U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Colorado River Valley Field Office
2300 River Frontage Road
Silt, Colorado 81652

Section 390 Categorical Exclusions for Oil and Gas Development, Exclusion No. 1

NEPA LOG NUMBER: DOI-BLM-CO-N040-2015-0031-CX (390)

A. Background

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Office: Colorado River Valley Field Office

CASEFILE/PROJECT NUMBER: COC66370 for Federal Lease.

PROPOSED ACTION TITLE/TYPE: "Jolley Mesa Pipeline." Install New Buried Gas and Water Pipelines across Private Land to Serve Wells on Coachman's Federal Lease Southeast of Silt, Colorado Authorized by Sundry Notices.

LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION Township 6 South (T6S), Range 91 West (R91W), Section 16, SE¼SW¼, Section 20, E½¼SE¼, Section 21, NW¼, W½SW¼, NW¼SE¼, Sixth Principal Meridian. The project area is located approximately 5 air-miles southeast of Silt, Garfield County, Colorado (Figure 1). Elevation of the project area ranges from 6,520 feet to 6,690 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION: Coachman Energy Operating Company ("Coachman") proposes to install 12,980 feet of buried welded steel pipelines across private land to deliver natural gas produced from existing and future Federal wells on nearby Federal lease to a gas collection point and trunk gathering system operated by Williams Field Services ("Williams"). A produced water line would be collocated with the gas line across a portion of the project. Coachman is currently using existing WPX Energy Rocky Mountain LLC ("WPX") buried pipelines to gather gas produced by operating wells on the 21A and 21B pads within the Federal lease (Figure 1). WPX has informed Coachman that the pipeline sharing agreement must cease by June 2015. Thus, Coachman is proceeding with installation of the natural gas and produced water pipelines to serve their producing and future well interests on Jolley Mesa. Two sundry notices document this change in pipeline infrastructure serving the Federal wells on Jolley Mesa; the second sundry includes the installation of a future 12-inch welded steel gas line dedicated to a planned Mancos formation development.

The new buried lines would be installed almost in their entirety on private land within existing previously disturbed pipeline and road corridors between the Williams gathering line connection in Section 20 and a valve riser located on the fee/BLM boundary in Section 21 (Figure 2). A small portion of the pipeline improvements near the existing 21A valve riser would involve approximately 0.1 acre of pipeline corridor re-disturbance on BLM land. The pipeline construction work would begin on or about April 1, 2015, providing a minimum 2-month construction period to transition the gas gathering from the WPX system to the new Coachman pipelines.

Two welded steel gas lines (16-inch and 12-inch diameters) would be collocated and trenched in the road ditch along the uphill side of the existing road from the Williams connection north and east to the new valve works (including pig launchers) near the road junction in Section 16. From the proposed Section 16

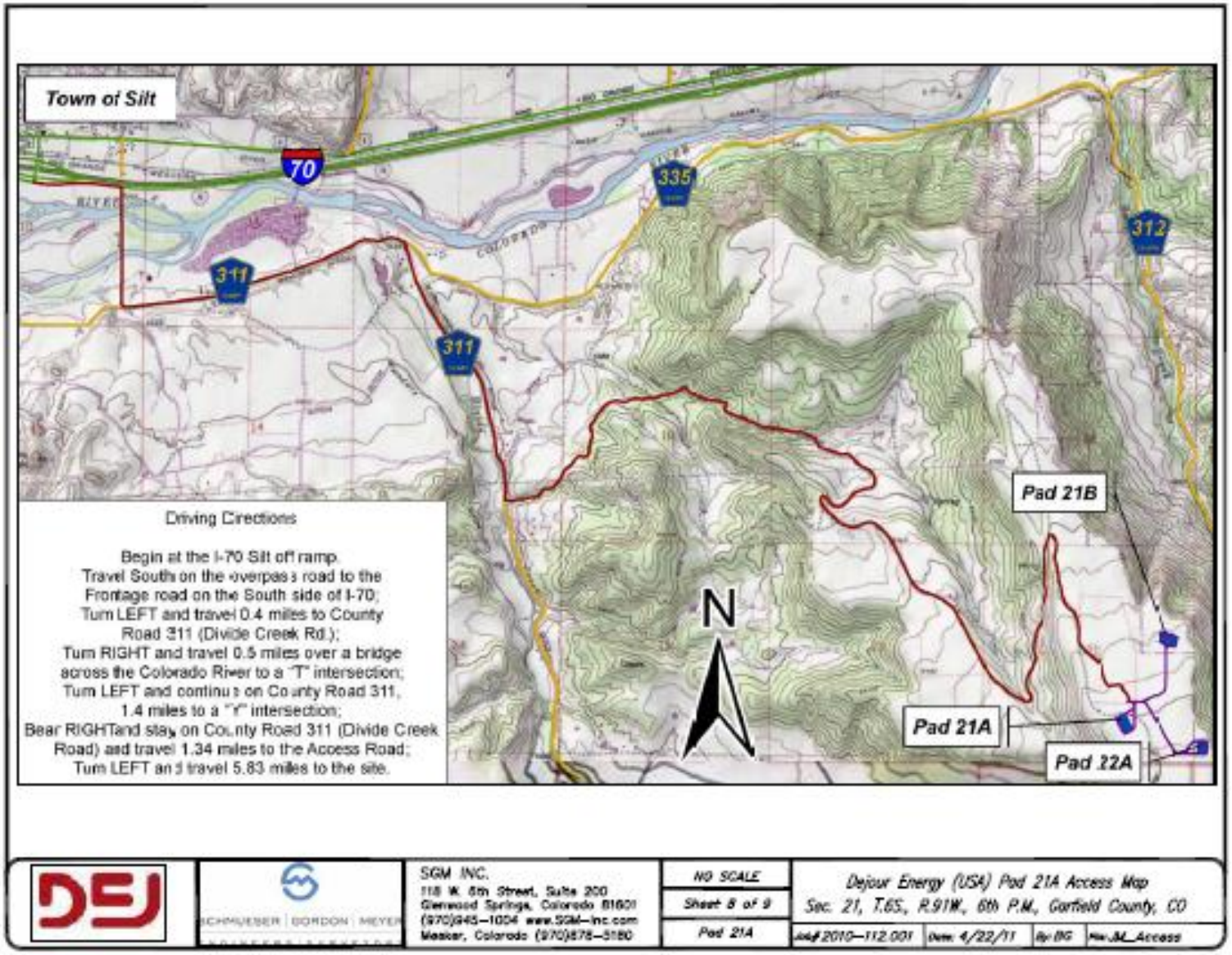

Figure 1. Project Location Map

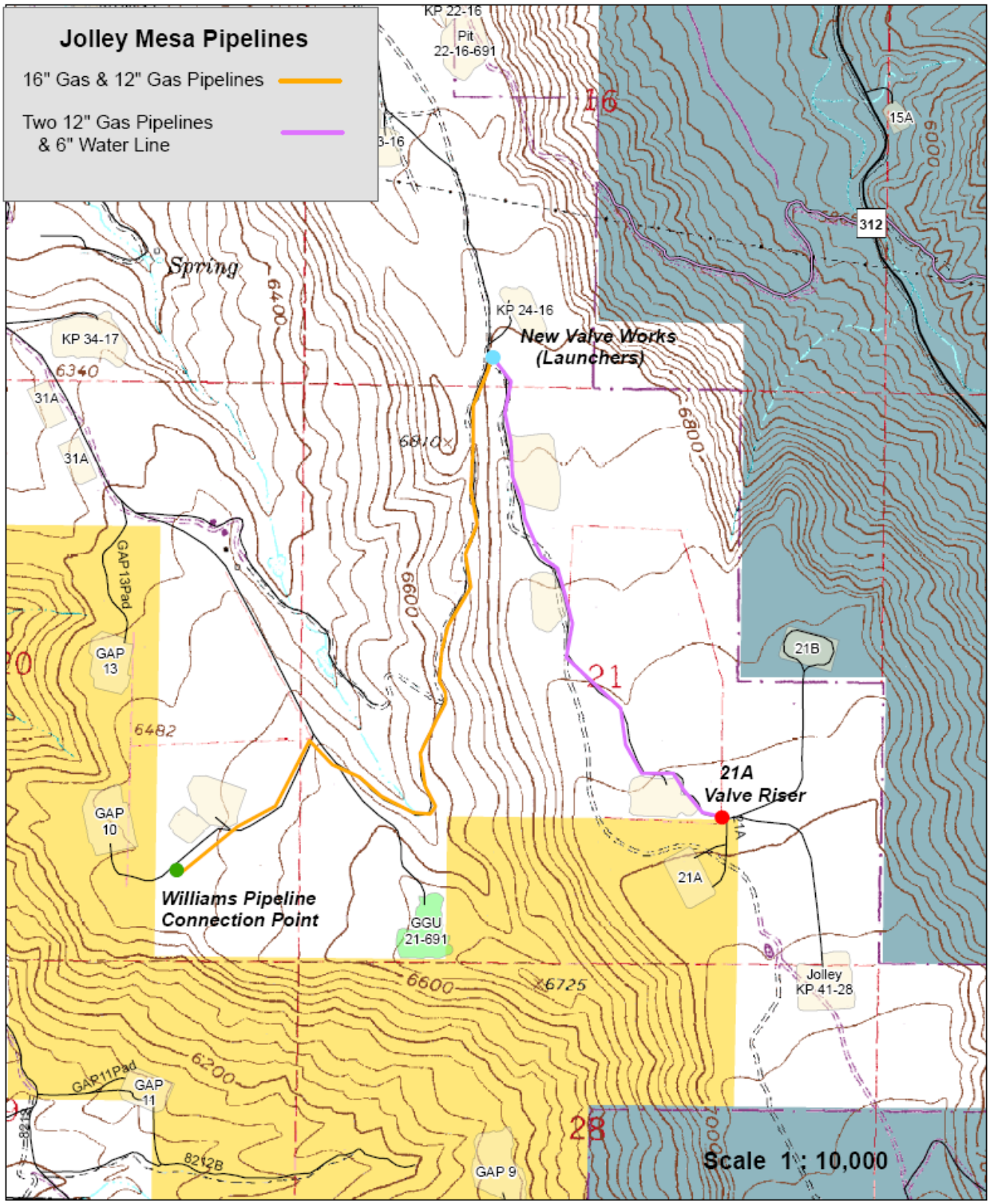

Figure 2. Proposed Alignment for Jolley Mesa Pipelines

valve works south to the valve riser north of the 21A pad, two 12-inch welded steel gas lines would be buried along with a 6-inch Flexsteel produced water line. These lines would be collocated in the same trench within the existing pipeline corridor along the west side of the Section 21 access road (Figure 2). No new surface disturbance is planned for this project, as the new pipelines would be installed within a previously disturbed road-pipeline corridor. The 6-inch water line would be installed as a future water line segment that could provide water sharing and water delivery options between the Federal lease on Jolley Mesa, the nearby WPX water collection system, and a future Coachman water system in the Garfield Creek area.

The planned disturbance corridor for the pipeline work is 60 feet for the entire length (12,980 feet) of the project with the qualifier that the construction work would be limited to the existing pipeline corridor or the existing roadway (Figure 3). The length of the 12-inch and 16-inch gas pipelines on the western portion of the project is 7,420 feet; the dual 12-inch gas lines and 6-inch water line would have an alignment length of 5,560 feet. Based on a 60-foot disturbance width across the entire length of the project, the disturbance within the previously disturbed areas would not exceed 17.88 acres, of which 0.1 acre would occur on BLM land.

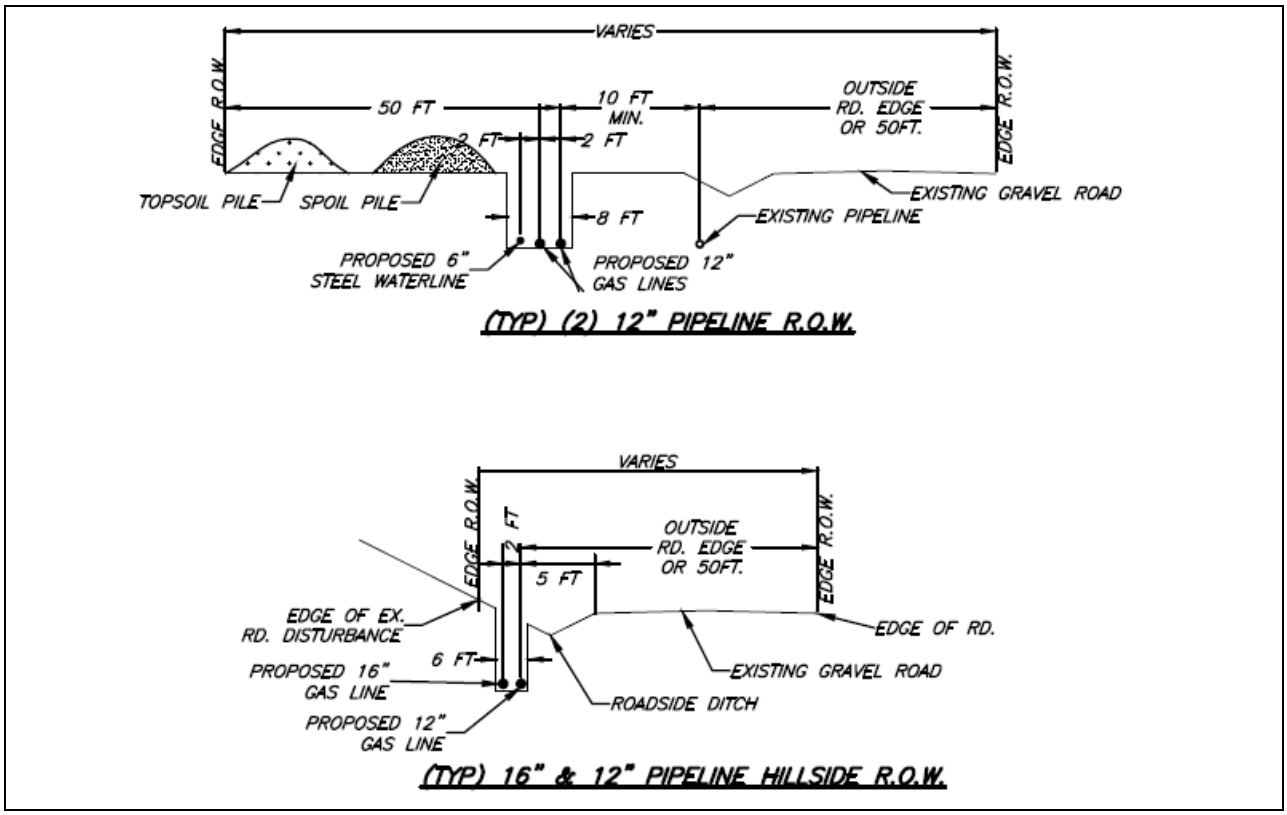

Figure 3. Cross-sections of the Proposed Disturbance Corridors

The new lines would be buried to a minimum depth of 4 feet measured from the top of the pipe. The gas lines would be operated at a maximum allowable operating pressure (MAOP) of 200 pounds per square inch (psi). The water line would operate at approximately 550 psi. All of the lines would be constructed and tested with a MAOP of 720 psi. The lines would be tested with air compressed from the atmosphere prior to being placed into service.

Planned work would be expected to occur for a 60-day period, not accounting for spring-time weather delays. For the portion of the project southwest of the Section 16 launchers, the amount of open trench excavated along the roadway will be minimal with short segments of welded pipe installed and backfilled daily so the road remains passable particularly during the night-time hours. Coachman would be responsible for notifying the BLM and affected oil and gas operators of any periodic short-term road closures.

After the lines are installed and backfilled, the construction corridor would undergo final reclamation including but not limited to slope recontouring, drainage re-establishment, ripping of compacted soil, topsoil spreading, installation of storm water control structures, and timely seeding of disturbed areas with an approved seed mix.

A cultural resource inventory for the project area has been previously completed. A biological survey for the project area was initially conducted in November 2014 with follow-up raptor and weed surveys planned for spring 2015. Since the project is located on private land (with the exception of 0.1 acre on BLM), there would be no enforcement of a big game winter timing limitation. Resource protections related to this project are identified as Conditions of Approval in the Appendix.

Pipeline construction work would follow industry Best Management Practices and the guidelines established in the BLM Gold Book, *Surface Operating Standards for Oil and Gas Exploration and Development* (USDI and USDA 2007). Pipelines would be constructed and maintained according to industry standards as well as BLM, COGCC, and Garfield County regulations.

B. Land Use Plan Conformance

Land Use Plan (LUP) Name: The current land use plan is the *Glenwood Springs Resource Management Plan* (RMP) (BLM 1984, revised 1988). Relevant amendments include the *Oil and Gas Plan Amendment to the Glenwood Springs Resource Management Plan* (BLM 1991) and the *Oil & Gas Leasing & Development Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan Amendment (*BLM 1999).

Date Approved/Amended: *Oil and Gas Plan Amendment to the Glenwood Springs Resource Management Plan* (BLM 1991) – approved November 27, 1991; Oil *& Gas Leasing & Development Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan Amendment (*BLM 1999) – approved March 24, 1999.

Determination of Conformance: The Proposed Action is in conformance with the 1991 and 1999 RMP amendments cited above because the Federal mineral estate proposed for development was designated as open to oil and gas leasing and development, and Federal lease COC66370 was duly leased pursuant to the 1999 RMP amendment. The proposed project is of a type specifically contemplated and analyzed in the 1999 RMP amendment and that it is in conformance because the stipulations specified in the 1999 RMP amendment were attached to the lease and incorporated into the project design. The Proposed Action is therefore in conformance with the current land use plan, as amended.

C. Compliance with NEPA

Consistency with CX Category #1: *Individual surface disturbances of less than 5 acres so long as the total surface disturbance on the lease is not greater than 150 acres and site-specific analysis in a document prepared pursuant to NEPA has been previously completed.* All questions listed in Table 1 must be answered "Yes" to use this Section 390 CX.

NEPA Document Name: The Dejour Master Development Plan for Natural Gas Exploration and Development (EA #DOI-BLM-CO-N040-2010-0068, approved on October 3, 2011) identified the existing well pads, roads and pipelines serving the Federal lease. That EA satisfies the criteria of being an activity-level or project-level EIS or EA that is applicable to the Proposed Action.

Table 1. Project Screening Questions	Yes	No
1. Would the proposed action disturb less than 5 acres? No new disturbance is planned. There would be an estimated 0.1 acre of pipeline corridor re-disturbance on BLM land.	**Yes**	
2. Is the current amount of surface disturbance on the entire leasehold, plus the proposed action, less than 150 acres? (See Figure 4) Lease 66370 has 8.53 acres of disturbance based on the sum of the various overlapping disturbances shown in Figure 4.	**Yes**	
3. Was the proposed action adequately analyzed in an existing site-specific National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document? Dejour MDP/EA noted above	**Yes**	

Persons and/or Agencies Consulted:

Coachman representatives – Rick Obernolte, Ken Kuhn.
Colorado Parks and Wildlife – Michael Warren

Interdisciplinary Review: BLM staff from the CRVFO listed in Table 2 participated in the preparation of this Section 390 CX, including review of resource survey results submitted by the Operator's consultants, evaluation of impacts likely to occur from implementation of the proposed action, and identification of appropriate COAs.

The Proposed Action was presented to the Colorado River Valley Field Office interdisciplinary team for SCX review on January 15, 2015.

Mitigation: Conditions of Approval to be attached to the Sundry Notices for the Jolley Mesa Pipelines are listed in this Section 390 CX.

Name of Preparers: Jim Byers, Natural Resource Specialist Date Prepared: January 14, 2015

Table 2. BLM Interdisciplinary Team Authors and Reviewers		
Name	***Title***	***Areas of Participation***
John Brogan	Archaeologist	Cultural Resources, Native American Religious Concerns
Jim Byers	Natural Resource Specialist	Project Lead, Access & Transportation, Socioeconomics, Wastes-Hazardous or Solid
Vanessa Caranese	Geologist	Fossil Resources, Geologic Resources, Groundwater
Allen Crockett, Ph.D., J.D.	Supervisory NRS	NEPA Review
Julie McGrew	Realty Specialist	Visual Resources
Judy Perkins, Ph.D.	Botanist	Invasive Non-native Species, Special-status Species (Plants), Vegetation
Sylvia Ringer	Wildlife Biologist	Migratory Birds, Special-status Species (Animals), Wildlife, Aquatic and Terrestrial
Carmia Woolley	Physical Scientist	Air Quality, Noise, Soils, Surface Water, Waters of the U.S.

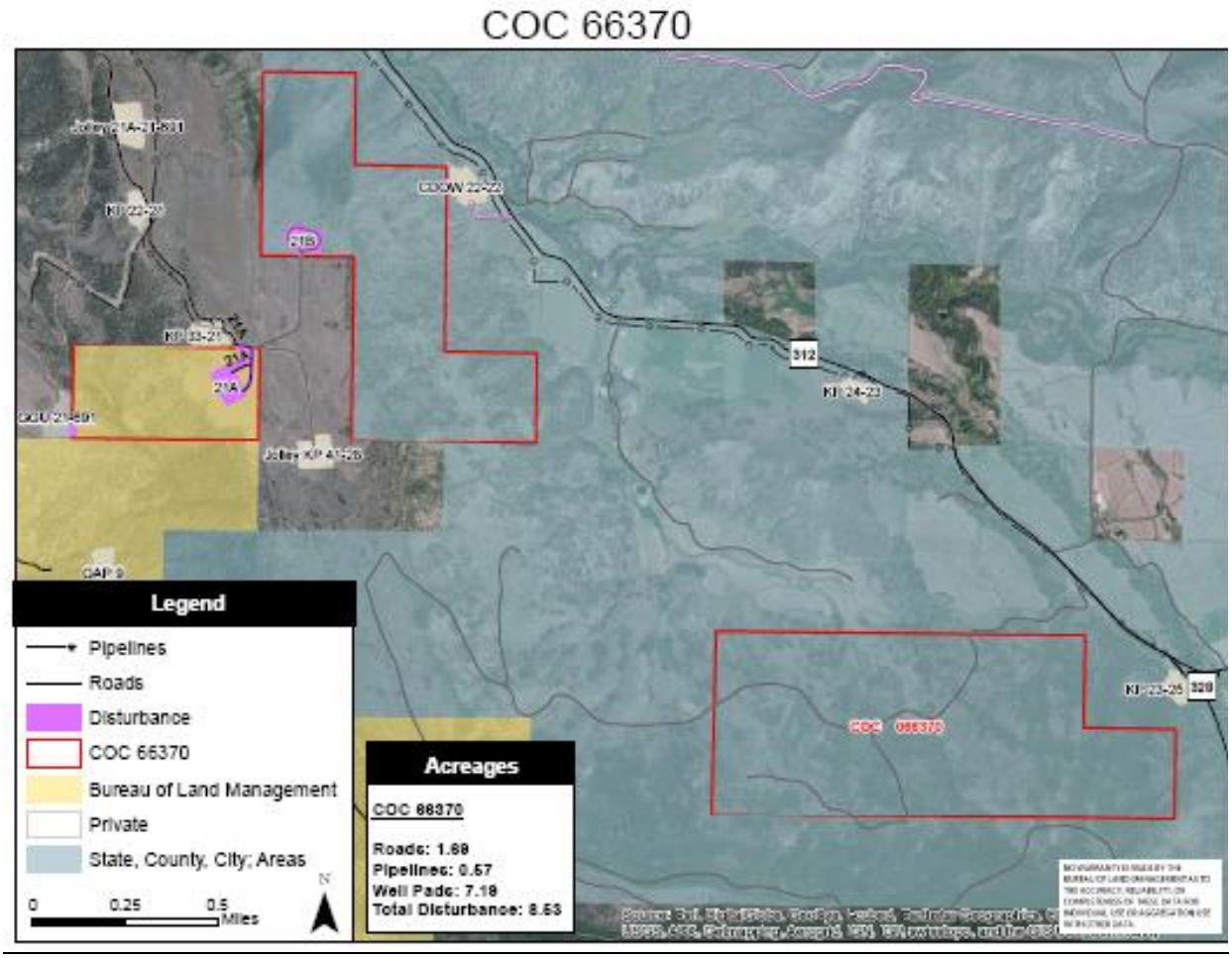

Figure 4. Disturbance Acreage for Federal Lease COC66370

References Cited:

Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 1984. Glenwood Springs Resource Management Plan. Glenwood Springs Field Office, Colorado.

_____. 1991. Record of Decision, Oil and Gas Plan Amendment. Glenwood Springs Field Office, Colorado.

_____. 1999. Oil & Gas Leasing & Development – Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan Amendment. Glenwood Spring Field Office, Colorado.

U.S. Department of the Interior and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDI and USDA). 2007. Surface operating standards and guidelines for oil and gas exploration and development. The Gold Book.

D. Signature

The Proposed Action is statutorily categorically excluded from further NEPA documentation in accordance with Section 390 (b)(1) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which provides for such exclusion of individual surface disturbances of less than 5 acres so long as the total surface disturbance on the lease is not greater than 150 acres and site-specific analysis in a document prepared pursuant to NEPA has been previously completed. Surface disturbance on Federal lease COC66370 is shown on Figure 4.

Authorizing Official: _____ Date: 2/24/15

E. Decision and Rationale for Action

I have decided to approve the Sundry Notices for the Jolley Mesa Pipeline with the attached Conditions of Approval (COAs). The COAs are required by this decision, and variance from these COAs during project implementation may require further NEPA review. I have reviewed Section C, Land Use Plan Conformance and Compliance with NEPA, and have determined that the proposed activity is in conformance with the applicable land use plan(s) and referenced NEPA documents. I have also evaluated the proposal to ensure the appropriate exclusion category as described in Section 390 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 has been correctly applied and that no further environmental analysis is required.

_____ 2/24/15

Allen Crockett, Ph.D. Date
Supervisory Natural Resource Specialist

F. Administrative Review or Appeal Opportunities

Applications for Permit to Drill and Sundry Notices

Under BLM regulations addressed in 43 CFR 3165, the decision to approve these Sundry Notices is subject to appeal and administrative review. An administrative review must be conducted in accordance with 43 CFR 3165.3, and must take place prior to pursuing an appeal to the Interior Board of Land Appeals.

Any adversely affected party may request an administrative review, before the State Director, either with or without oral presentation. Such a request must include information required under 43 CFR 3165.3(b) (State Director Review (SDR)), including all supporting documentation. Such a request must be filed in writing with the *BLM Colorado State Director, 2850 Youngfield Street, Lakewood, CO 80215* within 20 business days of the date the decision is received, or considered to have been received. Upon request and showing of good cause, an extension for submitting supporting/additional data may be granted by the State Director.

Any party who is adversely affected by the State Director's decision may appeal that decision to the Interior Board of Land Appeals in accordance with 43 CFR 3165.4.

Conditions of Approval
Coachman Energy Operating Company
Jolley Mesa Pipelines
DOI-BLM-CO-N040-2015-0031-CX (390)

1. Administrative Notification. Coachman Energy Operating Company ("Coachman") shall notify the BLM Authorized Officer (AO) at least 48 hours prior to initiation of construction. If requested by the BLM, the operator shall first schedule a preconstruction meeting, including key operator and contractor personnel, to ensure that any unresolved issues are fully addressed prior to initiation of project work and review the COAs of the Sundry Notices as well as required safety regulations, if appropriate.

2. Pipeline Installation Details. The new buried pipelines shall be installed entirely on private land with the exception of 0.1 acre of pipeline corridor re-disturbance on BLM land near the 21A valve riser located at the east end of the pipeline project. The pipelines shall be buried within existing previously disturbed pipeline and road corridors between the Williams gathering line connection in Section 20 and a valve riser located on the fee/BLM boundary in Section 21. The pipeline construction work shall begin on or about April 1, 2015, providing a 2-month construction period to transition the gas gathering from the WPX system to the new Coachman pipeline.

   All pipeline installation work shall adhere to the construction details and project alignment sheets attached to the two sundry notices.

   Two welded steel gas lines (16-inch and 12-inch diameters) shall be collocated in the trenched ditch along the uphill edge of the existing road from the Williams connection north and east to the new valve works (including pig launchers) near the road junction in Section 16. From the proposed Section 16 valve works south to the valve riser north of the 21A pad, two 12-inch welded steel gas lines shall be buried alongside a 6-inch Flexsteel water line. The three lines shall be collocated in the same trench within the existing pipeline corridor along the west side of the Section 21 access road.

   The new lines shall be buried to a minimum depth of 4 feet measured from the top of the pipe. All lines shall be constructed and tested with a MAOP of 720 psi. After installation, the lines shall be tested using air compressed from the atmosphere. Pipelines shall be constructed and maintained according to industry standards as well as BLM, COGCC, and Garfield County regulations.

   Planned work would be expected to occur for a 60-day period, not accounting for spring-time weather delays. For the 16-inch/12-inch segment of new gas line south of Section 16 launchers, the amount of open trench excavated along the roadway shall be minimal with short segments of welded pipe installed and backfilled daily so the road remains passable particularly during the night-time hours. Coachman shall be responsible for notifying the BLM and affected oil and gas operators of any periodic short-term road closures.

   Within a minimum 30 days after the new pipeline work is completed, the road segment involved with the construction work shall be resurfaced with a minimum six (6) inches of gravel as approved by the Authorized Officer. Roads shall be crowned, ditched, surfaced, drained with culverts and/or water dips, and constructed to BLM Gold Book standards. The operator shall provide timely year-round road maintenance and cleanup on the access roads. A regular schedule for maintenance shall include, but not be limited to, blading, ditch and culvert cleaning, road surface replacement, and dust abatement. When rutting within the traveled way becomes greater than 6 inches, blading and/or gravelling shall be conducted as approved by the BLM.

3. Saturated Soil Conditions. When saturated soil conditions occur on or along the proposed right-of-way, the construction work shall be halted until the soil material dries out or is frozen sufficiently for construction to proceed without undue damage and erosion to soils.

4. Dust Abatement. The operator shall implement dust abatement measures as needed to prevent fugitive dust from vehicular traffic, equipment operations, or wind events. The BLM may direct the operator to change the level and type of treatment (watering, applying BLM-approved chemical suppressants, and adding road surfacing material [e.g., gravel]) if dust abatement measures are observed to be insufficient to prevent fugitive dust.

5. Drainage Crossings and Culverts. Construction activities at perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral drainage crossings (e.g., burying pipelines, installing culverts) shall be timed to avoid high-flow conditions. Construction that disturbs any flowing stream shall utilize either a piped stream diversion or a cofferdam and pump to divert flow around the disturbed area.

   Culverts at drainage crossings shall be designed and installed to pass a 25-year or greater storm event. On perennial and intermittent streams, culverts shall be designed to allow for passage of aquatic biota. The minimum culvert diameter in any installation for a drainage crossing or road drainage shall be 24 inches. Crossings of drainages deemed jurisdictional waters of the U.S. pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act may require additional culvert design capacity. Due to the flashy nature of area drainages and anticipated culvert maintenance, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) recommends designing drainage crossings for the 100-year event. Contact the USACE Colorado West Regulatory Branch at 970-243-1199 ext. 12.

   Pipelines installed beneath stream crossings shall be buried at a minimum depth of 4 feet below the channel substrate to avoid exposure by channel scour and degradation. Following burial, the channel grade and substrate composition shall be returned to pre-construction conditions.

6. Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. The operator shall obtain appropriate permits from the USACE prior to discharging fill material into waters of the U.S. in accordance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Waters of the U.S. are defined in 33 CFR Section 328.3 and may include wetlands as well as perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams. Permanent impacts to jurisdictional waters may require mitigation. Contact the USACE Colorado West Regulatory Branch at 970-243-1199 ext. 12.

7. Reclamation. The goals, objectives, timelines, measures, and monitoring methods for final reclamation of oil and gas disturbances are described in Appendix I (Surface Reclamation) of the 1998 Draft Supplemental EIS (DSEIS). Specific measures to follow during interim and final reclamation are described below.

   a. Reclamation Plans. In areas that have low reclamation potential or are especially challenging to restore, reclamation plans will be required prior to APD approval. The plan shall contain the following components: detailed reclamation plats, which include contours and indicate irregular rather than smooth contours as appropriate for visual and ecological benefit; timeline for earthwork, and seeding; topsoil management; soil test results and/or a soil profile description; amendments to be used; seedbed preparation techniques such as roughening, pocking, and terracing; storm-water management; erosion control techniques such as hydromulch, blankets/matting, and wattles; revegetation; vegetation monitoring plan; management of invasive, noxious, and non-native species; and visual mitigations if in a sensitive VRM area.

b. Deadline for Reclamation Earthwork and Seeding. Reclamation, including seeding of temporarily disturbed areas along roads and pipelines, and of topsoil piles and berms, shall be completed within 30 days following completion of construction. Any such area on which construction is completed prior to December 1 shall be seeded during the remainder of the early winter season instead of during the following spring, unless the BLM approves otherwise based on weather. If road or pipeline construction occurs continuously but with a total duration greater than 30 days, reclamation, including seeding, shall be phased such that no portion of the temporarily disturbed area remains in an unreclaimed condition for longer than 30 days. The BLM may authorize deviation from this requirement based on the season and the amount of work remaining on the entirety of the road or pipeline when the 30-day period has expired.

   If requested by the project lead NRS, the operator shall contact the NRS by telephone or email approximately 72 hours before reclamation and reseeding begin. This will allow the NRS to schedule a pre-reclamation field visit if needed to ensure that all parties are in agreement and provide time for adjustments to the plan before work is initiated.

   The deadlines for seeding described above are subject to extension upon approval of the BLM based on season, timing limitations, or other constraints on a case-by-case basis. If the BLM approves an extension for seeding, the operator may be required to stabilize the reclaimed surfaces using hydromulch, erosion matting, or other method until seeding is implemented.

c. Topsoil Stripping, Storage, and Replacement. *All* topsoil shall be stripped following removal of vegetation during construction of pipelines, roads, or other surface facilities. In areas of thin soil, a minimum of the upper 6 inches of surficial material shall be stripped. The BLM may specify a stripping depth during the onsite visit or based on subsequent information regarding soil thickness and suitability. The stripped topsoil shall be stored separately from subsoil or other excavated material and replaced prior to final seedbed preparation.

d. Seedbed Preparation. For cut-and-fill slopes, initial seedbed preparation shall consist of backfilling and recontouring to achieve the configuration specified in the reclamation plan. For compacted areas, initial seedbed preparation shall include ripping to a minimum depth of 18 inches, with a maximum furrow spacing of 2 feet. Where practicable, ripping shall be conducted in two passes at perpendicular directions. Following final contouring, the backfilled or ripped surfaces shall be covered evenly with topsoil.

   Final seedbed preparation shall consist of scarifying (raking or harrowing) the spread topsoil prior to seeding. If more than one season has elapsed between final seedbed preparation and seeding, and if the area is to be broadcast-seeded or hydroseeded, this step shall be repeated no more than 1 day prior to seeding to break up any crust that has formed.

   If directed by the BLM, the operator shall implement measures following seedbed preparation (when broadcast-seeding or hydroseeding is to be used) to create small depressions to enhance capture of moisture and establishment of seeded species. Depressions shall be no deeper than 1 to 2 inches and shall not result in piles or mounds of displaced soil. Excavated depressions shall not be used unless approved by the BLM for the purpose of erosion control on slopes. Where excavated depressions are approved by the BLM, the excavated soil shall be placed only on the downslope side of the depression.

   If directed by the BLM, the operator shall conduct soil testing prior to reseeding to identify if and what type of soil amendments may be required to enhance revegetation success. At a minimum,

the soil tests shall include texture, pH, organic matter, sodium adsorption ratio [SAR], cation exchange capacity [CEC], alkalinity/salinity, and basic nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium [NPK]). Depending on the outcome of the soil testing, the BLM may require the operator to submit a plan for soil amendment. Any requests to use soil amendments not directed by the BLM shall be submitted to the CRVFO for approval.

e. Seed Mixes. A seed mix consistent with BLM standards in terms of species and seeding rate for the specific habitat type shall be used on all BLM lands affected by the project (see Attachment 1 of the letter provided to operators dated October 24, 2014).

For private surfaces, the operator shall use a BLM-approved native seed mix unless specified otherwise by the private landowner.

The seed shall contain no prohibited or restricted noxious weed seeds and shall contain no more than 0.5 percent by weight of other weed seeds. Seed may contain up to 2.0 percent of "other crop" seed by weight, including the seed of other agronomic crops and native plants; however, a lower percentage of other crop seed is recommended. Seed tags or other official documentation shall be submitted to BLM at least 14 days before the date of proposed seeding for acceptance. Seed that does not meet the above criteria shall not be applied to public lands.

f. Seeding Procedures. Seeding shall be conducted no more than 24 hours following completion of final seedbed preparation.

Where practicable, seed shall be installed by drill-seeding to a depth of 0.25 to 0.5 inch. Where drill-seeding is impracticable, seed may be installed by broadcast-seeding at twice the drill-seeding rate, followed by raking or harrowing to provide 0.25 to 0.5 inch of soil cover or by hydroseeding and hydromulching. Hydroseeding and hydromulching shall be conducted in two separate applications to ensure adequate contact of seeds with the soil.

An exception to these seeding requirements shall be made for seeding of sagebrush. Sagebrush seeding shall occur prior to winter snowfall, or on top of snow. Sagebrush may be sown either by broadcast seeding, or, if not on snowpack, by placing the seed in the fluffy seed box of a seed drill, with the drop tube left open to allow seed to fall out on the ground surface.

If interim revegetation is unsuccessful, the operator shall implement subsequent reseedings until interim reclamation standards are met.

g. Mulch. Mulch shall be applied within 24 hours following completion of seeding in project areas within pinyon-juniper, sagebrush shrubland, and/or salt desert shrub habitat types. Mulch may consist of either hydromulch or of certified weed-free straw or certified weed-free native grass hay crimped into the soil. Mulch shall not be used within mountain shrub or spruce-fir forest habitat types, unless requested or approved by the BLM.

NOTE: Mulch is not required in areas where erosion potential mandates use of a biodegradable erosion-control blanket (straw matting).

h. Erosion Control. Cut-and-fill slopes shall be protected against erosion with the use of water bars, lateral furrows, or other BMPs approved by the BLM. Additional BMPs such as biodegradable wattles, weed-free straw bales, or silt fences shall have be employed as necessary to reduce transport of sediments into the drainages. The BLM may, in areas with high erosion potential,

require use of hydromulch or biodegradable blankets/matting to ensure adequate protection from slope erosion and offsite transport of sediments and to improve reclamation success.

i. Monitoring. The operator shall conduct annual monitoring surveys of all sites categorized as "operator reclamation in progress" and shall submit an annual monitoring report of these sites, including a description of the monitoring methods used, to the BLM by **December 31** of each year. The monitoring program shall use the four Reclamation Categories defined in Appendix I of the 1998 DSEIS to assess progress toward reclamation objectives. The annual report shall document whether attainment of reclamation objectives appears likely. If one or more objectives appear unlikely to be achieved, the report shall identify appropriate corrective actions. Upon review and approval of the report by the BLM, the operator shall be responsible for implementing the corrective actions or other measures specified by the BLM.

8. Weed Control. The operator shall regularly monitor and promptly control noxious weeds or other undesirable plant species as set forth in the Glenwood Springs Field Office *Noxious and Invasive Weed Management Plan for Oil and Gas Operators*, dated March 2007. A Pesticide Use Proposal (PUP) must be approved by the BLM prior to the use of herbicides. Annual weed monitoring reports, including GPS shapefiles of treatment areas and Pesticide Application Records (PARs) (see the letter provided to operators dated February 27, 2014), shall be submitted to BLM by **December 1**.

9. Bald and Golden Eagles. It shall be the responsibility of the operator to comply with the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (Eagle Act) with respect to "take" of either eagle species. Under the Eagle Act, "take" includes to pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest and disturb. "Disturb" means to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, (1) injury to an eagle; (2) a decrease in its productivity by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior; or (3) nest abandonment by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior. Avoidance of eagle nest sites, particularly during the nesting season, is the primary and preferred method to avoid a take. Any oil or gas construction, drilling, or completion activities planned within 0.5 mile of a bald or golden eagle nest, or other associated activities greater than 0.5 miles from a nest that may disturb eagles, should be coordinated with the BLM project lead and BLM wildlife biologist and the USFWS representative to the BLM Field Office (970-876-9051).

10. Raptor Nesting. To protect nesting raptors, a survey shall be conducted prior to construction, drilling, or completion activities that are to begin during the raptor nesting season (February 1 to August 15). The survey shall include all potential nesting habitat within 0.125 mile of an access road, pipeline, or other surface facility. Results of the survey shall be submitted to the BLM. If a raptor nest is located within the buffer widths specified above, a 60-day raptor nesting TL will be applied by the BLM to preclude initiation of construction, drilling, and completion activities during the period of **April 1 to June 1**. The operator is responsible for complying with the MBTA, which prohibits the "take" of birds or of active nests (those containing eggs or young), including nest failure caused by human activity (see COA for Migratory Birds).

11. Migratory Birds – Birds of Conservation Concern. Pursuant to BLM Instruction Memorandum 2008-050, all vegetation removal or surface disturbance in previously undisturbed lands providing potential nesting habitat for Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) is prohibited from **May 15 to July 15**. An exception to this TL may be granted if nesting surveys conducted no more than one week prior to surface-disturbing activities indicate that no BCC species are nesting within 30 meters (100 feet) of the area to be disturbed. Nesting shall be deemed to be occurring if a territorial (singing) male is present within the distance specified above. Nesting surveys shall include an audial survey for

diagnostic vocalizations in conjunction with a visual survey for adults and nests. Surveys shall be conducted by a qualified breeding bird surveyor between sunrise and 10:00 AM under favorable conditions for detecting and identifying a BCC species. This provision does not apply to ongoing construction, drilling, or completion activities that are initiated prior to May 1 and continue into the 60-day period at the same location.

12. Range Management. Range improvements (fences, gates, reservoirs, pipelines, etc.) shall be avoided during development of natural gas resources to the maximum extent possible. If range improvements are damaged during exploration and development, the operator will be responsible for repairing or replacing the damaged range improvements. If a new or improved access road bisects an existing livestock fence, steel frame gate(s) or a cattleguard with associated bypass gate shall be installed across the roadway to control grazing livestock.

13. Fossil Resources. All persons associated with operations under this authorization shall be informed that any objects or sites of paleontological or scientific value, such as vertebrate or scientifically important invertebrate fossils, shall not be damaged, destroyed, removed, moved, or disturbed. If in connection with operations under this authorization any of the above resources are encountered the operator shall immediately suspend all activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery that might further disturb such materials and notify the BLM of the findings. The discovery must be protected until notified to proceed by the BLM.

    Where feasible, the operator shall suspend ground-disturbing activities at the discovery site and immediately notify the BLM of any finds. The BLM will, as soon as feasible, have a BLM-permitted paleontologist check out the find and record and collect it if warranted. If ground-disturbing activities cannot be immediately suspended, the operator shall work around or set the discovery aside in a safe place to be accessed by the BLM-permitted paleontologist.

14. Cultural Education/Discovery. All persons in the area who are associated with this project shall be informed that if anyone is found disturbing historic, archaeological, or scientific resources, including collecting artifacts, the person or persons would be subject to prosecution.

    If subsurface cultural values are uncovered during operations, all work in the vicinity of the resource will cease and the Authorized Officer with the BLM notified immediately. The operator shall take any additional measures requested by the BLM to protect discoveries until they can be adequately evaluated by the permitted archaeologist. Within 48 hours of the discovery, the SHPO and consulting parties will be notified of the discovery and consultation will begin to determine an appropriate mitigation measure. BLM in cooperation with the operator will ensure that the discovery is protected from further disturbance until mitigation is completed. Operations may resume at the discovery site upon receipt of written instructions and authorization by the authorized officer.

    Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g), the holder must notify the authorized officer, by telephone, with written confirmation, immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary items, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony on Federal land. Further, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4 (c) and (d), the holder must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery that could adversely affect the discovery. The holder shall make a reasonable effort to protect the human remains, funerary items, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony for a period of thirty days after written notice is provided to the authorized officer, or until the authorized officer has issued a written notice to proceed, whichever occurs first.

Antiquities, historic ruins, prehistoric ruins, and other cultural or paleontological objects of scientific interest that are outside the authorization boundaries but potentially affected, either directly or indirectly, by the Proposed Action shall also be included in this evaluation or mitigation. Impacts that occur to such resources as a result of the authorized activities shall be mitigated at the operator's cost, including the cost of consultation with Native American groups.

Any person who, without a permit, injures, destroys, excavates, appropriates or removes any historic or prehistoric ruin, artifact, object of antiquity, Native American remains, Native American cultural item, or archaeological resources on public lands is subject to arrest and penalty of law (16 USC 433, 16 USC 470, 18 USC 641, 18 USC 1170, and 18 USC 1361).

15. Visual Resources. To the extent practicable, existing vegetation shall be preserved when clearing and grading for pipelines. The BLM may direct that cleared trees and rocks be salvaged and redistributed over reshaped cut-and-fill slopes or along linear features.

    Above-ground facilities including valve risers and welded pipe protection cages shall be painted **Shadow Gray** to minimize contrast with adjacent vegetation or rock outcrops.

16. Soils. Cuts and fills shall be minimized when working on erosive soils and slopes in excess of 30 percent. Cut-and-fill slopes shall be stabilized through revegetation practices with an approved seed mix shortly following construction activities to minimize the potential for slope failures and excessive erosion. Fill slopes adjacent to drainages shall be protected with well-anchored silt fences, straw wattles, or other acceptable BMPs designed to minimize the potential for sediment transport. On slopes greater than 50 percent, BLM personnel may request a professional geotechnical analysis prior to construction.