7.0 APPROVED PROJECT COMPONENTS

This ROD provides the BLM AO approval to permit the following project components on BLM-administered federal lands and minerals subject to the constraints in this ROD. Development beyond the specified levels will require additional environmental analysis.

A summary of all approved project components is presented in Table 2.

Table 2
Estimated Initial and Life-of-Project Disturbance of Approved Project Components

Component	Number or Miles	Initial Disturbance (acres)	Life-of-Project Disturbance (acres)
Well Pads, Roads and Gas Gathering Pipelines			
Well Pads[1]	Approximately 250 new well pads, 600 total	8,113.0	3,245.2
Local and Resource Roads[2]	100 miles	606.0	484.8
Gas Gathering Pipelines[3]	100 miles	303.0	0.0
Liquids Gathering Pipelines[4]	471 miles	2,854.7	0.0
Subtotal		**11,876.7**	**3,730.0**
Trunk Pipelines and Ancillary Facilities			
30- to 42-inch Mesa Loop Lines[5]	15.3 miles	370.9	1.0
8-inch water line[6]	18.0 miles	109.1	0.5
12-inch liquids pipelines[7]	7.8 miles	47.3	0.5
Trunk lines – liquids gathering[8]	18 miles	163.6	0.5
Water Redistribution[4]	6 miles	36.0	0.5
Pipeline Interconnection	0.5 mile	3.0	0.5
Compressor Sites (expansion)	3 sites	110.0	110.0
Central Gathering Facilities	9 sites	90.0	90.0
Central Gathering Facilities	6 sites	12.0	12.0
Falcon Stabilizer Facility	1 site	20.0	20.0
Water Trucking Facility	1 site	20.0	20.0
Water Trucking Facility	1 site	7.0	7.0
Falcon Truck Unloading	1 site	15.0	15.0
Expand Stabilizer Site	1 site	5.0	5.0
Subtotal		**1,008.9**	**282.5**
Total Wellfield Components		**12,885.6**	**4,012.5**

[1] Disturbance includes new well pads and expansion of existing well pads. LOP disturbance assumes 60 percent reclamation of well pads.
[2] Assumes no new collector roads will be built within the PAPA, assumes 0.4 mile of road per new pad with a construction right-of-way of 50 feet. LOP disturbance assumes 20 percent reclamation of roads.
[3] Assumes 0.4 mile of gas gathering pipeline per new well pad with a construction right-of-way of 25 feet.
[4] Estimate for miles of proposed liquids gathering pipelines is based on data provided by the Proponents.
[5] Disturbance is based on 200-foot construction right-of-way width. Includes two co-located 30- to 42-inch gas pipelines from Stewart Point to Pinedale/Gobblers Knob Compressor Station. Includes 30.6 miles of pipeline but because they are co-located, 200-foot construction right-of-way is 15.3 miles. The two pipelines will be built at separate times.
[6] Disturbance is based on 50-foot construction right-of-way width from Stewart Point area to Highway 351.
[7] Disturbance is based 50-foot construction right-of-way width. Includes one 12-inch crude petroleum pipeline and one water pipeline from 4-way area to Paradise Compressor Station.
[8] Disturbance is based on 75-foot construction right-of-way width.

7.1 WELL PADS

Six hundred (600) well pads within the PAPA on all lands and minerals, including well pads located on private and state lands, are authorized. Once this limit is reached, no additional well pads will be authorized until either 1) additional environmental analysis is completed or 2) well pads are reclaimed to full bond release status. Well pads reclaimed to full bond release status will not count against the 600 well pad limit or against the MA limits.

The Final SEIS analysis demonstrates notable benefit from the systematic development of the oil and gas resource afforded through year-round development within the Core Area and PDA. To adequately capture this benefit, it is BLM's intent to implement a concept of enabling Operators to stay on a well pad until that pad is completely drilled out; so long as the "drill out" complies with all applicable laws and regulations, including, but not limited to the ESA, BGEPA, and MBTA. Once areas have been cleared for development at the annual planning meeting (decision portion) monitoring, mitigation, and if needed, deterrence measures within limits identified above will be employed to ensure that "once on a pad; stay on the pad" concept can be successfully implemented.

7.2 PIPELINES

Pipeline Corridors. The BLM approves the designation of three pipeline corridors to support construction and operation of future pipelines for transport of natural gas-related production (natural gas, crude petroleum, and produced water) from the PAPA (see Map 2.4-1 in the Final SEIS). The corridors will mostly parallel, and be located adjacent to, existing pipeline corridors connecting the PAPA with natural gas processing plants in southwest Wyoming. The BLM has determined the need for such corridors based on:

- Continued success in the development of natural gas resources in the PAPA;
- Indications, initial plans, and actual proposals by industry for the construction and operation of additional pipeline capacity to transport the increasing volumes of natural gas and other hydrocarbon products from the PAPA and Jonah Field Project Area to market;
- An agency determination that the existing pipeline corridors are full; and
- Provisions of the 2005 Energy Policy Act encouraging location of pipelines in common corridors and providing for expedited NEPA approvals.

The proposed pipeline corridors are discussed below:

1. The 500-foot wide, 41.5-mile long Bird Canyon Corridor (BCC) is mostly parallel and be adjacent to the existing 200-foot wide pipeline corridor between the PAPA (Pinedale/Gobblers Knob and Paradise compressor stations, Section 2, T. 31 N., R. 109 W.) and the Bird Canyon Compressor Station (Section 34, T. 27 N., R. 111 W.)
2. The 300-foot wide, 62.1-mile long Blacks Fork Granger Corridor (BFGC) is mostly parallel and be adjacent to the existing 200-foot wide pipeline corridor between the Bird Canyon Compressor Station and the Blacks Fork Gas Processing Plant (Section 10, T. 18 N., R. 112 W.) with an intermediate connection into the Granger Gas Processing Plant (Section 16, T. 18 N., R. 111 W.).
3. The 300-foot wide, 45.5-mile long Opal Pioneer Corridor (OPC) is mostly parallel and adjacent to the existing 200-foot wide pipeline corridor between the Bird Canyon Compressor Station and the Opal Gas Processing Plant (Section 27, T. 21 N., R. 114 W.) with an intermediate connection into the Pioneer Gas Processing Plant (Section 22, T. 21 N., R. 114 W.).

Of the 41.5 miles of proposed BCC between the adjacent Pinedale/Gobblers Knob and Paradise compressor stations and the Bird Canyon Compressor Station, approximately 20.2 miles will be located away from the boundary of the existing pipeline corridor. Approximately 18.8 miles of the 20.2 miles will be located on BLM-administered public lands.

Approximately 1.8 miles (0.8 mile of federal lands) of the 300-foot wide, 62.1-mile long BFGC between Bird Canyon Compressor Station and the Blacks Fork Gas Plant will be located away from the boundary of the existing pipeline corridor. The location of the proposed 300-foot wide, 45.5-mile long OPC between the Bird Canyon Compressor Station and the Opal Gas Processing Plant will be adjacent to an existing corridor for its entire length.

Gas Sales Pipelines. Approved gas sales pipelines are presented in Table 3. Rendezvous Gas Services (RGS) proposed to construct a 103.6-mile long, 30-inch diameter, natural gas pipeline (Rendezvous Phase VII or RVII Pipeline) within the proposed BCC and BFGC to transport natural gas produced in the PAPA to gas processing plants. Segment 1 of the proposed RVII Pipeline (41.5 miles) will be located in the BCC, beginning at the Pinedale/Gobblers Knob Compressor Station and ending at the Bird Canyon Compressor Station (see description of the BCC above). Segment 2 of the proposed RVII Pipeline (62.1 miles) will begin at the Bird Canyon Compressor Station and end at the Blacks Fork Processing Plant (see description of the BFGC above). It is anticipated that the RVII Pipeline will be constructed after 2008.

Table 3
Estimated Initial and Life-of-Project Disturbance
for Approved Gas Sales Pipelines

Component	Number or Miles	Total Disturbance (acres)	Life-of-Project Disturbance (acres)
30-inch RVII Pipeline[1]	103.6 miles	1,506.9	1.0
RVII temporary extra work areas[2]	168 sites	23.3	0.0
RVII temporary extra work areas – HDDs[3]	4 sites	8.3	0.0
Subtotal		**1,538.5**	**1.0**
36-inch PBC Pipeline[1]	41.5 miles	603.6	1.0
PBC temporary extra work areas[2]		9.4	0.0
PBC temporary extra work areas – HDDs[3]	2 sites	4.2	0.0
Subtotal		**617.2**	**1.0**
30-inch Opal Loop III Pipeline[1]	45.5 miles	661.8	10
Opal Loop III temporary extra work areas[2]		10.5	0.0
Subtotal		**672.3**	**1.0**

[1] Disturbance based on 120 foot construction right of way width.
[2] Temporary extra work areas are required for road, foreign line, historic trail, and waterbody crossings.
[3] Horizontal directional drills.
[4] Granger Gas Processing Plant analyzed for air quality impacts only.

Jonah Gas Gathering Company (JGGC) proposed to construct a 41.5-mile long, 36-inch natural gas pipeline (Paradise to Bird Canyon or PBC Pipeline) and a connecting 45.5-mile long, 30-inch pipeline (Opal Loop III Pipeline) to transport natural gas from the PAPA to gas processing plants (see Map 2.4-1 in the Final SEIS). The PBC Pipeline will be located in the BCC and will parallel Segment 1 of the RVII Pipeline. The Opal Loop III Pipeline will be located in the OPC and will parallel the Bridger Pipeline that was constructed in 2006. It is anticipated that the PBC and Opal Loop III pipelines will be constructed after 2008.

The proposed RVII Pipeline (segments 1 and 2) and the PBC and Opal Loop III pipeline projects will include construction of ancillary facilities (valves, pigging equipment, side taps, and metering equipment).

Trunk Pipelines. Questar Gas Management (QGM) proposed to install two 15.3-mile long, 30- to 42-inch gas pipelines from the Stewart Point Area to the Pinedale Gobblers Knob Compressor Station along existing rights-of-way. Initial disturbance requires 370.9 acres (200-foot construction right-of-way) adjacent to, or within, existing rights-of-way for most of the route. QGM also proposed to install an 18-mile long, 8-inch water line from the Stewart Point area to Highway 351. This requires an initial disturbance of 109.1 acres (50-foot construction right-of-way) adjacent to, or within, existing rights-of-way for most of the route.

JGGC also proposed to install two 7.8-mile long, 12-inch liquids pipelines from the 4-way area to the Paradise Compressor Station, with an initial disturbance of 47.3 acres (assuming a 50-foot construction right-of-way). This disturbance will occur adjacent to or within existing rights-of-way for most of the route.

JGGC also proposed to install an 18-mile long liquids trunk line (163.6 acres), 6 miles of water redistribution pipelines (36.0 acres), and a 0.5-mile pipeline interconnection (3.0 acres) in support of the new liquids gathering system.

7.3 ANCILLARY FACILITIES

Expansion of existing and construction of new ancillary facilities, including compressor stations, central gathering facilities (CGFs), stabilizer sites, and water truck unloading facilities, are described below.

Compressor Stations. QGM and JGGC proposed expansion of three compressor stations in the PAPA and one compressor station outside of the PAPA (Bird Canyon Compressor Station) before 2011 (see Table 4). The expansions include an additional 267,038 hp of compression, with additional LOP disturbance of 90 acres within the PAPA. These compressor stations are subject to the emission reductions previously discussed in this decision. QGM also proposed to install an additional 15,500 hp of compression which will require an additional 20 acres of disturbance at the Pinedale/Gobblers Knob Compressor Station in 2015, resulting in a combined total of 282,538 hp of new compression and 110 acres of disturbance, all to be located at existing compressor stations.

Table 4
Approved Compressor Station Expansions

Compressor Station Name	Field	Owner	Location	Additional Compression (hp)	Additional Disturbance (acres)
Pinedale/Gobblers Knob	PAPA	QGM	Section 2, T. 31 N., R. 109 W.	31,000 (2009)	20
Paradise	PAPA	JGCC	Section 2, T. 31 N., R. 109 W.	59,000 (2011) 125,000 (2015)	40
Falcon	PAPA	JGCC	Section 36, T. 30 N., R. 108 W.	7,366 (2011) 30,000 (2015)	30
Bird Canyon	SE of Jonah	JGCC	Section 34 T. 27 N., R. 111 W.	14,672 (2011)	0
Total				**267,038**	**90**

Central Gathering Facilities. QGM proposed six additional CGFs (formerly known as central delivery points) to support their existing liquids gathering system. Each CGF will require an additional 2 acres of disturbance for a LOP disturbance of 12 acres.

JGGC also proposed to construct nine CGFs in support of the liquids gathering system within leases currently held by Shell and Ultra. The CGFs require 10 acres each, for a total initial and life-of-project (LOP) disturbance of 90 acres.

Stabilizer Facilities. QGM proposed to expand the stabilizer site near the Pinedale/Gobblers Knob Compressor Station in support of their existing liquids gathering system. This expansion will require an additional LOP disturbance of 5 acres.

In support of the new liquids gathering system, JGGC proposed to build a stabilizer facility at the Falcon Compressor Station that will require an additional 20 acres of initial and LOP disturbance. The purpose of the stabilizer is to make a "stable" product (crude petroleum) that can be metered, and it then will be sent to the pipeline for transport off the PAPA.

Water Truck Unloading Facilities. QGM proposed to install truck unloading facilities near Highway 351 in the PAPA in support of their existing liquids gathering system. QGM's water trucking facility will require a LOP disturbance of 7 acres. QGM proposed an additional truck unloading facility at the Falcon Compressor Station that will require an additional LOP disturbance of 15 acres.

JGGC also proposed to install truck unloading facilities near Highway 351. This will require an initial and LOP disturbance of 20 acres.