potential wildlife habitats, and and/or bird nests were identified if present. No wildlife was observed during the surveys.

3.8.2.1 Migratory Birds and Other Wildlife Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact migratory birds or other wildlife.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – Due to the presence of suitable habitat at the project site for many wildlife and avian species, it is determined that ground clearing activities associated with the proposed project may impact individuals by displacing animals from suitable habitat. Saddle Butte Pipeline plans to begin construction as soon as weather conditions allow in the 2011 construction season. This timeframe may overlap the migratory bird breeding season of February 1 to July 15. In the event that construction activity takes place within the nesting and breeding season, pre-construction surveys for migratory birds or their nests would be conducted within five days prior to the initiation of construction activities; or mowing of the site prior to the nesting/breeding season would be completed to discourage nesting activities. Therefore, the proposed project may affect individuals and populations within these wildlife species, but is not likely to result in a trend towards listing of any of the species identified. As no grouse leks were observed in the project area, additional timing restrictions for construction are not required.

The proposed Bad Guns lateral pipeline corridor is located on an upland area that is at a considerably higher elevation (approximately 400 feet) than the Lake Sakakawea shoreline. Additionally, the distance to Lake Sakakawea is approximately 1.5 miles. This distance, along with the topographic features of the area, should assist in providing sight and sound buffers for shoreline-nesting birds.

All reasonable, prudent, and effective measures to avoid the taking of migratory bird species would be implemented during the construction and operation phases. These measures would include the use of suitable mufflers on all internal combustion engines, certain compressor components to mitigate noise, only utilizing approved roadways, and burial of electrical lines.

3.9 Vegetation

Botanical resources were evaluated using visual inspection. The project area was also investigated for the presence of invasive plant species.

The proposed Bad Guns lateral pipeline consists of grazed upland grasses. The 200-foot corridor around the proposed pipeline was dominated by blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), needle & thread (*Stipa comata*), green needlegrass (*Stipa viridula*), western wheatgrass (*Agropyron smithii*), and little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*). Green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) and American elm (*Ulmus americana*) were observed growing in a draw within 16 feet of the east end of the pipeline. No wetlands were observed in the study area, and no wetland plant species were observed. Please refer to Figure 3.5, Henry Bad Gun 16B-21-1H Well Site, Figure 3.6, Henry Bad Gun 8D-5-1H and 17A-20-1H Dual Well Site, Figure 3.7, Grazed Rangeland, *and* Figure 3.8, Grazed Rangeland and Distant Wooded Draws, for examples of vegetation observed at the Bad Guns lateral pipeline corridor.

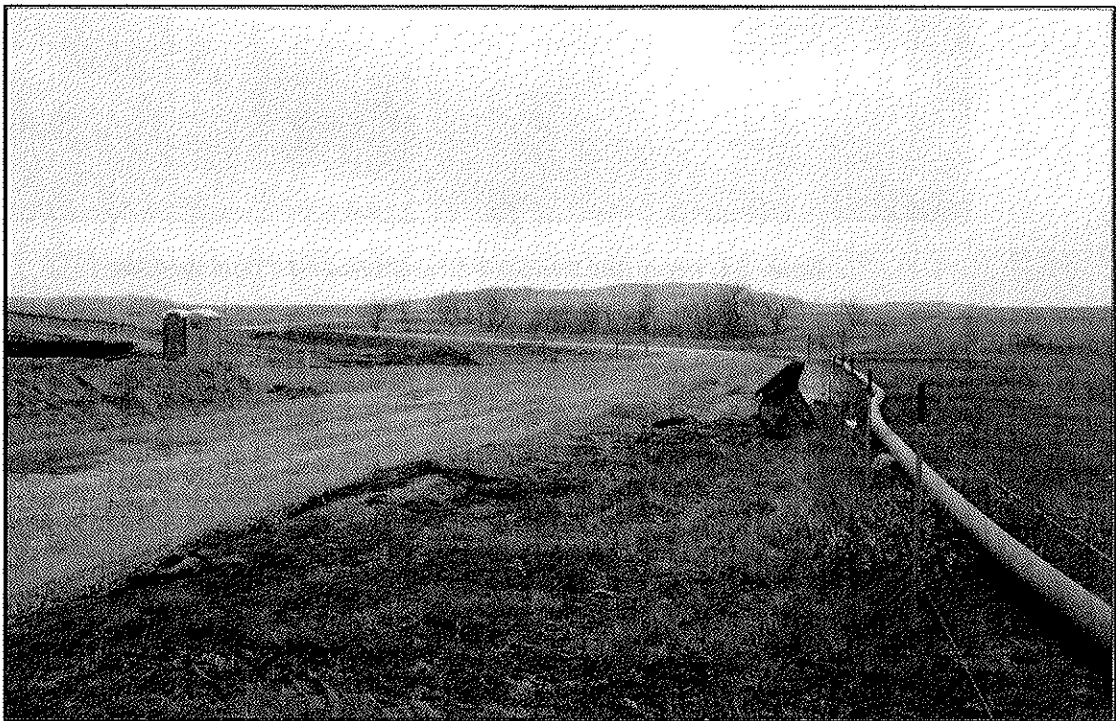


Figure 3.5, Henry Bad Gun 16B-21-1H Well Site



Figure 3.6, Henry Bad Gun 8D-5-1H and 17A-20-1H Dual Well Site



Figure 3.7, Grazed Rangeland



Figure 3.8, Grazed Rangeland and Distant Wooded Draws

In addition, the project area was surveyed for the presence of noxious weeds. Of the 11 species declared noxious under the North Dakota Century Code (Chapter 63-01.0), 4 are known to occur in Dunn County. Please refer to Table 3.3, Noxious Weed Species. In addition, counties and cities have the option to add species to the list to be enforced within their jurisdictions. Dunn County has listed no additional species. No noxious weeds were observed during the field survey.

Table 3.3, Noxious Weed Species

| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | 2009 DUNN COUNTY REPORTED ACRES |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Absinth wormwood | <i>Artemesia absinthium L.</i> | 39,300 |
| Canada thistle | <i>Cirsium arvense (L.) Scop</i> | 28,500 |
| Common tansy | <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> | — |
| Dalmation toadflax | <i>Linaria genistifolia ssp. Dalmatica</i> | — |
| Diffuse knapweed | <i>Centaurea diffusa Lam</i> | — |
| Houndstongue | <i>Cynoglossum officinale</i> | — |
| Leafy spurge | <i>Euphorbia esula L.</i> | 18,300 |
| Musk thistle | <i>Carduus nutans L.</i> | — |
| Purple loosestrife | <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> | — |
| Russian knapweed | <i>Acroptilon repens (L) DC.</i> | — |
| Salt cedar (tamarisk) | <i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> | — |
| Spotted knapweed | <i>Centaurea maculosa Lam.</i> | — |
| Yellow toadflax | <i>Linaria vulgaris</i> | — |

3.9.1 Vegetation Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact vegetation.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – Ground clearing activities associated with construction of the proposed pipeline would result in vegetation disturbance; however, the areas of proposed surface disturbances are minimal in the context of the setting, and these impacts would be further minimized in accord with the BLM Gold Book standards for pipeline reclamation.

Following construction, reclamation measures to be implemented include leveling, re-contouring, backfill, compacting fill, and re-seeding with a native grass seed mixture from a BIA/BLM-approved source. These measures would be undertaken as soon as practical after construction and no later than the next appropriate planting season. Erosion control measures would be installed as appropriate. Stockpiled topsoil would be redistributed and re-seeded as recommended by the BIA.

Maintenance of the re-vegetated site would continue until such time that the stand was consistent with the surrounding undisturbed vegetation and the site free of noxious weeds. The surface management agency would provide final inspection of the site to deem the reclamation effort complete.

3.10 Cultural Resources

Historic properties, or cultural resources, on federal or tribal lands are protected by many laws, regulations and agreements. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470 et seq.) at Section 106 requires, for any federal, federally assisted or federally licensed undertaking, that the federal agency take into account the effect of that undertaking on any district, site, building, structure or object that is included in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) before the expenditure of any federal funds or the issuance of any federal license. Cultural resources is a broad term encompassing sites, objects, or practices of archaeological, historical, cultural and religious significance. Eligibility criteria (36 CFR 60.6) include association with important events or people in our history, distinctive construction or artistic characteristics, and either a record of yielding or a potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. In practice, properties are generally not eligible for listing on the National Register if they lack diagnostic artifacts, subsurface remains or structural features, but those considered eligible are treated as though they were listed on the National Register, even when no formal nomination has been filed. This process of taking into account an undertaking's effect on historic properties is known as "Section 106 review," or more commonly as a cultural resource inventory.

The area of potential effect (APE) of any federal undertaking must also be evaluated for significance to Native Americans from a cultural and religious standpoint. Sites and practices may be eligible for protection under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996). Sacred sites may be identified by a tribe or an authoritative individual (Executive Order 13007). Special protections are afforded to human remains, funerary objects, and objects of cultural patrimony under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA, 25 USC 3001 et seq.).

Whatever the nature of the cultural resource addressed by a particular statute or tradition, implementing procedures invariably include consultation requirements at various stages of a federal undertaking. The MHA Nation has designated a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) by Tribal Council resolution, whose office and functions are certified by the National Park Service. The THPO operates with the same authority exercised in most of the rest of North Dakota by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Thus, BIA consults and corresponds with the THPO regarding cultural resources on all projects proposed within the exterior boundaries of the Fort Berthold Reservation.

The NAGPRA of 1990 is triggered by the possession of human remains or cultural items by a federally-funded repository or by the discovery of human remains or cultural items on federal or tribal lands and provides for the inventory, protection, and return of cultural items to affiliated Native American groups. Permits are required for intentional excavation and removal of Native American cultural items from federal or tribal lands.

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 requires consultation with Native American groups concerning proposed actions on sacred sites on Federal land or affecting access to sacred sites. It establishes Federal policy to protect and preserve for American Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and Native Hawaiians the right to free exercise of their religion in the form of site access, use and possession of sacred objects, as well as the freedom to worship through ceremonial and traditional rites. The Act requires Federal agencies to consider the impacts of their actions on religious sites and objects important to these peoples, regardless of eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

In accordance with 16 U.S.C. 470hh(a), information concerning the nature and location of archaeological resources and traditional cultural properties, and detailed information regarding archaeological and cultural resources, is confidential. Such information is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act and is not included in this EA.

A Class I literature review for the proposed site was conducted by Beaver Creek Archaeology on November 4, 2010. Class III Cultural Resources Surveys were conducted by Beaver Creek Archaeology on November 5, 2010 with tribal monitors from the Three Affiliated Tribes THPO simultaneously conducting Traditional Cultural Property Surveys. The Area of Potential Effect (APE), or area surveyed, consisted of a 43-acre site along the pipeline corridor. No new cultural resources were identified within the project APE.

3.10.1 Cultural Resources Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact cultural resources.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – No cultural resources were identified within the APE. As such, cultural resources impacts are not anticipated. A No Historic Properties Affected Determination was made by the BIA for the proposed construction. The THPO concurred with these findings on February 7, 2011. If cultural resources are discovered during construction or operation, work shall immediately be stopped, the affected site secured, and BIA and THPO notified. In the event of a discovery, work shall not resume until written authorization to proceed has been received from the BIA. All project workers are prohibited from collecting artifacts or disturbing cultural resources in any area under any circumstances.

3.11 Socioeconomic Conditions

Socioeconomic conditions depend on the character, habits, and economic conditions of people living within the proposed project area. Business, employment, transportation, utilities, etc. are factors that affect the social climate of a community. Other factors that distinguish the social habits of one particular area from another include the geography, geology, and climate of the area.

The Fort Berthold Reservation is home to six major communities, consisting of New Town, White Shield, Mandaree, Four Bears, Twin Buttes, and Parshall. These communities provide small business amenities such as restaurants, grocery stores, and gas stations; however, they lack the larger shopping centers that are typically found in larger cities of the region such as Minot and Bismarck. According to 2000 US Census data, educational/health/social services is the largest industry on the Reservation, followed by the entertainment/recreation/accommodation/food industry¹⁰. The Four Bears Casino, Convenience Store, and Recreation Park are also major employers with over 320 employees, 90% of whom are tribal members. In addition, several industries are located on the Reservation, including Northrop Manufacturing, Mandaree Electrical Cooperative, Three Affiliated Tribes Lumber Construction Manufacturing Corporation, and Uniband.

Several paved state highways provide access to the Reservation including ND Highways 22 and 23 and Highway 1804. These highways provide access to larger communities such as Bismarck, Minot and Williston. Paved and gravel BIA Route roadways serve as primary connector routes within the Reservation. In addition, networks of rural gravel roadways are located throughout Reservation boundaries providing access to residences, oil and gas developments, and agricultural land. Major commercial air service is provided out of Bismarck and Minot, with small-scale regional air service provided out of New Town and Williston.

3.11.1 Socioeconomic Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact the socioeconomic conditions in the project area. However, Alternative A would allow the continued loss of valuable natural resources through current flaring practices rather than being brought to market, and corresponding royalty payments would be lost.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – Alternative B is not anticipated to substantially impact the socioeconomic conditions in the project area, but it does have the potential to yield minor beneficial impacts on Tribal income. This may occur through minor increases in royalty payments due to capturing natural gas which is currently being lost through flaring practices. Qualified individual tribal members may find employment through oil and gas development and increase their individual incomes. Additionally, the proposed action may result in indirect economic benefits to tribal business owners resulting from construction workers expending money on food, lodging, and other necessities. The increased traffic during construction may create more congested traffic conditions for residents. Saddle Butte Pipeline will follow Dunn County, BIA, and North Dakota Department of Transportation rules and regulations regarding oversize/overweight loads on state and county roads used as haul roads in order to maintain safe driving conditions.

¹⁰ It should be noted that the most recent US Census data dates from 2000. Since 2000, there has been an increasing focus on oil and gas development on the Fort Berthold Reservation. As such, it is anticipated that these trends have likely shifted; however, no new data is available until the 2010 US Census is published.

3.12 Environmental Justice

Per Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, measures must be taken to avoid disproportionately high adverse impacts on minority or low-income communities.

Generally, the Three Affiliated Tribes qualify for environmental justice consideration as both a minority and low-income population. The population of North Dakota is predominantly Caucasian. Tribal members comprise 5.0% of North Dakota's population and 12.0% of the population of Dunn County.

As of 2000, the Fort Berthold Reservation and Dunn County have lower than statewide averages of per capita income and median household income. In addition, Dunn County has slightly higher rates of unemployment than the state average, while Fort Berthold's rate of unemployment was substantially greater¹¹. Please refer to Table 3.4, Employment and Income.

Table 3.4, Employment and Income

| LOCATION | PER CAPITA INCOME | MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME | UNEMPLOYMENT RATE | INDIVIDUALS LIVING BELOW POVERTY LEVEL |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Dunn County | \$14,642 | \$30,015 | 6.4% | 17.5% |
| Fort Berthold Reservation | \$10,291 | \$26,274 | 11.1% | 28.1% |
| Statewide | \$17,769 | \$34,604 | 4.6% | 11.9% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

Population decline in rural areas of North Dakota has been a growing trend as individuals move toward metropolitan areas of the state, such as Bismarck and Fargo. While Dunn County's population has been slowly declining, the Fort Berthold Reservation has witnessed a steady increase in population. American Indians are the majority population on the Fort Berthold Reservation but are the minority population in Dunn County and the state of North Dakota. *Please refer to Table 3.5, Demographic Trends.*

¹¹ While more current data reflecting income, unemployment, and poverty levels within the Fort Berthold Reservation are not available, it is anticipated that 2010 numbers may show different trends. The exploration and production of oil and gas resources on the Reservation since 2006 have created employment opportunities and have likely affected these economic indicators. However, this assessment uses the best available data.

Table 3.5, Demographic Trends

| LOCATION | POPULATION IN 2000 | % OF STATE POPULATION | % CHANGE 1990–2000 | PREDOMINANT RACE | PREDOMINANT MINORITY |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Dunn County | 3,600 | 0.56% | -10.1% | White | American Indian (12.0%) |
| Fort Berthold Reservation | 5,915 | 0.92% | +9.8% | American Indian ¹² | White (26.9%) |
| Statewide | 642,200 | — | +0.5% | White | American Indian (5.0%) |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

3.12.1 Environmental Justice Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not result in environmental justice impacts.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – Alternative B would not require relocation of homes or businesses, cause community disruptions, or cause disproportionately adverse impacts to members of the Three Affiliated Tribes. The proposed project has not been found to pose significant impacts to any other critical element (public health and safety, water, wetlands, wildlife, soils, or vegetation) within the human environment. The proposed project is not anticipated to result in disproportionately adverse impacts to minority or low-income populations.

3.13 Infrastructure and Utilities

The Fort Berthold Reservation’s infrastructure consists of roads, bridges, utilities, and facilities for water, wastewater, and solid waste.

Known utilities and infrastructure within the vicinity of the proposed project includes paved and gravel roadways. The nearest water pipeline is located at the west end of the Bad Guns lateral pipeline.

3.13.1 Infrastructure and Utility Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact infrastructure or utilities.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – The proposed pipeline does not cross any roadways; therefore, no impacts to roadways are anticipated. No other mitigation measures would be required for construction of the proposed pipelines.

The proposed project would initially provide infrastructure for three oil and gas wells on the Fort Berthold Reservation.

3.14 Public Health and Safety

Public health and safety are key concerns on any construction project. One major objective in designing and constructing a pipeline is to minimize the risk to public health and safety. Typically, the

¹² According to the North Dakota Tourism Division, there are 10,400 enrolled members of the Three Affiliated Tribes.

highest probability of an accident occurs during the construction phase due to the variety of equipment, number of personnel and types of activity which are present during this period.

Generally, negative impacts, such as noise, dust, air pollution from the use of fossil fuels, as well as traffic hazards from construction are temporary. These temporary negative impacts can be controlled through routine education, safety reminders/briefings, careful planning and proper preparation.

Ground water contamination from liquid spills can greatly impact public health and safety. If leaks occur from the proposed pipeline and leach through the soil, there can be potential contamination of aquifers. The possibility of ground water contamination can be reduced through proper planning, preparation, regulation, and inspection.

Combustion and explosive hazards, although an uncommon possibility in and around operating pipelines, are nonetheless an important consideration when evaluating public health and safety for any project. The risk and extent of negative impact from system operation is considerably more difficult to predict than the impact from construction due to the many, diverse variables involved.

The size of an area which can potentially be affected by a pipeline leak or rupture and possible resulting fire, or even an explosion, is specific to each particular site. In many instances it is impossible to find a route which does not have some possible negative impact during the life of a project. The ultimate goal is therefore to route, design and construct the pipelines in a manner which has the least probable impact on the environment and on society.

Factors which must be considered in establishing a pipeline corridor location and width include:

- Pipeline diameter, pipe material, and pressure rating
- Normal operating pressure of pipeline
- Product to be conveyed by the pipeline
- Depth to bury below the ground surface
- Type of soil
- Presence of vegetation (grass, trees, shrubs, barren etc.)
- Possibility of leak, fire, explosion, product discharge to surface or ground water etc.
- Topography (flat, rolling, badlands etc.) and minimum and maximum gradients of terrain
- Historical wind speed and direction
- Existing nearby structures, occupied and unoccupied
- Nearby roads and trails

3.14.1 Public Health and Safety Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact public health and safety.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – Development of the pipeline corridor would include up to three pipelines consisting of all or any combination of oil, gas, and/or water lines and each pipeline would

be no greater than 10" in diameter. The proposed crude oil pipeline will initially operate at a pressure range up to 500 psig but will have the potential to operate up to 1440 psig. The proposed high pressure natural gas pipeline will initially operate at a pressure of 1,000 – 1,200 psig, and will have to potential to operate at 1440 psig. The steel pipelines proposed for this project are to be buried a minimum of four feet below the ground surface. Soil conditions found along the pipeline corridor vary from sandy to clay. The products being conveyed within the pipelines include natural gas, crude oil, and water, both natural gas and crude oil are highly flammable and explosive. The topography along the pipeline corridor is variable, ranging from flat with nearly no slope to gradual rolling hills. Vegetative communities range from grazed rangeland to hardwood draws. Historical wind direction is from the northwest and velocity varies from 0 mph to >40 mph.

An explosion, although extremely unlikely, is possible; therefore, human safety and structural damage are potentially at risk. A gas pipeline rupture within the normal operating pressure could, depending on soil conditions and exact location, create a crater 50-100 feet in diameter depending on the depth of the buried pipeline, pipeline diameter, actual pipeline pressure, and soil conditions. If a fire resulted, temperatures could reach well in excess of several thousand degrees Fahrenheit at the point of rupture and decrease outward, depending upon wind speed and direction as well as ambient temperatures and vegetative foliage in the area. This could cause structural damage in an area up to 2,500 feet downwind of the point of the blast.

Based upon the above information, the blast impact corridor width would be approximately one mile (½-mile on each side of the proposed pipeline). Aerial view imagery shows no residences are located within this mile-wide corridor. This corridor does include approximately 2.2 miles of BIA 17 and approximately 0.3 miles of additional roads which could be utilized at various times of the year. Please refer to the *Blast Zone Perimeter Map* in *Appendix A, Exhibits*.

3.15 Cumulative Considerations

Cumulative impacts result from the incremental consequences of an action "when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions" (40 CFR 1508.7). Effects of an action may be minor when evaluated in an individual context, but these effects can add to other disturbances and collectively may lead to a measureable environmental change. By evaluating the impacts of the proposed action with the effects of other actions, the relative contribution of the proposed action to a projected cumulative impact can be estimated.

3.15.1 Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

Oil and gas development in western North Dakota has occurred with varying intensity for the past 100 years. Gas development began in the area in 1909, and the first recorded oil well was drilled in 1920. North Dakota's oil production has boomed twice prior to the current boom; first in the 1950s, peaking in the 1960s, and again in the 1970s, peaking in the 1980s. North Dakota is currently experiencing its third oil boom, which has already far surpassed the previous booms in magnitude. This oil boom is occurring both within and outside the Fort Berthold Reservation.

According to the NDIC, as of August 16, 2010, there were approximately 420 active and/or confidential oil and gas wells within the Fort Berthold Reservation and 540 within the 20-mile radius outside the boundaries of the Fort Berthold Reservation. Please refer to Figure 3.9, Existing and Proposed Oil and Gas Wells. There are three known oil and gas wells and two pipelines within one

mile of the proposed Bad Guns lateral pipeline. Please refer to Table 3.6, Summary of Active and Proposed Wells.

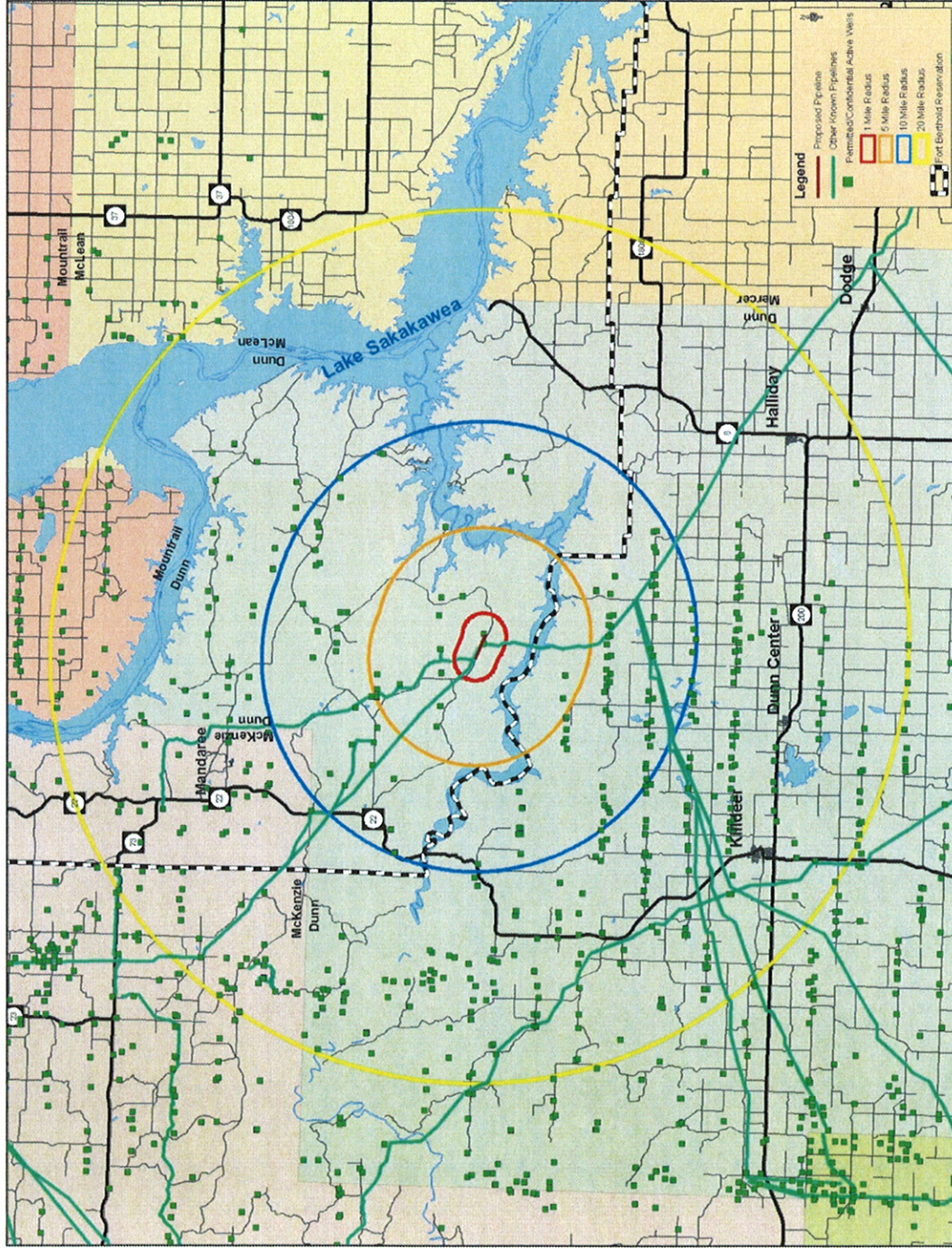


Figure 3.9, Existing and Proposed Oil and Gas Wells

Table 3.6, Summary of Active and Proposed Wells

| DISTANCE FROM SITE | NUMBER OF ACTIVE OR PROPOSED WELLS |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 mile radius | 3 |
| 5 mile radius | 24 |
| 10 mile radius | 137 |
| 20 mile radius | 540 |

As mentioned previously in this EA, the Bakken Formation covers approximately 25,000 square miles beneath North Dakota, Montana, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, with approximately two-thirds of the acreage beneath North Dakota. The Three Forks Formation lies beneath the Bakken. The North Dakota Department of Mineral Resources estimates that there are approximately 2 billion barrels of recoverable oil in each of these Formations and that there will be 30-40 remaining years of production, or more if technology improves.

3.15.2 Cumulative Impact Assessment

The proposed project is not anticipated to directly impact other oil and gas-related projects. It is a reasonable generalization that, while oil and gas development proposals and projects vary based on the developer, pipeline location, site constraints, and other factors, this proposed action is not unique among others of its kind. It is also a reasonable generalization based on regulatory oversight by the BIA, BLM, NDIC, and other agencies as appropriate, that this proposed action is not unique in its attempts to avoid, minimize, or mitigate harm to the environment through the use of BMPs and site-specific environmental commitments. The following discussion addresses potential cumulative environmental impacts associated with the proposed project and other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions.

Land Use — As oil and gas exploration and production of the Bakken and Three Forks Formations proceed, lands atop these formations are converted from existing uses (often agricultural or vacant) to industrial, energy-producing uses. The practice installation adjacent to an existing roadway minimizes potential impacts to land use. The proposed project would temporarily disturb grazed rangeland while constructing the pipeline. The pipeline has been selected to avoid or minimize sensitive land uses and to maintain the minimum impact footprint possible. In addition, the BIA views these developments to be temporary in nature as impacted areas would be restored to original conditions upon completion of oil and gas activity.

Air Quality — The proposed project is anticipated to have a long-term benefit to air quality in the project area because it would reduce emissions associated with gas flaring. In addition, instead of trucks having to travel to these well sites to collect oil and water, the lateral line would transport the product to a main pipeline. The oil and water would then be collected at one consolidated storage location. In the long-term, this may improve air quality in the area by reducing mobile source air pollutants associated with trucking operations.

Threatened and Endangered Species — The potential for cumulative impacts to threatened and endangered species comes to those listed species that may be affected by the proposed project or candidate species that may be impacted by the proposed project. The proposed project occurs within

the central flyway through which whooping cranes migrate. Continual development (e.g. agriculture, oil and gas, wind, etc.) within the central flyway has compromised whooping crane habitat both through direct impacts via conversion of potential habitat for other uses and indirect impacts due to disrupting the use of potential stopover habitat, as whooping cranes prefer isolated areas and are known to avoid large-scale development. However, the proposed action, which would not impact preferred roosting or feeding habitat for the whooping crane, is not anticipated to significantly contribute to cumulative impacts occurring to the whooping crane population.

As previously stated, habitat for the interior least tern, pallid sturgeon, and piping plover is primarily associated with Lake Sakakawea and its shoreline. When added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects, such as oil and gas wells, water intake structures on Lake Sakakawea, and other pipelines, the proposed project may have an indirect cumulative impact on potential habitat (Lake Sakakawea and its shoreline) for these species. Furthermore, electrical lines, if installed, would be buried to prevent the potential for electrical line strikes by the interior least tern and piping plover. Therefore, it is unlikely the project would contribute to cumulative impacts to the interior least tern, pallid sturgeon, and piping plover.

Please refer to the discussion below (Wetlands, Eagles, Other Wildlife, and Vegetation) for an analysis of potential cumulative impacts to candidate species (Dakota skipper and Sprague's pipit).

Wetlands, Eagles, Other Wildlife, and Vegetation — The proposed project, when added to previously constructed and reasonably foreseeable oil, gas, and water pipelines, would temporarily contribute to habitat loss and fragmentation associated with construction of the pipeline. The North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department notes in its undated publication, *“North Dakota Prairie: Our Natural Heritage”* that approximately 80% of the state's native prairie has been lost to agriculture, with most of the remaining areas found in the arid west; ongoing oil and gas activity has the potential to threaten remaining native prairie resources.

The proposed action and other similar actions are carefully planned to avoid or minimize impacts to wildlife and associated habitat. Multiple components of the process used by the BIA to evaluate and approve such actions, including biological and botanical surveys, on-site assessments with representatives from multiple agencies and entities, agency comment periods on this EA, and the use of BMPs and site-specific environmental commitments are in place to ensure that environmental impacts associated with oil and gas-related development are minimized. The practice of utilizing existing roadways to the greatest extent practicable further minimizes impacts to wildlife habitats and prairie ecosystems. Reclamation activities are anticipated to minimize and mitigate disturbed habitat.

3.16 Irreversible and Irrecoverable Commitment of Resources

Potential irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources include soil lost through wind and water erosion, cultural resources inadvertently destroyed, wildlife killed during earthmoving activities or in collisions with vehicles, and energy expended during construction and operation.

3.17 Short-term Use of the Environment Versus Long-term Productivity

Short-term activities would not significantly detract from long-term productivity of the project area. The project area would generally remain available for livestock grazing, wildlife habitat and other

uses. The Tribe and/or allottees with surface rights would be compensated for loss of productive acreage during construction. Successful and ongoing reclamation of the landscape would quickly support wildlife and livestock grazing, stabilize the soil, and reduce the potential for erosion and sedimentation. Long-term productivity of the oil and gas wells attached to the proposed pipeline would improve as previously lost hydrocarbons are collected and brought to market. In addition, there would be a long-term benefit as the proposed project would reduce air emissions associated with flaring and trucking of stored liquids at these well sites.

3.18 Permits

On Tribal land in North Dakota the EPA is responsible for permitting Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) through permit NDR1000I using the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). For NPDES permitting, both the construction and operation activities for oil and gas are subject to permitting if any of the three criteria are met:

- Has had a discharge of storm water resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 117.21 or 40 CFR 302.6 at any time since November 16, 1987;
- Has had a discharge of storm water resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 110.6 at any time since November 16, 1987; or
- Contributes to a violation of a water quality standard.

Construction of the proposed pipelines does not meet any of the three criteria; therefore, a SWPPP is not required for construction of the proposed project. Should one of these criteria be met during construction or operation of the pipelines, a SWPPP would need to be acquired through coordination with the EPA. No other permits are required for the construction of the proposed project.

3.19 Environmental Commitments/Mitigation

The following commitments have been made by Saddle Butte Pipeline:

- Topsoil will be segregated and stored on-site to be used in the reclamation process. All disturbed areas will be re-contoured to original elevations as part of the reclamation process.
- BMPs will be implemented to minimize wind and water erosion of soil resources.
- Water will be used as a palliative to control dust during construction.
- Disturbed vegetation will be re-seeded with an approved seed mixture from the BIA Environmental Protection Specialist upon completion of the project. The seeding will be maintained until such time that the vegetation is consistent with surrounding undisturbed areas and the area be free of noxious weeds.
- If cultural resources are discovered during construction or operation, work shall immediately be stopped, the affected site secured, and BIA and THPO notified. In the event of a discovery, work shall not resume until written authorization to proceed has been received from the BIA.

- All project workers are prohibited from collecting artifacts or disturbing cultural resources in any area under any circumstances.
- If a bald or golden eagle or eagle nest is sighted within 0.5 miles of the project construction area, construction activities shall cease and the USFWS shall be notified for advice on how to proceed.
- Prior to construction, Saddle Butte Pipeline will coordinate with the Fort Berthold Water Authority Director to ensure minimization of impacts to existing water distribution pipelines.
- Utility modifications will be identified during design and coordinated with the appropriate utility company. In addition, every attempt will be made to leave existing utility infrastructure in place. If the proposed lateral pipeline must cross an existing utility line, then the lateral pipeline will be installed at least 2' below the utility line. Any electrical lines will be installed below ground.
- Disposal areas will be properly fenced to prevent human or animal access.
- In the event that construction activity takes place within the nesting and breeding season, pre-construction surveys for migratory birds or their nests would be conducted within five days prior to the initiation of construction activities and/or the route would be mowed prior to the nesting/breeding season to prevent birds from nesting along the route.
- Measures implemented during construction to avoid the taking of migratory bird species will include: suitable mufflers on all internal combustion engines, certain compressor components to mitigate noise levels, and only utilizing approved roadways.
- All slopes greater than 15 percent will be hydroseeded.
- During reclamation, slopes shall be roughened to reduce erosion.
- Straw wattles, silt fence, or water bars shall be installed on all slopes greater than 5 percent.
- Trees and shrubs with a trunk diameter greater than four inches will be chipped and spread as erosion control. Small shrubs will be buried, shredded, or left with backfill and respreads during reclamation.

CHAPTER 4 PREPARERS AND AGENCY COORDINATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter identifies the names and qualifications of the principal people contributing information to this EA. In accordance with Part 1502.6 of the Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing NEPA, the efforts of an interdisciplinary team comprising technicians and experts in various fields were required to accomplish this study.

This chapter also provides information about consultation and coordination efforts with agencies and interested parties, which has been ongoing throughout the development of this EA.

4.2 Preparers

Kadrmass, Lee & Jackson, Inc. prepared this EA under a contractual agreement between Saddle Butte Pipeline, LLC and Kadrmass, Lee & Jackson, Inc. A list of individuals with the primary responsibility for conducting this study, preparing the documentation, and providing technical reviews is contained in Table 4.1, Preparers.

Table 4.1, Preparers

| AFFILIATION | NAME | TITLE | PROJECT ROLE |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | Marilyn Bercier | Regional Environmental Scientist | Review of Draft EA and recommendation to Regional Director regarding FONSI or EIS |
| | Mark Herman | Environmental Engineer | |
| Saddle Butte Pipeline, LLC | Linda Selser | Vice President Land | Project development, alternatives, document review |
| Kadrmass, Lee & Jackson, Inc. | Grady Wolf | Environmental Scientist | Client coordination, field resource surveys, document review |
| | Nick Anderson | Environmental Planner | Impact assessment, agency coordination, principal author |
| | Charlotte Brett | Environmental Scientist | Senior review |
| | Rick Leach | Surveyor | Site plats |
| | Steve Czczok | GIS Analyst | Impact assessment, exhibit creation |
| Beaver Creek Archaeology | Christina Burns | Archaeologist | Cultural Resource Surveys |
| | Gwen Jakel | Archaeologist | Cultural Resource Surveys |

4.3 Agency Coordination

To initiate early communication and coordination, an early notification package to tribal, federal, state, and local agencies and other interested parties was distributed on December 15, 2010. This scoping package included a brief description of the proposed project, as well as a location map. ***Appendix A contains Scoping Materials.*** Pursuant to Section 102(2) (D) (IV) of NEPA, a solicitation of views was requested to ensure that social, economic, and environmental effects were considered in the development of this project.

At the conclusion of the 30-day comment period, eight responses were received. These comments provide valuable insight into the evaluation of potential environmental impacts. The comments were referenced and incorporated where appropriate within the environmental impact categories addressed in this document. ***Appendix B contains Agency Scoping Responses.***

4.4 Public Involvement

Provided the BIA approves this document and determines that no significant environmental impacts would result from the proposed action, a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) will be issued. The FONSI is followed by a 30-day public appeal period. BIA will advertise the FONSI and public appeal period by posting notices in public locations throughout the Reservation. No construction activities may commence until the 30-day public appeal period has expired.

CHAPTER 5 REFERENCES

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**APPENDIX A:
SCOPING MATERIALS**

December 15, 2010

«CTitle» «First» «Last»
«Title»
«Department»
«Agency»
«Address»
«City», «State» «Zip»

Dear Interested Party:

On behalf of Saddle Butte Pipeline, LLC, Kadrmas, Lee & Jackson, Inc. is preparing an EA (Environmental Assessment) under NEPA (the National Environmental Policy Act) for the BIA (Bureau of Indian Affairs) and BLM (Bureau of Land Management). The proposed action includes approval by the BIA and BLM of the development of two oil and gas pipelines approximately 1.3 miles long, both located within a shared 100-foot right-of-way, on the Fort Berthold Reservation. The pipelines are proposed to be positioned in the following locations: T147N, R93W, SW¼ of Section 9, NW¼ of Section 16, S½ of Section 8, and SE¼ of Section 7. ***Please refer to the enclosed project location map.***

The proposed action would provide infrastructure to collect oil and gas from the Henry Bad Gun 8D-5-1H, Henry Bad Gun 16B-21-1H, and Henry Bad Gun 17A-20-1H well sites, operated by Enerplus and located at the southeast end of the proposed project, and transport it to a pipeline operated by Saddle Butte Pipeline, located at the northwest end of the proposed project. Construction of the proposed pipeline is to begin in late 2010 or early 2011.

To ensure that social, economic, and environmental effects are analyzed accurately, we solicit your views and comments on the proposed action. We ask your assistance in identifying any property or resources that you own, manage, oversee, or otherwise value that might be affected. We are also interested in existing or proposed developments you may have that should be considered in connection with the proposed project.

Please provide your comments by **January 14, 2010**. We request your comments by that date to ensure that we will have ample time to review them and incorporate them into the EA.

If you would like further information regarding this project, please contact Linda Selser of Saddle Butte Pipeline at (970) 828-2088 or me at (701) 355-8726. Thank you for your cooperation.

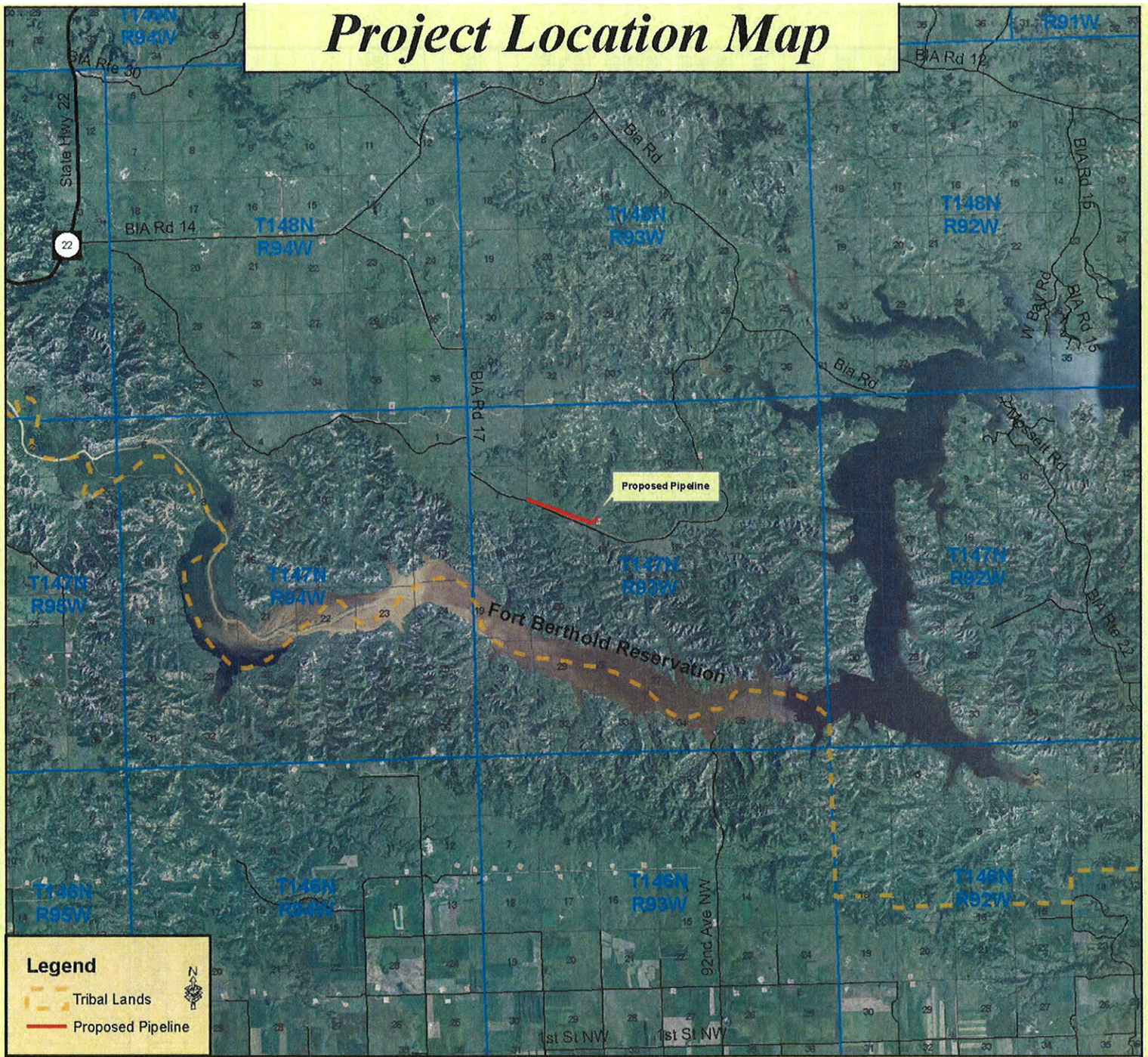
Sincerely,

Kadrmas, Lee & Jackson, Inc.

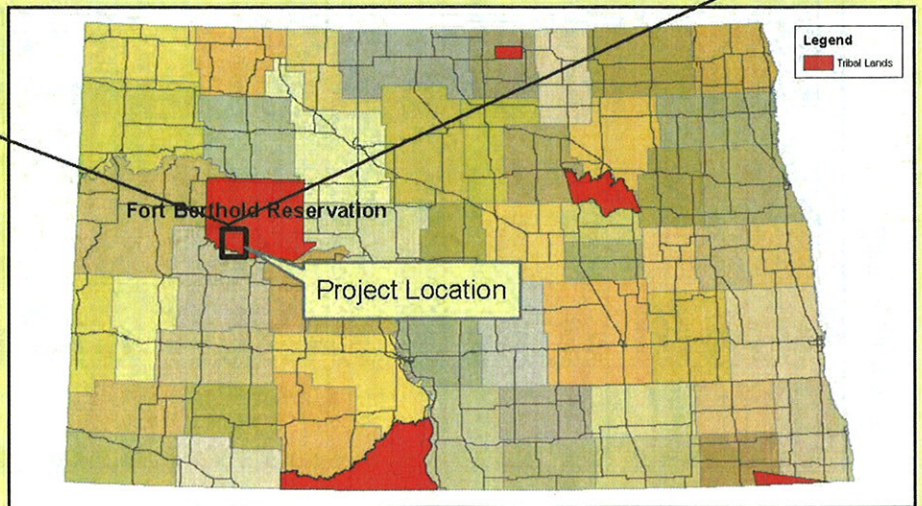
Grady Wolf
Environmental Planner

Enclosure (Map)

Project Location Map



**Saddle Butte Pipeline
Proposed Bad Guns Pipeline
Dunn County, ND**



SOV MASTER LIST

Save as new file for each project and edit accordingly with project specific contacts

| CTitle | First | Last | Title | Department | Agency | Address | City | State | Zip |
|-------------|----------|--------------|---|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------|------------|
| Mr. | Weldon | Louderemilk | Regional Director | | Bureau of Indian Affairs | 115 4th Ave. SE | Aberdeen | SD | 57481 |
| Mr. | Jeffrey | Desjarlais | Environmental Protection Specialist | | Bureau of Indian Affairs | 202 Main Street | New Town | SD | 58763 |
| Mr. | Darryl | Turocotte | Environmental Protection Specialist | | Bureau of Indian Affairs | 202 Main Street | New Town | ND | 58763 |
| Mr. | Richard | Nelson | Chief, Resource Management | Dakotas Area Office | Bureau of Reclamation | PO Box 1017 | Bismarck | ND | 58502-1017 |
| Mr. | Steve | Obenauser | Manager | Bismarck Airports District Office | Federal Aviation Administration | 2301 University Drive, Bldg 238 | Bismarck | ND | 58504 |
| Mr. | Dan | Cimarosti | Manager | ND Regulatory Office | US Army Corps of Engineers | 1513 S. 12th St | Bismarck | ND | 58504 |
| Mr. | Charles | Sorenson | Natural Resource Specialist | Riverdale Field Office | US Army Corps of Engineers | PO Box 527 | Riverdale | ND | 58565 |
| Ms. | Candace | Gorton | Chief, Env., Economics, & Cultural Resource Section | Omaha District | US Army Corps of Engineers | 105 S. 16th St | Omaha | NE | 68102-1618 |
| Mr. | Paul | Sweeney | State Conservationist | | US Department of Agriculture | PO Box 1458 | Bismarck | ND | 58502-1458 |
| Mr. | Gerald | Paulson | Director, Transmission Line Substations | ND Maintenance Office | US Department of Energy | PO Box 1173 | Bismarck | ND | 58502-1173 |
| Mr. | Larry | Syoboda | Director | NEPA Program, Region 8 | US Environmental Protection Agency | 1595 WYNKOOP STREET | Denver | CO | 80202-1129 |
| Mr. | Jeffrey | Towner | Field Supervisor | ND Field Office | US Fish & Wildlife Service | 3425 Miriam Ave. | Bismarck | ND | 58501 |
| Mr. | Scott | Davis | Executive Director | | Indian Affairs Commission | 600 E. Blvd. Ave. | Bismarck | ND | 58505-0300 |
| Mr. | Greg | Wiche | Director | Water Resources Division | US Geological Survey | 1st Floor, Judicial Wing, Rm 117 | Bismarck | ND | 58501 |
| Mr. | L. David | Glat | Chief | Environmental Health Section | ND Department of Health | 918 E. Divide Ave., 4th floor | Bismarck | ND | 58501-1947 |
| Mr. | Paul | Schadewald | Chief | Conservation & Communications Division | ND Game & Fish Department | 100 Bismarck Expressway | Bismarck | ND | 58501-5095 |
| Mr. | Mark | Zimmerman | Director | | ND Parks & Recreation Dept. | 1600 E. Century Ave., Suite 3 | Bismarck | ND | 58503-0649 |
| Mr. | Dale | Frink | State Engineer | | ND State Water Commission | 900 E. Blvd. Ave. | Bismarck | ND | 58505-0850 |
| Mr. | Bill | Boyd | Construction Manager | | Midcontinent Cable Company | 719 Memorial Hwy | Bismarck | ND | 58501 |
| Mr. | Doug | Dixon | General Manager | Badlands Region | Montana Dakota Utilities | PO Box 1406 | Williston | ND | 58802-1406 |
| Mr. | George | Berg | Manager | | NoDak Electric Coop. Inc. | Box 13000 | Grand Forks | ND | 58208-3000 |
| Mr. | Ken | Miller | Manager/CEO | Land Department | Northern Border Pipeline Company | 13710 FNB Parkway | Omaha | NE | 68154-5200 |
| Mr. | Ray | Christenson | Manager/CEO | | Southwest Water Authority | 4665 2nd St. W. | Dickinson | ND | 58601 |
| Mr. | David C. | Schekopph | CEO | | West Plains Electric Coop., Inc. | PO Box 1038 | Dickinson | ND | 58602-1038 |
| Sr or Madam | | | Manager | | Xcel Energy | PO Box 2747 | Fargo | ND | 58108-2747 |
| Mr. | John | Skunupay | Manager/CEO | | McKenzie Electric Cooperative | PO Box 649 | Ward City | ND | 58701 |
| Mr. | Jim | Redding | District Engineer | Minot District | ND Department of Transportation | 1305 Hwy 2 Bypass E | Minot | ND | 58701 |
| Mr. | Lonny | Bagley | Field Office Manager | North Dakota Field Office | Bureau of Land Management | 99 23rd Ave W, Suite A | Dickinson | ND | 58601 |
| Mr. | Mike | Nash | Assistant Field Office Manager | Division on Mineral Resources | Bureau of Land Management | 99 23rd Ave W, Suite A | Dickinson | ND | 58601 |
| Mr. | Michael | Seavage | Tribal Chairman | | Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe | PO Box 509 | Sisseton | SD | 57262-0267 |
| Ms. | Myra | Pearson | Tribal Chairman | | Spirit Lake Sioux Tribe | PO Box 359 | Fl. Totten | ND | 58325 |
| Mr. | Charles | Murphy | Tribal Chairman | | Standing Rock Sioux Tribe | PO Box D | Fort Yates | ND | 58538 |
| Mr. | Elgin | Crows Breast | Tribal Historic Preservation Officer | | Three Affiliated Tribes | HC3 Box 2 | New Town | ND | 58763 |
| Mr. | Tex | Hall | Tribal Chairman | | Three Affiliated Tribes | HC3 Box 2 | New Town | ND | 58763 |
| Mr. | Merle | St. Claire | Tribal Chairman | | Turtle Mountain Chippewa | PO Box 900 | Belcourt | ND | 58316-0900 |
| Mr. | Damon | Williams | Tribal Attorney | | Three Affiliated Tribes | 404 Frontage Road | New Town | ND | 58763 |
| Mr. | Fred | Fox | Director | Energy Department | Three Affiliated Tribes | 404 Frontage Road | New Town | ND | 58763 |
| Ms. | V. Judy | Bugh | Representative | Four Bears Segment | Three Affiliated Tribes | 404 Frontage Road | New Town | ND | 58763 |
| Mr. | Arnold | Strahs | Representative | Mandaree Segment | Three Affiliated Tribes | 404 Frontage Road | New Town | ND | 58763 |
| Mr. | Scott | Eagle | Representative | Shell Creek Segment | Three Affiliated Tribes | PO Box 665 | Mandaree | ND | 58757 |
| Mr. | Mervin | Packineau | Representative | Parshall/Lucky Mound Segment | Three Affiliated Tribes | 404 Frontage Road | New Town | ND | 58763 |
| Mr. | Frank | Whitecalf | Representative | White Shield Segment | Three Affiliated Tribes | PO Box 468 | Parshall | ND | 58770 |
| Mr. | Barry | Benson | Representative | Twin Buttes Segment | Three Affiliated Tribes | 404 Frontage Road | New Town | ND | 58763 |
| Mr. | Fred | Poitra | Director | Game and Fish Department | Three Affiliated Tribes | 70879 E Ave NW | Holiday | ND | 58636 |
| Sr or Madam | | | Operations Manager | Natural Resources Department | Three Affiliated Tribes | 404 Frontage Road | New Town | ND | 58763 |
| Mr. | Roger | Howda | Chairperson | County Commission | Reservation Telephone Cooperative | PO Box 68 | Parshall | ND | 58770-0068 |
| Mr. | Olive | Pelton | Chairperson | Auditor's Office | Dunn County | PO Box 217 | Parshall | ND | 58640-0217 |
| Mr. | Reinhard | Hauck | Vice President - Land | | Dunn County | PO Box 105 | Manning | ND | 58642-0105 |
| Ms. | Linda | Selser | | | Saddle Butte Pipelines, LLC | 1970 East 3rd Avenue, Suite 205 | Durango | CO | 81301 |

December 14, 2010

Mr. Jeffrey Towner
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
North Dakota Field Office
3425 Miriam Avenue
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501-7926

**Re: Saddle Butte Pipeline, LLC
Proposed Oil and Gas Pipeline
Fort Berthold Reservation
Dunn County, North Dakota**

Dear Mr. Towner:

On behalf of Saddle Butte Pipeline, LLC (Saddle Butte Pipeline), Kadmas, Lee & Jackson, Inc. (KL&J) is preparing an EA (Environmental Assessment) under NEPA (the National Environmental Policy Act) for the BIA (Bureau of Indian Affairs) and BLM (Bureau of Land Management). The proposed action includes approval by the BIA and BLM of the development of two oil and gas pipelines approximately 1.3 miles long, both located within a shared 100-foot right-of-way on the Fort Berthold Reservation. The pipelines are proposed to be positioned in the following locations:

- T147N, R93W, SW¼ of Section 9, NW¼ of Section 16, S½ of Section 8, and SE¼ of Section 7

Please refer to the enclosed project location map.

The proposed action would provide infrastructure to collect oil and gas from the Henry Bad Gun 8D-5-1H, Henry Bad Gun 16B-21-1H, and Henry Bad Gun 17A-20-1H well sites, operated by Enerplus and located along the proposed project, and transport it to a pipeline operated by Saddle Butte Pipeline, located at the northwest end of the proposed project. Construction of the proposed pipeline is to begin in late 2010 or early 2011.

An intensive, pedestrian resource survey of the proposed pipeline was conducted on October 26, 2010 by KL&J. The purpose of this survey was to gather site-specific data and photos with regards to botanical, biological, threatened and endangered species, biological, eagle, and water resources. A 200-foot wide pipeline corridor was evaluated for the site. In addition, a 0.50 mile wide buffer around all areas of project disturbance was used to evaluate the presence of eagles and eagle nests. Resources were evaluated using visual inspection and pedestrian transects across the site. ***Please refer to the enclosed eagle buffer map.***

A BIA-facilitated EA on-site assessment of the pipeline was also conducted on November 16, 2010. The BIA Environmental Protection Specialist, as well as representatives from the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), Saddle Butte Pipeline, and KL&J were present. During the assessment, construction suitability with respect to topography, stockpiling, drainage, erosion control, and other surface issues were considered. Those present at the on-site assessment agreed that the chosen location is positioned to minimize impacts to sensitive wildlife and botanical resources and that the environmental commitments Saddle Butte Pipeline has made would further minimize harm to the environment. BMPs and other commitments Saddle Butte Pipeline has made to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts are listed at the end of this letter.

Bad Guns Pipeline
Saddle Butte Pipeline LLC
Fort Berthold Reservation

Threatened and Endangered Species: The proposed pipeline occurs in Dunn County. In Dunn County, the interior least tern, whooping crane, black-footed ferret, pallid sturgeon, and gray wolf are all listed as endangered species. The piping plover is listed as a threatened species, and the Dakota skipper and Sprague's pipit are listed as a candidate species. Dunn County also contains designated critical habitat for the piping plover. None of these species were observed during the field survey and on-site assessment.

Whooping cranes use shallow, seasonally and semi-permanently flooded palustrine (marshy) wetlands for roosting, and various cropland and emergent wetlands for feeding. The proposed project is located in the Central Flyway where 75 percent of confirmed whooping crane sightings have occurred. However, there is no existing or potential stopover habitat within the project area. Lake Sakakawea is located outside of the project area, approximately 1.5 miles away at the nearest point. The proposed project is anticipated to have no effect to the whooping cranes or whooping crane habitat. If a whooping crane is sighted within one-mile of a pipeline or associated facilities while under construction, all work will cease within one-mile of that part of the project and the USFWS will be contacted immediately. In coordination with USFWS, work may resume after the bird(s) leave the area.

Suitable habitat for the interior least tern, pallid sturgeon, and piping plover is largely associated with Lake Sakakawea and/or its shoreline. The USFWS has determined Lake Sakakawea's shoreline to be critical habitat for the piping plover. The proposed pipeline is located on upland bluffs of grazed rangeland, with Lake Sakakawea and its shoreline located approximately 400 feet below the bluffs and approximately 1.5 miles to the southeast. The topographic features of the area and distance from the shoreline should assist in providing sight and sound buffers for shoreline-nesting birds. Due to the proximity of the proposed project to Lake Sakakawea (approximately 1.5 miles at the nearest point) the proposed project is anticipated to have no effect to the interior least tern, pallid sturgeon, and piping plover or their associated habitats.

The black-footed ferret historically could be found throughout the Rocky Mountains and Great Plains. In North Dakota, the black-footed ferret may potentially be present within prairie dog towns. However, this species has not been confirmed in North Dakota for over 20 years and is presumed extirpated. Its preferred habitat includes areas around prairie dog towns, as it relies on prairie dogs for food and lives in prairie dog burrows. Black-footed ferrets require at least an 80-acre prairie dog town to survive. Due to a lack of suitable habitat and known populations, the proposed project is anticipated to have no effect to the black-footed ferret.

Historically, the gray wolf's preferred habitat includes biomes such as boreal forest, temperate deciduous forest, and temperate grassland. While the gray wolf is not common in North Dakota, occasionally individual wolves do pass through the state. The project area is located far from other known wolf populations and is positioned on rangeland that is grazed. No wolves or indications of wolves were observed during the field survey. Due to a lack of preferred habitat characteristics and known populations, the proposed project is anticipated to have no effect to the gray wolf.

The Dakota Skipper is a small butterfly with a one-inch wing span. These butterflies historically ranged from southern Saskatchewan, across the Dakotas and Minnesota, to Iowa and Illinois. The preferred habitat for the Dakota skipper consists of undisturbed, flat, moist bluestem

Bad Guns Pipeline
Saddle Butte Pipeline LLC
Fort Berthold Reservation

prairies and upland prairies with an abundance of wildflowers. The project area is located on grazed rangeland that does contain bluestem prairies and wildflowers. Although grazing is evident, it is moderate in nature; therefore, the project site does contain suitable habitat for the Dakota skipper. Construction of the proposed pipeline will disturb suitable habitat for the Dakota skipper, although reclamation will occur as soon as practical after construction and there will be no permanent habitat loss or fragmentation. The proposed project may impact individuals or habitat, but will not likely contribute to a trend toward federal listing or cause a loss of viability to the population or species.

The Sprague's pipit is a small songbird found in prairie areas throughout the Northern Great Plains. Preferred habitat includes rolling, upland mixed-grass prairie habitat with high plant species diversity. The Sprague's pipit breeds in habitat with minimal human disturbance. The proposed project areas consist of grazed rangeland which may provide potential habitat for the Sprague's pipit. No Sprague's pipit were observed during the field survey. Construction of the proposed pipeline will disturb suitable habitat for the Sprague's pipit, although reclamation will occur as soon as practical after construction and there will be no permanent habitat loss or fragmentation. The proposed project may impact individuals or habitat, but will not likely contribute to a trend toward federal listing or cause a loss of viability to the population or species.

Saddle Butte Pipeline plans to begin construction as soon as weather conditions allow in the 2011 construction season. This timeframe may overlap the migratory bird breeding season of February 1 to July 15. In the event that construction activity takes place within the nesting and breeding season, pre-construction surveys for migratory birds or their nests would be conducted within five days prior to the initiation of construction activities; or mowing of the site prior to the nesting/breeding season would be completed to discourage nesting activities.

Botanical Resources: The study area for the proposed pipeline consists of grazed upland grasses. The 200-foot corridor around the proposed pipeline was dominated by blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), needle & thread (*Stipa comata*), green needlegrass (*Stipa viridula*), western wheatgrass (*Agropyron smithii*), and little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*). Green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) and American elm (*Ulmus americana*) occurred in a wooded draw directly northeast of the pipeline. No wetlands were observed in the study area and no wetland plant species were observed. No noxious weeds were observed during the field surveys. There are no threatened or endangered plant species listed for Dunn County.

Biological Resources: The proposed project area contains suitable habitat for mule deer (*Odocoileus Hemionus*), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), sharp-tailed grouse (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*), ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), song birds, coyote (*Canis latrans*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), eastern cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), white-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus townsendii*), and North American porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*). No wildlife was observed during the survey.

As mentioned previously, construction of the pipeline may take place within the migratory bird breeding and nesting timeframe. In the event that a construction activity needs to take place within the nesting and breeding season, pre-construction surveys for migratory birds or their

Bad Guns Pipeline
Saddle Butte Pipeline LLC
Fort Berthold Reservation

nests would be conducted within five days prior to the initiation of construction activities; or mowing of the site prior to nesting/breeding season may be completed in lieu of the pre-construction survey.

Additionally, all reasonable, prudent, and effective measures to avoid the taking of migratory bird species will be implemented during the construction and operation phases. These measures will include: the use of suitable mufflers on all internal combustion engines, certain compressor components to mitigate noise, and only utilizing approved roadways.

Eagles: A ground survey for eagle nests was conducted on October 26, 2010 and no eagle nests were detected within 0.5 miles of the project area. The project site was thoroughly searched and no eagles or eagle nests were observed. Dr. Anne Marguerite Coyle of Dickinson State University has completed focused research on golden eagles and maintains a database of golden eagle nest sightings. According to Dr. Coyle's information, the closest recorded golden eagle nest is located approximately 2.75 miles southeast of the survey area. If a bald or golden eagle or eagle nest is sighted within 0.5 miles of the project construction area, construction activities shall cease and the USFWS shall be notified for advice on how to proceed.

Water Resources: The west half of the pipeline drains southwest into a wooded drainage. The runoff would then flow to the southeast approximately 1.2 miles into Lake Sakakawea. The east half of the pipeline drains southeast into a wooded drainage. The runoff would then flow to the southeast approximately two miles into Lake Sakakawea.

Best Management Practices: BMPs for soil erosion would be implemented as needed to include over-seeding of cut areas and spoil piles via hydro-seeding, as well as the use of diversion ditches, silt fences and/or mats. Trees or shrubs with a trunk diameter of four inches or greater, removed during site construction, would be chipped and spread as erosion control. Small shrubs will be buried, shredded, or left with backfill and respread during reclamation. The alteration of drainages near the proposed pipeline would be avoided. Upon completion of the pipeline, the disturbed area will be reclaimed to further avoid environmental areas of concern.

Summary of Commitments to Avoid or Minimize Impacts: In an effort to minimize the potential environmental effects associated with the proposed project, Saddle Butte Pipeline will also implement the following measures into the development of this site:

- Topsoil will be segregated and stored on-site to be used in the reclamation process. All disturbed areas will be re-contoured to original elevations as part of the reclamation process.
- BMPs will be implemented to minimize wind and water erosion of soil resources.
- Water will be used as a palliative to control dust during construction.
- Disturbed vegetation will be re-seeded with an approved seed mixture from the BIA Environmental Protection Specialist upon completion of the project. The seeding will be maintained until the vegetation is consistent with surrounding undisturbed areas and the area is free of noxious weeds.
- If cultural resources are discovered during construction or operation, work shall immediately be stopped, the affected site secured, and BIA and THPO notified. In the event of a discovery, work shall not resume until written authorization to proceed has been received from the BIA.

Bad Guns Pipeline
Saddle Butte Pipeline LLC
Fort Berthold Reservation

- All project workers are prohibited from collecting artifacts or disturbing cultural resources in any area under any circumstances.
- If a bald or golden eagle or eagle nest is sighted within 0.5 miles of the project construction area, construction activities shall cease and the USFWS shall be notified for advice on how to proceed.
- Prior to construction, Saddle Butte Pipeline will coordinate with the Fort Berthold Water Authority Director to ensure minimization of impacts to existing water distribution pipelines.
- Utility modifications will be identified during design and coordinated with the appropriate utility company.
- Disposal areas will be properly fenced to prevent human or animal access.
- In the event that construction activity takes place within the nesting and breeding season, pre-construction surveys for migratory birds or their nests would be conducted within five days prior to the initiation of construction activities and/or the route would be mowed prior to the nesting/breeding season to prevent birds from nesting along the route.
- Measures implemented during construction to avoid the taking of migratory bird species will include: suitable mufflers on all internal combustion engines, certain compressor components to mitigate noise levels, and only utilizing approved roadways.
- If a whooping crane is sighted within one mile of the project while it is under construction, all work shall cease within one mile of that part of the project and the USFWS shall be contacted immediately. In coordination with USFWS, work may resume after the bird(s) leave the area.
- All slopes greater than 15 percent will be hydroseeded.
- During reclamation, slopes shall be roughened to reduce erosion.
- Straw wattles, silt fence, or water bars shall be installed on all slopes greater than 5 percent.
- Trees and shrubs with a trunk diameter greater than four inches will be chipped and spread as erosion control. Small shrubs will be buried, shredded, or left with backfill and respread during reclamation.

To ensure that social, economic, and environmental effects are considered in the development of this project, we are soliciting your views and comments on the proposed development of this project, pursuant to Section 102(2) (D) (IV) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended. We ask your assistance in identifying any property or resources that you own, manage, oversee, or otherwise value that might be affected. We are also interested in existing or proposed developments you may have that should be considered in connection with the proposed project.

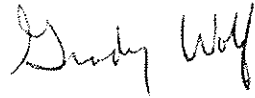
It is requested that any comments or information be forwarded to our office on or before **January 14, 2010**. We request your comments by that date to ensure that we will have ample time to review them and incorporate them into the necessary environmental documentation. A draft copy of the Environmental Assessment document will be provided to your office once complete.

Bad Guns Pipeline
Saddle Butte Pipeline LLC
Fort Berthold Reservation

If you would like further information regarding this project, please contact me at (701) 355-8726. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Kadrmars, Lee & Jackson, Inc.

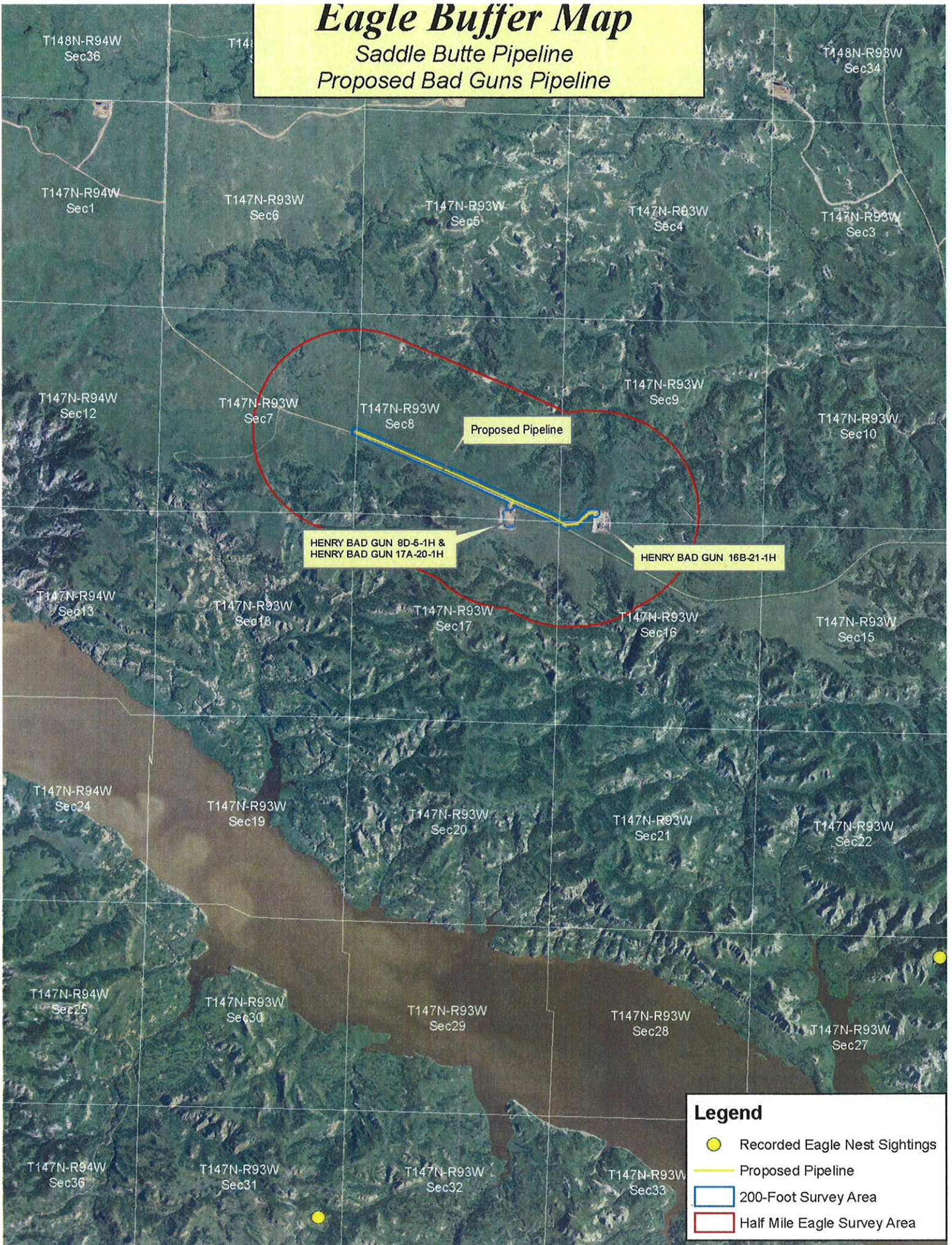
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Grady Wolf". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Grady Wolf
Environmental Planner

Enclosures (Maps)

Eagle Buffer Map

Saddle Butte Pipeline
Proposed Bad Guns Pipeline



Legend

- Recorded Eagle Nest Sightings
- Proposed Pipeline
- ▭ 200-Foot Survey Area
- ▭ Half Mile Eagle Survey Area

**APPENDIX B:
SOV RESPONSES**



December 20, 2010

Mr. Grady Wolf
Environmental Planner
Kadrmass, Lee & Jackson, Inc.
P.O. Box 1157
Bismarck, ND 58502-1157

Re: Saddle Butte Pipeline, Proposed Bad Guns Pipeline, Dunn County

Dear Mr. Wolf:

This department has reviewed the information concerning the above-referenced project submitted under date of December 15, 2010 with respect to possible environmental impacts.

This department believes that environmental impacts from the proposed construction will be minor and can be controlled by proper construction methods. With respect to construction, we have the following comments:

1. All necessary measures must be taken to minimize fugitive dust emissions created during construction activities. Any complaints that may arise are to be dealt with in an efficient and effective manner.
2. Care is to be taken during construction activity near any water of the state to minimize adverse effects on a water body. This includes minimal disturbance of stream beds and banks to prevent excess siltation, and the replacement and revegetation of any disturbed area as soon as possible after work has been completed. Caution must also be taken to prevent spills of oil and grease that may reach the receiving water from equipment maintenance, and/or the handling of fuels on the site. Guidelines for minimizing degradation to waterways during construction are attached.
3. Oil and gas related construction activities located within tribal boundaries within North Dakota may be required to obtain a permit to discharge storm water runoff from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Further information may be obtained from the U.S. EPA's website or by calling the U.S. EPA – Region 8 at (303) 312-6312. Also, cities or counties may impose additional requirements and/or specific best management practices for construction affecting their storm drainage system. Check with the local officials to be sure any local storm water management considerations are addressed.

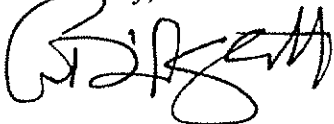
4. Noise from construction activities may have adverse effects on persons who live near the construction area. Noise levels can be minimized by ensuring that construction equipment is equipped with a recommended muffler in good working order. Noise effects can also be minimized by ensuring that construction activities are not conducted during early morning or late evening hours.

The department owns no land in or adjacent to the proposed improvements, nor does it have any projects scheduled in the area. In addition, we believe the proposed activities are consistent with the State Implementation Plan for the Control of Air Pollution for the State of North Dakota.

These comments are based on the information provided about the project in the above-referenced submittal. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may require a water quality certification from this department for the project if the project is subject to their Section 404 permitting process. Any additional information which may be required by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under the process will be considered by this department in our determination regarding the issuance of such a certification.

If you have any questions regarding our comments, please feel free to contact this office.

Sincerely,



L. David Glatt, P.E., Chief
Environmental Health Section

LDG:cc
Attach.



Construction and Environmental Disturbance Requirements

These represent the minimum requirements of the North Dakota Department of Health. They ensure that minimal environmental degradation occurs as a result of construction or related work which has the potential to affect the waters of the State of North Dakota. All projects will be designed and implemented to restrict the losses or disturbances of soil, vegetative cover, and pollutants (chemical or biological) from a site.

Soils

Prevent the erosion of exposed soil surfaces and trapping sediments being transported. Examples include, but are not restricted to, sediment dams or berms, diversion dikes, hay bales as erosion checks, riprap, mesh or burlap blankets to hold soil during construction, and immediately establishing vegetative cover on disturbed areas after construction is completed. Fragile and sensitive areas such as wetlands, riparian zones, delicate flora, or land resources will be protected against compaction, vegetation loss, and unnecessary damage.

Surface Waters

All construction which directly or indirectly impacts aquatic systems will be managed to minimize impacts. All attempts will be made to prevent the contamination of water at construction sites from fuel spillage, lubricants, and chemicals, by following safe storage and handling procedures. Stream bank and stream bed disturbances will be controlled to minimize and/or prevent silt movement, nutrient upsurges, plant dislocation, and any physical, chemical, or biological disruption. The use of pesticides or herbicides in or near these systems is forbidden without approval from this Department.

Fill Material

Any fill material placed below the high water mark must be free of top soils, decomposable materials, and persistent synthetic organic compounds (in toxic concentrations). This includes, but is not limited to, asphalt, tires, treated lumber, and construction debris. The Department may require testing of fill materials. All temporary fills must be removed. Debris and solid wastes will be removed from the site and the impacted areas restored as nearly as possible to the original condition.



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Dakotas Area Office
P.O. Box 1017
Bismarck, North Dakota 58502



DK-5000
ENV-6.00

DEC 21 2010

Mr. Grady Wolf
Environmental Planner
Kadrmass, Lee, & Jackson Inc.
P.O. Box 1157
Bismarck, ND 58502-1157

Subject: Solicitation for an Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Construction of a 1.3 Mile Long Segment of Two Pipelines Within a 100-foot Right-of-Way on the Fort Berthold Reservation in Dunn County, North Dakota

Dear Mr. Wolf:

This letter is written to inform you that we received your letter dated December 15, 2010, and the information and map have been reviewed by Bureau of Reclamation staff.

It appears there are Reclamation facilities in the general vicinity of your proposed pipeline alignment, specifically Section 7, T. 147, R. 93. There may be need to cross Reclamation facilities in the form of the rural water pipelines of the Fort Berthold Rural Water System. Development could potentially impact proposed or existing water pipelines in the vicinity of Section 7, T. 147, R. 93 and possibly others.

Note that solid blue, orange, green, brown, and red lines represent Reclamation water lines.

We are providing maps depicting water pipeline alignments in the vicinity of the proposed pipelines and surrounding area to aid you in identification of potential for adverse effect to Federal facilities. Should you have a need to cross a Fort Berthold Rural Water System pipeline, please refer to the enclosures for pipeline crossing specifications and contact our engineer Ryan Waters, as below.

Since Reclamation is the lead Federal agency for the Fort Berthold Rural Water System, we request that any work planned on the reservation be coordinated with Mr. Lester Crows Heart, Fort Berthold Rural Water Director, Three Affiliated Tribes, 308 4 Bears Complex, New Town, North Dakota 58763.

Thank you for providing the information and opportunity to comment. If you have any further environmental questions, please contact me at 701-221-1287 or Ryan Waters, General Engineer, for engineering questions at 701-221-1262.

Sincerely,



Kelly B. McPhillips
Environmental Specialist

Enclosures - 3

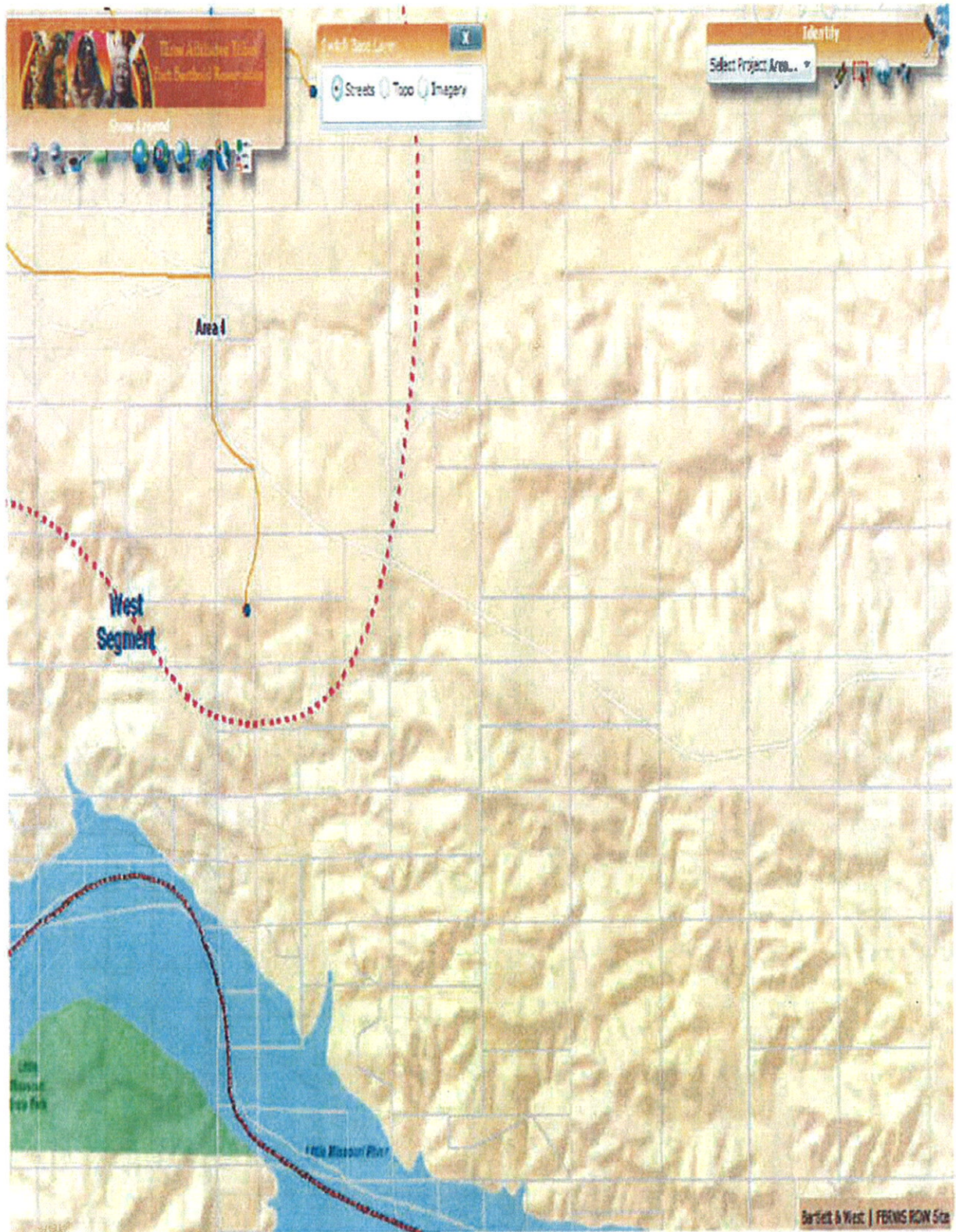
cc: Bureau of Indian Affairs
Great Plains Regional Office
Attention: Ms. Marilyn Bercier
Regional Environmental Scientist
115 Fourth Avenue S.E.
Aberdeen, SD 57401

Mr. Lester Crows Heart
Fort Berthold Rural Water Director
Three Affiliated Tribes
308 4 Bears Complex
New Town, ND 58763
(w/encl)

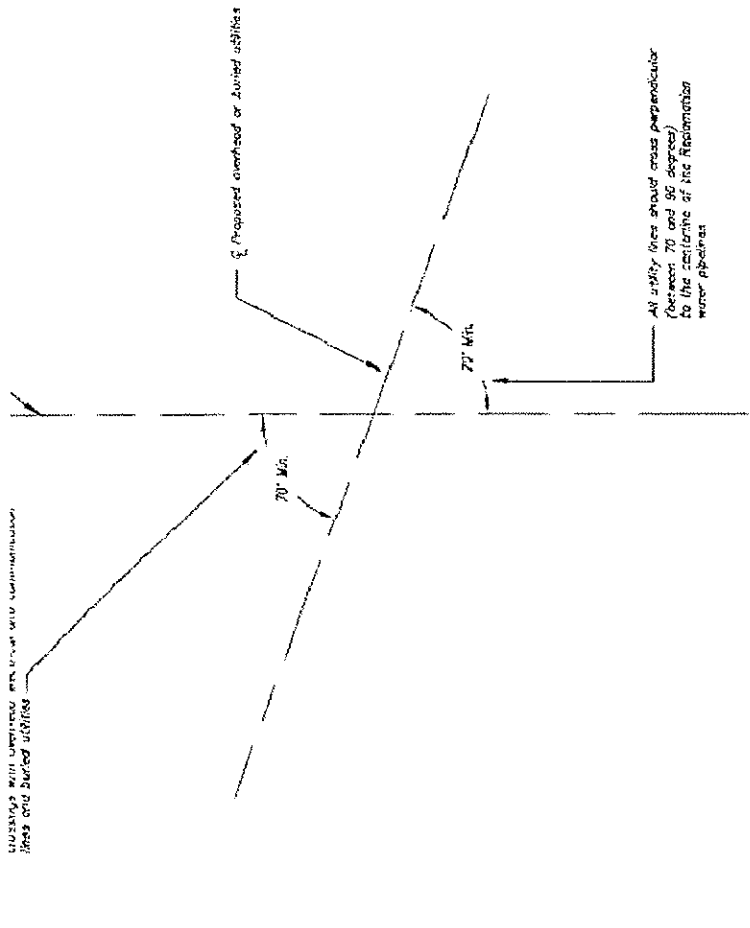
Fort Berthold- Vicinity of Sections 7, 8, 9, 16, T147N, R93W



Fort Berthold- Vicinity of Sections 7, 8, 9, 16, T147N, R93W



crossings with unexcavated areas and with communications lines and buried utilities



CROSSING PLAN

- C. For gas, oil and steam chemical lines, the warning tape shall be a 3-inch-wide orange detectable tape imprinted with "CAUTION BURIED (Type) LINE".
- D. For telecommunications, telephones, television conduit(s), the warning tape shall be a 3-inch-wide orange detectable tape imprinted with "CAUTION BURIED (Type) LINE".
- E. For electrical conduit(s), the warning tape shall be a 3-inch-wide orange detectable tape imprinted with "CAUTION BURIED ELECTRICAL LINE".
- F. A marker sign shall be provided that shows the clearance and electrical line voltage. The warning sign should face oncoming traffic and state "DANGER, HIGH VOLTAGE OVERHEAD".

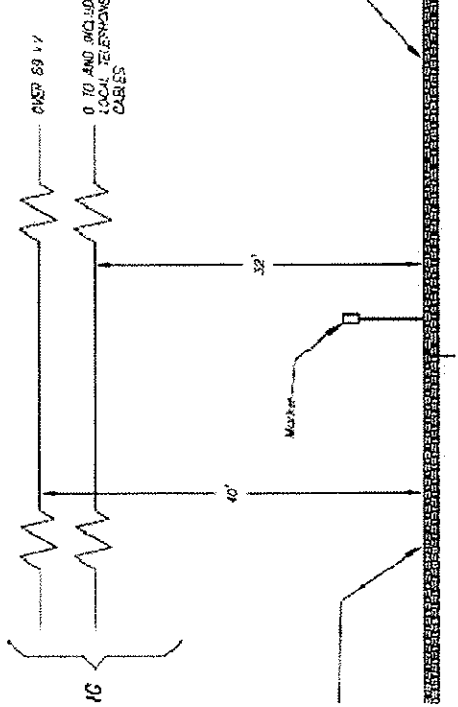
tion, shall be implemented after completing in, and detailed construction plans showing plan of proposed work within Reclamation's tion plans, and schedules for crossing the he applicant shall submit AS-BUILT drawings that : of all utilities in areas disturbed during

be done using hand-held tools only. The presence of Reclamation personnel or authorized on liable for all damages to Reclamation facilities : any for any other damages or losses suffered : substituting water supply and communication

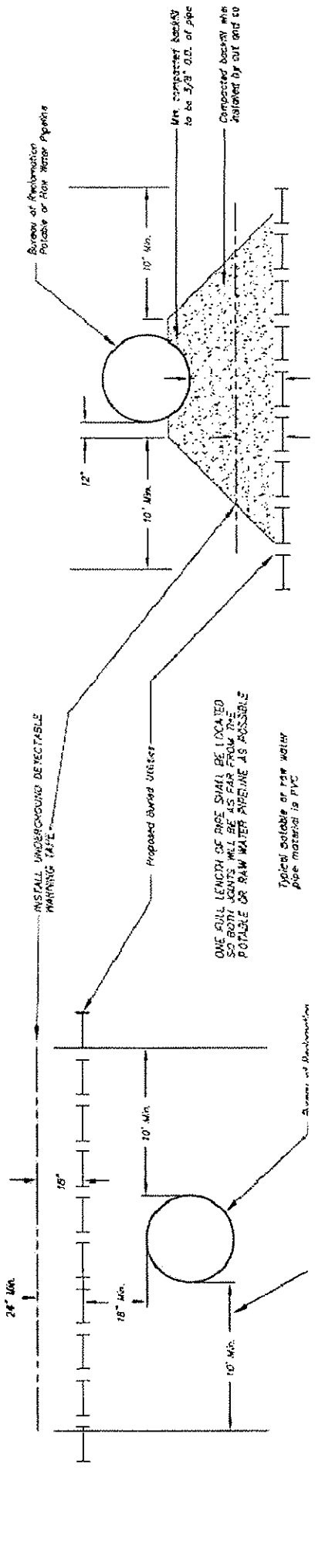
Reclamation personnel familiar with the facilities will : any information about existing buried facilities : size of pipe, class of pipe, etc.) to the xelites are PVC. If metallic pipelines or those : and concrete) are encountered in the crossing a ic protection may be required.

VOLTAGE

OVER 69 KV FOR LINE-TO-LINE VOLTAGE ABOVE 450 KV, ADD AN ADDITIONAL 0.25 INCHES OF CLEARANCE PER KV
0 TO AND INCLUDING 69 KV AND LOCAL TELEPHONE LINES AND UTILITY CABLES



INSTALL UNDERGROUND DETECTABLE MARKING TAPE





United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Ecological Services
3425 Miriam Avenue
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501



DEC 30 2010

Mr. Grady Wolf, Environmental Planner
Kadmas, Lee & Jackson
128 Soo Line Drive
PO Box 1157
Bismarck, North Dakota 58502-1157

Re: Saddle Butte Pipeline, LLC Proposed
Bad Guns Pipeline, Fort Berthold
Indian Reservation, Dunn County,
North Dakota

Dear Mr Wolf:

This is in response to your December 14, 2010, scoping letter regarding two proposed oil and gas pipelines to be completed by Saddle Butte Pipeline, LLC (Saddle Butte) on the Fort Berthold Reservation, Dunn County, North Dakota. The two pipelines would be approximately 1.3 miles long, and both located within a shared 100-foot right-of-way.

Specific locations for the proposed pipelines are:

T. 147 N., R. 92 W., SW1/4 Section 9, NW1/4 Section 16, S1/2 Section 8 and SE1/4 Section 7

We offer the following comments under the authority of and in accordance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.) (MBTA), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) (NEPA), the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668-668d, 54 Stat. 250) (BGEPA), Executive Order 13186 "Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds", the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) (ESA), and the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-57).

Threatened and Endangered Species

In an e-mail dated October 13, 2009, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) designated Kadmas, Lee & Jackson (KLJ) to represent the BIA for informal Section 7 consultation

under the ESA. Therefore, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is responding to you as the designated non-Federal representative for the purposes of ESA, and under our other authorities as the entity preparing the NEPA document for adoption by the BIA.

The Service acknowledges your determination of “no effect” for interior least tern and piping plover. If you maintain your determination, no further consultation is necessary. However, the Service does not believe a “no effect” determination for these species is correct. When determining if an action may affect a listed species, the Federal agency must include direct and indirect effects, as well as those actions that are interrelated or interdependent. We are concerned with potential impacts, including the interrelated and interdependent impacts of these projects on plovers and terns since both these species could move far from the lake to wetlands to feed. A recent study indicates that least terns may travel up to 30 miles or more to forage during the nesting season. The Service suggests that a determination of “may affect, not likely to adversely affect” for these two federally listed species is the correct determination, and one that we would concur with.

The Service acknowledges your “no effect” determination for whooping cranes. If you maintain your determination, no further consultation is necessary. However, the Service does not believe a “no effect” determination for this species is correct. The fact that Saddle Butte has made a commitment to stop work on the proposed site if a whooping crane is sighted implies that continuing work could disturb cranes, which would warrant a “may affect, not likely to adversely affect” determination. The Service suggests that a determination of “may affect, not likely to adversely affect” for whooping crane is the correct determination, and one that we would concur with, based on the commitments contained within the letter. A “no effect” determination is justified when the species is not present in the action area.

The Service acknowledges your determination of “no effect” for pallid sturgeon. The project is approximately 1.5 miles from habitat for these species.

The Service acknowledges your “no effect” determination for gray wolf and black-footed ferret.

The Dakota skipper is a small to medium-sized hesperiine butterfly associated with high-quality prairie ranging from wet-mesic tallgrass prairie to dry-mesic mixed grass prairie. The first type of habitat is relatively flat and moist native bluestem prairie. Three species of wildflowers are usually present: wood lily (*Lilium philadelphicum*), harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*), and smooth camas (*Zygadenus elegans*). The second habitat type is upland (dry) prairie that is often on ridges and hillsides. Bluestem grasses and needlegrasses dominate these habitats. On this habitat type, three wildflowers are typically present in high-quality sites that are suitable for Dakota skipper: pale purple (*Echinacea pallida*) and upright (*E. angustifolia*) coneflowers and blanketflower (*Gaillardia sp.*). Because of the difficulty of surveying for Dakota skippers and a short survey window, we recommend that the project avoid any impacts to potential Dakota skipper habitat. If Dakota skipper habitat is present near the proposed project, and you

intend to take precautions to avoid impacts to skipper habitat, please notify the Service for further direction.

In 2010, the Sprague's pipit was added to the candidate species list. Migratory bird species such as the Sprague's pipit that are candidates are still protected under the MBTA. Sprague's pipits require large patches of grassland habitat for breeding, with preferred grass height between 4 and 12 inches. The species prefers to breed in well-drained, open grasslands and avoids grasslands with excessive shrubs. They can be found in lightly to heavily grazed areas. They avoid intrusive human features on the landscape, so the impact of a development can be much larger than the actual footprint of the feature. If Sprague's pipit habitat is present within or adjacent to the proposed project area, the Service requests that you document any steps taken to avoid and minimize disturbance of this habitat.

The Dakota skipper and Sprague's pipit are candidate species for listing under the ESA; therefore, an effects determination is not necessary for these species. No legal requirement exists to protect candidate species; however, it is within the spirit of the ESA to consider these species as having significant value and worth protecting. Although not required, Federal action agencies such as the BIA have the option of requesting a conference on any proposed action that may affect candidate species such as the Dakota skipper and Sprague's pipit.

Migratory Birds

The letter states that Saddle Butte will implement the following measures to avoid/minimize take of migratory birds:

- Construction will be completed outside of the migratory bird nesting season (Feb. 1-July 15);
- If construction needs to take place within the breeding and nesting season, pre-construction surveys for migratory birds and their nests will be conducted within 5 days prior to the initiation of construction activities. If birds or nests are discovered, the Service will be contacted for additional information on how to proceed.

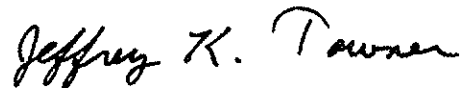
Bald and Golden Eagles

The letter states that a ground survey for cliff, tree and ground raptor nests was conducted within line-of-sight of the proposed project on October 26, 2010. No eagles or nests were discovered within 0.5 mile of the project area. The database does not indicate any recorded eagle nests within 0.5 mile of the project area.

The Service believes that Saddle Butte's commitment to implement the aforementioned measures does demonstrate compliance with the MBTA and the BGEPA.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project proposal. If you require further information or the project plans change, please contact me or Heidi Riddle of my staff at (701) 250-4481 or at the letterhead address.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jeffrey K. Towner".

Jeffrey K. Towner
Field Supervisor
North Dakota Field Office

cc: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Aberdeen
(Attn: Marilyn Bercier)
Bureau of Land Management, Dickinson
ND Game & Fish Department, Bismarck



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

North Dakota Regulatory Office

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OMAHA DISTRICT
NORTH DAKOTA REGULATORY OFFICE
1513 SOUTH 12TH STREET
BISMARCK ND 58504-6640
December 21, 2010

Kadrmass, Lee & Jackson
ATTN: Grady Wolf, Environmental Planner
P.O. Box 1157
Bismarck, North Dakota 58502-1157

Dear Mr. Wolf:

This is in response to a letter received December 16, 2010 requesting Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) comments regarding the proposed construction of two each 1.3 mile long oil and gas pipelines in a shared right-of-way in the SW1/4 of Section 9, NW1/4 of Section 16, S1/2 of Section 8 and SE1/4 of Section 7, all in Township 149 North, Range 93 West, Dunn County, Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota by Saddle Butte Pipeline, LLC.

Corps Regulatory Offices administer Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act regulates work in or affecting navigable waters. This would include work over, through, or under Section 10 water. Section 10 waters in North Dakota include the Missouri River (including Lake Sakakawea and Lake Oahe), Yellowstone River, James River south of Jamestown, North Dakota, Bois de Sioux River, Red River of the North, and the Upper Des Lacs Lake. Section 404 of the Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of dredge or fill material (temporarily or permanently) in waters of the United States. Waters of the United States may include, but are not limited to, rivers, streams, ditches, coulees, lakes, ponds, and their adjacent wetlands. Fill material includes, but is not limited to, rock, sand, soil, clay, plastics, construction debris, wood chips, overburden from mines or other excavation activities and materials used to create any structure or infrastructure in waters of the United States.

Enclosed for your information is the fact sheet for Nationwide Permit 12, Utility Line Activities. Pipeline projects are already authorized by Nationwide Permit 12 **provided the utility line can be placed without any change to pre-construction contours and all other proposed construction activities and facilities are in compliance with the Nationwide's permit conditions and 401 Water Quality Certification is obtained**. Please note the pre-construction notification requirements on page 2 of the fact sheet. **If a project involves any one of the seven notification requirements, the project proponent must submit a DA application**. Furthermore, a project must also be in compliance with the "Regional Conditions for Nationwide Permits within the State of North Dakota", found on pages 12 and 13 of the fact sheet. [The following info is for activities on a reservation] Please be advised that the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 8 has denied 401 Water Quality Certification for activities in perennial drainages and wetlands. Furthermore, EPA has placed conditions on activities in ephemeral and intermittent drainages. It is recommended you contact the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8, Attn: Brent Truskowski, 1595 Wynkoop Street, Denver, Colorado 80202-1129 to review the conditions pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act prior to any construction.

Also enclosed for your information is the fact sheet for Nationwide Permit 14, Linear Transportation Projects. Road crossings are already authorized by Nationwide Permit 14 **provided the discharge does not cause the loss of greater than 1/2 acre of waters of the United States per crossing and all other proposed construction activities are in compliance with the Nationwide's permit conditions**. Please note the pre-construction notification requirements on the front page of the fact sheet. **If a project involves (1) the loss of waters of the United States exceeding 1/10 acre per crossing; or (2) there is a discharge in a special aquatic site, including wetlands, the project proponent must submit a DA application prior to the start of construction**. Please reference General Condition 27, Pre Construction Notification on page 8 of the fact sheet. Furthermore, a project must also be in compliance with the "Regional Conditions for Nationwide Permits within the State of North Dakota", found on pages

11 and 12 of the fact sheet. [The following is included for activities on a reservation] Enclosed is a copy of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8's; General Conditions for all Nationwide Permits and specific conditions for Nationwide Permit 14.

In the event your project requires approval from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and cannot be authorized by Nationwide Permit(s), a Standard or Individual Permit will be required. A project that requires a Standard or Individual Permit is intensely reviewed and will require the issuance of a public notice. A Standard or Individual Permit generally requires a minimum of 120 days for processing but based on the project impacts and comments received through the public notice may extend beyond 120 days.

This correspondence letter is neither authorization for the proposed construction nor confirmation that the proposed project complies with the Nationwide Permit(s).

If any of these projects require a Section 10 and/or Section 404 permit, please complete and submit the enclosed Department of the Army permit application (ENG Form 4345) to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, North Dakota Regulatory Office, 1513 South 12th Street, Bismarck, North Dakota 58504. If you are unsure if a permit is required, you may submit an application; include a project location map, description of work, and construction methodology.

If we can be of further assistance or should you have any questions regarding our program, please do not hesitate to contact this office by letter or phone at (701) 255-0015.

Sincerely,



Daniel E. Cimarosti
Regulatory Program Manager
North Dakota

Enclosures

ENG Form 4345

Fact Sheet NWP 12 and 14

EPA 401 Conditions for Nationwide Permits

APPLICATION FOR DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PERMIT
(33 CFR 325)

OMB APPROVAL NO. 0710-0003
EXPIRES: 31 August 2012

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 11 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters, Executive Services and Communications Directorate, Information Management Division and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0710-0003). Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number. Please **DO NOT RETURN** your form to either of those addresses. Completed applications must be submitted to the District Engineer having jurisdiction over the location of the proposed activity.

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

Authorities: Rivers and Harbors Act, Section 10, 33 USC 403; Clean Water Act, Section 404, 33 USC 1344; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act, Section 103, 33 USC 1413; Regulatory Programs of the Corps of Engineers; Final Rule 33 CFR 320-332. Principal Purpose: Information provided on this form will be used in evaluating the application for a permit. Routine Uses: This information may be shared with the Department of Justice and other federal, state, and local government agencies, and the public and may be made available as part of a public notice as required by Federal law. Submission of requested information is voluntary, however, if information is not provided the permit application cannot be evaluated nor can a permit be issued. One set of original drawings or good reproducible copies which show the location and character of the proposed activity must be attached to this application (see sample drawings and instructions) and be submitted to the District Engineer having jurisdiction over the location of the proposed activity. An application that is not completed in full will be returned.

(ITEMS 1 THRU 4 TO BE FILLED BY THE CORPS)

| | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. APPLICATION NO. | 2. FIELD OFFICE CODE | 3. DATE RECEIVED | 4. DATE APPLICATION COMPLETE |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------------------|

(ITEMS BELOW TO BE FILLED BY APPLICANT)

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>5. APPLICANT'S NAME:</p> <p>First - Middle - Last -</p> <p>Company -</p> <p>E-mail Address -</p> | <p>8. AUTHORIZED AGENT'S NAME AND TITLE (an agent is not required)</p> <p>First - Middle - Last -</p> <p>Company -</p> <p>E-mail Address -</p> |
| <p>6. APPLICANT'S ADDRESS.</p> <p>Address -</p> <p>City - State - Zip - Country -</p> | <p>9. AGENT'S ADDRESS</p> <p>Address -</p> <p>City - State - Zip - Country -</p> |
| <p>7. APPLICANT'S PHONE NOs. W/AREA CODE</p> <p>a. Residence b. Business c. Fax</p> | <p>10. AGENT'S PHONE NOs. W/AREA CODE</p> <p>a. Residence b. Business c. Fax</p> |

STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATION

11. I hereby authorize _____ to act in my behalf as my agent in the processing of this application and to furnish, upon request, supplemental information in support of this permit application.

APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE

DATE

NAME, LOCATION, AND DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT OR ACTIVITY

12. PROJECT NAME OR TITLE (see instructions)

13. NAME OF WATERBODY, IF KNOWN (if applicable)

14. PROJECT STREET ADDRESS (if applicable)

Address

15. LOCATION OF PROJECT

Latitude: °N
Longitude: °W

City - State - Zip -

16. OTHER LOCATION DESCRIPTIONS, IF KNOWN (see instructions)

State Tax Parcel ID Municipality

Section - Township - Range -

17. DIRECTIONS TO THE SITE

18. Nature of Activity (Description of project, include all features)

19. Project Purpose (Describe the reason or purpose of the project, see instructions)

USE BLOCKS 20-23 IF DREDGED AND/OR FILL MATERIAL IS TO BE DISCHARGED

20. Reason(s) for Discharge

21. Type(s) of Material Being Discharged and the Amount of Each Type in Cubic Yards:

| Type Amount in Cubic Yards | Type Amount in Cubic Yards | Type Amount in Cubic Yards |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|

22. Surface Area in Acres of Wetlands or Other Waters Filled (see instructions)

Acres
Or
Liner Feet

23. Description of Avoidance, Minimization, and Compensation (see instructions)

24. Is Any Portion of the Work Already Complete? Yes No IF YES, DESCRIBE THE COMPLETED WORK

25. Addresses of Adjoining Property Owners, Lessees, Etc., Whose Property Adjoins the Waterbody (if more than can be entered here, please attach a supplemental list).

Address –
City – State – Zip –

26. List of Other Certifications or Approvals/Denials Received from other Federal, State, or Local Agencies for Work Described in This Application.

| AGENCY | TYPE APPROVAL* | IDENTIFICATION NUMBER | DATE APPLIED | DATE APPROVED | DATE DENIED |
|--------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
|--------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|

* Would include but is not restricted to zoning, building, and flood plain permits

27. Application is hereby made for a permit or permits to authorize the work described in this application. I certify that the information in this application is complete and accurate. I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the work described herein or am acting as the duly authorized agent of the applicant.

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

DATE

SIGNATURE OF AGENT

DATE

The application must be signed by the person who desires to undertake the proposed activity (applicant) or it may be signed by a duly authorized agent if the statement in block 11 has been filled out and signed.

18 U.S.C. Section 1001 provides that: Whoever, in any manner within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals, or covers up any trick, scheme, or disguises a material fact or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or entry, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years or both.

**Instructions for Preparing a
Department of the Army Permit Application**

Blocks 1 through 4. To be completed by Corps of Engineers.

Block 5. Applicant's Name. Enter the name and the E-mail address of the responsible party or parties. If the responsible party is an agency, company, corporation, or other organization, indicate the name of the organization and responsible officer and title. If more than one party is associated with the application, please attach a sheet with the necessary information marked Block 5.

Block 6. Address of Applicant. Please provide the full address of the party or parties responsible for the application. If more space is needed, attach an extra sheet of paper marked Block 6.

Block 7. Applicant Telephone Number(s). Please provide the number where you can usually be reached during normal business hours.

Blocks 8 through 11. To be completed, if you choose to have an agent.

Block 8. Authorized Agent's Name and Title. Indicate name of individual or agency, designated by you, to represent you in this process. An agent can be an attorney, builder, contractor, engineer, or any other person or organization. Note: An agent is not required.

Blocks 9 and 10. Agent's Address and Telephone Number. Please provide the complete mailing address of the agent, along with the telephone number where he / she can be reached during normal business hours.

Block 11. Statement of Authorization. To be completed by applicant, if an agent is to be employed.

Block 12. Proposed Project Name or Title. Please provide name identifying the proposed project, e.g., Landmark Plaza, Burned Hills Subdivision, or Edsall Commercial Center.

Block 13. Name of Waterbody. Please provide the name of any stream, lake, marsh, or other waterway to be directly impacted by the activity. If it is a minor (no name) stream, identify the waterbody the minor stream enters.

Block 14. Proposed Project Street Address. If the proposed project is located at a site having a street address (not a box number), please enter it here.

Block 15. Location of Proposed Project. Enter the latitude and longitude of where the proposed project is located. If more space is required, please attach a sheet with the necessary information marked Block 15.

Block 16. Other Location Descriptions. If available, provide the Tax Parcel Identification number of the site, Section, Township, and Range of the site (if known), and / or local Municipality that the site is located in.

Block 17. Directions to the Site. Provide directions to the site from a known location or landmark. Include highway and street numbers as well as names. Also provide distances from known locations and any other information that would assist in locating the site. You may also provide description of the proposed project location, such as lot numbers, tract numbers, or you may choose to locate the proposed project site from a known point (such as the right descending bank of Smith Creek, one mile downstream from the Highway 14 bridge). If a large river or stream, include the river mile of the proposed project site if known

Block 18. Nature of Activity. Describe the overall activity or project. Give appropriate dimensions of structures such as wing walls, dikes (identify the materials to be used in construction, as well as the methods by which the work is to be done), or excavations (length, width, and height). Indicate whether discharge of dredged or fill material is involved. Also, identify any structure to be constructed on a fill, piles, or float-supported platforms.

The written descriptions and illustrations are an important part of the application. Please describe, in detail, what you wish to do. If more space is needed, attach an extra sheet of paper marked Block 18.

Block 19. Proposed Project Purpose. Describe the purpose and need for the proposed project. What will it be used for and why? Also include a brief description of any related activities to be developed as the result of the proposed project. Give the approximate dates you plan to both begin and complete all work.

Block 20. Reasons for Discharge. If the activity involves the discharge of dredged and/or fill material into a wetland or other waterbody, including the temporary placement of material, explain the specific purpose of the placement of the material (such as erosion control).

Block 21. Types of Material Being Discharged and the Amount of Each Type in Cubic Yards. Describe the material to be discharged and amount of each material to be discharged within Corps jurisdiction. Please be sure this description will agree with your illustrations. Discharge material includes: rock, sand, clay, concrete, etc.

Block 22. Surface Areas of Wetlands or Other Waters Filled. Describe the area to be filled at each location. Specifically identify the surface areas, or part thereof, to be filled. Also include the means by which the discharge is to be done (backhoe, dragline, etc.). If dredged material is to be discharged on an upland site, identify the site and the steps to be taken (if necessary) to prevent runoff from the dredged material back into a waterbody. If more space is needed, attach an extra sheet of paper marked Block 22.

Block 23. Description of Avoidance, Minimization, and Compensation. Provide a brief explanation describing how impacts to waters of the United States are being avoided and minimized on the project site. Also provide a brief description of how impacts to waters of the United States will be compensated for, or a brief statement explaining why compensatory mitigation should not be required for those impacts.

Block 24. Is Any Portion of the Work Already Complete? Provide any background on any part of the proposed project already completed. Describe the area already developed, structures completed, any dredged or fill material already discharged, the type of material, volume in cubic yards, acres filled, if a wetland or other waterbody (in acres or square feet). If the work was done under an existing Corps permit, identify the authorization, if possible.

Block 25. Names and Addresses of Adjoining Property Owners, Lessees, etc., Whose Property Adjoins the Project Site. List complete names and full mailing addresses of the adjacent property owners (public and private) lessees, etc., whose property adjoins the waterbody or aquatic site where the work is being proposed so that they may be notified of the proposed activity (usually by public notice). If more space is needed, attach an extra sheet of paper marked Block 24.

Information regarding adjacent landowners is usually available through the office of the tax assessor in the county or counties where the project is to be developed.

Block 26. Information about Approvals or Denials by Other Agencies. You may need the approval of other federal, state, or local agencies for your project. Identify any applications you have submitted and the status, if any (approved or denied) of each application. You need not have obtained all other permits before applying for a Corps permit.

Block 27. Signature of Applicant or Agent. The application must be signed by the owner or other authorized party (agent). This signature shall be an affirmation that the party applying for the permit possesses the requisite property rights to undertake the activity applied for (including compliance with special conditions, mitigation, etc.).

DRAWINGS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

General Information.

Three types of illustrations are needed to properly depict the work to be undertaken. These illustrations or drawings are identified as a Vicinity Map, a Plan View or a Typical Cross-Section Map. Identify each illustration with a figure or attachment number.

Please submit one original, or good quality copy, of all drawings on 8½ x11 inch plain white paper (electronic media may be substituted). Use the fewest number of sheets necessary for your drawings or illustrations.

Each illustration should identify the project, the applicant, and the type of illustration (vicinity map, plan view, or cross-section). **While illustrations need not be professional (many small, private project illustrations are prepared by hand), they should be clear, accurate, and contain all necessary information.**

**FACT SHEET
NATIONWIDE PERMIT 12
(2007)**

UTILITY LINE ACTIVITIES. Activities required for the construction, maintenance, repair, and removal of utility lines and associated facilities in waters of the United States, provided the activity does not result in the loss of greater than 1/2 acre of waters of the United States.

Utility lines: This NWP authorizes the construction, maintenance, or repair of utility lines, including outfall and intake structures, and the associated excavation, backfill, or bedding for the utility lines, in all waters of the United States, provided there is no change in pre-construction contours. A "utility line" is defined as any pipe or pipeline for the transportation of any gaseous, liquid, liquescent, or slurry substance, for any purpose, and any cable, line, or wire for the transmission for any purpose of electrical energy, telephone, and telegraph messages, and radio and television communication. The term "utility line" does not include activities that drain a water of the United States, such as drainage tile or french drains, but it does apply to pipes conveying drainage from another area.

Material resulting from trench excavation may be temporarily sidecast into waters of the United States for no more than three months, provided the material is not placed in such a manner that it is dispersed by currents or other forces. The district engineer may extend the period of temporary side casting for no more than a total of 180 days, where appropriate. In wetlands, the top 6 to 12 inches of the trench should normally be backfilled with topsoil from the trench. The trench cannot be constructed or backfilled in such a manner as to drain waters of the United States (e.g., backfilling with extensive gravel layers, creating a french drain effect). Any exposed slopes and stream banks must be stabilized immediately upon completion of the utility line crossing of each waterbody.

Utility line substations: This NWP authorizes the construction, maintenance, or expansion of substation facilities associated with a power line or utility line in non-tidal waters of the United States, provided the activity, in combination with all other activities included in one single and complete project, does not result in the loss of greater than 1/2 acre of waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters of the United States to construct, maintain, or expand substation facilities.

Foundations for overhead utility line towers, poles, and anchors: This NWP authorizes the construction or maintenance of foundations for overhead utility line towers, poles, and anchors in all waters of the United States, provided the foundations are the minimum size necessary and separate footings for each tower leg (rather than a larger single pad) are used where feasible.

Access roads: This NWP authorizes the construction of access roads for the construction and maintenance of utility lines, including overhead power lines and utility line substations, in non-tidal waters of the United States, provided the total discharge from a single and complete project does not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters for access roads. Access roads must be the minimum width necessary (see Note 2, below). Access roads must be constructed so that the length of the road minimizes any adverse effects on waters of the United States and must be as near as possible to pre-construction contours and elevations (e.g., at grade corduroy roads or geotextile/gravel roads). Access roads constructed above pre-construction contours and elevations in waters of the United States must be properly bridged or culverted to maintain surface flows.

This NWP may authorize utility lines in or affecting navigable waters of the United States even if there is no associated discharge of dredged or fill material (See 33 CFR Part 322). Overhead utility lines constructed over section 10 waters and utility lines that are routed in or

under section 10 waters without a discharge of dredged or fill material require a section 10 permit.

This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, fills, and work necessary to conduct the utility line activity. Appropriate measures must be taken to maintain normal downstream flows and minimize flooding to the maximum extent practicable, when temporary structures, work, and discharges, including cofferdams, are necessary for construction activities, access fills, or dewatering of construction sites. Temporary fills must consist of materials, and be placed in a manner, that will not be eroded by expected high flows. Temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. The areas affected by temporary fills must be revegetated, as appropriate.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if any of the following criteria are met: (1) the activity involves mechanized land clearing in a forested wetland for the utility line right-of-way; (2) a section 10 permit is required; (3) the utility line in waters of the United States, excluding overhead lines, exceeds 500 feet; (4) the utility line is placed within a jurisdictional area (i.e., water of the United States), and it runs parallel to a stream bed that is within that jurisdictional area; (5) discharges that result in the loss of greater than 1/10-acre of waters of the United States; (6) permanent access roads are constructed above grade in waters of the United States for a distance of more than 500 feet; or (7) permanent access roads are constructed in waters of the United States with impervious materials. (Sections 10 and 404)

Note 1: Where the proposed utility line is constructed or installed in navigable waters of the United States (i.e., section 10 waters), copies of the pre-construction notification and NWP verification will be sent by the Corps to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Ocean Service (NOS), for charting the utility line to protect navigation.

Note 2: Access roads used for both construction and maintenance may be authorized, provided they meet the terms and conditions of this NWP. Access roads used solely for construction of the utility line must be removed upon completion of the work, accordance with the requirements for temporary fills.

Note 3: Pipes or pipelines used to transport gaseous, liquid, liquescent, or slurry substances over navigable waters of the United States are considered to be bridges, not utility lines, and may require a permit from the U.S. Coast Guard pursuant to Section 9 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. However, any discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States associated with such pipelines will require a section 404 permit (see NWP 15).

General Conditions: To qualify for NWP authorization, the prospective permittee must comply with the following general conditions, as appropriate, in addition to any regional or case-specific conditions imposed by the division engineer or district engineer.

1. Navigation. (a) No activity may cause more than a minimal adverse effect on navigation.

(b) Any safety lights and signals prescribed by the U.S. Coast Guard, through regulations or otherwise, must be installed and maintained at the permittee's expense on authorized facilities in navigable waters of the United States.

(c) The permittee understands and agrees that, if future operations by the United States require the removal, relocation, or other alteration, of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army or his authorized representative, said structure or work shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of the navigable waters, the permittee will be required, upon due notice from the Corps of Engineers, to remove, relocate, or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby, without expense to the United States. No claim shall be made against the United States on account of any such removal or alteration.

2. Aquatic Life Movements. No activity may substantially disrupt the necessary life cycle movements of those species of aquatic life indigenous to the waterbody, including those species that normally migrate through the area, unless the activity's primary purpose is to impound water. Culverts placed in streams must be installed to maintain low flow conditions.

3. Spawning Areas. Activities in spawning areas during spawning seasons must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Activities that result in the physical destruction (e.g., through excavation, fill, or downstream smothering by substantial turbidity) of an important spawning area are not authorized.

4. Migratory Bird Breeding Areas. Activities in waters of the United States that serve as breeding areas for migratory birds must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable.

5. Shellfish Beds. No activity may occur in areas of concentrated shellfish populations, unless the activity is directly related to a shellfish harvesting activity authorized by NWP 4 and 48.

6. Suitable Material. No activity may use unsuitable material (e.g., trash, debris, car bodies, asphalt, etc.). Material used for construction or discharged must be free from toxic pollutants in toxic amounts (see Section 307 of the Clean Water Act).

7. Water Supply Intakes. No activity may occur in the proximity of a public water supply intake, except where the activity is for the repair or improvement of public water supply intake structures or adjacent bank stabilization.

8. Adverse Effects From Impoundments. If the activity creates an impoundment of water, adverse effects to the aquatic system due to accelerating the passage of water, and/or restricting its flow must be minimized to the maximum extent practicable.

9. Management of Water Flows. To the maximum extent practicable, the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters must be maintained for each activity, including stream channelization and storm water management activities, except as provided below. The activity must be constructed to withstand expected high flows. The activity must not restrict or impede the passage of normal or high flows, unless the primary purpose of the activity is to impound water or manage high flows. The activity may alter the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters if it benefits the aquatic environment (e.g., stream restoration or relocation activities).

10. Fills Within 100-Year Floodplains. The activity must comply with applicable FEMA-approved state or local floodplain management requirements.

11. Equipment. Heavy equipment working in wetlands or mudflats must be placed on mats, or other measures must be taken to minimize soil disturbance.

12. Soil Erosion and Sediment Controls. Appropriate soil erosion and sediment controls must be used and maintained in effective operating condition during construction, and all exposed soil and other fills, as well as any work below the ordinary high water mark or high tide line, must be permanently stabilized at the earliest practicable date. Permittees are encouraged to perform work within waters of the United States during periods of low-flow or no-flow.

13. Removal of Temporary Fills. Temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. The affected areas must be revegetated, as appropriate.

14. Proper Maintenance. Any authorized structure or fill shall be properly maintained, including maintenance to ensure public safety.

15. Wild and Scenic Rivers. No activity may occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a "study river" for possible inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, unless the appropriate Federal agency with direct management responsibility for such river, has determined in writing that the proposed activity will not adversely affect the Wild and Scenic River designation or study status. Information on Wild and Scenic Rivers may be obtained from the appropriate Federal land management agency in the area (e.g., National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service).

16. Tribal Rights. No activity or its operation may impair reserved tribal rights, including, but not limited to, reserved water rights and treaty fishing and hunting rights.

17. Endangered Species. (a) No activity is authorized under any NWP which is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species or a species proposed for such designation, as identified under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), or which will destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat of such species. No activity is authorized under any NWP which "may affect" a listed species or critical habitat, unless Section 7 consultation addressing the effects of the proposed activity has been completed.

(b) Federal agencies should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of the ESA. Federal permittees must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements.

(c) Non-federal permittees shall notify the district engineer if any listed species or designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project, or if the project is located in designated critical habitat, and shall not begin work on the activity until notified by the district engineer that the requirements of the ESA have been satisfied and that the activity is authorized. For activities that might affect Federally-listed endangered or threatened species or designated critical habitat, the pre-construction notification must include the name(s) of the endangered or threatened species that may be affected by the proposed work or that utilize the designated critical habitat that may be affected by the proposed work. The district engineer will determine whether the proposed activity "may affect" or will have "no effect" to listed species and designated critical habitat and will notify the non-Federal applicant of the Corps' determination within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification. In cases where the non-Federal applicant has identified listed species or critical habitat that might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project, and has so notified the Corps, the applicant shall not begin work until the Corps has provided notification the proposed activities will have "no effect" on listed species or critical habitat, or until Section 7 consultation has been completed.

(d) As a result of formal or informal consultation with the FWS or NMFS the district engineer may add species-specific regional endangered species conditions to the NWPs.

(e) Authorization of an activity by a NWP does not authorize the "take" of a threatened or endangered species as defined under the ESA. In the absence of separate authorization (e.g., an ESA Section 10 Permit, a Biological Opinion with "incidental take" provisions, etc.) from the U.S. FWS or the NMFS, both lethal and non-lethal "takes" of protected species are in violation of the ESA. Information on the location of threatened and endangered species and their critical

habitat can be obtained directly from the offices of the U.S. FWS and NMFS or their world wide Web pages at <http://www.fws.gov/> and <http://www.noaa.gov/fisheries.html> respectively.

18. Historic Properties. (a) In cases where the district engineer determines that the activity may affect properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, the activity is not authorized, until the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) have been satisfied.

(b) Federal permittees should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Federal permittees must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements.

(c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if the authorized activity may have the potential to cause effects to any historic properties listed, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, including previously unidentified properties. For such activities, the pre-construction notification must state which historic properties may be affected by the proposed work or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic properties or the potential for the presence of historic properties. Assistance regarding information on the location of or potential for the presence of historic resources can be sought from the State Historic Preservation Officer or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, as appropriate, and the National Register of Historic Places (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)). The district engineer shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and field survey. Based on the information submitted and these efforts, the district engineer shall determine whether the proposed activity has the potential to cause an effect on the historic properties. Where the non-Federal applicant has identified historic properties which the activity may have the potential to cause effects and so notified the Corps, the non-Federal applicant shall not begin the activity until notified by the district engineer either that the activity has no potential to cause effects or that consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA has been completed.

(d) The district engineer will notify the prospective permittee within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification whether NHPA Section 106 consultation is required. Section 106 consultation is not required when the Corps determines that the activity does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties (see 36 CFR §800.3(a)). If NHPA section 106 consultation is required and will occur, the district engineer will notify the non-Federal applicant that he or she cannot begin work until Section 106 consultation is completed.

(e) Prospective permittees should be aware that section 110k of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470h-2(k)) prevents the Corps from granting a permit or other assistance to an applicant who, with intent to avoid the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA, has intentionally significantly adversely affected a historic property to which the permit would relate, or having legal power to prevent it, allowed such significant adverse effect to occur, unless the Corps, after consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), determines that circumstances justify granting such assistance despite the adverse effect created or permitted by the applicant. If circumstances justify granting the assistance, the Corps is required to notify the ACHP and provide documentation specifying the circumstances, explaining the degree of damage to the integrity of any historic properties affected, and proposed mitigation. This documentation must include any views obtained from the applicant, SHPO/THPO, appropriate Indian tribes if the undertaking occurs on or affects historic properties on tribal lands or affects properties of interest to those tribes, and other parties known to have a legitimate interest in the impacts to the permitted activity on historic properties.

19. Designated Critical Resource Waters. Critical resource waters include, NOAA-designated marine sanctuaries, National Estuarine Research Reserves, state natural heritage sites, and outstanding national resource waters or other waters officially designated by a state as having particular environmental or ecological significance and identified by the district engineer after notice and opportunity for public comment. The district engineer may also designate additional critical resource waters after notice and opportunity for comment.

(a) Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States are not authorized by NWP's 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, 21, 29, 31, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 49, and 50 for any activity within, or directly affecting, critical resource waters, including wetlands adjacent to such waters.

(b) For NWP's 3, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, and 38, notification is required in accordance with general condition 27, for any activity proposed in the designated critical resource waters including wetlands adjacent to those waters. The district engineer may authorize activities under these NWP's only after it is determined that the impacts to the critical resource waters will be no more than minimal.

20. Mitigation. The district engineer will consider the following factors when determining appropriate and practicable mitigation necessary to ensure that adverse effects on the aquatic environment are minimal:

(a) The activity must be designed and constructed to avoid and minimize adverse effects, both temporary and permanent, to waters of the United States to the maximum extent practicable at the project site (i.e., on site).

(b) Mitigation in all its forms (avoiding, minimizing, rectifying, reducing, or compensating) will be required to the extent necessary to ensure that the adverse effects to the aquatic environment are minimal.

(c) Compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-for-one ratio will be required for all wetland losses that exceed 1/10 acre and require pre-construction notification, unless the district engineer determines in writing that some other form of mitigation would be more environmentally appropriate and provides a project-specific waiver of this requirement. For wetland losses of 1/10 acre or less that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may determine on a case-by-case basis that compensatory mitigation is required to ensure that the activity results in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. Since the likelihood of success is greater and the impacts to potentially valuable uplands are reduced, wetland restoration should be the first compensatory mitigation option considered.

(d) For losses of streams or other open waters that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may require compensatory mitigation, such as stream restoration, to ensure that the activity results in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment.

(e) Compensatory mitigation will not be used to increase the acreage losses allowed by the acreage limits of the NWP's. For example, if an NWP has an acreage limit of 1/2 acre, it cannot be used to authorize any project resulting in the loss of greater than 1/2 acre of waters of the United States, even if compensatory mitigation is provided that replaces or restores some of the lost waters. However, compensatory mitigation can and should be used, as necessary, to ensure that a project already meeting the established acreage limits also satisfies the minimal impact requirement associated with the NWP's.

(f) Compensatory mitigation plans for projects in or near streams or other open waters will normally include a requirement for the establishment, maintenance, and legal protection (e.g., conservation easements) of riparian areas next to open waters. In some cases, riparian areas may be the only compensatory mitigation required. Riparian areas should consist of native species. The width of the required riparian area will address documented water quality or aquatic habitat loss concerns. Normally, the riparian area will be 25 to 50 feet wide on each side of the stream, but the district engineer may require slightly wider riparian areas to address

documented water quality or habitat loss concerns. Where both wetlands and open waters exist on the project site, the district engineer will determine the appropriate compensatory mitigation (e.g., riparian areas and/or wetlands compensation) based on what is best for the aquatic environment on a watershed basis. In cases where riparian areas are determined to be the most appropriate form of compensatory mitigation, the district engineer may waive or reduce the requirement to provide wetland compensatory mitigation for wetland losses.

(g) Permittees may propose the use of mitigation banks, in-lieu fee arrangements or separate activity-specific compensatory mitigation. In all cases, the mitigation provisions will specify the party responsible for accomplishing and/or complying with the mitigation plan.

(h) Where certain functions and services of waters of the United States are permanently adversely affected, such as the conversion of a forested or scrub-shrub wetland to a herbaceous wetland in a permanently maintained utility line right-of-way, mitigation may be required to reduce the adverse effects of the project to the minimal level.

21. Water Quality. Where States and authorized Tribes, or EPA where applicable, have not previously certified compliance of an NWP with CWA Section 401, individual 401 Water Quality Certification must be obtained or waived (see 33 CFR 330.4(c)). The district engineer or State or Tribe may require additional water quality management measures to ensure that the authorized activity does not result in more than minimal degradation of water quality. *Specifically in North Dakota, the North Dakota Department of Health has denied certification for projects under this Nationwide Permit proposed to cross **all classified rivers, tributaries and lakes**; individual certification for project in these waterways must be obtained by the project proponent prior to authorization under this Nationwide Permit. For utility line crossings of all other waters, the Department of Health has issued water quality certification provided the attached Construction and Environmental Disturbance Requirements are followed.*

22. Coastal Zone Management. *Not Applicable.*

23. Regional and Case-By-Case Conditions. The activity must comply with any regional conditions that may have been added by the Division Engineer (see 33 CFR 330.4(e)) and with any case specific conditions added by the Corps or by the state, Indian Tribe, or U.S. EPA in its section 401 Water Quality Certification, or by the state in its Coastal Zone Management Act consistency determination.

24. Use of Multiple Nationwide Permits. The use of more than one NWP for a single and complete project is prohibited, except when the acreage loss of waters of the United States authorized by the NWPs does not exceed the acreage limit of the NWP with the highest specified acreage limit. For example, if a road crossing over tidal waters is constructed under NWP 14, with associated bank stabilization authorized by NWP 13, the maximum acreage loss of waters of the United States for the total project cannot exceed 1/3-acre.

25. Transfer of Nationwide Permit Verifications. If the permittee sells the property associated with a nationwide permit verification, the permittee may transfer the nationwide permit verification to the new owner by submitting a letter to the appropriate Corps district office to validate the transfer. A copy of the nationwide permit verification must be attached to the letter, and the letter must contain the following statement and signature:
"When the structures or work authorized by this nationwide permit are still in existence at the time the property is transferred, the terms and conditions of this nationwide permit, including any special conditions, will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. To validate the transfer of this nationwide permit and the associated liabilities associated with compliance with its terms and conditions, have the transferee sign and date below."

(Transferee)

(Date)

26. Compliance Certification. Each permittee who received a NWP verification from the Corps must submit a signed certification regarding the completed work and any required mitigation. The certification form must be forwarded by the Corps with the NWP verification letter and will include:

- (a) A statement that the authorized work was done in accordance with the NWP authorization, including any general or specific conditions;
- (b) A statement that any required mitigation was completed in accordance with the permit conditions; and
- (c) The signature of the permittee certifying the completion of the work and mitigation.

27. Pre-Construction Notification. *See attached pages.*

28. Single and Complete Project. The activity must be a single and complete project. The same NWP cannot be used more than once for the same single and complete project.

Further Information

1. District Engineers have authority to determine if an activity complies with the terms and conditions of an NWP.
2. NWPs do not obviate the need to obtain other federal, state, or local permits, approvals, or authorizations required by law.
3. NWPs do not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges.
4. NWPs do not authorize any injury to the property or rights of others.
5. NWPs do not authorize interference with any existing or proposed Federal project.

General Condition 27. Pre-Construction Notification.

(a) Timing. Where required by the terms of the NWP, the prospective permittee must notify the district engineer by submitting a pre-construction notification (PCN) as early as possible. The district engineer must determine if the PCN is complete within 30 calendar days of the date of receipt and, as a general rule, will request additional information necessary to make the PCN complete only once. However, if the prospective permittee does not provide all of the requested information, then the district engineer will notify the prospective permittee that the PCN is still incomplete and the PCN review process will not commence until all of the requested information has been received by the district engineer. The prospective permittee shall not begin the activity until either:

(1) He or she is notified in writing by the district engineer that the activity may proceed under the NWP with any special conditions imposed by the district or division engineer; or

(2) Forty five calendar days have passed from the district engineer's receipt of the complete PCN and the prospective permittee has not received written notice from the district or division engineer. However, if the permittee was required to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 17 that listed species or critical habitat might be affected or in the vicinity of the project, or to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 18 that the activity may have the potential to cause effects to historic properties, the permittee cannot begin the activity until receiving written notification from the Corps that is "no effect" on listed species or "no potential to cause effects" on historic properties, or that any consultation required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(f)) and/or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)) is completed. Also, work cannot begin under NWPs 21, 49, or 50 until the permittee has received written approval from the Corps. If the proposed activity requires a written waiver to exceed specified limits of an NWP, the permittee cannot begin the activity until the district engineer issues the waiver. If the district or division engineer notifies the permittee in writing that an individual permit is required within 45 calendar days of receipt of a complete PCN, the permittee cannot begin the activity until an individual permit has been obtained. Subsequently, the permittee's right to proceed under the NWP may be modified, suspended, or revoked only in accordance with the procedure set forth in 33 CFR 330.5(d)(2).

(b) Contents of Pre-Construction Notification: The PCN must be in writing and include the following information:

(1) Name, address and telephone numbers of the prospective permittee;

(2) Location of the proposed project;

(3) A description of the proposed project; the project's purpose; direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the project would cause; any other NWP(s), regional general permit(s), or individual permit(s) used or intended to be used to authorize any part of the proposed project or any related activity. The description should be sufficiently detailed to allow the district engineer to determine that the adverse effects of the project will be minimal and to determine the need for compensatory mitigation. Sketches should be provided when necessary to show that the activity complies with the terms of the NWP. (Sketches usually clarify the project and when provided result in a quicker decision.);

(4) The PCN must include a delineation of special aquatic sites and other waters of the United States on the project site. Wetland delineations must be prepared in accordance with the current method required by the Corps. The permittee may ask the Corps to delineate the special aquatic sites and other waters of the United States, but there may be a delay if the Corps does the delineation, especially if the project site is large or contains many waters of the United States. Furthermore, the 45 day period will not start until the delineation has been submitted to or completed by the Corps, where appropriate;

(5) If the proposed activity will result in the loss of greater than 1/10 acre of wetlands and a PCN is required, the prospective permittee must submit a statement describing how the mitigation requirement will be satisfied. As an alternative, the prospective permittee may submit a conceptual or detailed mitigation plan.

(6) If any listed species or designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project, or if the project is located in designated critical habitat, for non-Federal applicants the PCN must include the name(s) of those endangered or threatened species that might be affected by the proposed work or utilize the designated critical habitat that may be affected by the proposed work. Federal applicants must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with the Endangered Species Act; and

(7) For an activity that may affect a historic property listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places, for non-Federal applicants the PCN must state which historic property may be affected by the proposed work or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic property. Federal applicants must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

(c) Form of Pre-Construction Notification: The standard individual permit application form (Form ENG 4345) may be used, but the completed application form must clearly indicate that it is a PCN and must include all of the information required in paragraphs (b)(1) through (7) of this general condition. A letter containing the required information may also be used.

(d) Agency Coordination: (1) The district engineer will consider any comments from Federal and state agencies concerning the proposed activity's compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWP's and the need for mitigation to reduce the project's adverse environmental effects to a minimal level.

(2) For all NWP 48 activities requiring pre-construction notification and for other NWP activities requiring pre-construction notification to the district engineer that result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States, the district engineer will immediately provide (e.g., via facsimile transmission, overnight mail, or other expeditious manner) a copy of the PCN to the appropriate Federal or state offices (U.S. FWS, state natural resource or water quality agency, EPA, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), and, if appropriate, the NMFS). With the exception of NWP 37, these agencies will then have 10 calendar days from the date the material is transmitted to telephone or fax the district engineer notice that they intend to provide substantive, site-specific comments. If so contacted by an agency, the district engineer will wait an additional 15 calendar days before making a decision on the pre-construction notification. The district engineer will fully consider agency comments received within the specified time frame, but will provide no response to the resource agency, except as provided below. The district engineer will indicate in the administrative record associated with each pre-construction notification that the resource agencies' concerns were considered. For NWP 37, the emergency watershed protection and rehabilitation activity may proceed immediately in cases where there is an unacceptable hazard to life or a significant loss of property or economic hardship will occur. The district engineer will consider any comments received to decide whether the NWP 37 authorization should be modified, suspended, or revoked in accordance with the procedures at 33 CFR 330.5.

(3) In cases where the prospective permittee is not a Federal agency, the district engineer will provide a response to NMFS within 30 calendar days of receipt of any Essential Fish Habitat conservation recommendations, as required by Section 305(b)(4)(B) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

(4) Applicants are encouraged to provide the Corps multiple copies of pre-construction notifications to expedite agency coordination.

(5) For NWP 48 activities that require reporting, the district engineer will provide a copy of each report within 10 calendar days of receipt to the appropriate regional office of the NMFS.

(e) District Engineer's Decision: In reviewing the PCN for the proposed activity, the district engineer will determine whether the activity authorized by the NWP will result in more than minimal individual or cumulative adverse environmental effects or may be contrary to the public interest. If the proposed activity requires a PCN and will result in a loss of greater than 1/10 acre of wetlands, the prospective permittee should submit a mitigation proposal with the PCN. Applicants may also propose compensatory mitigation for projects with smaller impacts. The district engineer will consider any proposed compensatory mitigation the applicant has included in the proposal in determining whether the net adverse environmental effects to the aquatic environment of the proposed work are minimal. The compensatory mitigation proposal may be either conceptual or detailed. If the district engineer determines that the activity complies with the terms and conditions of the NWP and that the adverse effects on the aquatic environment are minimal, after considering mitigation, the district engineer will notify the permittee and include any conditions the district engineer deems necessary. The district engineer must approve any compensatory mitigation proposal before the permittee commences work. If the prospective permittee elects to submit a compensatory mitigation plan with the PCN, the district engineer will expeditiously review the proposed compensatory mitigation plan. The district engineer must review the plan within 45 calendar days of receiving a complete PCN and determine whether the proposed mitigation would ensure no more than minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. If the net adverse effects of the project on the aquatic environment (after consideration of the compensatory mitigation proposal) are determined by the district engineer to be minimal, the district engineer will provide a timely written response to the applicant. The response will state that the project can proceed under the terms and conditions of the NWP.

If the district engineer determines that the adverse effects of the proposed work are more than minimal, then the district engineer will notify the applicant either: (1) That the project does not qualify for authorization under the NWP and instruct the applicant on the procedures to seek authorization under an individual permit; (2) that the project is authorized under the NWP subject to the applicant's submission of a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse effects on the aquatic environment to the minimal level; or (3) that the project is authorized under the NWP with specific modifications or conditions. Where the district engineer determines that mitigation is required to ensure no more than minimal adverse effects occur to the aquatic environment, the activity will be authorized within the 45-day PCN period. The authorization will include the necessary conceptual or specific mitigation or a requirement that the applicant submit a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse effects on the aquatic environment to the minimal level. When mitigation is required, no work in waters of the United States may occur until the district engineer has approved a specific mitigation plan.

**2007 NATIONWIDE PERMITS
REGIONAL CONDITIONS
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA
OMAHA DISTRICT – CORPS OF ENGINEERS**

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has adopted the following regional conditions for activities authorized by nationwide permits within the State of North Dakota. However, the pre-construction notification requirements defined below are not applicable to Nationwide Permit 47.

1. Wetlands Classified as Fens

All Nationwide Permits, with the exception of 3, 5, 20, 32, 38, 45, and 47, are revoked for use in fens in North Dakota. For nationwide permits 3, 5, 20, 32, 38, and 45 permittees must notify the Corps in accordance with General Condition 27 (Notification) prior to initiating any regulated activity impacting fens in North Dakota.

Fens are wetlands that develop where a relatively constant supply of ground water to the plant rooting zone maintains saturated conditions most of the time. The water chemistry of fens reflects the mineralogy of the surrounding and underlying soils and geological materials. The substrate is carbon-accumulating, ranging from muck to peat to carbonates. These wetlands may be acidic to alkaline, have pH ranging from 3.5 to 8.4 and support a range of vegetation types. Fens may occur on slopes, in depressions, or on flats (i.e., in different hydrogeomorphic classes; after: Brinson 1993).

2. Waters Adjacent to Natural Springs

For all Nationwide Permits permittees must notify the Corps in accordance with General Condition No. 27 (Notification) for regulated activities located within 100 feet of the water source in natural spring areas in North Dakota. For purposes of this condition, a spring source is defined as any location where there is artesian flow emanating from a distinct point at any time during the growing season. Springs do not include seeps and other groundwater discharge areas where there is no distinct point source.

3. Missouri River, including Lake Sakakawea and Lake Oahe within the State of North Dakota

For all Nationwide Permits permittees must notify the Corps in accordance with General Condition No. 27 (Notification) prior to initiating any regulated activity in the Missouri River, including Lake Sakakawea and Lake Oahe, within the State of North Dakota.

4. Historic Properties

That the permittee and/or the permittee's contractor, or any of the employees, subcontractors or other persons working in the performance of a contract(s) to complete the work authorized herein, shall cease work and report the discovery of any previously unknown historic or archeological remains to the North Dakota Regulatory Office. Notification shall be by telephone or fax within 24 hours of the discovery and in writing within 48 hours. Work shall not resume until the permittee is notified by the North Dakota Regulatory Office.

5. Spawning Condition

That no regulated activity within waters of the United States listed as Class III or higher on the 1978 Stream Evaluation Map for the State of North Dakota or on the North Dakota Game and Fish Department's website as a North Dakota Public Fishing Water shall occur between 15 April and 1 June. No regulated activity within the Red River of the North shall occur between 15 April and 1 July.

Additional Information

Permittees are reminded that General Condition No. 6 prohibits the use of unsuitable material. In addition, organic debris, some building waste, and materials excessive in fines are not suitable material.

Specific verbiage on prohibited materials and the 1978 Stream Evaluation Map for the State of North Dakota can be accessed on the North Dakota Regulatory Office's website at:
<https://www.nwo.usace.army.mil/html/od-rnd/ndhome.htm>

**FACT SHEET
NATIONWIDE PERMIT 14
(2007)**

LINEAR TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS. Activities required for the construction, expansion, modification, or improvement of linear transportation projects (e.g., roads, highways, railways, trails, airport runways, and taxiways) in waters of the United States. For linear transportation projects in non-tidal waters, the discharge cannot cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States. For linear transportation projects in tidal waters, the discharge cannot cause the loss of greater than 1/3-acre of waters of the United States. Any stream channel modification, including bank stabilization, is limited to the minimum necessary to construct or protect the linear transportation project; such modifications must be in the immediate vicinity of the project.

This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, fills, and work necessary to construct the linear transportation project. Appropriate measures must be taken to maintain normal downstream flows and minimize flooding to the maximum extent practicable, when temporary structures, work, and discharges, including cofferdams, are necessary for construction activities, access fills, or dewatering of construction sites. Temporary fills must consist of materials, and be placed in a manner, that will not be eroded by expected high flows. Temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. The areas affected by temporary fills must be revegetated, as appropriate.

This NWP cannot be used to authorize non-linear features commonly associated with transportation projects, such as vehicle maintenance or storage buildings, parking lots, train stations, or aircraft hangars.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if: (1) the loss of waters of the United States exceeds 1/10 acre; or (2) there is a discharge in a special aquatic site, including wetlands. (Sections 10 and 404)

Note: Some discharges for the construction of farm roads or forest roads, or temporary roads for moving mining equipment, may qualify for an exemption under Section 404(f) of the Clean Water Act (see 33 CFR 323.4).

General Conditions: To qualify for NWP authorization, the prospective permittee must comply with the following general conditions, as appropriate, in addition to any regional or case-specific conditions imposed by the division engineer or district engineer.

1. Navigation. (a) No activity may cause more than a minimal adverse effect on navigation.

(b) Any safety lights and signals prescribed by the U.S. Coast Guard, through regulations or otherwise, must be installed and maintained at the permittee's expense on authorized facilities in navigable waters of the United States.

(c) The permittee understands and agrees that, if future operations by the United States require the removal, relocation, or other alteration, of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army or his authorized representative, said structure or work shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of the navigable waters, the permittee will be required, upon due notice from the Corps of Engineers, to remove, relocate, or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby, without expense to the United States. No claim shall be made against the United States on account of any such removal or alteration.

2. Aquatic Life Movements. No activity may substantially disrupt the necessary life cycle movements of those species of aquatic life indigenous to the waterbody, including those species that normally migrate through the area, unless the activity's primary purpose is to impound water. Culverts placed in streams must be installed to maintain low flow conditions.

3. Spawning Areas. Activities in spawning areas during spawning seasons must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Activities that result in the physical destruction (e.g., through excavation, fill, or downstream smothering by substantial turbidity) of an important spawning area are not authorized.

4. Migratory Bird Breeding Areas. Activities in waters of the United States that serve as breeding areas for migratory birds must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable.

5. Shellfish Beds. No activity may occur in areas of concentrated shellfish populations, unless the activity is directly related to a shellfish harvesting activity authorized by NWP 4 and 48.

6. Suitable Material. No activity may use unsuitable material (e.g., trash, debris, car bodies, asphalt, etc.). Material used for construction or discharged must be free from toxic pollutants in toxic amounts (see Section 307 of the Clean Water Act).

7. Water Supply Intakes. No activity may occur in the proximity of a public water supply intake, except where the activity is for the repair or improvement of public water supply intake structures or adjacent bank stabilization.

8. Adverse Effects From Impoundments. If the activity creates an impoundment of water, adverse effects to the aquatic system due to accelerating the passage of water, and/or restricting its flow must be minimized to the maximum extent practicable.

9. Management of Water Flows. To the maximum extent practicable, the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters must be maintained for each activity, including stream channelization and storm water management activities, except as provided below. The activity must be constructed to withstand expected high flows. The activity must not restrict or impede the passage of normal or high flows, unless the primary purpose of the activity is to impound water or manage high flows. The activity may alter the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters if it benefits the aquatic environment (e.g., stream restoration or relocation activities).

10. Fills Within 100-Year Floodplains. The activity must comply with applicable FEMA-approved state or local floodplain management requirements.

11. Equipment. Heavy equipment working in wetlands or mudflats must be placed on mats, or other measures must be taken to minimize soil disturbance.

12. Soil Erosion and Sediment Controls. Appropriate soil erosion and sediment controls must be used and maintained in effective operating condition during construction, and all exposed soil and other fills, as well as any work below the ordinary high water mark or high tide line, must be permanently stabilized at the earliest practicable date. Permittees are encouraged to perform work within waters of the United States during periods of low-flow or no-flow.

13. Removal of Temporary Fills. Temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. The affected areas must be revegetated, as appropriate.

14. Proper Maintenance. Any authorized structure or fill shall be properly maintained, including maintenance to ensure public safety.

15. Wild and Scenic Rivers. No activity may occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a "study river" for possible inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, unless the appropriate Federal agency with direct management responsibility for such river, has determined in writing that the proposed activity will not adversely affect the Wild and Scenic River designation or study status. Information on Wild and Scenic Rivers may be obtained from the appropriate Federal land management agency in the area (e.g., National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service).

16. Tribal Rights. No activity or its operation may impair reserved tribal rights, including, but not limited to, reserved water rights and treaty fishing and hunting rights.

17. Endangered Species. (a) No activity is authorized under any NWP which is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species or a species proposed for such designation, as identified under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), or which will destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat of such species. No activity is authorized under any NWP which "may affect" a listed species or critical habitat, unless Section 7 consultation addressing the effects of the proposed activity has been completed.

(b) Federal agencies should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of the ESA. Federal permittees must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements.

(c) Non-federal permittees shall notify the district engineer if any listed species or designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project, or if the project is located in designated critical habitat, and shall not begin work on the activity until notified by the district engineer that the requirements of the ESA have been satisfied and that the activity is authorized. For activities that might affect Federally-listed endangered or threatened species or designated critical habitat, the pre-construction notification must include the name(s) of the endangered or threatened species that may be affected by the proposed work or that utilize the designated critical habitat that may be affected by the proposed work. The district engineer will determine whether the proposed activity "may affect" or will have "no effect" to listed species and designated critical habitat and will notify the non-Federal applicant of the Corps' determination within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification. In cases where the non-Federal applicant has identified listed species or critical habitat that might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project, and has so notified the Corps, the applicant shall not begin work until the Corps has provided notification the proposed activities will have "no effect" on listed species or critical habitat, or until Section 7 consultation has been completed.

(d) As a result of formal or informal consultation with the FWS or NMFS the district engineer may add species-specific regional endangered species conditions to the NWPs.

(e) Authorization of an activity by a NWP does not authorize the "take" of a threatened or endangered species as defined under the ESA. In the absence of separate authorization (e.g., an ESA Section 10 Permit, a Biological Opinion with "incidental take" provisions, etc.) from the U.S. FWS or the NMFS, both lethal and non-lethal "takes" of protected species are in violation of the ESA. Information on the location of threatened and endangered species and their critical

habitat can be obtained directly from the offices of the U.S. FWS and NMFS or their world wide Web pages at <http://www.fws.gov/> and <http://www.noaa.gov/fisheries.html> respectively.

18. Historic Properties. (a) In cases where the district engineer determines that the activity may affect properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, the activity is not authorized, until the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) have been satisfied.

(b) Federal permittees should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Federal permittees must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements.

(c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if the authorized activity may have the potential to cause effects to any historic properties listed, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, including previously unidentified properties. For such activities, the pre-construction notification must state which historic properties may be affected by the proposed work or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic properties or the potential for the presence of historic properties. Assistance regarding information on the location of or potential for the presence of historic resources can be sought from the State Historic Preservation Officer or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, as appropriate, and the National Register of Historic Places (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)). The district engineer shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and field survey. Based on the information submitted and these efforts, the district engineer shall determine whether the proposed activity has the potential to cause an effect on the historic properties. Where the non-Federal applicant has identified historic properties which the activity may have the potential to cause effects and so notified the Corps, the non-Federal applicant shall not begin the activity until notified by the district engineer either that the activity has no potential to cause effects or that consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA has been completed.

(d) The district engineer will notify the prospective permittee within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification whether NHPA Section 106 consultation is required. Section 106 consultation is not required when the Corps determines that the activity does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties (see 36 CFR §800.3(a)). If NHPA section 106 consultation is required and will occur, the district engineer will notify the non-Federal applicant that he or she cannot begin work until Section 106 consultation is completed.

(e) Prospective permittees should be aware that section 110k of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470h-2(k)) prevents the Corps from granting a permit or other assistance to an applicant who, with intent to avoid the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA, has intentionally significantly adversely affected a historic property to which the permit would relate, or having legal power to prevent it, allowed such significant adverse effect to occur, unless the Corps, after consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), determines that circumstances justify granting such assistance despite the adverse effect created or permitted by the applicant. If circumstances justify granting the assistance, the Corps is required to notify the ACHP and provide documentation specifying the circumstances, explaining the degree of damage to the integrity of any historic properties affected, and proposed mitigation. This documentation must include any views obtained from the applicant, SHPO/THPO, appropriate Indian tribes if the undertaking occurs on or affects historic properties on tribal lands or affects properties of interest to those tribes, and other parties known to have a legitimate interest in the impacts to the permitted activity on historic properties.

19. Designated Critical Resource Waters. Critical resource waters include, NOAA-designated marine sanctuaries, National Estuarine Research Reserves, state natural heritage sites, and outstanding national resource waters or other waters officially designated by a state as having particular environmental or ecological significance and identified by the district engineer after notice and opportunity for public comment. The district engineer may also designate additional critical resource waters after notice and opportunity for comment.

(a) Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States are not authorized by NWPs 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, 21, 29, 31, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 49, and 50 for any activity within, or directly affecting, critical resource waters, including wetlands adjacent to such waters.

(b) For NWPs 3, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, and 38, notification is required in accordance with general condition 27, for any activity proposed in the designated critical resource waters including wetlands adjacent to those waters. The district engineer may authorize activities under these NWPs only after it is determined that the impacts to the critical resource waters will be no more than minimal.

20. Mitigation. The district engineer will consider the following factors when determining appropriate and practicable mitigation necessary to ensure that adverse effects on the aquatic environment are minimal:

(a) The activity must be designed and constructed to avoid and minimize adverse effects, both temporary and permanent, to waters of the United States to the maximum extent practicable at the project site (i.e., on site).

(b) Mitigation in all its forms (avoiding, minimizing, rectifying, reducing, or compensating) will be required to the extent necessary to ensure that the adverse effects to the aquatic environment are minimal.

(c) Compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-for-one ratio will be required for all wetland losses that exceed 1/10 acre and require pre-construction notification, unless the district engineer determines in writing that some other form of mitigation would be more environmentally appropriate and provides a project-specific waiver of this requirement. For wetland losses of 1/10 acre or less that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may determine on a case-by-case basis that compensatory mitigation is required to ensure that the activity results in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. Since the likelihood of success is greater and the impacts to potentially valuable uplands are reduced, wetland restoration should be the first compensatory mitigation option considered.

(d) For losses of streams or other open waters that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may require compensatory mitigation, such as stream restoration, to ensure that the activity results in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment.

(e) Compensatory mitigation will not be used to increase the acreage losses allowed by the acreage limits of the NWPs. For example, if an NWP has an acreage limit of 1/2 acre, it cannot be used to authorize any project resulting in the loss of greater than 1/2 acre of waters of the United States, even if compensatory mitigation is provided that replaces or restores some of the lost waters. However, compensatory mitigation can and should be used, as necessary, to ensure that a project already meeting the established acreage limits also satisfies the minimal impact requirement associated with the NWPs.

(f) Compensatory mitigation plans for projects in or near streams or other open waters will normally include a requirement for the establishment, maintenance, and legal protection (e.g., conservation easements) of riparian areas next to open waters. In some cases, riparian areas may be the only compensatory mitigation required. Riparian areas should consist of native species. The width of the required riparian area will address documented water quality or aquatic habitat loss concerns. Normally, the riparian area will be 25 to 50 feet wide on each side of the stream, but the district engineer may require slightly wider riparian areas to address

documented water quality or habitat loss concerns. Where both wetlands and open waters exist on the project site, the district engineer will determine the appropriate compensatory mitigation (e.g., riparian areas and/or wetlands compensation) based on what is best for the aquatic environment on a watershed basis. In cases where riparian areas are determined to be the most appropriate form of compensatory mitigation, the district engineer may waive or reduce the requirement to provide wetland compensatory mitigation for wetland losses.

(g) Permittees may propose the use of mitigation banks, in-lieu fee arrangements or separate activity-specific compensatory mitigation. In all cases, the mitigation provisions will specify the party responsible for accomplishing and/or complying with the mitigation plan.

(h) Where certain functions and services of waters of the United States are permanently adversely affected, such as the conversion of a forested or scrub-shrub wetland to a herbaceous wetland in a permanently maintained utility line right-of-way, mitigation may be required to reduce the adverse effects of the project to the minimal level.

21. Water Quality. Where States and authorized Tribes, or EPA where applicable, have not previously certified compliance of an NWP with CWA Section 401, individual 401 Water Quality Certification must be obtained or waived (see 33 CFR 330.4(c)). The district engineer or State or Tribe may require additional water quality management measures to ensure that the authorized activity does not result in more than minimal degradation of water quality. *Specifically for North Dakota, the North Dakota Department of Health has issued water quality certification for projects under this Nationwide Permit provided the attached Construction and Environmental Disturbance Requirements are followed.*

22. Coastal Zone Management. *Not Applicable.*

23. Regional and Case-By-Case Conditions. The activity must comply with any regional conditions that may have been added by the Division Engineer (see 33 CFR 330.4(e)) and with any case specific conditions added by the Corps or by the state, Indian Tribe, or U.S. EPA in its section 401 Water Quality Certification, or by the state in its Coastal Zone Management Act consistency determination.

24. Use of Multiple Nationwide Permits. The use of more than one NWP for a single and complete project is prohibited, except when the acreage loss of waters of the United States authorized by the NWPs does not exceed the acreage limit of the NWP with the highest specified acreage limit. For example, if a road crossing over tidal waters is constructed under NWP 14, with associated bank stabilization authorized by NWP 13, the maximum acreage loss of waters of the United States for the total project cannot exceed 1/3-acre.

25. Transfer of Nationwide Permit Verifications. If the permittee sells the property associated with a nationwide permit verification, the permittee may transfer the nationwide permit verification to the new owner by submitting a letter to the appropriate Corps district office to validate the transfer. A copy of the nationwide permit verification must be attached to the letter, and the letter must contain the following statement and signature:
"When the structures or work authorized by this nationwide permit are still in existence at the time the property is transferred, the terms and conditions of this nationwide permit, including any special conditions, will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. To validate the transfer of this nationwide permit and the associated liabilities associated with compliance with its terms and conditions, have the transferee sign and date below."

(Transferee)

(Date)

26. Compliance Certification. Each permittee who received a NWP verification from the Corps must submit a signed certification regarding the completed work and any required mitigation. The certification form must be forwarded by the Corps with the NWP verification letter and will include:

- (a) A statement that the authorized work was done in accordance with the NWP authorization, including any general or specific conditions;
- (b) A statement that any required mitigation was completed in accordance with the permit conditions; and
- (c) The signature of the permittee certifying the completion of the work and mitigation.

27. Pre-Construction Notification. *See attached pages.*

28. Single and Complete Project. The activity must be a single and complete project. The same NWP cannot be used more than once for the same single and complete project.

Further Information

1. District Engineers have authority to determine if an activity complies with the terms and conditions of an NWP.
2. NWPs do not obviate the need to obtain other federal, state, or local permits, approvals, or authorizations required by law.
3. NWPs do not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges.
4. NWPs do not authorize any injury to the property or rights of others.
5. NWPs do not authorize interference with any existing or proposed Federal project.

General Condition 27. Pre-Construction Notification.

(a) Timing. Where required by the terms of the NWP, the prospective permittee must notify the district engineer by submitting a pre-construction notification (PCN) as early as possible. The district engineer must determine if the PCN is complete within 30 calendar days of the date of receipt and, as a general rule, will request additional information necessary to make the PCN complete only once. However, if the prospective permittee does not provide all of the requested information, then the district engineer will notify the prospective permittee that the PCN is still incomplete and the PCN review process will not commence until all of the requested information has been received by the district engineer. The prospective permittee shall not begin the activity until either:

(1) He or she is notified in writing by the district engineer that the activity may proceed under the NWP with any special conditions imposed by the district or division engineer; or

(2) Forty five calendar days have passed from the district engineer's receipt of the complete PCN and the prospective permittee has not received written notice from the district or division engineer. However, if the permittee was required to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 17 that listed species or critical habitat might be affected or in the vicinity of the project, or to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 18 that the activity may have the potential to cause effects to historic properties, the permittee cannot begin the activity until receiving written notification from the Corps that is "no effect" on listed species or "no potential to cause effects" on historic properties, or that any consultation required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(f)) and/or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)) is completed. Also, work cannot begin under NWPs 21, 49, or 50 until the permittee has received written approval from the Corps. If the proposed activity requires a written waiver to exceed specified limits of an NWP, the permittee cannot begin the activity until the district engineer issues the waiver. If the district or division engineer notifies the permittee in writing that an individual permit is required within 45 calendar days of receipt of a complete PCN, the permittee cannot begin the activity until an individual permit has been obtained. Subsequently, the permittee's right to proceed under the NWP may be modified, suspended, or revoked only in accordance with the procedure set forth in 33 CFR 330.5(d)(2).

(b) Contents of Pre-Construction Notification: The PCN must be in writing and include the following information:

(1) Name, address and telephone numbers of the prospective permittee;

(2) Location of the proposed project;

(3) A description of the proposed project; the project's purpose; direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the project would cause; any other NWP(s), regional general permit(s), or individual permit(s) used or intended to be used to authorize any part of the proposed project or any related activity. The description should be sufficiently detailed to allow the district engineer to determine that the adverse effects of the project will be minimal and to determine the need for compensatory mitigation. Sketches should be provided when necessary to show that the activity complies with the terms of the NWP. (Sketches usually clarify the project and when provided result in a quicker decision.);

(4) The PCN must include a delineation of special aquatic sites and other waters of the United States on the project site. Wetland delineations must be prepared in accordance with the current method required by the Corps. The permittee may ask the Corps to delineate the special aquatic sites and other waters of the United States, but there may be a delay if the Corps does the delineation, especially if the project site is large or contains many waters of the United States. Furthermore, the 45 day period will not start until the delineation has been submitted to or completed by the Corps, where appropriate;

(5) If the proposed activity will result in the loss of greater than 1/10 acre of wetlands and a PCN is required, the prospective permittee must submit a statement describing how the mitigation requirement will be satisfied. As an alternative, the prospective permittee may submit a conceptual or detailed mitigation plan.

(6) If any listed species or designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project, or if the project is located in designated critical habitat, for non-Federal applicants the PCN must include the name(s) of those endangered or threatened species that might be affected by the proposed work or utilize the designated critical habitat that may be affected by the proposed work. Federal applicants must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with the Endangered Species Act; and

(7) For an activity that may affect a historic property listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places, for non-Federal applicants the PCN must state which historic property may be affected by the proposed work or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic property. Federal applicants must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

(c) Form of Pre-Construction Notification: The standard individual permit application form (Form ENG 4345) may be used, but the completed application form must clearly indicate that it is a PCN and must include all of the information required in paragraphs (b)(1) through (7) of this general condition. A letter containing the required information may also be used.

(d) Agency Coordination: (1) The district engineer will consider any comments from Federal and state agencies concerning the proposed activity's compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWP's and the need for mitigation to reduce the project's adverse environmental effects to a minimal level.

(2) For all NWP 48 activities requiring pre-construction notification and for other NWP activities requiring pre-construction notification to the district engineer that result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States, the district engineer will immediately provide (e.g., via facsimile transmission, overnight mail, or other expeditious manner) a copy of the PCN to the appropriate Federal or state offices (U.S. FWS, state natural resource or water quality agency, EPA, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), and, if appropriate, the NMFS). With the exception of NWP 37, these agencies will then have 10 calendar days from the date the material is transmitted to telephone or fax the district engineer notice that they intend to provide substantive, site-specific comments. If so contacted by an agency, the district engineer will wait an additional 15 calendar days before making a decision on the pre-construction notification. The district engineer will fully consider agency comments received within the specified time frame, but will provide no response to the resource agency, except as provided below. The district engineer will indicate in the administrative record associated with each pre-construction notification that the resource agencies' concerns were considered. For NWP 37, the emergency watershed protection and rehabilitation activity may proceed immediately in cases where there is an unacceptable hazard to life or a significant loss of property or economic hardship will occur. The district engineer will consider any comments received to decide whether the NWP 37 authorization should be modified, suspended, or revoked in accordance with the procedures at 33 CFR 330.5.

(3) In cases where the prospective permittee is not a Federal agency, the district engineer will provide a response to NMFS within 30 calendar days of receipt of any Essential Fish Habitat conservation recommendations, as required by Section 305(b)(4)(B) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

(4) Applicants are encouraged to provide the Corps multiple copies of pre-construction notifications to expedite agency coordination.

(5) For NWP 48 activities that require reporting, the district engineer will provide a copy of each report within 10 calendar days of receipt to the appropriate regional office of the NMFS.

(e) District Engineer's Decision: In reviewing the PCN for the proposed activity, the district engineer will determine whether the activity authorized by the NWP will result in more than minimal individual or cumulative adverse environmental effects or may be contrary to the public interest. If the proposed activity requires a PCN and will result in a loss of greater than 1/10 acre of wetlands, the prospective permittee should submit a mitigation proposal with the PCN. Applicants may also propose compensatory mitigation for projects with smaller impacts. The district engineer will consider any proposed compensatory mitigation the applicant has included in the proposal in determining whether the net adverse environmental effects to the aquatic environment of the proposed work are minimal. The compensatory mitigation proposal may be either conceptual or detailed. If the district engineer determines that the activity complies with the terms and conditions of the NWP and that the adverse effects on the aquatic environment are minimal, after considering mitigation, the district engineer will notify the permittee and include any conditions the district engineer deems necessary. The district engineer must approve any compensatory mitigation proposal before the permittee commences work. If the prospective permittee elects to submit a compensatory mitigation plan with the PCN, the district engineer will expeditiously review the proposed compensatory mitigation plan. The district engineer must review the plan within 45 calendar days of receiving a complete PCN and determine whether the proposed mitigation would ensure no more than minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. If the net adverse effects of the project on the aquatic environment (after consideration of the compensatory mitigation proposal) are determined by the district engineer to be minimal, the district engineer will provide a timely written response to the applicant. The response will state that the project can proceed under the terms and conditions of the NWP.

If the district engineer determines that the adverse effects of the proposed work are more than minimal, then the district engineer will notify the applicant either: (1) That the project does not qualify for authorization under the NWP and instruct the applicant on the procedures to seek authorization under an individual permit; (2) that the project is authorized under the NWP subject to the applicant's submission of a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse effects on the aquatic environment to the minimal level; or (3) that the project is authorized under the NWP with specific modifications or conditions. Where the district engineer determines that mitigation is required to ensure no more than minimal adverse effects occur to the aquatic environment, the activity will be authorized within the 45-day PCN period. The authorization will include the necessary conceptual or specific mitigation or a requirement that the applicant submit a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse effects on the aquatic environment to the minimal level. When mitigation is required, no work in waters of the United States may occur until the district engineer has approved a specific mitigation plan.

**2007 NATIONWIDE PERMITS
REGIONAL CONDITIONS
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA
OMAHA DISTRICT – CORPS OF ENGINEERS**

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has adopted the following regional conditions for activities authorized by nationwide permits within the State of North Dakota. However, the pre-construction notification requirements defined below are not applicable to Nationwide Permit 47.

1. Wetlands Classified as Fens

All Nationwide Permits, with the exception of 3, 5, 20, 32, 38, 45, and 47, are revoked for use in fens in North Dakota. For nationwide permits 3, 5, 20, 32, 38, and 45 permittees must notify the Corps in accordance with General Condition 27 (Notification) prior to initiating any regulated activity impacting fens in North Dakota.

Fens are wetlands that develop where a relatively constant supply of ground water to the plant rooting zone maintains saturated conditions most of the time. The water chemistry of fens reflects the mineralogy of the surrounding and underlying soils and geological materials. The substrate is carbon-accumulating, ranging from muck to peat to carbonates. These wetlands may be acidic to alkaline, have pH ranging from 3.5 to 8.4 and support a range of vegetation types. Fens may occur on slopes, in depressions, or on flats (i.e., in different hydrogeomorphic classes; after: Brinson 1993).

2. Waters Adjacent to Natural Springs

For all Nationwide Permits permittees must notify the Corps in accordance with General Condition No. 27 (Notification) for regulated activities located within 100 feet of the water source in natural spring areas in North Dakota. For purposes of this condition, a spring source is defined as any location where there is artesian flow emanating from a distinct point at any time during the growing season. Springs do not include seeps and other groundwater discharge areas where there is no distinct point source.

3. Missouri River, including Lake Sakakawea and Lake Oahe within the State of North Dakota

For all Nationwide Permits permittees must notify the Corps in accordance with General Condition No. 27 (Notification) prior to initiating any regulated activity in the Missouri River, including Lake Sakakawea and Lake Oahe, within the State of North Dakota.

4. Historic Properties

That the permittee and/or the permittee's contractor, or any of the employees, subcontractors or other persons working in the performance of a contract(s) to complete the work authorized herein, shall cease work and report the discovery of any previously unknown historic or archeological remains to the North Dakota Regulatory Office. Notification shall be by telephone or fax within 24 hours of the discovery and in writing within 48 hours. Work shall not resume until the permittee is notified by the North Dakota Regulatory Office.

5. Spawning Condition

That no regulated activity within waters of the United States listed as Class III or higher on the 1978 Stream Evaluation Map for the State of North Dakota or on the North Dakota Game and Fish Department's website as a North Dakota Public Fishing Water shall occur between 15 April and 1 June. No regulated activity within the Red River of the North shall occur between 15 April and 1 July.

Additional Information

Permittees are reminded that General Condition No. 6 prohibits the use of unsuitable material. In addition, organic debris, some building waste, and materials excessive in fines are not suitable material.

Specific verbiage on prohibited materials and the 1978 Stream Evaluation Map for the State of North Dakota can be accessed on the North Dakota Regulatory Office's website at:
<https://www.nwo.usace.army.mil/html/od-rnd/ndhome.htm>



Construction and Environmental Disturbance Requirements

These represent the minimum requirements of the North Dakota Department of Health. They ensure that minimal environmental degradation occurs as a result of construction or related work which has the potential to affect the waters of the State of North Dakota. All projects will be designed and implemented to restrict the losses or disturbances of soil, vegetative cover, and pollutants (chemical or biological) from a site.

Soils

Prevent the erosion of exposed soil surfaces and trapping sediments being transported. Examples include, but are not restricted to, sediment dams or berms, diversion dikes, hay bales as erosion checks, riprap, mesh or burlap blankets to hold soil during construction, and immediately establishing vegetative cover on disturbed areas after construction is completed. Fragile and sensitive areas such as wetlands, riparian zones, delicate flora, or land resources will be protected against compaction, vegetation loss, and unnecessary damage.

Surface Waters

All construction which directly or indirectly impacts aquatic systems will be managed to minimize impacts. All attempts will be made to prevent the contamination of water at construction sites from fuel spillage, lubricants, and chemicals, by following safe storage and handling procedures. Stream bank and stream bed disturbances will be controlled to minimize and/or prevent silt movement, nutrient upsurges, plant dislocation, and any physical, chemical, or biological disruption. The use of pesticides or herbicides in or near these systems is forbidden without approval from this Department.

Fill Material

Any fill material placed below the high water mark must be free of top soils, decomposable materials, and persistent synthetic organic compounds (in toxic concentrations). This includes, but is not limited to, asphalt, tires, treated lumber, and construction debris. The Department may require testing of fill materials. All temporary fills must be removed. Debris and solid wastes will be removed from the site and the impacted areas restored as nearly as possible to the original condition.

Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8

Water Quality Certification in Accordance with Section 401 of the Clean Water Act for the 2007 Nationwide Permits in Indian Country

May 11, 2007

These requirements apply to permitted activities occurring within "Indian country" as defined at 18 U.S.C. Section 1151, which includes lands located within formal Indian reservations as well as lands held in trust by the United States for Indian tribes and located outside the boundaries of formal Indian reservations. Please be aware that tribal trust lands located outside the boundaries of formal Indian reservations exist in Region 8.

A. SPECIFIC NATIONWIDE PERMITS CWA Section 401 CERTIFICATION DENIED

USEPA Region 8 is denying CWA Section 401 certification on all waters for the following NWP: # 16, # 17, # 21, # 33, # 34, # 44, # 45, # 46, # 47, # 49 and # 50. On NWP that have been "denied" the EPA will review the proposed permit activity and issue a project-specific 401 Certification decision on each permit.

B. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR ALL NATIONWIDE PERMITS

1. Project proponent/contractor must have the following on-site:
 - a copy of the appropriate USEPA Regional 401 certification general and specific conditions contained in this certification;

in addition, for NWP permits requiring a 401 certification application to USEPA:

- the 401 certification application, and
- EPA Region 8 CWA Section 401 certification document if applicable.

2. Certification is denied for any activity affecting fens and springs.

Note: EPA adopts the definitions of these aquatic resources as defined by the 2007 Regional Conditions, as defined by the published draft conditions.

3. This certification does not authorize the placement or construction of septic/leach systems or other sewage/waste treatment plants in wetlands.

4. This certification does not authorize the construction of dams, except for stream restoration projects.

5. This certification does not authorize the construction of any portion of a facility for confined animal feeding operations, including, but not limited to, the construction of buildings, holding/detention and sewage lagoons, and/or livestock holding areas.

6. Wetland mitigation under these nationwide permits shall be completed prior to, or concurrent with, the project impacts. Wetland mitigation should be in-kind and on-site replacing native wetland plant communities lost from all project impacts. If the USACE

recommends a mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program and the permittee chooses to utilize the option of a mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program, the applicant must submit the name of the bank or program, and the number and type of credits to be purchased prior to project impacts.

7. For any general or specific nationwide permit conditions requiring notification in accordance with the Preconstruction Notification general condition #27 (72 Fed. Reg. 11092, 11195 (March 12, 2007)), "Agency Coordination" for project activities should include coordination with Native American Tribe or Tribes affected by such project activities.

8. Based on experience with invasive species, infestations of invasive plant species may result in increased erosion and/or pesticide applications, have the potential to reduce water quality, impact aquatic habitat, and impact designated water quality uses. This certification requires the use of certified weed-free hay/straw with any revegetation of project areas for activities authorized under these nationwide permits. This certification requires the use of seed that contain no noxious weed seed and meets certified seed quality. All seed must have a valid seed test within one year of the use date, from a seed analysis lab by a registered seed analyst (Association of Official Seed Analysts). The seed lab results shall show no more than 0.5 percent by weight of other weed seeds; and the seed lot shall contain no noxious, prohibited, or restricted weed seeds according to State seed laws in the respective State(s).

9. This certification requires monitoring for and control of invasive species during project construction if areas are disturbed and not immediately revegetated. This certificate requires monitoring for and immediate control of invasive species after project completion through at least one growing season. A maximum goal of less than 5% weed-species plants should be set, unless local, State, Tribal, or USACE rules, ordinances or permit conditions require more stringent monitoring and response.

10. Vegetation should be protected except where its removal is absolutely necessary for completion of the work. Applicant should revegetate disturbed soil in a manner that optimizes plant establishment for that specific site. Revegetation may include topsoil replacement, planting, seeding, fertilization, liming, and weed-free mulching as necessary. Applicant should use native material where appropriate and feasible. Where practical, stockpile weed-seed-free topsoil and replace it on disturbed areas. All cut and fill slopes that will not be protected with riprap should be revegetated with appropriate species to prevent erosion.

11. The following conditions apply when operating equipment or otherwise undertaking construction in a water of the U.S.

A. This certification requires all equipment to be inspected for oil, gas, diesel, anti-freeze, hydraulic fluid and other petroleum leaks. All such leaks will be properly repaired and equipment cleaned prior to being allowed on the project.

Leaks that occur after the equipment is moved to the project site will be fixed that same day or the next day or removed from the project area. The equipment is not allowed to continue operating once the leak is discovered.

B. Construction equipment should not be operated below the existing water surface except as follows:

a) Fording at one location is acceptable; however, vehicles should not push or pull material along bed or bank below the existing water level. Impacts from fording should be minimized.

b) Work below the waterline which is essential should be done in a manner to minimize impacts to the aquatic system and water quality.

C. All equipment that has been operated in waters of the US, with known invasive species infestation(s) is to be inspected and cleaned before entering waters of the U.S. for this permit. All equipment is to be inspected and cleaned after use.

12. Any temporary crossings, bridge supports, cofferdams or other structures that are necessary during the permit activity should be designed to handle high flows that can be anticipated during permit activity. All temporary structures should be completely removed from the waterbody at the conclusion of the permitted activity and the area restored to a natural appearance.

13. This certification does not authorize any unconfined discharge of liquid cement in waters of the United States. Grouting riprap must occur under dry conditions with no exposure of wet concrete to the waterbody.

14. All discharges must occur during the low flow or no flow period of the season.

C. ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS FOR SPECIFIC NATIONWIDE PERMITS

In addition to the general conditions for all Nationwide Permits, the following conditions are specific to each listed nationwide permit.

Nationwide Permit 3. Maintenance Activities

- A. For the repair of low water crossings, this certification is denied for discharges of any fill or dredged material that would result in an increase in land contour height beyond the original dimensions.
- B. Silt and sediment removal associated with low water crossings shall be limited to a maximum of 50 linear feet.
- C. Silt and sediment removal associated with bridge crossings shall be limited to a maximum of 100 linear feet.

Nationwide Permit 4. Fish and Wildlife Harvesting, Enhancement, and Attraction Devices and Activities

This certification does not allow for the introduction of non-native flora or fauna.

Nationwide Permit 7. Outfall Structures and Associated Intake Structures

For construction and maintenance activities:

- A. Construction of the outfall structure shall be placed at the streambed elevation and, at a minimum; the pipeline should be oversized to prevent high-pressure discharge of stormwater.
- B. Certification is denied for construction of the outfall structure in wetlands.
- C. Controls shall be put in place to stabilize all areas of the bed and bank around and adjacent to the outfall structure and associated intake structures that may be affected by outfall or stream flows, respectively.
- D. This certification does not authorize structures for drainage activities that result in a loss of waters of the U.S., such as tile systems.

Nationwide Permit 11. Temporary Recreational Structures

This certification does not allow for the introduction of non-native flora or fauna.

Nationwide Permit 12. Utility Line Activities

- A. Project proponent/contractor must have a copy of the 401 certification application and the EPA 2007 water-quality-certification-document on-site.
- B. Certification is denied for activities in perennial drainages and wetlands.
- C. Certification is denied for all water intake structures.

D. Activities in ephemeral and intermittent drainages are certified with the following conditions:

a) Crossings must be placed as close to perpendicular to the watercourse as possible.

b) Affected streambanks must be sloped such that the stream bottom width is not reduced and bottom elevations are restored to original elevations.

c) Disturbed stream banks must be reconfigured to mimic a stable naturally vegetated portion of the same stream within ½ mile in either direction of the project and not reduce the bottom width of the stream. If a natural/native stream reach is not available within the adjacent reach, other natural portions of the drainage can serve as a reference condition.

E. USACE General Condition 20. Mitigation, (72 Fed. Reg. 11092, 11193-11194 (March 12, 2007)) requires permittees to avoid and minimize adverse effects to the maximum extent practicable on the project site. A statement or other evidence that General Condition 20 has been met should be submitted.

F. Applications for this NWP water quality 401 certification must include the following detailed information at a minimum and will serve as baseline certification conditions for the project.

a) Location and Wetland Map:

- Narrative describing both the location (i.e., Section, Township Range, and decimal Latitude/Longitude) of the proposed construction project, the affected waters/wetlands, and the type of utility line.
- An aerial photograph with wetland overlays must be provided with Ordinary High Water Mark delineated.

b) Waters of the U.S. Description:

- A description of the waterbody/wetlands including the dominant plant communities present in the wetlands or riparian areas.
- On-site photographs of the site must be taken during the growing season to include a colored overlay line indicating the alignment of the pipeline across the waterbody/wetlands or other construction features.

c) Construction Description:

- A description of the methods by which the utility will be constructed on the site including (but not limited to) the trench size and depth, backfill materials (specifications), construction machinery to be used, cofferdam or road crossing specifications, and best

management practices to be implemented on-site (including invasives controls).

- Access roads must be constructed outside of waters /wetlands where alternatives are available.
- Proposed under drains (tile, french drains, etc.) must be described if proposed with the project.
- Details on pipeline corrosion protection methods must be provided.
- Where a positive gradient exists the wetlands such that drainage along the pipeline may occur, clay blocks, or another suitable method that will protect aquatic resources from inadvertent drainage, are required to prevent said wetland drainage.
- Site-specific cross-sectional drawings should be provided, including a drawing of the clay block or other method used to stop drainage.

d) Description of Impacts to Waters of the U.S.:

- A description of the amount (acreage and square feet) of disturbance/loss to waters of the U.S. (including wetlands) must be provided. Loss of waters includes both temporary and permanent impacts to wetlands resources from the construction project, including access roads.
- The length and width of the crossing and amount of impacts to the dominant plant communities must be provided.
- All unavoidable temporary sidestepping of materials (dredge or fill material) in wetlands must be placed on landscaping fabric or a weed-free hay/straw layer to mark the existing wetlands elevation.

e) Mitigation and Restoration Plan:

- Where proposed construction of the utility results in the conversion of a wetland type (i.e., forested/shrub willow type) to an herbaceous wetland type (i.e., wet meadow type), mitigation of the shrub community must be accomplished on-site to restore designated uses.
- The top six to 12 inches must be backfilled with topsoil from the trench.
- Mitigation plans (including road design specifications to minimize adverse impacts to adjacent wetlands) for unavoidable impacts resulting from access roads must be provided.

Nationwide Permit 13. Bank Stabilization

A. For this certification to be valid, the use of root wads, tree trunks, planting of live vegetation, proper bank sloping or a combination thereof will be used as bank stabilization structures. Native plants shall be planted in all disturbed areas and artificial soil stabilizing material (e.g. mulch, matting, netting etc) shall be used to reduce soil erosion. These materials, to include all plants and plant seed

shall be on site or scheduled for delivery prior to or upon completion of the earth moving activities. Sediment control measures shall be maintained in good working order at all times.

For the purpose of this condition, "proper sloping" is defined as configuring the disturbed bank to mimic a stable portion of the same stream within ½ mile in either direction of the project and not reduce the bottom width of the stream.

B. If flow conditions dictate the use of hardened structures, only appropriately sized angular rock may be used. The use of soil cement, concrete, grouted riprap, etc. is NOT certified.

Nationwide Permit 14. Linear Transportation Projects

A. Stormwater resulting from both the construction and operation of these authorized projects (including runoff from bridge decks) must be routed into constructed runoff water quality control systems (e.g. sediment basins, wet ponds, etc.) in order to eliminate sediment and other pollutants prior to entry of stormwater into waters of the United States.

B. Affected streambanks must be sloped such that the stream bottom width is not reduced and bottom elevations are restored to original elevations.

C. Crossings must be placed as close to perpendicular to the watercourse as possible.

D. The upland and riparian areas adjacent to all sides of the crossing must be revegetated in all directions from the banks of the tributary with native vegetation that is common to the geographical area. Native plants shall be planted in all disturbed areas and artificial soil stabilizing material (e.g. mulch, matting, netting etc) shall be used to reduce soil erosion. These materials, to include all plants and plant seed shall be on site or scheduled for delivery prior to or upon completion of the earth moving activities.

Nationwide Permit 15. U.S. Coast Guard Approved Bridges

A. Stormwater resulting from both the construction and operation of these authorized projects (including runoff from bridge decks) must be routed into constructed runoff water quality control systems (e.g. sediment basins, wet ponds, etc.) in order to eliminate sediment and other pollutants prior to entry of stormwater into waters of the United States.

B. Affected streambanks must be sloped such that the stream bottom width is not reduced and bottom elevations are restored to original elevations.

C. Crossings must be placed as close to perpendicular to the watercourse as possible.

D. The upland and riparian areas adjacent to all sides of the crossing must be revegetated in all directions from the banks of the tributary with native vegetation that is common to the geographical area. Native plants shall be planted in all disturbed areas and artificial soil stabilizing material (e.g. mulch, matting, netting etc) shall be used to reduce soil erosion. These materials, to include all plants and plant seed shall be on site or scheduled for delivery prior to or upon completion of the earth moving activities.

E. Bridge decks should be designed such that they do not drain directly into the waterbody.

Nationwide Permit 16. Return Water From Upland Contained Disposal Areas.

Certification is denied.

Nationwide Permit 17. Hydropower Projects.

Certification is denied.

Nationwide Permit 19. Minor Dredging

A. Dredge or fill may **not** be placed on temporary islet, islands, sandbars, landmass or other area of sediment accumulation, within the banks of a stream, shore of lake, edge of wetland or other type of waterbody; unless the vegetation and geomorphology signify a long term stable configuration. (e.g. Areas of accumulation are not formed from temporary situations such as drought conditions or temporary upstream reservoir release conditions).

B. Dredge materials must be placed in an upland and controlled such that it cannot return to waters of the U.S.

Nationwide Permit 21. Surface Coal Mining Operations. Nationwide Permit 21. Surface Coal Mining Activities

Certification is denied.

Nationwide Permit 23. Approved Categorical Exclusions

This certification is valid only for Categorical Exclusions listed in RGL 05-07.

Nationwide Permit 27. Aquatic Habitat Restoration, Establishment, and Enhancement Activities

A. This certification does not allow conversion of one habitat type to another (e.g. wetlands to open water, woody vegetation to herbaceous).

B. This certification does not allow for the introduction of non-native flora or fauna.

Nationwide Permit 28. Modifications of Existing Marinas

This certification does not allow for expansion.

Nationwide Permit 29. Residential Developments

A. Certification is denied for discharges into wetlands, intermittent or perennial drainages.

B. Subdivisions not authorized under this certification.

C. USACE General Condition 20. Mitigation (72 Fed. Reg. 11092, 11193-11194 (March 12, 2007)) requires permittees to avoid and minimize adverse effects to the maximum extent practicable on the project site. Statement or other evidence that General Condition 20 has been met should be submitted.

Nationwide Permit 30. Moist Soil Management for Wildlife

This certification does not allow for the introduction of non-native flora or fauna.

Nationwide Permit 33. Temporary Construction, Access and Dewatering

Certification is denied.

Nationwide Permit 34. Cranberry Production Activities

Certification is denied.

Nationwide Permit 37. Emergency Watershed Protection and Rehabilitation

A. In addition to the information specified in USACE General Condition 27 Preconstruction Notification (72 Fed. Reg. 11092, 11188 (March 12, 2007)), the notification to USEPA must include documentation that the work qualifies as an "emergency" situation and that immediate action will be taken if nationwide authorization is verified. In addition, notification must include:

a) A delineation of special aquatic sites;

b) Any spoil must be placed in an upland and controlled such that it cannot return to waters of the U.S.; and

c) A delineation of riparian areas to be cleared and an analysis of alternatives to such clearing.

B. Certification is denied for discharges for which notification is submitted more than one year after the official conclusion of the emergency that caused the situation.

C. Certification is denied for channelization of streams or sloughs or for removal of silt beyond what was deposited by the emergency.

Channelization is defined, for this purpose, as the placement of excess material in a manner that modifies the bank alignment, and subsequently the channel alignment, from its present condition.

D. Certification is denied for a discharge of fill or dredged material into special aquatic sites if a practicable alternative that does not involve discharge into a special aquatic site is available. If discharge into a special aquatic site is unavoidable, discharge must be minimized.

E. The disturbing or clearing of riparian areas shall be minimized to enough space to provide equipment access.

F. Construction of temporary structures or drains for the purpose of reducing or preventing flood damage is certified if the site is returned to pre-flood condition within 60 days following the emergency.

G. Repair of permanent structures damaged by floodwaters is certified to the extent that it returns the structure to pre-flood condition.

Nationwide Permit 38. Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste

For this certification to be valid, notification to USEPA and the Tribe is required.

Nationwide Permit 39. Commercial and Institutional Developments

A. Certification is denied for discharges into wetlands, intermittent or perennial drainages.

B. Certification is denied for subdivisions

C. USACE General Condition 20. Mitigation, (72 Fed. Reg. 11092, 11193-11194 (March 12, 2007)) requires permittees to avoid and minimize adverse effects to the maximum extent practicable on the project site. Statement or other evidence that general condition 20 has been met should be submitted.

Nationwide Permit 40. Agricultural Activities

A. Certification is denied for the construction of new levees, ditches, or drainage activities.

B. Certification is denied for the construction of building pads causing the loss of greater than 1/10 acre of wetlands for both USDA program participants and non-participants.

C. Certification is denied for activities related to tile construction.

Nationwide Permit 41. Reshaping Existing Drainage Ditches

- A. Clearing of riparian corridors must be limited to the minimum necessary for project construction. Clearing limits must be specified in the construction contract.
- B. This certification does not authorize stream relocation projects.

Nationwide Permit 42. Recreation Facilities

- A. Certification is denied for the construction of parking lots, golf course, golf course buildings, ponds and reservoirs, ski areas and ski infrastructures, race tracks, and amusement parks.
- B. Certification is denied for discharges resulting in the loss of more than 100 linear feet of channel, streambank, and/or wetlands for a single and complete project.
- C. Clearing of riparian corridors and wooded and scrub shrub areas must be limited to the minimum necessary for project construction. Clearing limits must be specified in the construction contract on a drawing and/or map, and in narrative format.

Nationwide Permit 43. Stormwater Management Facilities

Certification is denied for the construction of new stormwater management facilities.

Nationwide Permit 44. Mining Activities. Nationwide Permit 44. Mining Activities

Certification is denied.

Nationwide Permit 45. Repair of Uplands Damaged by Discrete Events.

Certification is denied.

Nationwide Permit 46. Discharges in Ditches

Certification is denied.

Nationwide Permit 47. Pipeline Safety Program Designated Time Sensitive Inspections and Repairs

- A. Certification is denied, unless there is imminent danger to human health or the health of the environment.
- B. Notification and restoration should begin immediately after inspections and repairs are completed. After the fact, notification should be done as soon as possible and include documentation that the work done qualifies as an "emergency" situation and that immediate action was necessary.

Nationwide Permit 49. Coal Remining Activities.
Certification is denied.

Nationwide Permit 50. Underground Coal Mining Activities
Certification is denied.

**APPLICATION CHECKLIST FOR COMPLETENESS
401 CERTIFICATIONS for USACE NWP's**

1. Application date.
2. Applicant's full identity whether individual or corporate.
3. Applicant's full mailing address or addresses.
4. Signature of the legal applicant is required.
5. Telephone number and e-mail address (and FAX, if available) at which the applicant may be reached during normal business hours.
6. If the applicant is utilizing the services of a legal agent to apply for certification, items 2, 3, 4 and 5 will be also needed for this agent.
7. Full names and addresses of all property owners of the project.
8. Full names and addresses of all adjoining property owners to the project.
9. Overall project description and range of project. (This includes all phases of work.)
10. Purpose of the project (flood control, drainage improvement, erosion control, road construction, etc.).
11. Project dimensions (length, width, height) expressed in standard, commonly-used, units of measurement.
12. Site maps and engineering drawings for more complex projects are recommended, sketches may suffice for smaller or less complex projects. Maps or aerial photographs should be clear and readable. Aerial photographs should be marked with wetlands, waterbodies or high water mark and areas of activity marked.
13. Legal description of the project location (appropriate breakdown into Section(s), Township, Range and County sufficient to locate and define on topographic maps). The notification should also include locational information in decimal degree latitude and longitude.
14. General travel directions to the site.
15. Name or identity of the water body(s) that the project is expected to impact. If the stream is not permanent flow, the applicant will need to include an evaluation by the Corps of Engineers that the water body is jurisdictional.
16. Specifically, state which NWP(s) the applicant is applying for from the USACE. Include measures of impact to waterbody (for example: acreage for surface water impacts, linear feet of bank, shoreline linear feet and acreage) for each NWP.
17. A statement of the cubic yards of material or fill proposed to be placed below the ordinary high water mark within the watercourse, in a wetland, or other waterbody and a complete description as to the source and type of material or fill to be used.
18. A complete description of all work initiated or completed prior to the application submission at this site and within the vicinity. If there has been recent work done by others, this should be noted also.
19. As unavoidable losses to the aquatic resources (including streams and wetlands) must be mitigated, a detailed mitigation plan must be submitted where such losses will be incurred.
20. Statement discussing the avoidance and minimization, a presumption of NWP's and required for individual permits.
21. Monitoring of site, including photograph of site from marked sites, photograph of site after work is complete.
22. Complete copy of USACE application or Checklist (such as the PCN Checklist available from Southern Pacific Division), with supporting material.



North Dakota State Water Commission

900 EAST BOULEVARD AVENUE, DEPT 770 • BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58505-0850
701-328-2750 • TDD 701-328-2750 • FAX 701-328-3696 • INTERNET: <http://swc.nd.gov>

January 12, 2011

Grady Wolf
Kadrmass, Lee & Jackson
PO Box 1157
Bismarck, ND 58502-1157

Dear Mr. Wolf:

This is in response to your request for review of environmental impacts associated with the three pipelines (oil and gas) located within a 100-foot right-of-way on the Fort Berthold Reservation.

The proposed project has been reviewed by State Water Commission staff and the following comments are provided:

- The property is not located in an identified floodplain and it is believed the project will not affect an identified floodplain.
- It is the responsibility of the project sponsor to ensure that local, state and federal agencies are contacted for any required approvals, permits, and easements.
- All waste material associated with the project must be disposed of properly and not placed in identified floodway areas.
- No sole-source aquifers have been designated in ND.

There are no other concerns associated with this project that affect State Water Commission or State Engineer regulatory responsibilities.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide review comments. If you have any questions, please call me at 328-4969.

Sincerely,

Larry Knudtson
Research Analyst

LJK:dp/1570



Jack Dalrymple, Governor
Mark A. Zimmerman, Director

1600 East Century Avenue, Suite 3
Bismarck, ND 58503-0649
Phone 701-328-5357
Fax 701-328-5363
E-mail parkrec@nd.gov
www.parkrec.nd.gov

December 30, 2010

Grady Wolf
Kadmas, Lee & Jackson
PO Box 1157
Bismarck, ND 58502-1157

Re: Saddle Butte Pipeline, LLC Development of Two Oil and Gas Pipelines

Dear Mr. Wolf:

The North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department has reviewed the above referenced project proposal submitted by Saddle Butte Pipeline, LLC to develop two oil and gas pipelines located in Section 7, 8, 9, and 16, T147N, R93W, Dunn County.

Our agency scope of authority and expertise covers recreation and biological resources (in particular rare species and ecological communities). The project as defined does not affect state park lands that we manage or Land and Water Conservation Fund recreation projects that we coordinate.

The North Dakota Natural Heritage biological conservation database has been reviewed to determine if any current or historical plant or animal species of concern or other significant ecological communities are known to occur within an approximate one-mile radius of the project area. Based on this review, there are no known occurrences within or adjacent to the project area.

Because this information is not based on a comprehensive inventory, there may be species of concern or otherwise significant ecological communities in the area that are not represented in the database. The lack of data for any project area cannot be construed to mean that no significant features are present. The absence of data may indicate that the project area has not been surveyed, rather than confirm that the area lacks natural heritage resources. We recommend also contacting the North Dakota Game and Fish Department and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service regarding animal species.

Regarding any reclamation efforts, we recommend that any impacted areas be revegetated with species native to the project area.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project. Please contact Kathy Duttonhefner (701-328-5370 or kgduttonhefner@nd.gov) of our staff if additional information is needed.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jesse Hanson".

Jesse Hanson, Manager
Planning and Natural Resources Division

R.USNDNHI*2010-289
CD/1222/DL0114

.....
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NORTH DAKOTA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT

100 NORTH BISMARCK EXPRESSWAY BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58501-5095 PHONE 701-328-6300 FAX 701-328-6352

January 10, 2011

Grady Wolf
Environmental Planner
Kadrmas, Lee & Jackson, Inc.
PO Box 1157
Bismarck, ND 58502-1157

Dear Mr. Wolf:

RE: Proposed Bad Guns & Red-Tipped Arrow South Pipelines
Dunn & McKenzie Counties, ND
Fort Berthold Reservation

Saddle Butte Pipeline LLC is proposing the development of two pipeline corridors to collect oil and gas from various well sites on the Fort Berthold Reservation in Dunn and McKenzie Counties, North Dakota.

Our primary concern with these projects is the possible disturbance of native prairie and wooded draws associated with construction of the pipeline and access roads. We ask that work within these areas be avoided to the extent possible, every effort be made to prevent destruction of woody vegetation, and disturbed areas be reclaimed to pre-project conditions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Paul Schadewald", is written over a light blue circular stamp.

Paul Schadewald
Chief
Conservation & Communication Division

js

United States Department of Agriculture



Natural Resources Conservation Service
P.O. Box 1458
Bismarck, ND 58502-1458

January 5, 2011

Grady Wolf
Kadrmass, Lee & Jackson
128 Soo Line Drive
PO Box 1157
Bismarck, ND 58502-1157

RE: Henry Bad Gun 8D-5-1H, 16B-21-1H, 17A-20-1H
Dunn County, ND

Dear Mr. Wolf:

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has reviewed your letter dated December 15, 2010, regarding the collection of oil and gases from the Henry Bad Gun well sites, operated by Enerplus, and transport it to a pipeline operated by Saddle Butte Pipeline in Dunn County, North Dakota.

Important Farmlands - NRCS has a major responsibility with Farmland Policy Protection Act (FPPA) in documenting conversion of farmland (i.e., prime, statewide, and local importance) to non-agricultural use. It appears your proposed project is not supported by Federal funding or actions; therefore, no further action is required.

Wetlands – The Wetland Conservation Provisions of the 1985 Food Security Act, as amended, provide that if a USDA participant converts a wetland for the purpose of, or to have the effect of, making agricultural production possible, loss of USDA benefits could occur. NRCS has developed the following guidelines for the installation of buried utilities. If these guidelines are followed, the impacts to the wetland(s) will be considered minimal allowing USDA participants to continue to receive USDA benefits. Following are the requirements: 1) Disturbance to the wetland(s) must be temporary, 2) no drainage of the wetland(s) is allowed (temporary or permanent), 3) mechanized landscaping necessary for installation is kept to a minimum and preconstruction contours are maintained, 4) temporary side cast material must be placed in such a manner not to be dispersed in the wetland, and 5) all trenches must be backfilled to the original wetland bottom elevation.

Helping People Help the Land


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Mr. Wolf
Page 2

NRCS would recommend that impacts to wetlands be avoided. If the project requires passage through or disturbance of a wetland, NRCS can complete a certified wetland determination, if requested by the landowner/operator.

If you have additional questions pertaining to FPPA, please contact Steve Sieler, State Soil Liaison, at (701) 530-2019.

Sincerely,


JEROME SCHAAR
State Soil Scientist/MO Leader

Notice of Availability and Appeal Rights

Saddle Butte Pipeline: Bad Guns Lateral Pipeline

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is planning to issue administrative approvals related to installation of the Bad Guns Lateral Pipeline by Saddle Butte Pipeline, LLC as shown on the attached map. Construction is expected to begin in 2011.

An environmental assessment (EA) determined that proposed activities will not cause significant impacts to the human environment. An environmental impact statement is not required. Contact Howard Bemer, Superintendent at 701-627-4707 for more information and/or copies of the EA and the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

The FONSI is only a finding on environmental impacts – it is not a decision to proceed with an action and *cannot* be appealed. BIA's decision to proceed with administrative actions *can* be appealed until March 31, 2011, by contacting:

**United States Department of the Interior
Office of Hearings and Appeals
Interior Board of Indian Appeals
801 N. Quincy Street, Suite 300, Arlington, Va 22203.**

Procedural details are available from the BIA Fort Berthold Agency at 701-627-4707.

Proposed Project Location:

