

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
White River Field Office
220 E Market St
Meeker, CO 81641**

DETERMINATION OF NEPA ADEQUACY (DNA)

NUMBER: DOI-BLM-CO-110-2014-0005-DNA

CASEFILE/PROJECT NUMBER: COC76344 (CPS 854)
COC76344-01 (Temporary Use Permit)

PROJECT NAME: NWP CPS 854 New Deep Well and Temporary Work Area

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Sixth Principal Meridian, Colorado
T. 2 N., R. 102 W.,
sec. 31, SW¹/₄NE¹/₄.

APPLICANT: Northwest Pipeline GP

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION: Northwest Pipeline (NWP) has submitted an application for an additional groundbed at cathodic protection site (CPS) 854. NWP proposes to install a new deep well 15 ft northeast of the existing deep well at CPS 854, which is in the Rangely Oil Basin. CPS 854 extends northeastward from NWP's Ignacio Sumas pipeline (COC011243) and is powered by an existing power line. Existing CPS 854 right-of-way (ROW) COC1723 is 310 ft long, 30 ft wide, and contains approximately 0.213 acres. ROW COC1723 was issued on July 17, 1967 and cannot be amended; therefore, a new right-of-way grant would be issued for CPS 854.

The new deep well would be drilled within the existing ROW; however NWP proposes to increase the length of the ROW an additional 40 ft for maintenance and future deep wells. ROW COC76344 would be 350 ft long, 30 ft wide, and contain approximately 0.24 acres. New cable would be installed (either plowed or trenched) to the new deep well. If NWP needs to excavate to replace the existing cable and/or to install the new cable to the new deep well, any excavations into the underlying native sedimentary stone would be monitored by a permitted paleontologist. The monitoring paleontologist would be present before the start of excavations that may impact bedrock.

Temporary extra work space would be needed around the access/cable and the deep well. Temporary extra work space around the access/cable would be 170 ft long and 10 ft wide. Temporary extra work space around the deep well would be 150 ft by 150 ft. Total temporary extra work space would contain approximately 0.56 acres. Project access would be by existing roads and the pipeline ROW.

Decision to be Made: The BLM White River Field Office (WRFO) will decide whether or not to grant the right-of-way and the temporary use permit and, if so, under what conditions.

PLAN CONFORMANCE REVIEW:

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

Date Approved: July 1, 1997

Decision Number/Page: Page 2-49

Decision Language: "To make public lands available for the siting of public and private facilities through the issuance of applicable land use authorizations, in a manner that provides for reasonable protection of other resource values."

REVIEW OF EXISTING NEPA DOCUMENTS:

List by name and date all existing NEPA documents that cover the Proposed Action.

Name of Document: White River Resource Area Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/FEIS).

Date Approved: June 1996

Name of Document: DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-0151-EA

Date Approved: 12/2/2011

NEPA ADEQUACY CRITERIA:

1. Is the new Proposed Action a feature of, or essentially similar to, an alternative analyzed in the existing NEPA document? Is the project within the same analysis area, or if the project location is different, are the geographic and resource conditions sufficiently similar to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document? If there are differences, can you explain why they are not substantial?

The Proposed Action is similar in location and nature to what has been previously analyzed. The Proposed Action is to construct an additional grounded at cathodic protection site (CPS) 854. A new deep well would be installed 15 ft from the existing deep well (within the existing right-of-way) and temporary extra workspace would be needed for installing the cable and drilling the deep well. CPS 854 is located in the Rangely Oil Basin. The existing NEPA document (DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-0151-EA) analyzed

constructing new well pads for drilling additional wells and installation of pipelines within Chevron's Rangely Weber Sand Unit.

2. Is the range of alternatives analyzed in the existing NEPA document appropriate with respect to the new Proposed Action, given current environmental concerns, interests, and resource values?

Two alternatives (Proposed Action and No Action Alternative), covering a reasonable range of alternatives, were analyzed in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-0151-EA. No reasons were identified to analyze additional alternatives, and these alternatives are considered to be adequate and valid for the Proposed Action.

3. Is the existing analysis valid in light of any new information or circumstances (such as, rangeland health standard assessment, recent endangered species listings, updated lists of BLM-sensitive species)? Can you reasonably conclude that new information and new circumstances would not substantially change the analysis of the new Proposed Action?

Review by BLM WRFO specialists in this document (DOI-BLM-CO-110-2014-0005-DNA) did not indicate recent endangered species listings or updated lists of BLM-sensitive species that would be affected by the Proposed Action.

4. Are the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects that would result from implementation of the new Proposed Action similar (both quantitatively and qualitatively) to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document?

Review by BLM WRFO specialists in this document (DOI-BLM-CO-110-2014-0005-DNA) did not indicate there would be any direct, indirect, and cumulative effects from the Proposed Action that were not adequately addressed in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-0151-EA.

5. Is the public involvement and interagency review associated with existing NEPA documents adequate for the current Proposed Action?

Internal scoping was initiated when the project was presented to the White River Field Office (WRFO) interdisciplinary team on 11/5/2013. External scoping was conducted by posting this project on the WRFO's on-line NEPA register on 11/6/2013. As of 3/25/2014, no comments or inquiries have been received.

INTERDISCIPLINARY REVIEW:

The Proposed Action was presented to, and reviewed by, the White River Field Office interdisciplinary team on 11/5/2013. A complete list of resource specialists who participated in this review is available upon request from the White River Field Office. The table below lists resource specialists who provided additional remarks concerning cultural resources and special status species.

Name	Title	Resource	Date
Michael Selle	Archaeologist	Cultural Resources, Native American Religious Concerns	11/29/2013
Lisa Belmonte	Wildlife Biologist	Special Status Wildlife Species	11/12/2013
Heather Woodruff	Range Management Specialist/Ecologist	Special Status Plant Species	11/6/2013

REMARKS:

Cultural Resources: The proposed CPS deep well location has been inventoried at the Class III (100 percent pedestrian) level (McNees 2013, compliance dated 11/27/2013) without identifying any surface manifestations of cultural material. There remains a potential for subsurface remains that cannot be readily identified during surface examinations. If subsurface materials are disturbed during project implementation, there is a potential for a long term, permanent, irreversible, and irretrievable loss of data from the regional archaeological database.

Native American Religious Concerns: No Native American religious concerns are known in the area, and none have been noted by Northern Ute Tribal authorities. Should recommended inventories or future consultations with Tribal authorities reveal the existence of such sensitive properties, appropriate mitigation and/or protection measures may be undertaken.

Paleontological Resources: The proposed deep well for the cathodic protection station is located in an area generally mapped as the Mancos shale (Tweto 1979), which the BLM currently categorizes as a Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) 3 formation in this area. Mancos shale in other areas is known to produce a variety of scientifically noteworthy fossil such as mosasaurs and other marine vertebrates; however, no such fossil are currently known from the Mancos Shale near Rangely, Colorado (c.f., Armstrong and Wolny 1989).

If it becomes necessary to excavate into the underlying sedimentary rock for any reason other than to auger the deep well hole, there is a potential to impact scientifically noteworthy fossil in a setting where they could be identified and evaluated. Auguring does not allow for identification or evaluation of fossil resources. Any impacts to any fossil that may be present could represent a permanent, long term, irreversible, and irretrievable loss to the regional paleontological database.

Threatened and Endangered Wildlife Species: The project area is broadly encompassed by white-tailed prairie dog habitat. White-tailed prairie dogs, a BLM sensitive species, and their burrow systems are important components of burrowing owl habitat, as well as potential habitat for reintroduced populations of black-footed ferret. Burrowing owls, also a BLM sensitive species, are relatively uncommon in this Resource Area. The nearest known burrowing owl nest is over three miles from the project area. There are no documented observations of black-footed ferrets in the Rangely Oil Field.

Threatened and Endangered Plant Species: There were no special status plant concerns in the original EA (DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0143-EA) and the same analysis is sufficient for this Action. There are no SSP species concerns associated with the Proposed Action.

REFERENCES CITED:

Armstrong, Harley J., and David G. Wolny
 1989 Paleontological Resources of Northwest Colorado: A Regional Analysis. Museum of Western Colorado, Grand Junction, Colorado.

McNees, Lance
 2013 A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for a Proposed Additional Deep Well at Northwest pipeline LLC CPS 854, Rio Blanco County, Colorado. Cardno ENTRIX, Salt Lake City, Utah. (13-174-031 OAH # RB.LM.NR2382)

Tweto, Ogden
 1979 Geologic Map of Colorado. United States Geologic Survey, Department of the Interior, Reston, Virginia.

MITIGATION:

The following applicable mitigation from DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-0151-EA has been carried forward:

1. The holder shall employ dust suppression techniques (i.e., freshwater use) whenever there is a visible dust trail behind service vehicles. Any technique other than the use of freshwater as a dust suppressant on BLM lands will require prior written approval from BLM.
2. If salt is observed on the surface of soils during or after reclamation activities, the holder will notify the Realty Specialist and a plan will be developed with approval of the BLM, that may include the administration of soil amendments, the reapplication of soil preparation, seeding, and stabilization measures to achieve successful reclamation.
3. An approved reclamation plan will be submitted and approved by the WRFO for surface disturbing activities.
4. The WRFO recommends using the seed mix listed below for reclamation. The holder will submit proposed seed mixes to BLM for review and approval prior to applying the seed.

SEED MIX #1 FROM THE RECLAMATION PROTOCOL			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Lbs PLS/Acre
Western wheatgrass	Pascopyrum smithii	Rosana	4.5
Thickspike wheatgrass	Elymus lanceolatus	Critana	3.5

Bottlebrush squirreltail	<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	Toe Jam Creek	3
Scarlet Globemallow	<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>		0.5
Sulphur flower	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>		1.5
Winterfat	<i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i>		0.5

5. There will be no earthwork or activities allowed from April 15 – July 15 (prairie dog reproductive period) in those instances involving occupied prairie dog habitat. Occupation will be determined through surveys conducted by BLM wildlife staff.

6. All right-of-way holders shall comply with all federal, state and/or local laws, rules, and regulations, including but not limited to onshore orders and notices to lessees, addressing the emission of and/or the handling, use, and release of any substance that poses a risk of harm to human health or the environment.

7. Where required by law or regulation to develop a plan for the prevention of releases or the recovery of a release of any substance that poses a risk of harm to human health or the environment, provide a current copy of said plan to the BLM WRFO.

8. All holders of rights-of-way shall employ, maintain, and periodically update to the best available technology(s) aimed at reducing: 1) emissions, 2) fresh water use, and 3) utilization, production, and release of hazardous material.

9. All substances that pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment shall be stored in appropriate containers. Fluids that pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment, including but not limited to produced water, shall be stored in appropriate containers and in secondary containment systems at 110 percent of the largest vessel's capacity. Secondary fluid containment systems, including but not limited to tank batteries shall be lined with a minimum 24 mil impermeable liner.

10. Construction sites and all facilities shall be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times; waste materials shall be disposed of promptly at an appropriate waste disposal site. "Waste" means all discarded matter including, but not limited to, human waste, trash, garbage, refuse, oil drums, petroleum products, ashes, and equipment.

11. As a reasonable and prudent right-of-way holder in the oil and gas industry, acting in good faith, all right-of-way holders will report all emissions or releases that may pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment, regardless of a substance's status as exempt or nonexempt and regardless of fault, to the BLM WRFO (970) 878-3800.

12. As a reasonable and prudent right-of-way holder in the oil and gas industry, acting in good faith, all right-of-way holders will provide for the immediate clean-up and testing of air, water (surface and/or ground), and soils contaminated by the emission or release of any substance that may pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment, regardless of that substance's status as exempt or non-exempt. Where the right-of-way holder fails, refuses, or neglects to provide for the immediate clean-up and testing of air, water (surface and/or ground), and soils contaminated

by the emission or release of any quantity of a substance that poses a risk of harm to human health or the environment, the BLM WRFO may take measures to clean-up and test air, water (surface and/or ground), and soils at the holder's expense. Such action will not relieve the holder of any liability or responsibility.

13. With the acceptance of this authorization, the commencement of operations under this authorization, or within thirty calendar days from the issuance of this authorization, whichever occurs first, the right-of-way holder, and through the right-of-way holder, its agents, employees, subcontractors, successors and assigns, stipulate and agree to indemnify, defend and hold harmless the United States Government, its agencies, and employees from all liability associated with the emission or release of substances that pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment.

14. If any archaeological materials are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, activity in the vicinity of the discovery will cease, and the BLM WRFO Archaeologist will be notified immediately. Work may not resume at that location until approved by the AO. The holder will make every effort to protect the site from further impacts including looting, erosion, or other human or natural damage until BLM determines a treatment approach, and the treatment is completed. Unless previously determined in treatment plans or agreements, BLM will evaluate the cultural resources and, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), select the appropriate mitigation option within 48 hours of the discovery. The holder, under guidance of the BLM, will implement the mitigation in a timely manner. The process will be fully documented in reports, site forms, maps, drawings, and photographs. The BLM will forward documentation to the SHPO for review and concurrence.

15. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g), the holder must notify the AO, by telephone and 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), the holder must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the AO.

16. The holder is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the project that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing archaeological sites or for collecting artifacts.

17. If any paleontological resources are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, the holder or any of his agents must stop work immediately at that site, immediately contact the BLM Paleontology Coordinator, and make every effort to protect the site from further impacts, including looting, erosion, or other human or natural damage. Work may not resume at that location until approved by the AO. The BLM or designated paleontologist will evaluate the discovery and take action to protect or remove the resource within 10 working days. Within 10 days, the holder will be allowed to continue construction through the site, or will be given the choice of either (a) following the Paleontology Coordinator's instructions for stabilizing the fossil resource in place and avoiding further disturbance to the fossil resource, or (b) following the Paleontology Coordinator's instructions

for mitigating impacts to the fossil resource prior to continuing construction through the project area.

18. The holder is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the project operations that they will be subject to prosecution for disturbing or collecting vertebrate fossils, collecting large amounts of petrified wood (over 25 lbs./day, up to 250 lbs./year), or collecting fossils for commercial purposes on public lands.

COMPLIANCE PLAN: On-going compliance inspections and monitoring will be conducted by the BLM White River Field Office staff during and after construction. Specific mitigation developed in this document will be followed. The holder will be notified of compliance related issues in writing, and depending on the nature of the issue(s), will be provided 30 days to resolve such issues.

NAME OF PREPARER: Stacey Burke

NAME OF ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR: Heather Sauls

CONCLUSION

Based on the review documented above, I conclude that this proposal conforms to applicable land use plan and that the NEPA documentation fully covers the Proposed Action and constitutes BLM's compliance with the requirements of the NEPA.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL:



Field Manager

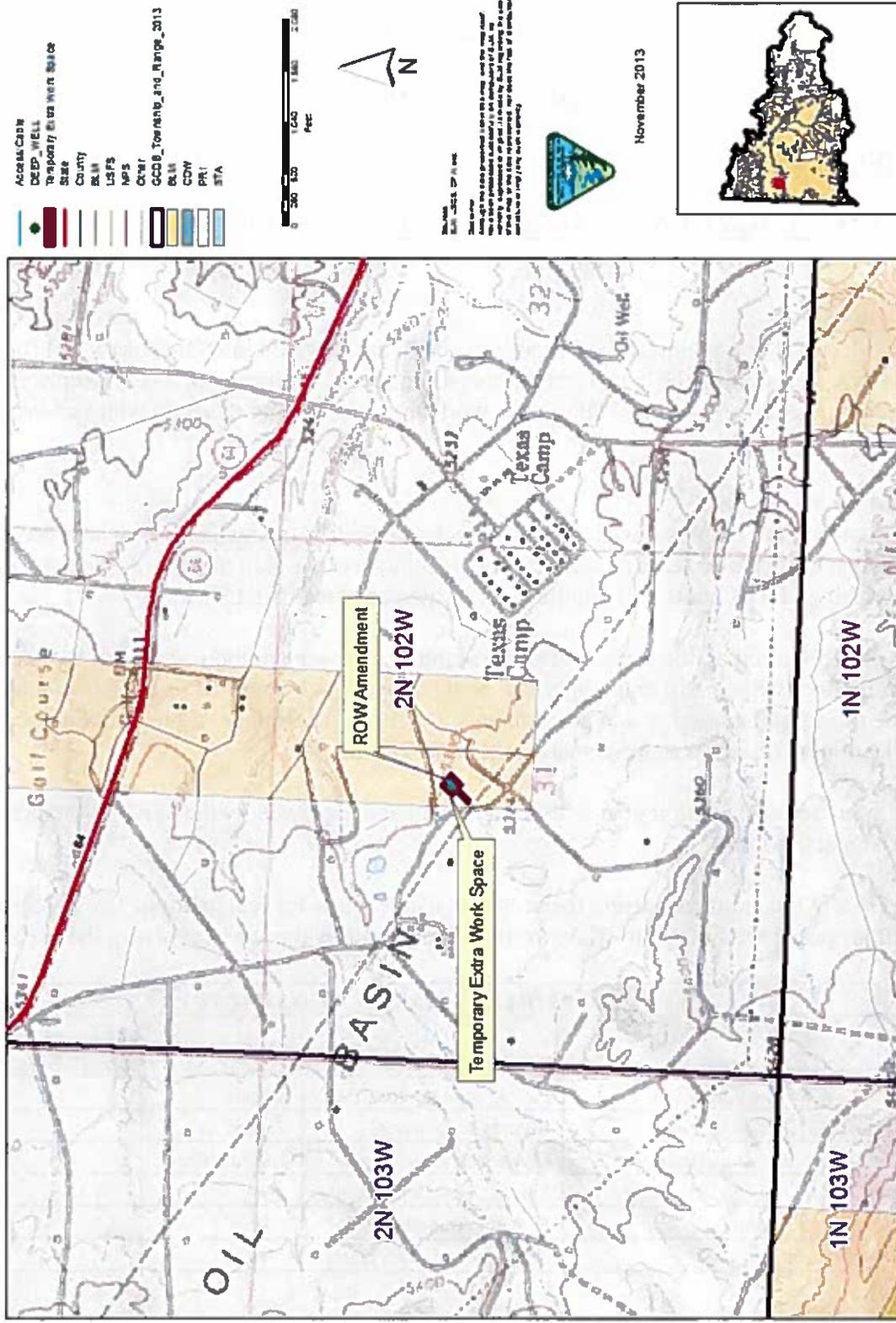
DATE SIGNED: 03/31/2014

ATTACHMENTS: Exhibit A – Map of Proposed Action

Note: The signed Conclusion in this DNA Worksheet is part of an interim step in the BLM's internal decision process and does not constitute an appealable decision. However, the lease, permit, or other authorization based on this DNA is subject to protest or appeal under 43 CFR Part 4 and the program-specific regulations.

CPS 854 Deep Well and Temporary Extra Work Space

Exhibit A



**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
White River Field Office
220 E Market St
Meeker, CO 81641**

DECISION RECORD

PROJECT NAME: NWP CPS 854 New Deep Well and Temporary Work Area

DETERMINATION OF NEPA ADEQUACY NUMBER: DOI-BLM-CO-110-2014-0005-DNA

DECISION

It is my decision to implement the Proposed Action, as mitigated in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2014-0005-DNA, authorizing the construction, operation, and maintenance of a new deep well at cathodic protection site 854 and temporary work areas for drilling the deep well and installing the cable.

Mitigation Measures

1. The holder shall employ dust suppression techniques (i.e., freshwater use) whenever there is a visible dust trail behind service vehicles. Any technique other than the use of freshwater as a dust suppressant on BLM lands will require prior written approval from BLM.
2. If salt is observed on the surface of soils during or after reclamation activities, the holder will notify the Realty Specialist and a plan will be developed with approval of the BLM, that may include the administration of soil amendments, the reapplication of soil preparation, seeding, and stabilization measures to achieve successful reclamation.
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Bottlebrush squirreltail	<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	Toe Jam Creek	3
Scarlet Globemallow	<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>		0.5
Sulphur flower	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>		1.5
Winterfat	<i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i>		0.5

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7. Where required by law or regulation to develop a plan for the prevention of releases or the recovery of a release of any substance that poses a risk of harm to human health or the environment, provide a current copy of said plan to the BLM WRFO.

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9. All substances that pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment shall be stored in appropriate containers. Fluids that pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment, including but not limited to produced water, shall be stored in appropriate containers and in secondary containment systems at 110 percent of the largest vessel's capacity. Secondary fluid containment systems, including but not limited to tank batteries shall be lined with a minimum 24 mil impermeable liner.

10. Construction sites and all facilities shall be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times; waste materials shall be disposed of promptly at an appropriate waste disposal site. "Waste" means all discarded matter including, but not limited to, human waste, trash, garbage, refuse, oil drums, petroleum products, ashes, and equipment.

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13. With the acceptance of this authorization, the commencement of operations under this authorization, or within thirty calendar days from the issuance of this authorization, whichever occurs first, the right-of-way holder, and through the right-of-way holder, its agents, employees, subcontractors, successors and assigns, stipulate and agree to indemnify, defend and hold harmless the United States Government, its agencies, and employees from all liability associated with the emission or release of substances that pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment.

14. If any archaeological materials are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, activity in the vicinity of the discovery will cease, and the BLM WRFO Archaeologist will be notified immediately. Work may not resume at that location until approved by the AO. The holder will make every effort to protect the site from further impacts including looting, erosion, or other human or natural damage until BLM determines a treatment approach, and the treatment is completed. Unless previously determined in treatment plans or agreements, BLM will evaluate the cultural resources and, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), select the appropriate mitigation option within 48 hours of the discovery. The holder, under guidance of the BLM, will implement the mitigation in a timely manner. The process will be fully documented in reports, site forms, maps, drawings, and photographs. The BLM will forward documentation to the SHPO for review and concurrence.

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collecting large amounts of petrified wood (over 25 lbs./day, up to 250 lbs./year), or collecting fossils for commercial purposes on public lands.

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS & CONFORMANCE WITH THE LAND USE PLAN

This decision is in compliance with the Endangered Species Act and the National Historic Preservation Act. It is also in conformance with the 1997 White River Record of Decision/Approved Resource Management Plan.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The BLM informed the public about this project by listing it on the online WRFO NEPA Register on November 6, 2013 and a copy of the completed Determination of NEPA Adequacy will be posted on the WRFO website.

RATIONALE

The proposal for the construction, operation, and maintenance of a new deep well and groundbed at cathodic protection site 854 on the Ignacio Sumas natural gas pipeline and temporary extra work area for the project, in concert with the applied mitigation, conforms to the land use plan. The NEPA documentation previously prepared fully covers the Proposed Action and constitutes BLM's compliance with the requirements of NEPA.

ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

This decision shall take effect immediately upon the date it is signed by the Authorized Officer and shall remain in effect while any appeal is pending unless the Interior Board of Land Appeals issues a stay (43 CFR 2801.10(b)). Any appeal of this decision must follow the procedures set forth in 43 CFR Part 4. Within 30 days of the decision, a Notice of Appeal must be filed in the office of the Authorized Officer at White River Field Office, 220 East Market St., Meeker, CO 81641 with copies sent to the Regional Solicitor, Rocky Mountain Region, 755 Parfet St., Suite 151, Lakewood, CO 80215, and to the Department of the Interior, Board of Land Appeals, 801 North Quincy St., MS300-QC, Arlington, VA, 22203. If a statement of reasons for the appeal is not included with the notice, it must be filed with the Interior Board of Land Appeals at the above address within 30 days after the Notice of Appeal is filed with the Authorized Officer.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL:



Field Manager

DATE SIGNED:

03/31/2014

