

Environmental Assessment

Applicant: Enterprise Jonah Gas Gathering Company

Rights-of-way: WYW-184657, WYW-184659, WYW-184661

Temporary Use Permits: WYW-184658, WYW-184660, WYW-184662

Location: T. 31 N., R. 108 W., Section 7, SE¹/₄SW¹/₄;

Section 18, NW¹/₄NE¹/₄, NE¹/₄NW¹/₄;

T. 31 N., R. 109 W., Section 13, SW¹/₄NE¹/₄, SE¹/₄NW¹/₄, NE¹/₄SW¹/₄, NW¹/₄SE¹/₄.

6th PM Sublette County, Wyoming

EA Number: DOI-BLM-WYD01-2016-066-EA

Prepared by: BLM PFO, Pinedale, WY

LIST OF PREPARERS

Air Quality Specialists

Charis Tuers

Realty Specialist:

Bill Wadsworth

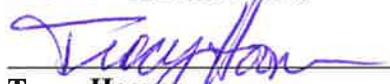
Wildlife Biologist:

Josh Hemenway

Archaeologist:

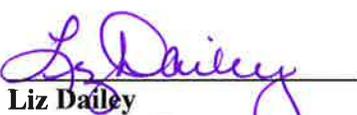
Robert Schweitzer

LIST OF REVIEWERS



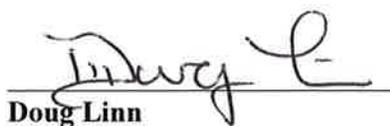
Tracy Hoover
Realty Specialist

4/18/16
Date



Liz Dailey
Planning & Environmental Coordinator

5A.2016
Date



Doug Linn
Assistant Field Manager, Minerals & Lands

5-5-16
Date



Caleb M. Hiner
Field Manager

5/5/2016
Date

Ready for signature Yes No

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management**

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
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Riverside 11-13, Riverside 10-13 and Boulder 11-7 Pipelines

6 PM Sublette County, Wyoming

**T. 31 N., R. 108 W., Section 7, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; Section 18, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
T. 31 N., R. 109 W., Section 13, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.**

As Applied for by Enterprise Jonah Gas Gathering Company, LLC

**Wyoming High Desert District
Pinedale Field Office
PO Box 768
Pinedale, Wyoming 82941**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared to analyze and disclose the site specific environmental consequences of Enterprise Jonah Gas Gathering Company, LLC (Enterprise) applications to construct the Riverside 11-13, Riverside 10-13 and Boulder 11-7 natural gas pipelines. There are a total of 6 applications, 3 for natural gas pipeline rights-of-way and 3 temporary use permits for construction. The proposed pipelines would loop 3 existing pipelines. The pipelines are needed due to the additional drilling by Ultra Resources on the associated well pads. The proposed pipelines would parallel existing pipelines and roads in the Riverside/Boulder area, thus using existing disturbance as much as possible.

The right-of-way for the 3 buried pipelines would total approximately 3,712 feet long by 50 feet wide, containing 4.3 acres. The 3 temporary use permits for construction would total approximately 2.3 acres.

These new pipelines would be located in Development Area 4 (DA-4). The legal location of the project is: T. 31 N., R. 108 W., Section 7, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; Section 18, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$; T. 31 N., R. 109 W., Section 13, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; (see attached Exhibits A). The applications were filed with the Pinedale Field Office on March 3, 2016.

All applications, checklists, notes, and specialists' input forms associated with the approval of the subject action are a part of this document. These pipeline rights-of-way would be located in DA-4 within the Pinedale Anticline. Rules in the Record of Decision (ROD) pertaining to DA-4 state "year around development will occur through exceptions to seasonal restrictions for big game and greater sage-grouse seasonal habitats". If the pipelines would be built during seasonal timing restriction, an exception would be required. Refer to Map 4 and page 7 in the ROD, for the Pinedale Anticline Oil and Gas Exploration and Development Project for a detailed description of the development areas.

1.1 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION, DECISION TO BE MADE

Purpose of Proposed Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to consider the proposal from Enterprise to construct natural gas pipelines to transport natural gas from federal minerals across BLM administered public lands.

Need for Proposed Action

The need is established by the BLM's responsibility under Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185) and 43 CFR 2880 regulations to allow access across public lands for rights-of-way to transport produced federal minerals.

Decision to be Made

The BLM, Pinedale Field Manager is the Deciding Official. Based on the information provided in this EA, the Field Manager will decide whether or not to grant the rights-of-way to the Applicant and if so, under what terms and conditions.

1.2 RELATIONSHIP TO STATUTES, REGULATIONS, PLANS OR OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSES

This Environmental Assessment (EA) is prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and subsequent regulations adopted by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR 1500). The EA is intended to be a concise public document which analyzes the probable and known environmental impacts of the proposed action and the alternative(s) upon the components of the human environment and reaches a conclusion as to its significance. The ultimate decision of this EA must ensure that the actions approved are not only in the best interest of the public, but would not result in a significant impact to the human environment (40 CFR 1508.13).

The proposed project would comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, plans, and permits required for this type of activity. This proposed action is subject to the following land use plan:

Pinedale Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement/Record of Decision (PRMP/FEIS/ROD), as approved on November 26, 2008 and Amended/ approved on September 21, 2015 by the Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments for the Rocky Mountain Region, Including the Greater Sage-Grouse Sub-Regions of Lewistown, North Dakota, Northwest Colorado, and Wyoming/Record of Decision.

This plan has been reviewed (see page 2-15 and 2-16) and the proposed action as mitigated conforms to the land use plan terms and conditions as required by 43 CFR 1610.5-3.

The authority for the proposed action is Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185). The proposal will be processed in accordance with 43 CFR 2880.

The Proposed Action is also consistent with the Endangered Species Act; the Native American Religious Freedom Act; other cultural resource management laws and regulations; and Executive Order 12898 regarding Environmental Justice.

The EA draws upon information compiled in the following analyses. The entire project is contained within the Pinedale Anticline Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS)/ROD as approved on September 12, 2008. The Record of Decision (ROD) for the Supplement Environmental Impact Statement provides the BLM Authorized Officer approval to permit natural gas pipelines.

1.3 SCOPING AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Scoping is an important part of the NEPA process and determines the scope of key issues related to a proposed action (40 CFR 1501.7). Scoping can involve federal, state, and local government agencies, tribal governments, resource specialists, industry representatives, local interest groups and other members of the public. Extensive public scoping occurred during preparation of the 2008 Pinedale Anticline Project Area (PAPA) SEIS, which disclosed and evaluated the expected impacts of the natural gas wells, roads, pipelines, compressor stations and other associated infrastructure.

The environmental document notification for the currently proposed pipelines has been posted on the public NEPA website starting on March 3, 2016.

Internal scoping was conducted for the proposed action. No significant scoping issues were raised. Public scoping does not typically occur for projects of this type and magnitude. Given the scoping that occurred during preparation of the PAPA SEIS, public scoping was not deemed necessary in this case.

Key issues were defined as issues by the Interdisciplinary Team that 1) drive the analysis of environmental effects; 2) prescribe or necessitate the development of mitigation measures; and/or 3) drive the development of additional project alternatives. These issues are carried forward for analysis in Chapter 3.0 of the EA. The key issues are summarized as follows:

- potential impacts to air resources.
- potential impacts to cultural resources, such as archeological sites.
- potential impacts to noxious weeds and invasive species.
- potential impacts to socioeconomics.
- potential impacts to soils.
- potential impacts to vegetation.
- potential impacts to wildlife and sensitive species.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

2.1 ALTERNATIVE I – NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The No Action Alternative is required to be analyzed by the CEQ, 40 CFR 1502.14(d), and applicable BLM implementing regulations. CEQ regulations require the consideration of a No Action Alternative in all EAs. The No Action Alternative provides a benchmark, enabling decision-makers to compare the magnitude of environmental effects of the action alternative(s). Under the No Action Alternative, the BLM would reject the proposal as submitted by Enterprise in the Proposed Action.

If the No Action Alternative is chosen, the BLM would deny Enterprise's authorization to construct the pipelines. Existing land uses and management within the project area would continue as they currently occur.

2.2 ALTERNATIVE II – PROPOSED ACTION

Enterprise proposes to construct 3 buried natural gas pipelines and construction of these pipelines would also take 3 temporary use permits.

All permanent facilities would be placed within the 50 foot right-of-way. If the pipelines would parallel Enterprises existing pipelines there would be a 15 foot offset. Additional or related appurtenances for this project would be valves, metering equipment, launchers/receivers and pipeline markers. The buried natural gas pipelines would be carbon steel pipeline.

The 3 rights -of-way would be scalped to clear vegetation. A minimum of 6 inches of topsoil would be removed and conserved during excavation and reused as cover on the disturbed areas to facilitate re-growth of vegetation. Trenching would be 4-5 feet deep, except at road crossings where the depth will be 6 feet deep. Trenching would be done using a backhoe or trencher. Sideboom tractors would be used to place the pipelines in the individual trenches. After the pipelines are in place, the soils from the trench would be returned and compacted to prevent subsidence. The seedbed would be prepared by disking or ripping following the natural contours of the land.

Upon completion of the project, there would be a permanent 50-foot wide right-of-way consisting of 4.3 acres. These new pipelines would parallel existing pipelines new disturbance from the 3 rights-of-way would be approximately 2.2 acres on BLM administered lands. New disturbance is described as areas of native vegetation that has not been previously removed for other infrastructure. The pipeline would be fully operational year-round.

See Enterprise's Plan of Development (POD) attached as Exhibit B, as an example, for more detailed information on pipeline specifications, construction methods and location in relationship to existing facilities. POD's are specific to each case file. Exhibit C is the stipulations that would be applied to the right-of-way grant if authorized.

Exhibit's B and C are to be considered part of the proposed action. See attached Exhibit A for the location of the pipelines.

2.3 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT NOT ANALYZED IN DETAIL

No other alternatives were considered since the proposed action would parallel existing infrastructure and/or would use the previously disturbed areas as much as possible from this infrastructure.

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The project area is located in the Pinedale Field Office Management Area in the Anticline Field southwest of Pinedale. The Green River Basin, a large topographic depression created by the southward flowing Green River and its tributaries characterizes topography in the region.

This basin is bounded on the northeast by the Wind River uplift and on the west is the Wyoming portion of the Overthrust Belt. The project area is in an area of Wyoming Big Sagebrush-High Density vegetation community.

The proposed action area is on the north end of the Mesa. The pipelines would be placed on relatively flat terrain. Elevation range for the project is approximately 7200 to 7500 feet. The entire project area is within the heavily developed area of the Pinedale Anticline Oil and Gas Exploration and Development Project.

The following elements of the human environment and resource elements have been reviewed and it has been determined that these elements would not be affected by the proposed action; and will not be discussed further in this document:

- Environmental Justice
- Farm lands, Prime or Unique
- Native American Religious Concerns
- Recreation
- Sensitive Status Plants
- Global Climate Change
- Fish Habitat
- Migratory Birds
- Threatened or Endangered Species
- Water Quality; Drinking/Ground
- Wastes, hazardous or solid
- Wild and Scenic Rivers
- Visual Resources
- Aquatic Resources
- Paleontological Resources
- Wetlands, Riparian Resources and Floodplains
- Land Use and Livestock Grazing
- Forests and Rangelands
- Wilderness/WSAs/ACECs
- Lands Wilderness Characteristics[£]

[£]The BLM PFO has delineated a boundary for Lands with Wilderness Characteristics inventory in the Anticline Field (WYD01-6300-100). The inventory found the area did not contain any lands with wilderness characteristics. The proposed action is entirely within the delineated inventory boundary and would not affect Lands with Wilderness Characteristics.

Elements of the human environment and/or resource elements that could potentially be affected are:

- Air Quality
- Cultural Resources
- Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species
- Socioeconomics
- Soils
- Vegetation
- Wildlife & Sensitive Species

3.2 AIR RESOURCES

The project area is located in the Upper Green River Basin (UGRB) ‘marginal’ nonattainment area for ozone as designated by the Environmental Protection Agency on April 30, 2012 based on the 2008 eight-hour average ozone standard of 75 parts per billion (ppb). The formal designation went into effect on July 20, 2012.

As a result of the marginal nonattainment designation, the BLM must comply with General Conformity regulations in 40 CFR 93 Subpart B and Chapter 8, Section 3 of the Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations (WAQSR). Under these regulations, the BLM is required to conduct a General Conformity analysis and cannot approve any action that would cause or contribute to a violation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) or increase the frequency or severity of any existing violation.

The BLM must include a conformity analysis based on annual emissions from the proposed project for the alternative selected. Federal actions estimated to have an annual net emissions increase less than the de minimis threshold of 100 tons/year of oxides of nitrogen (NOx) or VOCs (precursor pollutants that form ozone in the atmosphere) do not require additional analysis under the General Conformity regulations and may be authorized by the BLM. The BLM’s conformity analysis excludes any portion of the proposed project that requires a permit under the state of Wyoming’s New Source Review (NSR) or Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) programs since permitted activities are presumed to conform to the State of Wyoming’s Implementation Plan under the General Conformity regulations.

See <http://tinyurl.com/hlaf8v7> for a more comprehensive discussion on Air Quality. Also refer to The Pinedale Resource Management Plan (RMP, November 26, 2008, Sec. 2.3.1, Air Quality Management, p. 2-10).

3.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Pursuant to the Wyoming State Protocol, a Class III cultural survey has been conducted and the Wyoming Cultural Resources Information System database was searched. The project would conform to Title 54 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this project conforms to Appendix L of the State Protocol, standard APE for buried pipelines, i.e., twice the construction right-of-way. The APE for this project is 100 feet wide centered on the pipelines.

The proposed pipelines are not in any cultural management area. One eligible, non-contributing prehistoric site was found but the project would have no effect on this site.

3.4 NOXIOUS WEEDS AND INVASIVE SPECIES

Noxious weeds are officially designated non-native plant species that are invasive and/or have the potential to become monocultures and can cause harm to land value, native ecology,

agricultural interests, wildlife habitat, livestock forage, riparian resources, and aesthetic and visual values of land.

Cheatgrass, halogeton, and Russian thistle are invasive weed species known to be present in the planning area and along the proposed pipeline alignments. Sublette County has “listed” cheatgrass a noxious weed, even though it’s not formally designated by the state of Wyoming or the BLM. Although not officially designated noxious, these plants can be disruptive to native plant communities. All soil surface disturbances are vulnerable to weed invasion.

Weeds within the proposed pipeline alignments are present primarily in locations of disturbance including along roads, in areas of oil and gas development, and in heavily grazed areas. Occurrence of these weed species has a much higher probability in areas of past disturbance and varies according to basic vegetative cover type.

3.5 SOCIOECONOMICS

Sublette County is primarily rural with sparse populations that have historically relied on livestock ranching. While ranching remains culturally important, the region’s economy has shifted toward oil and gas extraction.

3.6 SOILS

A maximum of 6.6 acres of soils would be disturbed by the proposed action. Soils along the proposed pipeline alignments are predominantly found in two soil composition types.

The project area soils are in the Jonah-Luhon-Burmaloaf complex, which is fine-loamy, mixed, superactive, frigid Ustic Calcicargids and frigid Ustic Haplocalcids.

3.7 VEGETATION

A total of approximately 6.6 acres of vegetation would be disturbed by the proposed action, of which approximately 3.3 acres has been previously disturbed. All acreage would be reclaimed and natural vegetation allowed to reestablish. No sensitive plant species are known to occur in the area of the proposed action.

The area of the proposed pipelines can be defined as sagebrush steppe where Wyoming big sagebrush, black greasewood and saltbush are common components. High elevations and low annual precipitation are prime determinants of plant species composition, abundance, and distribution in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline alignments. The sagebrush steppe provides habitat and forage for various sagebrush-obligate wildlife species.

The vegetation along the proposed pipelines is either within or adjacent to existing pipeline rights-of-way. The vegetation in these previously disturbed areas consists of perennial grasses and forbs planted for reclamation purposes. Big sagebrush shrubland comprises the majority of the vegetation along the undisturbed portions of the proposed pipeline alignments. Plant species

observed along the undisturbed portion of the alignment include Wyoming big sagebrush, rabbitbrush, greasewood, and perennial grasses and forbs such as Indian ricegrass.

Anticline field monitoring has shown reclamation establishment to be variable among locations and operators, possibly due to different soils, aspect, topography, climate or reclamation processes including but not limited to soil preparation, seeding technique, seed quality and availability and climatic zones in which the seed originated. Past and present conditions of reclamation within the Anticline may also have been influenced by heavy grazing or the lack of grazing, lack of moisture and various other natural factors. Reclamation has ranged from good to unsuccessful on first attempts. Some locations within the Anticline have been seeded a second time due to early reclamation failures. Typical failures are due to weed infestations or a lack of forb and/or shrub components required in the reclamation.

3.8 WILDLIFE & SENSITIVE SPECIES

The proposed pipelines and temporary use areas (TUA) are located within Wyoming Game & Fish Department (WGFD) designated pronghorn crucial winter range habitat, all located within Greater Sage-Grouse General Habitat Management Areas (GHMA) and within bald eagle winter use areas. The project is located within 2-miles of an occupied sage-grouse lek (Big Fred). This lek was last active during the 2008 season. The proposed pipelines and TUA's are all located within sage-grouse General Habitat Management Areas (GHMA). The proposed pipeline will occur within or immediately adjacent to existing disturbance corridors resulting in no additional habitat fragmentation. There are no occupied or active raptor nests within associated seasonal restriction buffers. Wyoming Executive Order 2015-04 requires that identification of winter concentration areas should be based on habitat features and repeated observations of winter use by a biologically significant number of Greater Sage-Grouse using a validated resource selection function (RSF) modeling approach. Therefore, the previous winter concentration habitat created by BLM and WGFD no longer represents a valid seasonal habitat delineation and the seasonal restriction will not be applied.

The associated disturbance would occur within or immediately adjacent to existing disturbance corridors thereby reducing the amount of potential habitat fragmentation and destruction.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

4.1 DIRECT AND INDIRECT EFFECTS

An environmental impact is defined as a change in the quality or quantity of a given resource as a result of a modification in the existing environment resulting from project-related activities. Beneficial or adverse impacts may be a primary result (direct) or secondary result (indirect) of an action and may be permanent and long term or temporary. Narrative descriptions of potential impacts resulting from the Proposed Action, as well as the No Action Alternative, are discussed for each environmental resource in Sections 4.1.1 through 4.1.7.

4.1.1 AIR RESOURCES

No Action Alternative

Under the No action alternative, there would be no additional impacts to air quality. However, the No Action Alternative may allow present and future air quality issues to persist or increase, as no liquids would be piped from the above mentioned well pads, thus increasing the truck traffic and the need for additional atmospheric tanks.

Proposed Action

Emissions estimates for direct and indirect oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), precursors for the formation of ground level ozone, was prepared for the proposed action alternative and includes emissions from pipeline construction activities. 40 CFR 93.153 defines the de minimis thresholds for NO_x and VOC in a marginal ozone nonattainment area as 100 tons per year (tpy). Projects or activities below this threshold are not subject to General Conformity requirements and may be authorized or approved by the federal agency.

The project, as designed and submitted, has been evaluated in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 93.153 subpart B and WAQSR Chapter 8, Section 3. The proposed action and has been determined to conform with all applicable state and federal air quality laws and regulations, as the potential maximum total Direct and Indirect emissions are below de minimis threshold levels:

Ozone (NO _x):	2.2 tpy in 2016
Ozone (VOC):	0.3 tpy in 2016

4.1.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no additional impacts to cultural properties.

Proposed Action

Cultural resources determined to be eligible for National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and thereby determined important, would be protected. The PFO RMP states: "Potential effects on cultural resources would be managed, to the extent possible, through avoidance and confidentiality of location... Where avoidance is not feasible or prudent, mitigation through data recovery, monitoring, or other data collection would be required" (BLM 2008b: [2]11).

The cultural stipulations as shown in Exhibit C attached have been determined as necessary by the BLM archaeologist. Residual impacts may be avoided post-construction by reclamation/replanting of vegetation in disturbed areas.

4.1.3 NOXIOUS WEEDS AND INVASIVE SPECIES

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no additional impacts to vegetation along the pipeline alignments. However, the No Action Alternative may allow present populations of

weeds to persist or increase as no additional weed monitoring or management efforts would occur.

Proposed Action

Invasive and noxious weed species can be introduced and become established in areas disturbed by construction, vehicle traffic, road maintenance, and topsoil removal and are commonly found on newly disturbed and reclaimed sites. The Proposed Action would increase the potential for introduction of noxious and invasive plants.

Establishment of noxious weeds leads to displacement of native species and shifts in plant community composition and ecosystem functioning. The resulting changes in the plant community can alter wildlife habitat, wildlife and livestock forage, and the fire regime. Additionally, sites dominated by weeds often have a different visual character that may contrast with the surrounding native vegetation. Indirect impacts resulting from weed infestations on the alignment would include changes in the fire cycle and increased economic costs from weed management efforts. The establishment of some invasive and noxious weed species can result in long-term reclamation problems. Cultural (i.e., mechanical or grazing methods) and chemical controls are generally required to eliminate or control these species.

Although some weed infestation may be anticipated in the proposed pipeline alignments, the application of weed preventative and control measures would minimize impacts from weed species. These measures include careful handling of vegetation and soils stripped from identified weed infestations, cleaning of equipment to prevent the transport of weed seeds to other locations, the use of weed-free mulch and straw bales to control erosion, and subsequent monitoring and treatment methods that would be implemented following construction.

4.1.4 SOCIOECONOMICS

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, BLM would deny the Proponents' application to construct the pipelines. None of the socioeconomic effects described below for the Proposed Action Alternative would occur. Selection of the No Action Alternative would result in decreased operational efficiency for the lease operator including, but not limited to, delayed or lost revenue and associated royalty payments for the U.S. Treasury.

Proposed Action

The effects on socioeconomic resources of constructing the proposed action would be short-term and are expected to last for less than 6 months. A peak workforce of 20-30 construction workers is projected for 2 months. Qualified local workers are expected to comprise the workforce. It is not anticipated that additional workforce would be required to operate and maintain the pipelines. Personnel already employed by the Proponent who are currently working in the area would operate and maintain the pipelines.

Additional public sector revenues for federal, state, and local government entities would be generated.

4.1.5 SOILS

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Action would not be implemented and no new construction would be authorized. Soil impacts from disturbing 6.6 acres during construction of the proposed pipelines would not occur. However, existing land uses would continue within the surrounding area (oil and gas field production, recreational use).

Proposed Action

The proposed action could increase the potential for increased erosion and loss of topsoil productivity resulting from construction, vegetation removal, exposure of the soil, soil compaction, and susceptibility to wind and water erosion.

Soils along the proposed pipeline alignments are predominantly fine-loamy, deep and well drained, which are typically less susceptible to surface disturbances (see Section 3.5). Direct impacts would include the removal of vegetation, compaction of soil surfaces, and surface-disturbing activities, including soil stripping.

The proposed action area for the pipeline would be placed on relatively flat terrain, except for where the trunk line goes up onto the Mesa. Vehicular traffic increases soil compaction, which results in reduced soil productivity from loss of soil structure, increased erodibility, reduced infiltration, and decreased water storage capacity. Construction of the proposed buried pipelines would result in a maximum of 6.6 acres of total surface disturbance.

All soil impacts are expected to be short term; however, some soil loss could occur due to the physical alteration of the existing soil resource.

4.1.6 VEGETATION

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Action would not be implemented and no new construction would be authorized. Impacts to vegetation resources from disturbing 6.6 acres during construction of the proposed pipelines would not occur.

Proposed Action

Direct impacts would include the removal of vegetation from blading, grading, and trenching, or damage from vehicles and heavy equipment on the alignment and temporary use areas. The Proposed Action would remove a total of approximately 6.6 acres of vegetation, of which 3.3 acres have been previously disturbed and reseeded. All areas of disturbance would be reclaimed following construction. For purposes of this analysis it is assumed that surface disturbance associated with the Proposed Action would occur in undisturbed areas. The proposed alignment follows existing pipelines, well pads and road alignments; therefore, the new surface disturbance would be minimized.

All of the total disturbance would take place in the big sagebrush shrubland or sagebrush steppe vegetation type. Despite the difficulty of establishing vegetation in upland sites with <10 inches

average annual precipitation, current technology exists to stabilize these areas and minimize soil erosion as natural succession returns the site to pre-existing conditions.

All disturbed areas would be reclaimed and revegetated after cessation of surface-disturbing activities and when the original contour and grade are achieved. Reclamation would occur in accordance with agency requirements and the Reclamation Plan developed for this project, as part of Enterprise's POD. Following successful reclamation, there would be no long-term impacts to vegetation productivity or permanent changes in species composition.

Appropriate seed mixtures would be used to promote establishment of grasses in the short-term while the shrubs would become established over a longer period. Grasses could require 2 to 3 years for successful re-establishment in the area's arid environment. The shrub component may require more than 20 years for recovery to pre-disturbance levels after reseeding and reclamation. Long-term productivity of grasses would not be affected.

Reclamation monitoring to date has shown varying degrees of success ranging from poor to excellent. Non-competitive, non-native species will be considered if native vegetation cannot be successfully established after 2 or 3 attempts and all other options have been exhausted.

Additional information on vegetative environmental consequences and mitigation are described in the Pinedale Anticline SEIS Chapter 4, Section 4.16.5 (pp. 4-125 -126) and *Reclamation Plan (Appendix C,)* described in the SEIS ROD.

4.1.7 WILDLIFE & SENSITIVE SPECIES

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, BLM would deny the Proponent's application to construct the pipelines. None of the effects to wildlife and sensitive species discussed in the following sections would occur.

Proposed Action

Most impacts to wildlife and sensitive species resources would result from loss of seasonal forage habitat, degraded habitat quality and fragmentation. These changes in wildlife habitat and/or habitat quality can be caused directly or indirectly by project activities such as crushing or removal of existing vegetation, compaction of soils from construction and maintenance traffic, disturbance from noise and human activity, and increased erosion and sedimentation of streams and water resources. The Proposed Action would increase the impacts related to traffic noise and dust in the project area due to the construction activities and the traffic related to workers commuting to the pipeline construction areas. Increased traffic during construction of the pipelines could increase vehicle/wildlife collisions and stress on wildlife.

With application of Standard Operating Procedures, applied mitigation, Required Design Features and Stipulations identified for Greater Sage-Grouse under the proposed action, impacts caused by surface-disturbing and disruptive activities would be minimized.

4.2. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

4.2.1 INTRODUCTION

Environmental impacts may accumulate either over time or in combination with similar events within and surrounding the project area. A cumulative impact is defined as the impact to the environment that results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions (RFFAs) regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such actions (40 CFR 1508.7). Principal actions that are considered in the evaluation of the cumulative impacts are those that have affected the same resources and for which the effect is still residual in the environment.

In addition to the current disturbance and anticipated future of oil and natural gas development in and surrounding the project area, RFFAs in the vicinity would include further mineral development, dispersed recreation use, grazing and ranching.

Cumulative impacts as a result of oil and natural gas development, as well as other non-land uses, have been fully analyzed in the Pinedale Anticline Project SEIS.

The cumulative impact analysis areas (CIAAs) for past and present actions as well as RFFAs that may generate cumulative impacts vary depending on the resource under consideration. For example, air quality is regional in nature; therefore, the CIAA and scope of activities considered is necessarily broad.

In contrast, the CIAA for geology is the footprint of the proposed pipelines and related facilities; therefore, the scope of potential cumulative activities considered is much narrower. The extent of individual CIAAs for each resource of this EA is described in the following subsections.

4.2.2 AIR RESOURCES

Construction of the proposed pipelines would result in minimal emissions. Impacts to air quality from construction of the proposed action is expected to be temporary and would not impose any long term effect based on the 40 CFR 93.153 which defines the de minimis threshold for NO_x and VOC in a marginal ozone nonattainment area as 100 tons per year.

4.2.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Multiple oil and gas drilling and production projects contribute to the cumulative impacts to cultural resources in the project area. Although the PFO RMP ROD upholds a policy favoring avoidance of impacts and the preservation of cultural resources, as development becomes denser, cultural resources (and the integral visual setting of some) become increasingly more difficult to avoid and more intrusive mitigation measures are necessary to avoid the destruction of non-renewable material culture.

Potential for disturbance of cultural materials and site settings is proportionate to the surface area of ground disturbance and the scale of aboveground development on the cultural landscape.

Increased ground disturbance also increases the potential for unanticipated discoveries and the potential for the unmitigated loss of cultural resource values, and information if those discoveries go unrecognized, or if there is loss due to damage as a result of disturbance during discovery.

4.2.4 NOXIOUS AND INVASIVE WEEDS

Existing activities in this area include historical and ongoing oil and gas development, ranching and grazing, recreation and proposed or reasonably foreseeable future oil and natural gas development. These activities have all contributed to the removal of native vegetation and an increase in invasive and noxious weed species in the area.

The construction of the proposed pipelines would parallel existing pipelines, well pads and roads. Previous disturbance has been reclaimed. The proposed pipelines would remove both native and reclaimed vegetation established after the last projects were completed in the area. The removal of the vegetation could result in an increase in invasive and noxious weed species.

4.2.5 SOCIOECONOMICS

Any increase in socioeconomic impacts resulting from the Proposed Action would be short-term and minor.

4.2.6 SOILS

Construction of the proposed pipelines would result in the disturbance of 6.6 acres of soil, in addition to soil disturbances that would typically occur with other existing land use practices, including oil and gas development, grazing, and recreational activities.

However, impacts to soils from construction of the proposed pipelines are expected to be temporary and would not impose long term effect based on the relatively flat topography of the surrounding area and non-sensitive nature of the surrounding soils.

RFFAs in the CIAA that would impact soils include oil and gas exploration and mineral resource extraction, road construction, recreation, wildlife species management, and livestock grazing. Impacts to soils from this project would add to existing impacts from other disturbances in the area.

4.2.7 VEGETATION

The big sagebrush shrubland is the dominant vegetation type along the alignment and in the surrounding area and would experience the greatest amount of disturbance from the Proposed Action. Disturbance from RFFAs in the area would cause further loss to this plant community. Due to the widespread distribution of big sagebrush shrubland in southwest Wyoming, a relatively small proportion of this plant community would be impacted by the Proposed Action. Reclamation and revegetation efforts would be required for all oil and gas and pipeline projects in the area. These efforts typically involve recontouring and planting of native vegetation.

This often results in increased dominance of herbaceous vegetation and a general decrease in the shrub stratum, at least temporarily.

Most of the vegetation loss would be temporary and short-term, because successful reclamation would establish forage resources. Successfully established reclamation could be a beneficial impact because the forage resources on successfully reclaimed areas could be more diverse and/or more abundant for livestock grazing than the original vegetation. Non-competitive, non-native species may be considered to benefit livestock or wildlife by providing quantity and quality of forage comparable to native vegetation if successful vegetation cannot be established after 2 or 3 attempts and all other options have been exhausted. Grazing could modify the plant communities in reclaimed areas. It is currently unknown if vegetation impacts from grazing in the Pinedale Anticline would be positive or negative. In general, grazing can increase forbs and shrubs and decrease grasses. Vegetation monitoring would comply with the Jonah/PAPA Inter-agency Office Monitoring for Reclamation Success guidance document to minimize reduction in vegetative productivity.

Based on current reclamation success reported through monitoring within the Anticline Field, additional reclamation work might be required to achieve more successful reclamation. This could include soil sampling after the proposed location has been contoured and topsoil spread to determine what soil amendments would be necessary to restore physical, chemical and biological properties within the soil before seeding. If reclamation is not successful, irrigation or fencing (intended to restrict or prohibit grazing) may be required.

However, if reclamation continues to be unsuccessful after 2 or 3 re-establishment attempts, non-native species would be considered as a reasonable means of supplementing or establishing the missing vegetation components. If non-native species are used, they must fill the same ecological niche and not out-compete the native species.

4.2.8 WILDLIFE & SENSITIVE SPECIES

Surface disturbance and habitat fragmentation have existed in varying degrees within and surrounding the proposed pipeline alignments and have increased over time with continuing energy exploration, development, and production activities. Some species have adapted to human presence in the CIAA. Additional disturbance would likely cause new behavioral adaptations, movement, and/or avoidance of activity areas.

RFFAs in the CIAA that would impact wildlife include oil and gas exploration and mineral resource extraction, road construction, recreation, wildlife species management, and livestock grazing. Impacts to wildlife from this project would add to existing impacts from other disturbances in the area.

5.0 TRIBES, INDIVIDUALS, ORGANIZATIONS, or AGENCIES CONSULTED

An EA must be prepared when a federal government agency considers approving an action within its jurisdiction that may impact the human environment. An EA aids federal officials in

making decisions by disclosing information on the physical, biological, and social environment of a proposed project. This EA has been prepared by the BLM PFO in Pinedale, Wyoming. Third-party contractors have been used by the BLM to conduct studies, gather data, and prepare documents. Tribes, individuals, organizations, and agencies consulted during the preparation of this EA include:

- BLM PFO – lead agency
- Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

The Pinedale Anticline Oil and Gas Exploration Project underwent extensive internal and external scoping and those documents disclosed that infrastructure (like these pipelines) supporting oil and gas development would be constructed as part of the long-term development. This project falls within the scope of those actions evaluated in the SEIS scoping, thus, we did not think it warranted additional external scoping in a project-specific context other than being placed on the public NEPA website on March 3, 2016, but it still went through internal scoping.

6.0 CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

Name	Title
Tracy Hoover	BLM, Realty Specialist
Josh Hemenway	BLM, Wildlife Biologist
Robert Schweitzer	BLM, Archaeologist
Charis Tuers	BLM, WYSO Air Resource Specialist
Sandy Taylor	Enterprise Jonah Gas Gathering, LLC

7.0 LITERATURE CITED

BLM. 2008a. Resource Management Plan and FINAL Environmental Impact Statement for the Pinedale Field Office Planning Area. Pinedale Field Office. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Pinedale, Wyoming.

BLM. 2015. Resource Management Plan (RMP) for the Pinedale Field Office has been amended by the Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments (ARMPAs) for the Rocky Mountain Region, approved September 21, 2015.

BLM. 2008b. Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Pinedale Anticline Oil and Gas Exploration Project. Pinedale Field Office. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Pinedale, Wyoming

Appendix 1:
Specialist Input Forms:

STANDARD SIGNED NOTIFICATION DOCUMENTING NHPA COMPLIANCE

PROJECT REVIEW UNDER SECTION 106

DBU Number: DBU WY 2016 287

Project Name: Enterprise Riverside 10-13 LGS PPLN Project Proponent: Enterprise Jonah Gas Gathering	Agency Project No.: PFO-16-EDR-032 Distinct Actions: 1												
Legal Location T31.00N R109.00W Sec. 13													
Undertaking Name: Enterprise proposes to construct a pipeline from the existing Riverside 10-13 well pad to the central gathering system. Pipeline to be 595' x 50' and will result in .69 acres of disturbance. Other Agency Nos: WYW-184659 WYW-184660 PFO-16-EDR-032; 046-03-111 Field Org. Project No.:													
Brief Description: Enterprise proposes to construct a pipeline from the existing Riverside 10-13 well pad to the central gathering system. Pipeline to be 595' x 50' and will result in .69 acres of disturbance.													
Associated Sites <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Site Number</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Site Type</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Eligibility</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Criteria</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Impact</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Effect Statement</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Site Number	Site Type	Eligibility	Criteria	Impact	Effect Statement						
Site Number	Site Type	Eligibility	Criteria	Impact	Effect Statement								
Lead Agency Activities Review Framework: State Protocol; Lander Road APA Interested Parties: Date Accepted: 03/24/2016 Fiscal Year: 2016 Date Printed: 03/24/2016													
Requirements and Stipulations <p>Stipulations: ONSHORE ORDER #1 Part IVa If historic or archaeological materials are uncovered during construction, the operator must immediately stop work that might further disturb such materials, contact the BLM.</p> <p>The BLM will inform the operator within 7 days after the operator contacted the BLM as to whether the materials appear eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. If the operator decides to relocate operations to avoid further costs to mitigate the site, the operator remains responsible for recording the location of any historic or archaeological resource that are discovered as a result of the operator's actions.</p> <p>The operator also is responsible for stabilizing the exposed cultural material if the operator created an unstable condition that must be addressed immediately. The BLM will assume responsibility for evaluation and determination of significance related to the historic or archaeological site. If the operator does not relocate operations, the operator is responsible for mitigation and stabilization costs and the BLM will provide technical and procedural guidelines for conducting mitigation.</p> <p>The operator may resume construction operations when the BLM verifies that the operator has completed the required mitigation.</p> <p>Relocation of activities may subject the proposal to additional environmental review. Therefore, if the presence of such sites is suspected, the operator may want to submit alternate locations for advance approval before starting construction.</p> <p>The management of any cultural resources discovered during construction shall follow the Wyoming Protocol Appendix K Standard Discovery Plan</p>													

**STANDARD SIGNED NOTIFICATION DOCUMENTING NHPA COMPLIANCE
PROJECT REVIEW UNDER SECTION 106**

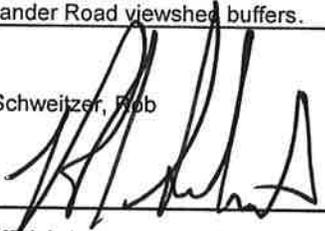
DBU Number: DBU_WY_2016_287

Finding of Effect for Project

Lead Agency: No CR Identified

Notes: The proposed pipeline project area was inventoried to a Class III standard by PFO project # 046-03-111. No cultural resources were noted in the pipeline APE. Project managed Lander Road APA, but is outside Lander Road viewshed buffers.

Reviewer: Schweitzer, Rob



 (initials)

Certifying Official: Archaeologist, BLM Pinedale

03/24/2016

Date Sent to SHPO (SHPO-WYCRO,
Laramie)

WILDLIFE EVALUATION - PINEDALE FIELD OFFICE

DATE: 3/17/16

LANDS/REALTY: Tracy Hoover

BIOLOGIST: Hemenway

APPLICANT: Enterprise Jonah Gas Gathering Company

PROJECT NAME: Riverside 10-13 Loop & Temporary Use Permit

ROW OR LEASE NUMBER: WYW-184659, WYW-184660

LOCATION: T31N, R109W Sec.13.

NEPA: EA- 2016- 67

Description of the proposed action:

8" buried natural gas pipeline 595' x 50' .69 acres, TUP 1.06 acres

Shape file - M:\gisdata\Projects\Realty\Enterprise Jonah Gas Gathering\Riverside_10-13_Loop

File folder - Z:\Test Projects\Realty\Enterprise Jonah Gas Gathering\Riverside 10-13 loop

COMMENTS:

The proposed pipeline is located within WGFD designated pronghorn crucial winter range habitat. The project is within 1 mile of the New Fork River which has been identified as a known bald eagle winter use area. There are no occupied or active raptor nests within seasonal restriction buffers.

The project is located within 2-miles of an occupied sage-grouse lek (Big Fred). This lek was last active during the 2008 season. The proposed pipelines and TUA's are all located within sage-grouse General Habitat Management Areas (GHMA). The proposed pipeline will occur within or immediately adjacent to existing disturbance corridors resulting in no additional habitat fragmentation.

The following stipulations or conditions of approval apply:

Big Game

- Activities or surface use are not allowed from November 15 through April 30 for the protection of big game crucial winter habitat.

Greater Sage-Grouse

Will the project occur within designated PHMA or SFA sage-grouse management areas? Yes No

Within GHMA

- Surface disturbing and/or disruptive activities will be prohibited from March 15-June 30 to protect sage-grouse breeding, nesting, and early brood rearing habitats within 2 miles of the lek or lek perimeter of any occupied lek located outside PHMAs.

Raptors

- Surface disturbing and human activities are not allowed between November 1 and April 1 within one mile of known bald eagle winter use areas.

This proposal and relative data have been analyzed as to the impact of the proposed action on all sensitive species and species of concern identified in the Pinedale Field Office Resource Management Plan Record of Decision 2008 and relevant species on the annual BLM Wyoming State Directors Sensitive Species List. For species not addressed in the review it was determined that the proposed project would have no impact on individuals, populations or habitat.

THREATENED & ENDANGERED

* T&E effect determinations are: No Effect; may affect (MA); not likely to adversely affect (NLAA); likely to adversely affect (LAA).

ENDANGERED OR THREATENED SPECIES	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	*PROJECT EFFECT CALL	NEW CONSULTATION REQUIRED	JUSTIFICATION FOR EFFECTS DETERMINATION
Black-footed ferret (Endangered)	Large prairie dog complexes. See the Feb 2, 2004 letter from the FWS for block-cleared areas.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present or action is within a block cleared area <input type="checkbox"/> Within prairie dog town; not block-cleared; survey required
Colorado River fishes: bonytail, Colorado pikeminnow, humpback chub, razorback sucker. (Endangered)	Colorado/Green River drainage	<input type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Action will not use water from Colorado River drainage <input type="checkbox"/> Action will use water; amount under <i>de minimus</i> value 0.1 a.f. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Action uses water but falls under existing consultation agreement <input type="checkbox"/> Action will cause a Colorado River depletion; new consultation required
Canada Lynx (Threatened)	Forested areas within Lynx Analysis Units (LAUs) and designated critical habitat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present; outside of forested areas within LAU and/or critical habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat present; project area includes forested areas of LAU and/or critical habitat
Canada Lynx Critical Habitat	Forested areas designated as critical habitat by USFWS in 50 CFR 17.95(a)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present; outside of designated critical habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat present; project area includes forested areas within designated critical habitat
Ute Ladies-tresses (Threatened)	Elevation 4000-7000 feet; riparian edges, gravel bars, old oxbows, high flow channels, moist to wet meadows along perennial streams	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat present; survey required
Gray Wolf (Experimental)	Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Will not negatively impact individual wolves or denning site <input type="checkbox"/> Will negatively impact individual wolves or denning site
Blowout Penstemon (Endangered)	Sand dunes or blowouts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat present: survey required
Grizzly Bear (Threatened)	Select rugged mountains and remote forests undisturbed by humans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat present

Kendall Warm Springs Dace (Threatened)	Kendall Warm Springs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat present
Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Threatened)	Woody riparian areas with willow and cottonwood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat present: survey required

CANDIDATE & PROPOSED

***Candidate effect determinations are: will not contribute to the need to list (WNC); will contribute to the need to list (WC).*

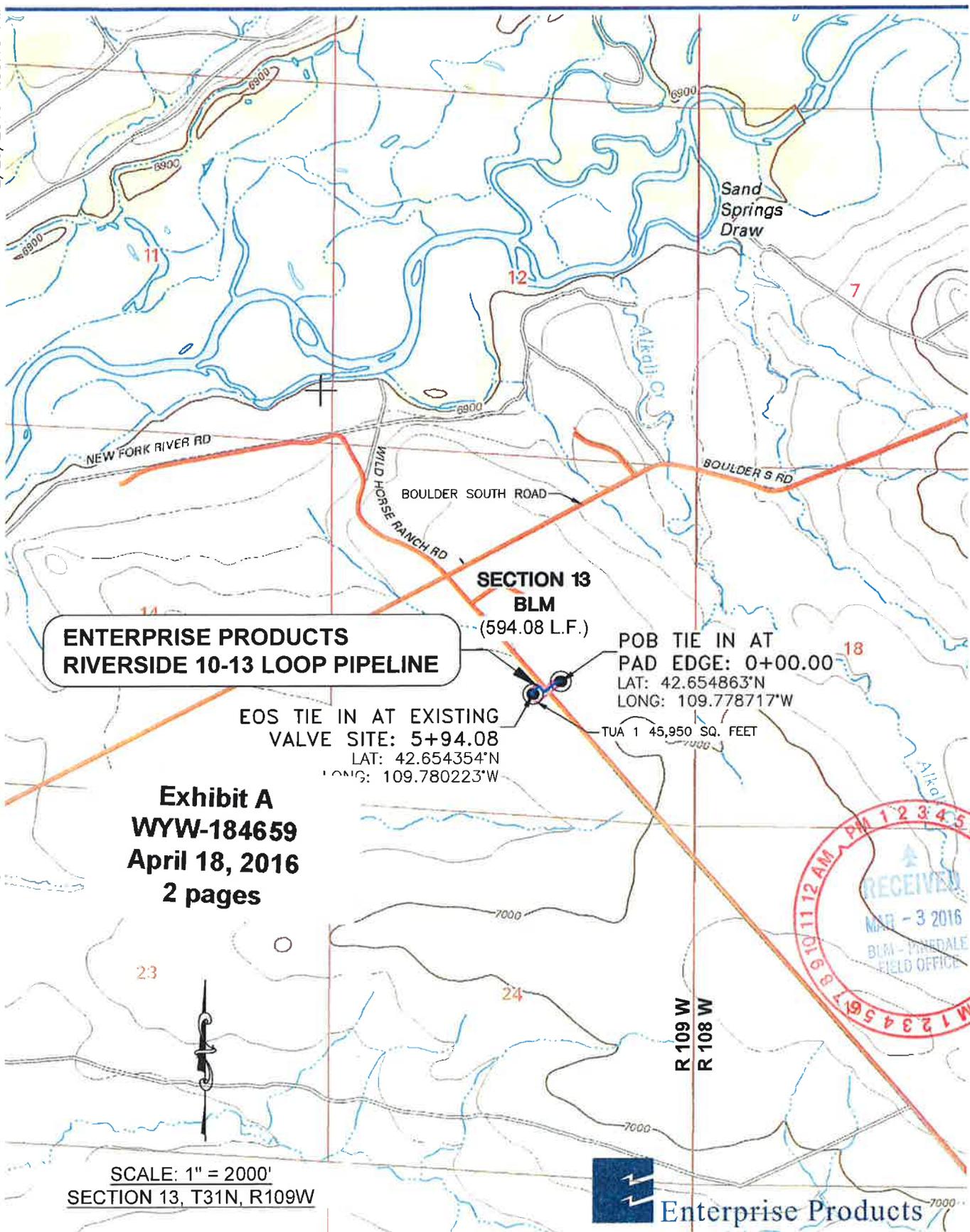
PROPOSED and CANDIDATE ESA SPECIES	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	**PROJECT EFFECT CALL	NEW CONSULTATION REQUIRED	JUSTIFICATION FOR EFFECTS DETERMINATION
Whitebark Pine (Candidate)	Cold and windy subalpine to alpine sites above 8,000 ft. elevation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WNC <input type="checkbox"/> WC	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat present

*Initiation of additional consultation (FORMAL) (INFORMAL) consultation with USFWS (IS) (IS NOT) necessary.

BLM Consultation Letter Sent	FWS Consultation Letter Reply	Wildlife Biologist Signature
Date: Click here to enter a date.	Date: Click here to enter a date.	/s/ Josh Hemenway

2/29/2016 1:39:10 PM

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**ENTERPRISE PRODUCTS
RIVERSIDE 10-13 LOOP PIPELINE**

**SECTION 13
BLM
(594.08 L.F.)**

POB TIE IN AT
PAD EDGE: 0+00.00
LAT: 42.654863°N
LONG: 109.778717°W

EOS TIE IN AT EXISTING
VALVE SITE: 5+94.08
LAT: 42.654354°N
LONG: 109.780223°W

TUA 1 45,950 SQ. FEET

**Exhibit A
WYW-184659
April 18, 2016
2 pages**



SCALE: 1" = 2000'
SECTION 13, T31N, R109W



**JFC ENGINEERS
SURVEYORS**

1515 NINTH STREET
ROCK SPRINGS, WY 82901
PHONE (307) 362-7519
FAX (307) 362-7569
<http://www.jfc-wyo.com>

**RIVERSIDE 10-13 LOOP PIPELINE
SECTION 13, T31N, R109W
SUBLETTE COUNTY, WYOMING**

DWN BY: JLD
DATE: 2/29/16

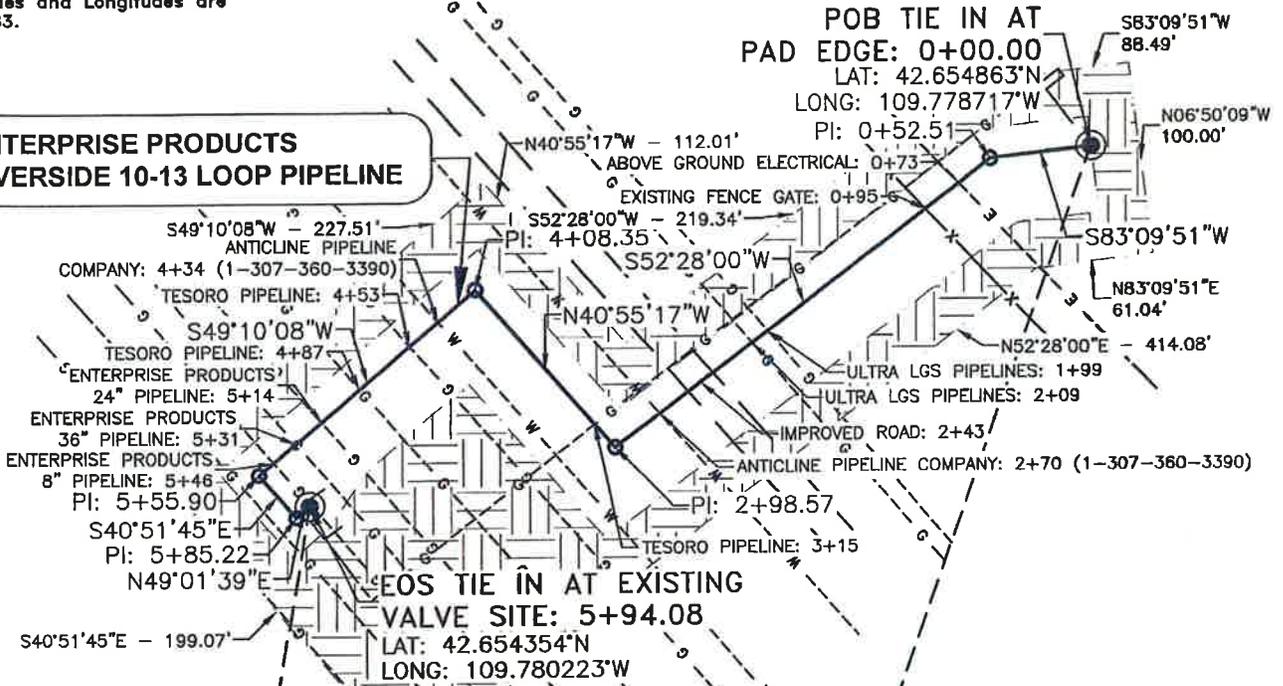
SCALE:
1"=2000'

TOPO

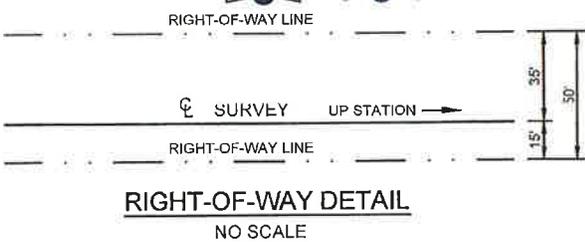
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NOTE: Bearings shown are based on True North derived from GPS. Latitudes and Longitudes are NAD 83.

ENTERPRISE PRODUCTS RIVERSIDE 10-13 LOOP PIPELINE



SCALE: 1" = 100'
SECTION 13, T31N, R109W



NOTE:
 TOTAL AMOUNT OF DISTURBED AREA FOR RIGHT-OF-WAY AMOUNTS TO 0.7 ACRES.
 TOTAL LENGTH OF RIGHT-OF-WAY ACROSS BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS AMOUNTS TO 594.08 FEET, 36.005 RODS OR 0.113 MILES.

JLD J:\Data\8964TAK\dwg\8964_RS1013 LOOP_PL_ROW.dwg

JFC ENGINEERS SURVEYORS
 1515 NINTH STREET
 ROCK SPRINGS, WY 82901
 PHONE (307) 362-7519
 FAX (307) 362-7569
<http://www.jfc-wyo.com>

RIVERSIDE 10-13 LOOP PIPELINE SECTION 13, T31N, R109W SUBLETTE COUNTY, WYOMING	
DWN BY: JLD	SCALE: 1"=100'
DATE: 2/29/16	ROW

"EXHIBIT A"

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

Riverside 10-13 Loop

Enterprise Jonah Gas Gathering Company, LLC (EJGG) applies for a natural gas pipeline right-of-way under Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185).

I. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE RIGHT-OF-WAY FACILITY

This is a buried loop pipeline that ties in to an existing pipeline system. This new 8" line is required for a multi-well pad and requires additional capacity to gather the natural gas into our existing system.

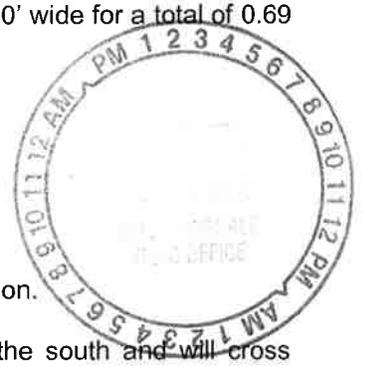
II. RIGHT-OF-WAY LOCATION / FACILITY DESIGN FACTORS

- A. The pipeline will be 8" in diameter for approximately 594.08' on BLM land to an existing corridor pipeline (including valves, metering equipment and launchers/receivers).
- B. The pipeline will connect the Riverside 10-13 in the SE/4 of Section 13, to and existing pipeline in the SE/4 of Section 13, T31N, R109W.

The pipeline will occupy approximately 594.08' of BLM land in Section 13, for a total of 594.08' of BLM land in T31N, R109W, Sublette County, Wyoming. A map with the proposed route of the pipeline highlighted is attached.

A right-of-way is requested for an area approximately 594.08' in length and 50' wide for a total of 0.69 acres on BLM land.

- C. The pipeline will be in operation year-round.
- D. A thirty year term is requested.
- E. The volume of the natural gas is not known at this time.
- F. Construction will begin upon completion of the well and upon BLM authorization.
- G. The pipeline will run parallel to an existing pipeline approximately 15' to the south and will cross Middle Crest Road and will tie-in to an existing pipeline in the corridor in the SE/4, Section 13, T31N, R109W. EJGG shall comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations as they relate to public health, safety and environmental protection in the construction, operation, and maintenance of this facility. No toxic substances will be stored or used on the right-of-way.
- H. All safety measures have been considered in the design, construction, operation and maintenance of the facility. Barricade protection for above ground pipeline risers, valves and loaded equipment will be installed along roadways or other areas of potential traffic conflict. EJGG will have inspectors present during construction. Any accidents to persons or property on federal lands will immediately be reported to the authorized officer.
- I. An alignment/line drawing is attached showing the location of this project in relation to other facilities in the area.
- J. A GIS shape file of the project will be e-mail to the BLM office with the submission of this application.



III. GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY INVOLVEMENT

- A. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan has been prepared for this project and is available upon request.

IV. RESOURCE VALUES & ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Air Quality: Because of the minimal scope of the project and the short duration of construction activities, no adverse impacts to air quality are expected. An emissions inventory is attached.

Visual Impact: Above ground structures shall be painted to blend with the surrounding landscape. Visual quality objectives for this land management unit shall not be adversely impacted.

Water Quality: The proposed facility does not cross any perennial streams that are located on federal lands, and should not affect surface or ground water quality and quantity.

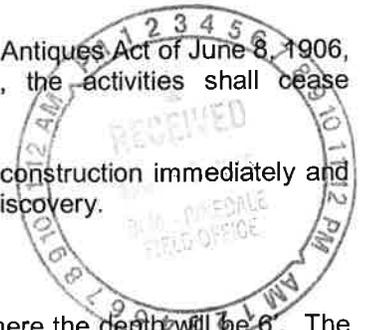
Noise: Noise from the construction activities will create a temporary disruption of ambient conditions; however, any disruption should be of relatively short duration.

Aesthetics: The construction of the proposed facility will not have any significant impact on the surrounding environment. Any actual construction impacts will be temporary.

Cultural: An archaeologist was contracted to complete a cultural resource inventory for the proposed route. The report has been submitted to the Pinedale BLM.

If any cultural remains, monument sites, objects or antiquities subject to the Antiquities Act of June 8, 1906, or Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, are discovered, the activities shall cease immediately and the responsible authorized officer shall be notified.

If any fossils are discovered during construction, the operator shall cease construction immediately and notify the authorized BLM officer so as to determine the significance of the discovery.



V. CONSTRUCTION OF THE FACILITY

- A. Trenches for the pipeline will be 4-5' deep, except at road crossings where the depth will be 6'. The width of the trench will be 16" if a trencher is used or 24" if a backhoe is used for digging. The type of equipment used will be determined at the time of construction. Every effort will be made to notify the BLM of the equipment used before construction begins. All working area will be confined to the access road and borrow ditch. No more trench that can be successfully back filled and compacted in a ten-day period will be opened at any time and soft plugs will be placed ever ¼ mile and when stringing pipe one joint of pipe will be set back every ¼ mile. A shoofly will be installed at all road crossings for traffic control.

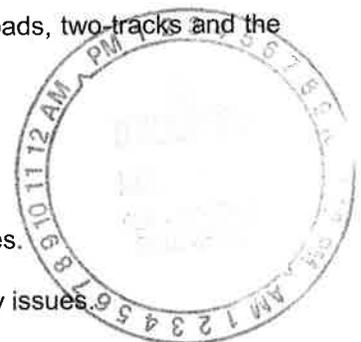
- B. Notification: Your office will be notified at least 72 hours prior to the start of construction and 72 hours prior to surface reclamation work. If county or state road crossing permits are necessary for the project, a copy will be provided to the BLM upon receipt of said crossing permit.

- C. Saturated Surfaces: All construction and maintenance activities shall cease when soils or road surfaces on federal lands become saturated to the extent that construction equipment is unable to stay within the right-of-way and/or when activities cause irreparable harm to roads, soils or live flowing streams. No frozen soils will be used for construction purposes or trench back filling.

- D. Frozen Ground: The following six-step frozen ground procedure will be used during frozen ground conditions. *Due to the snaking nature of the pipeline route topsoil will be removed using a trencher*

while the deeper trench will need to be dug with a hoe in order to achieve a safe depth. Soil segregation will take place as stated below.

1. Remove snow and slightly scalp vegetation with a grader blade and windrow it to one side of the right of way.
 2. Use a wheeled trencher equipped with rock teeth and remove approximately 6 to 8 inches of topsoil by appropriately setting trencher depth. Frosted top soil should be broken to smallest density possible. A kick board should be installed on trencher to distribute top soil directly down on right of way near trench and deter top soil from being thrown too far off right of way. The kick board will enable operator to vary speed for better cultivation of top soil.
 3. Next pass of trencher will allow trencher to dig to appropriate depth of approximately four feet and stockpile the soil or spoil to one side.
 4. Install pipe and back fill trench with spoil.
 5. Place stockpiled topsoil in the trench.
 6. Place the scalped vegetation back on the right of way using a grader.
- E. Centerline has been staked. The outer boundaries of the right-of-way will be staked prior to the start of construction.
- F. A minimal amount of vegetation will be cleared from the requested right-of-way. The top minimum 6 inches of topsoil will be removed and conserved during excavation and reused as cover on the disturbed areas to facilitate re-growth of vegetation. Trenching will be done using either a backhoe or trencher. Sideboom tractors will be used to place the pipeline in the trench after the pipe has been welded and coated. After the pipeline is in place, the soils from the trench will be returned and compacted to prevent subsidence. Compaction of the trench will be done after approximately 2' of fill and again after leveling the surface.
- G. No construction or routine maintenance activities shall be performed during periods when the soil is too wet to adequately support construction equipment. If such equipment creates ruts in excess of four inches deep, the soil shall be deemed to be too wet and construction or routine maintenance will cease.
- H. Fences encountered will be repaired with like style fence to as good or better condition as found unless requested to install a variation to accommodate wildlife. Crossing locations will be H braced and fully supported as required.
- I. The pipeline will be pressure tested prior to being placed in service.
- J. All construction equipment and vehicles shall be confined to using existing roads, two tracks and the right-of-way.
- K. All major highways/roads will be bored, unless otherwise stated.
- L. All rivers/ephemeral streams will be bored, unless otherwise stated.
- M. Painting: All aboveground facilities will be painted to match production facilities.
- N. Pipeline markers will be installed within line of sight only without voiding safety issues.
- O. All tin horns and portable drip catchers, if used, will be covered and barricades will be installed around all above ground facilities.



M. Waste Disposal: All waste caused by construction activities will be removed and disposed of in an authorized area or approved landfill.

VI. **RECLAMATION**

A. Disturbed areas: All disturbed areas will be final graded to as close as possible to its original condition.

B. Erosion: Erosion control structures such as water bars or "kicker dikes" will be constructed on all disturbed slopes. General guidelines for installation of water bars are: less than 5% grade normally none; 5% to 15% grade, approximately 200 ft. intervals; 15% to 25% grade, approximately 100 ft. intervals; 25% or greater grade, approximately 50 ft. intervals. A certain degree of latitude is allowed in the water bar interval spacing. Erosive soils may require a closer spacing, whereas the spacing may be greater on less erosive soils or rock. A conservative (close) interval spacing is the general recommendation. A channel grade of 2% is recommended from the water break to the natural ground elevation. The water bars should be constructed so they follow the horizontal contour and divert downhill runoff into nearby vegetation.

C. Drainage's: Any drainage encountered during construction will be cleared of dirt and debris and backsloped as near as possible to their original condition to allow for continuance of the previous flow pattern. The wing ditches will be reopened below culverts after the trench is refilled.

D. Seeding: All disturbed areas will be seeded with the following seed mixture:

Grasses

Thickspike Wheatgrass	2 lbs per acre
Indian Ricegrass	2 lbs per acre
Western Wheat	2 lbs per acre
Bottlebrush Squirraltail	2 lbs per acre
Sandbergs Bluegrass	2 lbs per acre

Forbes

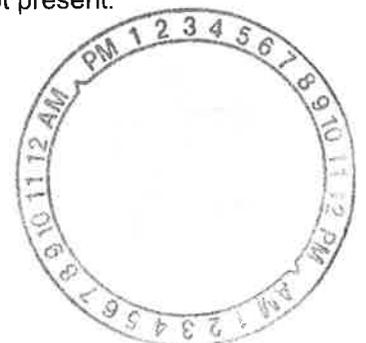
Munro Globemallow	0.06 lb per acre
Lewis Blue Flax	0.3 lb per acre
Rocky Mtn Beeplant	1 lb per acre
Western Yarrow	0.03 lb per acre

Shrubs

Wyoming Big Sage	.25 lbs per acre
Common Winterfat	1 lb per acre
Gardner's Saltbush	1 lb per acre
Fourwing Saltbush	1 lb per acre

The seedbed will be prepared by disking or ripping following the natural contour of the land. Drill seed will be contoured at a depth no greater than 1/2 inch. In the areas that cannot be drilled, the seed will be broadcast at double the above seeding rate and harrowed in the soil. Certified seed will be used. The seed mixture container shall be tagged in accordance with the state law(s) and available for inspection by the authorized officer.

Seeding will occur during spring or late fall seasons when ground frost is not present.



VII. **OPERATION & MAINTENANCE OF THE FACILITY**

- A. Pesticide Use: EJGG will comply with the applicable federal and state laws and regulations concerning the use of pesticides. The authorized officer shall approve any use of pesticides, in advance.
- B. Weed Control: EJGG shall be responsible, to every extent possible, to control noxious weeds within the right-of-way.

VIII. **ABANDONMENT**

- A. Prior to abandoning the facilities, a Plan of Abandonment will be submitted to the authorized officer for approval.

REVIEWED & APPROVED

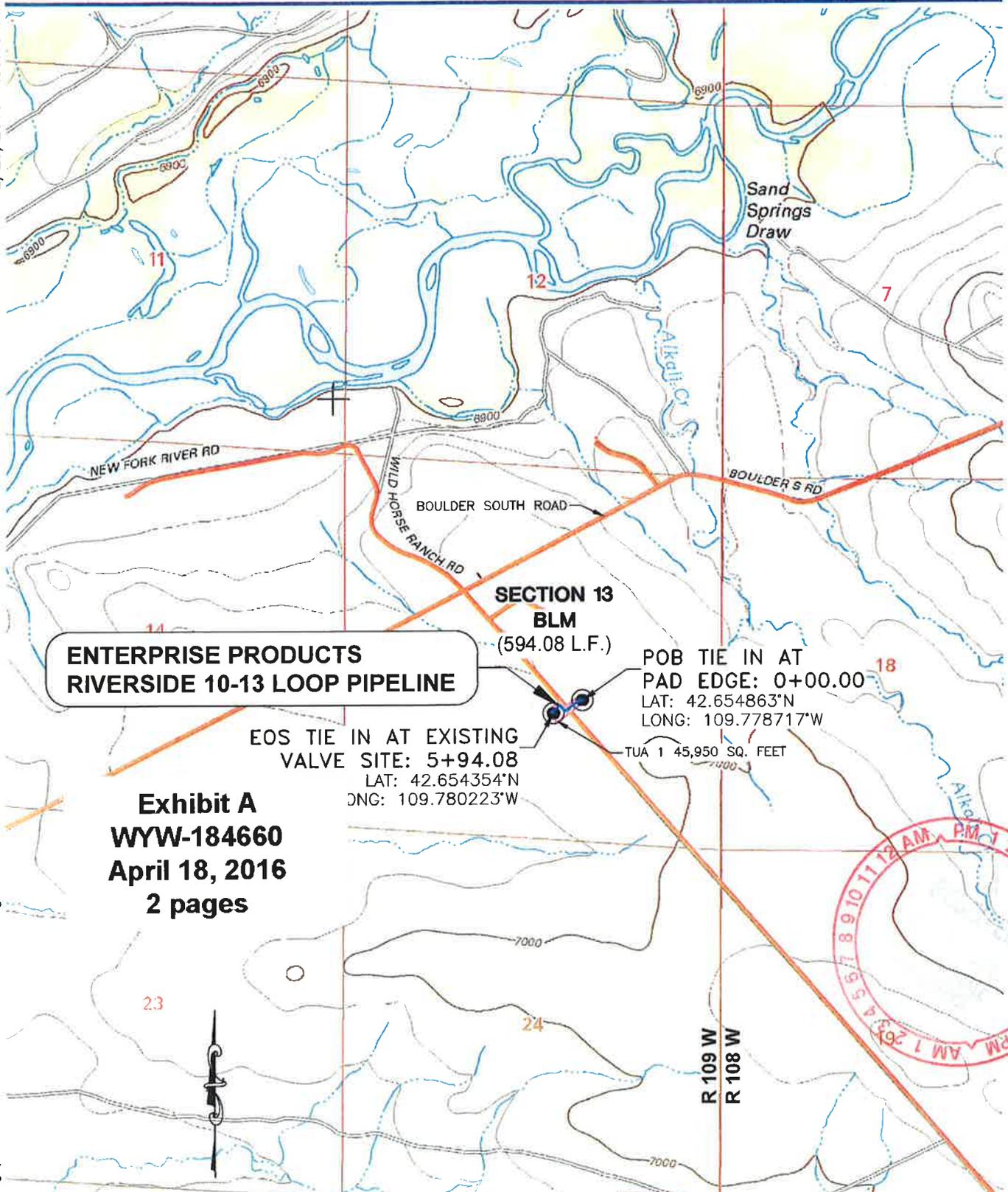
Signature: [Handwritten Signature]

Date: 8/9/14



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**ENTERPRISE PRODUCTS
RIVERSIDE 10-13 LOOP PIPELINE**

**SECTION 13
BLM
(594.08 L.F.)**

**POB TIE IN AT
PAD EDGE: 0+00.00
LAT: 42.654863°N
LONG: 109.778717°W**

**EOS TIE IN AT EXISTING
VALVE SITE: 5+94.08
LAT: 42.654354°N
LONG: 109.780223°W**

TUA 1 45,950 SQ. FEET

**Exhibit A
WYW-184660
April 18, 2016
2 pages**



**SCALE: 1" = 2000'
SECTION 13, T31N, R109W**



JFC ENGINEERS SURVEYORS

1515 NINTH STREET
ROCK SPRINGS, WY 82901
PHONE (307) 362-7519
FAX (307) 362-7569
<http://www.jfc-wyo.com>

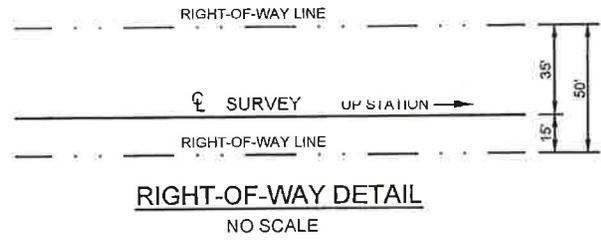
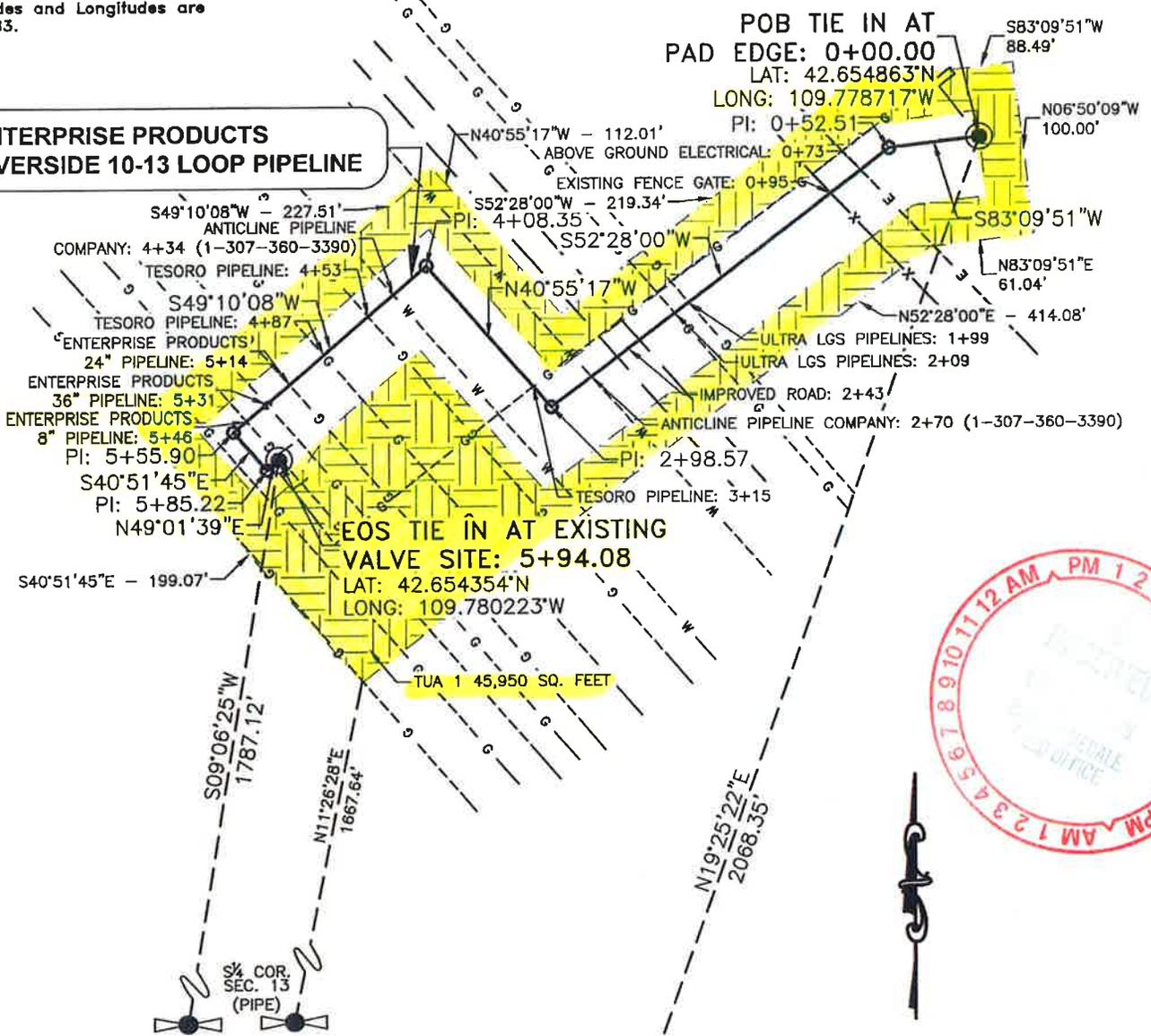
**RIVERSIDE 10-13 LOOP PIPELINE
SECTION 13, T31N, R109W
SUBLETTE COUNTY, WYOMING**

DWN BY: JLD	SCALE: 1"=2000'	TOPO
DATE: 2/29/16		

2/29/2016 1:32:52 PM

NOTE: Bearings shown are based on True North derived from GPS. Latitudes and Longitudes are NAD 83.

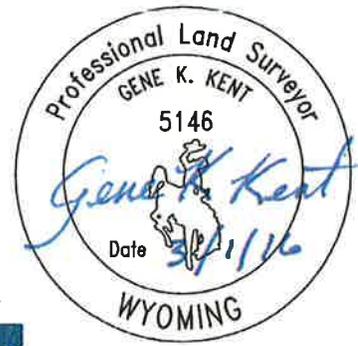
ENTERPRISE PRODUCTS RIVERSIDE 10-13 LOOP PIPELINE



NOTE: TOTAL AMOUNT OF DISTURBED AREA FOR RIGHT-OF-WAY AMOUNTS TO 0.7 ACRES.

TOTAL LENGTH OF RIGHT-OF-WAY ACROSS BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS AMOUNTS TO 594.08 FEET, 36.005 RODS OR 0.113 MILES.

SCALE: 1" = 100'
SECTION 13, T31N, R109W



JLD J:\Data\8964TAK\dwg\8964_RS1013 LOOP PL_ROW.dwg

	1515 NINTH STREET ROCK SPRINGS, WY 82901 PHONE (307) 362-7519 FAX (307) 362-7569 http://www.jfc-wyo.com		RIVERSIDE 10-13 LOOP PIPELINE SECTION 13, T31N, R109W SUBLETTE COUNTY, WYOMING	
	DWN BY: JLD DATE: 2/29/16	SCALE: 1"=100'	ROW	

"EXHIBIT A"

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

Riverside 10-13 Loop – Temporary Use Area

Enterprise Jonah Gas Gathering Company, LLC (EJGG) applies for a natural gas pipeline right-of-way under Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185).

I. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE RIGHT-OF-WAY FACILITY

This is a buried loop pipeline that ties in to an existing pipeline system. This new 8" line is required for a multi-well pad and requires additional capacity to gather the natural gas into our existing system.

II. RIGHT-OF-WAY LOCATION / FACILITY DESIGN FACTORS

- A. The pipeline will be 8" in diameter for approximately 594.08' on BLM land to an existing corridor pipeline (including valves, metering equipment and launchers/receivers).
- B. The pipeline will connect the Riverside 10-13 in the SE/4 of Section 13, to and existing pipeline in the SE/4 of Section 13, T31N, R109W.

The pipeline will occupy approximately 594.08' of BLM land in Section 13, for a total of 594.08' of BLM land in T31N, R109W, Sublette County, Wyoming. A map with the proposed route of the pipeline highlighted is attached.

A right-of-way is requested for an area approximately 594.08' in length and 50' wide for a total of 0.69 acres on BLM land.

A temporary use area of approximately 45,950 square feet or 1.06 acres will be needed to accommodate the multiple line exposures in the corridor and the road bore.

- C. The pipeline will be in operation year-round.
- D. A ³thirty year term is requested.
- E. The volume of the natural gas is not known at this time.
- F. Construction will begin upon completion of the well and upon BLM authorization.
- G. The pipeline will run parallel to an existing pipeline approximately 15' to the south and will cross Middle Crest Road and will tie-in to an existing pipeline in the corridor in the SE/4, Section 13, T31N, R109W. EJGG shall comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations as they relate to public health, safety and environmental protection in the construction, operation, and maintenance of this facility. No toxic substances will be stored or used on the right-of-way.
- H. All safety measures have been considered in the design, construction, operation and maintenance of the facility. Barricade protection for above ground pipeline risers, valves and loaded equipment will be installed along roadways or other areas of potential traffic conflict. EJGG will have inspectors present during construction. Any accidents to persons or property on federal lands will immediately be reported to the authorized officer.



- I. An alignment/line drawing is attached showing the location of this project in relation to other facilities in the area.
- J. A GIS shape file of the project will be e-mail to the BLM office with the submission of this application.

III. GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY INVOLVEMENT

- A. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan has been prepared for this project and is available upon request.

IV. RESOURCE VALUES & ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Air Quality: Because of the minimal scope of the project and the short duration of construction activities, no adverse impacts to air quality are expected. An emissions inventory is attached.

Visual Impact: Above ground structures shall be painted to blend with the surrounding landscape. Visual quality objectives for this land management unit shall not be adversely impacted.

Water Quality: The proposed facility does not cross any perennial streams that are located on federal lands, and should not affect surface or ground water quality and quantity.

Noise: Noise from the construction activities will create a temporary disruption of ambient conditions; however, any disruption should be of relatively short duration.

Aesthetics: The construction of the proposed facility will not have any significant impact on the surrounding environment. Any actual construction impacts will be temporary.

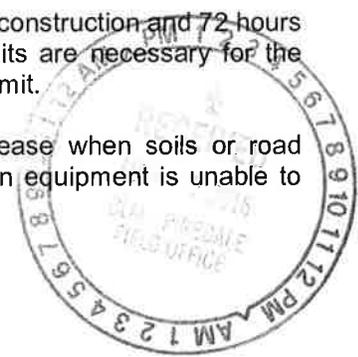
Cultural: An archaeologist was contracted to complete a cultural resource inventory for the proposed route. The report has been submitted to the Pinedale BLM.

If any cultural remains, monument sites, objects or antiquities subject to the Antiques Act of June 8, 1906, or Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, are discovered, the activities shall cease immediately and the responsible authorized officer shall be notified.

If any fossils are discovered during construction, the operator shall cease construction immediately and notify the authorized BLM officer so as to determine the significance of the discovery.

V. CONSTRUCTION OF THE FACILITY

- A. Trenches for the pipeline will be 4-5' deep, except at road crossings where the depth will be 6'. The width of the trench will be 16" if a trencher is used or 24" if a backhoe is used for digging. The type of equipment used will be determined at the time of construction. Every effort will be made to notify the BLM of the equipment used before construction begins. All working area will be confined to the access road and borrow ditch. No more trench that can be successfully back filled and compacted in a ten-day period will be opened at any time and soft plugs will be placed ever ¼ mile and when stringing pipe one joint of pipe will be set back every ¼ mile. A shoofly will be installed at all road crossings for traffic control.
- B. Notification: Your office will be notified at least 72 hours prior to the start of construction and 72 hours prior to surface reclamation work. If county or state road crossing permits are necessary for the project, a copy will be provided to the BLM upon receipt of said crossing permit.
- C. Saturated Surfaces: All construction and maintenance activities shall cease when soils or road surfaces on federal lands become saturated to the extent that construction equipment is unable to



stay within the right-of-way and/or when activities cause irreparable harm to roads, soils or live flowing streams. No frozen soils will be used for construction purposes or trench back filling.

D. Frozen Ground: The following six-step frozen ground procedure will be used during frozen ground conditions. *Due to the snaking nature of the pipeline route topsoil will be removed using a trencher while the deeper trench will need to be dug with a hoe in order to achieve a safe depth. Soil segregation will take place as stated below.*

1. Remove snow and slightly scalp vegetation with a grader blade and windrow it to one side of the right of way.

2. Use a wheeled trencher equipped with rock teeth and remove approximately 6 to 8 inches of topsoil by appropriately setting trencher depth. Frosted top soil should be broken to smallest density possible. A kick board should be installed on trencher to distribute top soil directly down on right of way near trench and deter top soil from being thrown too far off right of way. The kick board will enable operator to vary speed for better cultivation of top soil.

3. Next pass of trencher will allow trencher to dig to appropriate depth of approximately four feet and stockpile the soil or spoil to one side.

4. Install pipe and back fill trench with spoil.

5. Place stockpiled topsoil in the trench.

6. Place the scalped vegetation back on the right of way using a grader.

E. Centerline has been staked. The outer boundaries of the right-of-way will be staked prior to the start of construction.

F. A minimal amount of vegetation will be cleared from the requested right-of-way. The top minimum 6 inches of topsoil will be removed and conserved during excavation and reused as cover on the disturbed areas to facilitate re-growth of vegetation. Trenching will be done using either a backhoe or trencher. Sideboom tractors will be used to place the pipeline in the trench after the pipe has been welded and coated. After the pipeline is in place, the soils from the trench will be returned and compacted to prevent subsidence. Compaction of the trench will be done after approximately 2' of fill and again after leveling the surface.

G. No construction or routine maintenance activities shall be performed during periods when the soil is too wet to adequately support construction equipment. If such equipment creates ruts in excess of four inches deep, the soil shall be deemed to be wet and construction or routine maintenance will cease.

H. Fences encountered will be repaired with like style fence to as good or better condition as found unless requested to install a variation to accommodate wildlife. Crossing locations will be H braced and fully supported as required.

I. The pipeline will be pressure tested prior to being placed in service.

J. All construction equipment and vehicles shall be confined to using existing roads, two-tracks and the right-of-way.

K. All major highways/roads will be bored, unless otherwise stated.

L. All rivers/ephemeral streams will be bored, unless otherwise stated.

M. Painting: All aboveground facilities will be painted to match production facilities.



- N. Pipeline markers will be installed within line of sight only without voiding safety issues.
- O. All tin horns and portable drip catchers, if used, will be covered and barricades will be installed around all above ground facilities.
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VIII. **ABANDONMENT**

- A. Prior to abandoning the facilities, a Plan of Abandonment will be submitted to the authorized officer for approval.

REVIEWED & APPROVED
Signature: J. M. Hronec
Date: 3/24/14



STANDARD SIGNED NOTIFICATION DOCUMENTING NHPA COMPLIANCE

PROJECT REVIEW UNDER SECTION 106

DBU Number: DBU_WY_2016_279

Project Name: Boulder 11-7 Loop & Temporary Use Permit
Agency Project No.: PFO-16-EDR-031
Project Proponent: Enterprise Jonah Gas Gathering
Distinct Actions: 1

Legal Location

T31.00N R108.00W Sec. 7
T31.00N R108.00W Sec. 8
T31.00N R109.00W Sec. 12
T31.00N R109.00W Sec. 13

Undertaking Name: Boulder 11-7 Loop & Temporary Use Permit

Other Agency Nos: PFO-16-EDR-031
WYW-184661
WYW-184662

Field Org. Project No.: 046-03-134; 046-09-200

Brief Description: Enterprise proposes to construct a 12 inch loop pipeline from the Boulder 11-7 pad to a central gathering facility. Pipeline is 2724' x 50' and will result in 3.13 acres of new disturbance collocated along the Boulder South Road in an existing utility corridor.

Associated Sites

Site Number	Site Type	Eligibility	Criteria	Impact	Effect Statement
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Lead Agency Activities

Review Framework: State Protocol; Lander Road PA
Time Frame: Notify and Proceed

Interested Parties:

Date Accepted: 03/23/2016 **Fiscal Year:** 2016 **Date Printed:**

Requirements and Stipulations

STANDARD SIGNED NOTIFICATION DOCUMENTING NHPA COMPLIANCE

PROJECT REVIEW UNDER SECTION 106

DBU Number: DBU_WY_2016_279

Stipulations: ONSHORE ORDER #1 Part IVa

If historic or archaeological materials are uncovered during construction, the operator must immediately stop work that might further disturb such materials, contact the BLM.

The BLM will inform the operator within 7 days after the operator contacted the BLM as to whether the materials appear eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. If the operator decides to relocate operations to avoid further costs to mitigate the site, the operator remains responsible for recording the location of any historic or archaeological resource that are discovered as a result of the operator's actions.

The operator also is responsible for stabilizing the exposed cultural material if the operator created an unstable condition that must be addressed immediately. The BLM will assume responsibility for evaluation and determination of significance related to the historic or archaeological site. If the operator does not relocate operations, the operator is responsible for mitigation and stabilization costs and the BLM will provide technical and procedural guidelines for conducting mitigation.

The operator may resume construction operations when the BLM verifies that the operator has completed the required mitigation.

Relocation of activities may subject the proposal to additional environmental review. Therefore, if the presence of such sites is suspected, the operator may want to submit alternate locations for advance approval before starting construction.

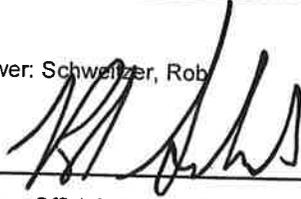
The management of any cultural resources discovered during construction shall follow the Wyoming Protocol Appendix K Standard Discovery Plan

Finding of Effect for Project

Lead Agency: No CR Identified

Notes: The currently proposed project APE was inventoried at a Class III standard by PFO project #s 046-03-134 and 046-09-200. No cultural resources were noted in the currently proposed project APE and no known historic properties will be impacted by this project.

Reviewer: Schweizer, Rob



 (initials)

Certifying Official: Archaeologist, BLM Pinedale

Date Sent to SHPO (SHPO-WYCRO,
Laramie)

WILDLIFE EVALUATION - PINEDALE FIELD OFFICE

DATE: 3/17/16

LANDS/REALTY: Tracy Hoover

BIOLOGIST: Hemenway

APPLICANT: Enterprise Jonah Gas Gathering Company

PROJECT NAME: Boulder 11-7 Loop & Temporary Use Permit

ROW OR LEASE NUMBER: WYW-184661, WYW-184662

LOCATION: T31N, R108W Sec.7 and 18.

T31N, R109W Sec.12 and13.

NEPA: EA- 2016- 68

Description of the proposed action:

12" buried natural gas pipeline 2724' x 50' 3.13 acres, TUP .777 acres

Shape file - M:\gisdata\Projects\Realty\Enterprise Jonah Gas Gathering\Boulder_11-17_Loop

File folder - Z:\Test Projects\Realty\Enterprise Jonah Gas Gathering\Boulder 11-7 loop

COMMENTS:

The proposed pipeline is located within WGFD designated pronghorn crucial winter range habitat. The project is within 1 mile of the New Fork River which has been identified as a known bald eagle winter use area. There are no occupied or active raptor nests within seasonal restriction buffers.

The project is located within 2-miles of an occupied sage-grouse lek (Big Fred). This lek was last active during the 2008 season. The proposed pipelines and TUA's are all located within sage-grouse General Habitat Management Areas (GHMA). The proposed pipeline will occur within or immediately adjacent to existing disturbance corridors resulting in no additional habitat fragmentation.

The following stipulations or conditions of approval apply:

•
Big Game

- Activities or surface use are not allowed from November 15 through April 30 for the protection of big game crucial winter habitat.

Greater Sage-Grouse

Will the project occur within designated PHMA or SFA sage-grouse management areas? Yes No

Within GHMA

- Surface disturbing and/or disruptive activities will be prohibited from March 15-June 30 to protect sage-grouse breeding, nesting, and early brood rearing habitats within 2 miles of the lek or lek perimeter of any occupied lek located outside PHMAs.

Raptors

- Surface disturbing and human activities are not allowed between November 1 and April 1 within one mile of known bald eagle winter use areas.

This proposal and relative data have been analyzed as to the impact of the proposed action on all sensitive species and species of concern identified in the Pinedale Field Office Resource Management Plan Record of Decision 2008 and relevant species on the annual BLM Wyoming State Directors Sensitive Species List. For species not addressed in the review it was determined that the proposed project would have no impact on individuals, populations or habitat.

THREATENED & ENDANGERED

* T&E effect determinations are: No Effect; may affect (MA); not likely to adversely affect (NLAA); likely to adversely affect (LAA).

ENDANGERED OR THREATENED SPECIES	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	*PROJECT EFFECT CALL	NEW CONSULTATION REQUIRED	JUSTIFICATION FOR EFFECTS DETERMINATION
Black-footed ferret (Endangered)	Large prairie dog complexes. See the Feb 2, 2004 letter from the FWS for block-cleared areas.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present or action is within a block cleared area <input type="checkbox"/> Within prairie dog town; not block-cleared; survey required
Colorado River fishes: bonytail, Colorado pikeminnow, humpback chub, razorback sucker. (Endangered)	Colorado/Green River drainage	<input type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Action will not use water from Colorado River drainage <input type="checkbox"/> Action will use water; amount under <i>de minimus</i> value 0.1 a.f. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Action uses water but falls under existing consultation agreement <input type="checkbox"/> Action will cause a Colorado River depletion; new consultation required
Canada Lynx (Threatened)	Forested areas within Lynx Analysis Units (LAUs) and designated critical habitat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present; outside of forested areas within LAU and/or critical habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat present; project area includes forested areas of LAU and/or critical habitat
Canada Lynx Critical Habitat	Forested areas designated as critical habitat by USFWS in 50 CFR 17.95(a)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present; outside of designated critical habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat present; project area includes forested areas within designated critical habitat
Ute Ladies-tresses (Threatened)	Elevation 4000-7000 feet; riparian edges, gravel bars, old oxbows, high flow channels, moist to wet meadows along perennial streams	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat present; survey required
Gray Wolf (Experimental)	Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Will not negatively impact individual wolves or denning site <input type="checkbox"/> Will negatively impact individual wolves or denning site
Blowout Penstemon (Endangered)	Sand dunes or blowouts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat present: survey required
Grizzly Bear (Threatened)	Select rugged mountains and remote forests undisturbed by humans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat present

Kendall Warm Springs Dace (Threatened)	Kendall Warm Springs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat present
Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Threatened)	Woody riparian areas with willow and cottonwood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat present: survey required

CANDIDATE & PROPOSED

****Candidate effect determinations are: will not contribute to the need to list (WNC); will contribute to the need to list (WC).**

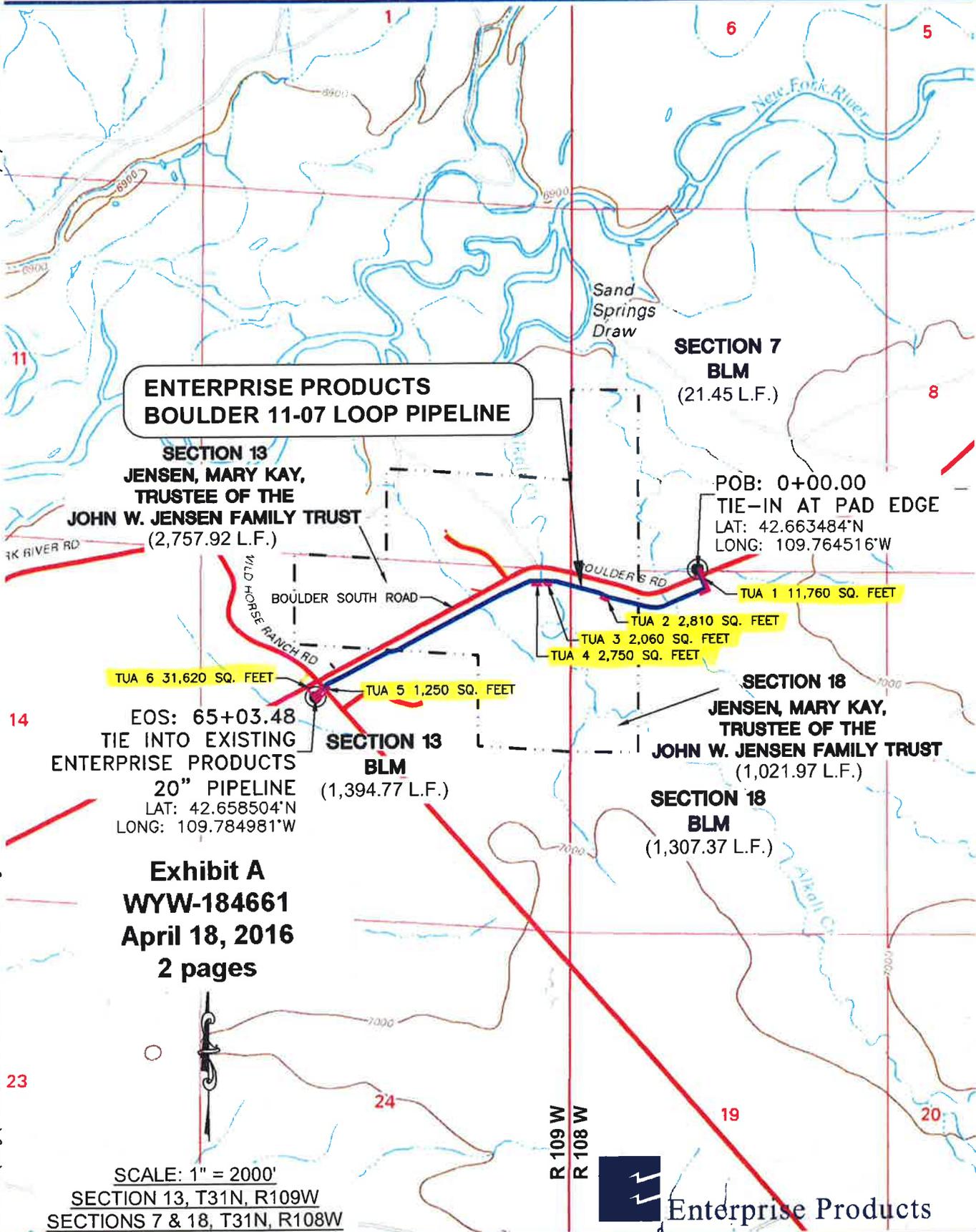
PROPOSED and CANDIDATE ESA SPECIES	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	**PROJECT EFFECT CALL	NEW CONSULTATION REQUIRED	JUSTIFICATION FOR EFFECTS DETERMINATION
Whitebark Pine (Candidate)	Cold and windy subalpine to alpine sites above 8,000 ft. elevation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WNC <input type="checkbox"/> WC	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat present

*Initiation of additional consultation (FORMAL) (INFORMAL) consultation with USFWS (IS) (IS NOT) necessary.

BLM Consultation Letter Sent	FWS Consultation Letter Reply	Wildlife Biologist Signature
Date: Click here to enter a date.	Date: Click here to enter a date.	/s/ Josh Hemenway

3/9/2016 10:03:22 AM

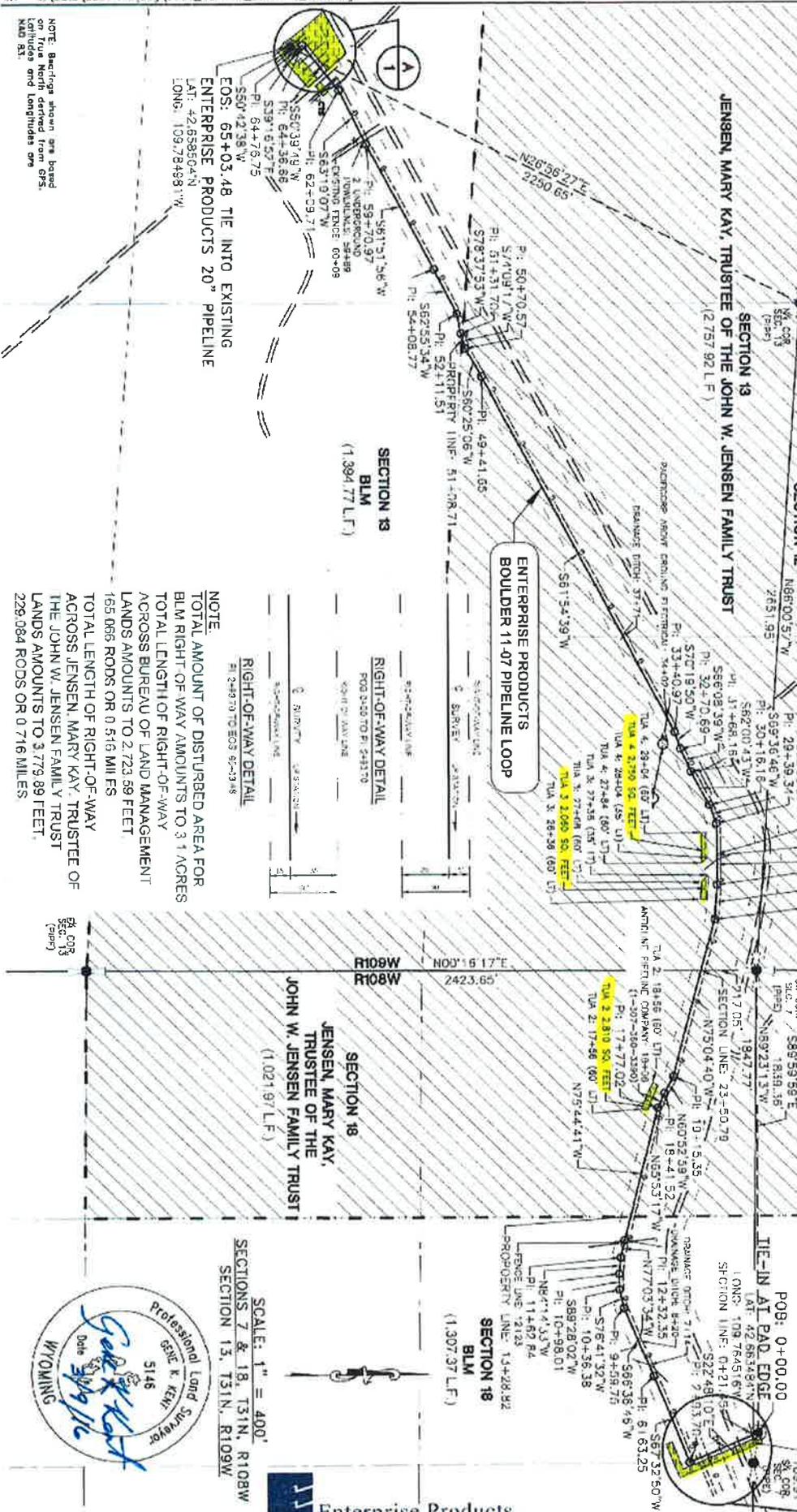
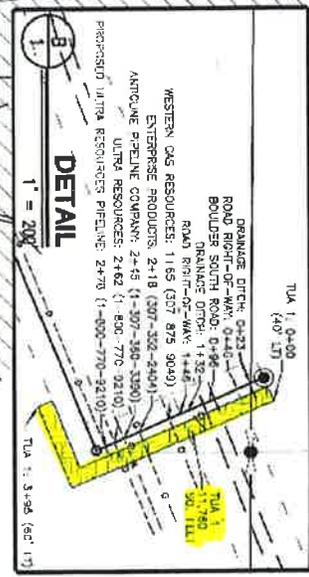
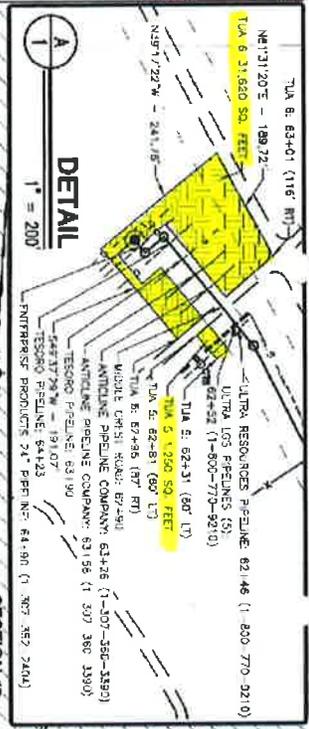
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1515 NINTH STREET
ROCK SPRINGS, WY 82901
PHONE (307) 362-7519
FAX (307) 362-7569
<http://www.jfc-wyo.com>

BOULDER 11-07 LOOP PIPELINE
SECTION 13, T31N, R109W, SECTIONS 7 & 18, T31N, R108W
SUBLETTE COUNTY, WYOMING

DWN BY: JLD	SCALE: AS NOTED	TOPO
DATE: 3/9/16		



NOTE: Bearings shown are based on True North derived from GRS. Latitudes and Longitudes are NAD 83.

NOTE: TOTAL AMOUNT OF DISTURBED AREA FOR BLM RIGHT OF WAY AMOUNTS TO 3.1 ACRES. TOTAL LENGTH OF RIGHT-OF-WAY ACROSS BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS AMOUNTS TO 2.723 59 FEET. 165 066 RODS OR 0.516 MILES. TOTAL LENGTH OF RIGHT-OF-WAY ACROSS JENSEN, MARY KAY, TRUSTEE OF THE JOHN W. JENSEN FAMILY TRUST LANDS AMOUNTS TO 3.779 89 FEET. 229 084 RODS OR 0.716 MILES.

Professional Land Surveyor
 GENE K. KERN
 5148
 Done 3/9/16
 WYOMING

SCALE: 1" = 400'
 SECTIONS 7 & 18, T31N, R108W
 SECTION 13, T31N, R109W



	PROJECT TITLE: ENTERPRISE PRODUCTS BOULDER 11-07 LOOP PIPELINE SECTIONS 7 & 18, T31N, R108W SUBLETTE COUNTY, WYOMING		1515 SOUTH STREET ROCK SPRING, WY 82401 PHONE (307) 362-7518 FAX (307) 362-7500 WWW.JFC-ENGINEERS.COM
	DRAWING TITLE: ROW		
	DRAWING NUMBER: 6964		
	DATE: 3/9/16		

"EXHIBIT A"

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

Boulder 11-7 Loop

Enterprise Jonah Gas Gathering Company, LLC (EJGG) applies for a natural gas pipeline right-of-way under Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185).

I. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE RIGHT-OF-WAY FACILITY

This is a buried loop pipeline that ties in to an existing pipeline system. This new 12" line is required for a multi-well pad and requires additional capacity to gather the natural gas into our existing system.

II. RIGHT-OF-WAY LOCATION / FACILITY DESIGN FACTORS

- A. The pipeline will be 12" in diameter for approximately 2723.59' on BLM land to an existing corridor pipeline (including valves, metering equipment and launchers/receivers).
- B. The pipeline will connect the Boulder 11-7 in the SW/4 of Section 7, T31N, R108W to an existing pipeline in the NW/4 of Section 13, T31N, R109W.

The pipeline will occupy approximately 21.45' of BLM land in Section 7 approximately 1307.37' of BLM land in Section 18 and 1394.77' of BLM land in Section 13 for a total of 1328.82' of BLM land in T31N, R108W and 1394.77' of BLM land in T31N, R109W, Sublette County, Wyoming. A map with the proposed route of the pipeline highlighted is attached.

A right-of-way is requested for an area approximately 2723.59' in length and 50' wide for a total of 3.13 acres on BLM land.

- C. The pipeline will be in operation year-round.
- D. A thirty year term is requested.
- E. The volume of the natural gas is not known at this time.
- F. Construction will begin upon completion of the well and upon BLM authorization.
- G. The pipeline will run parallel to an existing pipeline approximately 15' to the south, after crossing South Boulder Road and will cross Middle Crest Road and will tie-in to an existing pipeline in the corridor in the SE/4, Section 13, T31N, R109W. EJGG shall comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations as they relate to public health, safety and environmental protection in the construction, operation, and maintenance of this facility. No toxic substances will be stored or used on the right-of-way.
- H. All safety measures have been considered in the design, construction, operation and maintenance of the facility. Barricade protection for above ground pipeline risers, valves and loaded equipment will be installed along roadways or other areas of potential traffic conflict. EJGG will have inspectors present during construction. Any accidents to persons or property on federal lands will immediately be reported to the authorized officer.
- I. An alignment/line drawing is attached showing the location of this project in relation to other facilities in the area.

J. A GIS shape file of the project will be e-mailed to the BLM office with the submission of this application.

III. **GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY INVOLVEMENT**

A. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan has been prepared for this project and is available upon request.

IV. **RESOURCE VALUES & ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS**

Air Quality: Because of the minimal scope of the project and the short duration of construction activities, no adverse impacts to air quality are expected. An emissions inventory is attached.

Visual Impact: Above ground structures shall be painted to blend with the surrounding landscape. Visual quality objectives for this land management unit shall not be adversely impacted.

Water Quality: The proposed facility does not cross any perennial streams that are located on federal lands, and should not affect surface or ground water quality and quantity.

Noise: Noise from the construction activities will create a temporary disruption of ambient conditions; however, any disruption should be of relatively short duration.

Aesthetics: The construction of the proposed facility will not have any significant impact on the surrounding environment. Any actual construction impacts will be temporary.

Cultural: An archaeologist was contracted to complete a cultural resource inventory for the proposed route. The report has been submitted to the Pinedale BLM.

If any cultural remains, monument sites, objects or antiquities subject to the Antiquities Act of June 8, 1906, or Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, are discovered, the activities shall cease immediately and the responsible authorized officer shall be notified.

If any fossils are discovered during construction, the operator shall cease construction immediately and notify the authorized BLM officer so as to determine the significance of the discovery.

V. **CONSTRUCTION OF THE FACILITY**

A. Trenches for the pipeline will be 4-5' deep, except at road crossings where the depth will be 6'. The width of the trench will be 16" if a trencher is used or 24" if a backhoe is used for digging. The type of equipment used will be determined at the time of construction. Every effort will be made to notify the BLM of the equipment used before construction begins. All working area will be confined to the access road and borrow ditch. No more trench that can be successfully back filled and compacted in a ten-day period will be opened at any time and soft plugs will be placed every ¼ mile and when stringing pipe one joint of pipe will be set back every ¼ mile. A shoofly will be installed at all road crossings for traffic control.

B. Notification: Your office will be notified at least 72 hours prior to the start of construction and 72 hours prior to surface reclamation work. If county or state road crossing permits are necessary for the project, a copy will be provided to the BLM upon receipt of said crossing permit.

C. Saturated Surfaces: All construction and maintenance activities shall cease when soils or road surfaces on federal lands become saturated to the extent that construction equipment is unable to stay within the right-of-way and/or when activities cause irreparable harm to roads, soils or live flowing streams. No frozen soils will be used for construction purposes or trench back filling.



D. Frozen Ground: The following six-step frozen ground procedure will be used during frozen ground conditions. *Due to the snaking nature of the pipeline route topsoil will be removed using a trencher while the deeper trench will need to be dug with a hoe in order to achieve a safe depth. Soil segregation will take place as stated below.*

1. Remove snow and slightly scalp vegetation with a grader blade and windrow it to one side of the right of way.
2. Use a wheeled trencher equipped with rock teeth and remove approximately 6 to 8 inches of topsoil by appropriately setting trencher depth. Frosted top soil should be broken to smallest density possible. A kick board should be installed on trencher to distribute top soil directly down on right of way near trench and deter top soil from being thrown too far off right of way. The kick board will enable operator to vary speed for better cultivation of top soil.
3. Next pass of trencher will allow trencher to dig to appropriate depth of approximately four feet and stockpile the soil or spoil to one side.
4. Install pipe and back fill trench with spoil.
5. Place stockpiled topsoil in the trench.
6. Place the scalped vegetation back on the right of way using a grader.

E. Centerline has been staked. The outer boundaries of the right-of-way will be staked prior to the start of construction.

F. A minimal amount of vegetation will be cleared from the requested right-of-way. The top minimum 6 inches of topsoil will be removed and conserved during excavation and reused as cover on the disturbed areas to facilitate re-growth of vegetation. Trenching will be done using either a backhoe or trencher. Sideboom tractors will be used to place the pipeline in the trench after the pipe has been welded and coated. After the pipeline is in place, the soils from the trench will be returned and compacted to prevent subsidence. Compaction of the trench will be done after approximately 2' of fill and again after leveling the surface.

G. No construction or routine maintenance activities shall be performed during periods when the soil is too wet to adequately support construction equipment. If such equipment creates ruts in excess of four inches deep, the soil shall be deemed to be wet and construction or routine maintenance will cease.

H. Fences encountered will be repaired with like style fence to as good or better condition as found unless requested to install a variation to accommodate wildlife. Crossing locations will be H braced and fully supported as required.

I. The pipeline will be pressure tested prior to being placed in service.

J. All construction equipment and vehicles shall be confined to using existing roads, two-tracks and the right-of-way.

K. All major highways/roads will be bored, unless otherwise stated.

L. All rivers/ephemeral streams will be bored, unless otherwise stated.

M. Painting: All aboveground facilities will be painted to match production facilities.

N. Pipeline markers will be installed within line of sight only without voiding safety issues.



- O. All tin horns and portable drip catchers, if used, will be covered and barricades will be installed around all above ground facilities.
- M. Waste Disposal: All waste caused by construction activities will be removed and disposed of in an authorized area or approved landfill.

VI. **RECLAMATION**

- A. Disturbed areas: All disturbed areas will be final graded to as close as possible to its original condition.
- B. Erosion: Erosion control structures such as water bars or "kicker dikes" will be constructed on all disturbed slopes. General guidelines for installation of water bars are: less than 5% grade normally none; 5% to 15% grade, approximately 200 ft. intervals; 15% to 25% grade, approximately 100 ft. intervals; 25% or greater grade, approximately 50 ft. intervals. A certain degree of latitude is allowed in the water bar interval spacing. Erosive soils may require a closer spacing, whereas the spacing may be greater on less erosive soils or rock. A conservative (close) interval spacing is the general recommendation. A channel grade of 2% is recommended from the water break to the natural ground elevation. The water bars should be constructed so they follow the horizontal contour and divert downhill runoff into nearby vegetation.
- C. Drainage's: Any drainage encountered during construction will be cleared of dirt and debris and backfilled as near as possible to their original condition to allow for continuance of the previous flow pattern. The wing ditches will be reopened below culverts after the trench is refilled.
- D. Seeding: All disturbed areas will be seeded with the following seed mixture:

Grasses

Thickspike Wheatgrass	2 lbs per acre
Indian Ricegrass	2 lbs per acre
Western Wheat	2 lbs per acre
Bottlebrush Squirraltail	2 lbs per acre
Sandbergs Bluegrass	2 lbs per acre

Forbes

Munro Globemallow	0.06 lb per acre
Lewis Blue Flax	0.3 lb per acre
Rocky Mtn Beeplant	1 lb per acre
Western Yarrow	0.03 lb per acre

Shrubs

Wyoming Big Sage	.25 lbs per acre
Common Winterfat	1 lb per acre
Gardner's Saltbush	1 lb per acre
Fourwing Saltbush	1 lb per acre



The seedbed will be prepared by disking or ripping following the natural contour of the land. Drill seed will be contoured at a depth no greater than ½ inch. In the areas that cannot be drilled, the seed will be broadcast at double the above seeding rate and harrowed in the soil. Certified seed will be used. The seed mixture container shall be tagged in accordance with the state law(s) and available for inspection by the authorized officer.

Seeding will occur during spring or late fall seasons when ground frost is not present.

VII. **OPERATION & MAINTENANCE OF THE FACILITY**

- A. Pesticide Use: EJGG will comply with the applicable federal and state laws and regulations concerning the use of pesticides. The authorized officer shall approve any use of pesticides, in advance.
- B. Weed Control: EJGG shall be responsible, to every extent possible, to control noxious weeds within the right-of-way.

VIII. **ABANDONMENT**

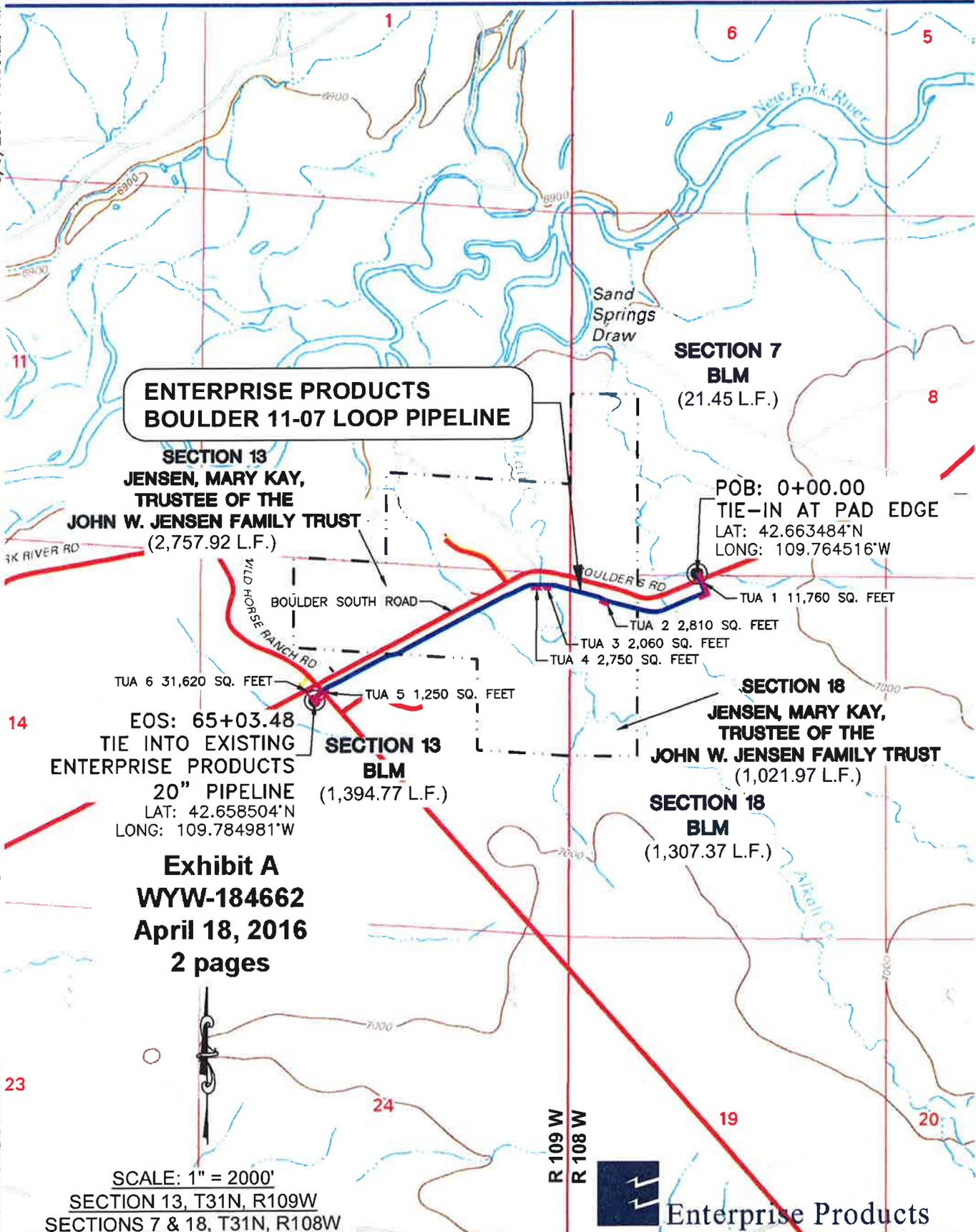
- A. Prior to abandoning the facilities, a Plan of Abandonment will be submitted to the authorized officer for approval.

REVIEWED & APPROVED
Signature: [Handwritten Signature]
Date: 3/9/18



3/9/2016 10:03:22 AM

JLD J:\Data\8964TAK\dwg\8964_BD1107_LOOP_PL_TOPO.dwg



**ENTERPRISE PRODUCTS
BOULDER 11-07 LOOP PIPELINE**

**SECTION 13
JENSEN, MARY KAY,
TRUSTEE OF THE
JOHN W. JENSEN FAMILY TRUST
(2,757.92 L.F.)**

**SECTION 7
BLM
(21.45 L.F.)**

POB: 0+00.00
TIE-IN AT PAD EDGE
LAT: 42.663484°N
LONG: 109.764516°W

EOS: 65+03.48
TIE INTO EXISTING
ENTERPRISE PRODUCTS
20" PIPELINE
LAT: 42.658504°N
LONG: 109.784981°W

**SECTION 13
BLM
(1,394.77 L.F.)**

**SECTION 18
JENSEN, MARY KAY,
TRUSTEE OF THE
JOHN W. JENSEN FAMILY TRUST
(1,021.97 L.F.)**

**SECTION 18
BLM
(1,307.37 L.F.)**

**Exhibit A
WYW-184662
April 18, 2016
2 pages**

SCALE: 1" = 2000'
SECTION 13, T31N, R109W
SECTIONS 7 & 18, T31N, R108W



1515 NINTH STREET
ROCK SPRINGS, WY 82901
PHONE (307) 362-7519
FAX (307) 362-7569
<http://www.jfc-wyo.com>

**BOULDER 11-07 LOOP PIPELINE
SECTION 13, T31N, R109W, SECTIONS 7 & 18, T31N, R108W
SUBLETTE COUNTY, WYOMING**

DWN BY: JLD	SCALE: AS NOTED	TOPO
DATE: 3/9/16		

"EXHIBIT A"

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

Boulder 11-7 Loop – Temporary Use Area

Enterprise Jonah Gas Gathering Company, LLC (EJGG) applies for a natural gas pipeline right-of-way under Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185).

I. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE RIGHT-OF-WAY FACILITY

This is a buried loop pipeline that ties in to an existing pipeline system. This new 12" line is required for a multi-well pad and requires additional capacity to gather the natural gas into our existing system.

II. RIGHT-OF-WAY LOCATION / FACILITY DESIGN FACTORS

- A. The pipeline will be 12" in diameter for approximately 2723.59' on BLM land to an existing corridor pipeline (including valves, metering equipment and launchers/receivers).
- B. The pipeline will connect the Boulder 11-7 in the SW/4 of Section 7, T31N, R108W to an existing pipeline in the NW/4 of Section 13, T31N, R109W.

The pipeline will occupy approximately 21.45' of BLM land in Section 7 approximately 1307.37' of BLM land in Section 18 and 1394.77' of BLM land in Section 13 for a total of 1328.82' of BLM land in T31N, R108W and 1394.77' of BLM land in T31N, R109W, Sublette County, Wyoming. A map with the proposed route of the pipeline highlighted is attached.

A right-of-way is requested for an area approximately 2723.59' in length and 50' wide for a total of 3.13 acres on BLM land.

Temporary use areas requested below are needed to accommodate the multiple line exposures in the corridor and the road bore of South Boulder Road and Middle Crest Road.

TUA # 1	Sec. 7 & 18 T31N, R108W	11,760 sq ft.	.027 acres
TUA # 2	Private Land		
TUA # 3	Private Land		
TUA # 4	Private Land		
TUA # 5	Sec. 13 T31N, R109W	1,250 sq ft.	0.03 acres
TUA # 6	Sec. 13 T31N, R109W	31,620 sq ft	0.72 acres

- C. The pipeline will be in operation year-round.
- D. A thirty year term is requested. Temporary Use area for 3 years.
- E. The volume of the natural gas is not known at this time.
- F. Construction will begin upon completion of the well and upon BLM authorization.
- G. The pipeline will run parallel to an existing pipeline approximately 15' to the south, after crossing South Boulder Road and will cross Middle Crest Road and will tie-in to an existing pipeline in the corridor in the SE/4, Section 13, T31N, R109W. EJGG shall comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations as they relate to public health, safety and environmental protection in the construction, operation, and maintenance of this facility. No toxic substances will be stored or used on the right-of-way.

- H. All safety measures have been considered in the design, construction, operation and maintenance of the facility. Barricade protection for above ground pipeline risers, valves and loaded equipment will be installed along roadways or other areas of potential traffic conflict. EJGG will have inspectors present during construction. Any accidents to persons or property on federal lands will immediately be reported to the authorized officer.
- I. An alignment/line drawing is attached showing the location of this project in relation to other facilities in the area.
- J. A GIS shape file of the project will be e-mail to the BLM office with the submission of this application.

III. **GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY INVOLVEMENT**

- A. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan has been prepared for this project and is available upon request.

IV. **RESOURCE VALUES & ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS**

Air Quality: Because of the minimal scope of the project and the short duration of construction activities, no adverse impacts to air quality are expected. An emissions inventory is attached.

Visual Impact: Above ground structures shall be painted to blend with the surrounding landscape. Visual quality objectives for this land management unit shall not be adversely impacted.

Water Quality: The proposed facility does not cross any perennial streams that are located on federal lands, and should not affect surface or ground water quality and quantity.

Noise: Noise from the construction activities will create a temporary disruption of ambient conditions; however, any disruption should be of relatively short duration.

Aesthetics: The construction of the proposed facility will not have any significant impact on the surrounding environment. Any actual construction impacts will be temporary.

Cultural: An archaeologist was contracted to complete a cultural resource inventory for the proposed route. The report has been submitted to the Pinedale BLM.

If any cultural remains, monument sites, objects or antiquities subject to the Antiques Act of June 8, 1906, or Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, are discovered, the activities shall cease immediately and the responsible authorized officer shall be notified.

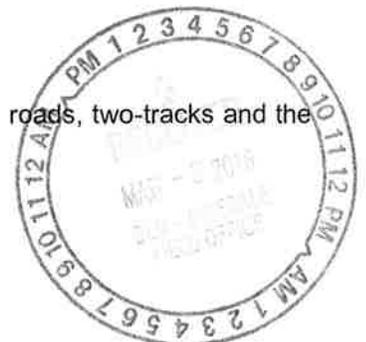
If any fossils are discovered during construction, the operator shall cease construction immediately and notify the authorized BLM officer so as to determine the significance of the discovery.

V. **CONSTRUCTION OF THE FACILITY**

- A. Trenches for the pipeline will be 4-5' deep, except at road crossings where the depth will be 6'. The width of the trench will be 16" if a trencher is used or 24" if a backhoe is used for digging. The type of equipment used will be determined at the time of construction. Every effort will be made to notify the BLM of the equipment used before construction begins. All working area will be confined to the access road and borrow ditch. No more trench that can be successfully back filled and compacted in a ten-day period will be opened at any time and soft plugs will be placed every ¼ mile and when stringing pipe one joint of pipe will be set back every ¼ mile. A shoofly will be installed at all road crossings for traffic control.



- B. Notification: Your office will be notified at least 72 hours prior to the start of construction and 72 hours prior to surface reclamation work. If county or state road crossing permits are necessary for the project, a copy will be provided to the BLM upon receipt of said crossing permit.
- C. Saturated Surfaces: All construction and maintenance activities shall cease when soils or road surfaces on federal lands become saturated to the extent that construction equipment is unable to stay within the right-of-way and/or when activities cause irreparable harm to roads, soils or live flowing streams. No frozen soils will be used for construction purposes or trench back filling.
- D. Frozen Ground: The following six-step frozen ground procedure will be used during frozen ground conditions. *Due to the snaking nature of the pipeline route topsoil will be removed using a trencher while the deeper trench will need to be dug with a hoe in order to achieve a safe depth. Soil segregation will take place as stated below.*
1. Remove snow and slightly scalp vegetation with a grader blade and windrow it to one side of the right of way.
 2. Use a wheeled trencher equipped with rock teeth and remove approximately 6 to 8 inches of topsoil by appropriately setting trencher depth. Frosted top soil should be broken to smallest density possible. A kick board should be installed on trencher to distribute top soil directly down on right of way near trench and deter top soil from being thrown too far off right of way. The kick board will enable operator to vary speed for better cultivation of top soil.
 3. Next pass of trencher will allow trencher to dig to appropriate depth of approximately four feet and stockpile the soil or spoil to one side.
 4. Install pipe and back fill trench with spoil.
 5. Place stockpiled topsoil in the trench.
 6. Place the scalped vegetation back on the right of way using a grader.
- E. Centerline has been staked. The outer boundaries of the right-of-way will be staked prior to the start of construction.
- F. A minimal amount of vegetation will be cleared from the requested right-of-way. The top minimum 6 inches of topsoil will be removed and conserved during excavation and reused as cover on the disturbed areas to facilitate re-growth of vegetation. Trenching will be done using either a backhoe or trencher. Sideboom tractors will be used to place the pipeline in the trench after the pipe has been welded and coated. After the pipeline is in place, the soils from the trench will be returned and compacted to prevent subsidence. Compaction of the trench will be done after approximately 2' of fill and again after leveling the surface.
- G. No construction or routine maintenance activities shall be performed during periods when the soil is too wet to adequately support construction equipment. If such equipment creates ruts in excess of four inches deep, the soil shall be deemed to be too wet and construction or routine maintenance will cease.
- H. Fences encountered will be repaired with like style fence to as good or better condition as found unless requested to install a variation to accommodate wildlife. Crossing locations will be H braced and fully supported as required.
- I. The pipeline will be pressure tested prior to being placed in service.
- J. All construction equipment and vehicles shall be confined to using existing roads, two-tracks and the right-of-way.



- K. All major highways/roads will be bored, unless otherwise stated.
- L. All rivers/ephemeral streams will be bored, unless otherwise stated.
- M. Painting: All aboveground facilities will be painted to match production facilities.
- N. Pipeline markers will be installed within line of sight only without voiding safety issues.
- O. All tin horns and portable drip catchers, if used, will be covered and barricades will be installed around all above ground facilities.
- M. Waste Disposal: All waste caused by construction activities will be removed and disposed of in an authorized area or approved landfill.

VI. **RECLAMATION**

- A. Disturbed areas: All disturbed areas will be final graded to as close as possible to its original condition.
- B. Erosion: Erosion control structures such as water bars or “kicker dikes” will be constructed on all disturbed slopes. General guidelines for installation of water bars are: less than 5% grade normally none; 5% to 15% grade, approximately 200 ft. intervals; 15% to 25% grade, approximately 100 ft. intervals; 25% or greater grade, approximately 50 ft. intervals. A certain degree of latitude is allowed in the water bar interval spacing. Erosive soils may require a closer spacing, whereas the spacing may be greater on less erosive soils or rock. A conservative (close) interval spacing is the general recommendation. A channel grade of 2% is recommended from the water break to the natural ground elevation. The water bars should be constructed so they follow the horizontal contour and divert downhill runoff into nearby vegetation.
- C. Drainage's: Any drainage encountered during construction will be cleared of dirt and debris and backsloped as near as possible to their original condition to allow for continuance of the previous flow pattern. The wing ditches will be reopened below culverts after the trench is refilled.
- D. Seeding: All disturbed areas will be seeded with the following seed mixture:

Grasses

Thickspike Wheatgrass	2 lbs per acre
Indian Ricegrass	2 lbs per acre
Western Wheat	2 lbs per acre
Bottlebrush Squirraltail	2 lbs per acre
Sandbergs Bluegrass	2 lbs per acre

Forbes

Munro Globemallow	0.06 lb per acre
Lewis Blue Flax	0.3 lb per acre
Rocky Mtn Beeplant	1 lb per acre
Western Yarrow	0.03 lb per acre

Shrubs

Wyoming Big Sage	.25 lbs per acre
Common Winterfat	1 lb per acre
Gardner's Saltbush	1 lb per acre
Fourwing Saltbush	1 lb per acre



The seedbed will be prepared by disking or ripping following the natural contour of the land. Drill seed will be contoured at a depth no greater than ½ inch. In the areas that cannot be drilled, the

seed will be broadcast at double the above seeding rate and harrowed in the soil. Certified seed will be used. The seed mixture container shall be tagged in accordance with the state law(s) and available for inspection by the authorized officer.

Seeding will occur during spring or late fall seasons when ground frost is not present.

VII. OPERATION & MAINTENANCE OF THE FACILITY

- A. Pesticide Use: EJGG will comply with the applicable federal and state laws and regulations concerning the use of pesticides. The authorized officer shall approve any use of pesticides, in advance.
- B. Weed Control: EJGG shall be responsible, to every extent possible, to control noxious weeds within the right-of-way.

VIII. ABANDONMENT

- A. Prior to abandoning the facilities, a Plan of Abandonment will be submitted to the authorized officer for approval.

REVIEWED & APPROVED

Signature: [Handwritten Signature]
Date: 3/9/12



STANDARD SIGNED NOTIFICATION DOCUMENTING NHPA COMPLIANCE

PROJECT REVIEW UNDER SECTION 106

DBU Number: DBU_WY_2016_288

Project Name: Riverside 11-13 Looping Pipeline and TUP	Agency Project No.: PFO-16-EDR-033				
Project Proponent: Enterprise Jonah Gas Gathering	Distinct Actions: 1				
Legal Location T31.00N R109.00W Sec. 13					
Undertaking Name: Riverside 11-13 Looping Pipeline and TUP Other Agency Nos: WYW-184657 PFO-16-EDR-033 046-03-146 Field Org. Project No.: PFO-16-EDR-033 Brief Description: Enterprise Jonah Gas Gathering proposes to install an 8 inch pipeline from the existing Riverside 11-13 well pad to the LGS pipeline system. Pipeline to be 393 ft x 50 ft and will result in .45 acres of disturbance with an associated TUP of .23 acres in a previously disturbed area.					
Associated Sites					
Site Number	Site Type	Eligibility	Criteria	Impact	Effect Statement
Lead Agency Activities					
Review Framework: State Protocol; Lander Road APA			Time Frame: Notify and proceed		
Interested Parties:					
Date Accepted: 03/24/2016		Fiscal Year: 2016		Date Printed: 03/24/2016	
Requirements and Stipulations					

**STANDARD SIGNED NOTIFICATION DOCUMENTING NHPA COMPLIANCE
PROJECT REVIEW UNDER SECTION 106**

DBU Number: DBU WY 2016 288

Stipulations: ONSHORE ORDER #1 Part IVa

If historic or archaeological materials are uncovered during construction, the operator must immediately stop work that might further disturb such materials, contact the BLM.

The BLM will inform the operator within 7 days after the operator contacted the BLM as to whether the materials appear eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. If the operator decides to relocate operations to avoid further costs to mitigate the site, the operator remains responsible for recording the location of any historic or archaeological resource that are discovered as a result of the operator's actions.

The operator also is responsible for stabilizing the exposed cultural material if the operator created an unstable condition that must be addressed immediately. The BLM will assume responsibility for evaluation and determination of significance related to the historic or archaeological site. If the operator does not relocate operations, the operator is responsible for mitigation and stabilization costs and the BLM will provide technical and procedural guidelines for conducting mitigation.

The operator may resume construction operations when the BLM verifies that the operator has completed the required mitigation.

Relocation of activities may subject the proposal to additional environmental review. Therefore, if the presence of such sites is suspected, the operator may want to submit alternate locations for advance approval before starting construction.

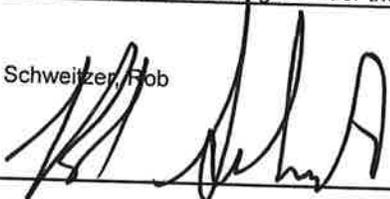
The management of any cultural resources discovered during construction shall follow the Wyoming Protocol Appendix K Standard Discovery Plan

Finding of Effect for Project

Lead Agency: No CR Identified

Notes: The proposed pipeline APE was inventoried to a Class III standard by PFO project # 046-03-146 for the Riverside 11-13 pad construction. No cultural resources were noted in the currently proposed project area. The proposed project is managed under the Lander Road APA and is outside the trail viewshed buffer.

Reviewer: Schweitzer, Bob



 (initials)

Certifying Official: Archaeologist, BLM Pinedale

03/24/2016

Date Sent to SHPO (SHPO-WYCRO,
Laramie)

WILDLIFE EVALUATION - PINEDALE FIELD OFFICE

DATE: 3/17/16

LANDS/REALTY: Tracy Hoover

BIOLOGIST: Hemenway

APPLICANT: Enterprise Jonah Gas Gathering Company

PROJECT NAME: Riverside 11-13 Loop & Temporary Use Permit

ROW OR LEASE NUMBER: WYW-184657, WYW-184658

LOCATION: T31N, R109W Sec.13.

NEPA: EA- 2016- 66

Description of the proposed action:

8" buried natural gas pipeline 393' x 50' .45 acres, TUP .23 acres

Shape file - M:\gisdata\Projects\Realty\Enterprise Jonah Gas Gathering\Riverside_11-13_Loop

File folder - Z:\Test Projects\Realty\Enterprise Jonah Gas Gathering\Riverside 11-13 loop

COMMENTS:

The proposed pipeline is located within WGFD designated pronghorn crucial winter range habitat. The project is within 1 mile of the New Fork River which has been identified as a known bald eagle winter use area. There are no occupied or active raptor nests within seasonal restriction buffers.

The project is located within 2-miles of an occupied sage-grouse lek (Big Fred). This lek was last active during the 2008 season. The proposed pipelines and TUA's are all located within sage-grouse General Habitat Management Areas (GHMA).

The following stipulations or conditions of approval apply:

Big Game

- Activities or surface use are not allowed from November 15 through April 30 for the protection of big game crucial winter habitat.

Greater Sage-Grouse

Will the project occur within designated PHMA or SFA sage-grouse management areas? Yes No

Within GHMA

- Surface disturbing and/or disruptive activities will be prohibited from March 15-June 30 to protect sage-grouse breeding, nesting, and early brood rearing habitats within 2 miles of the lek or lek perimeter of any occupied lek located outside PHMAs.

Raptors

- Surface disturbing and human activities are not allowed between November 1 and April 1 within one mile of known bald eagle winter use areas.

This proposal and relative data have been analyzed as to the impact of the proposed action on all sensitive species and species of concern identified in the Pinedale Field Office Resource Management Plan Record of Decision 2008 and relevant species on the annual BLM Wyoming State Directors Sensitive Species List. For species not addressed in the review it was determined that the proposed project would have no impact on individuals, populations or habitat.

THREATENED & ENDANGERED

* T&E effect determinations are: No Effect; may affect (MA); not likely to adversely affect (NLAA); likely to adversely affect (LAA).

ENDANGERED OR THREATENED SPECIES	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	*PROJECT EFFECT CALL	NEW CONSULTATION REQUIRED	JUSTIFICATION FOR EFFECTS DETERMINATION
Black-footed ferret (Endangered)	Large prairie dog complexes. See the Feb 2, 2004 letter from the FWS for block-cleared areas.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present or action is within a block cleared area <input type="checkbox"/> Within prairie dog town; not block-cleared; survey required
Colorado River fishes: bonytail, Colorado pikeminnow, humpback chub, razorback sucker. (Endangered)	Colorado/Green River drainage	<input type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Action will not use water from Colorado River drainage <input type="checkbox"/> Action will use water; amount under <i>de minimus</i> value 0.1 a.f. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Action uses water but falls under existing consultation agreement <input type="checkbox"/> Action will cause a Colorado River depletion; new consultation required
Canada Lynx (Threatened)	Forested areas within Lynx Analysis Units (LAUs) and designated critical habitat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present; outside of forested areas within LAU and/or critical habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat present; project area includes forested areas of LAU and/or critical habitat
Canada Lynx Critical Habitat	Forested areas designated as critical habitat by USFWS in 50 CFR 17.95(a)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present; outside of designated critical habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat present; project area includes forested areas within designated critical habitat
Ute Ladies-tresses (Threatened)	Elevation 4000-7000 feet; riparian edges, gravel bars, old oxbows, high flow channels, moist to wet meadows along perennial streams	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat present; survey required
Gray Wolf (Experimental)	Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Will not negatively impact individual wolves or denning site <input type="checkbox"/> Will negatively impact individual wolves or denning site
Blowout Penstemon (Endangered)	Sand dunes or blowouts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat present: survey required
Grizzly Bear (Threatened)	Select rugged mountains and remote forests undisturbed by humans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat present

Kendall Warm Springs Dace (Threatened)	Kendall Warm Springs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat present
Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Threatened)	Woody riparian areas with willow and cottonwood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Effect <input type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> NLAA <input type="checkbox"/> LAA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat present: survey required

CANDIDATE & PROPOSED

***Candidate effect determinations are: will not contribute to the need to list (WNC); will contribute to the need to list (WC).*

PROPOSED and CANDIDATE ESA SPECIES	HABITAT DESCRIPTION	**PROJECT EFFECT CALL	NEW CONSULTATION REQUIRED	JUSTIFICATION FOR EFFECTS DETERMINATION
Whitebark Pine (Candidate)	Cold and windy subalpine to alpine sites above 8,000 ft. elevation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WNC <input type="checkbox"/> WC	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No habitat present <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat present

*Initiation of additional consultation (FORMAL) (INFORMAL) consultation with USFWS (IS) (IS NOT) necessary.

BLM Consultation Letter Sent	FWS Consultation Letter Reply	Wildlife Biologist Signature
Date: Click here to enter a date.	Date: Click here to enter a date.	/s/ Josh Hemenway

SUBJECT: General Conformity Analysis for Enterprise JGG: Riverside 11-13, 10-13, and 11-7 Loop Pipelines

LOCATION: Sublette County, T31N, R109W, Sections 12 and 13

FIELD OFFICE: Pinedale Field Office, Case Nos. W184657, WYW184659 and WYW184661

BACKGROUND:

1. The BLM, as the federal agency with jurisdiction for the subject activity, is bound by the requirements of the General Conformity rule under section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act and Chapter 8, Section 3 of the Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations (WAQSR) for authorizing activities within the designated Upper Green River Basin ozone nonattainment area.
2. The subject activity will be located within the Upper Green River Basin Ozone Nonattainment Area (Marginal), and thus a General Conformity demonstration or non-applicability analysis is required before the activity can be authorized.
3. Emissions estimates for direct and indirect Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), precursors for the formation of ground level ozone, were prepared for the reasonably foreseeable project activities and include emissions from construction equipment mobilization, pipeline construction and installation of 8-inch or 12-inch pipeline at the existing sites to tie into liquids gathering systems.
4. Supporting data provided by the applicant and any assumptions used to develop emissions estimates is contained in the references.
5. 40 CFR 93.153 defines the *de minimis* thresholds for NO_x and VOC in a marginal ozone nonattainment area as 100 tons per year (tpy).

REFERENCES:

1. Operator's Project Emissions Inventory, as submitted by Enterprise on March 2, 2016.

CONCLUSION: This project, as designed, has been evaluated in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 93.153 subpart B and Chapter 8, Section 3 of the Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations (WAQSR) and has been determined to conform with all applicable local, state, and federal air quality laws, regulations, and statutes for the following reason(s):

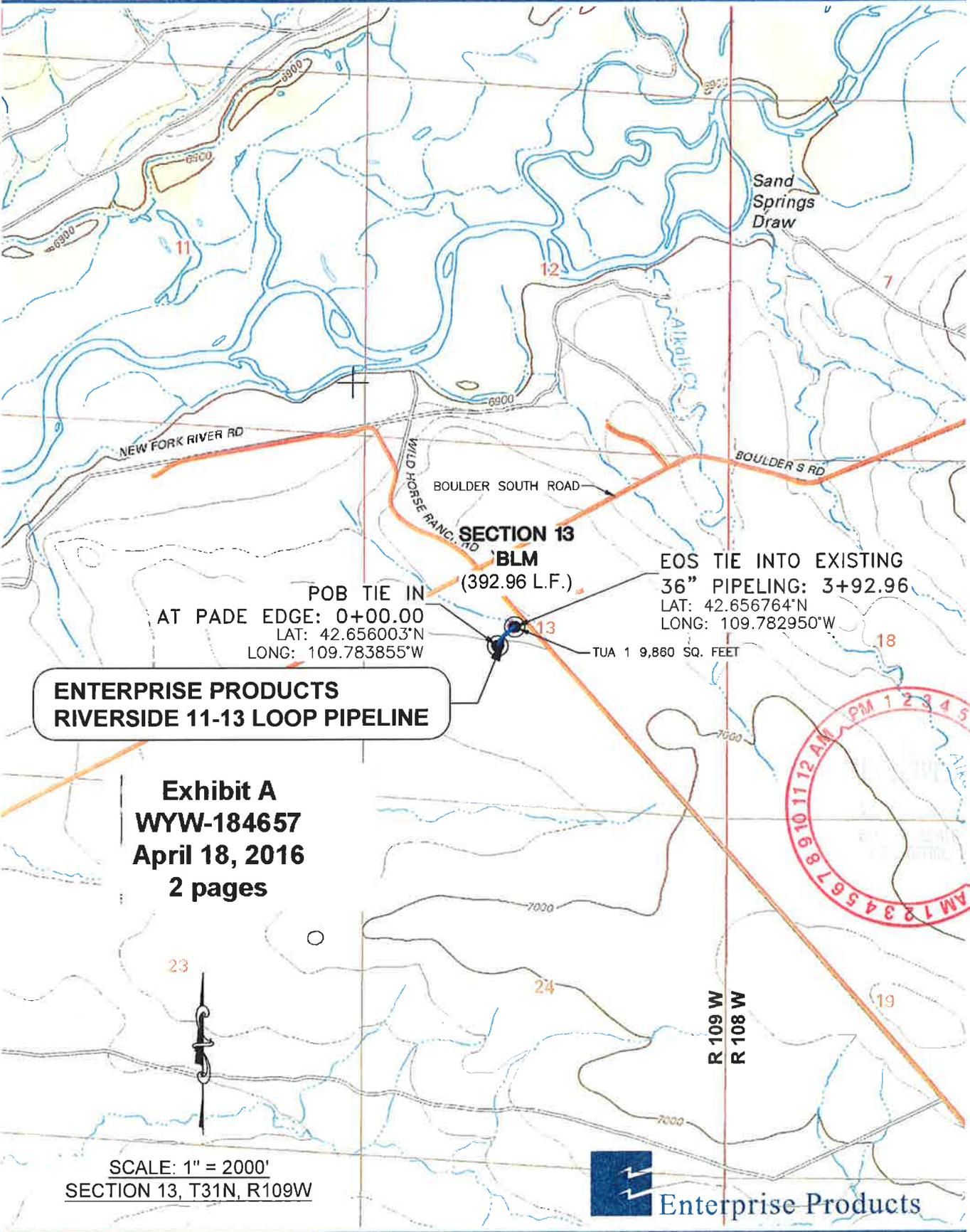
- Action is covered within the approved SIP
- Action is excluded by the Regulatory Authority per:
- Action is categorically excluded per (citation):
- Potential maximum total Direct and Indirect emissions are below *de minimis* threshold levels:
 - Ozone (NO_x): **2.2 tpy in 2016**
 - Ozone (VOC): **0.3 tpy in 2016**
- Potential total emissions are fully offset by:
- Other (specify):

Charis A. Tuers

Air Resource Specialist, Division of Resource
Policy and Management, Wyoming State Office

3/1/2016 5:30:02 PM

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**ENTERPRISE PRODUCTS
RIVERSIDE 11-13 LOOP PIPELINE**

**Exhibit A
WYW-184657
April 18, 2016
2 pages**

SCALE: 1" = 2000'
SECTION 13, T31N, R109W



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1515 NINTH STREET
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SECTION 13, T31N, R109W
SUBLETTE COUNTY, WYOMING

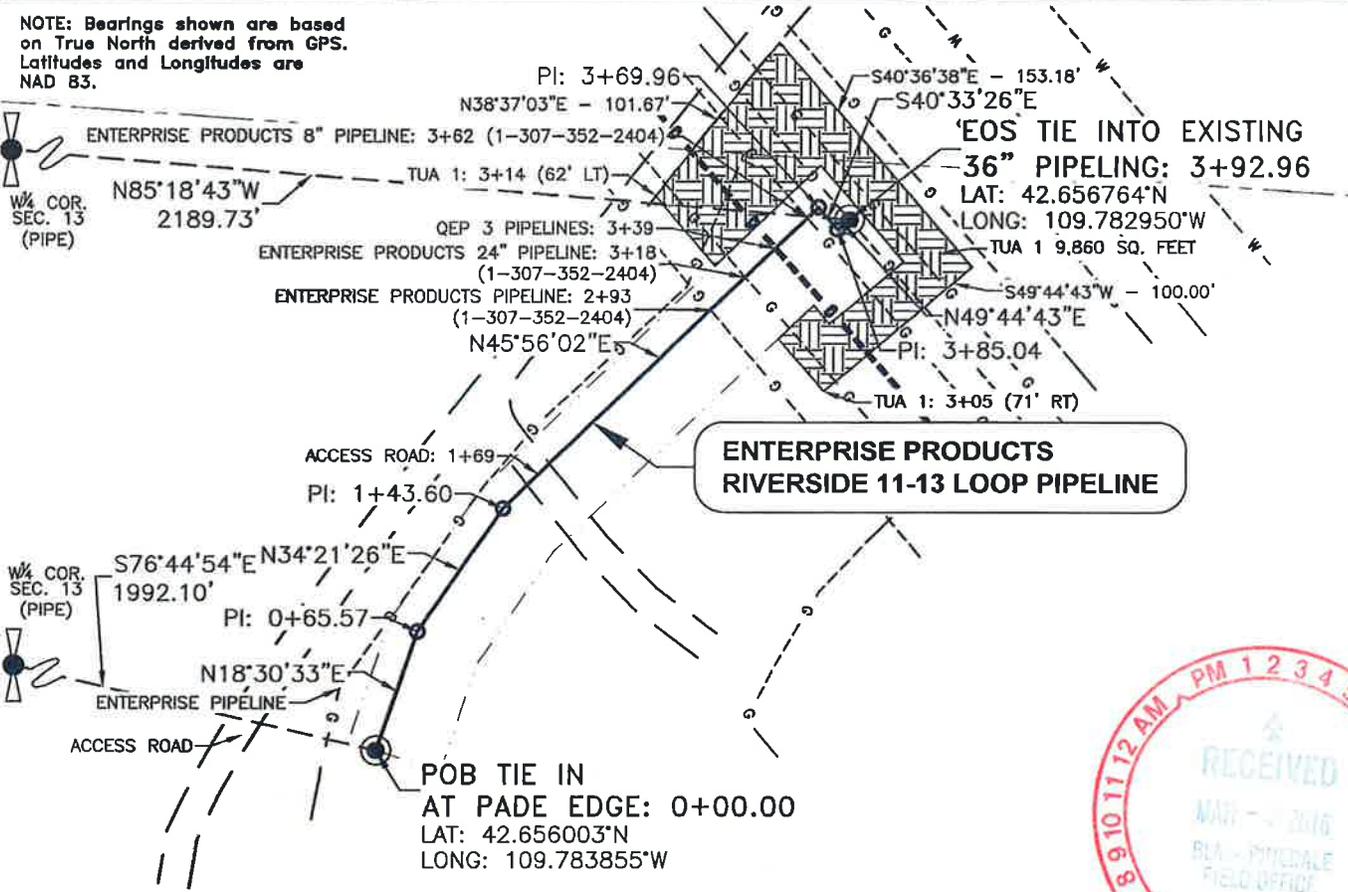
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NOTE: Bearings shown are based on True North derived from GPS. Latitudes and Longitudes are NAD 83.



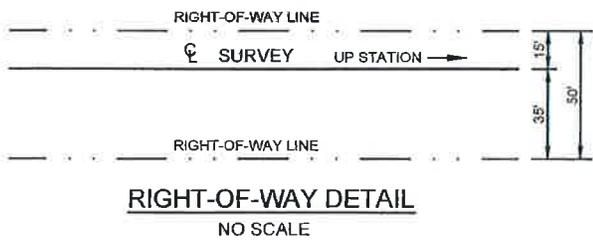
ENTERPRISE PRODUCTS RIVERSIDE 11-13 LOOP PIPELINE



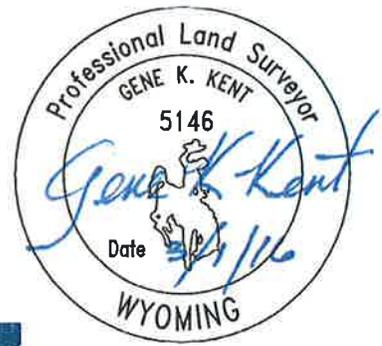
**SECTION 13
BLM
(392.96 L.F.)**



**SCALE: 1" = 100'
SECTION 13, T31N, R109W**



NOTE:
TOTAL AMOUNT OF DISTURBED AREA FOR RIGHT-OF-WAY AMOUNTS TO 0.5 ACRES.
TOTAL LENGTH OF RIGHT-OF-WAY ACROSS BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS AMOUNTS TO 392.96 FEET, 23.816 RODS OR 0.074 MILES.



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RIVERSIDE 11-13 LOOP PIPELINE		ROW
SECTION 13, T31N, R109W		
SUBLETTE COUNTY, WYOMING		
DWN BY: JLD	SCALE: 1"=100'	
DATE: 2/29/16		

"EXHIBIT A"

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

Riverside 11-13 Loop

Enterprise Jonah Gas Gathering Company, LLC (EJGG) applies for a natural gas pipeline right-of-way under Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185).

I. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE RIGHT-OF-WAY FACILITY

This is a buried loop pipeline that ties in to an existing pipeline system. This new 8" line is required for a multi-well pad and requires additional capacity to gather the natural gas into our existing system.

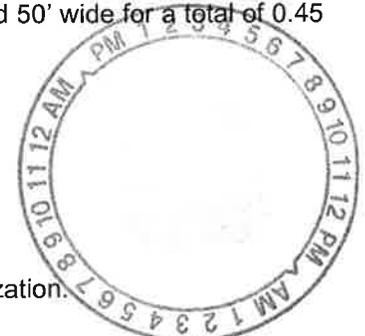
II. RIGHT-OF-WAY LOCATION / FACILITY DESIGN FACTORS

- A. The pipeline will be 8" in diameter for approximately 392.96' on BLM land to an existing corridor pipeline (including valves, metering equipment and launchers/receivers).
- B. The pipeline will connect the Riverside 11-13 in the SW/4 of Section 13, to and existing pipeline in the SW/4 of Section 13, T31N, R109W.

The pipeline will occupy approximately 392.96' of BLM land in Section 13, for a total of 392.96' of BLM land in T31N, R109W, Sublette County, Wyoming. A map with the proposed route of the pipeline highlighted is attached.

A right-of-way is requested for an area approximately 392.96' in length and 50' wide for a total of 0.45 acres on BLM land.

- C. The pipeline will be in operation year-round.
- D. A thirty year term is requested.
- E. The volume of the natural gas is not known at this time.
- F. Construction will begin upon completion of the well and upon BLM authorization.
- G. The pipeline will run parallel to an existing pipeline approximately 15' to the south and will cross Middle Crest Road and will tie-in to an existing pipeline in the corridor in the SE/4, Section 13, T31N, R109W. EJGG shall comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations as they relate to public health, safety and environmental protection in the construction, operation, and maintenance of this facility. No toxic substances will be stored or used on the right-of-way.
- H. All safety measures have been considered in the design, construction, operation and maintenance of the facility. Barricade protection for above ground pipeline risers, valves and loaded equipment will be installed along roadways or other areas of potential traffic conflict. EJGG will have inspectors present during construction. Any accidents to persons or property on federal lands will immediately be reported to the authorized officer.
- I. An alignment/line drawing is attached showing the location of this project in relation to other facilities in the area.
- J. A GIS shape file of the project will be e-mail to the BLM office with the submission of this application.



III. GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY INVOLVEMENT

- A. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan has been prepared for this project and is available upon request.

IV. RESOURCE VALUES & ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Air Quality: Because of the minimal scope of the project and the short duration of construction activities, no adverse impacts to air quality are expected. An emissions inventory is attached.

Visual Impact: Above ground structures shall be painted to blend with the surrounding landscape. Visual quality objectives for this land management unit shall not be adversely impacted.

Water Quality: The proposed facility does not cross any perennial streams that are located on federal lands, and should not affect surface or ground water quality and quantity.

Noise: Noise from the construction activities will create a temporary disruption of ambient conditions; however, any disruption should be of relatively short duration.

Aesthetics: The construction of the proposed facility will not have any significant impact on the surrounding environment. Any actual construction impacts will be temporary.

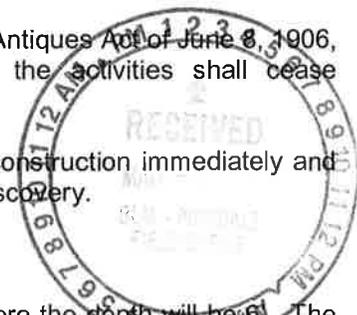
Cultural: An archaeologist was contracted to complete a cultural resource inventory for the proposed route. The report has been submitted to the Pinedale BLM.

If any cultural remains, monument sites, objects or antiquities subject to the Antiquities Act of June 8, 1906, or Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, are discovered, the activities shall cease immediately and the responsible authorized officer shall be notified.

If any fossils are discovered during construction, the operator shall cease construction immediately and notify the authorized BLM officer so as to determine the significance of the discovery.

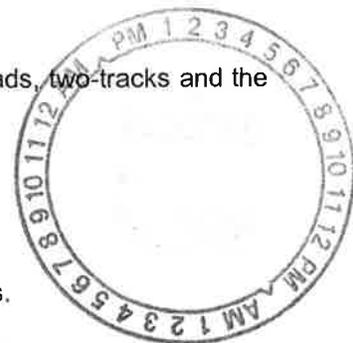
V. CONSTRUCTION OF THE FACILITY

- A. Trenches for the pipeline will be 4-5' deep, except at road crossings where the depth will be 6'. The width of the trench will be 16" if a trencher is used or 24" if a backhoe is used for digging. The type of equipment used will be determined at the time of construction. Every effort will be made to notify the BLM of the equipment used before construction begins. All working area will be confined to the access road and borrow ditch. No more trench that can be successfully back filled and compacted in a ten-day period will be opened at any time and soft plugs will be placed ever ¼ mile and when stringing pipe one joint of pipe will be set back every ¼ mile. A shoofly will be installed at all road crossings for traffic control.
- B. Notification: Your office will be notified at least 72 hours prior to the start of construction and 72 hours prior to surface reclamation work. If county or state road crossing permits are necessary for the project, a copy will be provided to the BLM upon receipt of said crossing permit.
- C. Saturated Surfaces: All construction and maintenance activities shall cease when soils or road surfaces on federal lands become saturated to the extent that construction equipment is unable to stay within the right-of-way and/or when activities cause irreparable harm to roads, soils or live flowing streams. No frozen soils will be used for construction purposes or trench back filling.
- D. Frozen Ground: The following six-step frozen ground procedure will be used during frozen ground conditions. *Due to the snaking nature of the pipeline route topsoil will be removed using a trencher*



while the deeper trench will need to be dug with a hoe in order to achieve a safe depth. Soil segregation will take place as stated below.

1. Remove snow and slightly scalp vegetation with a grader blade and windrow it to one side of the right of way.
 2. Use a wheeled trencher equipped with rock teeth and remove approximately 6 to 8 inches of topsoil by appropriately setting trencher depth. Frosted top soil should be broken to smallest density possible. A kick board should be installed on trencher to distribute top soil directly down on right of way near trench and deter top soil from being thrown too far off right of way. The kick board will enable operator to vary speed for better cultivation of top soil.
 3. Next pass of trencher will allow trencher to dig to appropriate depth of approximately four feet and stockpile the soil or spoil to one side.
 4. Install pipe and back fill trench with spoil.
 5. Place stockpiled topsoil in the trench.
 6. Place the scalped vegetation back on the right of way using a grader.
- E. Centerline has been staked. The outer boundaries of the right-of-way will be staked prior to the start of construction.
- F. A minimal amount of vegetation will be cleared from the requested right-of-way. The top minimum 6 inches of topsoil will be removed and conserved during excavation and reused as cover on the disturbed areas to facilitate re-growth of vegetation. Trenching will be done using either a backhoe or trencher. Sideboom tractors will be used to place the pipeline in the trench after the pipe has been welded and coated. After the pipeline is in place, the soils from the trench will be returned and compacted to prevent subsidence. Compaction of the trench will be done after approximately 2' of fill and again after leveling the surface.
- G. No construction or routine maintenance activities shall be performed during periods when the soil is too wet to adequately support construction equipment. If such equipment creates ruts in excess of four inches deep, the soil shall be deemed to be too wet and construction or routine maintenance will cease.
- H. Fences encountered will be repaired with like style fence to as good or better condition as found unless requested to install a variation to accommodate wildlife. Crossing locations will be H braced and fully supported as required.
- I. The pipeline will be pressure tested prior to being placed in service.
- J. All construction equipment and vehicles shall be confined to using existing roads, two-tracks and the right-of-way.
- K. All major highways/roads will be bored, unless otherwise stated.
- L. All rivers/ephemeral streams will be bored, unless otherwise stated.
- M. Painting: All aboveground facilities will be painted to match production facilities.
- N. Pipeline markers will be installed within line of sight only without voiding safety issues.
- O. All tin horns and portable drip catchers, if used, will be covered and barricades will be installed around all above ground facilities.



- M. Waste Disposal: All waste caused by construction activities will be removed and disposed of in an authorized area or approved landfill.

VI. RECLAMATION

- A. Disturbed areas: All disturbed areas will be final graded to as close as possible to its original condition.
- B. Erosion: Erosion control structures such as water bars or “kicker dikes” will be constructed on all disturbed slopes. General guidelines for installation of water bars are: less than 5% grade normally none; 5% to 15% grade, approximately 200 ft. intervals; 15% to 25% grade, approximately 100 ft. intervals; 25% or greater grade, approximately 50 ft. intervals. A certain degree of latitude is allowed in the water bar interval spacing. Erosive soils may require a closer spacing, whereas the spacing may be greater on less erosive soils or rock. A conservative (close) interval spacing is the general recommendation. A channel grade of 2% is recommended from the water break to the natural ground elevation. The water bars should be constructed so they follow the horizontal contour and divert downhill runoff into nearby vegetation.
- C. Drainage's: Any drainage encountered during construction will be cleared of dirt and debris and backsloped as near as possible to their original condition to allow for continuance of the previous flow pattern. The wing ditches will be reopened below culverts after the trench is refilled.
- D. Seeding: All disturbed areas will be seeded with the following seed mixture:

Grasses

Thickspike Wheatgrass	2 lbs per acre
Indian Ricegrass	2 lbs per acre
Western Wheat	2 lbs per acre
Bottlebrush Squirraltail	2 lbs per acre
Sandbergs Bluegrass	2 lbs per acre

Forbes

Munro Globemallow	0.06 lb per acre
Lewis Blue Flax	0.3 lb per acre
Rocky Mtn Beeplant	1 lb per acre
Western Yarrow	0.03 lb per acre

Shrubs

Wyoming Big Sage	.25 lbs per acre
Common Winterfat	1 lb per acre
Gardner's Saltbush	1 lb per acre
Fourwing Saltbush	1 lb per acre



The seedbed will be prepared by disking or ripping following the natural contour of the land. Drill seed will be contoured at a depth no greater than ½ inch. In the areas that cannot be drilled, the seed will be broadcast at double the above seeding rate and harrowed in the soil. Certified seed will be used. The seed mixture container shall be tagged in accordance with the state law(s) and available for inspection by the authorized officer.

Seeding will occur during spring or late fall seasons when ground frost is not present.

VII. OPERATION & MAINTENANCE OF THE FACILITY

- A. Pesticide Use: EJGG will comply with the applicable federal and state laws and regulations concerning the use of pesticides. The authorized officer shall approve any use of pesticides, in advance.
- B. Weed Control: EJGG shall be responsible, to every extent possible, to control noxious weeds within the right-of-way.

VIII. ABANDONMENT

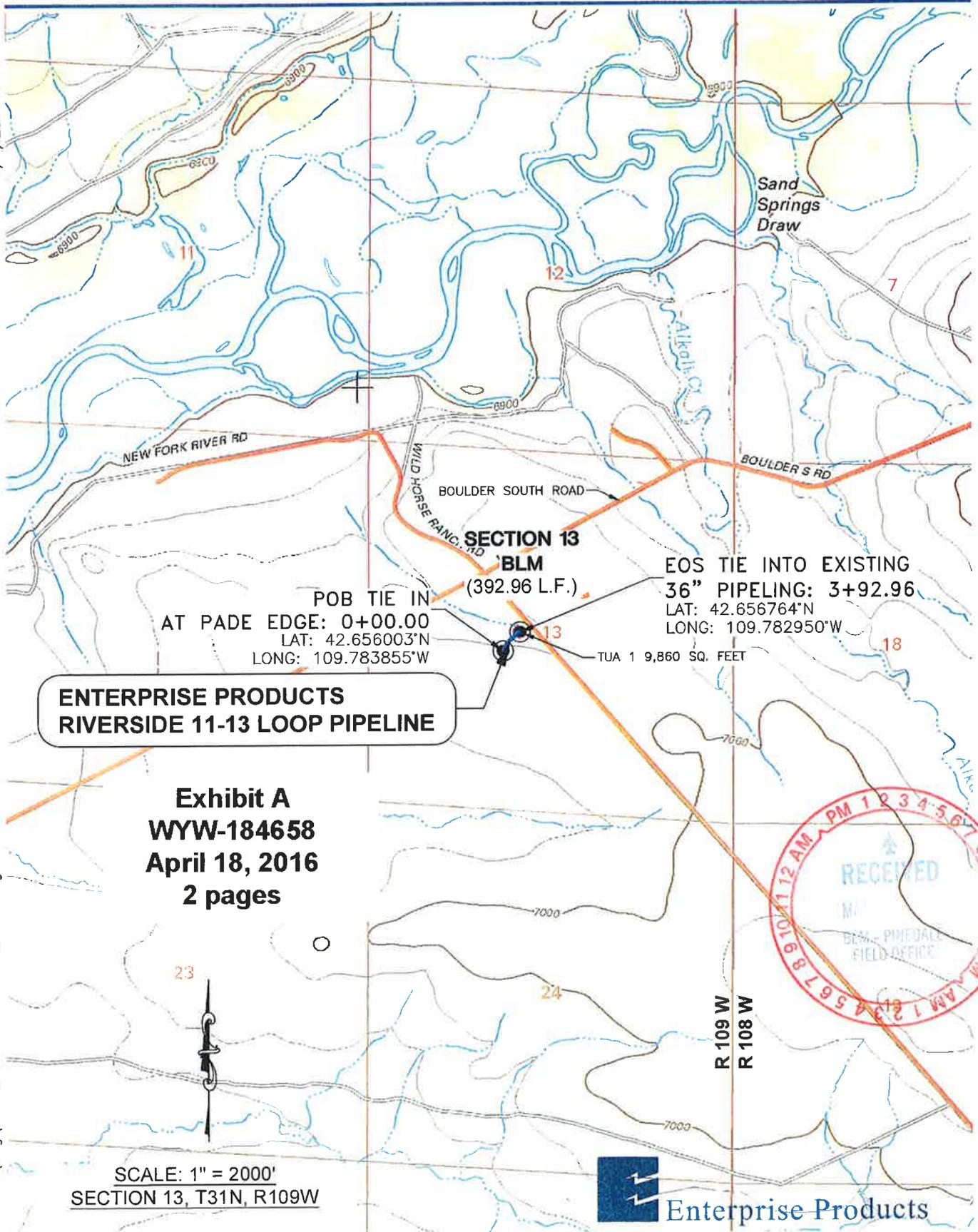
- A. Prior to abandoning the facilities, a Plan of Abandonment will be submitted to the authorized officer for approval.

REVIEWED & APPROVED
Signature: Tracy Hoover
Date: 3/9/14



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**ENTERPRISE PRODUCTS
RIVERSIDE 11-13 LOOP PIPELINE**

**Exhibit A
WYW-184658
April 18, 2016
2 pages**

SCALE: 1" = 2000'
SECTION 13, T31N, R109W



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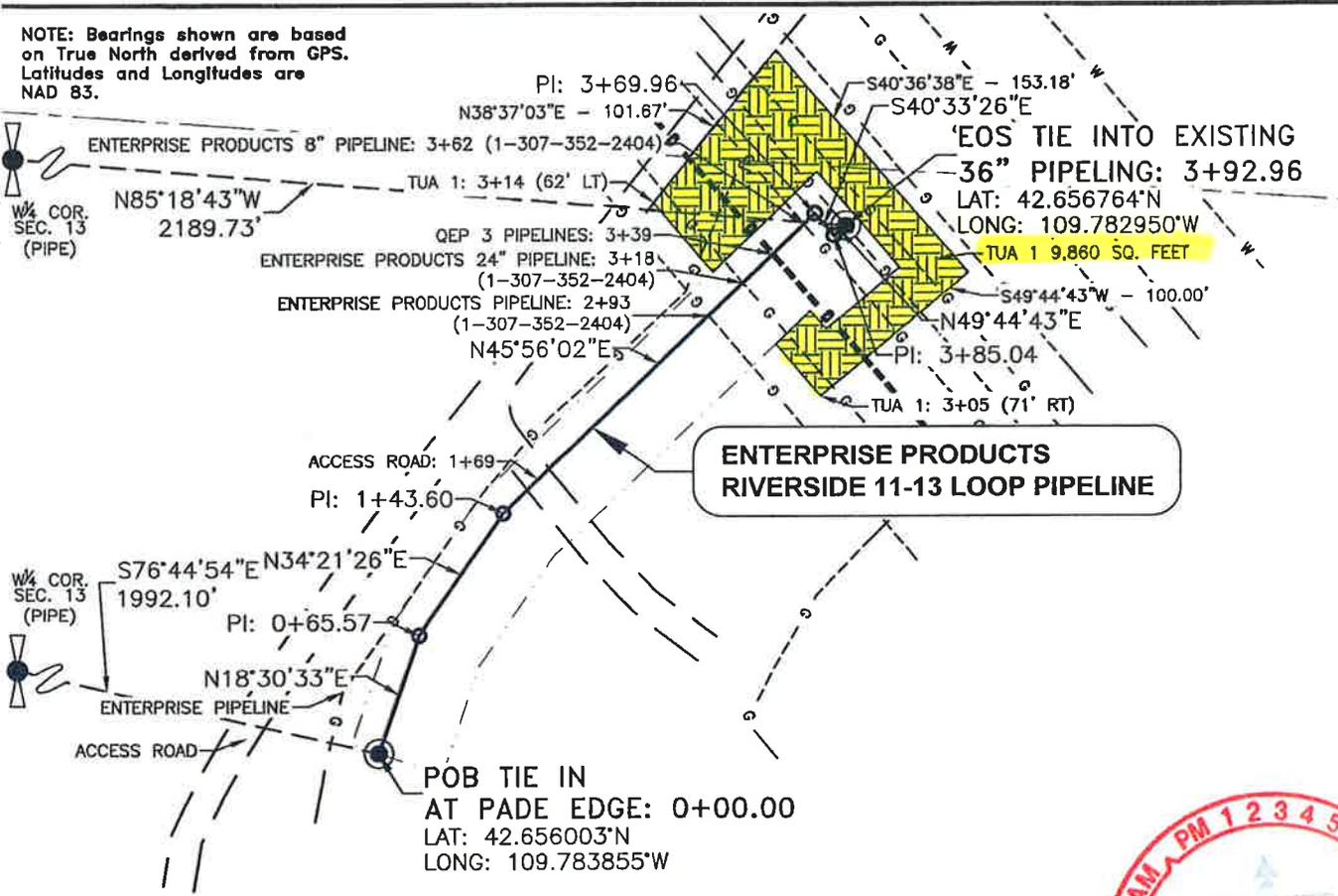
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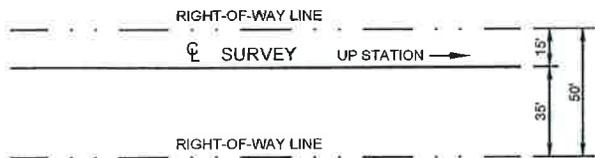


ENTERPRISE PRODUCTS RIVERSIDE 11-13 LOOP PIPELINE

**SECTION 13
BLM
(392.96 L.F.)**



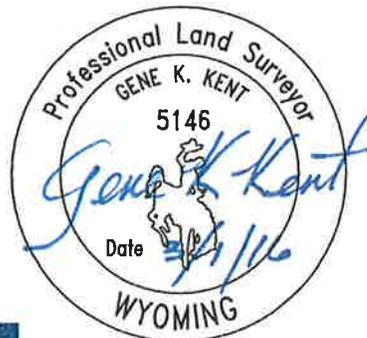
SCALE: 1" = 100'
SECTION 13, T31N, R109W



RIGHT-OF-WAY DETAIL
NO SCALE

NOTE:
TOTAL AMOUNT OF DISTURBED AREA FOR RIGHT-OF-WAY AMOUNTS TO 0.5 ACRES.

TOTAL LENGTH OF RIGHT-OF-WAY ACROSS BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS AMOUNTS TO 392.96 FEET, 23.816 RODS OR 0.074 MILES.



Enterprise Products



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SUBLETTE COUNTY, WYOMING

DWN BY: JLD
DATE: 2/29/16

SCALE:
1"=100'

ROW

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"EXHIBIT A"

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

Riverside 11-13 Loop – Temporary Use Area

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This is a buried loop pipeline that ties in to an existing pipeline system. This new 8" line is required for a multi-well pad and requires additional capacity to gather the natural gas into our existing system.

II. RIGHT-OF-WAY LOCATION / FACILITY DESIGN FACTORS

- A. The pipeline will be 8" in diameter for approximately 392.96' on BLM land to an existing corridor pipeline (including valves, metering equipment and launchers/receivers).
- B. The pipeline will connect the Riverside 11-13 in the SW/4 of Section 13, to and existing pipeline in the SW/4 of Section 13, T31N, R109W.

The pipeline will occupy approximately 392.96' of BLM land in Section 13, for a total of 392.96' of BLM land in T31N, R109W, Sublette County, Wyoming. A map with the proposed route of the pipeline highlighted is attached.

A right-of-way is requested for an area approximately 392.96' in length and 50' wide for a total of 0.45 acres on BLM land.

A temporary use area of approximately 9860 square feet or .23 acres will be needed to accommodate the multiple line exposures in the corridor.

- C. The pipeline will be in operation year-round.
- D. A ³~~thirty~~ year term is requested.
- E. The volume of the natural gas is not known at this time.
- F. Construction will begin upon completion of the well and upon BLM authorization.
- G. The pipeline will run parallel to an existing pipeline approximately 15' to the south and will cross Middle Crest Road and will tie-in to an existing pipeline in the corridor in the SE/4, Section 13, T31N, R109W. EJGG shall comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations as they relate to public health, safety and environmental protection in the construction, operation, and maintenance of this facility. No toxic substances will be stored or used on the right-of-way.
- H. All safety measures have been considered in the design, construction, operation and maintenance of the facility. Barricade protection for above ground pipeline risers, valves and loaded equipment will be installed along roadways or other areas of potential traffic conflict. EJGG will have inspectors present during construction. Any accidents to persons or property on federal lands will immediately be reported to the authorized officer.



- I. An alignment/line drawing is attached showing the location of this project in relation to other facilities in the area.
- J. A GIS shape file of the project will be e-mail to the BLM office with the submission of this application.

III. **GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY INVOLVEMENT**

- A. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan has been prepared for this project and is available upon request.

IV. **RESOURCE VALUES & ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS**

Air Quality: Because of the minimal scope of the project and the short duration of construction activities, no adverse impacts to air quality are expected. An emissions inventory is attached.

Visual Impact: Above ground structures shall be painted to blend with the surrounding landscape. Visual quality objectives for this land management unit shall not be adversely impacted.

Water Quality: The proposed facility does not cross any perennial streams that are located on federal lands, and should not affect surface or ground water quality and quantity.

Noise: Noise from the construction activities will create a temporary disruption of ambient conditions; however, any disruption should be of relatively short duration.

Aesthetics: The construction of the proposed facility will not have any significant impact on the surrounding environment. Any actual construction impacts will be temporary.

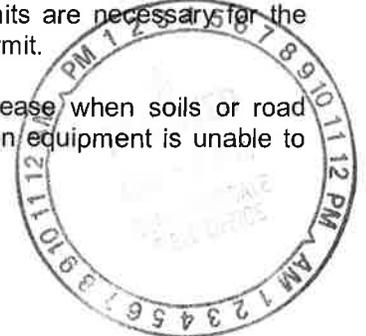
Cultural: An archaeologist was contracted to complete a cultural resource inventory for the proposed route. The report has been submitted to the Pinedale BLM.

If any cultural remains, monument sites, objects or antiquities subject to the Antiques Act of June 8, 1906, or Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, are discovered, the activities shall cease immediately and the responsible authorized officer shall be notified.

If any fossils are discovered during construction, the operator shall cease construction immediately and notify the authorized BLM officer so as to determine the significance of the discovery.

V. **CONSTRUCTION OF THE FACILITY**

- A. Trenches for the pipeline will be 4-5' deep, except at road crossings where the depth will be 6'. The width of the trench will be 16" if a trencher is used or 24" if a backhoe is used for digging. The type of equipment used will be determined at the time of construction. Every effort will be made to notify the BLM of the equipment used before construction begins. All working area will be confined to the access road and borrow ditch. No more trench that can be successfully back filled and compacted in a ten-day period will be opened at any time and soft plugs will be placed ever ¼ mile and when stringing pipe one joint of pipe will be set back every ¼ mile. A shoofly will be installed at all road crossings for traffic control.
- B. Notification: Your office will be notified at least 72 hours prior to the start of construction and 72 hours prior to surface reclamation work. If county or state road crossing permits are necessary for the project, a copy will be provided to the BLM upon receipt of said crossing permit.
- C. Saturated Surfaces: All construction and maintenance activities shall cease when soils or road surfaces on federal lands become saturated to the extent that construction equipment is unable to



stay within the right-of-way and/or when activities cause irreparable harm to roads, soils or live flowing streams. No frozen soils will be used for construction purposes or trench back filling.

- D. Frozen Ground: The following six-step frozen ground procedure will be used during frozen ground conditions. *Due to the snaking nature of the pipeline route topsoil will be removed using a trencher while the deeper trench will need to be dug with a hoe in order to achieve a safe depth. Soil segregation will take place as stated below.*
1. Remove snow and slightly scalp vegetation with a grader blade and windrow it to one side of the right of way.
 2. Use a wheeled trencher equipped with rock teeth and remove approximately 6 to 8 inches of topsoil by appropriately setting trencher depth. Frosted top soil should be broken to smallest density possible. A kick board should be installed on trencher to distribute top soil directly down on right of way near trench and deter top soil from being thrown too far off right of way. The kick board will enable operator to vary speed for better cultivation of top soil.
 3. Next pass of trencher will allow trencher to dig to appropriate depth of approximately four feet and stockpile the soil or spoil to one side.
 4. Install pipe and back fill trench with spoil.
 5. Place stockpiled topsoil in the trench.
 6. Place the scalped vegetation back on the right of way using a grader.
- E. Centerline has been staked. The outer boundaries of the right-of-way will be staked prior to the start of construction.
- F. A minimal amount of vegetation will be cleared from the requested right-of-way. The top minimum 6 inches of topsoil will be removed and conserved during excavation and reused as cover on the disturbed areas to facilitate re-growth of vegetation. Trenching will be done using either a backhoe or trencher. Sideboom tractors will be used to place the pipeline in the trench after the pipe has been welded and coated. After the pipeline is in place, the soils from the trench will be returned and compacted to prevent subsidence. Compaction of the trench will be done after approximately 2' of fill and again after leveling the surface.
- G. No construction or routine maintenance activities shall be performed during periods when the soil is too wet to adequately support construction equipment. If such equipment creates ruts in excess of four inches deep, the soil shall be deem to wet and construction or routine maintenance will cease.
- H. Fences encountered will be repaired with like style fence to as good or better condition as found unless requested to install a variation to accommodate wildlife. Crossing locations will be H braced and fully supported as required.
- I. The pipeline will be pressure tested prior to being placed in service.
- J. All construction equipment and vehicles shall be confined to using existing roads, two-tracks and the right-of-way.
- K. All major highways/roads will be bored, unless otherwise stated.
- L. All rivers/ephemeral streams will be bored, unless otherwise stated.
- M. Painting: All aboveground facilities will be painted to match production facilities



- N. Pipeline markers will be installed within line of sight only without voiding safety issues.
- O. All tin horns and portable drip catchers, if used, will be covered and barricades will be installed around all above ground facilities.
- M. Waste Disposal: All waste caused by construction activities will be removed and disposed of in an authorized area or approved landfill.

VI. **RECLAMATION**

- A. Disturbed areas: All disturbed areas will be final graded to as close as possible to its original condition.
- B. Erosion: Erosion control structures such as water bars or “kicker dikes” will be constructed on all disturbed slopes. General guidelines for installation of water bars are: less than 5% grade normally none; 5% to 15% grade, approximately 200 ft. intervals; 15% to 25% grade, approximately 100 ft. intervals; 25% or greater grade, approximately 50 ft. intervals. A certain degree of latitude is allowed in the water bar interval spacing. Erosive soils may require a closer spacing, whereas the spacing may be greater on less erosive soils or rock. A conservative (close) interval spacing is the general recommendation. A channel grade of 2% is recommended from the water break to the natural ground elevation. The water bars should be constructed so they follow the horizontal contour and divert downhill runoff into nearby vegetation.
- C. Drainage's: Any drainage encountered during construction will be cleared of dirt and debris and backsloped as near as possible to their original condition to allow for continuance of the previous flow pattern. The wing ditches will be reopened below culverts after the trench is refilled.
- D. Seeding: All disturbed areas will be seeded with the following seed mixture:

Grasses

Thickspike Wheatgrass	2 lbs per acre
Indian Ricegrass	2 lbs per acre
Western Wheat	2 lbs per acre
Bottlebrush Squirraltail	2 lbs per acre
Sandbergs Bluegrass	2 lbs per acre

Forbes

Munro Globemallow	0.06 lb per acre
Lewis Blue Flax	0.3 lb per acre
Rocky Mtn Beeplant	1 lb per acre
Western Yarrow	0.03 lb per acre

Shrubs

Wyoming Big Sage	.25 lbs per acre
Common Winterfat	1 lb per acre
Gardner's Saltbush	1 lb per acre
Fourwing Saltbush	1 lb per acre



The seedbed will be prepared by disking or ripping following the natural contour of the land. Drill seed will be contoured at a depth no greater than ½ inch. In the areas that cannot be drilled, the seed will be broadcast at double the above seeding rate and harrowed in the soil. Certified seed will be used. The seed mixture container shall be tagged in accordance with the state law(s) and available for inspection by the authorized officer.

Seeding will occur during spring or late fall seasons when ground frost is not present.

VII. **OPERATION & MAINTENANCE OF THE FACILITY**

- A. Pesticide Use: EJGG will comply with the applicable federal and state laws and regulations concerning the use of pesticides. The authorized officer shall approve any use of pesticides, in advance.
- B. Weed Control: EJGG shall be responsible, to every extent possible, to control noxious weeds within the right-of-way.

VIII. **ABANDONMENT**

- A. Prior to abandoning the facilities, a Plan of Abandonment will be submitted to the authorized officer for approval.

REVIEWED & APPROVED
Signature: *Vicky Hoan*
Date: 3/9/14



1. Use of pesticides shall comply with the applicable Federal and state laws. Pesticides shall be used only in accordance with their registered uses and within limitations imposed by the Secretary of the Interior. Prior to the use of pesticides, the holder shall obtain from the authorized officer written approval of a plan showing the type and quantity of material to be used, pest(s) to be controlled, method of application, location of storage and disposal of containers, and any other information deemed necessary by the authorized officer. Emergency use of pesticides shall be approved in writing by the authorized officer prior to such use.
2. The holder shall be responsible for weed control on disturbed areas within the limits of the right-of-way. The holder is responsible for consultation with the authorized officer and/or local authorities for acceptable weed control methods (within limits imposed in the grant stipulations).
3. The holder(s) shall comply with all applicable Federal laws and regulations existing or hereafter enacted or promulgated. In any event, the holder(s) shall comply with the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976, as amended (15 U.S.C. 2601, et seq.) with regard to any toxic substances that are used, generated by or stored on the right-of-way or on facilities authorized under this right-of-way grant. (See 40 CFR, Part 702-799 and especially, provisions on polychlorinated biphenyls, 40 CFR 761.1-761.193.) Additionally, any release of toxic substances (leaks, spills, etc.) in excess of the reportable quantity established by 40 CFR, Part 117 shall be reported as required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, Section 102b. A copy of any report required or requested by any Federal agency or State government as a result of a reportable release or spill of any toxic substances shall be furnished to the authorized officer concurrent with the filing of the reports to the involved Federal agency or State government.
4. Any cultural and/or paleontological resource (historic or prehistoric site or object) discovered by the holder, or any person working on his behalf, on public or Federal land shall be immediately reported to the authorized officer. Holder shall suspend all operations in the immediate area of such discovery until written authorization to proceed is issued by the authorized officer. An evaluation of the discovery will be made by the authorized officer to determine appropriate actions to prevent the loss of significant cultural or scientific values. The holder will be responsible for the cost of evaluation and any decision as to proper mitigation measures will be made by the authorized officer after consulting with the holder.

5. The holder shall construct, operate, and maintain the facilities, improvements, and structures within this right-of-way in strict conformity with the plan of development which was approved and made part of the grant on April 18, 2016. Any relocation, additional construction, or use that is not in accord with the approved plan of development, shall not be initiated without the prior written approval of the authorized officer. **A copy of the complete right-of-way grant, including all stipulations and approved plan of development, shall be on the right-of-way area during construction, operation, and termination.** Noncompliance with the above will be grounds for immediate temporary suspension of activities if it constitutes a threat to public health and safety or the environment.
6. Surface disturbance will be restricted in any of the following areas or conditions. Modification to this limitation may be approved in writing by the Authorized Officer. Construction with frozen ground material or during periods when the soil material is saturated, frozen, or when water shed damage is likely to occur.
7. Holder shall remove only the minimum amount of vegetation necessary for the construction of structures and facilities. Topsoil shall be conserved during excavation and reused as cover on disturbed areas to facilitate regrowth of vegetation.
8. Prior to any discharge, hydrostatic testing water will be tested and processed, if necessary, to ensure that the water meets local, State or Federal water quality standards. Submit testing results and DEQ permit to the authorized officer. Prior to discharge of hydrostatic testing water from the pipeline, the holder shall design and install a suitable energy dissipator at the outlets, and design and install suitable channel protection structures necessary to ensure that there will be no erosion or scouring of natural channels within the affected watershed as a result of such discharge. The holder will be held responsible for any erosion or scouring resulting from such discharge.

Sandbags, rock, or other materials or objects installed shall be removed from the site upon completion of hydrostatic testing.

9. The holder may request an exception in writing to the following stipulations at any time. Any exceptions to the following stipulation must be approved in writing by the authorized officer prior to conducting any surface disturbing or activities disruptive to wildlife. The exception request must explain the reason(s) for the exception and explain why the proposed activities will not impact the species or their habitat. Data supporting the exception must accompany the written request

Activities or surface use are not allowed from November 15 through April 30 for the protection of big game crucial winter habitat.

Surface disturbing and disruptive activities are prohibited from March 15-June 30 to protect sage-grouse breeding, nesting, and early brood-rearing habitat within 2 mile of the lek or lek perimeter of any occupied lek located outs PHMAs.

Surface disturbing and human activities are not allowed between November 1 and April 1 within one mile of a known bald eagle winter use areas.

All required surveys must be conducted by a qualified wildlife biologist. Surveys must be coordinated with a Pinedale Field Office wildlife biologist prior to being conducted on the ground.

Any exceptions to this requirement must have prior written approval from the authorized officer.

10. The standard cultural resource stipulations apply according to Onshore Order #1 Part IVa: If historic or archaeological materials are uncovered during construction, the operator must immediately stop work that might further disturb such materials, contact the BLM.

The BLM will inform the operator within 7 days after the operator contacted the BLM as to whether the materials appear eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. If the operator decides to relocate operations to avoid further costs to mitigate the site, the operator remains responsible for recording the location of any historic or archaeological resource that are discovered as a result of the operator's actions.

The operator also is responsible for stabilizing the exposed cultural material if the operator created an unstable condition that must be addressed immediately. The BLM will assume responsibility for evaluation and determination of significance related to the historic or archaeological site.

If the operator does not relocate operations, the operator is responsible for mitigation and stabilization costs and the BLM will provide technical and procedural guidelines for conducting mitigation.

The operator may resume construction operations when the BLM verifies that the operator has completed the required mitigation.

Relocation of activities may subject the proposal to additional environmental review. Therefore, if the presence of such sites is suspected, the operator may want to submit alternate locations for advance approval before starting construction.

The management of any cultural resources discovered during construction shall follow the Wyoming Protocol Appendix K Standard Discovery Plan.