

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
White River Field Office
73544 Hwy 64
Meeker, CO 81641**

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

NUMBER: CO-110-2005-176 -EA

CASEFILE/PROJECT NUMBER (optional): COC-062806

PROJECT NAME: APDs for gas wells Love Ranch 8 Federal G9, & G10

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: T.2S. R.97W. NENW sec.9 (G9), NENW sec.9 (G10), 6thP.M

APPLICANT: ExxonMobil Corporation

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES:

Proposed Action: Use existing Fee well pad, existing access road, and drill two additional directional wells to bottom holes on BLM lease. No additional surface disturbance is planned.

No ancillary facilities would be constructed.

Water would either be piped with surface lines or trucked over access road. Remaining clear water would be pumped or hauled forward from previous wells after surface casing is set.

Drill cuttings would be disposed of in the reserve pit. Any drilling mud with greater than 1% diesel net weight would be hauled to a proper disposal site. An alternative to hauling would be solidification in the pit with method approved by the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC). Trash, waste paper, and other garbage would be contained in a fenced trash cage and hauled to a commercial disposal site. Sewage from trailers on location and human wastes would be in self-contained chemical toilets or holding tanks and would be disposed of properly.

Drilling fluids would be allowed to evaporate in the reserve pit until the pit is dry enough for back filling. Water produced during tests would be disposed of in the reserve pit as per Onshore Order #7. Oil produced during tests would be stored in test tanks until sold, at which time it would be hauled from the site. In the event fluids in the pit do not evaporate in a reasonable time, the fluids would be hauled to a state approved disposal site or would be mechanically evaporated. The reserve pit would be fenced on three sides with 4 strand barbed wire during drilling and on the fourth side after the rig is released.

Mud pits in the active circulation system would be steel pits. The reserve pit may be lined with an impermeable liner if needed to hold fluid.

If snow is encountered, the snow would be removed before construction begins or the topsoil is disturbed, and placed downhill of the proposed topsoil stockpile. All available topsoil would be stripped on well locations and access roads, prior to construction, and stockpiled for use in reclamation of the site. Topsoil stockpile would be clearly segregated from any spoil pile and placed where it can be easily retrieved without impact to natural features.

Upon completion of the operation and disposal of trash and debris as prescribed above, pits would be backfilled and recontoured as soon as practical after they have dried.

Unneeded disturbed surfaces remaining after completion to the surface production facilities would be shaped to match the surrounding terrain and seeded as specified by the BLM.

When the well is abandoned, ExxonMobil would rehabilitate the road and location as per BLM specifications. Revegetation of the drill pad would comply with the land owner's specifications. Rehabilitation operations would start in a timely manner following the completion of operations, typically the following construction season.

Approximate date proposed action work would start would be 09/01/05.

No Action Alternative: No permit would be approved, no well would be drilled and lessee would be denied lease rights. There would be no additional environmental consequences.

NEED FOR THE ACTION: To respond to request by applicant to exercise lease rights and develop hydrocarbon reserves.

PLAN CONFORMANCE REVIEW: The Proposed Action is subject to and has been reviewed for conformance with the following plan (43 CFR 1610.5, BLM 1617.3):

Name of Plan: White River Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan (ROD/RMP).

Date Approved: July 1, 1997

Decision Number/Page: Pages 2-5 thru 2-6

Decision Language: Make federal oil and gas resources available for leasing and development in a manner that provides reasonable protection for other resource values.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT / ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES / MITIGATION MEASURES:

STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC LAND HEALTH: In January 1997, Colorado Bureau of Land Management (BLM) approved the Standards for Public Land Health. These standards cover upland soils, riparian systems, plant and animal communities, threatened and endangered species, and water quality. Standards describe conditions needed to sustain public land health and relate to all uses of the public lands. Because a standard exists for these five categories, a finding must be made for each of them in an environmental analysis. These findings are located in specific elements listed below:

CRITICAL ELEMENTS

AIR QUALITY

Affected Environment: The proposed action is not located within a thirty mile radius of any special designation air sheds or non-attainment areas.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: During dry and windy periods, air quality may be compromised due to increased truck traffic on the existing access road. Overall, the proposed action by itself should not greatly compromise National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) on an hourly or daily basis.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: None

Mitigation: None

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Affected Environment: Directional drilling will be initiated on deeded land with a destination culminating on BLM land. If there is strict adherence to the proposed action and no unforeseen accidents the unsurveyed surface area of BLM should not be disturbed.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: BLM surface area should remain undisturbed.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: None

Mitigation: 1) No archaeological survey was conducted on the BLM land which is the destination of this directional drilling based on Exxon's position that there would be no surface disturbance. Should disturbance inadvertently, unintentionally, or unknowingly occur, the operator is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the project operations that they may be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing historic or archaeological sites, or for collecting artifacts. If historic or archaeological materials are uncovered during any project or construction activities, the operator is to immediately stop activities in the immediate area of the find that might further disturb such materials, and immediately contact the authorized

officer (AO). Within five working days the AO will inform the operator as to:

- whether the materials appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places
- the mitigation measures the operator will likely have to undertake before the site can be used (assuming in situ preservation is not necessary)
- a timeframe for the AO to complete an expedited review under 36 CFR 800-11 to confirm, through the State Historic Preservation Officer, that the findings of the AO are correct and that mitigation is appropriate.

If the operator wishes, at any time, to relocate activities to avoid the expense of mitigation and/or the delays associated with this process, the AO will assume responsibility for whatever recordation and stabilization of the exposed materials may be required. Otherwise, the operator will be responsible for mitigation cost. The AO will provide technical and procedural guidelines for the conduct of mitigation. Upon verification from the AO that the required mitigation has been completed, the operator will then be allowed to resume construction.

2. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g) the holder of this authorization must notify the AO, by telephone, with written confirmation, immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary items, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. Further, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(c) and (d), you must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the authorized officer.

3 Any proposed disturbance on BLM surface will be treated as a new and independent action.

INVASIVE, NON-NATIVE SPECIES

Affected Environment: There are no known noxious or invasive species on site.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: There will be no impact.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: There will be no change from the present situation.

Mitigation: None

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Affected Environment: This action is located on an existing well pad along a paved and heavily traveled road and would involve no further surface disturbance. It is unlikely that any migratory bird nesting activity takes place in close proximity to these features.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: Because of a lack of suitable habitat and high levels of existing disturbance, there is no reasonable probability that this action would have any influence on migratory bird nesting activity.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: There would be no action authorized that would influence migratory bird nesting activity.

Mitigation: None

WASTES, HAZARDOUS OR SOLID

Affected Environment: There are no known hazardous or other solid wastes on the subject lands. No hazardous materials are known to have been used, stored or disposed of at sites included in the project area.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: No listed or extremely hazardous materials in excess of threshold quantities are proposed for use in this project. While commercial preparations of fuels and lubricants proposed for use may contain some hazardous constituents, they would be stored, used and transported in a manner consistent with applicable laws, and the generation of hazardous wastes would not be anticipated. Solid wastes would be properly disposed of.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: No hazardous or other solid wastes would be generated under the no-action alternative.

Mitigation: Solid wastes should be properly disposed of.

WATER QUALITY, SURFACE AND GROUND (includes a finding on Standard 5)

Affected Environment: Surface Water: The proposed action is located within the Piceance catchment area which is a tributary to the White River. This portion of Piceance Creek is situated in stream segment 15 of the White River Basin. A review of the Colorado's 1989 Nonpoint Source Assessment Report (plus updates), the 305(b) report, the 303(d) list, the White River ROD/RMP, and the Unified Watershed Assessment was done to see if any water quality concerns have been identified. It should be noted that the White River from Piceance Creek to Douglas Creek has been listed on the states monitoring and evaluation list (M&E list) as being sediment impaired.

Stream segment 15 of the White River Basin has NOT been designated "Use Protected" thus the antidegradation review requirements in the Antidegradation Rule are applicable to this reach. For stream segment 15 minimum standards for four parameters are listed as follows: dissolved oxygen = 5.0 mg/l, pH = 6.5 - 9.0, Fecal Coliform = 325/100 ml, and 205/100 ml E. coli.

Ground Water: A review of the US Geological Survey Ground Water Atlas of the United States (HA 730-C) was done to assess ground water resources at the location of the proposed action. The shallowest aquifer underlying the proposed action is the Uinta-Animas aquifer. The Uinta-Animas aquifer at this location consists of the Uinta Formation and the Parachute Creek member

of the Green River Formation. During the drilling process it is likely that deep ground water from the Fort Union Formation and Mesaverde Group also be encountered.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: Further use of the access road and additional development on the well pad will increase soil exposure to erosional processes. Heavy equipment use will destroy any existing vegetation and increase compaction. Increased compaction combined with reduced vegetation will decrease infiltration rates and elevate erosive potential due to runoff (overland flows) and raindrop impact during storm events.

Local ground water may be contaminated if a spill results or pit contents are allowed to infiltrate soils. Adverse impacts on deeper ground water are possible as a result of cross aquifer contamination due to drilling.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: None

Mitigation: To mitigate possible contamination of local ground water, environmentally unfriendly substances (e.g. diesel) must not be allowed to contact soils. The use of impermeable matting under equipment is suggested to intercept such contaminants prior to contacting soils.

Aquifers beneficial for human consumption and livestock encountered during the drilling process must be properly sealed to reduce potential for contamination.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for water quality: Stream segment 15 of the White River Basin currently meets water quality standards set by the state. Following suggested mitigation measures, water quality in the affected stream segment will be unaffected by the proposed action.

CRITICAL ELEMENTS NOT PRESENT OR NOT AFFECTED:

No ACEC's, flood plains, prime and unique farmlands, wetland and riparian zones, Wilderness, Wild and Scenic Rivers, or threatened, endangered or sensitive plants or animals exist within the area affected by the proposed action. For threatened, endangered and sensitive plant and animals, Public Land Health Standards are not applicable since neither the proposed nor the no-action alternative would have any influence on populations of, or habitats potentially occupied by, special status species. There are also no Native American religious or environmental justice concerns associated with the proposed action.

NON-CRITICAL ELEMENTS

The following elements **must** be addressed due to the involvement of Standards for Public Land Health:

SOILS (includes a finding on Standard 1)

Affected Environment: The following data is a product of an order III soil survey conducted by the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). The accompanying table highlights important soil characteristics. A complete summary of this information can be found at the White River Field Office.

Soil Number	Soil Name	Slope	Ecological site	Salinity	Run Off	Erosion Potential	Bedrock
6	Barcus channery loamy sand	2-8%	Foothills Swale	<2	Slow	Moderate	>60

6-Barcus channery loamy sand (2 to 8 percent slopes) is a deep, somewhat excessively drained soil located on alluvial fans and in narrow valleys. It formed in alluvium derived from calcareous sandstone and shale. The native vegetation is mainly low shrubs and grasses. Typically, the surface layer is pale brown channery loamy sand 6 inches thick. The upper part of the underlying material is light yellowish brown channery sand 10 inches thick, and the lower part to a depth of 60 inches or more is stratified, light yellowish brown and pale brown very channery sand and very channery loamy fine sand. The soil is calcareous throughout. In some areas the surface layer is channery fine sandy loam or channery sand. Permeability of the Barcus soil is rapid. Available water capacity is low. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of water erosion is moderate.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: Given the calcareous nature of the Barcus soils, dissolution of calcium carbonate will cause soil piping and gulying if drainage structures are inadequate. If left unattended piping and gully formation can cause substantial erosional problems. Removal of limited ground cover will also expose soils to erosional processes. Heavy traffic will increase soil compaction decreasing infiltration rates which in turn will increase potential for erosive overland flows.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: None

Mitigation: None

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for upland soils: At the present time, soils in the vicinity of the proposed action exhibit infiltration and permeability rates that are appropriate to soil type, landform, climate, and geologic processes. The proposed actions will cause decreases in both infiltration and permeability rates due to soil compaction. However, the affected area is small and following mitigation/reclamation, no long term adverse environmental impacts relating to soil health are anticipated.

VEGETATION (includes a finding on Standard 3)

Affected Environment: This action is located on an existing well pad along a paved and heavily traveled road and would not involve any surface disturbance on BLM; therefore existing plant species would not be altered.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: There will be no change from the present situation

Mitigation: None

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for plant and animal communities (partial, see also Wildlife, Aquatic and Wildlife, Terrestrial): The proposed action will have no impact on the ability of vegetation to meet the Standard.

WILDLIFE, AQUATIC (includes a finding on Standard 3)

Affected Environment: This well would be drilled from a previously developed pad on private surface. Although located in the Piceance Creek valley, the nearest manageable channel reach administered by the BLM is approximately 10 miles downstream.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: This action would be confined to an existing well pad and would involve no new surface disturbance that could contribute sediments to the Piceance Creek channel. Drilling and completion activities would take place on a stabilized and maintained surface where drainage is appropriately managed. There is no reasonable likelihood that these activities would contribute off-site contaminants to the creek.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: There would be no action authorized that would affect aquatic resources.

Mitigation: None.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for plant and animal communities (partial, see also Vegetation and Wildlife, Terrestrial): This action would have no influence on Public Land surface resources and would remain neutral in its affect on aquatic or riparian resources. Both the proposed and no-action alternatives would not affect the current status of Land Health Standards as applied to aquatic wildlife.

WILDLIFE, TERRESTRIAL (includes a finding on Standard 3)

Affected Environment: This action is encompassed by deer severe winter range, but the project site's functional qualities as winter range are severely influenced by its location adjacent to a heavily traveled highway and ongoing industrial activity at the site. There are no raptor nests known to occur within 0.5 mile of this existing location.

The Piceance Creek valley and its associated waters sustain a limited amount of nesting use by waterfowl from June through August, but the valley supports considerable migratory and winter use by waterfowl and shorebirds during the spring (April and May) and fall/winter (September through March) months.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: All activity associated with well development would take place on an existing well pad in a heavily industrialized site in the Piceance Creek valley. Disturbance associated with well development would be confined to this valley corridor and would not add measurably to ongoing influences on deer distribution or activity patterns. There are no raptor cliff nest sites potentially influenced by this action.

It has recently been brought to BLM’s attention that in certain situations migratory waterfowl (i.e., teal and gadwall) have contacted drilling or frac fluids (i.e., stored in reserve pits) during or after completion operations and are suffering mortality in violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The extent and nature of the problem is not well defined, but is being actively investigated by the federal agencies and the companies. Until the vectors of mortality are better understood, management measures must be conservative and relegated to preventing bird contact with frac and drilling fluids that may pose a problem.

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: There would be no action authorized that would have further influence on wildlife resources. Although the proposed action provides a vehicle to impose a condition of approval for the protection of migratory birds, the applicant would otherwise remain responsible for complying with the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Mitigation: The operator shall prevent use by migratory birds of reserve pits that store or are expected to store fluids which may pose a risk to such birds (e.g., migratory waterfowl, shorebirds, wading birds and raptors) during completion and after completion activities have ceased. Methods may include netting, the use of bird-balls, or other alternative methods that effectively prevent use and that meet BLM approval. It will be the responsibility of the operator to notify the BLM of the method that will be used to prevent use two weeks prior to when completion activities are expected to begin. The BLM approved method will be applied within 24 hours after completion activities have begun. All lethal and non-lethal events that involve migratory birds will be reported to a WRFO Petroleum Engineer Technician immediately.

Finding on the Public Land Health Standard for plant and animal communities (partial, see also Vegetation and Wildlife, Aquatic): This action would have no influence on Public Land surface resources and would remain neutral in its affect on wildlife habitat or populations. Both the proposed and no-action alternatives would not affect the current status of Land Health Standards as applied to wildlife.

OTHER NON-CRITICAL ELEMENTS: For the following elements, only those brought forward for analysis will be addressed further.

Non-Critical Element	NA or Not Present	Applicable or Present, No Impact	Applicable & Present and Brought Forward for Analysis
Access and Transportation		X	
Cadastral Survey	X		
Fire Management	X		

Non-Critical Element	NA or Not Present	Applicable or Present, No Impact	Applicable & Present and Brought Forward for Analysis
Forest Management	X		
Geology and Minerals			X
Hydrology/Water Rights		X	
Law Enforcement		X	
Noise		X	
Paleontology	X		
Rangeland Management	X		
Realty Authorizations	X		
Recreation		X	
Socio-Economics		X	
Visual Resources	X		
Wild Horses	X		

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS

Affected Environment: The surface geologic formation of the well locations is alluvium and ExxonMobil's targeted zone is in the Mesaverde. During drilling potential water, oil shale, sodium, and gas zones will be encountered from surface to the targeted zone. Aquifers that will be encountered during drilling are the Perched in the Uinta, the A-groove, B-groove and the Dissolution Surface in the Green River formation. These aquifer zones along with the Wasatch formation are known for difficulties in drilling and cementing. Oil shale and sodium resources are located in the Green River formation. The bottom hole location is located on Federal oil and Gas Lease COC-62806.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action: The cementing procedure of the proposed actions isolates the formations and will prevent the migration of gas, water, and oil between formations. This includes oil shale and coal zones. However, conventional recovery of the coals is not considered feasible at the depths that are encountered in the well. Development of this well will deplete the natural gas resources in the targeted formation

Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative: The natural gas resources in the targeted zone would not be recovered at this time.

Mitigation: None

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS SUMMARY: Cumulative impacts from oil and gas development were analyzed in the White River Resource Area Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/FEIS) completed in June 1996. Current development, including the proposed action, has not exceeded the foreseeable development analyzed in the PRMP/FEIS.

PERSONS / AGENCIES CONSULTED: None

INTERDISCIPLINARY REVIEW:

Name	Title	Area of Responsibility
Nate Dieterich	Hydrologist	Air Quality
Tamara Meagley	Natural Resource Specialist	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
Tamara Meagley	Natural Resource Specialist	Threatened and Endangered Plant Species
Gabrielle Elliott	Archeologist	Cultural Resources Paleontological Resources
Mark Hafkenschiel	Rangeland Management Specialist	Invasive, Non-Native Species
Ed Hollowed	Wildlife Biologist	Migratory Birds
Ed Hollowed	Wildlife Biologist	Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Animal Species
Bo Brown	Hazmat Collateral	Wastes, Hazardous or Solid
Nate Dieterich	Hydrologist	Water Quality, Surface and Ground Hydrology and Water Rights
Ed Hollowed	Wildlife Biologist	Wetlands and Riparian Zones
Chris Ham	Outdoor Recreation Planner	Wilderness
Nate Dieterich	Hydrologist	Soils
Mark Hafkenschiel	Rangeland Management Specialist	Vegetation
Ed Hollowed	Wildlife Biologist	Wildlife Terrestrial and Aquatic
Chris Ham	Outdoor Recreation Planner	Access and Transportation
Ken Holsinger	Natural Resource Specialist	Fire Management
Robert Fowler	Forester	Forest Management
Paul Daggett	Mining Engineer	Geology and Minerals
Mark Hafkenschiel	Rangeland Management Specialist	Rangeland Management
Penny Brown	Realty Specialist	Realty Authorizations
Chris Ham	Outdoor Recreation Planner	Recreation
Keith Whitaker	Natural Resource Specialist	Visual Resources
Valerie Dobrich	Natural Resource Specialist	Wild Horses

Finding of No Significant Impact/Decision Record (FONSI/DR)

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FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI)/RATIONALE: The environmental assessment and analyzing the environmental effects of the proposed action have been reviewed. The approved mitigation measures (listed below) result in a Finding of No Significant Impact on the human environment. Therefore, an environmental impact statement is not necessary to further analyze the environmental effects of the proposed action.

DECISION/RATIONALE: It is my decision to approve the development of these directionally drilled wells as described in the proposed action, with the mitigation measures listed below. This development, with mitigation, is consistent with the decisions in the White River ROD/RMP, and environmental impacts will be minimal.

MITIGATION MEASURES:

1. No archaeological survey was conducted on the BLM land which is the destination of this directional drilling based on Exxon's position that there would be no surface disturbance. Should disturbance inadvertently, unintentionally, or unknowingly occur, the operator is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the project operations that they may be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing historic or archaeological sites, or for collecting artifacts. If historic or archaeological materials are uncovered during any project or construction activities, the operator is to immediately stop activities in the immediate area of the find that might further disturb such materials, and immediately contact the authorized officer (AO). Within five working days the AO will inform the operator as to:
 - whether the materials appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places
 - the mitigation measures the operator will likely have to undertake before the site can be used (assuming in situ preservation is not necessary)
 - a timeframe for the AO to complete an expedited review under 36 CFR 800-11 to confirm, through the State Historic Preservation Officer, that the findings of the AO are correct and that mitigation is appropriate.

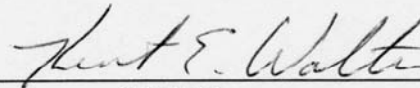
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2. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g) the holder of this authorization must notify the AO, by telephone, with written confirmation, immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary items, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. Further, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(c) and (d), you must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the authorized officer.
- 3 Any proposed disturbance on BLM surface will be treated as a new and independent action.
4. Solid wastes should be properly disposed of.
5. To mitigate possible contamination of local ground water, environmentally unfriendly substances (e.g. diesel) must not be allowed to contact soils. The use of impermeable matting under equipment is suggested to intercept such contaminants prior to contacting soils.
6. Aquifers beneficial for human consumption and livestock encountered during the drilling process must be properly sealed to reduce potential for contamination.
7. The operator shall prevent use by migratory birds of reserve pits that store or are expected to store fluids which may pose a risk to such birds (e.g., migratory waterfowl, shorebirds, wading birds and raptors) during completion and after completion activities have ceased. Methods may include netting, the use of bird-balls, or other alternative methods that effectively prevent use and that meet BLM approval. It will be the responsibility of the operator to notify the BLM of the method that will be used to prevent use two weeks prior to when completion activities are expected to begin. The BLM approved method will be applied within 24 hours after completion activities have begun. All lethal and non-lethal events that involve migratory birds will be reported to a WRFO Petroleum Engineer Technician immediately.

NAME OF PREPARER: Keith Whitaker

NAME OF ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR: Caroline Hollowed

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL:



Field Manager

DATE SIGNED: 08-26-05

ATTACHMENTS: Location map of the proposed action

Location of Proposed Action CO-110-2005-176-EA

