



# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
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## Documentation of NEPA Adequacy (DNA)

### Temporary Use Permit to Authorize Land Use for Temporary Provisional Housing at Atigun Camp Pad in Support of Strategic Reconfiguration Project

DNA-AK-993-08-001

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**A. BLM Office:** Joint Pipeline Office (JPO)

**BLM Case File No.** FF-095354

**Applicant:** Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, P.O. Box 196660, MS 502, Anchorage, AK 99519-6660

**Proposed Action Summary:** BLM proposes to issue a Temporary Use Permit to Alyeska Pipeline Service Company (APSC), operator of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS), to set up a camp to house 70-100 people at the existing Old Atigun Camp pad along the Dalton Highway. Camp construction is proposed to begin March 15, 2008. The camp is to be operational for approximately 12 months beginning April 2008. The camp is in support of Strategic Reconfiguration (SR) project work on the TAPS right-of-way.

BLM has permitted this same location several times in the past for use as a temporary camp. This Temporary Use Permit will be within the footprint of the original Atigun camp location used during pipeline construction and 1991 Atigun River Pipeline Replacement Project.

APSC routinely submits applications for BLM approval of their temporary land use for operations and maintenance activities along the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. The application has been submitted in support of APSC's overall SR project work along TAPS. APSC plans to provide temporary housing for construction support workers, beginning April 1, 2008, continuing through March 31, 2009.

**Authorities:** The Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act (TAPAA) of 1973 (43 U.S.C. § 1652) and Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. § 185), as amended; Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations Subsection 2880 Rights-of-Way Under the Mineral Leasing Act; National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 U.S.C. § 4321), as amended; and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (43 USC 1701 et seq).

**Purpose and Need of Action:** The SR project work along TAPS is for the continued improvement of the operations and maintenance of TAPS and should reduce overall costs of operation and extend the life of the pipeline. APSC believes reconfiguring the pump stations will allow flexibility to adapt to changes in crude oil transportation through the TAPS such as decline in throughput, improvements in technology, and optimization of support infrastructure and resource utilization.

The purpose of the proposed action is to authorize land use by Alyeska for the construction of temporary provisional housing at the existing Atigun Camp pad at Pipeline Milepost (PLMP) 162.8 of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. The underlying need for the proposed action is to provide temporary remote housing for additional personnel in support of the implementation of the planned 2008 routine line wide projects and the SR projects within the Pump Station 4 region.

**Location and Legal Land Descriptions of Proposed Action:** The site is located along the Dalton Highway at MP 250.0 and TAPS PLMP 162.8 west of the Atigun River in T. 15 S., R. 12 E., Sec. 5, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  and Sec. 6, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Umiat Meridian, Alaska.

**Description/Scope of Work for Proposed Action:**

Background: This site has been used at various times over the life of the TAPS project beginning with the initial installation of the pipeline. The most recent use of the site for temporary housing was in 1991 during pipeline reroute in the area. A Temporary Use Permit for temporary housing at the site in support of SR project work was granted on October 11, 2005.

Description of Project: APSC needs additional housing to support line-wide SR projects proposed to begin in 2008. The requested location for the additional housing is at the existing Atigun Camp pad. APSC has selected a housing/camp provider specializing in temporary remote housing to provide housing services through a turnkey lease and operation of the camp. The housing provider will be providing a newly constructed portable camp and will be operating that camp and its support systems for the duration of the use period. APSC will be providing pad preparation and catering support to the camp. APSC is responsible for acquiring the land use authorization and rights from the State of Alaska for water use from the well at Pump Station 4. Installation of the camp is projected to begin on April 1, 2008, and the camp is expected to be in-place for a twelve (12) month period.

*Site Preparation:* APSC does not anticipate that pad leveling and grading will be required at this time. If needed grading and leveling would not exceed the boundaries of the existing Atigun pad. Pad leveling would be done by using imported local and similar aggregate materials to avoid any excavation on the existing pad. Snow removal prior to camp installation is expected and will be conducted by APSC initially and by the camp provider for the duration of the camp operation. Snow will be pushed to the east side of the camp pad area consistent with historical snow removal patterns.

*Drinking Water Supply & Treatment:* Raw water supply for the Atigun housing complex will be obtained directly from Pump Station 4 well for transport, treatment and use by the camp provider. The planned camp will have a fully State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) approved and permitted treatment system for treatment of the raw water and

distribution of drinking water. Use of existing water wells at the site may be considered for future use, pending further study and permitting.

*Waste Water Treatment & Disposal:* Waste water will be separated into grey and black water categories by using a segregated dry toilet system that captures all black water waste. The black water will be incinerated at a central permitted incinerator along with other solid and food waste from the camp. All other waste water will be classified as grey water and will be treated in a fully State of Alaska DEC approved and permitted treatment system by a certified operator at the camp location.

*Refuse Disposal and Wildlife Fencing:* Refuse incineration, including food waste, is planned for the camp location using a permitted waste incinerator. All non-food related waste not practical for incineration at the site will be temporarily stored and transported to a commercial disposal site at Coldfoot and or Prudhoe Bay. Any onsite waste storage will be contained in such a manner to protect against wind and disruption of wildlife. Electric wildlife fencing will be installed as an additional measure to protect against wildlife.

*Power Generation:* Power generation will be accomplished using portable diesel power plants, all of which shall be permitted for operation with respect to air quality as required by state and federal regulations. All fuel used in power generation will be stored and handled per the fuel storage section below.

*Fuel Storage:* Any fuel used or stored within the camp area shall be stored in accordance with state and federal requirements. No single storage tank shall exceed 5K-gallons and are required to have double wall construction for containment. All fuel will be stored at a location at the greatest distance from any stream surrounding the pad site. A spill prevention control and countermeasure will also be required of the housing provider prior to placement of the camp support systems.

*Parking / Logistics:* The predominant use of the camp is slated for construction support workers and the majority of personal transport will be accomplished via bus transport to and from nearby APSC facilities.

**B. Identify the applicable NEPA documents and other related documents that cover the proposed action.**

1) *NEPA Determination, Documentation of NEPA Adequacy (DNA), Temporary Use Permit Modification, To Authorize Temporary Storage and Provisional Housing at Old Atigun Camp in Support of Strategic Reconfiguration Projects Along the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System*, DNA No. AK-993-05-002, PLMP 162.8, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Joint Pipeline Office, May 2005. BLM determined that a temporary use permit for temporary storage and provisional housing was within the scope of the existing NEPA documents and that the temporary use permit could be issued. APSC requested termination of the permit after there were changes to the Strategic Reconfiguration Project schedule.

2) *Environmental Assessment for the Atigun Pipeline Replacement Project, Atigun River, for Temporary Use Permits FF-23292, FF-86559, FF-86836, FF-86981, and FF-86983*, EA No. BPM 90-03, June 1990, Bureau of Land Management, Branch of Pipeline Monitoring. BLM issued a decision record containing a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for this environmental assessment to issue several temporary use permits to replace an 8.4 mile portion of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). The project was located within the Inner Utility Corridor identified in the BLM Utility Corridor Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (BLM, September 1989). APSC applied for an amended right-of-way to authorize the replacement pipeline. APSC also applied for several Temporary Use Permits from BLM to replace the existing pipeline, authorize temporary camps for provisional housing, disposal sites, access roads and mineral materials sales. The construction camp was re-opened under a BLM Temporary Use Permit within the footprint of the original Atigun camp location used during pipeline construction. BLM issued a Notice to Proceed (NTP) permit to APSC in accordance with Stipulation 1.7 of the Federal Agreement and Grant of Right-of-Way for TAPS. APSC completed the project in 1991.

3) *Environmental Assessment for Atigun Camp Expansion, Atigun Replacement Project for Temporary Use Permit F-86559*, EA No. BPM 91-003, Bureau of Land Management, Branch of Pipeline Monitoring, November 1990. BLM issued a decision record containing a FONSI for this environmental assessment completed for issuance of a temporary use permit expanding Atigun Camp to accommodate vehicle parking.

4) *Final Environmental Impact Statement, Renewal of the Federal Grant for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System Right-of-Way*, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management Joint Pipeline Office, BLM-AK-PT-03-005-2880-990, November 2002. The BLM completed a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) that identified and analyzed the probable direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts associated with renewal of the TAPS Right-of-Way. The FEIS and the Record of Decision stated there were no probable significant adverse environmental impacts from the TAPS Right-of-Way authorization and continued operation, including reconfiguration of the pump stations, and maintenance along TAPS for an additional 30 years.

5) *Environmental Assessment of the Proposed Reconfiguration of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System*, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Joint Pipeline Office, EA-03-009, January 2004. The proposed action is consistent with the historical use of lands in the TAPS Right-of-Way as discussed in the TAPS FEIS. The EA concluded strategic reconfiguration activities would not interfere with adjacent land uses and would not impact any protected resources in areas of special environmental concern managed by the BLM. The proposed action is in compliance with relevant land management plans, including the Utility Corridor Resource Management Plan, the Fort Greeley Resource Management Plan, and the Fort Wainwright Resource Management Plan. BLM issued a decision record containing a FONSI for this environmental assessment completed for issuance of various NTPs for the SR project.

6) *Final Environmental Impact Statement, Proposed Trans-Alaska Pipeline*, Prepared by a Special Interagency Task Force for the Federal Task Force on Alaskan Oil Development, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1972. The U.S. Department of Interior completed a FEIS that

identified and analyzed the probable direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts associated with the construction, operation and maintenance of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. This was the first NEPA analysis document completed for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. The FEIS analyzed and assessed environmental impacts of camp sites used during construction, including the Atigun Camp location.

**List by name and date other documentation relevant to the proposed action.**

- 1) The BLM Renewal of the Agreement and Grant of Right-of-Way for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline and Related Facilities, January 2003.

**C. NEPA Adequacy Criteria**

**1. Are the current proposed actions substantially the same actions or part of those actions as previously analyzed?**

The proposed action is the same action that was previously analyzed in the *NEPA Determination, Documentation of NEPA Adequacy (DNA), Temporary Use Permit Modification, To Authorize Temporary Storage and Provisional Housing at Old Atigun Camp in Support of Strategic Reconfiguration Projects Along the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System*, DNA No. AK-993-05-002, May 2005, and the *Environmental Assessment for the Atigun Pipeline Replacement Project, Atigun River*, EA No. BPM 90-03, June 1990. The current proposed action is part of the actions previously analyzed in the *Environmental Assessment for Atigun Camp Expansion, Atigun Replacement Project for Temporary Use Permit F-86559*, EA No. BPM 91-003, November 1990, the *Environmental Assessment of the Proposed Reconfiguration of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System*, EA-03-009, January 2004, the *Final Environmental Impact Statement, Renewal of the Federal Grant for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System Right-of-Way*, BLM-AK-PT-03-005-2880-990, November 2002, and the first TAPS NEPA analysis, the *Final Environmental Impact Statement, Proposed Trans-Alaska Pipeline 1972*. All documents concluded environmental impacts would be short-term for the Atigun temporary camp.

**2. Is the range of alternatives analyzed in the existing NEPA documents appropriate with respect to the current proposed actions, given current environmental concerns, interests, resource values, and circumstances?**

The range of alternatives is appropriate with respect to the current proposed action in all six of the previously prepared NEPA documents listed above. The proposed action does not change the overall footprint of the Atigun Camp location.

**3. Is the existing analysis adequate and are the conclusions adequate in light of any new information or circumstances, for example, most recent Fish and Wildlife Service lists of threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species and most recent BLM lists of sensitive species? Can you reasonably conclude that all new information and all new circumstances are insignificant with regard to analysis of the proposed action?**

The existing analyses and conclusions are adequate, as no new listings of threatened, endangered, proposed, or candidate species have occurred since the January 2004, completion of the *Environmental Assessment of the Proposed Reconfiguration of TAPS*. Both the TAPS FEIS for Renewal and the *Environmental Assessment of the Proposed Reconfiguration of TAPS* (BLM 2004) contain interagency reviews by the National Marine Fisheries Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Alaska Region. Both agencies stated that pipeline reconfiguration and related activities would not incur adverse impacts to listed species during the environmental assessment process.

**4. Does the methodology and analytical approach used in the existing NEPA documents continue to be appropriate for the current proposed actions?**

The methodology and analytical approaches used in the existing NEPA documents are appropriate for the current proposed action. All of the documents addressed the aspects of the affected environment and environmental consequences for soils, permafrost, sand and gravel; surface water and groundwater resources, air quality, noise, terrestrial vegetation, wetlands and riparian zones; fish, birds, mammals, threatened and endangered species, land use, economy, subsistence, environmental justice, cultural resources, recreational and visual resources, transportation, hazardous materials and waste management, and oil spill contingency plans. The TAPS Renewal EIS of November 2002 systematically addressed cumulative impacts, mitigation and other NEPA considerations.

**5. Are the direct and indirect impacts of the current proposed action substantially unchanged from those identified in the existing NEPA documents? Do the existing NEPA documents sufficiently analyze site-specific impacts related to the current proposed action?**

The direct and indirect impacts of the current proposed action do not deviate from the impacts identified in the existing NEPA documents. Site-specific impacts related to the current proposal were sufficiently analyzed in the previous EAs.

A wildlife issue was discussed by subject matter experts in JPO-BLM and the State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Wildlife Conservation Division, in the *NEPA Determination, Documentation of NEPA Adequacy (DNA), Temporary Use Permit Modification, To Authorize Temporary Storage and Provisional Housing at Old Atigun Camp in Support of Strategic Reconfiguration Projects Along the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System*, May 2005. The discussion involved JPO's recommended mitigation measure to require APSC to install an electric bear-proof fence around the camp to minimize human/bear interaction. The Atigun Camp area has documented concentration areas of brown bears (areas of higher density) since it is within the Atigun River Valley, as stated in the TAPS Renewal FEIS (November 2002). The FEIS further discusses bear denning, feeding and the bear sow/cub activity occurring in the river bottoms and females with cubs remain at higher elevations to reduce contact with other bears (TAPS Owners 2001). Both State and Federal JPO subject matter experts strongly agree the bear-proof fence is a necessary mitigation measure to reduce the human/bear interaction.

In discussion between APSC lands staff and JPO-BLM Realty Specialist on January 31, 2008, it was agreed that the stipulation requiring electric bear-proof fencing from the previously issued temporary use permit (BLM serial number FF-94409) would be included in the proposed Permit.

There is documentation to support requiring the fence be around all areas accessed by humans, including vehicle parking areas.

**6. Can you conclude without additional analysis or information that the cumulative impacts that would result from implementation of the current proposed action are substantially unchanged from those analyzed in the existing NEPA documents?**

The cumulative impacts from the proposed action have not changed substantially from the impacts analyzed in the 1972 and 2002 TAPS Final Environmental Impact Statements, the cumulative impacts analyzed in the 2004 *Environmental Assessment of the Proposed Reconfiguration of TAPS*, and both of the environmental assessments completed for the Atigun River Pipeline Replacement Project and Atigun Camp. The TAPS FEIS for Right-of-Way Renewal contains an extensive discussion of the cumulative effects of TAPS operations for the 30-year renewal period, and addresses strategic reconfiguration and related activities.

**7. Are the public involvement and interagency reviews associated with existing NEPA documents adequate for the current proposed actions?**

The public involvement and interagency review associated with the existing NEPA documents are adequate for the current proposed action due to the following:

1) Public Involvement. The TAPS FEIS for Renewal underwent an exhaustive public involvement process. BLM enlisted all interested stakeholders in the renewal process, including government-to-government involvement with Alaska tribes, state and federal agencies that regulate TAPS activities, and special interest groups affected by TAPS activities. The entire renewal process, including all public hearings and meetings, received extensive coverage by newspaper, television, and radio media.

The JPO-BLM Authorized Officer determined a 30-day public review period was not necessary before finalizing the FONSI as a follow-up to the *Environmental Assessment of the Proposed Reconfiguration of TAPS* (BLM 2004). Public review is necessary 1) when there is reasonable argument for preparation of an EIS., 2) if the proposal is a new action or a first intrusion of development into a pristine area, 3) when the proposal is similar to one which normally requires preparation of an EIS (40 CFR Sections 1501.4(e)(2) and 1508.27). The EA on reconfiguration did not meet these criteria, therefore the decision was made to finalize the FONSI and make both NEPA documents available to the public via internet access and by public reading room distributions around the State of Alaska.

2) Interagency Review. During the TAPS Renewal EIS process, BLM coordinated closely with the State of Alaska, as well as all JPO State and Federal stakeholder agencies and other Federal land management agencies, including the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service. The TAPS FEIS for Renewal and the *Environmental Assessment of the Proposed Reconfiguration of TAPS* (BLM 2004) contain interagency reviews by the National Marine Fisheries Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Alaska Region. Both agencies state the proposed pump station reconfiguration would not incur adverse impacts to listed species during the environmental assessment process.

**D. List mitigation measures identified, analyzed, and approved for the current proposal which will become stipulations to the Temporary Use Permit.**

1. The Temporary Use Permit (Permit) shall be subject to the terms, conditions, and stipulations of the Renewal of the Agreement and Grant of Right-of-Way for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline and Related Facilities (Agreement) between the United States of America and Amerada Hess Corporation, et al., dated January 8, 2003, which became effective on January 24, 2004. This Grant shall be deemed to be a related facility within the meaning of Stipulation 1.1.1.24 of Exhibit D of the Agreement. It shall be provided, however, that in the event of a conflict, either express or implied, between any provisions of the Agreement and any provision of this Permit, such conflict shall be resolved in favor of this Permit.
2. Primary access shall be limited to the former camp pad and existing roads, unless specifically authorized in writing.
3. The Permit area limits shall be staked prior to commencement of any surface disturbing activities. All activities which involve surface disturbance shall be confined to the area shown on Exhibit A. All camp related activities shall be limited to areas having previous surface disturbance.
4. The Permit area shall be restored in accordance with the Alyeska Maintenance and Repair Manual, MR-48 to the satisfaction of the Authorized Officer, as stated in writing.
5. Land use activity, including any construction, shall be conducted to minimize disturbance to existing vegetation.
6. Fuel storage facilities shall not be placed within 200 feet of water bodies and must be within an impermeable diked area of 110 percent capacity of the largest independent fuel container. Manifold tanks or bladders must be considered as a container.
7. Temporary trash storage is allowed in the Permit area; however storage shall be in accordance with Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) requirements under 18 AAC 50 and 18 AAC 60.
8. Treatment and disposal of graywater shall be in accordance with all ADEC requirements under 18 AAC 72.
9. The JPO/BLM Authorized Officer reserves the option to have an authorized representative on site at any time during the operations conducted under this Permit. The permittee will notify the Supervisory Program Administrator of the JPO/BLM Fairbanks Field Office at (907) 474-2383 during regular business hours at least 48 hours before beginning work on the project.
10. The permittee shall inform its agents, employees, and contractors, including all subcontractors, of these stipulations to ensure compliance with the Permit.
11. This Permit applies to lands under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.
12. Activities shall be conducted in such a manner as to not cause damage or disturbance to any historical or archaeological sites and artifacts. The Antiquities Act (1906), Archeological Resources Protection Act (1979), Federal Land and Policy Management Act (1976), and

general United States property laws and regulations, all prohibit the appropriation, excavation, damage, or destruction of any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any other object of antiquity situated on lands owned or controlled by the United States (16 U.S.C 470; 16 U.S.C. 432; 43 U.S.C. 1733(a); 18 U.S.C. 1361; 18 U.S.C. 641; 43 CFR 8365.1). Such items include both prehistoric stone tools and sites, as well as historic log cabins, remnants of such structures, refuse dumps, and other such features. Also, collection of vertebrate fossils, including mammoths and mastodon bones, tusks, etc., is strictly prohibited. Should any such site be discovered during the permitted activity, the grantee should avoid impacting such materials, and notify the BLM Fairbanks District Office cultural resource personnel.

13. Wildlife Mitigation Measures.

- 1) An electric bear-proof fence should be installed and operational around the entire camp to prevent bears from entering the camp area. The fence will be installed and operational before the camp is occupied.
- 2) Food waste should be stored and hauled out of the camp area on a daily basis to minimize potential for human/wildlife interaction in accordance with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), Wildlife Conservation Division *Policy on Human Food and Solid Waste Management and Bears in Alaska* (as published on <http://www.wildlife.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=bears.bearpolicy>).

14. If a human/bear interaction or incident occurs, APSC must immediately notify and report the incident to the ADF&G, Wildlife Conservation Division, and the Joint Pipeline Office Habitat Biologist.

15. The ADEC will be notified in the event of an oil spill as a result of camp related activities, to be reported in accordance with 18 AAC 75.080.

16. The presence of privately owned vehicles in the camp is prohibited. Only company owned (APSC or contractor) vehicles will be allowed within the camp area.

17. The Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOT/PF) currently has a Right-of-Way Grant issued by BLM that includes access to a small storage building and a 100' x 100' area where the building is located (BLM Serial No. FF-91062). APSC shall ensure that operations on the Atigun Camp pad will not interfere with ADOT/PF access to the building located on the same camp pad. ADOT/PF does not object to APSC's temporary use of this location, per e-mail from ADOT/PF to JPO dated February 14, 2008.

18. The Permittee shall comply with all existing and subsequently enacted, issued, or amended Federal laws and regulations, and state laws and regulations applicable to the authorized use.

**E. Interdisciplinary Analysis. Identify those team members consulted or participating in the preparation of this document.**

1. Diann Rasmussen, Preparer, Realty Specialist, BLM
2. Lois Simenson, Realty Specialist, BLM
3. William Hedman, Archaeologist, BLM Central Yukon Field Office
4. Dennis Gnath, Habitat Biologist, Joint Pipeline Office-ADNR

## F. OTHER NEPA CONSIDERATIONS

1. Cultural Resources – The BLM Northern Field Office completed an assessment of archaeological, historic, and paleontological resources January 24, 2008. The proposed project has no potential for adverse effect to historic properties. This project will take place on an improved surface constructed to serve as a large camp location. Further, no archaeological sites were identified in the immediate vicinity of the camp during the pipeline surveys or during subsequent surveys along the pipeline corridor.

2. Subsistence – The *Environmental Assessment for the Atigun Camp Expansion* (1990) stated “. . . there is no reasonably foreseeable restriction to subsistence activity of effect on the availability or productivity or resources for subsistence use which would result from the proposed action of a temporary camp.”

3. Environmental Impacts – The 2004 *Environment Assessment of the Proposed Reconfiguration of TAPS* states that unavoidable adverse impacts of strategic reconfiguration of the TAPS would be similar to those identified in the TAPS FEIS. It also states:

Short-term and minor impacts associated with reconfiguration would include increases in water use, wastewater generation, noise, and hazardous and domestic waste production. Because of the localized nature of the activities, on an already developed site and the short duration of the activities, fish and threatened and endangered species would not be impacted. Birds and mammals using construction sites as habitat would be disturbed during construction activities. Cultural resources and land use would not be affected. Short-term slight increases in impacts on visual resources may occur during reconfiguration activities. Delivery of equipment, transportation of the workforce, and removal of wastes would have a minor and short-term impact on traffic on adjacent highways. Short-term positive socioeconomic impacts would occur, as more jobs would be needed during installation and modification of equipment and during transition . . . . Strategic reconfiguration of the TAPS would result in short-term increases in adverse impacts due to construction, however reconfiguration would result in future long-term reductions in TAPS operational impacts.

4. Non-objection – The proposed use is being reviewed by the State of Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities. There was no objection to the previous request for this action, (per e-mail from Shari Howard, DOTPF to Pat Jarrett, JPO-DNR, 1/26/2005).

**CONCLUSION – NEPA DETERMINATION**

It is my decision to implement the proposed action as described based on the review documented above and in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). I conclude that the existing NEPA documentation fully covers the proposed actions and that these proposed actions are within the scope of the Final Environmental Impact Statement, Renewal of the Federal Grant for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System Right-of-Way, BLM-AK-PT-03-005-2880-990, approved by Record of Decision January 8, 2003.

  
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Signature

Realty Specialist, BLM  
Title

March 3, 2008  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

Authorized Officer, BLM  
Title

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Date