

Table 6-2 (continued)
Summary of Scoping Comments

Commentor	Comments	Response
<p>Alan Bailey, Warren Bailey Perry Christensen</p>	<p>Concerned about effect of reroute on grazing: (1) vegetation removal; (2) disturbance from construction activities, (3) restrictions during revegetation, (4) stoppage of traffic. Burnout Canyon is best part of [grazing] permit area.</p>	<p>Comments have been noted and addressed in this document. Refer to Chapters 3 and 4, Range; Appendix A regarding construction activities; Appendix A, Attachment A, regarding mitigation and construction stipulations. Although there could be traffic delays of 15 to 30 minutes, no closure of roads to traffic is anticipated.</p>
<p>George Nickas Utah Wilderness Association</p>	<p>Supports decision to prepare EIS. Locations for reroute do seem limited without knowledge of extent of subsidence. Consider route parallel to Highway 96 and road through Eccles Canyon, and feasibility of stabilizing pipeline in place. Concerned about Questar's preferred Burnout Canyon Route: (1) "promises unmitigatable damage to Upper Huntington Creek, an important trout spawning stream" and (2) may be only short-term solution considering future mining activities. Impact to recreation in SPR unit along Winter Quarters Route should be addressed.</p>	<p>Comments have been noted and addressed in this document. Refer to Chapters 3 and 4, Coal Mining, regarding subsidence. Refer to Chapter 2 regarding alternative proposed routes considered; Appendix A, Attachment A, regarding mitigation and construction stipulations; Chapters 3 and 4, Coal Mining, regarding future mining; and Chapter 4, Land Use, regarding impacts to recreation.</p>

TABLE 6-3
PROJECT MAILING LIST AND
LIST OF AGENCIES, ORGANIZATIONS, AND PERSONS TO WHOM EIS WAS SENT

Federal

Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Director of Environmental Coordination
Regional Environmental Coordinator
Soil Conservation Service
Jan Anderson, District Conservationist
Department of Interior
Office of the Secretary
Office of Environmental Project Review
Bureau of Land Management
State Office
Randy Heuscher
Moab District
Gene Nodine, District Manager
Price River Resource Area
Mark Bailey
Fish and Wildlife Service
Robert Ruesink, State Supervisor
Clark Johnson
Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation, and Enforcement
Floyd McMullen
Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Federal Activities
Region VIII Office
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Office of Pipeline and Producer Regulation
Robert Arvedlund
U.S. Army Corp of Engineers
Salt Lake City Regulatory Office
Steve Peacock

State

Utah Department of Community and Economic Development
Division of State History
Max J. Evans, Director
Utah Department of Health
David R. Ariotti, District Engineer
Utah Department of Natural Resources
Division of Oil, Gas and Mining
Dianne R. Nielson, Director
Division of State Lands and Forestry
Karl Kappe

Table 6-3 (continued)
Project Mailing List and List of Agencies,
Organizations, and Persons to Whom EIS was Sent

State (continued)

Division of Water Rights
Chad Gourley
Mark Page
Division of Wildlife Resources
Larry Dalton
Miles Moretti
Utah Department of Transportation
Dyke LeFevre, District Four Director
Utah House of Representatives
Representative Ray Nielsen
Utah Office of Planning and Budget
Resource Development Coordinating Committee

Local

Carbon County Commissioners
Emery County Commissioners
Sanpete County Commissioners
Town of Clear Creek
Town of Scofield
Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments
Bill Howell
Mayor of Moroni
Larry Freeman
City of Mt. Pleasant
Vern Fisher

Organizations

Utah Wilderness Association
Dick Carter
Slickrock County Council
Brent Griggs
Huntington Cleveland Irrigation
Varden Willson
Price River Water Improvement District
Phil Palmer
East Carbon Wildlife Federation
Kent Hintze
Skyline Property Owners Association
Diane Butler

Table 6-3 (continued)
Project Mailing List and List of Agencies,
Organizations, and Persons to Whom EIS was Sent

Organizations (continued)

L.D.S. Church
Office of the Presiding Bishopric
David N. Peterson
Fairview Cattlemen's Association
Phillip E. Allred
Fairview Land and Livestock
Jack McCallister
Utah Riparian Coalition
Tom Bingham
American Fisheries Society, Bonneville Chapter
Environmental Concerns Committee
Robert Spateholts
Skyline Property Owners Association
Diane Butler
Colorado State University
The Libraries - Document Department
Wilderness Society
Jane Leeson
Board of Oil, Gas, and Mining
John Garr

Companies

Coastal States Energy Company
Vernal Mortensen
Consolidated Coal Company
Walt Eastwood
Questar Pipeline
Kim Blair
David C. Flaim
Tim Blackham
Mineral & Energy Resources, Inc.
Andrew King
Utah Fuel Company
Glen Zumwalt
Craig Hilton
Utah Power & Light
Legal Department
Jody Williams
Valley Camp of Utah
Walt Wright

Table 6-3 (continued)
Project Mailing List and List of Agencies,
Organizations, and Persons to Whom EIS was Sent

Native Americans

Ute Indian Tribal Museum
Clifford Duncan
Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah
Geneal Anderson

Individuals

James Allred
Warren Bailey
D. Euray Allred
William A. and Mattie B. Cornaby
Fred and Sheila Jensen
Angelo Georgedes
Robert and Ellen R. Radakovich
Gust G. Kalatzes
Anthony J. Theis
E. George Telonis
J. Mark and James C. Jacob
Milton A. Oman
Carol C. Dixon, Trustee
Bryan Allred
Alan Bailey
Perry Christensen
Henry Wheeler
Kristine J. Lee
John Mikkelsen
Paul Jacob
Que Jensen
Hal P. Schulthies
Dale Allred
Karen Taylor
Dick Potochnick
Brad Farrer
Tate Tatton
Ray B. Christensen
Doug E. Johnson
Ben Bringhurst
Harvey Wilson

TABLE 6-4
 QUESTAR MAIN LINE NO. 41 REROUTE AT SKYLINE MINE
 ATTENDEES AT OPEN HOUSE
 June 13 and 14, 1990

Name	Representing
June 13, 1990	
Louis J. Mele	Self
Ken May	Coastal States Energy
David Woodbury	Questar Pipeline Company
John M. Garr	Utah Board of Oil, Gas and Mining
Hal E. Carter	Self
June 14, 1990	
Ray Nielsen	Utah Legislature
Kathy Axelgard	Carbon County Chamber of Commerce
Bill Krompel	Carbon County Commissioner
Daron Haddock	Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining
Kenneth E. May	Coastal States Energy
Glen Zumwalt	Utah Fuel Company
Craig Hilton	Utah Fuel Company
Kim Blair	Questar Pipeline Company
Dave Flaim	Questar Pipeline Company
Tim Blackham	Questar Pipeline Company
Louis J. Mele	Self
David Woodbury	Questar Pipeline Company
Emma R. Kuykendall	Carbon County Commissioner
Russell Madsen	Carbon County Democratic Party
Andrew King	Mineral & Energy Resources, Inc.

TABLE 6-5
 QUESTAR MAIN LINE NO. 41 REROUTE AT SKYLINE MINE
 LIST OF COMMENTORS

All 89 of the letters received are listed on this table in the following order: Federal, State, county, and local agencies; organizations; companies; and individuals. The majority of the letters received expressed similar issues. These issues are summarized in the text on page 1-2 of this document. Letters that cannot be easily summarized are reproduced with responses on Table 1-3 (indicated by the asterisk (*) in the list below). Also, letters from all agencies and elected officials are reproduced in Appendix A.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Commentor</u>
Federal	
1	Congress of the United States House of Representatives Honorable Howard C. Nielson
2 *	Department of the Army Sacramento District Corps of Engineers
3 *	Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management Moab District
4 *	Environmental Protection Agency Region VIII
State	
5	Utah Department of Community and Economic Development Division of State History
6	Utah Department of Natural Resources Division of Oil, Gas and Mining
7	Division of Wildlife Resources
8 *	Utah Department of Transportation
9 *	Utah Office of Planning and Budget Utah Geological and Mineral Survey Division of Water Rights Division of Wildlife Resources Division of State History Division of Oil, Gas and Mining
10	Utah House of Representatives Honorable Mike Dmitrich, Representative
11	Utah House of Representatives Honorable Ray Nielsen, Representative
12	Utah State Senate Honorable Cary G. Peterson State Majority Leader

Table 6-5 (continued)
Questar Main Line No. 41 Reroute at Skyline Mine
List of Commentors

County

- 13 Carbon County
Chamber of Commerce
Kathy Axelgard
Executive Director
- 14 County Commissioner
Emma Kuykendall
- 15 County Planner
Harold R. Marston
- 16 Sanpete County
J. Keller Christenson
County Commissioner

Local

- 17 City of Aurora
Mayor Larry P. Cosby
- 18 Fountain Green City
Mayor Dean F. Hansen
- 19 Moroni City Corporation
Mayor Larry Freeman
- 20 Spanish Fork City
Mayor Marie W. Huff
- 21 Spring City Corporation
Mayor Ron Christensen
- 22 Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments
William D. Howell
Executive Director

Organizations

- 23 Colorado State University
The Libraries
Documents Department
- 24 The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
Mia Shalom Executive Committee
President David N. Peterson
- 25 The Meridian School
Head of School
Lee Allen

Companies

- 26 Air-Lock Log Company, Inc.
Carl L. "Curly" Swensen
- 27 Barney Trucking
Brad Barney
- 28 Beck's Appliance
Mark Allan Beck

Table 6-5 (continued)
 Questar Main Line No. 41 Reroute at Skyline Mine
 List of Commentors

- 29 Big Pine Sports
John and Sandra Bigler
- 30 Book Cliff Sales
Michael D. McDougald
- 31 Consolidation Coal Company
Walt Eastwood
- 32 Industrial Electric Motor Service
David Hinkins
President
- 33 Mac's Mining Repair Service
Mac, Lynn, and Jeff Sitterud
- 34 NELCO Contractors, Inc.
Neil Frandsen
President
- 35 Pierce Oil Company, Inc.
Ellis L. Pierce
President
- 36* Questar Pipeline Company
Project Manager
C. K. Blair
- 37 Robinson Transport Inc.
Kim Robinson
Vice President
- 38 Rubber & Safety Supply Company, Inc.
John W. Morgan, President
Sam C. Stith, Vice President, Sales
J. Douglas Morgan, Vice President, Operations
- 39 Southeast Utah Computers
Robert L. Finney
- 40 Tram Electric Inc.
David Zaccaria
President
- 41 Unitee Real Estate
Ralph E. Pitts
- 42 Utah Fuel Company
Jeff Carver, Production Foreman
- 43 Utah Fuel Company
Robert W. Hanford, Senior Mining Engineer
- 44 * Utah Fuel Company
Glen Zumwalt, Vice President/General Manager

Individuals

- 45 Lloyd J. Allen, Larry Parker, W. Reid Hansen, Darrell Knight
- 46 Jimmy L. Allred
- 47 Alan L. Bailey, Warren Bailey, Perry Christensen
- 48 Don Baker
- 49 Mr. and Mrs. Daryl Bagley and Family
- 50 Shanna P. Blood

Table 6-5 (continued)
Questar Main Line No. 41 Reroute at Skyline Mine
List of Commentors

51	Ben Bringhurst
52	Karen S. Carter
53	Hal E. Carter
54	Ray Christensen
55	Dan M. Corcoran
56	Robert L. Dalton
57	Brad M. Farrer
58	Danny R. Henrie
59	Charles and La Ree Higginson
60	Dick James
61	Doug Johnson
62	Ross D. Johnson
63	Karl Kelley
64	George W. and Lois M. Kenzy
65	David Erck Larsen
66	Lorraine Larson
67	Verlen K. Love
68	Russell G. Madsen
69	Chad W. Meeks
70	Louis J. Mele
71	Linda D. Mortensen
72	John A. Newman
73	Larry Olsen
74	Steven Pierro
75	Brad Pitts
76	Dick Potochnik
77	Art G. Richardson
78	Mr. and Mrs. DeWayne Schmutz
79	William W. Shriver, P.E.
80	Joseph W. Sims
81	Dale C. Sorensen
82	Daniel C. and Jill Stevenson
83	Brent D. Taylor
84	Gary E. Taylor
85	Karen Taylor
86	William R. Whitehead
87	Hal Williams
88	Harry E. Wilson
89	Keith W. Zobell, Environmental Engineer

TABLE 6-6
 QUESTAR MAIN LINE NO. 41 REROUTE AT SKYLINE MINE
 SELECTED LETTERS AND RESPONSES ON DEIS

<u>Letter Number</u>	<u>Commentor</u>
2	Department of the Army Sacramento District Corps of Engineers
3	Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management Moab District
4	Environmental Protection Agency Region VIII
8	Utah Department of Transportation District Four
9	Utah Office of Planning and Budget Utah Geological and Mineral Survey Division of Water Rights Division of Wildlife Resources Division of State History Division of Oil, Gas and Mining
36	Questar Pipeline Company
44	Utah Fuel Company
47	Alan L. Bailey, Warren Bailey, Perry Christensen

TABLE 6-6 Continued
LETTER 4 Continued
COMMENTS

RESPONSES

C [Based on the procedures EPA uses to evaluate the adequacy of the information in the EIS and the environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives, the Draft EIS for the Questar Pipeline Company's Main Line No. 41 Reroute at Skyline Mine will be listed in the Federal Register in category LO. This means that EPA lacks objection to the proposed project provided BMPs are affectively implemented. EPA requests that additional information on the specific BMPs to be applied to prevent sedimentation and impacts to fisheries be identified in the final EIS.

C [Forest Service stipulation and the Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Plan will ensure best management practices for Burnout Canyon Route (3) as modified.

If you have any further questions on this matter, please contact Mr. Weston Wilson of my staff at FTS 330-1439 or (303) 293-1439.

Sincerely,


Robert R. DeSpain, Chief
Environmental Assessment Branch

cc: Don Ostler, Utah Bureau of Water Pollution Control
Larry Dalton, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

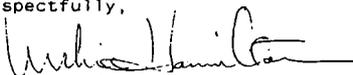
TABLE 6-6 Continued

LETTER 8 Continued

Letter - Forest Service/Hamilton
July 10, 1990
Page 2

I am enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. C.K. Blair, Questar Pipeline, outlining the preliminary agreement concerning this relocation. If you have any questions regarding UDOT's role in this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Respectfully,



L. Archie Hamilton
District Pre/Construction Engineer

bt

cc: Steve Noble, District Director
C.K. Blair, Questar Pipeline Company
Aaron Howle, National Forest Service

TABLE 6-6 Continued
LETTER 9

COMMENTS



OFFICE OF PLANNING AND BUDGET
Norman H. Bannister
Governor
Dale C. Hatch, CPA, J.D.
Director
Michael E. Christensen, Ph.D.
Deputy Director
116 State Capitol Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114
(801) 538-1027

June 29, 1990

George A. Morris
Forest Supervisor
Manti-LaSal National Forest
599 West Price River Drive
Price, Utah 84501

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Main Line No. 41
Reroute at Skyline Mine
State Identifier No. UT890821-040

Dear Mr. Morris:

The Resource Development Coordinating Committee, representing the State of Utah, has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the proposed relocation of Questar Pipeline Company's Main Line No. 41 around the Skyline Coal Mine. State agencies comment as follows:

Utah Geological and Mineral Survey

The Survey believes that a couple of points in the DEIS need clarification, and suggests the following:

- A
1. The oversize (fold out) map shows routing alternatives and the position of the existing pipeline. However, little other information is presented, making it difficult to follow the discussions in the text concerning land status, landslides, mines, coal resources, and so forth. The Survey recommends the following information be added to the map:
 - a) patterns of existing mine workings (Skyline, Belina, O'Connor, Winter Quarters, Utah and Columbine);
 - b) the outline of landslides and debris flows, particularly in the Winter Quarters Canyon area (Brabb and others, 1989, USGS MF-2085), and in the Huntington Canyon area (Knowles, 1985, BYU Geol. Studies, v. 32, pt. 1);
 - c) land status boundaries for private, federal, and state lands; and

RESPONSES

FOREST SERVICE
MANTI-LASAL NATIONAL FOREST
PRICE RANGER DISTRICT
JUL 02 1990

ACTION	TO	INFO
	DFR	

A

Refer to DEIS and FEIS, page 3-1, paragraph 3; indicates that the inventory and impact maps are available for review at the Manti-La Sal National Forest office. Additional information is contained in environmental analysis process documentation, which is also available at the National Forest office. The sixteen maps were purposely not included in the document to reduce printing costs, but were made available for review.

TABLE 6-6 Continued
 LETTER 9 Continued
 COMMENTS

RESPONSES

Mr. George A. Morris
 June 29, 1990
 Page 2

- B [d) a table showing a summary of the routes, similar to Table 2-1.
2. The landslide hazard discussion under the preferred alternative is unclear (Burnout Canyon Route 3, page 4-4). According to the above mentioned studies, landslides appear along virtually the entire drainage of Upper Huntington Creek. Also, in the discussion of the Winter Quarters route (Page 4-5), it should be noted that six recent debris flows have been mapped downslope of the pipeline route through Winter Quarters Canyon (sections 1 and 2 of segment 20). The Survey recommends rewriting these sections to expand discussions of landslide hazards, referencing the revised oversized plate described above.
- C [

B [Refer to FEIS, Table 3-1.

C [Refer to the FEIS for corrections to DEIS paragraphs discussing Burnout Canyon Routes (3) and (4) (page 4-4). Any further discussion of Winter Quarters Routes (1) and (2) is unnecessary.

Division of Water Rights

The Division believes Burnout Canyon Routes 1 and 2 impose excessive impacts to sensitive riparian and stream environments. Burnout Canyon Routes 3 and 4 significantly reduce these impacts. The Division concurs with the route submitted with the Stream Channel Alteration Permit, although we believe detrimental effects can be further reduced by

- D [1. a more direct route across wetland and riparian areas at the point the pipeline crosses Huntington Creek, near Little Swens Crossing;
- E [2. using the existing culvert at Little Swens Crossing;
- F [3. routing the pipeline directly into upland areas after the stream crossing, and remaining in upland areas northward from Little Swens Crossing to the Kitchen.

D [The Burnout Canyon Route (3) eliminates this concern.

E [Questar Pipeline will bore under the existing culverts at the stream crossings at both Swens and Little Swens canyons.

F [Refer to response D above.

G [The text in the DEIS, pages 3-4, 3-7, and 4-2 is incorrect. Refer to the FEIS for these changes.

G [The determination that the area is seismically quiescent is invalid. Bureau of Reclamation seismotectonic studies of the Joes Valley and Pleasant Valley fault zones conclude that these zones have been active in the Quaternary Period. The seismic threat includes possible damage from fault rupture and/or strong ground motion.

TABLE 6-6 Continued

LETTER 9 Continued

COMMENTS

Mr. George A. Morris
June 29, 1990
Page 3

The Bureau based its Pleasant Valley determination on a comparison of topographic expressions of related structures in both Pleasant and Joes Valleys. The conclusion was that Quaternary displacement, possibly as recent as 10-20 ka, cannot be precluded.

The greatest ground motion threat could come from movement of the Joes Valley fault zone. In the northern Joes Valley graben, surface faulting has ruptured upper Quaternary deposits. Average recurrence intervals, age of faulting and displacement, as determined by trenching studies, is reported on the attached table.

Destructive strong ground motion could be generated by moderate magnitude (M_s 6.5) random earthquakes. Because such quakes do not rupture the surface, fault location is impossible to predict. Maximum credible earthquakes predicted for the Pleasant Valley and Joes Valley fault zones are 7.0 (M_s) and 7.5 (M_s) respectively (see attached table). If the determination of seismic inactivity has prevented defensive measures from being considered, this issue should be re-examined.

Division of Wildlife Resources

H [The Division prefers that the pipeline be left in place, and protected from mining induced subsidence damage, because no aquatic mitigation would be expected. However, Burnout Canyon Route 3, along with appropriate mitigation, is an acceptable alternative.

I [This alignment would be west of Highway 264, and make four stream crossings. Consideration should be given at the stream crossings to encasing the pipeline in a concrete sleeve. This would allow for future work on the pipeline without the need to disturb the stream channel. Casing will also protect the pipe from rust. Figure A-3 diagrams the proposed stream crossing method, however, it is not clear if casing is planned.

J [The Division has concerns about the seed mix specifications on page 6 of Appendix A. No forb or shrub species have been included in the mix. Besides providing for soil stabilization, such species provide habitat for wildlife. The area

RESPONSES

H [Your comment has been noted.

I [Burnout Canyon Route (3) as modified would make three stream crossings. In a letter dated June 27, 1990, from Questar Pipeline to the Forest Service, Questar Pipeline feels that it is not advisable to encase the pipeline at stream crossings as cased crossings are typically high maintenance items with a greater probability of the need for maintenance/replacement (requiring excavation) than for an uncased crossing.

J [It is the Forest Service's opinion that the seed mix recommended in the DEIS is adequate.

TABLE 6-6 Continued

LETTER 9 Continued

COMMENTS

RESPONSES

Mr. George A. Morris
June 29, 1990
Page 4

provides important deer and elk summer range. The Division's recommended revegetation prescription is attached.

K [Damage to riparian areas and loss of spawning habitat from the Burnout Canyon Route 3 are inevitable consequences of this project. Page 9 of Appendix A lists mitigation recommendations. The Division expects that all the recommendations (71-75) will be implemented. We note that the cost figures for each mitigation are only estimated costs, subject to variation.

K [Refer to Letter 4, response B and FEIS, Appendix B. Those mitigation measures applicable to the Burnout Canyon Routes (1) and (2), and Winter Quarters and Gooseberry routes have been eliminated as being inappropriate in view of the selected alternative. Those off-site mitigation measures that would enhance the selected alternative would be accomplished through agreements with Questar Pipeline and Utah Fuel.

Division of State History

L [The Division has no technical comments for consideration by the U.S. Forest Service. This information is provided on request to assist the Forest Service with its Section 106 responsibilities as specified in 36 CFR 800. If you have questions or need additional [historic] assistance, please contact [Jim Dykman] at (801) 533-7039. (Reference Case No. 90-0044.)

L [Your comment has been noted.

Division of Oil, Gas and Mining

M [After a through review of the DEIS, the Division believes the Forest Service has done a good job of addressing the environmental concerns of this project. Therefore, we concur with the choice of Burnout Canyon Route 3.

M [Your comment has been noted.

The Committee appreciates the opportunity to review the DEIS. Please feel free to call me with any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,



Michael E. Christensen
State Planning Coordinator

Enclosures
MEC/jh

TABLE 6-6 Continued

LETTER 15

COMMENTS

RESPONSES



CARBON COUNTY
PRICE, UTAH 84501

June 11, 1990

David W. Woodbury
Senior Design Engineer
Questar Pipeline Company
P.O. Box 11450
Salt Lake City, Utah 84147

Dear Mr. Woodbury,

A [After reviewing your letter of June 4th, 1990 on the relocation of 18" diameter natural transmission line and conferring with Mr. Dave Levanger, Carbon Building Official, I would like to inform you that no permits would be required by Carbon County.

If I can be of any further assistance, please call me at 637-4700 ext. 260.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Marston
Carbon County Planner

A [Your comment has been noted.

TABLE 6-6 Continued

LETTER 36 Continued

COMMENTS

- C [2) "Questar Pipeline is not willing to reroute M.L. 41 into an area where it cannot legally preclude future mining related subsidence (i.e., routing into an area in which Questar Pipeline's rights are inferior to existing mining rights is not acceptable."
- It is felt that these items should be noted as significant items to be addressed which were identified during scoping.

Chapter 1 - Purpose and Need for Action

- D [1) On page 1-1, last paragraph, the following sentence should be inserted after the first sentence to emphasize the importance of M.L. 41:
- At the Indianola gate station, the system serves as the sole source of supply to Mountain Fuel Supply's Southern Utah Pipeline, serving communities from Fairview south to St. George.
- 2) On Page 1-2, it should be noted that the cost to re-establish service could be in excess of \$1 million.
- 3) Page 1-4 - See Summary Comments.

Preliminary Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Plan

Since QPC prepared the preliminary construction, operation, and maintenance plan, some minor changes to procedures to be followed have been identified. These changes are as follows:

- E [1) Page A-6 - Cleanup:
- Some off-right of way disposal of rock or excess subsoil could be necessary. Any excess materials will be moved either to a site approved by the Forest Service or to an authorized private disposal site.
- 2) Page A-7 - Hydrostatic Testing:
- Current plans call for pressure testing of the pipeline with compressed air rather than water to avoid environmental concerns regarding disposal of test water.

With regard to clearing and grading (Page A-2), Questar Pipeline would like to work with the Forest Service to define the location and extent of areas requiring edge effect feathering during right of way clearing.

RESPONSES

C [The document has been modified to reflect your concern.

D [Refer to FEIS, Chapter 2, corrections to DEIS Chapter 1.

E [Refer to FEIS, Appendix B, for revised Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Plan. The Forest Service would work with Questar Pipeline during the right-of-way clearing.

TABLE 6-6 Continued

LETTER 36 Continued

COMMENTS

RESPONSES

Attachment A to Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Plan

Project Stipulations

Protection of Existing Vegetation

- F 24. In general, it will be necessary to remove trees and woody vegetation within the 60-foot right of way to provide a clear area for pipeline construction activities. Every effort will be made by the contractor to avoid damage to vegetation outside of the right of way. Any vegetation damaged outside of the right of way will be trimmed or replaced per Forest Service stipulations.

F [Your comment has been noted.

Erosion/Sedimentation Control

- G 28. Every effort will be made to revegetate riparian areas as soon as possible following completion of construction. However, necessary sequencing of construction procedures does not allow completion of all work including restoration within riparian areas within one day.

G [The Forest Service understands your concern regarding sequencing of construction and, as stated in the stipulations, would work with you on a site-by-site basis.

29. Existing topsoil will be carefully segregated during clearing and trenching activities to preclude the need for hauling of topsoil from outside sources.

- H 33., 34. Construction within riparian areas will require removal of vegetation within the construction right of way to provide a level working surface. The top layer of sod/topsoil will be removed and stockpiled for use in right of way restoration following completion of construction. With vegetation removal, use of mats or pads isn't warranted. Necessary sequencing of construction procedures will not allow right of way restoration with 24 hours. Restoration will be completed as soon as possible following construction, however. Significant damage to sod is envisioned during removal, thus seeding of the right of way will be required for complete revegetation.

H [The Forest Service would work with you on a site-by-site basis.

35. Construction sequencing will not allow crossings to be restored within a one day period. Reclamation work will be completed as soon as possible following construction.

- I 37. It is Questar Pipeline's understanding that only a stream-crossing permit from the State of Utah will be required if the Burnout Canyon (3) alternative is selected.

I [Your comment is correct and the document has been changed to reflect this.

- J 43. Questar Pipeline feels that there are no reasonable mitigation measures that can be undertaken to enable Utah Fuel to proceed with planned mining activities if the reroute is not completed by the fall of 1990.

J [Your comment has been noted.

- K 47. Questar Pipeline objects to the replacement of trees within the pipeline right of way. Trees will interfere with the future maintenance of the pipeline, particularly if rapid access for emergency repair is required in the future. Tree roots also have the potential of either damaging or imposing stresses on the pipeline.

K [The Forest Service would work with you on a site-by-site basis. Note that the stipulation was intended primarily to apply to timbered sections of the abandoned right-of-way.

TABLE 6-6 Continued

LETTER 36 Continued

COMMENTS

- L 50. Questar Pipeline objects to the stipulation that the corridor of the existing pipeline segment to be abandoned be recontoured and seeded. Because line installation was 37 years ago, the right of way is generally revegetated and in good condition. Questar feels that recontouring of the entire right of way would unnecessarily disrupt a currently restored area. It is certainly reasonable to reclaim localized problem areas, however.
- M 52. Unless areas to be fenced are very limited, Questar Pipeline objects to the stipulation that the right of way be fenced to exclude grazing.
- N 56. The Burnout Canyon (3) alternative minimizes the number of required stream crossings.
- O 57. Following pipeline abandonment, it is Questar Pipeline's position that Utah Fuel should be responsible for any maintenance or restoration of the existing right of way necessitated by subsidence.

Fish, Wildlife, and Livestock

- P 59., 62. Some relaxation of time period restrictions will be necessary to enable completion of construction this year. If access to riparian areas isn't possible until mid-September, construction will not be completed until approximately mid-October, which is during the time of the big game hunts restriction period.

Land Use and Visual

- Q 63. Following construction, Questar Pipeline's signage requirements are dictated by the U. S. Department of Transportation.

Mitigation Recommended by DWR

- R 71. - 75. Questar Pipeline strongly objects to the off-right of way stipulations imposed by the State Division of Wildlife Resources. The Burnout Canyon (3) alignment which utilizes the Highway 264 right of way was developed to minimize impacts to riparian zones and fisheries' habitats along upper Huntington Creek. Because significantly higher construction costs result from the Burnout (3) alternative (approximately \$800,000), additional economic penalties associated with recommended DWR mitigation measures are not warranted.

If DWR's outlined mitigation measures are stipulations included in the final Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Plan, Questar Pipeline's position is that Utah Fuel, as the primary beneficiary of the reroute project, should be responsible for implementing the measures. Questar Pipeline has only undertaken the reroute project to accommodate Utah Fuel's mining activity and receives no direct benefit from the project.

Proposed Off-Site Mitigation Measures

- S 76., 78. With regard to maintenance of existing right of ways not affected by this project, Questar Pipeline will adhere to the stipulations of existing special use permits.

RESPONSES

- L This stipulation was intended to apply primarily to localized problem areas (e.g., areas damaged by erosion, areas of strong visual contrast, unstable slopes above the cut and below the fill, areas of off-road vehicle use, concentrated tralling by wildlife and livestock).
- M Fencing would be limited to certain areas to exclude grazing and off-road traffic, and improve riparian areas.
- N Stipulation 56 (in DEIS) has been eliminated.
- O The existing pipeline would remain part of the original special use permit until the effects of mining-induced subsidence has ceased. Arrangements for Utah Fuel to be responsible for maintenance or restoration would have to be made between Questar Pipeline and Utah Fuel Company.
- P It is possible that these time periods could be relaxed. However, this must be determined on a case-by-case basis as stated in the stipulations. The Forest Service would assist in coordinating the schedule.
- Q This stipulation has been modified. Refer to the FEIS, Appendix A, Attachment A.
- R Refer to Letter 9, response K. Arrangements for Utah Fuel to be responsible for mitigation would have to be made between Questar Pipeline and Utah Fuel.
- S This stipulation has been eliminated.

TABLE 6-6 Continued
LETTER 36 Continued

COMMENTS

T [77. As the primary project beneficiary, Utah Fuel should be the party
79. responsible for any off-site mitigation measures.

Thank you for the Forest Service's continued efforts on the project.
Please contact me at (801) 530-2517 if you have any questions regarding the
preceding comments.

Yours very truly,



C. K. Blair
Project Manager

gs
cc: Walt Nowak

RESPONSES

T [These stipulations have been eliminated.

TABLE 6-6 Continued

LETTER 44

COMMENTS



Utah Fuel Company
A SUBSIDIARY OF THE CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION
June 27, 1990

George Morris
Forest Supervisor
Manti-Lasal National Forest
Price District
599 West Price River Drive
Price, Utah 84501

PRICE RANGER DISTRICT
JUL - 3 1990
The Energy People
rec'd 6/29/90

Re: Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement Regarding
Reroute of Mainline 41 Gas Pipeline

Dear Mr. Morris,

A [We are pleased to submit our comments regarding this project. As the originator of this project and the party who will ultimately pay expenses for the reroute, we naturally have a great interest in the final decision. First we would like to express our appreciation for the efforts of the Forest Service ID team responsible for this project. We feel a thorough study has been made and we fully support the BC3 route which was recommended by the Forest Service.

Coal Resource

B [Rerouting of the pipeline is critical to the efficient recovery of the coal reserve in the Skyline leasehold. The coal in the Skyline leasehold is an important resource to the state of Utah and the local communities. It is also an important national resource because of its high quality and low sulfur content. Recovery of this resource means employment to many in the Sanpete, Carbon, Emery, and Utah counties. It also means millions of dollars to the state of Utah and these communities in the form of taxes and royalties paid on the coal mined. We at Utah Fuel feel strongly that the pipeline can be rerouted to allow extraction of the coal reserve while at the same time protecting the environment by using carefully planned construction protecting the environment by using measures.

Recommended Route

C [The Burnout Canyon Route 3 as recommended by the Forest Service is clearly superior to most of the other alternatives.

1. This route provides a permanent solution to the affects of subsidence. The pipeline will be established in a zone adjacent to the Huntington Creek drainage which is protected from subsidence

RESPONSES

A [Your comment has been noted.

B [Your comment has been noted.

C [Your comment has been noted.

TABLE 6-6 Continued
LETTER 44 Continued

RESPONSES

COMMENTS

Page 2

- by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. In addition, the portions of this reroute that are not in the creek drainage protection zone have underlying coal reserves that can be incorporated into mine planning layouts such that main entries are placed where they will have little impact on recovery of the remaining coal while providing protection to the pipeline.
2. The BC3 route can be constructed during 1990 which is critical to the logical sequential extraction of longwall panels. If the pipeline is not rerouted in 1990, two Mine #1 longwall panels must be skipped. Once these panels are skipped they cannot be mined later in their entirety. Large barrier pillars would need to be left unmined to protect this block of coal from pressures exerted from the mined out areas on both sides. These barrier pillars would also affect mining in the two seams below Mine #1. We agree with the BLM that between 3 and 6 million tons of longwall coal would be lost under these conditions. If the pipeline is not rerouted at all, the 15 million tons of longwall coal would only be partially recovered by continuous miner methods. Utah Fuel Company feels that the Burnout Canyon routes are the only alternatives that could be constructed during 1990. Negotiation of surface rights and coal ownership rights required by Questar could not be realistically obtained in time for 1990 construction of the Winter Quarters or Gooseberry alternatives.
 3. Burnout Canyon 3 route avoids most riparian impacts that were associated with Burnout Canyon 1 and 2 routes. Also as stated in the DEIS, these impacts would be short term.

Other Considerations

D Utah Fuel Company believes that the cost of alternative routes must be an important consideration in the final decision. Total costs, including construction and obtaining coal rights is excessive for the Winter Quarters and Gooseberry routes. We believe that the pipeline can be rerouted along the Burnout Canyon route at a cost that allows economical mining. The potential cost of the Winter Quarters and Gooseberry routes would not provide an economic incentive to recover the coal resource.

Utah Fuel Company believes that the less expensive Burnout Canyon 1 route is an acceptable alternative. We believe that the long term impacts to the fisheries and riparian zones are overstated and that mitigation and careful construction practices would adequately protect the environment. Moving the Burnout Canyon route into the highway right-of-way at an increased cost of approximately \$800,000 should

D [Your comments have been noted.

TABLE 6-6 Continued

LETTER 44 Continued

COMMENTS

Page 3

RESPONSES

be viewed as a mitigation measure to protect the riparian zones and fisheries along Huntington Creek. As stated earlier, the Burnout Canyon 3 route is an acceptable route that Utah Fuel can fully support.

Burnout Canyon routes 2 and 4 in our opinion are not acceptable alternatives. This is due to the 4.8 million tons of coal under Segments 15 and 17 of the pipeline that would be lost in the Skyline leasehold. As stated on page 2-5 of the DEIS, the Burnout Canyon segments 15 and 17 were suggested by the U.S. Forest Service to keep the entire pipeline reroute in the Skyline leasehold, and would protect Questar Pipeline Company from constructing the pipeline over coal which has prior rights to the corridor. The DEIS later points out that the coal under Segment 14, outside the Skyline leasehold, is Federal unleased coal that would not have prior rights to the pipeline. Therefore, there is no longer any valid reason to consider Segments 15 and 17 vs. Segment 14.

The "protect in place" alternative in our opinion cannot be considered at this time due to the potential liability from a pipeline failure caused by subsidence. The gas pipeline is the primary source of gas supply to nearly 70,000 Questar Company customers. There is no redundant line to supply the gas in case of failure. We believe the risk of pipeline failure can be minimized, but there is not sufficient history available to show that pipeline integrity can be guaranteed. We also feel that the recurring disturbance required to maintain an inplace redundant line would be damaging to the environment and would significantly disrupt other forest uses (recreation and grazing). The maintenance required would be extensive and the pipeline corridor could not revegetate between disturbances. The total term of this impact could be 15 to 20 years.

Segments 5 and 6 of the Valley Camp Triangle connector is the only alternative that the Valley Camp mine considers negotiable because it will not significantly impact their coal operation. Segments 5 and 6 should be altered in the field to provide a more direct routing and to avoid any impact to the Valley Camp coal reserves. In accordance with stipulation 35 (Appendix A - Attachment A), a more direct route would also avoid wet areas which are an environmental concern and provide an alignment that can be more readily constructed and maintained. Questar has located this route variation in the field.

Specific Comments Referencing the DEIS

- E [1. Page S-5 and elsewhere - The number of stream crossings attributable to the Burnout Canyon route is listed as 4. Questar design plans eliminate the crossing at Swen's Canyon reducing the number to 3 which further reduces the environmental impact of the Burnout Canyon 3 route.

E [These corrections have been made throughout the document.

TABLE 6-6 Continued
 LETTER 44 Continued

COMMENTS

RESPONSES

Page 4

- F 2. Table 2-2 - The part of the table showing recoverable coal lost for the "affected portion" for Burnout Canyon Routes 2 and 4 is misleading. At a glance it appears that there is little difference between BC1 and BC3 vs. BC2 and BC4 when in fact the BC1 and BC3 routes free up 2.4 million tons of coal on Segment 17. Segment 17 was not considered an "affected portion" because it is not new construction. But it is an affected portion when weighing impacts between these alternatives for the Burnout Canyon route.
- G Another issue on Table 2-2 with which we disagree is that realistically the Burnout Canyon route, as stated previously, is the only route that can be completed during the 1990 construction season. Neither the Winter Quarters nor the Gooseberry routes can be constructed this year.
- H 3. Table 3-8 - This table is in error when it refers to the number of employed miners in Sanpete County in 1988 and 1989. The table states one mining job existed in 1988 and 4 in 1989. The Skyline Mine alone provided 135 jobs in Sanpete County during 1989 as included on Table 3-11.
- I 4. On page 4-32 there is a reference that states \$7,000,000 in wages and benefits go to local areas. Utah County should also be included in the local area grouping and the associated wages increased to \$10.2 million for 1988 (See Table 3-A10). Otherwise, the term "local" should be removed and a specific identification of Sanpete, Emery, Carbon counties should be used.
- J 5. Page 4-33, the first paragraph appears to have been written incorrectly. It should read, "The loss of revenue resulting from a reduction or a discontinuance of mining activities". The reference of the paragraph is unclear and provides no basis for the \$2.9 million loss.

Construction and Mitigation Comments

K Utah Fuel believes the Forest Service should use flexibility in the field to make minor adjustments to routes in order to mitigate impacts and aid construction.

When mitigation is considered, it should be remembered that the Burnout Canyon 3 route costs an additional \$800,000 and mitigates potential damage to riparian zones and fisheries that would occur if the Burnout Canyon 1 route were chosen.

F Refer to text regarding coal in the FEIS, Chapter 4, pages 4-5 to 4-7 for clarification.

G The Forest Service opinion is that any of the routes could possibly be constructed this year with additional cost, personnel, and equipment.

H Although there appears to be a discrepancy, the figures in DEIS Table 3-8 are a direct quote from the Labor Market information Report published October 1989 by Utah Department of Employment Security, Job Service.

I As noted in the FEIS, "local" has been changed to "3-county area."

J Refer to the FEIS for corrections to paragraph.

K Your comment has been noted.

TABLE 6-6 Continued

LETTER 44 Continued

COMMENTS

RESPONSES

Page 5

L	<p>The existing pipeline corridor is for the most part sufficiently revegetated that it should not be disturbed. Utah Fuel believes certain rehabilitation measures may be appropriate but recontouring, as suggested in the DEIS, would be destructive. An on the ground evaluation of said mitigation should be conducted to ensure proper implementation.</p>	L	<p>Refer to Letter 36, response L. A site-specific evaluation of this mitigation would be conducted.</p>
M	<p>Appendix A Attachment A Stipulations 28, 34, and 35 - Reference is made in these stipulations to restoration work completion within 1 day or 24 hours.</p> <p>We don't believe this time period is reasonable nor compatible with normal and appropriate construction techniques. USFS should allow appropriate time periods for proper restoration on a site specific basis.</p> <p>Stipulation 33 - The requirement of mats or pads for heavy equipment use may be counter productive to the environment by inducing construction delays and increasing ground activity. The construction equipment used will likely be designed to minimize ground disturbance.</p>	M	<p>Refer to Letter 36, response G.</p>
N	<p>Stipulation 62 - The least impact to the public and the environment will come from completion of construction as rapidly as possible during the fall months. The USFS should work with Questar to insure the construction program can proceed without delay as soon as authorization to proceed is granted. The USFS should also sequence construction activities with Questar so that construction during the October hunting season is done in an area where there will be the least effect on hunters.</p>	N	<p>Your comment has been noted.</p>
O	<p>We believe that mining under the abandoned pipeline provides an excellent opportunity to study the effects of subsidence on a natural gas pipeline. When the pipeline is abandoned no additional environmental or public harm can occur as a direct result of subsidence. Therefore, time is available to conduct an evaluation of subsided effects by involving the proper state and federal agencies. This study may provide valuable information and establish a precedent for pipelines crossing over coal reserves in other areas of the state or nation. Funding should be secured through the efforts of federal and state agencies and reports distributed through the same to maximize the national benefit.</p>	O	<p>The Forest Service agrees with your recommendation and would cooperate fully with Questar Pipeline in accommodating any special-use permit amendment to this effect. We believe that such a study would be very beneficial.</p>
P	<p>We feel that some of the mitigation measures addressed in DEIS do not apply directly to the preferred route. Some have environmental value but are remotely or marginally related to this project and can be categorized as environmental enhancement.</p>	P	<p>Your comment has been noted. Refer to revised stipulations in FEIS, Appendix A, Attachment A.</p>

TABLE 6-6 Continued

LETTER 44 Continued

COMMENTS

Page 6

Q [Those that the Forest Service wishes to pursue should be required by separate document with Utah Fuel and not included in the record of decision.

Utah Fuel will perform all appropriate mitigation, in coordination with Questar, that is directly applicable to the pipeline but objects to off route environmental enhancement in conjunction with the construction of the Burnout Canyon 3 reroute.

If you have questions or concerns regarding the comments provided above, please contact me.

RESPONSES

Q [Refer to Letter 9, response K and Letter 36, response O.

Sincerely,


Glen A. Zumwalt
Vice President/General Manager
Utah Fuel Company

TABLE 6-6 Continued

LETTER 47

COMMENTS

June 29, 1990

Forest Supervisor
Manti-LaSal National Forest
Price District
599 West Price River Dr.
Price, Utah 84501

FOREST SERVICE MANTI-LASAL NATIONAL FOREST PRICE RANGER DISTRICT		
JUL 13 1990		
ACTION	TO	INFO
	DFR	
POST MARKED 7/12 RECEIVED BY FS 7/13 UN		

RESPONSES

Dear Forest Supervisor:

We wrote to you previously expressing our concerns regarding the impact of the proposed pipeline reroute to the west. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement, issued by the Forest Service, indicates the preferred alternative is Burnout Canyon Route #3. We understand and concur with the need to mine the Skyline coal resource and can support a pipeline relocation for that reason. However, we have several concerns regarding certain mitigation recommendations included in Appendix A and the impacts on our grazing operation in the future.

- A 1. We understand construction activity would likely start in September. It is important for us to know the construction sequencing and scheduling as early as possible so that we can properly utilize the permit area.
- B 2. Protection of the reseeded pipeline corridor will affect our grazing activity. Reseeding techniques and plant species should be used so revegetation occurs rapidly and the impact to grazing activities is minimal.
- C 3. Mitigation recommended by DWR in Attachment A of Appendix A, Item 71 A. and B. should not be adopted. Watering troughs "on the slopes" in the Upper Huntington Creek drainage will not disperse sheep use as stated, but will concentrate sheep, creating more pronounced sheep trails and vegetation damage. Sheep need to be herded in a manner compatible with their natural tendencies to best utilize the grazing area and avoid over-concentration in any single area. This is best accomplished by moving sheep from ridge tops to the streams as naturally as possible, which in turn prevents concentration that will happen by fencing the stream areas and providing water troughs as alternative watering areas. We specifically object to fencing along the Upper Huntington Creek tributaries. Fencing along Upper Huntington Creek proper may not impact our operation dramatically if access is allowed to the creek in appropriate areas.

- A [The Forest Service understands your concern and will coordinate with you regarding construction sequencing and scheduling.
- B [Your comment has been noted.
- C [This mitigation measure has been eliminated. Refer the FEIS, Appendix A, Attachment A.

TABLE 6-6 Continued

LETTER 47 Continued

COMMENTS

Forest Supervisor Letter
Page two

- D In reviewing the draft EIS, we don't understand the preference of placing the pipeline along the Huntington Creek Highway rather than along the stream. The pipeline construction could be done more rapidly with less expense along the stream corridor. This route would be easy to revegetate and should not significantly affect the fish. The advantage from our point of view is that there would be less disruption on the highway due to construction activity.
- E We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. We would again like to state we can support the project, but have concerns about its effect on our grazing operation, and specifically object to mitigations that will limit the access of our sheep to the streams where they need to water, which in turn will congregate them in areas incompatible with our normal grazing sequence.

Respectfully yours,

Alan L. Bailey
Alan Bailey

Warren Bailey
Warren Bailey

Perry Christensen
Perry Christensen

RESPONSES

- D The Forest Service believes that the adverse impacts to the riparian areas, streams, and fish would be reduced by using the route to the west side of the highway.
- E Your comments have been noted.

CHAPTER 7 - REFERENCES

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CHAPTER 8 - GLOSSARY

Access (road)	Road used for passage to and along pipeline for purposes of construction.
Alignment	The specific, surveyed route of a pipeline.
Alluvium	A general term for all detrital deposits resulting from the operations of modern rivers, including the sediments laid down in riverbeds, floodplains, lakes and fans at the foot of mountain slopes and estauries.
Alternative (action)	An option for meeting the stated need.
Alternative (corridor)	An optional path or direction for a pipeline.
Ambient	Characteristic of the atmosphere.
Annual (ecology)	A plant that completes its development in one year or one season and then dies.
Aquifer	A stratum of permeable rock, sand, etc., which contains water. Water source for a well.
Archaeology	The science that investigates the history of peoples by the remains belonging to the earlier periods of their existence.
Archival	Pertaining to or contained in documents or records preserved in evidence of something.
Argillaceous	Containing clay-size material.
Artifact	Any object showing human workmanship or modification, especially from a prehistoric or historic culture.
Aspect (soils and vegetation)	The direction that a slope faces.
Assessment (environment)	An evaluation of existing resources and potential impacts to them from a proposed act or change to the environment.
Authorized Officer	Manti-La Sal Forest Supervisor or Price District Ranger.
Backfill	Dirt replaced after being excavated during construction.

Background	That portion of the visual landscape lying between the middleground limits to infinity. Color and texture are subdued in these areas; primarily concerned with the two-dimensional shape of landforms against the sky.
Bedding Material	Materials, most often sand, that are used to protect a pipe from rock irregularities in a trench.
BLM	Bureau of Land Management.
CFS	Cubic feet per second, a unit of stream discharge.
Centerline	A line identified within each broad corridor representing the preferred location for the pipeline.
Committed Mitigation	Obligation to a measure that would diminish the severity of an impact.
Community (biological)	A group of one or more populations of organisms that form a distinct ecological unit. Such a unit may be defined in terms of plants, animals or both.
Contrast	The effect of a striking difference in the form, line, color, or texture of an area being viewed.
Contrast Rating	A method of determining the extent of visual impact for an existing or proposed activity that will modify any landscape feature (land and water form, vegetation and structures).
Corridor	A continuous track of land of defined width.
Cultural Resources	Any site or artifact associated with cultural activities.
Dike	A tabular-shaped intrusive igneous feature formed by molten rock flowing through factures that cut across rock layers.
Distance Zone	A visibility threshold distance where visual perception changes. It is expressed as foreground, middleground, and background.
DWR	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement.
Emergent (vegetation)	Vegetation coming into existence.

Endangered Species	Any species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. This definition excludes species of insects that the Secretary of Interior determines to be pests and whose protection under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to man.
Environment	The surrounding conditions, influences, or forces that affect or modify an organism or an ecological community and ultimately determine its form and survival.
Ephemeral	Lasting for a brief time.
Erosion	The group of processes whereby earth or rock material is loosened or dissolved and removed from any part of the earth's surface.
Ethnography	That aspect of cultural and social anthropology devoted to the first-hand description of particular cultures.
Eutrophication	Process of increasing dissolved nutrients (as phosphates) but often shallow and seasonally deficient in oxygen.
Fault	A fracture or fracture zone along which there has been displacement of the sides relative to one another parallel to the fracture.
Floodplain	That portion of a river valley, adjacent to the river channel, which is built of sediments and is inundated with water at least once every 100 years.
Foreground	The visible area from a viewpoint or use area out to a distance of one-half mile. The ability to perceive detail in the landscape is greatest in this zone.
Foreground/midground	The area visible from a travel route, residence or other use area to a distance of 3-5 miles. The outer boundary of this zone is defined as the point where texture and form of individual plants are no longer apparent in the landscape. Vegetation is apparent only in patterns or outline.
Fugitive Dust	Airborne particulate matter emitted from any source other than through a stack.
Generic Mitigation	Mitigation measures or techniques to which the applicants made commitment on a non-specific basis.
Geology	The science that relates to the earth, the rocks of which it is composed, and the changes that the earth has undergone or is undergoing.

Graben	A valley formed by the downward displacement of a fault-bounded block of the Earth's crust.
Habitat	A specific set of physical conditions that surround a single species, a group of species, or a large community. In wildlife management, the major components of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover, and living space.
Hydrology	The science that relates to the water of the earth.
Impact	A modification in the status of the environment brought about by the proposed action.
Infrastructure	Facilities owned by a county, community, or school district that provide services to the people and businesses within that jurisdiction.
Interdisciplinary Team	A group of people with different training representing the physical sciences, social sciences, and environmental design arts assembled to solve a problem or perform a task. The members of the team proceed to solution with frequent interaction so that each discipline may provide insights to any stage of the problem and disciplines may combine to provide new solutions.
Jurisdictions	The limits or territory within which authority may be exercised.
Landform	A term used to describe the many types of land surfaces that exist as the result of geologic activity and weathering, e.g., plateaus, mountains, plains, and valley.
Landscape Character Type	The arrangement of a particular landscape as formed by the variety and intensity of the landscape features and the four basic elements of form, line, color, and texture. These factors give the area a distinct quality which distinguishes it from immediate surroundings.
Lithic Scatters	Evidence of human activity from cultures that used implements of stone.
Mineable Reserves	Coal present in seams greater than five feet thick with less than 3,000 feet of overlying rock.
Mitigation	To alleviate or render less intense or severe.
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.
NFS	National Forest System.

Noxious Plants	Invading plant species with no economic value, often a harmful species.
Off-highway Vehicle (OHV)	A vehicle (including four-wheel drive vehicles, trail bikes, snowmobiles, etc., but excluding helicopters, fixed-wing aircraft, and boats) capable of traveling off-road over land, water, ice, snow, sand, marshes, etc.
One-hundred-year Flood	A flood with a magnitude which may occur once very one hundred years; a 1-in-100 chance of a certain area being inundated during any year.
Overstory	The upper canopy or canopies of plants. Usually refers to trees, tall shrubs, and vines.
Paleontology	The science that deals with the life of past geological ages through the study of the fossil remains of organisms.
Particulates	Minute, separate particles, such as dust or other air pollutants.
Perennial	Lasting through a year or many years.
PLS	Pure line seed.
Raptor	A bird of prey.
Rare	A plant or animal restricted in distribution. May be locally abundant in a limited area or few in number over a wide area.
Reconnaissance	Preliminary examination or survey of a territory.
Recoverable Reserves	Coal that can be removed from the mineable reserves using current mining methods and standards. Is derived by applying a recovery factor to the mineable reserve volumes.
Recreation Visitor Day (RVD)	Recreational use of National Forest sites, or areas of land or water, which aggregates 12 visitor hours. May consist of 1 person for 12 hours, 12 persons for 1 hour, or any equivalent combination of continuous or intermittent recreation use by individuals or groups.
Redundant	In the case of this project, duplication or repetition of a pipeline to provide an alternative functional channel in case of failure.
Region	A large tract of land generally recognized as having similar character types and physiographic types.

Residual Impact	The adverse impact of an action occurring after application of all mitigating measures.
Right-of-way	Strip of land over which the power line, access road, and maintenance road will pass.
Riparian	Situated on or pertaining to the bank of a river, stream, or other body of water. Riparian is normally used to refer to the plants of all types that grow along streams or around springs.
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.
Route	A general path of a pipeline. In this environmental document, a route is comprised of contiguous segments.
Scenic-quality Class	The designation (A, B, or C) assigned a scenic quality rating unit to indicate the visual importance or quality of a unit relative to other units within the same physiographic province (BLM designation).
Scenic-quality Rating Unit (SQRU)	A portion of the landscape that displays primarily homogeneous visual characteristics of the basic landscape features (landform, water, vegetation, and structures and modifications) which separate it from the surrounding landscape.
Seen Area	That portion of the landscape which can be viewed from one or more observer positions. The extent or area that can be viewed is normally limited by landform, vegetation, structures, or distance.
Segment	A section of a route alternative sharing common endpoints with adjacent links. Endpoints of a link are determined by the location of intersection with other sections of other routes.
Seismicity	The likelihood of an area being subject to earthquakes. The phenomenon of earth movements.
Seldom-seen Area	Areas that are either beyond the furthest extent of the background zone (of the area or travel routes) or that are seen from areas or travel routes of low use volume.
Selective Mitigation	Mitigation measures or techniques to which the project sponsors made commitment on a case-by-case basis after impacts were identified and assessed.
Sensitivity	The state of being readily affected by the actions of external influence.

Set	A subdivision of the overall routing network representing localized routing options. Each set is comprised of two or more routes sharing common endpoints.
Significant (impact)	"Significant" describes any impact that could cause a substantial adverse change or stress to one or more environmental resources.
Site	Any locale showing evidence of human activity (from a cultural resource standpoint).
SMCRA	Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act.
Spawning Gravels	Stoney or gravel stream substrate suitable for the development of a redd (nest) and deposition and development of fertilized fish eggs.
Species	A group of individuals of common ancestry that closely resemble each other structurally and physiologically and in nature interbreed producing fertile offspring.
SPM	Semi-primitive motorized.
SPNM	Semi-primitive nonmotorized.
Study Area	A given geographical area delineated for specific research.
Threatened Species	Any species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant part of its range.
Understory	Plants growing beneath the canopy of other plants. Usually refers to grasses, forbs, and low shrubs and small trees (regeneration).
Use Volume	The total volume of visitor use each segment of a travel route or use area receives.
Utility Corridor Management Unit	A common route potentially used by more than one utility for transportation.
Variety Class	A designation (A, B, or C) assigned to a homogeneous area of the landscape to indicate the visual importance or quality relative to other landscape areas within the same physiographic province (USFS designation).
Visual Management System	System of land management based on meeting visual resource goals (USFS).

Visual Management Objectives	The term used in this study to generally define VRM (BLM) or VQO classes (USFS).
Visual Resource Management Classes (VRM)	Classification of landscapes according to the kinds of structures and changes that are acceptable to meet established visual goals (BLM designation).
Visual Sensitivity Levels	The index of the relative degree of user interest in scenic quality and concern for existing or proposed changes in the landscape features of that area in relation to other areas in the study area.
Visual Quality Objectives	Classification of landscape areas according to the types of structures and changes that are acceptable to meet established visual goals (USFS designation).
Wetlands	Those areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction.

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APPENDIX A

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

CONSTRUCTION

Construction would commence after the Forest Service right-of-way grant and easements have been acquired. Figure A-1 generally illustrates the pipeline construction sequence. The right-of-way would be 60 feet wide during construction and operation. Areas requiring additional construction corridor width would be covered under a temporary use permit. Access to the right-of-way would be from existing private and public roads. In addition, the right-of-way itself would be used for access during construction.

In areas where the pipeline crosses or parallels roads or highways, warning signs, barricades, flashers, flares and/or flagmen would be provided to warn the public for the construction hazard.

A contractor would be selected to supply the construction work force, anticipated to peak at 50 workers. Construction crews would be bused to the job site from Price, Utah. Construction camps would not be used.

Construction equipment is expected to consist of:

1 Motor Grader	2 Trackhoes
3 Cat Tractors	4 Side Boom Caterpillars
5 Welding Trucks	1 Ditching Machine
4 Tractor Trailers	1 Employee Bus
3 Two-Ton Trucks	1 Hydrostatic Test Pump
10 Pickup Trucks	2 Radiographic Inspection Units
1 Seed Driller/Tractor Trucks	
2 Backhoes	

Right-of-Way Acquisition

Right-of-way would be obtained by Questar Pipeline to permit uninterrupted construction along the entire pipeline, including grants from private landowners, crossing permits for federal, state or county roads and from government agencies having jurisdiction over roadways, waterways and public lands.

Temporary Use Permits

A 60-foot right-of-way would be used during construction of the pipeline. The Forest Service will site-specifically approve those areas requiring additional width for pipeline construction, including burn pits, log decks, staging areas, etc. Archaeological and Threatened and Endangered species clearances would be required where surface disturbance will occur outside the previously cleared areas.

Survey

During the final survey of the pipeline route, the centerline and outside right-of-way boundaries would be staked and flagged. Stakes will be spaced no more than 200 feet apart. The contractor would offset, and Questar Pipeline would verify, the centerline stakes as required for clearing and grading. After clearing and grading, the stakes would be returned to the centerline of the pipeline.

Access

The pipe would be hauled over existing highways and roads from the storage yard to the right-of-way. All construction and vehicular traffic would be confined to the right-of-way, designated highways, or country roads unless otherwise authorized. The necessary access permits would be obtained from the county and highway department of encroachment on county roads, State, or Federal highways prior to construction. Authorized roads used during construction would be restored to pre-construction conditions.

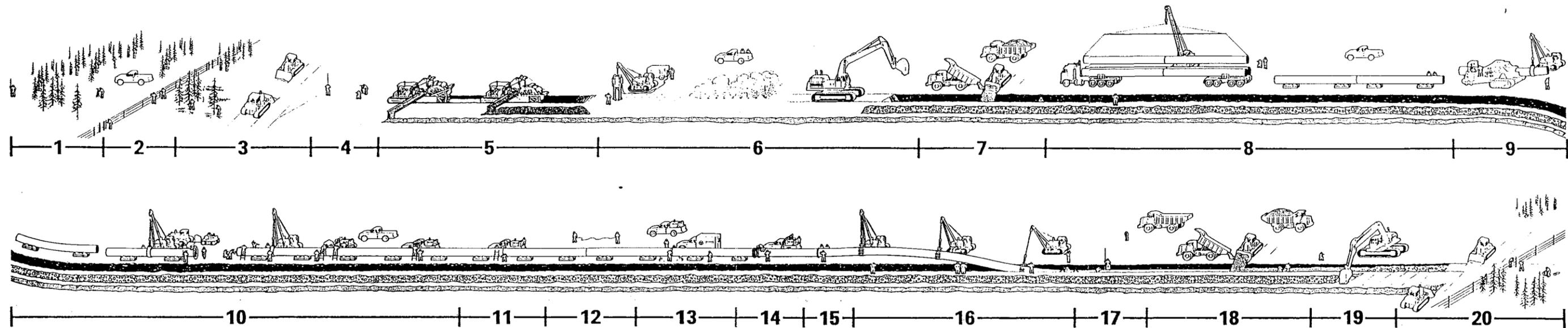
Questar Pipeline would provide for the safety of the public entering or crossing the right-of-way. This would include barricades for the open ditch, flagmen with communication systems for single-lane roads without intervisible turnouts. Cattle crossing would be maintained during construction, unless otherwise directed by the authorized officer, to facilitate livestock and wildlife movement in the area.

Clearing and Grading

Vegetation would be cleared and the right-of-way graded to provide for safe and efficient operation of construction equipment. However, brush clearing would be limited to trimming and/or crushing in specific areas designated by the Authorized Officer to avoid disturbing root systems. The brush would be windrowed and disposed of as specified by the Authorized Officer or landowner. On flat terrain, the workpad would be leveled across the entire right-of-way. However, a bi-level workpad may be necessary in sloped areas. Sidehill cuts would be kept to a minimum to ensure resource protection and a safe stable surface for heavy equipment use. Topsoil removed during the clearing and grading operations would be segregated from subsoils. At a minimum, the top horizon (of topsoil) will be separated. Fences crossing the right-of-way would be braced, cut and temporarily fitted with gates to permit passage. Existing fences would be replaced subsequent to construction.

No construction or routine maintenance activities would be conducted during conditions when the soil is too wet to adequately support construction equipment. If construction equipment creates ruts in excess of 2 inches deep, support would be deemed inadequate and construction activities would not be allowed until soil conditions improve.

Where timbered areas are encountered, the edges of the right-of-way would be cleared in a manner to eliminate the straight line effect and to soften the visual impact. Trees would be cut and stacked in areas designated by the authorized officer. Stump profiles will be kept as low as possible (one foot on the uphill side). Questar Pipeline would work with the Forest Service to define the location and extent of areas requiring edge-effect feathering during right-of-way clearance.



LEGEND

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|---|---|
| 1 - Right-of-Way Acquisition and Survey | 5 - Ditching (Rock-Free) | 9 - Bending | 13 - X-Ray and Weld Repair | 17 - As-Built Profile Survey |
| 2 - Fencing | 6 - Ditching (Rock) | 10 - Line Up, Stringer Bead and Hot Pass | 14 - Coating Field and Factory Welds | 18 - Padding Over Pipe |
| 3 - Clearing and Grading | 7 - Padding Ditch Bottom | 11 - Fill and Cap Weld | 15 - Inspection and Repair of Coating (Jeeping) | 19 - Backfill |
| 4 - Centerline Survey of Ditch | 8 - Stringing | 12 - As-Built Footage | 16 - Lowering In | 20 - Replace Topsoil, Cleanup, and Revegetate |

CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

Excavation

The process of excavating a ditch varies depending on soils and terrain. Where possible, a self-propelled trenching machine would be used for excavation. In some situations such as the presence of steep slopes, unstable soil or high water table, a backhoe may be used to excavate the ditch. A general illustration of machine alignment on varied terrain is provided on Figure A-2.

When rock or rocky formations are encountered, tractor-mounted mechanical rippers or rock trenching equipment would be used to aid excavation. In areas where rippers or trenchers are not practical or sufficient, blasting may be employed. Strict safety precautions would be taken when blasting. Backhoes would be used to clear the ditch after ripping or blasting.

To prevent damage to adjacent property, blasting mats would be used. Extreme care would be taken during blasting to avoid damage to underground structures, cables, pipelines and underground springs. Adjacent landowners or tenants would be notified in advance of blasting to protect property or livestock. All work would be conducted in compliance with Federal, State, and local codes and ordinances. Appropriate permits would be secured by contractor prior to blasting. Blasting would conform to all manufacturers' safety procedures and industry practices. Flagmen would be stationed at safe distances to protect the public and to control traffic when blasting adjacent to public or private roads.

Adequate precautions would be taken to ensure that livestock and wildlife will not be prevented from reaching water sources because of the open ditch or pipe strung along the ditch. Such precaution would include contacting livestock operators, providing adequate crossing facilities, or other measures deemed necessary by the Authorized Officer or landowner.

In areas where the topsoil is to be separated from the subsoils, a two-pass ditching process will be used. The first pass removes topsoil and the second pass removes subsoil. Soils from each pass will be placed in separate spoil banks. This technique allows for proper soil restoration after backfilling. Spoil banks would contain gaps at appropriate location to prevent storm runoff water from backing up or flooding.

The minimum ditch width for the 18-inch pipeline would be 32 inches at the bottom of the ditch. The ditch would be of sufficient depth to permit a minimum pipe cover of 30 inches and 54 inches under roads. The coverage across dry washes and streams would be a minimum of 60 inches and 18 inches in bedrock. The ditch across canals or irrigation ditches would be at a sufficient depth to allow 36 inches of coverage. The ditch would be prepared to allow a minimum clearance of 24 inches between the pipe installed and other underground facilities.

In cases where shrubbery or trees are encountered in the right-of-way and in any location where the use of ditching equipment may result in unnecessary damage or injury to property crossed by the right-of-way, Questar Pipeline would use backhoes to excavate the ditch.

Stream Crossings

The ditch would be excavated with a backhoe working from one side of the stream. The ditch would be 30 to 48 inches wide and 80 inches deep to allow for a minimum of 60 inches of cover below the stream bed. Construction of the crossing(s) would be scheduled to minimize the time the ditch would be open, minimize concurrence with high flows and minimize effects on aquatic species. In addition, a number of general erosion and sediment control measures would be employed at the crossing. These include: construction of the crossing(s) as perpendicular as possible to the channel, minimizing the cutting of banks and slope approaches, placing spoil material away from the middle of the stream, plugging pipe trench excavations at each bank, backfilling immediately after placing pipe in the ditch and restoring the banks to original contours.

At sensitive stream crossings (Upper Huntington Creek), a pipe or culvert would be placed in the stream along its flow (refer to example provided in Figure A-3). Use of a pliable plastic pipe would allow for bend to conform to the stream to the extent possible. The water-diversion culvert would be sized according to the width and depth of the stream to carry stream flow and storm runoff. If needed, the stream first could be lined with a suitable geotextile to maintain the structural integrity of the streambed and banks. The culvert would then be placed in the stream. The stream would be diverted through the culvert with the use of sandbags and hay bales. The space on either side of the culvert, between the culvert and geotextile, could be filled with gravels for support of the stream banks. The construction trench is then excavated perpendicular to and under the culvert. Equipment could cross over the culvert in the supported areas or heavy metal plates could be used to span the crossings and serve as a crossing for equipment.

After the trench has been excavated and checked for proper depth, the pipe would be carried and placed in the ditch with side boom tractors. The pipe would be weighted with concrete to ensure negative buoyancy.

During the construction of the stream crossing(s), the drainage or storm runoff from the stream staging areas would be controlled via detention basins or straw bale filters to prevent sediment contaminating of the stream.

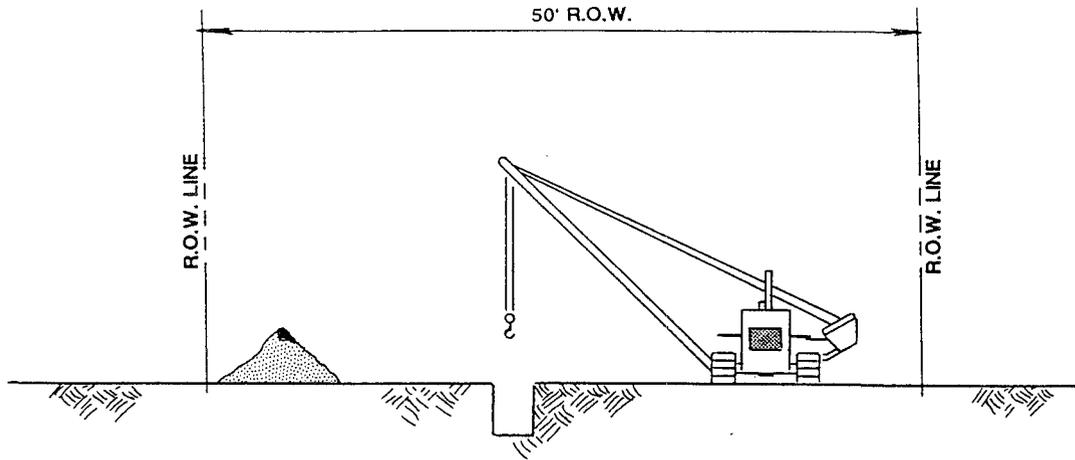
Backfilling would be performed in a manner to minimize siltation. To reduce erosion of fine materials from the ditch immediately adjacent to any live water, the ditch on each bank would be backfilled as soon as the pipe is laid. Sand-filled sacks would be placed in the ditch over the pipe to provide protection where erosion may occur.

Upon completion of construction, the gradient of the stream bed would be restored to resemble original grade and riprap would be placed along the banks where necessary to control erosion.

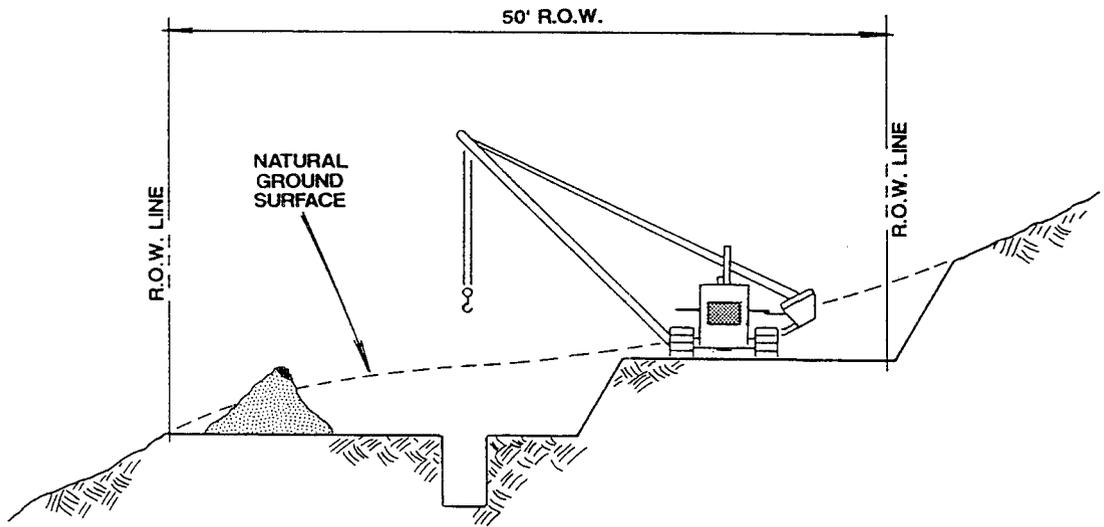
Road and Railroad Crossings

When crossing unsurfaced, lightly traveled or rural roads and where permitted by local authority or owners of private roads, the open-cut method would be used. Installation, including cleanup and restoration of the surface at these crossings, would usually be completed within one day. In such cases, provisions would be made to detour or control vehicular traffic while construction is underway.

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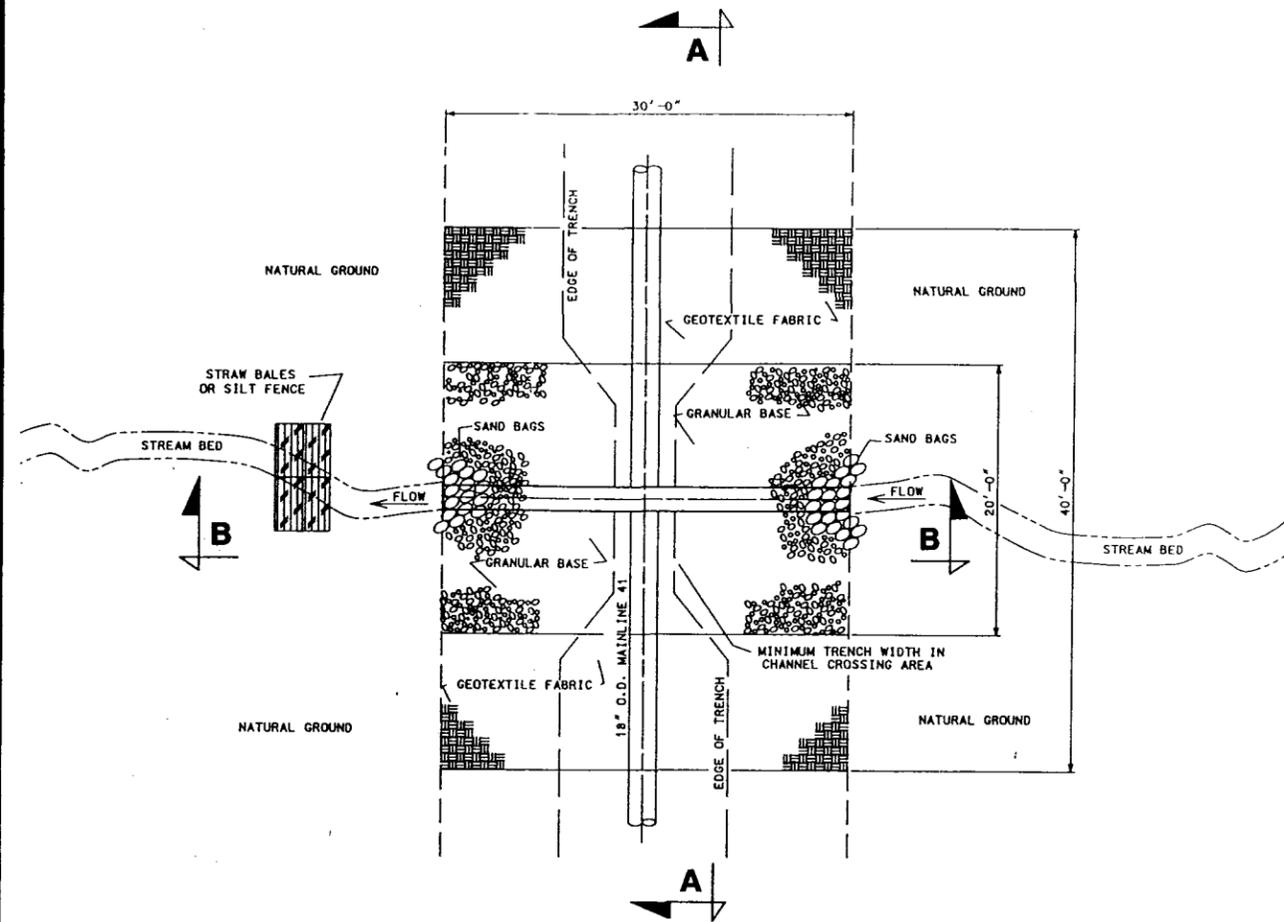


CROSS SECTION ON EVEN TERRAIN

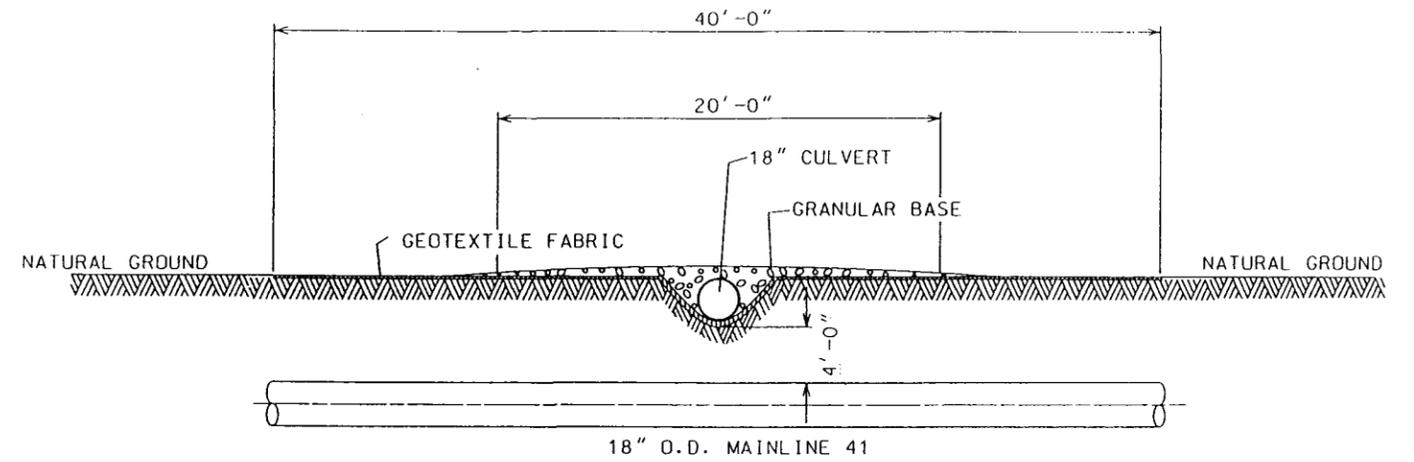


CROSS SECTION ON SLOPING TERRAIN

**MACHINE ALIGNMENT
ON VARIED TERRAIN**

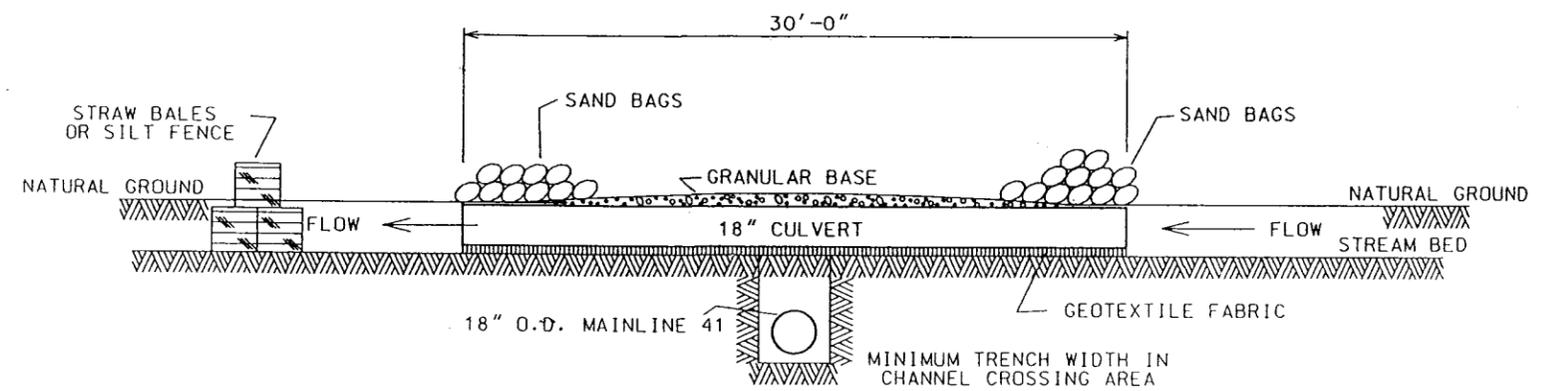


TYPICAL CROSSING PLAN



SECTION A-A

NOT TO SCALE



SECTION B-B

**METHOD FOR SELECTED
STREAM CROSSINGS**

The open-cut method would also be used at more heavily traveled surface roads, if permitted by local authorities. The boring method would be used to cross major highways and railroads, where open cuts are prohibited. This method would be employed to allow continuation of traffic. To protect the pipe from damage due to external loading, the pipe would be either cased or heavy-wall pipe would be installed at these crossings. At all cased crossings, the carrier pipe would be insulated from the casing pipe, the casing ends sealed, and the casing vented to the atmosphere. Figure A-4 illustrates typical road and highway crossings.

Stringing and Bending

Pipe would be shipped directly from the manufacturer by rail to storage sites in Utah. Pipe would then be hauled to the right-of-way on trucks. The pipe would be unloaded by cranes or tractors equipped with side booms and slings, and strung along the ditch.

After the joints of pipe are strung along the ditch, but before welding, individual joints of the pipe would be bent to allow for horizontal or vertical change in direction. Such bends would be made by using an approved, cold, smooth bending machine having a hydraulically-operated shoe to make the bend. Where the deflection of a bend exceeds the allowable design limits for field-bent pipe, fabricated bends would be installed.

Welding

After the pipe joints are bent, the pipe is lined up end-to-end and clamped into position for welding. The welding process is one of the most crucial phases of pipeline construction. Qualified and experienced welders, highly proficient in pipeline welding, would be engaged to perform this work. Welds would be inspected by quality control personnel to determine the quality of each weld, in accordance with 49 CFR Part 192, Minimum Federal Safety Standards for the Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline. Each weld would be subject to nondestructive inspections, a method of inspection the internal structure of welds to determine the presence of defects. A contractor specialized and certified in nondestructive inspection would be used to perform this work. Defects would be repaired or removed as required by 49 CFR Part 192.

Pipe Coating

An external coating would be applied to the pipe to prevent corrosion. The external coating would be either a thin epoxy resin coating applied by the manufacturer of the pipe or a field applied tape wrap.

Lowering and Backfilling

Once wrapping is completed and inspected for defects, the pipeline is ready to be lowered in the ditch. Side-boom tractors positioned along the pipeline would simultaneously lift the pipe and move it over the ditch. The pipe would then be lowered into the ditch. Care would be taken to prevent any damage to the pipe coating during

this phase of construction. In rocky areas, padding material or a rockshield would be used to protect the pipe and its coating from damage.

Backfilling would begin after the pipeline is placed in the ditch and the final inspection completed. Backfilling would be conducted in a manner that would minimize further disturbance of vegetation. The soils would be replaced in a sequence and density similar to preconstruction conditions. Subsoils would be backfilled first with topsoil being returned last. Once the ditch is filled and compacted, the surplus topsoil would be crowned over the ditch in a berm and tapered outward from the center and/or spread uniformly over the distribute right-of-way. Spreading would not be done when the ground or topsoil is wet or frozen. Material in the berm would compensate for the normal settling of the backfilled soil.

CLEANUP, RESTORATION AND REVEGETATION

Cleanup

The final phase of pipeline construction involves cleanup and restoration of the right-of-way. The clearing and ditching operations of pipeline construction would cause overburden materials to be stockpiled on the side of the ditch or edge of the right-of-way during construction. However, during cleanup operations, this material would be returned to the ditch. The excess material created by the displacement of the pipe in the ditch would be used for:

- leaving a 10-12 inch berm over the ditch to allow for settling
- water bar construction
- recontouring disturbed areas to restore the site to approximately the original contour as determined by the Price District Ranger

Some off-right-of-way disposal of rock or excess subsoil could be necessary. Any excess materials would be moved either to a site approved by the Forest Service or to an authorized private disposal site.

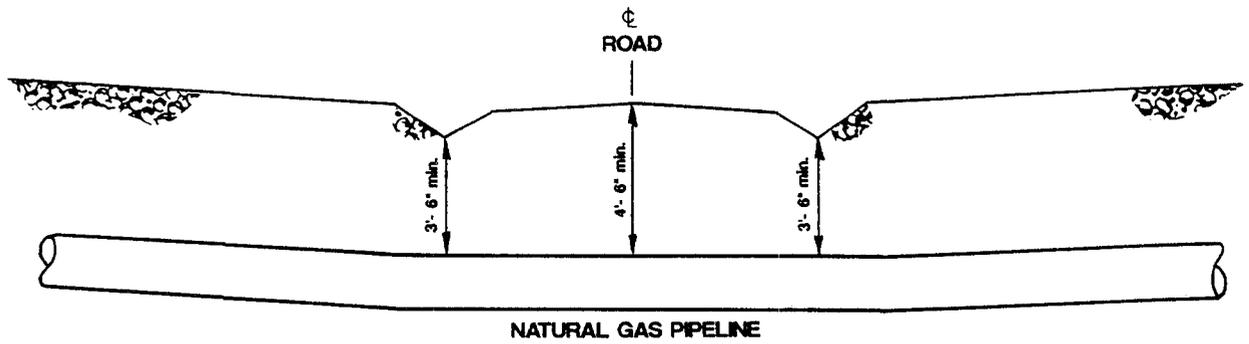
Any brush slash, etc. would be spread along the right-of-way, placed in drainages to control erosion, or hauled to a prearranged disposal site. All garbage would be collected and disposed at an approved landfill. Rock and excess subsoil will be buried.

Restoration

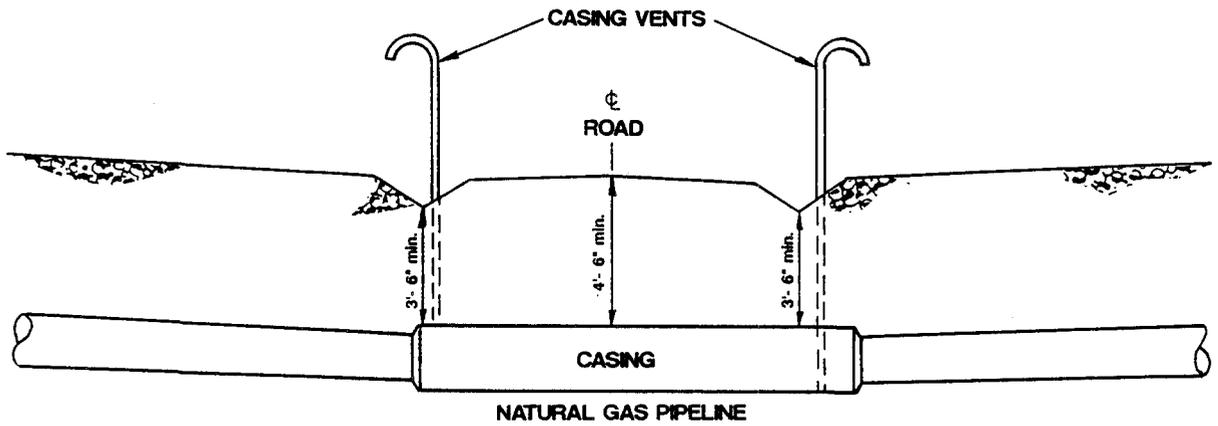
Right-of-Way

In areas where construction requires the removal of fences and installation of temporary structures, the temporary fences and/or gates would be removed and the property would be restored to its original conditional. Also, temporary ditch crossings and other structures would be removed.

The right-of-way would be restored to a condition acceptable to the authorized officer or landowner. Waterbars would be constructed to: (1) ensure that unconsolidated soils do



UNCASED CROSSING



CASED CROSSING

TYPICAL ROAD CROSSINGS

not erode from the disturbed right-of-way; (2) simulate the imaginary contour line of the slope (ideally with a grade of 1 or 2 percent); (3) drain away from the disturbed area; and (4) begin and end in vegetation or rock where possible. A closer spacing of waterbars would be required on steep slopes to reduce channelization. Waterbars would be installed according to the following table or as determined based on potential runoff.

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Spacing (feet)</u>
< 2%	- - -
2% - 5%	100
6% - 10%	75
> 10%	50

Where deemed appropriate, slash would be used to control erosion.

Temporary Use Areas

Areas used for staging would be scarified and reseeded if required by the Authorized Officer of landowner. After all the padding material has been obtained from the borrow area(s), the site would be restored to blend with the adjacent area.

Revegetation

All areas disturbed, either indirectly by passage of construction equipment or directly by ditching and backfilling, would be seeded with a mixture specified by the authorized officer or landowner. Seeding will be done, where Possible, during the months of September through November. The seed mixture(s) will be planted in the amounts specified as pounds of Pure live seed (Lbs. PLS)/acre. Ninety percent PLS will be used, and there would be no primary or secondary noxious seeds in the seed mixtures. Seed would be tested, and the viability testing of seed would be done in accordance with State law(s) and within 9 months prior to purchase. Commercial seed would be either certified or registered seed. The seed mixture container would be tagged in accordance with State law(s) and available for inspection by the Authorized Officer. Seed would be planted using a drill equipped with a depth regulator to ensure proper depth of planting where drilling is possible. The seed mixture would be evenly and uniformly planted over the disturbed area. Smaller/heavier seeds have a tendency to drop to the bottom of the drill and are planted first, and appropriate measures would be taken to ensure this does not occur. Where drilling is not possible, seed would be broadcast and the area would be raked or chained to cover the seed. When broadcasting the seed, the lbs. PLS/acre are to be doubled. The seeding would be repeated until a satisfactory stand is established as determined by the Authorized Officer. Evaluation of growth would not be made before completion of the first growing season after seeding. The authorized officer is to be notified a minimum of five days prior to seeding of the project. Seed beds would be scarified to reduce compaction caused by construction activities and improve soil permeability. Browse tubing transplants may be required to reestablish browse on critical big game range.

PRESSURE TESTING

After backfilling has been completed, the pipeline would be pressure tested with air to ensure its integrity. Prior to pressurization, each section of the pipeline would be cleaned by running a train of two reinforced poly pigs. Incremental segments of the pipeline would then be pressurized with air utilizing portable compression to a minimum of 110 percent of maximum operating pressure for a minimum of 8 hours in accordance with 49 CFR Part 192.

The pipeline would be divided into test sections that are dependent on elevation differentials. The maximum test pressure would be held on each section and monitored for a 24-hour period.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Waste Disposal

Trash and other refuse would be stored in containers at all times and disposed of at least once a week in a county approved landfill. Used engine oil that is changed on the job site would be stored in suitable containers and the contractor would be responsible for disposal. No open burning of waste materials would be allowed.

Air Quality

Construction of the pipeline and related facilities would cause a temporary increase in fugitive dust. The amount of dust caused by construction would vary according to climatic conditions. To minimize fugitive dust emissions, water would be applied to the right-of-way and access roads to prevent severe wind erosion and loss of soil material during construction.

Ambient levels of nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide near the construction zone would be increased due to the operations of heavy construction equipment. Proper vehicle and heavy equipment maintenance prevents excessive exhaust emissions.

Chemicals

Questar Pipeline would comply with applicable Federal and State laws and regulations concerning the use of pesticides (i.e., insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, rodenticides and other similar substances) in all activities associated with pipeline rights-of-way. Emergency use of pesticides may occur with written approval from the authorized officer. A pesticide would not be used if the Secretary of Agriculture has prohibited its use. A pesticide would be used only in accordance with its registered uses and within other limitations imposed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Pesticides would not be permanently stored on public lands.

Emergency Response

In the event of an emergency, it is the responsibility of the foreman, or other nearby worker if the foreman is not immediately present, to assist an injured employee. If the injury is severe or of such nature that the person should not be moved, the Questar Pipeline project coordinator, or designated representative, would radio a request to dispatch an ambulance, air evacuation flight and/or professional assistance.

Fire Control Plan

The purpose of the Fire Control Plan (Fire Plan) is to aid in the prevention and suppression activities of any fire that may be caused by pipeline construction. All personnel affiliated with the project should be familiar with the Fire Plan.

Questar Pipeline would notify the Authorized Officer of any fires during construction of the pipeline. Questar Pipeline would comply with all rules and regulations administered by the Authorized Officer concerning the use, prevention, and suppression of fires on Federal lands.

The contractor would take the initial fire suppression action in the work area until personnel from the controlling agency arrive. During construction activities, contractor would have a designated representative in charge of fire control on the job at all times. At the discretion of the Authorized Officer, an inspection of the project area on Federal lands may be initiated at any time to check for compliance with the Fire Plan requirements.

Equipment

Each construction crew would have fire tools available in the event a fire occurs. Fire fighting equipment would include extinguishers, shovels and axes. The number of tools needed would depend on the number of men working in the area.

Fire Prevention

All welding or use of acetylene torches would be completed in an area that has been cleared of flammable material. Each welder would be provided with a helper to overlook the work and extinguish any flame started by a hot welding spark. Each helper would be equipped with a fire extinguisher and a shovel.

Blasting may be required along the pipeline route. All blasting would be done by using an electrical detonator system. State, county, and Federal laws regulating the use and storage of explosives would be complied with.

Gasoline, oil and lubricants would be transported in approved containers in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association Code.

Internal combustion engines would be equipped with a spark arrestor unless it is:

- equipped with a turbine-driven exhaust supercharger
- multi-position engine, such as on chainsaws, which must operate in accordance with applicable code
- passenger vehicle or light truck equipped with a factory designed muffler and exhaust system in good working condition
- heavy truck or other vehicle used for heavy hauling, equipped with a factory-designed muffler and with a vertical stack exhaust system extending above the cab

Response to Fires

Questar Pipeline and contractor would practice fire-prevention techniques at all times during construction of the pipeline. If a fire is caused by the contractor or Questar Pipeline, it would be immediately reported to the Forest Service.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Questar Pipeline has operating, inspection, and maintenance plans that comply with the Minimum Federal Safety Standards for Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline (49 CFR Part 192). These plans would be revised, to the extent necessary, to incorporate new pipelines and appurtenant facilities.

The pipelines would be designed so that they can be monitored, controlled, and operated in a safe and reliable manner through an existing telemetering system linked to the Salt Lake gas-control center. Operation of the pipelines does not require 24-hour maintenance/operation personnel.

Operating personnel live in communities or established field camps along the pipelines so that they can reach any area within a short period of time in case of an emergency or malfunction. The pipeline rights-of-way would be surveyed on a set schedule for evidence of leaks, erosion damage, and right-of-way encroachment. The pipeline should be routinely monitored for corrosion control.

The natural gas pipelines would be built to current standards, nonetheless, plans and procedures have been developed in the event minor or major repairs are required. Such maintenance programs are in use for existing pipelines throughout Questar Pipeline's system.

Repairs required because of minor corrosion and slight external damage to the pipe and coating can often be made without interruption or with minimum interruption of service. Repairs are usually made under a reduced pipeline pressure and requires a minimal amount of excavation.

Pipeline failures or eternal mechanical damage needed major repairs may require shutdown of the pipeline. In these situations, the pipeline segment is isolated between block valves and the natural gas is vented to the atmosphere. To facilitate these repairs,

equipment, tools, pretested pipe, and other materials for emergency use are stored at existing operations facilities.

ABANDONMENT

Should a pipeline be abandoned, the pipe would be abandoned in place or removed and salvaged. Pipe abandoned in place would be purged with an inert medium to displace any residual natural gas and capped in accordance with regulatory requirements.

If the pipe is removed and salvaged, the right-of-way would be rehabilitated using procedures similar to those used during construction of the pipeline. Abandonment plans would be submitted to the appropriate regulatory agency for approval at least 1 year prior to termination of operations and abandonment.

ATTACHMENT A
TO
CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

QUESTAR PIPELINE COMPANY
MAIN LINE NO. 41 REROUTE PROJECT
STIPULATIONS

The following special stipulations for this project will replace or be added to the conditions contained in this Construction, Operation and Maintenance Plan:

1. A pre-construction meeting including the responsible company, Questar Pipeline, representative(s), contractors, and the Forest Service must be conducted prior to commencement of operations. Site-specific Forest Service requirements will be discussed at this time.
2. All State and local permits must be obtained by the permittee, Questar Pipeline, before implementing the project.
3. Stipulation for Lands of the National Forest System Under Jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

The licensee/permittee/lessee must comply with all the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture set forth at Title 36, Chapter II, of the Code of Federal Regulations governing the use and management of the National Forest System (NFS) when not inconsistent with the rights granted by the Secretary of the Interior in the license/prospecting permit/lease. The Secretary of Agriculture's rules and regulations must be complied with for (1) all use and occupancy of the NFS prior to approval of a permit/operation plan by the Secretary of the Interior, (2) uses of all existing improvements, such as Forest development roads, within and outside the area licensed, permitted or leased by the Secretary of the Interior, and (3) use and occupancy of the NFS not authorized by a permit/operating plan approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

All matters related to this stipulation are to be addressed to:

Forest Supervisor
Manti-La Sal National Forest
599 West Price River Drive
Price, Utah 84501
Telephone No.: (801) 637-2817

who is the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture.

4. Operations will be terminated and all construction personnel will be required to leave National Forest System lands in the case of any major conflict with these stipulations. Operations will not recommence until the permittee, Questar Pipeline, resolves or corrects the conflict or problem.
5. Section corners or other survey markers, including claim corners, in the project area must be located and flagged for preservation prior to commencement of surface-disturbing activities. The removal, displacement, or disturbance of

markers must be approved by the proper authority. Replacement will be completed by the proper authority at the expense of the permittee.

6. All surface-disturbing activities including reclamation must be supervised by a responsible representative of the permittee who is aware of the terms and conditions of the project permits. A copy of the appropriate permits and the Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Plan (COMP) must be available for review at the project site and presented to any Forest Service official on request.
7. The Forest Service must be notified of any alterations to the COMP. Any changes to the existing plan are subject to Forest Service review and approval.
8. A Road-Use Permit must be obtained from the Forest Service before equipment or materials are transported onto National Forest System lands. The location of any new access roads is subject to Forest Service review and approval. No construction may begin prior to approval. Any modifications or changes to approved locations are also subject to review and approval.
9. Unauthorized off-road vehicle travel is prohibited.
10. The Forest Service must be notified 48 hours in advance that heavy equipment will be moved onto National Forest System lands and that surface-disturbing activities will commence.
11. Operations must be coordinated with grazing permittees to prevent conflicts.
12. The permittee, Questar Pipeline, will be held responsible for all damage to fences, cattleguards, resource improvements, roads, and other structures on National Forest System lands, which result from the permittees operations. The permittee will repair or reconstruct any damage to such facilities. The Forest Service must be notified of damages as soon as possible and repair must meet Forest Service specifications.
13. Establishment of campsites in conjunction with the project on National Forest System lands will not be allowed unless approved by the Forest Service.
14. All gasoline, diesel, and steam-powered equipment must be equipped with effective spark arresters and mufflers. Spark arresters must meet Forest Service specifications discussed in the General Purpose and Locomotive (GP/L) Spark Arrester Guide, Volume 1, April, 1988; and Multi-position Small Engine (MSE) Spark Arrester Guide, Volume 2, April, 1988. In addition, all electrical equipment must be properly insulated to prevent sparks.
15. Fire suppression equipment must be available to all personnel working at the project site and be used only for fire suppression. Equipment must include at least one hand tool per crew member consisting of shovels, McClouds, chain saws, or pulaskis and one properly rated fire extinguisher per vehicle and/or internal combustion engine.
16. Smoking and warming fires will be prohibited except at designated places that have been cleared of flammable material down to mineral soil.

17. Explosives must be stored and handled in compliance with Federal, State, and local rules and regulations governing the use of such items.
18. The permittee, Questar Pipeline, will be held responsible for damage and suppression cost of fires started as a result of operations. Fires must be reported to the Forest Service as soon as possible.
19. The Forest Service reserves the right to suspend operations during periods of high fire potential.
20. All accidents or mishaps resulting in significant resource damage and/or serious personal injury must be reported to the Forest Service.
21. Questar Pipeline personnel and its contractors will work closely with Forest Service officials during construction and reclamation activities on a site-by-site basis along the length of the selected route to minimize impacts to the highest degree possible. Questar will place the pipeline in the cutditch or under the west lane of Highway 264 wherever the cut slopes are unstable. Location of the pipeline will be staked prior to construction. Any deviation will be approved by the Forest Service on a site-by-site basis.
22. Any clearing limits will be staked prior to construction and will be approved by the Forest Service. Questar will purchase all merchantable timber after the Forest Service has determined the volume.
23. A survey for sensitive plants will be conducted along the selected route during July.
24. All trees and brush must be cleared as the first step for new access and site construction.
25. Protection of existing vegetation - The contractor will preserve and protect all vegetation (such as trees, shrubs, and grass) on or adjacent to the work site, which are not to be removed and which do not reasonably interfere with the work required. The contractor will only remove trees when specifically authorized to do so, and will avoid damaging to the extent possible vegetation that will remain in place. If any limbs or branches of trees are broken during the contract performance, or by the careless operation of equipment, or by workers, the contractor will trim those limbs or branches flush with the main stem with a clean cut. Replacement of vegetation or removed trees will be completed as required after construction with Forest Service approval. Woody vegetation will be protected unless it directly interferes with the trench.
26. Topsoil must be stripped and stockpiled for use during reclamation. All topsoil stockpiles will be located to minimize contamination or loss. Rock material and subsoil will be stockpiled separately.
27. Excess rock and earth created from construction operations will be deposited in predetermined upland disposal sites (burial pits will be arranged) approved by the Forest Service.

28. A burning permit must be obtained from the Forest Service to dispose of all conifer slash over 4 inches in diameter and all stumps that are to be disposed of by burning. Aspen and conifer slash under 4 inches will be saved to strew over areas to be reclaimed. Fuelwood (4 to 7.9 inches diameter) will be bucked, butted in maximum 8-foot lengths, and decked in accessible locations as approved by the Forest Service. Dead conifer and aspen will be saved to strew over reclaimed construction areas.
29. Disturbed areas in the construction corridor will have contours restored to pre-construction conditions as near as technically possible.
30. The Forest Service in coordination with the permittee, Questar Pipeline, will identify where special surface reclamation and erosion-control structures will be needed. Revegetation will be implemented and control structures placed during and immediately following project completion. Riparian areas will require prompt reclamation efforts.
31. Soils with a rocky surface will have the surface returned to as near natural (pre-construction) conditions as possible so as to minimize erosion and to blend in with the surrounding features. Excavated rock will not be windrowed along the construction corridor, but will be disposed of directed by the Forest Service.
32. Backfill will be compacted appropriately.
33. All construction work will be conducted in such a manner to minimize increases in turbidity and suspended solids, and to prevent foreign substances from entering into streams, ponds, ephemeral and intermittent drainages, etc. (berms, water bars, silt fences, and other erosion-control methods will be used). Turbidity, measured as nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) will not exceed acceptable levels. Questar will monitor at multiple and random times daily and maintain a log of results.
34. All construction work will be restricted to the construction corridor to limit the amount of disturbed area. Width of the construction corridor will be reduced to a minimum. Any staging areas used during construction will require prior Forest Service approval. In riparian areas, heavy equipment will be placed on mats or pads to prevent compaction of soils and damage to vegetation.
35. In areas of riparian vegetation and soils, the sod of native vegetation will be removed, stockpiled, kept damp, and replaced immediately after construction to be coordinated with the Forest Service on a case-by-case basis.
36. All major water crossings will be diverted through a temporary culvert with trenching under the culvert to minimize turbidity. Crossings of minor tributaries will be controlled using silt fences, straw bales, etc. Reclamation of all crossings will be completed promptly. The springs proposed to be crossed in Segments 3b and 6 will be avoided and not be disturbed, which may require shifting the alignment.
37. Sediment traps will be installed below the three stream crossings.

38. Silt fencing will be installed parallel to Burnout Creek immediately adjacent to the north side of the creek and below culverts on Segment 24.
39. Place riprap in rundown structures draining brow ditches along Segment 24.
40. Certain unvegetated areas of the cutditch will be lined with concrete as determined on a case-by-case basis.
41. If drainage crossings are trenched, natural slopes will be restored to bottom and sides so as to not significantly affect aggregation or degradation. Where necessary, riprap or geotextiles will be placed on side slopes. Trench width will be as narrow as possible to minimize scouring of stream bottoms. In areas of relatively dry soils, trench materials will be returned to the trench and compacted to its original density.
42. Removed, accumulated sediment will be disposed of in specified disposal sites. A stream-crossing permit to comply with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act will be obtained from the State of Utah.
43. Oily or greasy substances and any other contaminants from the the contractor's operations will not be placed where they will later enter a live stream or pond.
44. Discharge of any polluting substances will not be allowed.
45. Should spills from equipment occur, the contaminants and affected soil will be cleaned up, removed from the project area, and properly disposed of in an approved dump location.
46. To accommodate any scheduling delays, Questar Pipeline, in conjunction with Skyline Mine, will develop a contingency plan addressing a "quick-fix" mitigation (construct a redundant pipeline, install strain gauges and/or expansion joints, expose pipeline, or construct pipeline on surface using shock-absorbing pylons, etc.) for the small area that could be impacted by Skyline Mine's first and second conflicting panel or readjust Skyline's mining scenario by mining the Lower O'Conner "B" seam, or speed up construction time by adding crews and equipment.
47. The construction corridor will be seeded as soon as construction is completed and otherwise reclaimed as soon as practicable during and following construction and revegetated as nearly as possible to preconstruction condition.
48. Revegetation and soil-protection efforts will be inspected by the Forest Service during and after construction. If needed, revegetation efforts will be repeated annually until such areas are revegetated to at least 75 percent of comparable undisturbed adjacent vegetation and stabilized. Seed and/or plant material will consist of species common to the immediate vicinity of the revegetation area and/or species approved by the Forest Service (see list below).
49. The seed mix used for revegetation must be certified to have a minimum of 90 percent pure live seed (PLS) and a maximum of 1 percent weeds, none of which are noxious.

Seed mix specifications:

<u>Species</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Pounds/Acre</u>
Seed mix for dry mountain sagebrush and timber sites:		
Agropyron trachyculum	Slender wheatgrass	2.0
Agropyron spicatum	Blue bunch wheatgrass	2.0
Agropyron smithii	Blue stem wheatgrass	2.0
Dactylis glomerata	Orchard grass	2.0
Bromus inermis	Smooth bromo grass	2.0
Alopecurus pratensis	Meadow foxtail	1.0
Lolium perenne	Perennial ryegrass	2.0
Aster adscendens	Pacific aster	0.5
Medicago sativa ladak	Ladak alfalfa	0.5
Astragalus cicer	Milkvetch	0.5
		<u>14.5</u>

Seed mix for riparian or wet sites:

Agropyron trachyculum	Slender wheatgrass	2.0
Agropyron riparium	Stream bank wheatgrass	2.0
Dactylis glomerata	Orchard grass	2.0
Phleum pratensis	Timothy	2.0
Festuca elatior	Meadow fescue	2.0
Trifolium sp.	Alsik or white clover	1.0
Aster adscendens	Pacific aster	0.5
		<u>11.5</u>

50. Tackify, place geotextile, mulch, and add fertilizer as appropriate. Questar Pipeline will coordinate with the Forest Service on a case-by-case basis.
51. Tree-planting stock to use in conifer stands will be Englemann spruce. Use tub-lings rather than bare-root planting stock. Do not use off-site tree seed sources. Tree seedling spacing will be 9 feet by 9 feet, which equates to 538 seedlings per acre. Use 3-year-old planting stock. Before planting a seedling, each planting spot will have an area, 24 inches by 24 inches, cleared of all vegetative materials and debris down to mineral soil.
52. Retain scattered rocks, hummocks, and slash for tree seedling shading. Monitor rodent (pocket gopher) activity. If rodent populations become excessive, rodent control may become necessary.
53. Areas to be seeded will be cleared of debris and slash to the extent practical (shrub species resprouting will be left), and all eroded surfaces and irregularities will be repaired. Areas that have been compacted beyond acceptable limits will be cultivated to a depth satisfactory to the Forest Service and left rough, prior to applying seed, fertilizer, or mulch.

54. The existing pipeline segment to be abandoned will be purged, capped at both ends, signs removed, the corridor will be recontoured as directed by the Forest Service, and seeded and planted with a Forest Service approved mix.
55. Noxious-weed control will be required for 3 years after revegetation is considered satisfactory by the Forest Service. Weedy species that currently occur commonly in the project area are musk thistle (Carduus natans), white top (cardaria draba), and Canada thistle (Cirsium arvens). Other weeds requiring control include Dyers wood, toadflax (Linaria vulgaris), and Russian knapweed (Centaurea repens). Care will be required to curtail the establishment of these species in disturbed areas associated with the project.
56. Protection fences will be needed at designated sites for vegetation to become established and for excluding certain areas from grazing and off-road traffic. Questar Pipeline will construct, maintain, and remove the fencing.
57. Except where the route has to cross stream channels, no construction activity will be within 50 feet of a stream channel, except as approved by the Forest Service.
58. Where Segment 3b emerges from Burnout Canyon and crosses the slope on the north side of the canyon, the alignment will be moved south to the existing dirt road. Segment 5/6 will be modified to protect coal resources and avoid wet, unstable slopes by following the Connellville fault as closely as possible. To minimize visual and riparian impacts and avoid 2 intermittent stream crossings, the northern end of Segment 24 and the southern end of Segment 14 will be modified to follow the west side of the highway and road in Upper Huntington Canyon before crossing Upper Huntington Creek for approximately .45 mile from Little Swens Canyon in a northerly direction to tie back into Segment 14.
59. If the existing pipeline is abandoned and left in place, the permittee, Questar Pipeline, will be responsible during the entire period of subsidence in the Skyline Mine permit area to remove any portions of the pipeline that may become exposed and revegetate any soils that are disrupted by removal or pipeline movement.
60. Unpaved access roads and all construction areas where the movement and operation of construction equipment produces airborne dust will be watered as needed to minimize dust.
61. No surface-disturbing activities will be allowed within 100 feet of spawning areas until mid-September. Clearance to construct earlier will be granted by the Forest Service when it is determined that all Yellowstone cutthroat trout fry are out of stream substrates. This determination will be accomplished by a Forest Service acceptable fisheries specialist hired by Questar Pipeline. The determination will be conducted according to Forest Service direction.
62. No harassment of wildlife and livestock will be allowed. Dogs or other pets will be kept leashed at all times.
63. Construction, maintenance, and reclamation activities will be restricted during the following periods unless otherwise allowed by the Forest Service as determined on a case-by-case basis:

71. Construction crews and equipment operators will immediately bring to the attention of the authorizing officer any cultural or paleontological resources that may be altered or destroyed by his/her operations, and will leave such discovery intact until told to proceed by the Price District Ranger. The Authorized Officer will evaluate the discoveries brought to his/her attention and take action to protect or remove the resource.
72. A qualified paleontologist will be present during construction at segments identified as having high or moderate potential for containing Pleistocene faunal remains to ensure that such resources are not adversely affected. If such remains are encountered, work will stop and the Forest Service will be notified immediately.

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B
DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPOSED ROUTE LOCATIONS

The proposed routing schemes being considered in this document include the existing route, Burnout Canyon Route, Gooseberry Route, and Winter Quarters Route. Detailed descriptions of the locations of these general routes are provided by segment below.

(NOTE: Asterisks following a segment number indicate that the segment is part of the existing route.)

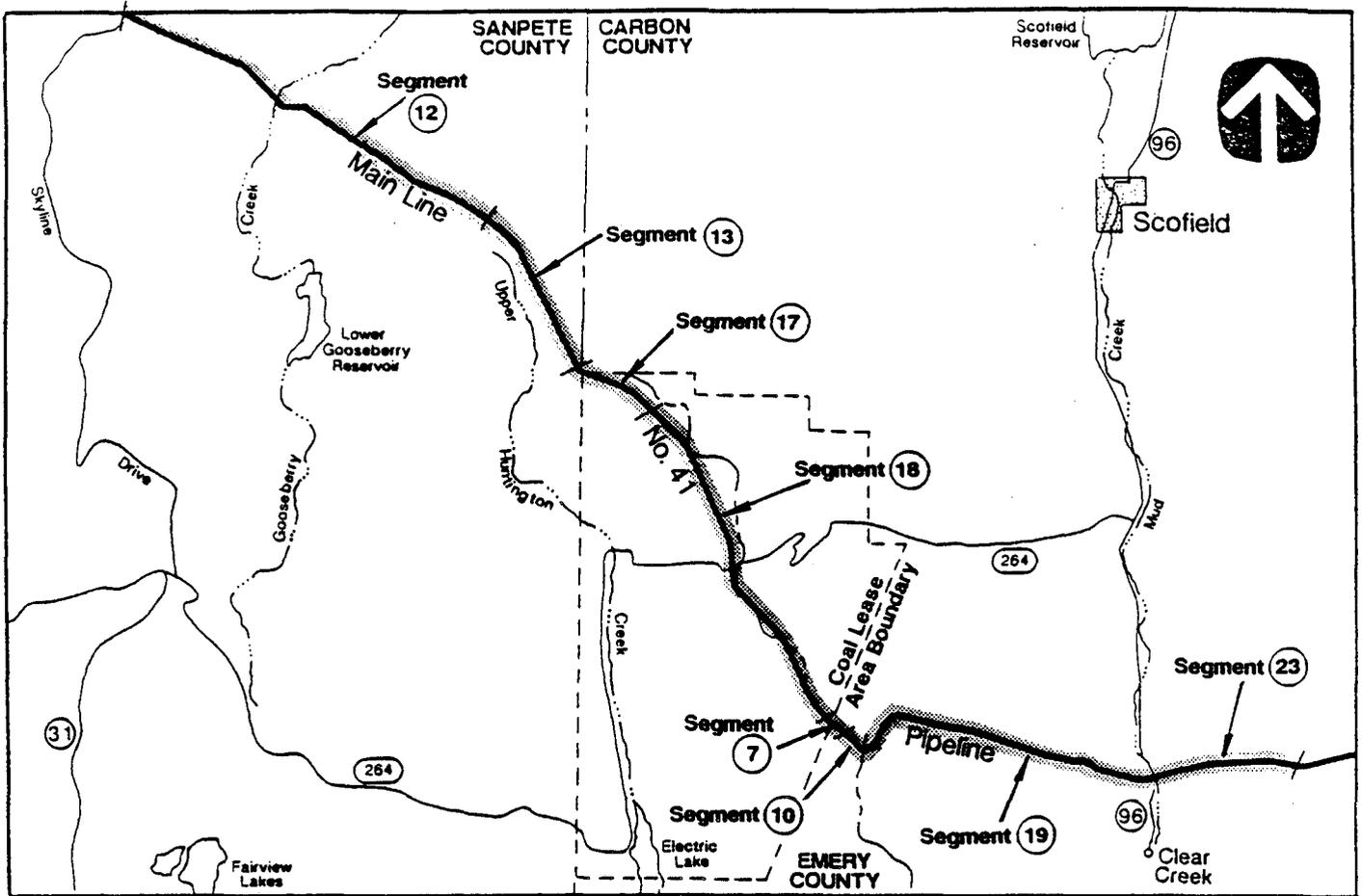


FIGURE B-1. THE EXISTING ROUTE

Segments 12*, 13*, 17*, 18*, 7*, 10*, 19*, 23*

Segment 12* (3.7 miles in length) is part of the existing pipeline and for the purpose of this study begins in the northwest quarter of Section 25, T.12 S., R.5 E. (SLM) at the headward side of the Cabin Hollow Creek Drainage. The pipeline trends southeasterly from near the junction of Skyline Drive and an unimproved two-track road, the latter of which runs adjacent to the pipeline for one-half mile before turning south. One-third mile thereafter, the pipeline begins descending some 1,000 feet in elevation over the next mile to the crossing at Gooseberry Creek, then ascends nearly 1,400 feet over the remaining 2.2 miles.

An unimproved two-track road roughly parallels the pipeline for some 2.6 miles beginning about 0.4 mile west of the Gooseberry Creek crossing to the eastern end of Segment 12*. The roadway crosses the pipeline at numerous locations along the segment.

Segment 13* (1.4 miles in length) is part of the existing pipeline which tracks southeasterly along the upper reaches of the ridge separating the Winter Quarters and Upper Huntington Creek drainages. The pipeline is flanked by a road to the north until within 0.15 mile of the segment's southeast corner where it is crossed.

Segment 17* (0.7 mile in length) begins about 0.15 mile northwest of the point common to Sanpete County on the west, Carbon County to the northeast, and Emery County to the southeast. The existing pipeline trends northwest/southeast following the upper

limits of an unnamed tributary of Upper Huntington Creek with little elevational change. A gravelled road flanks the pipeline which is crossed on one occasion.

Segment 18* (3.2 miles in length), along with nearly all of Segment 17*, constitute those segments of the existing pipeline which are located within the Skyline Mine coal lease areas boundary. The pipeline trends northwest/southeast and crosses along the upper eastern flank of the Upper Huntington Creek watershed for all but one-quarter mile. The pipeline crosses a gravelled roadway three times over the northern portion of the segment while running alongside a graded, native surface road over the southern half of the segment.

Segment 7* and 10* (0.1 and 0.3 mile respectively) are part of the existing pipeline. Segment 7* crosses and parallels an unimproved two-track road along its western half. Both segments are in close proximity to the Emery County/Carbon County boundary.

Segments 19* (2.8 miles in length) is part of the existing pipeline route. The first one-half mile on the western end of the segment trends northeasterly before turning in a southeasterly direction. The southeastern component follows the ridgeline between Slaughter House Canyon on the north and Boardinghouse Canyon to the south and crosses and runs parallel to an unimproved road for nearly 1 mile in the western end of the component. At the eastern end of the segment, the topography descends nearly 1,100 feet over the last one-half mile, crossing State Highway 96 and Mud Creek near the junction with Segment 23*.

Segment 23* (1.3 miles in length), part of the existing pipeline, differs in elevation by over 1,200 feet between the western end (lowest) and eastern end (highest) of the segment. The pipeline follows the ridgeline between Boneyard Canyon on the north and Magazine Canyon to the south and continues eastward to a topographic feature referred to as "The Elbow". This location marks the eastern extent of the proposed pipeline reroute project and is situated in the southwestern quarter of Section 27, T.13 S, R.7 E. (SLM).

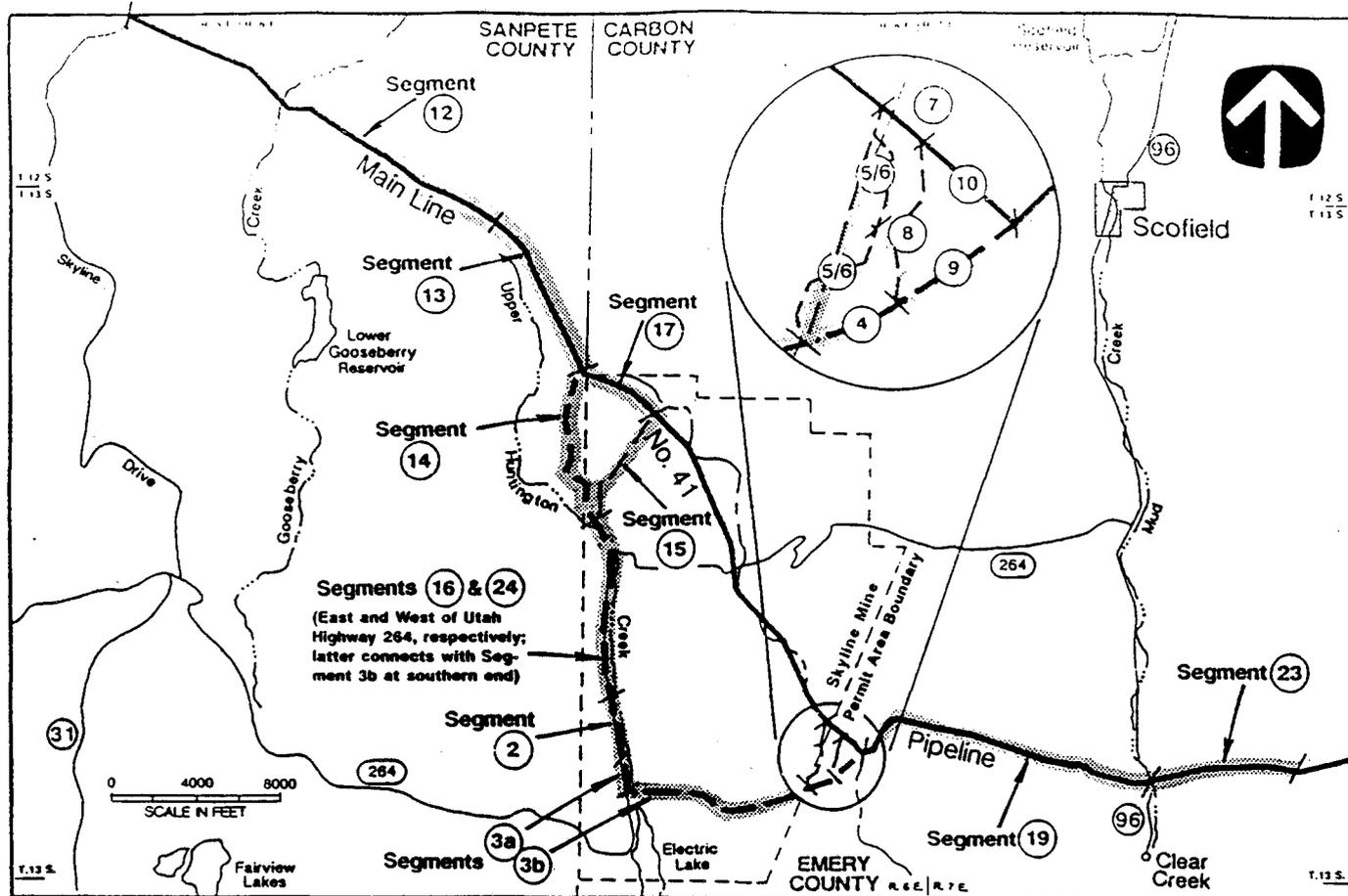


FIGURE B-2. THE BURNOUT CANYON ROUTE

Segments 12*, 13*, 14, 17*, 16, 2, 3a, 3b, 4, 9, 19*, 23*; variation Segments 15, 5, 6, 7*, 8, 10*, 24

Segment 12* (3.7 miles in length) is part of the existing pipeline and for purpose of this study begins in the northwest quarter of Section 25, T.12 S., R.5 E. (SLM) at the headward side of the Cabin Hollow Creek Drainage. The pipeline trends southeasterly from near the junction of Skyline Drive and an unimproved two-track road, the latter of which runs adjacent to the pipeline for one-half mile before turning south. One-third mile thereafter, the pipeline begins descending some 1,000 feet in elevation over the next mile to the crossing at Gooseberry Creek then ascends nearly 1,400 feet over the remaining 2.2 miles.

An unimproved two-track road roughly parallels the pipeline for some 2.6 miles beginning about 0.4 mile west of the Gooseberry Creek crossing to the eastern end of Segment 12*. The roadway crosses the pipeline at numerous locations along the segment.

Segment 13* (1.4 miles in length) is part of the existing pipeline which tracks southeasterly along the upper reaches of the ridge separating the Winter Quarter and Upper Huntington Creek drainages. The pipeline is flanked by a gravelled road to the north until within 0.15 mile of the segment's southeast corner where it is crossed.

Segment 14 (1.6 miles in length) trends southward from the existing pipeline into the upper reaches of Upper Huntington Canyon above an area referred to as "The Kitchen".

Over the southernmost half mile of the segment, the proposed route descends over 500 feet and crosses two intermittent side tributaries of Upper Huntington Creek.

Segment 17* (0.7 mile in length) begins about 0.15 mile northwest of the point common to Sanpete County on the west, Carbon County to the northeast, and Emery County to the southeast. The existing pipeline trends northwest/southeast following the upper limits of an unnamed tributary of Upper Huntington Creek with little elevational change. A gravelled road flanks the pipeline which is crossed at 1 point.

Segment 15 (1.1 miles in length) is an eastern alternative to Segment 14 and trends southward from the existing pipeline along a ridgeline between two intermittent side tributaries of Upper Huntington Creek. The segment descends over 700 feet overall from the pipeline junction to above an area in Upper Huntington Creek known as "The Kitchen". An intermittent tributary is crossed in the lower reaches of the segment.

Segment 16 (1.6 miles in length) descends along Upper Huntington Creek from the area referred to as "The Kitchen" to just north of a perennial tributary entering from Swen's Canyon. The proposed pipeline would either be positioned between Utah Highway 264 and Upper Huntington Creek or to the east of the creek. Five stream crossings are anticipated.

Segment 2 (0.6 mile in length) begins just north of the confluence of Swens Canyon Creek and Upper Huntington Creek and proceeds south between or adjacent to Utah State Highway 264 and Upper Huntington Creek. Three stream crossings are anticipated over the length of this segment.

Segments 3a (0.2 mile) and 3b (1.7 miles) continue southward for another one-quarter mile and then turns eastward crossing Upper Huntington Creek near to the outlet at Electric Lake. The proposed route continues up along the north side of Burnout Canyon .42 mile then crosses the stream in Burnout Canyon before angling up the south canyon wall to the ridgeline separating Burnout Canyon and James Canyon. The proposed route follows this ridgeline eastward for the remainder of the segment.

Segments 4 and 9 (0.2 mile and 0.3 mile in length respectively) continue in an easterly direction to rejoin the existing pipeline on Trough Springs Ridge. An unimproved two-track road is crossed in Segment 4. The Emery County-Carbon County boundary lies at or near the proposed junction of Segments 9 and 19*.

Segments 19* (2.8 miles in length) is part of the existing pipeline route. The first one-half mile on the western end of the segment trends northeasterly before turning in a southeasterly direction. The southeastern component follows the ridgeline between Slaughter House Canyon on the north and Boardinghouse Canyon to the south and crosses and runs parallel to an unimproved road for nearly 1 mile at the western end of the component. At the eastern end of the segment, the topography descends nearly 1,100 feet over the last one-half mile, crossing State Highway 96 and Mud Creek near the junction with Segment 23*.

Segment 23* (1.3 miles in length), part of the existing pipeline, differs in elevation by over 1,200 feet between the western end (lowest) and eastern end (highest) of the segment. The pipeline follows the ridgeline between Boneyard Canyon on the north and Magazine Canyon to the south and continues eastward to a topographic feature referred to as "The Elbow". This location marks the eastern extent of the proposed pipeline

reroute project and is situated in the southwestern quarter of Section 27, T.13 S., R.7 E. (SLM).

Segment 5/6 (0.4 and 0.2 mile in length respectively) trend in a north/south direction. To the south Segment 5/6 connects with Segment 4 to the south at approximately equal elevation at either end but dips into the upper reaches of Burnout Canyon midway along the segment. To the north Segment 5/6 connects with Segment 7* and appears to be relatively level.

Segment 8 (0.4 mile in length) would connect proposed Segment 4 with existing Segment 10* and would provide an alternative to proposed Segment 9. Unlike the latter, which varies in elevation by some 300 feet over a distance of 0.3 mile, Segment 8 would allow for a near horizontal siting closely following the 9,600-foot contour. Segment 8, which trends north/south, would run alongside an existing graded, native surface road to the west over its entire length.

Segments 7* and 10* (0.1 and 0.3 mile respectively) are part of the existing pipeline. Segment 7* crosses and parallels an unimproved two-track road along its western half. Both segments are in close proximity to the Emery County/Carbon County boundary.

Segment 24 (2.6 miles in length) descends Upper Huntington Canyon southward from the area referred to as "The Kitchen" to near the head of Electric Lake. The northern portion of Segment 24 begins at the intersection of Segments 14, 15 and 16 on the east side of Upper Huntington Creek and parallels the old Eccles Road, a partially reclaimed dirt road. Segment 24 crosses Upper Huntington Creek and Utah Highway 264 in the vicinity of Little Swens Canyon and parallels the highway on its western side to a point just northwest of the northern high-water mark of Electric Lake. There, Segment 24 crosses Highway 264 and Upper Huntington Creek, and then joins the western terminus of Segment 3b.

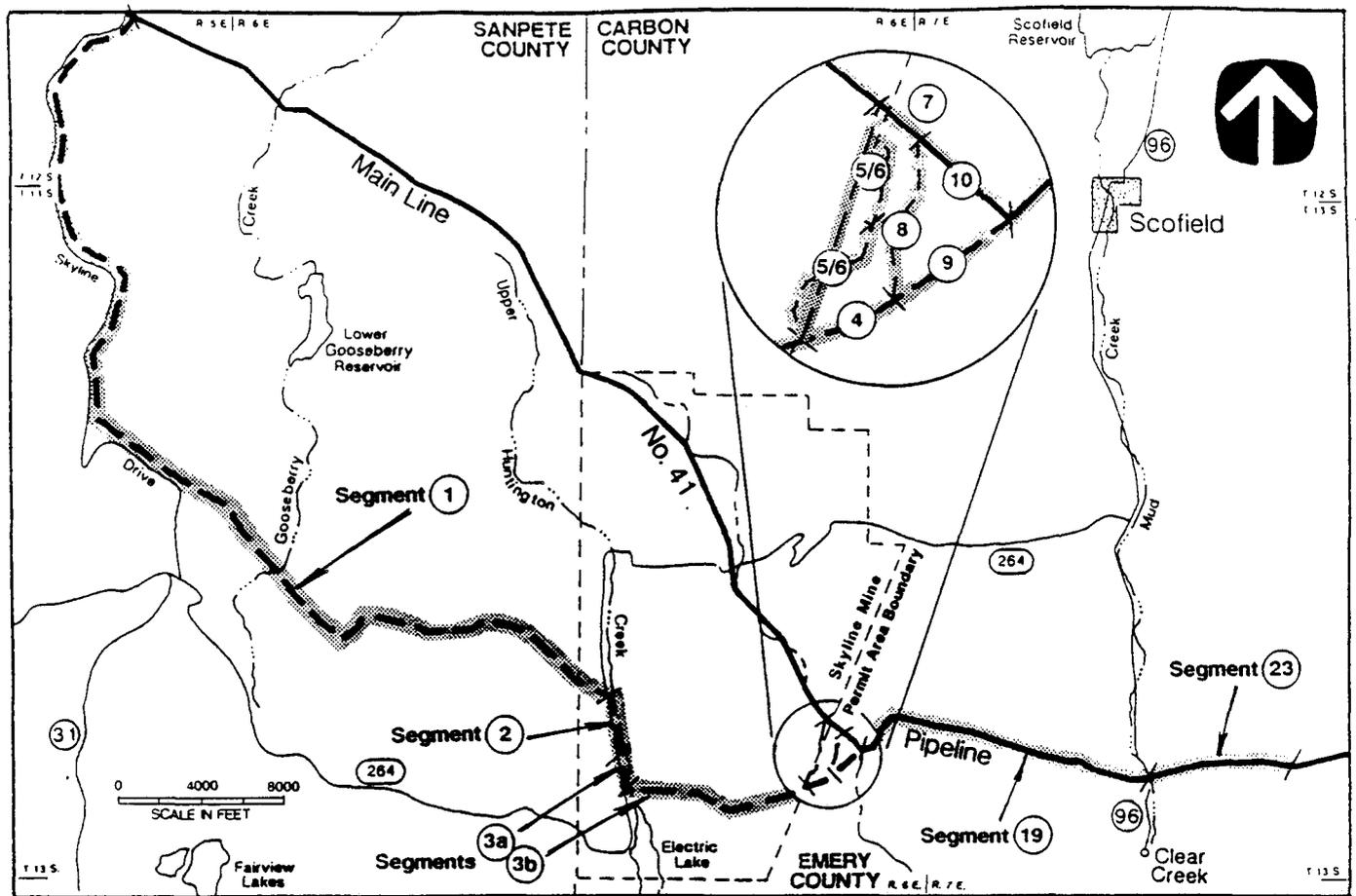


FIGURE B-3. THE GOOSEBERRY ROUTE

Segments 1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4, 9, 19*, 23*; variation Segments 5, 6, 7*, 8, 10*

Segment 1 (10.1 miles in length) intercepts the existing pipeline near the headwaters of the Cabin Hollow Drainage in the northwest quarter of Section 25, T.12 S., R.5 E. (SLM). From the point of interception, this proposed reroute segment extends southward approximately 4.4 miles, east of and adjacent to Skyline Drive after which the route turns southeasterly for approximately 3 miles. Immediately after turning southeasterly, the proposed pipeline alignment crosses the West Gooseberry Fault descending into an area referred to geologically as the Gooseberry graben. The proposed pipeline would run adjacent to Skyline Drive for nearly another 1 mile after the turn and would cross 2 unimproved side roads joining Skyline Drive from the north and an improved graveled road which provides access to Lower Gooseberry Reservoir. Approximately 1 mile east, Gooseberry Creek is crossed.

East of the stream crossing, the topography rises gradually for one-half mile before encountering the East Gooseberry Fault and a 600-foot vertical rise over the next one-half mile. At this point, the route turns northeasterly for one-quarter mile gaining another 200 feet in elevation straddling the divide between the Gooseberry Creek and Swens Canyon Watershed trending easterly for approximately 1.9 miles at or near the ridgeline separating Swens Canyon on the south and Little Swens Canyon to the north before descending into Upper Huntington Creek.

Segment 2 (0.6 mile in length) begins just north of the confluence of Swens Canyon Creek and Upper Huntington Creek and proceeds south between or adjacent to Utah State Highway 264 and Upper Huntington Creek. Three stream crossings are anticipated over the length of this segment.

Segments 3a (0.2 mile) and 3b (1.7 miles) continues southward for another one-quarter mile and then turns eastward crossing Upper Huntington Creek near its outlet to Electric Lake. The proposed route continues along the north side of Burnout Canyon for .42 mile then crosses the stream in Burnout Canyon before angling up the south canyon wall to the ridgeline separating Burnout Canyon and James Canyon. The proposed route follows this ridgeline eastward for the remainder of the segment.

Segments 4 and 9 (0.2 mile and 0.3 mile in length respectively) continue in an easterly direction to rejoin the existing pipeline near the divide separating the Electric Lake and Mud Creek Drainages. An unimproved two-track road is crossed in Segment 4. The Emery County-Carbon County boundary lies at or near the proposed junction of Segments 9 and 19*.

Segments 19* (2.8 miles in length) is part of the existing pipeline route. The first one-half mile on the western end of the segment trends northeasterly before turning in a southeasterly direction. The southeastern component follows the ridgeline between Slaughter House Canyon on the north and Boardinghouse Canyon to the south and crosses and runs parallel to a unimproved road for nearly 0.5 mile at the western end of the component. At the eastern end of the segment, the topography descends nearly 1,100 feet over the last 0.5 mile, crossing State Highway 96 and Mud Creek near the junction with Segment 23*.

Segment 23* (1.3 miles in length), part of the existing pipeline, differs in elevation by over 1,200 feet between the western end (lowest) and eastern end (highest) of the segment. The pipeline follows the ridgeline between Boneyard Canyon on the north and Magazine Canyon to the south and continues eastward to a topographic feature referred to as "The Elbow". This location marks the eastern extent of the proposed pipeline reroute project and is situated in the southwestern quarter of Section 27, T.13 S, R.7 E. (SLM).

Segment 5/6 (0.6 mile in length) trend in a north/south direction. To the south Segment 5/6 connects with Segment 4 to the south at approximately equal elevation at either end but dips into the upper reaches of Burnout Canyon midway along the segment. To the north Segment 5/6 connects with Segment 7*, appears to be relatively level.

Segment 8 (0.4 mile in length) would connect proposed Segment 4 with existing Segment 10* and would provide an alternative to proposed Segment 9. Unlike the latter, which varies in elevation by some 300 feet over a distance of 0.3 mile, Segment 8 would allow for a near horizontal siting closely following the 9,600-foot contour. Segment 8, which trends north/south, would run alongside an existing graded, native surface road to the west over its entire length.

Segments 7* and 10* (0.1 and 0.3 mile respectively) are part of the existing pipeline. Segment 7* crosses and parallels an unimproved two-track road along its western half. Both segments are in close proximity to the Emery County/Carbon County boundary.

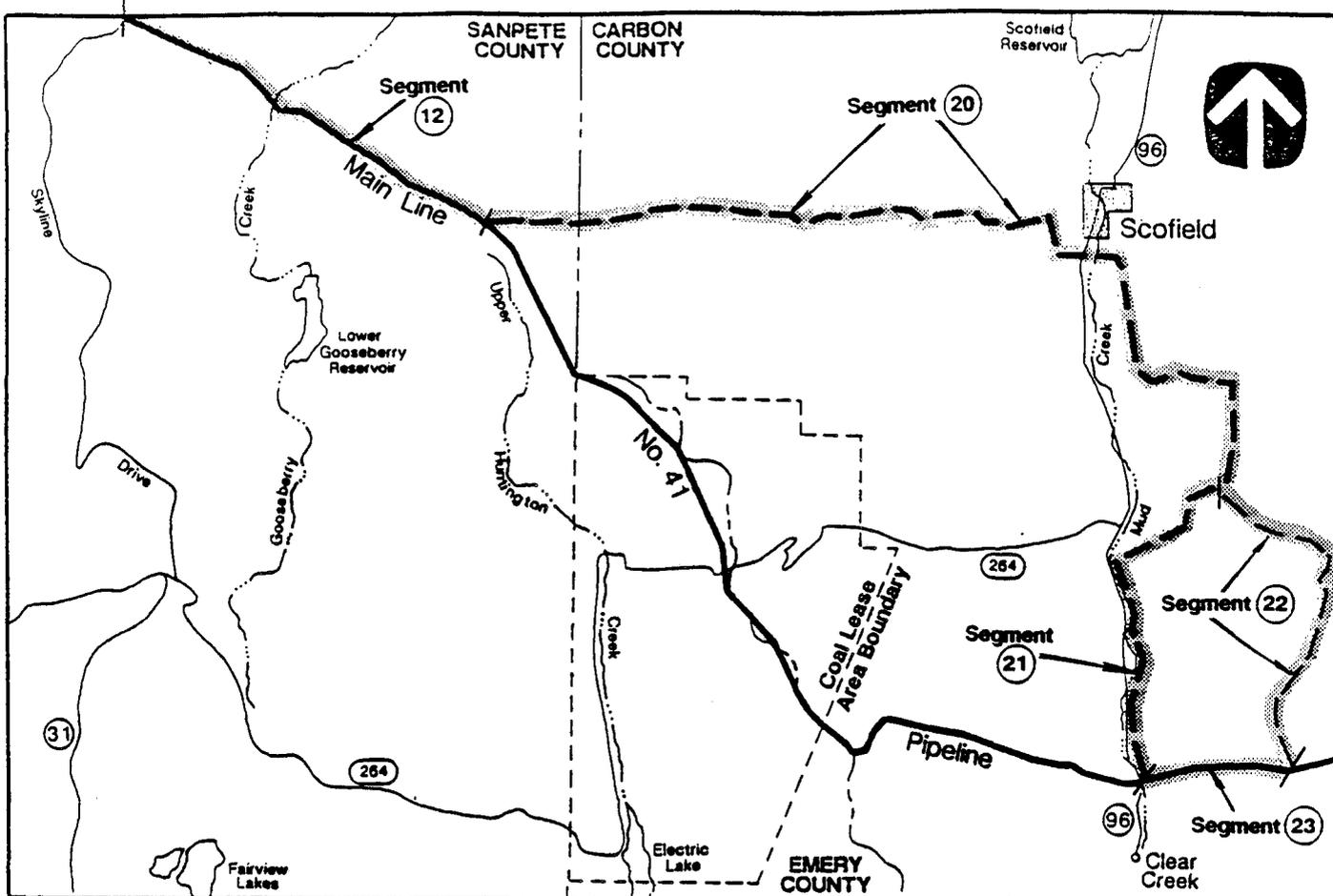


FIGURE B-4. THE WINTER QUARTERS ROUTE

Segments 12*, 20, 21, 23*; variation Segment 22; associated Segment 19*

Segment 12* (3.7 miles in length) is part of the existing pipeline and for purpose of this study begins in the northwest quarter of Section 25, T.12 S., R.5 E. (SLM) at the headward side of the Cabin Hollow Creek Drainage. The pipeline trends southeasterly from near the junction of Skyline Drive and an unimproved two-track road, the latter of which runs adjacent to the pipeline for one-half mile before turning south. One-third mile thereafter, the pipeline begins descending some 1,000 feet in elevation over the next mile to the crossing at Gooseberry Creek, then ascends nearly 1,400 feet over the remaining 2.2 miles.

An unimproved two-track road roughly parallels the pipeline for some 2.6 miles beginning about 0.4 mile west of the Gooseberry Creek crossing to the eastern end of Segment 12*. The roadway crosses the pipeline at numerous locations along the segment.

Segment 20 (9.1 miles in length) trends east/west for approximately two-thirds of its proposed length along the upland reaches of Winter Quarters Ridge before descending just west of Scofield to crossings situated at an unimproved two-track road, Winter Quarters Creek and Mud Creek. After skirting the southern corporate limits of Scofield, the segment turns southward just east of Mud Creek atop the ridgeline separating Pleasant Valley on the west and UP Canyon to the east for the distance of 1.1 miles. At

that point, the proposed segment turns east for .75 mile and then south for the remaining distance.

An unimproved two-track road would run adjacent to the proposed pipeline segment from the vicinity of Scofield to the junction with either Segment 21 or 22.

Segment 21 (3.1 miles in length) descends the ridgeline north of Broads Canyon crossing along its course 2 unimproved roads and the stream at the mouth of Broads Canyon before reaching and crossing Mud Creek. The proposed pipeline segment then runs upstream adjacent to and west of Mud Creek until the mouth of Slaughter House Canyon where the pipeline crosses to the east side of the creek near an existing highway culvert. The segment then continues upstream to connect with the existing pipeline just east of Utah State Highway 96.

Segment 23* (1.3 miles in length), part of the existing pipeline, differs in elevation by over 1,200 feet between the western end (lowest) and eastern end (highest) of the segment. The pipeline follows the ridgeline between Boneyard Canyon on the north and Magazine Canyon to the south and continues eastward to a topographic feature referred to as "The Elbow". This location marks the eastern extent of the proposed pipeline reroute project and is situated in the southwestern quarter of Section 27, T.13 S., R.7 E. (SLM).

Segment 22 (3.3 miles in length) is an eastern alternative for the Winter Quarters Route. The proposed segment instead of descending along the ridgeline of Broads Canyon like Segment 21, sidles eastward and southward along the upper reaches of Broads Canyon before rejoining the existing pipeline at "The Elbow". Unimproved two-track roads exist adjacent to the proposed pipeline alignment.

Segment 19* (2.8 miles of existing pipeline) is not a part of either Winter Quarters Routes (1) or (2). However, if either of these routes is selected, the existing pipeline of Segment 19* cannot be abandoned as it is needed to supply gas to a tap line that joins Main Line No. 41 at the western terminus of Segment 19*. Because this segment cannot be abandoned, the environmental resources are addressed along Segment 19* not as part of the routes, but as a segment associated with the route.

The first one-half mile on the western end of Segment 19* trends northeasterly before turning in a southeasterly direction. The southeastern component follows the ridgeline between Slaughter House Canyon on the north and Boardinghouse Canyon to the south and crosses and runs parallel to a unimproved road for nearly 0.5 mile at the western end of the component. At the eastern end of the segment, the topography descends nearly 1,100 feet over the last 0.5 mile, crossing State Highway 96 and Mud Creek near the junction with Segment 23*.

APPENDIX C

**APPENDIX D
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT MATERIALS**

- D-1 Project Scoping Document**
- D-2 Federal Register Notice**
- D-3 News Article**
- D-4 Public Scoping Meeting - August 30, 1989**
- D-5 Letters Received during Scoping**
- D-6 Letters Received on DEIS from Agencies and Elected Officials**

D-1 PROJECT SCOPING DOCUMENT

**MANTI-LASAL NATIONAL FOREST
PROJECT SCOPING DOCUMENT / ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

DATE: 08/07/89

DISTRICT NAME: Price Ranger Dist. FILE CODE: 2720

1. **PROJECT NAME:** Questar Pipeline Co. Proposed Reroute of a Segment of Mainline #41 Gas Transmission Pipeline
2. **RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL:** George A. Morris, Forest Supervisor
3. **PROPOSAL (WHO, WHAT, WHY, WHERE, HOW):** Questar Pipeline Company has proposed to reroute a 4.25 mile segment of the existing Mainline #41 Gas Transmission Pipeline around the Skyline Coal Mine Permit Area to avoid potential damages from mining induced subsidence. The BLM and Coastal States Energy Company (Mine Owner) estimate that approximately 15 million tons of recoverable coal could be irreversibly and irretrievably lost in order to protect the existing pipeline from subsidence. Questar Pipeline Company and Coastal States Energy Company are cooperating in regard to this proposal. Attachment 1 is a map which shows the proposed reroute and the existing location of the pipeline.

Questar Pipeline Company and Coastal States Energy Company have proposed that a third party environmental consultant prepare the NEPA document. The Forest has determined that an EIS will be needed to adequately address the proposal and alternatives. An initial review of the proposal has shown that it could be consistent with the Forest Plan, however, a Forest Plan amendment would be needed if the selected alternative involves modification of the UC (Utility Corridor) Management Unit. The Forest Service ID team will be responsible for determining Forest Service management concerns, evaluating other alternatives, evaluating proposed environmental consultants and specialists for approval, and will review specialist's reports for technical adequacy. The ID team and staff will also review the draft and final EIS prior to release to the public and help respond to public comments.

4. **TIERING OPPORTUNITIES:** The EIS will be tiered to the Forest Plan and Final EIS.
5. **OTHER AGENCIES OR PUBLICS INVOLVED:** The company's proposed location for rerouting the pipeline involves only National Forest System lands. Evaluation of other alternatives which include other lands would require involvement from the appropriate land owners or land management agencies. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and the Utah Department of Health would be involved in regard to pipeline construction adjacent to and in Upper Huntington Creek. BLM will be consulted regarding coal reserves.
6. **EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT:** The proposed reroute involves installation of an 18 inch pipeline adjacent to Upper Huntington Creek and State Highway 264. The company anticipates crossing the creek and highway several times. The width of disturbance for pipeline construction is anticipated to be 50 feet in flat areas with some additional width needed along steep slopes. There could be effects to vegetation (including riparian), recreation, visual quality, water quality, watershed, wildlife and the fishery. Threatened, endangered and sensitive plant and animal species and cultural resource surveys will be needed to determine the effects to these resources.

7. ISSUES AND CONCERNS

NETWORKS

REACTION TO PROJECT

Potential for degradation of watershed and floodplain conditions and water quality due to pipeline construction.

Water Users

Unknown pending completion of project scoping.

Potential for degradation of vegetation along the pipeline; especially riparian vegetation along Upper Huntington Creek.

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

Concern for protection of the fishery

Impacts to wildlife and fish due to the activity and potential degradation of water quality from pipeline construction.

Wildlife Groups, Hunters, Fishermen, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.

Concern for protection of wildlife and habitat

Degradation of the visual quality and disruption of recreation due to the activity and disturbance of pipeline construction.

Recreation Groups and individuals.

Concern for quality of recreation opportunities

Public Safety - Construction activity could cause potential for conflicts with public uses on the Forest and State Hwy 264.

General Public

Concern for safety

Land Stability - The pipeline must be located so that it is in stable areas and will not induce land failures.

Questar Pipeline Company

Want to decrease risk and maintenance

~~Goal Recovery~~ - The pipeline should be located to minimize conflicts between pipeline protection and coal recovery.

BLM, Coastal States Energy Company

Want to maximize coal recovery from Federal lands

Damage to State Hwy. 264 due to pipeline construction, and operations.

Utah Dept. of Transportation

Want to prevent conflicts with Hwy. use and maintenance.

Other alternative routes must be evaluated to assure that the most advantageous route or alternative is selected. Other alternatives might involve other lands, and agencies. All affected land owners and agencies must be involved in the evaluation process.

Coastal States Energy Company, Questar Pipeline Company

Concern that process will be slow due to additional involved groups and approvals needed

8. **SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVES:** Other alternatives need to be identified such that an adequate array of alternatives is considered and that the most beneficial alternative is selected. The map (Attachment 1) shows some potential alternative pipeline routes. The "No Action" alternative must be evaluated. This alternative would involve protection of the pipeline by not allowing mining which would cause subsidence in the corridor.

If the selected alternative allows for rerouting of the pipeline, the Forest Supervisor must also decide whether or not to retain the bypassed pipeline corridor as a UC (Utility Corridor) Management Unit. In addition, he must decide whether or not to add the new pipeline corridor as a UC Management Unit. Elimination or addition of a UC Management Unit would require a Forest Plan amendment. Criteria used to determine designation of UC Managements includes the potential for more than one linear energy transportation facility to be located within the unit.

9. **ANALYSIS AND DECISION CRITERIA:** All viable alternatives must be evaluated in the EIS. Viability will be determined considering Forest Plan direction, land stability and limitations regarding cost and pipeline construction technology.

Alternatives must be consistent with direction identified in the Forest Plan. The Forest Plan (Appendix D) identifies Exclusion and Avoidance areas and criteria for consideration of linear energy transportation facilities and designation of UC Management Units.

10. **ANALYSIS SKILLS:**

SPECIALTY	SPECIALIST	ROLE (team leader, team member consultant, other)
Geology/Geotechnical	Walt Nowak	ID Team Leader
Geology/Geotechnical	Carter Reed	SO Coordinator/Consultant
Engineering	Brent Barney	ID Team Member
Watershed/Hydrology	Dennis Kelly	"
Wildlife (Terrestrial)	Rod Player	"
Wildlife (Aquatic)	Bruce Roberts	"
Vegetation	Robert Thompson	"
T,E and S Plants	"	"
Reclamation	"	"
Soils/Reclamation	Dan Larsen	"
Visual Quality	James Jensen	"
Recreation	Glen Jackson	"
Range	Leland Matheson	"
Cultural Resources	Stan McDonald	"

D-2 FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICE

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Manti-LaSal
National Forest

PRICE RANGE 599-630 West Price River Dr.
Price, Utah 84501

AUG - 3 1989

ACTION FILE INFO

Reply to: 2720

Date: August 2, 1989

Walt
Bentley

Office of the Federal Register
National Archives and Records Service
General Services Administration
Washington, DC 20408

Gentlemen:

Please publish the enclosed Notice of Intent in the Federal Register on Friday, August 11, 1989.

Contact Aaron Howe, Engineering/Minerals Staff Officer, or Carter Reed, Forest Geologist, at telephone number (801) 637-2817 regarding confirmation of the publication date or for any information on the Notice of Intent.

Sincerely,

/s/ George A. Morris

GEORGE A. MORRIS
Forest Supervisor

Enclosures

cc: Dave Hoefler (RO)
D-3
C. Reed

[3410-11]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

RELOCATION OF A SEGMENT OF QUESTAR PIPELINE COMPANY'S MAINLINE #41
GAS TRANSMISSION PIPELINE;

Manti-La Sal National Forest, Carbon, Emery and Sanpete Counties, Utah

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare environmental impact statement
(EIS).

SUMMARY: The Forest Service will prepare an environmental impact statement for a proposal to relocate a 4.25 mile segment of Mainline #41. The purpose is to bypass an area where coal mining has been proposed and avoid potential damage from mining induced subsidence. The segment of the pipeline proposed for relocation is authorized under a Forest Service Special-Use Permit.

DATE: Comments concerning the scope of the analysis should be received in writing by September 14, 1989.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to George Morris, Forest Supervisor, Manti-La Sal National Forest, 599 West Price River Drive, Price, Utah 84501.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Aaron Howe, Engineering/Minerals Staff Officer, (801) 637-2817.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Forest Supervisor must evaluate the proposal and any viable alternatives (including the "no action" alternative) to decide whether or not to allow the pipeline to be moved and to modify the existing Special-Use Permit. The proposal, depending on which alternative is approved, could require an amendment to the Manti-La Sal National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. Issues and concerns to be addressed in the EIS will be determined through project scoping. For this purpose, the Forest is requesting written comments as discussed above and will hold a public meeting in Price, Utah on August 30, 1989. The proposed action involves only National Forest System lands administered by the Manti-La Sal National Forest. Other alternatives could involve adjacent lands and other land owners or agencies. George Morris, Forest Supervisor, will be the responsible official in regard to National Forest System lands. The Forest anticipates release of the Draft EIS for public review on January 29, 1990.

The comment period on the draft environmental impact statement will be 45 days from the date the notice of availability appears in the Federal Register. It is very important that those interested in the proposed action participate at that time. To be the most helpful,

comments on the draft environmental impact statement should be as specific as possible and may address the adequacy of the statement or the merits of the alternatives discussed (see The Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act at 40 CFR 1503.3).

In addition, Federal court decisions have established that reviewers of draft environmental impact statements must structure their participation in the environmental review of the proposal so that it is meaningful and alerts an agency to the reviewers' position and contentions. Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. NRDC, 435 U.S. 519, 553 (1978). Environmental objections that could have been raised at the draft stage may be waived if not raised until after completion of the final environmental impact statement. City of Angoon v. Hodel, (9th Circuit, 1986) and Wisconsin Heritages, Inc. v. Harris, 490 F. Supp. 1334, 1338 (E.D. Wis. 1980). The reason for this is to ensure that substantive comments and objections are made available to the Forest Service at a time when it can meaningfully consider them and respond to them in the final.

George A. Morris

GEORGE A. MORRIS
Forest Supervisor
Manti-La Sal National Forest

8-2-89

DATE

D-3 NEWS ARTICLE

Forest Service considers gas line move request

The Manti-LaSal National Forest is currently evaluating an application filed by Questar Pipeline Company to reroute their mainline #41 gas transmission pipeline within the forest.

About 4.25 miles of the 18-inch line that serves the Provo/Salt Lake area is proposed to be rerouted to avoid potential damage that could be caused by mining-induced subsidence over the Skyline Coal Mine Permit area.

Utah Fuel Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Coastal States Energy Company, plans to longwall mine up to three seams of coal, taking up to 13.5 feet of coal per seam. Approximately 30 feet of subsidence is expected and the gasline simply cannot take the strain. The Bureau of Land Management and Utah

Fuel estimate that approximately 15 million tons of recoverable coal could be irretrievably lost in order to protect the pipeline from subsidence without the proposed reroute.

The proposal would involve only National Forest system lands and would be installed in Burnout Canyon near Electric Lake and in Upper Huntington Canyon adjacent to State Highway 264.

Further information on the project can be obtained at the Manti-LaSal National Forest Supervisor's Office, 599 West Price River Drive, Price, Utah 84501 or by calling Carter Reed or Walt Nowak at (801)637-2817. Public comments on the proposal will be accepted until September 14, 1989.



NEWS RELEASE

MANTI-LASAL NATIONAL FOREST

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT WALTER NOWAK OR CARTER REED, MANTI-LA SAL NATIONAL FOREST, 599 WEST PRICE RIVER DRIVE, PRICE, UTAH 84501.
(801) 637-2817

August 22, 1989

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Forest Supervisor
599 West Price River Drive
Price, UT 84501
(801) 637-2817

Sargate District Ranger
130 South Main Street
Ephraim, UT 84627
(801) 393-4151

Ferron District Ranger
50 South State Street
Ferron, UT 84523
(801) 384-2372

Price District Ranger
599 West Price River Drive
Price, UT 84501
(801) 637-2817

Moab District Ranger
105 West 200 South Street
Moab, UT 84532
(801) 253-7155

Monticello District Ranger
496 East Central Street
Monticello, UT 84535
(801) 587-2041

The Manti-La Sal National Forest will host a public meeting to discuss the rerouting of Mainline #41 proposed by Questar Pipeline Company of Salt Lake City, (formerly Mountain Fuel). Questar is proposing to move the pipeline from the Skyline Mine coal property to avoid potential problems caused by mining-induced subsidence.

The purpose of the meeting is to educate the public on the proposal and its processing as well as to solicit comments.

The meeting will be held on Wednesday, August 30, 1989, at 7:00 p.m. in the Alumni Room located in the Student Center Building on the College of Eastern Utah Campus, Price, Utah.

For publication in:

Sun Advocate 8/24/89 and Sun Advocate, .F.Y.I., Meeting Notes 8/29/89
Emery County Progress 8/24/89



D-4 PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING - AUGUST 30, 1989

AGENDA
PUBLIC MEETING - AUGUST 30, 1989
QUESTAR PIPELINE CO. PROPOSAL TO REROUTE A SEGMENT OF MAINLINE #41

Host: USDA Forest Service, Manti-La Sal National Forest

Date: Wednesday - August 30, 1989

Time: 7:00 PM

Location: Price, Utah
College of Eastern Utah Campus
Student Center Bldg.
Alumni Room

Meeting Agenda:

- I. Introduction (15 min.)
Forest Service Permitting and
National Environmental Policy
Act Procedures
Ira Hatch,
District Ranger
Price Ranger District
Manti-La Sal N.F.
- II. Purpose and Need for the Proposal (15 min.)
Glen Zumwalt,
Coastal States Energy Co.
Skyline Coal Mine
- III. Description of Proposal (15 min.)
and Alternatives
Kim Blair
Questar Pipeline Co.
- IV. Description of Forest Service (15 min.)
Management Concerns
Walt Nowak,
Manti-La Sal N.F.
Price Ranger District
- V. Public Comments and Questions (As Needed)
Gordon Reid,
Forest Service, Utah
Energy Coordinator
(Facilitator)

Close Meeting

SIGN-IN SHEET
 PUBLIC MEETING - AUGUST 30, 1989
 QUESTAR PIPELINE COMPANY PROPOSAL TO REROUTE A SEGMENT OF MAINLINE #41

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>	<u>ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER</u>
Glen Zumwalt		Stn Green Ut
Ray Nelson	Regulatory	Service - 427-9364
John M. Linn	Costal State	Salt Lake City, Utah 534-3211
J. Craig Hilton	Utah Fuel Co	Moroni Utah 436-9687
DINDYL SMITH	JAMES & MOORE	637-792579
Dave Flaim	Questar Pipeline Co.	230 E. BROADWAY, SLC 521-9255
Glen Zumwalt	COASTAL STATES ENERGY	79 South State, SLC 4194147
Carter Reed	Forest Service	530-2522
Randy Heuscher	BLM	3415-3567
Rex Herdd	QUESTAR PIPELINE	Price, Utah
Tim Blackham	Questar Pipeline Co.	Salt Lake City, UT
Dale Stapley	UDOT	Rock Springs, Wyo.
MIKE LEGERSKI	QUESTAR	P.O. Box 11450 SLC
Gordon Smith	Questar	8414
Mark Bailey	Self	Price Utah / 637-110
Susan Linner	Utah Div. oil, Gas + mining	Rock Springs
Kim Blair	Questar Pipeline	Rock Springs
Emma Ruppenthal	Carbon County	Price
Russ Madsen	Utah Fuel Co	Price

mail a copy of this list to the
 court house

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>	<u>ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER</u>
Gloria Reed	self	PO Box 106 PRICE 637-6413
Beryl J. Hammond	U.S.F.S.	599 W. Price River Dr. 637-281
Sharon Miller	USFS	1450 E. Sugarwood Road 637-291
Walter E. Nowak	U.S.F.S.	599 W. Price River Dr. Price, UT 84501 637-281
Bruce Roberts	USFS	" "
Aaron Howe	USFS	" "

PUBLIC MEETING CONCERNING QUESTAR PROPOSED REALIGNMENT
OVER SKYLINE MINE PROPERTY - AUGUST 30, 1989

QUESTIONS

Mark Bailey - BLM - How long would the road be closed under the Burnout Alternative? (There wouldn't be a total closure. There may be some delay for 15 minutes to a half hour during the day.)

Dale Stapley - UDOT - On the Winter Quarters route, what impact would there be on Highway 96 other than the crossing? (There may be some minor delays during the boring operation. One lane may be closed but the highway would not be totally frozen. There may be a possibility to utilize the state highway right-of-way.)

Emma Kuvkendall - Carbon County Commissioner - Would you abandon the old line or pick it up and move it? (Our preference would be to retire it in place. If that alternative was chosen, they would probably go ahead and study the effects of mining on the gas line.)

Mark Bailey - BLM - Would you revegetate including planting trees on the old pipeline. (Yes)

Glen Zumwalt - Utah Fuel - What is the time table you have envisioned for the project for both the decisions and when the construction should take place? (There are several stages in the Environmental Analysis process. We think we can get it pretty well completed by May 1 to June. The construction is targeted for October 1990. There will be a 40 day construction period after the decision is made for the Burnout route. Some of the longer routes would take longer.)

Mark Bailey - BLM - When would the rehabilitation take place after the construction? (This is an ongoing process - Hopefully the whole thing should be rehabilitated by that fall).

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Representative Ray Nielson - During my time in the legislature, I have become concerned about two things. First the local economy and second the National Energy Policy. This ties into both. Coal should be the cornerstone of our energy policy. The coal that we burn from the Skyline Mine is clean coal. It doesn't have 5% sulfur like Eastern coal. The Skyline Mine is in my District - in fact alot of the coal produced in Utah are in my District. We shouldn't do anything to curtail production. Sanpete County as well as Carbon County depend on jobs in the coal mines. That is where our high paying jobs are. WE JUST CAN'T AFFORD TO DO ANYTHING TO CURTAIL PRODUCTION. I think it is irresponsible to leave 15 mm tons of high energy coal in the ground that will never be mined.

My suggestion is this - Lets make a decision that we will move the pipeline - I don't see any other alternative. We need to make sure it is done in an environmentally acceptable way. Our mineral lease money plays a big part in the economy of Utah. Carbon County has received alot of that mineral lease money.

Commissioner Emma Kuykendall - I'm really interested in this because I worked on Highway 264 when that road was put up Eccles Canyon. Concerned about leaving pipeline in place to prevent disturbance. As commissioner I am concerned about the local economy. This pipeline should be moved as soon as possible so that our coal production is not slowed down. The commissioners will respond to the Forest Service with a letter.

John Garr - Former legislator - I would like to excuse Representative Mike Dimitrich from this public meeting. He had prior commitments but will send a letter with his concerns and issues. I would like to stress from Coastal States standpoint that the issue of the pipeline moves ahead expeditiously in a reasonably economically viable direction. We need to meet the time frame as economically as possible.

D-5 LETTERS RECEIVED DURING SCOPING



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Norman H. Bangert
Governor
Suzanne Dandoy, M.D., M.P.H.
Executive Director
Kenneth L. Alkema
Director

288 North 1460 West
P O Box 16690
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116-0690
(801) 538-6121

Copies
D-3
Waltowski ✓
D. Kelly ✓
Route to
J. Franklin
B. Roberts
R. Pleyer

MANTI-LASAL N.F.	
OCT 10 1989	
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RG	
T.	
E.	

October 5, 1989

FOREST SERVICE
MANTI-LASAL NATIONAL FOREST
PRICE FALLS
OCT 17 1989

Leah Ann Lamb, Water Quality Director
Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments
P.O. Drawer 1106
Price, Utah 84501

Dear Leah Ann:

The purpose of this letter is to solicit any support available in persuading of local property owners to cooperate under existing programs to implementing stream fencing projects. These projects will enhance the development of riverine riparian habitat and control the agriculture source of pollution to the tributies of Scofield Reservoir.

As you know, nutrient enrichment of Scofield Reservoir is a critical problem effecting beneficial uses of the reservoir. Excess phosphorus and nitrogen loading to the reservoir has repeatedly been documented in studies by a variety of governmental agencies.

In recent years considerable resources have been expended in an effort to identify and control nutrient pollution within the watershed of Scofield Reservoir. Periodically, complaints are expressed regarding the deterioration of water quality at Scofield Reservoir. Annually, the focus is on ice fishing as the only source accountable for pollution to the reservoir. It is a well established fact that nutrient enrichment of Scofield Reservoir is a problem and there exists several sources of these nutrients. However, as identified in the Phase I Clean Lake Study and other investigations, it is evident that emphasis should be directed toward the control of these nutrients within the watershed to eliminate their movement to the reservoir. Nutrients unchecked in the watershed enrich the reservoir and cause excessive biological productivity, including extensive blue-green algae blooms which threaten the fishery and lead to periodic fish kills as reported by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR). They have verified fish kills in 1961, 1977, 1981, 1987 and 1988.

Control of nutrients from the watershed is the focus of a Clean Lake Phase II grant received August 8, 1984 with supplemental grants in succeeding years to complete the needed projects. Approximately 31 percent of the phosphorus (limiting nutrient) load comes from the Mud Creek drainage. The Phase II streambank stabilization program was designed to reduce sediment and nutrient loading by the reestablishing and protecting the riparian vegetative community. The work plan has focused on placement of stream riprap, revetments, and checkdams, planting grass and willows, and raising the water table of pastureland near the stream by restoring irrigation to the area.

Despite controversy with some property owners in the project area, much has been accomplished towards improving the integrity of the stream and the water quality in this drainage. Considerable effort and support has been extended by individuals and private companies who have a desire to improve the water quality and recreational activities associated with Scofield Reservoir. However, additional work could be accomplished provided the private land owners would allow these projects to move forward. There is a fair amount of money still available in the grant to implement fencing projects that would assure the protection of streambank stabilization already accomplished and provide protection against nutrient enrichment associated with the current agricultural practices. If we cannot accomplish this work this year, these monies will have to be returned to the federal government. Because of the deterioration of water quality in Scofield Reservoir coupled with the strong desire of residents in the area to restore recreation uses in the reservoir and assure a high quality drinking water source, it is not only untimely but unfortunate that these available federal funds cannot be utilized to implement projects which address these concerns.

Again the purpose of this letter is not only to point out this critical situation but to solicit support and cooperation from residents in the area to continue work this fall on the project. It is unfortunate that cooperative efforts funded through grant monies and local match contributions are failing to accomplish needed restoration. It may be necessary to implement ordinances if cooperative efforts fail to control nonpoint source pollution entering Scofield Reservoir.

Let us reaffirm our desire to find ways to utilize existing funds to improve water quality within Scofield Reservoir. If we can be of further assistance in this process please contact our office. We also extend our appreciation to you and to all agencies and individuals who have contributed positively to the completion of all projects for the improvement of water quality for this critical water resource.

Sincerely,



Don A. Ostler, P.E., Director
Bureau of Water Pollution Control

HLJ:pb

cc: Members, Pleasant Valley Committee

UTAH POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

1407 WEST NORTH TEMPLE STREET
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84140

LEGAL DEPARTMENT
JODY L. WILLIAMS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
801-220-2851

MANTI-LASALLE N.F.

SEP 22 1989

FOREST SERVICE
MANTI-LASALLE NATIONAL FOREST
PRICE RANGER DISTRICT

September 19, 1989

ALH

D-3

Mr. George A. Morris
Forest Supervisor
Manti-LaSalle National Forest
599 West Price River Drive
Price, Utah 84501

Re: 2720

Dear Mr. Morris:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on an application filed by Questar Pipeline to reroute their mainline number 41 gas transmission pipeline within the Manti-LaSalle National Forest. I am sorry that I was unable to attend the public meeting held, but Utah Power & Light Company does wish to file its written comments to the proposal with you. It appears from your map that the proposed pipeline path will cross very near to the upper reaches of Electric Lake in Huntington Canyon. From the map, however, it appears that the pipeline will not be buried within the reservoir. UP&L has the following comments to make to the proposal:

- (1) The pipeline should not be laid below the high water line, and surcharge area at Electric Lake. The elevation of Electric Lake is 8575 msl and, with approximately two feet of surcharge, UP&L would request that the pipeline stay above 8577 feet msl. Laying the pipeline above this elevation would also help the permittee to avoid erosion problems which could effect the stability of its pipeline.
- (2) The permittee should practice good sediment control practices during construction to avoid allowing sediment to enter Huntington Creek or Electric Lake. The Forest Service should require an executed sediment control plan as part of its special use authorization.
- (3) The permittee must be prohibited from allowing leaks or discharges from its pipeline into Huntington Creek or Electric Lake.

(4) The permittee should be required to prepare a plan to deal with hazards caused by rupture of its pipeline.

(5) Impacts to recreation must be minimized during construction and the revegetation process.

Utah Power & Light Company would like to be placed on the mailing list to receive the EIS and any further public documents relating to this proposal.

Very truly yours,



Jody L. Williams

JLW:jr
wpgw85

cc: Vaughn Judi - Huntington



State of Utah
 DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Norman H. Bangert
 Governor
 Dee C. Hansen
 Executive Director
 Timothy H. Provan
 Division Director

Southeastern Region
 455 West Railroad Avenue
 Price, Utah 84501-2829
 801-637-3310

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September 13, 1989

Mr. George A. Morris, Supervisor
 Manti-LaSal National Forest
 599 West Price River Drive
 Price, UT 84501

Attn: Carter Reed

Dear George:

In regard to the Public Scoping Meeting concerning application by Questar Pipeline Company for a reroute of their Main Line #41 gas transmission pipeline, the Division has several concerns. As you know, the 18 inch diameter pipe is to be buried. All of the alternative routes have potential to negatively impact nesting raptors, big game summer range and waterways that support self-sustaining populations of yellowstone cutthroat trout. Without question, rehabilitation of all disturbed areas is anticipated.

The Division does not have an adequate inventory of raptor nest sites proximal to the various alternative pipeline corridors. Thus, the company will need to provide such inventory information for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process. The Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Utah Wildlife Code protect raptor nests from being taken. Identification of nest locations would facilitate planning by the company to avoid physical destruction of nests or disturbance during the period when they could be active.

Parturition activities of big game need to be protected from human disturbance between May 15 and July 5. All of the aspen and conifer areas to be traversed by the pipeline alternatives represent such a use area.

The perennial streams to be crossed or paralleled by alternative pipeline corridors support self-sustaining populations of yellowstone cutthroat trout. Construction activities need to be designed so that sediment pollution is minimized. Turbidity, measured as nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) should not be allowed to increase beyond 10% of background conditions. Monitoring of NTU must be the responsibility of the company and a log of monitoring results maintained on the project. Monitoring should occur at multiple and random times each day.

Other best management practices that will assist in control of sediment pollution are as follows:

1. Raw soil excavated from the pipeline trench should be cast uphill side. Sediment movement during inclement weather would then be trapped in the trench.
2. A sediment filter fence constructed of filter fabric or straw bales needs to be installed full length along the disturbance zone proximal to the flood plain and/or wetland areas. This will reduce sediment movement out of the right-of-way construction area into adjacent waterways.
3. Stream crossings by the pipeline must incorporate use of a flume to protect stream flows and bank stability during construction. Temporary sediment traps must be installed in the stream immediately downstream from crossing points. Such traps should resemble a sufficient series of straw and/or filter fabric dams to the extent that previously recommended NTU parameters are achieved.
 - a. Once construction is complete, the sediment traps must be cleaned and sediments buried in the bottom of the pipeline trench or disposed and stabilized outside of a flood plain.
4. Low-head (less than 12 inches) streambed control structures should be installed immediately downstream from stream/pipeline crossing points. Such structures should be of native rock and keyed into the stream bank and bottom. This will ensure long-term stabilization of the stream substrate by reducing head cutting, thus preserving the integrity of the pipeline. (Note: Sediment control for this task will already be in place when the stream/pipeline crossing is made.)
5. The revegetation prescription in areas proximal to, or within flood plains and wetlands should incorporate a soil tackifying agent and appropriate mulch. This action will lessen sediment movement during the period of vegetation reestablishment.

Although best management practices will lessen sediment pollution, some impacts will be experienced. A prioritized list of mitigation for each alternative alignment is as follows:

Existing Pipeline Alignment

1. No mitigation beyond previously identified impact avoidance techniques.

Burnout Canyon/Dike Alignments

1. Install upstream migration barriers on Lake Fork Creek (below the confluence of Rolfson Creek) and Scad Valley Creek (at the confluence with Left Fork of Huntington Creek). The function of these barriers would be twofold: a) Prohibit the future upstream expansion of brown trout into the cutthroat headwater streams of the Left Fork of Huntington Creek; and b) Prohibit reinfestation of the mountain sucker into Cleveland Reservoir and Lake Fork Creek after completion of a potential chemical treatment project for these waters. The cost of chemicals (200 gallons of rotenone) for this treatment should be borne by the applicant (Questar/Skyline Mine).
2. Install a permanent fence upstream from Electric Lake on approximately two miles of Upper Huntington Creek and one mile of Boulger Creek. This fence would exclude fall livestock use (sheep) and ORV use in the riparian zone. The fence should encompass both sides of the streams to protect the riparian zone.
3. Acquire public access, either through easement or land purchase, along private lands in Upper Huntington Creek upstream from highway U-96. Also, acquire public access along Bear Creek, a tributary to Electric Lake.
4. Purchase and retire the sheep grazing allotments in the Boulger Creek drainage above Boulger Reservoir and in the Spring Creek drainage above the recently reconstructed Huntington Reservoir. Both of these streams have potential for reestablishment of the indigenous Colorado cutthroat.

Winter Quarters Alignment

1. Acquire for DWR ownership water rights in Scofield Reservoir sufficient for 5 cfs instream flow release into Lower Fish Creek from October through April.
2. Acquire for DWR ownership and management all wetlands that lie between the railroad and the south shore of Scofield Reservoir.
3. Acquire public fishing access through private lands on Upper Fish Creek, Mud Creek and Pontown Creek.

Gooseberry Alignment

1. Identical mitigation as recommended for Burnout Canyon/Dike alignments.

George Morris
Page 4
September 13, 1989

George, the Division's preferred alternative would be for the applicant to take necessary actions within the existing alignment to ensure delivery of natural gas. As you know, all of the other alternative routes, except the Burnout Canyon and Dike alignments, have potential to be undermined for coal and ultimately subsided. Thus, these two alignments are our next order of preference. The Dike alignment is better than the portion of the Burnout Canyon alignment that passes through Burnout Canyon and the James/Burnout Canyon ridge area. The Winter Quarters alignment, followed by the Gooseberry alignment are our last order of preference.

Thank you for an opportunity to review and provide comment.

Sincerely,



Larry B. Dalton
Wildlife Program Manager
Resource Analysis/Habitat Protection

cc: Ralph Miles, DWR
Leah Ann Lamb, SEUAOLG
Glen Zumwalt, Skyline Mine



Coastal States Energy Company

175 East 400 S. • Suite 800 • Box 3 • Salt Lake City, UT 84111
a subsidiary of The Coastal Corporation (801) 596-7111

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September 13, 1989

George Morris, Forest Supervisor
U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Forest Service
Manti-LaSal National Forest
599 West Price River Drive
Price, Utah 84501

Re: Questar's Proposed Reroute of Mainline Pipeline #41

Dear Mr. Morris:

Coastal States Energy Company (Coastal), a subsidiary of The Coastal Corporation, owns and operates the Skyline Mines through its wholly owned subsidiary, Utah Fuel Company. We appreciate the opportunity to respond to the proposed reroute of Questar's pipeline 41.

As you are aware, Questar's pipeline 41 crosses four of our Federal coal leases: U-073120, U-0147570, U-044076, and U-020305; affecting approximately 15 million tons of recoverable longwall coal. The fact that the line overlays our coal reserves presents several concerns. The pipeline represents an uninterrupted gas supply to over 70,000 Utah customers, which necessitates total protection of the line. In an effort to protect the line, Coastal has considered the following alternative options:

1. Leave the coal in place and mine around the impact area.
2. First mine only, leaving a full support system in place.
3. Protect the pipeline in-place by installing a redundant line, monitoring and repairing the underground line.
4. Relocate the line.

We submit the following comments with respect to the pipeline protection alternatives.

OPTION 1:

Leave Coal In Place - Do Not Mine - This option has a major negative effect on the Skyline mining operation since approximately 15 million tons representing 18 percent (18%) of remaining reserves would be forever rendered unmineable. Loss of this coal to the reserve base would effect the mine's life and its ability to expand to its potential capacity and alter significantly our present mining plans.

OPTION 2:

"First" Mine Only Underneath the Pipeline - Limiting mining to first mining techniques underneath the pipeline will result in full support (with additional support as necessary) being left to ensure long-term stability of the surface. This alternate mining method would be substituted for longwall mining that is currently taking place and presently such limited first mining cannot be done economically. Thus, first mining would be considered later in the life of the project. It would have a similar effect for the foreseeable future on the operation as leaving the coal in place under Option 1. First mining would also introduce additional safety hazards to the underground worker, further constraining potential extraction which is estimated to be less than 5 million tons.

OPTION 3:

Protect In-Place and Mine Underneath the Pipeline - This option would require a surface line to be installed to transmit gas should the underground pipeline experience high stress. Maintenance of the monitoring system and the above ground line would create continual surface impacts over the life of the project, essentially for the next 15 to 20 years. Additionally the buried line would require repair or replacement as stresses exceeded allowable limits. This option does not completely eliminate the risk of rupture and disrupted service to the customers served by the line. Surface pipelines are vulnerable to damage from natural and man-caused events.

OPTION 4:

Relocate The Line, Allowing Full Extraction Under the Pipeline - It appears that this is the most logical alternative to satisfactorily address the concerns of the interested parties. Relocating the line provides for movement of the line outside the major areas affected by the Skyline mining operation. A number of relocation options have been considered, and several are included in the Questar proposal. Options considered, including those not in the formal proposal because of construction and other concerns, are as follows:

- A) James Canyon - Huntington Creek Option - From our review, this option has very little effect on the Skyline coal reserves. The route would follow the abandoned road down James Canyon to Electric Lake, then follow the Huntington Creek drainage, State Route 264, and follow the ridge as it leaves the Skyline lease area to the juncture with pipeline 41. We are advised that construction problems primarily along Electric Lake on steep side hills and slope stability are deemed significant enough by Questar that this option should not be pursued.

- B) South Fork - Eccles Ridge Option - This option would follow the South Fork drainage to the north, cross State Highway 264 to the top of the ridge, over the old Winter Quarters works, and back to the west, and connect into mainline 41 where the line exits the lease area on the northern end. This line would cross unstable ground, be placed in a narrow canyon, and be routed up a very steep ridge. Construction and maintenance of the pipeline on this route is also deemed not practical by Questar. This route should not be pursued.
- C) Burnout Canyon - Huntington Creek Route - This route is similar to the James Canyon route; however, it follows the ridgeline south of Burnout Canyon westerly to a point where the line can be dropped off the ridge into Burnout Canyon, then back to the Huntington Creek, thus avoiding the steep slopes by Electric Lake. This route affects very little mineable coal, potentially 600,000 tons in the Skyline lease area, and is totally within Forest Service lands. Surface impacts and environmental concerns exist along this route, which Coastal believes can be mitigated with proper planning and construction techniques. This route should be considered a viable alternative.
- D) Dike Route - The dike route is a variation of the Burnout Canyon - Huntington Creek route. The pipeline would move from the ridge top, across a known dike zone to the Huntington Creek drainage, and northerly up Huntington Creek drainage as the previous route. This route eliminates almost a mile of pipeline in the Huntington Creek drainage and comes from the ridge to the drainage over an area where the coal may not be mineable. This route impacts a similar amount of coal in the reserve to the Burnout route. This route should be considered a viable alternative.
- E) Gooseberry Route - The Gooseberry route follows the Burnout or Dike route to Huntington Creek, then crosses Huntington Creek, proceeds westerly up Swen's Canyon to the Gooseberry area, where it turns northerly until it intersects mainline 41 in the Cabin Creek area. This route has similar surface and environmental impacts over a longer distance than the Huntington Creek route, and is the longest of the alternatives under consideration. It again transverses over unmined coal, across private property, and would also cost in excess of one million dollars additionally to construct.

A variation on the James Canyon, Burnout, and Dike routes on the northern end has been reviewed. The line would connect back to pipeline 41 by going up what Questar terms the Box Canyon route. This route is steep, with extensive rock outcroppings, and is deemed not practical for construction by Questar and should not be pursued as a viable alternative.

Questar's Proposed Reroute of Mainline #41
Page four
September 13, 1989

Two additional routes have been proposed by Questar after the initial routes were looked at. The first alternative proposed is the Clear Creek route. This route would relocate the line from Clear Creek to Scofield, and from Scofield westerly up the Winter Quarters ridge, back to and intersect with mainline 41. This line is essentially twice as long as the options considered using the Huntington Creek drainage. Similar surface and environmental impacts exist on this route as exist on Huntington Creek. However, this route overlies unmined coal reserves within the National Forest lands, thus offsetting the purpose for considering a reroute. The length of this route also would extend the construction season well beyond the 40-day window being considered in the Huntington Creek drainage. A longer construction time requirement may make the project infeasible for installation during the 1990 construction season. This is unacceptable to Coastal because of the necessity to make significant mine plan changes which would affect recoverable coal reserves. This route transects private ground, and separate negotiations or condemnation would be required for access, which would further delay the project. This alternative also will cost in excess of one million additional dollars to construct than the previous alternatives considered. The additional funding, as well as the time delay, is prohibitive to Coastal's participation in this option.

Coastal feels these reasons are strong enough to question the consideration of either the Gooseberry or Clear Creek options. Coastal would be glad to supply further information that would reinforce these comments during the initial consideration of the options that will be pursued vigorously in the EIS.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,


Vernal P. Mortensen
Senior Vice President

VJM/ak/167

xc: Kim Blair

Comments from F.E.R.C. re:
Questar/Skyline Mine Realignment

9/14/89
1500

Lauren O'Donnell from FERC's Washington Office called this afternoon to say that at this time FERC would not have any input to the EIS under their current regulations. She said that they would take certain actions when they received Questar's year end filing. She also said that there would be no written documentation of the above.

Walter E. Nowak



QUESTAR PIPELINE COMPANY

79 SOUTH STATE STREET • P. O. BOX 11450 • SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84147 • PHONE (801) 530-2400

FOREST SERVICE
MANTI-LASAL NATIONAL FOREST
PRICE RANGER DISTRICT

SEP 11 1989

John Walt

PROMISED

September 9, 1989

Mr. George A Morris
Forest Supervisor
Manti-LaSal National Forest
599 West Price River Drive
Price, Utah 84501

Subject: Comments to Scoping Document - Main Line No. 41 Reroute at Skyline Mine

Dear Mr. Morris:

During the public meeting held in Price, Utah on August 30, 1989, and during several previous meetings with the Forest Service, Questar Pipeline has stated its position and outlined its critical concerns regarding the subject project. Questar Pipeline would like to take this opportunity within the scoping process to formally submit comments regarding the project and also to provide documentation that alternatives beyond those currently formally presented to the Forest Service have been considered. Following are Questar Pipeline's comments.

- 1) Questar Pipeline acknowledges that valuable coal reserves exist beneath M.L. 41. Questar Pipeline will work with Utah Fuel/Coastal States Energy to enable extraction of the reserves as long as the critical service provided by M.L. 41 is not jeopardized and full reimbursement of expenses incurred by Questar Pipeline in such activity is provided by Utah Fuel/Coastal States Energy.
- 2) The consequences of failure of M.L. 41 would be extreme. Failure during high load conditions could result in service interruptions to approximately 70,000 customers in Utah County and southward. Besides placing public health and safety in jeopardy, significant costs (in excess of \$1 million) would be incurred to reestablish service.
- 3) Because of the critical function afforded by M.L. 41, the alternative selected for line reroute must have no significant identifiable geologic hazards (including previous mining activity) or slope stability concerns.
- 4) Questar Pipeline is not willing to reroute M.L. 41 into an area where it cannot legally preclude future mining related subsidence (i.e., routing into an area in which Questar Pipeline's rights are inferior to existing mining rights is not acceptable).

- 5) Economic and schedule constraints must be considered in evaluating the reroute alternatives. The Gooseberry and Winter Quarters alignments are considerably longer than other alignments under consideration. The corresponding capital costs to construct pipelines along these alignments are estimated to be \$1.06 million and \$1.33 million higher for the Gooseberry and Winter Quarters alignments, respectively, than for the proposed Burnout Canyon alignment. The time required to construct either the Gooseberry alignment or the Winter Quarters alignment would be approximately 80 days, which is 40 days longer than the period required for the Burnout Canyon alignment. Thus, if one of the longer routes is selected for construction, project authorization would be required in early May of 1990 to enable Utah Fuel's/Coastal States Energy's schedule requirements to be met.

Questar Pipeline would also like to outline at this time reroute alternatives which were evaluated but were not proposed to the Forest Service in the special use permit amendment application. After evaluation of these alternatives via field surveillance, Questar Pipeline's opinion was that the routes did not afford terrain suitable for pipeline construction and maintenance. Thus, the routes were not given further consideration in the selection process. Following is a discussion of each of the routes considered.

JAMES CANYON

From the southern tie-in location outlined for the Burnout Canyon alignment, this route proceeds down James Canyon along an existing reclaimed roadway. At the bottom of the canyon, the route traverses to the north along a steep sidehill situated to the east of Electric Lake. North of Electric Lake, the James Canyon alignment would join the route outlined for the Burnout Canyon alignment along upper Huntington Creek. The concerns with this route included unstable land areas within James Canyon as well as the need to make extensive sidehill cuts to the east of Electric Lake.

SOUTH FORK

A route situated to the east of the existing pipeline right-of-way was evaluated. The route extends along South Fork Canyon, across Eccles Canyon, and then heads northwest in the vicinity of the Skyline Mine boundary. In general, this route is unsuitable for pipeline construction due to steep and rocky terrain, landslide zones, and problems with crossing Eccles Canyon.

BOX CANYON/WINTER QUARTERS CANYON

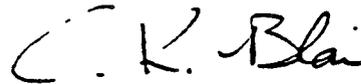
A variation of the outlined Winter Quarters alignment extending down Box Canyon and Winter Quarters Canyon was considered. At the top of Box Canyon, rock outcroppings and steep terrain unsuitable for pipeline construction were encountered. Problems identified in Winter Quarters Canyon include: 1) the canyon is generally too narrow for pipeline construction, and 2) an old mining camp of possible historical significance would be disturbed.

GREEN CANYON

A second variation of the outlined Winter Quarters alignment extending through Green Canyon was considered. In general, the terrain in this canyon was found to be steep and rocky, thus unsuitable for pipeline construction.

Thank you for the Forest Service's continued efforts on the project. Please contact me at 801-530-2517 if you have any questions regarding the preceding comments.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "C. K. Blair". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

C. K. Blair
Project Manager

bb

cc: Walt Nowak

Aug. 28, 1994

Dear Mr. Morris,

We are writing a few concerns about the proposed gas line reroute, as it will affect our grazing in Burnout Canyon next year.

A construction project like this will make grazing that can be very difficult. As we understand it, they will first have to survey the course then cut out all the vegetation and remove it. Next they will pull down a 50 ft. swath down it. Then of course laying the line, welding it together, covering the line. All this is going to take half the grazing season and there will be men and equipment all over that top and on the project.

Then when they reread the route, will we be required to step off it? And for how long?

We have been staying off the kitchen now for 5 or 6 years, due to a timber sale and reseeding. This will make two areas we would then need to be careful of.

Also will the traffic on the highway coming and going be stopped intermittently, or will it shut down for any percent of time?

As you can see, this project is going to hurt our operation and we would much rather see the Clear Creek proposal used.

More than all this though is the fact that having this swath cut down through the middle of our permit is going to make a race track for the sheep. You put them down in the bottom, they hit this line and hurry right back on top. The Burnout Canyon is the best part of our permit.

All this concerns us and we know that it's going to hurt our operation and the grazing of that permit.

Thanks for your attention in this matter.

Respectfully yours,

Alan Bailey

Alan Bailey

Warren Bailey

Warren Bailey

Perry Christensen

Perry Christensen

cc/Ina W. Hatch

United States
Department of
Agriculture

)
Forest
Service

Manti-LaSal
National Forest

)
599 West Price River Dr.
Price, Utah 84501

Reply to: 2720

Date: August 10, 1989

Multiple Addressees per attached list

The Manti-La Sal National Forest is currently evaluating an application filed by Questar Pipeline Company to reroute their Mainline #41 gas transmission pipeline within the Forest. About 4.25 miles of the 18 inch line that serves the Provo/South Salt Lake area is proposed to be rerouted to avoid potential damage that could be caused by mining induced subsidence over the Skyline Coal Mine Permit area.

Utah Fuel Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Coastal States Energy Company, plans to longwall mine up to three seams of coal taking up to 13.5 feet of coal per seam. Approximately 30 feet of subsidence is expected and the gasline simply cannot take the strain. The Bureau of Land Management and Utah Fuel estimate that approximately 15 million tons of recoverable coal could be irretrievably lost in order to protect the pipeline from subsidence without the proposed reroute.

The proposal could involve only National Forest System lands and would be installed in Burnout Canyon near Electric Lake and in Upper Huntington Canyon adjacent to State Highway 264. If approved, construction would commence next summer and traffic on State Highway 264 would be interrupted for about a month.

I am attaching a copy of our Scoping Document with a map that will help explain the project further. Please send any written comments on the proposal to George A. Morris by September 14th, or if you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact Carter Reed or Walt Nowak at the above address or by calling (801) 637-2817.

Sincerely,

George A. Morris
Forest Supervisor

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Manti-LaSal
National Forest

599 West Price River Dr.
Price, Utah 84501

Reply to: 2720 f

Date: August 22, 1989

MULTIPLE ADDRESSEES AS PER ATTACHED LIST

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Office of Pipeline and Producer Regulation
Attn: Robert Arvelund
Room 7312, 825 North Capitol St.
Washington D.C. 20426

Dear Mr. Arvelund:

Please reference our letter dated August 10, 1989 informing you that the Manti-La Sal National Forest is processing an application from Questar Pipeline Company to reroute a 4.25 mile segment of their existing Mainline #41 Gas Transmission Pipeline.

We regrettably neglected to inform you in the referenced letter that we will be holding a public meeting in Price, Utah, on August 30, 1989 to discuss this proposal and receive public comments. The meeting will be held at 7:00 p.m. at the College of Eastern Utah Campus, Alumni Room, located in the Student Center Building.

Even though a public meeting will be held, we will still consider written comments sent to the address specified in our August 10, 1989, letter. Even if you make verbal comments at the public meeting, we would like to receive these comments in writing by September 14, 1989.

Sincerely,

/s/ Aaron Howe

for
GEORGE A. MORRIS
Forest Supervisor



State of Utah
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Norman H. Bengtson
Governor
Dee C. Hansen
Executive Director
Timothy H. Provan
Division Director

Southeastern Region
455 West Railroad Avenue
Price, Utah 84501-2829
801-637-3310

STATE OF UTAH
DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES
PRICE RANGER DISTRICT

AUG 23 1989

Ira Wait Beckey

August 18, 1989

Mr. George A. Morris, Supervisor
Manti LaSal National Forest
599 West Price River Dr.
Price, UT 84501

Dear George:

In regard to the application by Questar Pipeline Company for a reroute of their mainline #41 gas transmission pipeline, the following is offered for your consideration.

Either of the two alternatives (Burnout/Upper Huntington, or Mud Creek/Winter Quarters) present a significant likelihood for substantial negative impacts to terrestrial and aquatic wildlife resources. Both alternative routes traverse high-priority valued summer range for big game (mule deer, Rocky Mountain elk and moose). Both routes parallel valuable sport fishery (trout) resources, also. Thus, the Division of Wildlife Resources would appreciate being intimately appraised of this project.

George, it would be of value to the EIS process if I participated in the project scoping meeting on August 21, 1989. At that time, DWR could become familiar with the project and philosophies relative to impacts and mitigation could be exchanged.

Please advise relative to the scoping meeting.

Sincerely,

Larry B. Dalton
Larry B. Dalton
Resource Analyst

cc: Ralph Miles

MANTI-LASAL N.F.
AUG 21 1989

AKH

Bureau D-3

Crozier

Larry participated in the 8/21/89 scoping meeting.
CR



DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Southeastern Region
455 West Railroad Avenue
Price, Utah 84501-2829
801-637-3310

Larry Dalton
Regional Wildlife Program Manager
Resource Analysis Habitat Programs

Memorandum

June 16, 1989

TO: Larry Dalton, RAS

FROM: Walt Donaldson, RFM

SUBJECT: Aquatic Mitigation Options - Upper Huntington Creek, Utah *JD Dalton 6-17-89*

Per my understanding during a recent SER staff meeting, the Skyline Mine is proposing to run a natural gas line over the Scofield-Huntington divide and hook into an existing system in Huntington Canyon. Construction could impact upper Huntington Creek (Sec. 6) above Electric Lake, Utah. Huntington Creek (Sec. 6) contains a wild, self-sustaining population of cutthroat trout, and is ranked as a Class III B-Unique fishery.

Mature cutthroat trout from Electric Lake annually utilize this stream during May 1 - June 15 for spawning purposes. Janssen (1988 Progress Report/Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, SER) installed a fish trap in this stream during the 1987 spawning period, and collected 2,629 adult cutthroats emigrating from the reservoir. The cutthroat trout fecundity potential for this stream alone was estimated at 1,629,000 ± 10% eggs. The Division intends to capitalize on this potential as a future brood source of cutthroat trout for its hatchery system each year, if the Strawberry Reservoir treatment project is ever implemented.

* Stringent sediment control measures must be implemented during construction to protect the reproductive, nursery, and incubating habitats for trout in Huntington Creek (Sec. 6). These same control measures must be implemented for other spawning tributaries to Electric Lake, such as Burnout Canyon and James Canyon. Appropriate restoration measures are also assumed on disturbed sites incurred during construction.

The following mitigation options regarding this project are offered for your consideration.

- ① - Install a permanent fence on approximately 2.0 miles of Huntington Creek (Sec. 6) and 1.0 miles Boulger Creek (Sec. 1) to exclude fall livestock use (sheep) and ORV use in the riparian zone. The fence should cover both sides of the streams to protect the riparian zone. This proposal would occur on US Forest Service lands, so Skyline Mine must elicit the cooperation of the federal agency prior to implementation.
- ② - Eliminate spawning barriers on several tributary streams to Electric Lake: James Canyon, Burnout Canyon, Cox Canyon, and Little Bear Canyon. The use of

explosives could handle all these barriers except James Canyon. A berm at the mouth of James Canyon totally precludes spawning access during low water years. The berm is approximately 75 feet wide and 20+ feet deep, and will probably require construction equipment for breachment.

- ③ - Install upstream migration barriers on Lake Fork Creek (below the confluence of Rolfson Creek) and Scad Valley Creek (at the confluence with Left Fork of Huntington Creek). The function of these barriers would be two-fold: 1) Prohibit the future upstream expansion of brown trout into the cutthroat headwater streams of the Left Fork of Huntington Creek; and 2) Prohibit reinfestation of the mountain sucker into Cleveland Reservoir and Lake Fork Creek after completion of a proposed chemical treatment project for these waters. Again, this project must involve the US Forest Service, as the impacted lands are in their ownership.
- ④ - Acquire public access, either through easement or land purchase, along upper Huntington Creek (Sec. 6) upstream from highway U-96.
- ⑤ - Purchase and retire the sheep grazing allotments in the Boulger Creek (Sec. 2) drainage above Boulger Reservoir, and/or the Spring Creek (Sec. 1) drainage above the recent reconstructed Huntington Reservoir. Both of these streams have potential for re-establishing the indigenous Colorado cutthroat.
- ⑥ - Other possibilities (off site and not in kind) include: purchase a conservation pool for fisheries in Rolfson, Millers Flat, and/or Cleveland reservoirs; purchase Scofield Reservoir water for instream flow releases during winter; acquire public fishing access into Bear Creek (Electric Lake tributary); wetlands acquisition for UDWR on the south shoreline of Scofield Reservoir; and acquire public access on several Scofield Reservoir tributaries: Mud Creek, Upper Fish Creek (lower end) and Pontown Creek (lower end), *winter quarter creek and woods creek.*

These mitigation options are not prioritized from a Fish Management perspective. Priorities can be assigned later as the pipeline construction project becomes more definite on finalizing its alternatives. Let me know if you have any questions on these mitigation options, or if you have other options.

Attachment

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Manti-LaSal
National Forest

Price Ranger District
599 West Price River Dr.
Price, Utah 84501

Reply to: [REDACTED]

Date: March 26, 1990

President David N. Peterson
Orem Utah Cherry Hill Stake
219 East 1910 South
Orem, Utah 84088

Dear President Peterson:

As you are aware, Questar Pipeline Company has proposed a gas transmission pipeline realignment in the upper Huntington Creek area.

We are currently writing an Environmental Impact Statement to evaluate the impacts this project might have upon the environment. As a part of this process, we explore various alternatives to the proposed action. Of those considered to this point, I don't foresee that any of them would appreciably affect the operation of Camp Shalom.

Depending upon which alternative is selected, the only impact upon your operations would be minor traffic delays and/or possibly some construction on the extreme south end of your property.

Within the near future, we will circulate a draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning this proposed project. You will receive a copy of the report. We would appreciate any comments you might have concerning the project. These will be evaluated in our determination of a final decision.

Because of the proximity of our previously scheduled release date of the draft document, I delayed replying to your letter of February 4, 1990. Due to some unscheduled delays, I hope this explanation will help alleviate your concerns prior to your receiving the complete document.

If you have questions, contact me.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ira W. Hatch

IRA W. HATCH
Distric Ranger

IHatch:kh

D-6 LETTERS RECEIVED ON DEIS FROM AGENCIES AND ELECTED OFFICIALS

HOWARD C. NIELSON
THIRD DISTRICT, UTAH

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
SUBCOMMITTEE:
HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT
ENERGY AND POWER
COMMERCE, CONSUMER PROTECTION,
AND COMPETITIVENESS

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE:
GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES AND TRANSPORTATION
VICE CHAIRMAN

COPPER CAUCUS
COAL CAUCUS
RURAL CAUCUS
STEEL CAUCUS
MILITARY REFORM CAUCUS
TRAVEL & TOURISM CAUCUS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

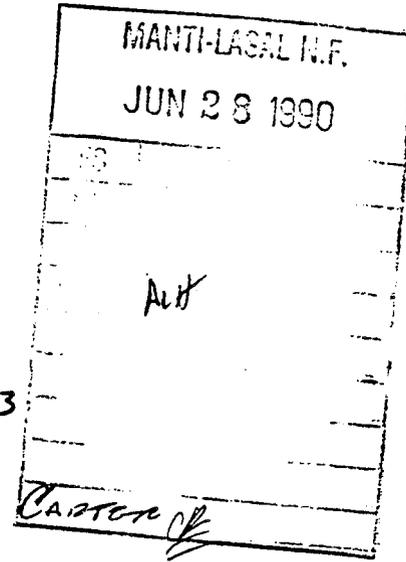
WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1122 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-7751

DISTRICT OFFICES:
#105 FEDERAL BUILDING
88 WEST 100 NORTH
PROVO, UT 84601
(801) 377-1776

#2207 FEDERAL BUILDING
125 SOUTH STATE STREET
SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84138
(801) 524-6301

#2 EAST CENTER STREET #1
MOAB, UT 84532
(801) 259-7188

UTAH TOLL-FREE NUMBER
1-800-245-1426



*Route 1.
WALT AT D3*

June 27, 1990

George Morris
Forest Supervisor
Manti-LaSal National Forest
Price District
599 West Price River Drive
Price, Utah 84501

Dear Mr. Morris:

It has come to my attention that the Questar Pipeline Company has applied to the United States Forest Service (USFS) for permission to relocate 4.25 mile section of buried natural gas pipeline that crosses the Skyline Mine permit area. As currently routed, the pipeline affects approximately 15 million tons of recoverable coal reserves. Relocating the pipeline would allow mining to proceed uninterrupted and avoid potential damage and possible loss of service to Utah consumers.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) identifies Burnout Canyon as an effective alternative that will permanently protect the pipeline from subsidence. This route is the shortest to construct and will affect the least amount of coal reserves in the future. Construction along this route will have little environmental impact and will be easily mitigated. The other possible routes are longer which would raise the construction costs. These routes would cross millions of tons of coal that may be mined in the future and they would have the potential for causing larger environmental damage.

I support the conclusions of the EIS and the decision of the USFS for recommending the Burnout Canyon route and hope that the coal resources at Skyline can be mined as completely and efficiently as possible without disruption. Coal mining in general helps to provide a sound economy in the state of Utah and more specifically Skyline provides a strong economic foundation for Carbon, Emery, Sanpete and Utah counties.

REPLY TO
 WASHINGTON

PROVO

SALT LAKE CITY

MOAB

I am pleased to have the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Statement and commend the Manti LaSal Forest Service, Questar Pipeline Company and Utah Fuel Company for their efforts. It is not often that I have an opportunity to provide comments on an issue for which there is no disagreement between federal agency and private industry. The USFS recommendation is best suited to meet the demands of the mining operator while minimizing environmental impacts.

I will be pleased if the final approval to move the pipeline can be granted expeditiously and construction along the Burnout Canyon route can commence this year.

Sincerely,



Howard C.,. Nielson
Member of Congress

cc: Ken May



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

3480
(U-065)

Moab District
P. O. Box 970
Moab, Utah 84532

JUL - 2 1990

Mr. George Morris, Forest Supervisor
U. S. Department of Agriculture
U. S. Forest Service
Manti-LaSal National Forest
599 West Price River Drive
Price, Utah 84501

Re: Questar Pipeline Company Mainline No. 41 Reroute at Skyline Mine EIS

Dear Mr. Morris:

As a cooperating agency, the CEQ regulations require that we make comments on the subject EIS. This letter is merely to inform you that the Bureau of Land Management has no further comments with respect to the proposed pipeline reroute and the EIS.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant District Manager
Mineral Resources

FOREST SERVICE MANTI-LASAL NATIONAL FOREST PRICE RANGER DISTRICT		
JUL 02 1990		
ACTION	TO	INFO.
	DFR	
	CLERK	



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION VIII

999 18th STREET - SUITE 500
DENVER, COLORADO 80202-2405

Ref: 8WM-EA

JUN 26 1990

George A. Morris, Forest Supervisor
Manti-LaSal National Forest
599 West Price River Drive
Price, Utah 84501

MANTI-LASAL N.F.
JUL 02 1990
FS

RE: Draft EIS for Questar Pipeline Company's Main Line No. 41 Reroute at Skyline Mine Rating LO

Dear Sir:

In accordance with our responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Region VIII Office of the Environmental Protection Agency has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Questar Pipeline Company's Main Line No. 41 Reroute at Skyline Mine. EPA offers the following comments for your consideration.

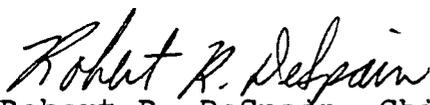
EPA believes that the selection of Alternative C using Burnout Canyon Route (3) along with either of the Valley Camp Triangle Connectors is environmentally preferable to other routes since the alignment is generally along the highway right-of-way and not along the valley bottom. Similarly, either of the Winter Quarters routes provide the advantage of avoidance of riparian impact but at substantially higher cost. Burnout Canyon (3) would minimize the potential impacts to the riparian ecosystem since this route would involve one-half mile of riparian impact compared to 3.3 miles along either Burnout Canyon (1) or Burnout Canyon (2).

EPA supports the Forest Service efforts to assure minimal impact to the riparian ecosystem with the use of best management practices (BMP) during construction. We recommend that the specific best management practices outlined by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources for sediment control and fish barriers be adopted as right-of-way requirements by the Forest Service. (See letter from Larry Dalton, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, to George Morris, Manti-LaSal National Forest, September 13, 1989, pages 2 and 3.)

Based on the procedures EPA uses to evaluate the adequacy of the information in the EIS and the environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives, the Draft EIS for the Questar Pipeline Company's Main Line No. 41 Reroute at Skyline Mine will be listed in the Federal Register in category L0. This means that EPA lacks objection to the proposed project provided BMPs are affectively implemented. EPA requests that additional information on the specific BMPs to be applied to prevent sedimentation and impacts to fisheries be identified in the final EIS.

If you have any further questions on this matter, please contact Mr. Weston Wilson of my staff at FTS 330-1439 or (303) 293-1439.

Sincerely,


Robert R. DeSpain, Chief
Environmental Assessment Branch

cc: Don Ostler, Utah Bureau of Water Pollution Control
Larry Dalton, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

Bob: any questions or comments?
WJH PWD



State of Utah
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Norman H. Bangert
Governor
Dee C. Hansen
Executive Director
Timothy H. Provan
Division Director

Southeastern Region
455 West Park Road Avenue
Price, Utah 84501-2829
801-637-3311

MANTI-LASAL N.F.	
MAY 22 1990	
FOREST SERVICE	PRICE RANGER DISTRICT
UN - 6	650
INFO.	W. Nowak
PROPOSED CARD FOR	

FOREST SERVICE MANTI-LASAL NATIONAL FOREST PRICE RANGER DISTRICT	
JUN - 8 1990	
INFO.	UN - 6
W. Nowak	
PROPOSED CARD FOR	

May 18, 1990

George A. Morris, Forest Supervisor
Manti-La Sal National Forest
599 W. Price River Drive
Price, Utah 84501

Dear Mr. Morris:

In regards to the proposed reroute of Questar Pipeline Company's Main Line No. 41 at Skyline Mine, the Division's preference would be to leave the pipeline in place and protect it from mining induced subsidence. No aquatic mitigation would be expected with this proposal. However, the Burnout Canyon Route (3) along with appropriate mitigation is an acceptable alternative.

This alignment will be west of Highway 264 and make 4 stream crossings. Consideration should be given at the stream crossings towards encasing the pipeline in a concrete sleeve. This will allow for future repairs or replacement of the pipeline without the need to redisturb the stream channel. Such a casing will also serve to protect the line from rusting. Figure A-3 diagrams the proposed method of stream crossings, however, it is not clear if such a casing is planned.

We have some concerns with the seed mix specifications on page 6 of Appendix A. There have not been any forb or shrub species included in the mix. Besides providing for soil stabilization, such species provide habitat for wildlife. The area provides important deer and elk summer range. Enclosed is our recommended revegetation prescription.

Damage to riparian areas and loss of spawning habitat from the Burnout Canyon Route (3) are inevitable consequences of this project. Page 9 of Appendix A lists mitigation recommendations. We expect that all of the recommendations (71-75) will be implemented. It should be noted that cost figures for each mitigation are only estimated costs that may be subject to variation. Thank you for the opportunity to review and provide comment.

Sincerely,

Miles Moretti
Supervisor

cc. Ralph Miles
Keith Zobell, Skyline Mine

Table 1. Revegetation prescription for disturbed areas caused by the Questar Pipeline relocation at Skyline Mine.

(1) Disturbed areas should be doubled ripped. (2) Fertilizer (0-16-8) at a rate of 100 lb/acre should be disked into the topsoil mass prior to seeding. (3a) The seed mix should be drilled, followed by an identical application hydroseeded as a slurry to incorporate more seed mix, tackifier (60 lb/acre), wood fiber mulch (2,000 lb/acre), and nitrogen fertilizer (33-0-0 distributed at a rate of 100 lb/acre). (3b) If a drill/hydroseed technique is not utilized, the pounds of pure live seed/acre in the seed mix should be doubled and then broadcast. After seed application, nitrogen fertilizer (33-0-0 distributed at a rate of 100 lb/acre) should be broadcast. An acceptable mulch should be applied to protect the raw soil from erosion and conserve moisture. (4) Seeding should occur following a permanent killing frost which is usually after October 15.

Plant Material		Pound of Pure Live Seed/Acre
Reed canarygrass	(<u>Phalaris arundinacea</u>)	0.5
Meadow foxtail	(<u>Alopecurus pratensis</u>)	1.0
Redtop	(<u>Agrostis alba</u>)	0.5
Smooth brome	(<u>Bromus inermis</u>)	2.0
Timothy	(<u>Phleum pratense</u>)	0.5
Beaked sedge	(<u>Carex rostrata</u>)	1.0
Alsike clover	(<u>Trifolium hybridum</u>)	1.0
Strawberry clover	(<u>Trifolium fragiferum</u>)	1.0
Black medic	(<u>Medicago lupulina</u>)	0.5
Oregon checkermallow	(<u>Sidalcea oregana</u>)	0.5
Pacific aster	(<u>Aster chilensis</u>)	0.5
Sticky geranium	(<u>Geranium viscosissimum</u>)	1.0
Red elderberry	(<u>Sambucus racemosa</u>)	3.0 uncleaned
Woods rose	(<u>Rosa woodsii</u>)	2.0
Shrubby cinquefoil	(<u>Potentilla fruticosa</u>)	1.0
Silver sagebrush	(<u>Artemisia cana viscidula</u>)	0.5
	Total	16.5

Table 1. Revegetation prescription for disturbed areas caused by the Questar Pipeline relocation at Skyline Mine.

(1) Disturbed areas should be doubled ripped. (2) Fertilizer (0-16-8) at a rate of 100 lb/acre should be disked into the topsoil mass prior to seeding. (3a) The seed mix should be drilled, followed by an identical application hydrosprayed as a slurry to incorporate more seed mix, tacifier (60 lb/acre), wood fiber mulch (2,000 lb/acre), and nitrogen fertilizer (33-0-0 distributed at a rate of 100 lb/acre). (3b) If a drill/hydrospray technique is not utilized, the pounds of pure live seed/acre in the seed mix should be doubled and then broadcast. After seed application, nitrogen fertilizer (33-0-0 distributed at a rate of 100 lb/acre) should be broadcast. An acceptable mulch should be applied to protect the raw soil from erosion and conserve moisture. (4) Seeding should occur following a permanent killing frost which is usually after October 15.

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Beaked sedge	(<u>Carex rostrata</u>)	1.0
Alsike clover	(<u>Trifolium hybridum</u>)	1.0
Strawberry clover	(<u>Trifolium fragiferum</u>)	1.0
Black medic	(<u>Medicago lupulina</u>)	0.5
Oregon checkermallow	(<u>Sidalcea oregana</u>)	0.5
Pacific aster	(<u>Aster chilensis</u>)	0.5
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Red elderberry	(<u>Sambucus racemosa</u>)	3.0 uncleaned
Woods rose	(<u>Rosa woodsii</u>)	2.0
Shrubby cinquefoil	(<u>Potentilla fruticosa</u>)	1.0
Silver sagebrush	(<u>Artemisia cana viscidula</u>)	0.5
	Total	16.5



State of Utah
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Norman H. Bangert
Governor
Dee C. Hansen
Executive Director
Timothy H. Provan
Division Director

Southeastern Region
455 West Railroad Avenue
Price, Utah 84501-2829
801-637-3311

MANTI-LASAL N.F.	
MAY 22 1990	
FOREST SERVICE	PRICE RANGER DISTRICT
JUN - 6 1990	FS
	Not

May 18, 1990

George A. Morris, Forest Supervisor
Manti-La Sal National Forest
599 W. Price River Drive
Price, Utah 84501

cc: D-3
W. Nowak

I requested a copy of the referenced drawing which was Rod Stovall's.

Dear Mr. Morris:

In regards to the proposed reroute of Questar Pipeline Company's Main Line No. 41 at Skyline Mine, the Division's preference would be to leave the pipeline in place and protect it from mining induced subsidence. No aquatic mitigation would be expected with this proposal. However, the Burnout Canyon Route (3) along with appropriate mitigation is an acceptable alternative.

This alignment will be west of Highway 264 and make 4 stream crossings. Consideration should be given at the stream crossings towards encasing the pipeline in a concrete sleeve. This will allow for future repairs or replacement of the pipeline without the need to redisturb the stream channel. Such a casing will also serve to protect the line from rusting. Figure A-3 diagrams the proposed method of stream crossings, however, it is not clear if such a casing is planned.

We have some concerns with the seed mix specifications on page 6 of Appendix A. There have not been any forb or shrub species included in the mix. Besides providing for soil stabilization, such species provide habitat for wildlife. The area provides important deer and elk summer range. Enclosed is our recommended revegetation prescription.

Damage to riparian areas and loss of spawning habitat from the Burnout Canyon Route (3) are inevitable consequences of this project. Page 9 of Appendix A lists mitigation recommendations. We expect that all of the recommendations (71-75) will be implemented. It should be noted that cost figures for each mitigation are only estimated costs that may be subject to variation. Thank you for the opportunity to review and provide comment.

Sincerely,

Miles Moretti
Supervisor

cc. Ralph Miles
Keith Zobell, Skyline Mine

Table 1. Revegetation prescription for disturbed areas caused by the Questar Pipeline relocation at Skyline Mine.

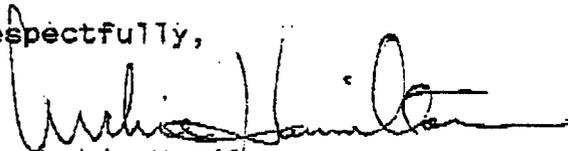
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Meadow foxtail	(<u>Alopecurus pratensis</u>)	1.0
Redtop	(<u>Acrostis alba</u>)	0.5
Smooth brome	(<u>Bromus inermis</u>)	2.0
Timothy	(<u>Phleum pratense</u>)	0.5
Beaked sedge	(<u>Carex rostrata</u>)	1.0
Alsike clover	(<u>Trifolium hybridum</u>)	1.0
Strawberry clover	(<u>Trifolium fragiferum</u>)	1.0
Black medic	(<u>Medicago lupulina</u>)	0.5
Oregon checkermallow	(<u>Sidalcea oregana</u>)	0.5
Pacific aster	(<u>Aster chilensis</u>)	0.5
Sticky geranium	(<u>Geranium viscosissimum</u>)	1.0
Red elderberry	(<u>Sambucus racemosa</u>)	3.0 uncleaned
Woods rose	(<u>Rosa woodsii</u>)	2.0
Shrubby cinquefoil	(<u>Potentilla fruticosa</u>)	1.0
Silver sagebrush	(<u>Artemisia cana viscidula</u>)	0.5
	Total	16.5

Letter - Forest Service/Hamilton
July 10, 1990
Page 2

I am enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. C.K. Blair, Questar Pipeline, outlining the preliminary agreement concerning this relocation. If you have any questions regarding UDOT's role in this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Respectfully,



L. Archie Hamilton
District Pre/Construction Engineer

bt

cc: Steve Noble, District Director
C.K. Blair, Questar Pipeline Company
Aaron Howle, National Forest Service

Mr. George A. Morris
June 29, 1990
Page 2

- d) a table showing a summary of the routes, similar to Table 2-1.
2. The landslide hazard discussion under the preferred alternative is unclear (Burnout Canyon Route 3, page 4-4). According to the above mentioned studies, landslides appear along virtually the entire drainage of Upper Huntington Creek. Also, in the discussion of the Winter Quarters route (Page 4-5), it should be noted that six recent debris flows have been mapped downslope of the pipeline route through Winter Quarters Canyon (sections 1 and 2 of segment 20). The Survey recommends rewriting these sections to expand discussions of landslide hazards, referencing the revised oversized plate described above.

Division of Water Rights

The Division believes Burnout Canyon Routes 1 and 2 impose excessive impacts to sensitive riparian and stream environments. Burnout Canyon Routes 3 and 4 significantly reduce these impacts. The Division concurs with the route submitted with the Stream Channel Alteration Permit, although we believe detrimental effects can be further reduced by

1. a more direct route across wetland and riparian areas at the point the pipeline crosses Huntington Creek, near Little Swens Crossing;
2. using the existing culvert at Little Swens Crossing;
3. routing the pipeline directly into upland areas after the stream crossing, and remaining in upland areas northward from Little Swens Crossing to the Kitchen.

The determination that the area is seismically quiescent is invalid. Bureau of Reclamation seismotectonic studies of the Joes Valley and Pleasant Valley fault zones conclude that these zones have been active in the Quaternary Period. The seismic threat includes possible damage from fault rupture and/or strong ground motion.

Mr. George A. Morris
June 29, 1990
Page 3

The Bureau based its Pleasant Valley determination on a comparison of topographic expressions of related structures in both Pleasant and Joes Valleys. The conclusion was that Quaternary displacement, possibly as recent as 10-20 ka, cannot be precluded.

The greatest ground motion threat could come from movement of the Joes Valley fault zone. In the northern Joes Valley graben, surface faulting has ruptured upper Quaternary deposits. Average recurrence intervals, age of faulting and displacement, as determined by trenching studies, is reported on the attached table.

Destructive strong ground motion could be generated by moderate magnitude (M_s 6.5) random earthquakes. Because such quakes do not rupture the surface, fault location is impossible to predict. Maximum credible earthquakes predicted for the Pleasant Valley and Joes Valley fault zones are 7.0 (M_s) and 7.5 (M_s) respectively (see attached table). If the determination of seismic inactivity has prevented defensive measures from being considered, this issue should be re-examined.

Division of Wildlife Resources

The Division prefers that the pipeline be left in place, and protected from mining induced subsidence damage, because no aquatic mitigation would be expected. However, Burnout Canyon Route 3, along with appropriate mitigation, is an acceptable alternative.

This alignment would be west of Highway 264, and make four stream crossings. Consideration should be given at the stream crossings to encasing the pipeline in a concrete sleeve. This would allow for future work on the pipeline without the need to disturb the stream channel. Casing will also protect the pipe from rust. Figure A-3 diagrams the proposed stream crossing method, however, it is not clear if casing is planned.

The Division has concerns about the seed mix specifications on page 6 of Appendix A. No forb or shrub species have been included in the mix. Besides providing for soil stabilization, such species provide habitat for wildlife. The area

Mr. George A. Morris
June 29, 1990
Page 4

provides important deer and elk summer range. The Division's recommended revegetation prescription is attached.

Damage to riparian areas and loss of spawning habitat from the Burnout Canyon Route 3 are inevitable consequences of this project. Page 9 of Appendix A lists mitigation recommendations. The Division expects that all the recommendations (71-75) will be implemented. We note that the cost figures for each mitigation are only estimated costs, subject to variation.

Division of State History

The Division has no technical comments for consideration by the U.S. Forest Service. This information is provided on request to assist the Forest Service with its Section 106 responsibilities as specified in 36 CFR 800. If you have questions or need additional [historic] assistance, please contact [Jim Dykman] at (801) 533-7039. (Reference Case No. 90-0044.)

Division of Oil, Gas and Mining

After a through review of the DEIS, the Division believes the Forest Service has done a good job of addressing the environmental concerns of this project. Therefore, we concur with the choice of Burnout Canyon Route 3.

The Committee appreciates the opportunity to review the DEIS. Please feel free to call me with any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,



Michael E. Christensen
State Planning Coordinator

Enclosures
MEC/jh

MAIN LINE NO. 41 REROUTE STREAM MITIGATION LOCATION PLAN

T. 13 S., R. 6 E., S.L.B.&M

○ STREAM CROSSING LOCATIONS
SCALE: 1" = 2000'

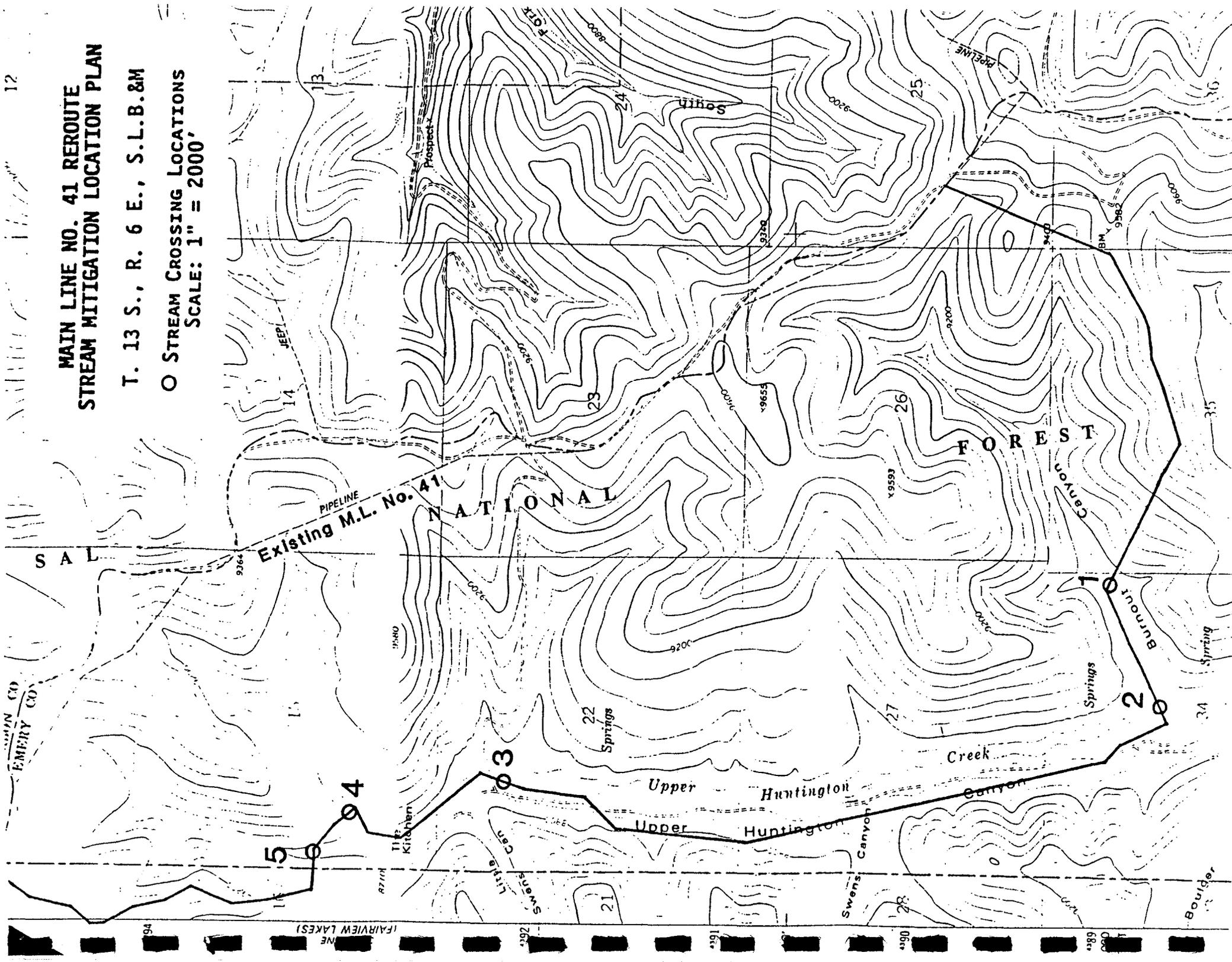


Table 1. Revegetation prescription for disturbed areas caused by the Questar Pipeline relocation at Skyline Mine.

(1) Disturbed areas should be doubled ripped. (2) Fertilizer (0-16-8) at a rate of 100 lb/acre should be disked into the topsoil mass prior to seeding. (3a) The seed mix should be drilled, followed by an identical application hydrosprayed as a slurry to incorporate more seed mix, tacifier (60 lb/acre), wood fiber mulch (2,000 lb/acre), and nitrogen fertilizer (33-0-0 distributed at a rate of 100 lb/acre). (3b) If a drill/hydrospray technique is not utilized, the pounds of pure live seed/acre in the seed mix should be doubled and then broadcast. After seed application, nitrogen fertilizer (33-0-0 distributed at a rate of 100 lb/acre) should be broadcast. An acceptable mulch should be applied to protect the raw soil from erosion and conserve moisture. (4) Seeding should occur following a permanent killing frost which is usually after October 15.

Plant Material		Pound of Pure Live Seed/Acre
Reed canarygrass	(<u>Phalaris arundinacea</u>)	0.5
Meadow foxtail	(<u>Alopecurus pratensis</u>)	1.0
Redtop	(<u>Acrostis alba</u>)	0.5
Smooth brome	(<u>Bromus inermis</u>)	2.0
Timothy	(<u>Phleum pratense</u>)	0.5
Beaked sedge	(<u>Carex rostrata</u>)	1.0
Alsike clover	(<u>Trifolium hybridum</u>)	1.0
Strawberry clover	(<u>Trifolium fragiferum</u>)	1.0
Black medic	(<u>Medicago lupulina</u>)	0.5
Oregon checkermallow	(<u>Sidalcea oregana</u>)	0.5
Pacific aster	(<u>Aster chilensis</u>)	0.5
Sticky geranium	(<u>Geranium viscosissimum</u>)	1.0
Red elderberry	(<u>Sambucus racemosa</u>)	3.0 uncleaned
Woods rose	(<u>Rosa woodsii</u>)	2.0
Shrubby cinquefoil	(<u>Potentilla fruticosa</u>)	1.0
Silver sagebrush	(<u>Artemisia cana viscidula</u>)	0.5
	Total	16.5

Seismic source	MCE	Closest app. to dam (km)	Focal depth (km)
ISB-random earthquake	6.5 (M _L)	Local	7-10
Pleasant Valley fault zone	7.0 (M _S)	1.3	10-15
Joes Valley fault zone	7.5 (M _S)	22	10-15

Table 1.2: Average recurrence interval of surface faulting events on major faults in the northern Joes Valley graben inferred from scarp height measurements and stratigraphic evidence in trenches

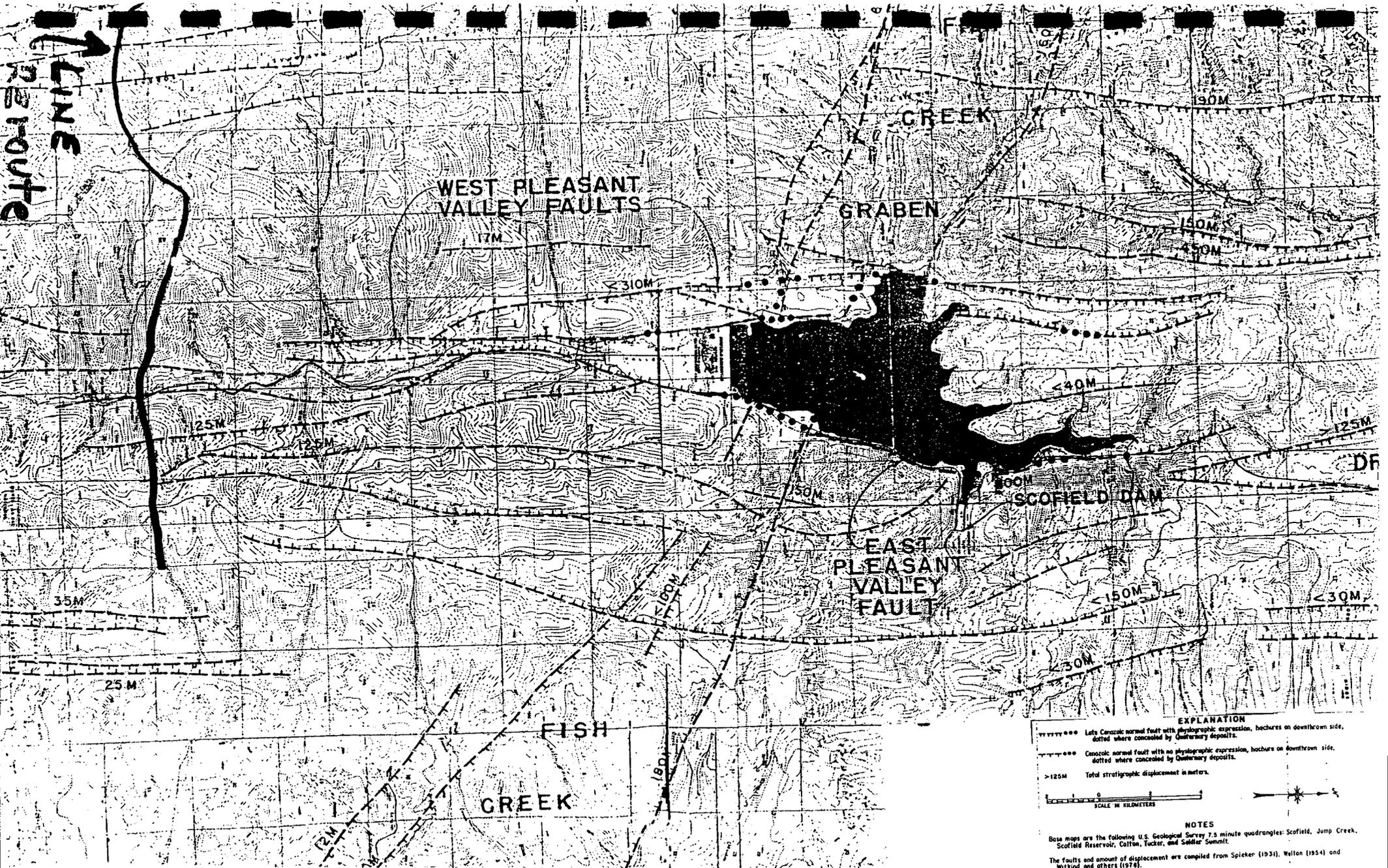
FAULT	LOCALITY	FAULTING EVENT	DISPLACEMENT (m) /1	AGE OF FAULTING (kyrs) /2	ESTIMATED AVERAGE RECURRENCE INTERVAL (kyrs)
East Joes Valley	Trench 6	1	2.5 (>1 event?)	1.5* - 14	<60
		3	0.5	14-130	
		2	1.5-2	>(130-2500)	
		1	(scarp north of trench) n.d.	>(130-2500)	
West Joes Valley	Trench 4	2	0.5	6.5* - 23*	10-20
		1	>5.5 (>1 event?)	23*	
	Black Canyon	2	9 (>1 event?)	<10 - (11-14)	n.d.
		1	3	< (14-30)	
	Bennets-Seely-Jordan Canyons	7	12-14 (>1 event?)	< (11-14)	n.d.
Middle Mountain	Trench 1	2	0.5	< (14-30)	10-15
		1	>2 (2->3.5)	< (14-30)	
	Trench 3	2	0.5	> 6*	10-15
		1	2.5	6* - (14-30)	
	Trench 2	1	<1	< (14-30)	n.d.
	Trench 5	1	<1	< (14-30)	n.d.

/1 Amount of displacement is estimated from scarp heights and stratigraphic relationships in trenches.

/2 Unless otherwise noted, age estimate is based on a soil relative age (see section A2)

* Age estimate is based on a radiocarbon date.

@ Age estimate is based on amino acid analysis of shells in trench 6.



EXPLANATION

- Late Cenozoic normal fault with physiographic expression, hachures on downthrown side, dotted where concealed by Quaternary deposits.
- Cenozoic normal fault with no physiographic expression, hachures on downthrown side, dotted where concealed by Quaternary deposits.
- >125M Total stratigraphic displacement in meters.

SCALE IN KILOMETERS

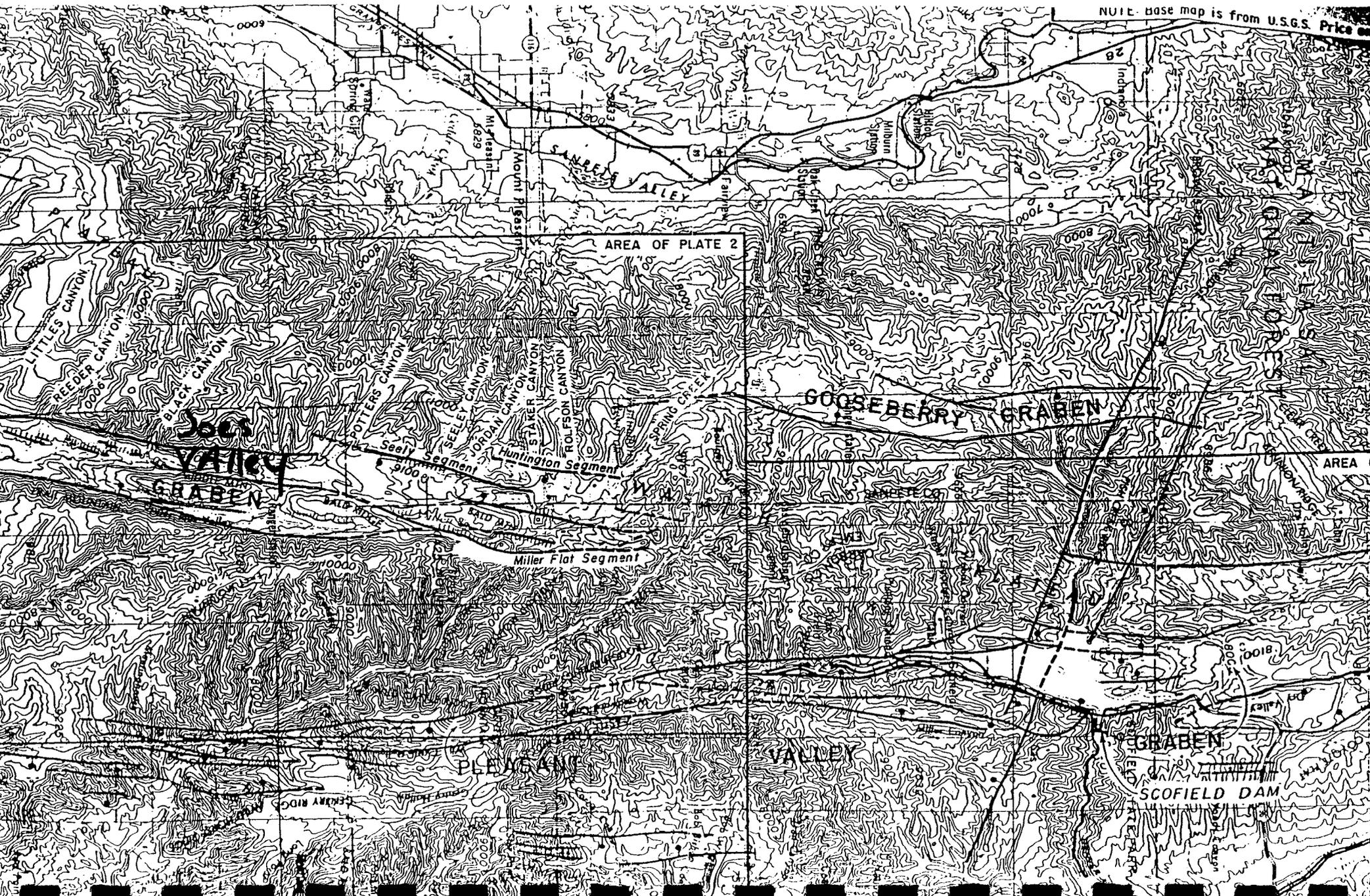
NOTES

Base maps are the following U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 minute quadrangles: Scofield, Jump Creek, Scofield Reservoir, Colton, Tucker, and Saddle Summit.

The faults and amount of displacement are compiled from Spieker (1931), Walton (1954) and Wilkind and others (1974).

Faults are not drawn across Scofield Reservoir because their location is not known.

NUT. base map is from U.S.G.S. Price



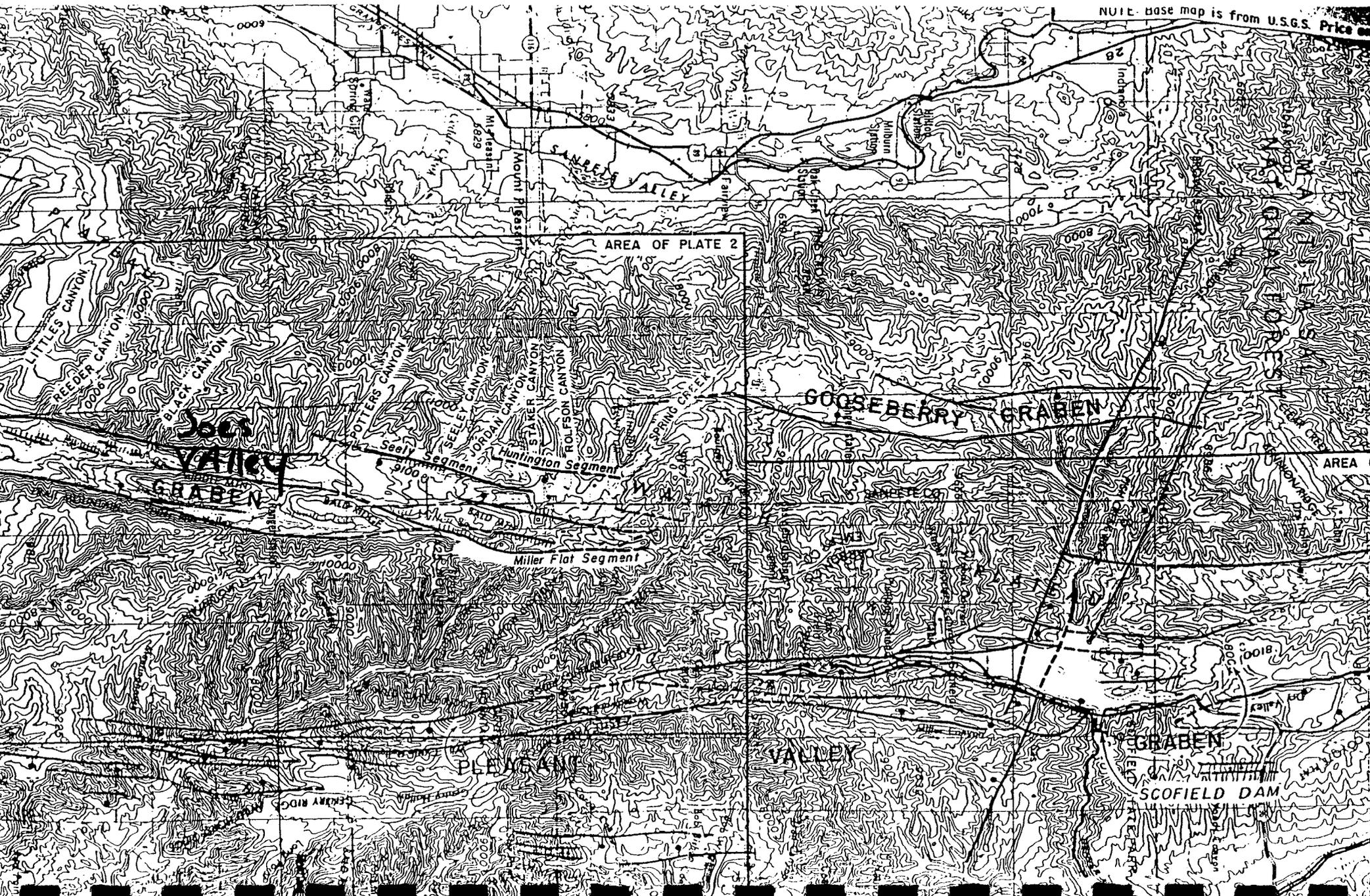
AREA OF PLATE 2

GOOSEBERRY GRABEN

AREA C

Miller Flat Segment

SCOFIELD DAM



LITTLE'S CANYON
REEDER CANYON
BLACK CANYON
DROTTERS CANYON
JORDAN CANYON
LAKE CANYON
JOHNSON CANYON

VALLEY
GRABEN

Seel Segment
Huntington Segment

PLEASANT VALLEY

GRABEN

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE OF UTAH

MANTI-LASAL N.F.	
JUL - 5 1990	
COMMITTEES: APPROPRIATIONS (TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC SAFETY); TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC SAFETY; ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES AND AGRICULTURE	
E	ALT
R	
K	
Carter	



2 1990

July 3, 1990

Route to
WALT at D3

REP. RAY NIELSEN
69TH DISTRICT
RR #1, BOX 112, FAIRVIEW 84629
RES. 427-9364 / BUS. 427-9364

George A. Morris, Forest Supervisor
Manti-LaSal National Forest
Price District
599 West Price River Drive
Price, UT 84501

Dear Supervisor Morris:

It has come to my attention that the Questar Pipeline Company has applied to the United States Forest Service (USFS) for permission to relocate a 4.25 mile section of buried natural gas pipeline that crosses the Skyline Mine permit area. As currently routed, the pipeline affects approximately 15 million tons of recoverable coal reserves. Relocating the pipeline would allow mining to proceed uninterrupted and avoid potential damage and possible loss of service to Utah consumers.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) identifies Burnout Canyon as an effective alternative that will permanently protect the pipeline from subsidence. This route is the shortest to construct and will affect the least amount of coal reserves in the future. Construction along this route will have little environment impact and will be easily mitigated. The other possible routes are longer which will raise the construction costs. These routes would cross millions of tons of coal that may be mined in the future and they would have the potential for causing larger environmental damage.

I support the conclusions of the EIS and the decision of the USFS for recommending the Burnout Canyon route and hope that the coal resources at Skyline can be mined as completely and efficiently as possible without disruption. Coal mining in general helps to provide a sound economy in the state of Utah and more specifically Skyline provides a strong economic foundation for Carbon, Emery, Sanpete and Utah counties.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Statement and commend the Manti LaSal Forest Service, Questar Pipeline Company and Utah Fuel Company for their efforts. It is not often that I have an opportunity to provide comments on an issue for which there is no disagreement between federal agency and private industry. The USFS recommendation is best suited to meet the demands of the mining operator while minimizing environmental impacts.

I will be pleased if the final approval to move the pipeline can be granted expeditiously and construction along the Burnout Canyon route can commence this year.

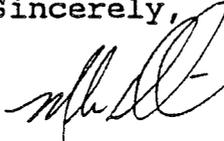
Respectfully,
Ray Nielsen
RAY NIELSEN
Representative

June 22, 1990
Forest Supervisor
Manti-LaSal National Forest
Page Two

I am pleased to have the opportunity to comment on the Draft EIS and commend the Manti-LaSal Forest Service, Questar Pipeline Company and Utah Fuel Company for their efforts. It is not often that I have an opportunity to provide comments on an issue for which there is no disagreement between federal agencies and private industry. The USFS recommendation is best suited to meet the demands of the mining operator while minimizing environmental impacts.

I will be pleased if the final approval to move the pipeline can be granted expeditiously and construction along the Burnout Canyon route can commence this year. Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,



Mike Dmitrich
State Representative

cc: V. J. Mortensen
K. E. May
J. M. Garr



CARBON COUNTY
PRICE, UTAH 84501

FOREST SERVICE MANTI-LASAL NATIONAL FOREST PRICE RANGER DISTRICT		
JUN 20 1990		
ACTION	TO	INFO.
	DFR	
	COMMISSIONERS	
	William D. Krompel	
	Emma B. Kuykendall	
	Lynda C. Varner	
	CLEAR	
	PROPOSED FOR	

6-15-90

Forest Supervisor
Manti-LaSal National Forest
Price District
599 West Price River Drive
Price, Utah 84501

Dear Forest Supervisor:

It has come to my attention through our Planning & Zoning that the Questar Pipeline Company has applied to the United States Forest Service for permission to relocate 4.25 mile section of buried natural gas pipeline that crosses the Skyline Mine permit area. As currently routed, the pipeline affects approximately 15 million tons of recoverable coal reserves. Relocating the pipeline would allow mining to proceed uninterrupted and avoid potential damage and possible loss of service to Utah consumers.

I support the conclusions of the EIS and the decision of the USFS and Carbon County Planning & Zoning staff for recommending the Burnout Canyon route and hope that the coal resources at Skyline can be mined as completely and efficiently as possible without disruption. Coal mining in general helps to provide a sound economy in the State of Utah and more specifically Skyline provides a strong economic foundation for Carbon, Emery, Sanpete and Utah counties.

I will be pleased if the final approval to move the pipeline can be granted expeditiously and construction along the Burnout Canyon route can commence this year.

In a previous public hearing I expressed my deep concern that the existing pipeline must be left in place to prevent any unnecessary scaring of this beautiful environmental region. It is with great pleasure that I see the current plans do not include any removal of the existing pipeline.

I have included a letter from Carbon County Planner to Questar. If I may be of assistance please contact me at 637-4700.

Sincerely,



Emma R. Kuykendall
Carbon County Commissioner

xc: John Garr



CARBON COUNTY
PRICE, UTAH 84501

June 11, 1990

David W. Woodbury
Senior Design Engineer
Questar Pipeline Company
P.O. Box 11450
Salt Lake City, Utah 84147

Dear Mr. Woodbury:

After reviewing your letter of June 4th, 1990 on the relocation of 18" diameter natural transmission line and conferring with Mr. Dave Levanger, Carbon Building Official, I would like to inform you that no permits would be required by Carbon County.

If I can be of any further assistance, please call me at 637-4700 ext. 260.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Marston
Carbon County Planner



City of Aurora

P.O. Box 1072

Aurora, Utah 84620



Page 2

A large portion of the business to the Coastal Corporations Skyline Mine and Southern Utah Fuel Mine.

I would support the conclusions of the Environmental Impact Statement and the U.S. Forest Service in recommending the Burnt Canyon route for the pipeline relocation, which would enable the coal resources for the Skyline Mine to be mined as efficiently and with a minimum of disruption to the mining plan now developed.

Coal mining in Central Utah is the backbone to provide us with a sound economy. The Utah Fuel Skyline Mine certainly plays a large part in providing Carbon, Sanpete, Sevier, and Utah Counties with a sound stable economy.

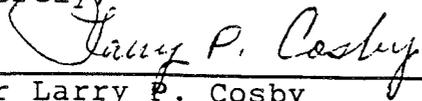
I thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Environmental Statement concerning the Manti LaSal Forrest.

I also would like to commend the Manti LaSal National Forest Service for your efforts in trying to solve this issue with concerns for the mining operator, yet minimizing environmental impacts to the area affected.

It would be very beneficial to our economy if your final approval to move the gas pipeline could commence as soon as possible this summer as a delay could have a serious affect on the for-mentioned counties economy.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment on this important issue.

Sincerely,



Mayor Larry P. Cosby
President Aurora Welding, Inc.

Fountain Green City

P. O. Box 276
Fountain Green, Utah 84632

June 19, 1990

FOREST SERVICE MANTI-LASAL NATIONAL FOREST PRICE RANGER DISTRICT		
JUN 20 1990		
ACTION	TO	INFO.
	DFR	
	CLERK	
PROMISE CARD FOR _____		

Dear Sir:

As a mayor of a community with many residents who are employed at the Skyline Mine, it is very important that their operation continue without interruption.

In reading the USFS Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Mainline No. 41 Reroute Project, it is obvious that the best route would be the Burnout Canyon route. It is the shortest and could be feasibly constructed during 1990.

As a livestock operator I am familiar with the area in question and can see no problem that could not be overcome if this route is used. I think that the impact on the environment would not be such that it could not be repaired within a short period of time. Any construction will have an affect on the area and with this in mind the shortest route will impact the least amount of area.

Sanpete is a very economically depressed area and we should do all we can to maintain the level of employment that we have.

I would urge you to use the Burnout Canyon Route as soon as possible.

Sincerely,



Mayor

Moroni City Corporation

MORONI, UTAH 84646

UTAH'S TURKEY CAPITAL

June 22, 1990

Forest Supervisor
Manti-LaSal National Forest
599 West Price River Drive
Price, UT 84501

Gentlemen:

I wish to voice my support of the proposed reroute of the Questar Pipeline Company's gas line through Burnout Canyon.

Moroni City has several citizens that work at Utah Fuel Company mines. The impact on their jobs and to the economy of Sanpete County is of major concern.

I feel that the impact on the environment, as outlined in the environmental impact statement, would be minimal. The Burnout Canyon route also appears to be the route that would do the least environmental damage in the long run.

Sincerely,

Larry Freeman
Larry Freeman
Mayor of Moroni

LF:lc

