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Gallo Canyon Unit H33-2306
Well pad, Access Road, and Pipeline

Lease Numbers *NMNM 112953* & *NMNM 118218*

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BLM

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

oF	degrees Fahrenheit
!!g/m3	micrograms per cubic meter
AADT	average annual daily traffic
APD	Application for Permit to Drill
AUM	animal unit month
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOP	blowout preventer
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality

CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CH_4	Methane
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2e	carbon dioxide equivalent
COA	Conditions of Approval
EA	Environmental Assessment
Ecosphere	Ecosphere Environmental Services
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
Encana	Encana Oil & Gas (USA) Inc.
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FFO	Farmington Field Office
GHG	greenhouse gases
HAP	hazardous air pollutants
LAC	La Plata Archaeological Consultants
lbs	pounds
MLA	Mineral Leasing Act
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NATA	National Scale Air Toxics Assessments
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMAAQS	New Mexico Ambient Air Quality Standards
NMDOT	New Mexico Department of Transportation
NMPIF	New Mexico Partners in Flight
NMPM	New Mexico Principal Meridian
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PL PM	Public Law
PM_{10}	particulate matter between 2.5 and 10 micrometers in diameter
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter
PRMP	Proposed Resource Management Plan
RMP	Resource Management Plan
ROD	Record of Decision
ROW	right-of-way
SDA	Specially Designated Area
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
TCP	traditional cultural property
USC	United States Code
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VOC	volatile organic compound
VRI	Visual Resource Inventory
VRM	Visual Resource Management

1. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

1.1 Background

Encana Oil & Gas (USA) Inc. (Encana) is proposing to develop the Gallo Canyon Unit H33-2306 01H well in Sandoval County, New Mexico. Encana has filed an Application for Pennit to Drill (APD) with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Farmington Field Office (FFO) to drill one horizontal well from the Gallo Canyon Unit H33-2306 well pad. Encana has also applied for a right-of-way (ROW) grant with the BLMIFFO to construct the proposed well-tie pipeline for this well. The proposed well pad and access road would be located in the Gallo Canyon Unit. Thus, the well pad and access road would be permitted under the APD and they would not require a ROW grant.

Surface disturbance activities associated with drilling the proposed well would include construction of a pad, an access road, and a subsurface well-tie pipeline. The proposed project would be located on ELM-managed land and would access federal minerals administered by the BLM/FFO. The proposed action would be located in Sandoval County. New Mexico, approximately 1.2 miles southwest of Counselor, New Mexico.

1.2 Purpose and Need for Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide Encana with reasonable access to BLM-managed federal mineral leases within the Gallo Canyon Unit (NMNM 112953 and NMNM 118218) to construct the proposed well pad, access road, and well-tie pipeline and to drill the proposed well.

The need for the action is BLM's responsibility under the Mineral Leasing Act (MLA) of 1920, as amended (30 United States Code [USC] 181 et seq.), to respond to the APD and ROW application. The MLA autho1izes the BLM to issue oil and gas leases for the exploration of mineral resources and permit the development of those leases. The need for the action is also established by the BLM's authority under the Title V of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, as amended (43 USC 1761-1771), and Section 28 of the MLA (43 USC 185).

1.3 Decision to be Made

Based on the information in this Environmental Assessment (EA), the BLM/FFO will decide whether to approve the APD and ROW grant, and if so, under what terms and conditions. In compliance with the MLA, the decision to be made is how resource development should occur. Under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as amended (Public Law [PL]. 91-90.42 USC 4321 et seq.). the BLM/FFO must determine if there are any significant environmental impacts associated with the proposed action, warranting further analysis in an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The BLM/FFO Field Manager is the responsible officer who will decide one of the following:

- To approve the proposed APD and ROW grant with design features as submitted
- To approve the proposed APD and ROW grant with additional mitigations
- To analyze the effects of the proposal in an EIS
- To deny the APs and ROW grans

1.4 Conformance with Applicable Land Use Plan(s)

Pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1508.28 and 1502.21, this EA incorporates the information and analysis contained in the 2003 Farrrungton Proposed Resource Management Plan (PRMP)/Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) (USDI/BLM 2003a). The proposed action would be in conformance with the oil and gas leasing and development management actions in the Resource Management Plan (RMP)/Record of Decision (ROO) signed December 2003 and updated in December 2003 (USDI/BLM 2003b). The proposed action would be in conformance with the 2003 RMP/ROD that states, to the extent possible, new ROWs will be located within or parallel to existing ROWs or corridors to minimize resource impacts (USDI/BLM 2003b, page 2-11).

The PRMP/FEIS and ROD are available for review at the FFO in Farmington, New Mexico or electronically at http://www.nm.blm.gov/ffo/ffo_home.html. This project EA addresses site-specific resources and/or impacts that are not covered within the PRMP/FEIS, as required by the NEPA.

1.5 Relationship to Statutes, Regulations, or Other Plans

Encana would comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, as well as obtain the necessary perrruts for the installation and operation of the pipeline. These laws and regulations include, but are not lirruted to the following:

- Antiquities Act of 1906, as amended (PL 52-209; 16 USC 431-433)
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (PL 95-431 ; 92 Stat. 469; 42 USC 1996)
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (PL 96-95; 93 Stat. 721; 16 USC § 470aa et seq.), as amended (PL 100-555; PL 100-588)
- Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended (PL 86-70, PL 87-884, PL 92-535, PL 95-616; USC 668-668d)
- Clean Air Act, as amended (PL 88-206; 42 USC § 7401 et seq.)
- Clean Water Act, as amended (PL 107-303; 33 USC§ 1251, et seq.)
- Colorado River Salinity Control Act, as amended (PL 93-320; 7 CFR Part 702)
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (PL 96-510; 42 USC§ 9601; 40 CFR Part 307)
- Endangered Species Act of 1973 (PL 93-205; 16 USC§ 1531 et seq.)
- Executive Order 11988 Floodplain Management
- Executive Order 11990 Protection of Wetlands
- Executive Order 12898 Environmental Justice
- Executive Order 13007 Indian Sacred Sites
- Executive Order 13112 Invasive Species
- Executive Order 13186 Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended (16 USC§§ 703-712; 50 CFR Part 21)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (PL 101-601; 104 Stat. 3048: 25 USC 3001; 43 CFR Part 10)

- Paleontological Resources Preservation Act as part of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act (PL 111-011, Title VI, Subtitle D)
- Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended (PL 93-523; 42 USC 300F-300-9), 40 CFR Parts 144 and 147)
- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (PL 89-665; 80 Stat. 915; 16 USC 470 et seq.), as amended (implemented under regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. 36 CFR Part 800)

1.6 Scoping, Public Involvement, and Issues

The Council on Environmental Quajjty (CEQ) defines scoping as "an early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action alternative" (40 CFR 1501.7). For the purpose of BLM NEPA analysis. an "issue" is a point of disagreement, debate, or dispute with a proposed action based on some anticipated environmental effect. Preliminary issues are frequently identified during the development of the proposed action through scoping.

Scoping is the process by which the BLM solicits internal and external input on the issues, impacts, and potential alternatives that will be addressed in an EIS or EA. The BLM/FFO Interdisciplinary Team was integrally involved in the internal scoping to identify potential issues, understand the proposal. develop the purpose and need, and develop a range of alternatives.

The following issues were identified as potential issues of concern by the lnterdisciplinary Team during internal scoping:

- How would the alternatives affect air quality in the area?
- How would the alternatives affect water resources?
- How would the alternatives affect upland vegetation and noxious weeds?
- How would the alternatives affect wildlife. BLM special management species. and migratory birds?
- How would the alternatives affect cultural resources?
- How would the alternatives affect livestock grazing?
- How would the alternatives affect visual resources?
- How would the alternatives affect transportation?
- How would the alternatives affect socioeconomics?
- How would the alternatives affect public health and safety?

As outlined in the BLM NEPA Handbook, it is optional for the BLM to conduct external scoping on actions analyzed by an EA (USDI/BLM 2008a, Section 6.3.2). External scoping was conducted through posting this project on the BLM/FFO's online NEPA log. The log is located on the BLM New Mexico website (http://www.blm.gov/nm/st/enlprog/planning/nepa_logs.html). The log contains a list of proposed and approved actions in the FFO. The public is encouraged to provide comments or request information on projects listed in the logs.

1.6.1/ssues Considered but Not Analyzed

CEQ regulations (40 CFR § 1501.7) state that the lead agency shall identify and eliminate from detailed study the issues that are not important or have been covered by prior environmental review, narrowing the discussion of these issues in the document to a brief presentation of why they would not have a significant effect on the human or natural environment, or providing a reference to their coverage elsewhere.

The Interdisciplinary Team identified the following resources during internal scoping as potential issues of concern that would not be significantly impacted or have been evaluated in previous analyses.

No federally listed species with the potential to occur in Sandoval County or potential habitats for federally listed species were observed within the proposed analysis area. Furthermore, no designated critical habitat for any federally listed species occurs within the proposed analysis area. Water used for well drilling and completions would be sourced from a permitted private water well (Point of Diversion Number SJ 2105). No new water depletions would result from the proposed action. The BLM/FFO reviewed and determined that the proposed action is in compliance with listed species management guidelines outlined in the September 2002 Biological Assessment (Cons. No. 2-22-01-1-389) (USDIJBLM 2002). No further consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is required.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

2.1 Proposed Action

Encana is proposing development of the Gallo Canyon Unit H33-2306 OlH horizontal well to access the mineral estate administered by the BLM/FFO. The proposed action would be located in Sandoval County. New Mexico. approximately 1.2 miles southwest of Counselor. A vicinity map is provided as Figure I (Appendix A). Figure 2 shows the proposed action on the Counselor, New Mexico U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map. Figure 3 displays the proposed action on the Counselor. New Mexico 20I0 digital photo orthoquad (Appendix A). Photographs of the proposed action components are also provided in Appendix A.

The legal coordinates of the proposed well pad are the NE 1,4 of Section 33 and the NW ¼ of Section 34, Township 23 North, Range 6 West, New Mexico Principal Meridian (NMPM). One well would be horizontally drilled from a surface location of I,465 feet from the north line (FNL) and 64 feet from the east line (FEL) of Section 33, Township 23 North, Range 6 West. The proposed bottom-hole location would be 330 feet from the south line (FSL) and 2,215 feet FEL of Section 34, Township 23 North. Range 6 West. NMPM.

Activities associated with the proposed project would include constructing the well pad; upgrading an existing road; drilling, stimulation, and completion of the proposed well; installation of surface facilities necessary to produce the well; and installation of pipeline to transport natural gas or liquids to markets. These activities are detailed below.

Construction

Construction for the well pad and upgrading the access road would take approximately 1 to 2 weeks. The proposed Gallo Canyon Unit H33-2306 01H well would require constructing a 400-foot by 400-foot well pad with a 50-foot-wide construction zone around the perimeter of the pad, for a total disturbance of 5.74 acres. Maximum cut would be approximately 14.5 feet at corner 5 and the maximum fill would be approximately 18.2 feet at corner 2.

To access the pad, a 2190-foot access road would be upgraded. Encana would also construct and operate a proposed well-tie pipeline, which would be approximately 2,905 feet in length with a permitted 40-foot-wide ROW. The proposed well-tie pipeline would be located parallel to the existing two-track road. Total construction width of the pipeline and access road would be 50 feet and would be designated as 20 feet of disturbance adjacent to the road and 30 feet of disturbance on the road. The proposed access road upgrade and pipeline would result in 2.5 acres of disturbance. The remaining 715 feet of the pipeline would result in 0.66 acre of disturbance.

Total sUJface disturbance of the proposed project would be approximately 8.91 acres. After interim reclamation, approximately 2.6 acres (1.6 acres associated with the well pad and I acre for access) would remain in use for operation.

Drilling and Completions

After access road and well pad construction are completed, Encana would mobilize a drilling rig to drill the well from the pad. During drilling operations, equipment on the site would include:

- Drilling rig
- Stockpiles of drill pipe and casing
- Closed-loop system and aboveground tanks for collecting cuttings and fluid
- Mud shakers to separate the cuttings from the fluid
- Generators to provide power to the drill rig
- Office trailers equipped with sleeping quarters for essential personnel

Drilling operations would be conducted in compliance with all Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Orders, all applicable federal and State of New Mexico rules and regulations, and the BLM Notice to Lessees. The proposed well would be drilled to a vertical depth of approximately 5,593 feet and then drilled horizontally in the Counselors Gallup-Dakota pool.

Using a fresh water-based drilling mud system, surface casing would be set to an approximate measured depth of 500 feet. After the surface casing is installed, the casing would be cemented in place by pumping cement down the casing, circulating the cement back up the outside of the casing to create a cement sheath around the entire casing, and then tested to ensure the quality and integrity of the cement. Prior to drilling below the surface casing, a blowout preventer (BOP) would be installed on the surface casing, and both the BOP and surface casing would be pressure tested for integrity. After installation and testing of the BOP, a string of intennediate casing would be installed. The intermediate casing would be cemented and then tested to ensure the quality and integrity of the cement.

After cementing the intermediate string, a synthetic oil-based drilling mud system would be used to drill the horizontal portion of the well bore. Additives may be mixed with the mud system to achieve borehole stability, minimize possible damage to geologic formations, provide adequate viscosity to carry the drill cuttings out of the well bore, and reduce down-hole fluid losses.

After drilling the wellbore to its final depth, a production liner would be run and secured into place utilizing an external swell packer system. The production liner provides additional isolation of the wellbore and creates a pathway for natural gas or liquids to travel from the formation to the surface.

After the production liner has been secured into place, the drilling tig would be removed, and a completion rig moved to the site. The completion tig would run a completions string of the same size, weight, and grade as the production liner into the wellbore to tie-in to the liner/liner hanger, providing a secondary barrier during completions that protects intermediate casing from pressures needed to pump into the formation. During completions activities, the well pad would have a completions rig, completion command center, steel storage tanks, pump trucks and transp01ts, blending and mixing facilities, and related ancillary completions equipment.

Completing the weJI would require hydraulic fracturing— the process of injecting water, sand, and a small amount of fluid additives into the wellbore under very high pressure to fracture the formation and release the oil. A series of charges would be set through the producing interval in the horizontal portion of

the

wellbore to perforate the production liner and casing and create small fractures in the target formation. A fluid and sand mixture would be injected at high pressure into the formation to create cracks or fractures, and the sand would act as a proppant to keep the fractures open and allow oil to move more efficiently into the wellbore. The fracturing process would be done in stages, with each stage continuing in the same manner along the horizontal portion of the wellbore, using a series of plugs to isolate portions of the well that were previously fractured. After all of the stages are completed, the plugs would be drilled out to aJlow gas or oil to flow to the wellhead.

Completions would be designed with nitrogen foam to minimize water usage and improve fluid recoveries post-completions. Water would be sourced from a private water well located in the SWINE [1] of Section 32, of Township 25 North, Range 9 West, NMPM. This well is permitted by the State of New Mexico. The well has been assigned the Point of Diversion Number SJ 01979-S4 by the New Mexico Office of the State Engineer. Water would be stored on-site in steel storage tanks (up to 15 tanks).

Drilling activities would occur continuously for approximately 2 weeks and would require on-site supervision 24 hours a day. Completions activities are expected to take 1 to 3 weeks.

Production

Production facilities at the well pad would consist of a wellhead, metering unit, separator, abovegrou nd condensate and produced water tanks (two tanks), and a compressor. If artificial lift is required, a conventional pumping unit (pump jack) and/or gas lift system would be installed.

Tank batteries would be placed within corrugated steel secondary containment berms that would be sized to contain a minimum of 110 percent of the storage capacity of the largest tank within the berm. Containment berms would include an impermeable liner attached to the rings and laid under the tanks. All loading lines would be placed inside the containment berm or would have secondary contai nment vessels.

Installation of production equipment would take 2 to 3 weeks. Production facilities would be in place for the life of the well, which is anticipated to be 30 to 50 years.

Pipeline Installation

The proposed well-tie pipeline would be up to a 6-inch outside diameter buried steel line with a maximum allowable operating pressure of 500 pounds per square inch gauge. Related aboveground appurtenances that would be installed within the pipeline workspace would include cathodic protection equipment, futures, and block valves with blowdowns.

The trench line, or ditch. would be excavated and sloped in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) specifications. The cover from top of pipe to grou nd level would be a minimum of 36 inches through typical soil and rock and a minimum depth of 48 inches at road crossings. Excavated material would be stockpiled at the edge of the workspace.

The trenching operation wou ld be followed by pipe installation that would include stringing, bending for horizontal or vertical angles in the alignment, welding pipe segments together, inspection, coating joints to prevent corrosion. and lowering the pipeline into the trench. Backfilling would begin after a section of the pipe has been successf ully placed in the trench and final inspection has been completed.

Cleanup activities would be initiated as soon as practicable after backfilJing activities have been completed. The pipeline would be seeded with the seed mix and rates provided in the Reclamation Plan attached to the APD.

Construction and well-tie pipeline installation activities would take 4 to 6 weeks and reclamation activities would take 1 to 2 weeks. The pipeline and related aboveground appurtenances would be in place for the life of the well, which is anticipated to be 30 to 50 years.

Interim Reclamation

After production facilities are installed on the pad, the size of the well pad would be reduced to the minimum surface area needed for production facilities and future operations. Interim reclamation would consist of grading andre-contouring the portion of the well pad not needed for production facilities/future operations to blend with adjacent natural surroundings as much as practicable, covering with salvaged topsoil material, and seeding to re-establish vegetation. Seed mixtures and rates would be in accordance with the Reclamation Plan for the proposed action. Sediment and erosion control measures would be installed as necessary. Interim reclamation would reduce the disturbed area to approximately 1.6 acres. The proposed pipeline ROW would be reclaimed where it does not overlap the access road.

lnterim reclamation activities would be initiated within 120 days of final operations and *would* take 2 to 4 weeks to complete.

Abandonment and Final Reclamation

Upon abandonment of the well, the wellbore would be plugged with cement and the production facilities would be removed. Federal and State of New Mexico standards would be followed, and Encana would provide the BLM with technical and environmental aspects of the final plugging and abandonment and reclamation procedures. The well pad and access road would be graded and re-contoured to blend with adjacent natural surroundings as much as practicable, covered with salvaged topsoil material, and seeded to re-establish vegetation. Sediment and erosion control measures would be installed as necessary.

2.1.1 Design Features

All areas of proposed surface disturbance were inspected in the field to ensure that potential impacts to natural resources would be minimized through the implementation of design features. For a detailed description of the design and construction practices associated with the proposed action, refer to the APD and plats in Appendix B. For the proposed action, standard and project-specific design features include but are not limited to the following:

- Dust emissions will be controlled on the road, as necessary, with the application of dust suppressants (e.g., magnesium chloride) and/or water.
- The access road will be designed and constructed as a Resource Road in accordance with the BLM Gold Book Standards (USDUUSDA 2007) and BLM 9113-1 (Roads Design Handbook) and BLM 9113-2 (Roads National Inventory and Condition Assessment Guidance and Instructions Handbook). Construction will include ditching, draining, installing culverts, crowning and capping or sloping and dipping the roadbed, as necessary, to provide a well-constructed and safe road.

- All BLM/FFO cultural resources stipulations will be followed as indicated in the Cultural Resource Records of Review that is attached to the Conditions of Approval (COA) in the APD/ROW as the case may be. These stipulations may include, but are not limited to temporary or permanent fencing or other physical baniers, monitoring of earth-disturbing construction, reduction and/or specific construction avoidance zones, and employee education. All employees. contractors, and sub-contractors of the project will be informed by the project proponent that cultural sites are to be avoided by all personnel, personal vehicles. and company equipment. All employees, contractors, and sub-contractors of the project will also be informed that it is illegal to collect, damage, or disturb cultural resources and that such activities are punishable by criminal and/or administrative penalties under the provisions of the ArchaeologicaJ Resources Protection Act. In the event of a discovery during construction, the project proponent will immediately stop all construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery and then immediately notify the archaeological monitor, if present, or the BLM. The BLM will then evaluate or cause the site to be evaJuated. Should a discovery be evaJuated as significant (e.g., NationaJ Register, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act), it will be protected in place until mitigating measures can be developed and implemented according to guidelines set by the BLM.
- Prior to construction, the pipeline ROW will be staked at 100- to 200-foot intervals.
- Grazing permittees will be notified when construction is scheduled to begin. All hazards to livestock would be fenced or contained.
- All project activities would be confined to permitted areas only.
- Where pipeline construction parallels or crosses public roads, warning signs will be placed to alert motorists of construction. Safety measures will *also* be implemented along the construction workspace by using the topsoil or subsoil piles or strung pipe as a barrier. Trenches left open at road crossings will be fenced with orange safety fence and barricades will be installed, if needed.
- Clearing, removal of topsoil. and grading will be limited to the minimum area required for safe and efficient construction.
- Trees larger than 3 inches in diameter will be cut at ground level and de-limbed. Trunks will be stacked to the side of the access road for wood gatherers or donated to the local Chapter house for the elderly and needy. Stumps will be cut as close to the ground as possible. Stumps and root balls will be hauled to an approved disposal site or stockpiled at the edge of the well pad and buried in the cut slopes of the pad during interim reclamation.
- Trees smaller than 3 inches in diameter, slash. and brush will be chipped, shredded, or mulched and will then be incorporated into the topsoil for later use in interim reclamation.
- Remaining brush will be brush-hogged or scalped at ground level prior to ground disturbance.
- Topsoil will be segregated and stockpiled at the edge of the workspace. Topsoil is defined as the top 6 inches of soil. Vehicle/equipment traffic will be prevented from crossing topsoil stockpiles.
- If a location becomes prone to wind or water erosion, Encana will take appropriate measures to prevent topsoil loss. Such measures may include using tackifiers or water to wet the topsoil stockpile to create a crust across the exposed soil to prevent soil loss.
- Culverts will be installed, as needed, along the upgraded access road from the well pad to the arterial route. Culverts will be sized and installed in accordance with BLM Gold Book standards

(USDI/USDA 2007) and BLM 9113-1 (Roads Design Handbook) and BLM 9113-2 (Roads National Inventory and Condition Assessment Guidance and Instructions Handbook).

- A closed-loop system will be used. Cuttings will be stored on-site in aboveground storage tanks. Cuttings will be disposed at an approved waste disposal facility.
- The closed-loop system storage tanks will be sized to ensure confinement of all fluids and will provide sufficient freeboard to prevent uncontrolled releases.
- A 20-millimeter-thick liner will be installed under tanks, pumps, ancillary facilities, and truck loading/unloading areas associated with the closed-loop system.
- Drilling fluids will be stored on-site in aboveground storage tanks. Upon termination of drilling operations, the drilling fluids will be recycled and transferred to other permitted closed-loop systems or returned to the vendor for reuse, as practical. Residual fluids will be disposed at an approved waste disposal facility.
- The water-based solution that flows back to the surface during and after completion operations will be placed in storage tanks on the location. Flowback water will be confined to a storage tank for a period not to exceed 90 days after initial production and will be disposed at an approved waste disposal facility.
- Any spills of non-freshwater fluids will be immediately cleaned up and removed to an approved disposal site.
- Self-contained, chemical toilets will be provided for human waste disposal. The toilet holding tanks will be pumped, as needed, and the contents disposed in an approved sewage disposal facility. Toilets will be on-site during all operations.
- Garbage, trash, and other waste materials will be collected in a portable, self-contained, and fully enclosed trash container during dtilling and completion operations. The accumulated trash will be removed, as needed, and will be disposed of at an authorized sanitary landfill. No trash will be buried or burned on location.
- Immediately after removal of the drilling rig, all debris and other waste materials not contained in the trash container will be cleaned up and removed from the well location.
- No chemicals subject to reporting under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Title III in an amount equal to or greater than 10,000 pounds will be used, produced, stored, transported, or disposed annually in association with the drilling, testing, or completing of this well.
- No extremely hazardous substances (as defined in 40 CFR 355) in threshold planning quantities will be used, produced, stored, transported, or disposed in association with the drilling, testing, or completing of this well.
- A migratory bird nest survey will be conducted if any vegetation-disturbing activities occur between May 15 and July 31. The survey must be conducted by a BLM-approved biologist using a survey protocol developed and provided by the BLM/FFO. If active nests are located within the proposed permitted area, project activities will not be permitted without written approval by a BLM/FFO biologist.
- The amount of open trench will be minimized ahead of pipe laying and backfilling. No more than ½ mile of trench, or the amount of trench that can be worked in a day, will be open at any given

time. Backfilling operations will be performed within a reasonable amount of time of the lowering operation to ensure the trench is not left open for more than 24 hours. Trenches left open overnight will be fenced with a temporary fence or other methods approved by the Authorized Officer.

- Escape ramps/crossovers will be constructed every 1.320 feet. The ends of the open trench will be sloped each night with a 3:1 slope.
- Established livestock and wildlife trails will be left in place as crossovers. In areas where active grazing is taking place, escape ramps/crossovers will be placed every 500 feet. Crossovers will be a minimum of 10 feet wide and not fenced.
- The end of the pipe will be plugged to prevent animals from crawUng in.
- Before the trench is closed, it will be inspected for animals. Any trapped wildlife or livestock will be promptly removed and released at least 150 yards from the trench.
- All existing improvements (such as fences, gates, and bar ditches) will be repaired to previous or better than pre-construction conditions. Cut fences will be tied to H-braces prior to cutting and openings will be protected as necessary during construction to prevent the escape of livestock. A temporary closure will be installed the same day the fence is cut. Following reclamation, the fence will be reconstructed to BLM specifications.
- Cover from top of pipe to ground level will be a minimum of 36 inches through typical soil and rock and a minimum of 48 inches at drainage of road crossings. Inspection will be conducted to verify that minimum cover is provided, the trench bottom is free of rocks and debris, external pipe coating is not damaged, and the pipe is properly fitted and installed into the ditch.
- Rocks and limbs removed during clearing will be scattered across the workspace in a random arrangement, using rubber-tired equipment.
- Open pits will be netted and vent caps placed on all open pipes to prevent bird entry and nesting.
- Permanent erosion control measures will be installed after the workspace has been re-contoured. Encana will construct waterbars on all disturbed areas to the spacing and cross sections, as specified by the Authorized Officer.
- The disturbed areas will be reseeded with a BLM/FFO approved seed mix. All components of the proposed action would be reseeded with a Pinon-Juniper Woodland mix.as determined during the project on-site evaluation. Seeding will be accomplished within 120 days of construction completion, weather permitting. Upon evaluation after the second growing season, seeding will be repeated if a satisfactory stand is not obtained. Cut and fill slopes will be hand seeded with hydro-mulch excelsior netting and/or mulch with netting.
- It will be the operator's responsibility to monitor, control, and eradicate all noxious weed species within the permitted area throughout the life of the proposed project. The operator will contact the BLM/FFO regarding acceptable weed-control methods. If the operator does not hold a current Pesticide Use Permit, a Pesticide Use Permit will be submitted prior to pesticide application. Only pesticides authorized for use on BLM lands will be used. The use of pesticides will comply with federal and state laws. Pesticides will be used only in accordance with their registered use and limitations. The operator will contact the BLM/FFO prior to using these chemicals.

- Production equipment will be placed on location in such a manner to minimize long-term disturbance and maximize interim reclamation. As practical, access will be provided by a teardrop-shaped road through the production area so that the center may be re-vegetated.
- A berm will be constructed completely around any production facilities containing fluids (i.e., production tanks, produced water tanks, etc.). These berms will be constructed of compacted subsoil, corrugated metal or equivalent that is impervious and will hold 110 percent of the capacity of the largest tank.
- Production facilities would be painted Juniper Green to blend with the natural color of the landscape and would be located to reasonably minimize visual impact, to the extent practical. Equipment subject to safety considerations would not be painted.
- Engines would be equipped with mufflers and barriers or other sound-proofing measures would be implemented, if needed, to meet the requirements of BLM Notice to Lessees and Operators on Onshore Oil and Gas Leases within the jurisdiction of the FFO NTL 03-1 FFO.

Site-Specific Design Features for the Gallo Canyon Unit H33-2306

- A drainage will be installed to divert water around well pad corners 5 and 3, with a silt trap at corner 3. A drainage will also be installed to divert water around well pad corners 5 and 6.
- A 24-inch culvert will be installed at midpoint 7 of the well pad. Silt traps will be installed upon interim reclamation.
- To minimize impacts to topography well pad corner 2 will be rounded.
- A tree screen will be retained from midpoint 1 of the well pad to corner 2 and to corner 3.

2.2 No Action

The BLM NEPA Handbook (H-1790-1; USDI/BLM 2008a) states that for EAs on externally initiated proposed actions, the no action alternative is generally to reject the proposal or deny the application. This option is provided in 43 CFR 3162.3-2 (h) (2). This alternative would deny the approval of the APD and ROW grant. and the current land and resource uses would continue to occur in the area. The no action alternative provides a useful baseline for comparison of environmental effects (including cumulative effects) and demonstrates the consequences of not meeting the need for the action.

2.3 Alternatives Considered but Eliminated

The applicant analyzed several scenarios to determine how to best develop Sections 35 and 36, Township 23 North, Range 6 West. Rough topography, visual and safety concerns, and cultural sites make this area challenging to develop. The proposed pipeline and access road alignment for Gallo Canyon Unit H33-2306 were redesigned to avoid impacts to a traditional cultural property (TCP).

No other alternatives were identified that would create less disturbance and still achieve the purpose and need of the proposed action.

3. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

This section describes the environment that would be affected by implementation of the alternatives described in Chapter 2. Aspects of the affected environment described in this section focus on the relevant major resources or issues.

Under the no action alternative, the proposed action would not be implemented. The no action alternative would result in the continuation of the current land and resource uses in the area. This alternative will not be evaluated further in this EA.

The field resource investigation of the proposed action was conducted on September 6, 2013 by Ecosphere Environmental Services (Ecosphere) biologists. Cultural resource surveys were conducted by La Plata Archaeological Consultants, LLC (LAC) on various dates between June 2013 and March 2014. An on-site was conducted on November 6, 2013 and attended by representatives from Encana and the BLMJFFO.

The analysis area for this EA is defined as the project footprint of the proposed well pad, access road, and pipeline.

3.1 Air Resources

3.1.1 Affected Environment

The proposed project would be located in Sandoval County, New Mexico. Additional general information on air quality in the area is contained in Chapter 3 of the Farmington PRMP/FEIS. In addition, new information about greenhouse gases (GHG) and their effects on national and global climate conditions have emerged since this document was prepared. Ongoing scientific research has identified the potential impacts of GHG emissions such as carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (Ch nitrous oxide, water vapor. and several trace gases on global climate. Through complex interactions on a global scale, GHG emissions may cause a net warming effect of the atmosphere, primarily by decreasing the amount of heat energy radiated by the earth into space. Although GHG levels have varied for millennia (along with corresponding variations in climatic conditions), industrialization and burning of fossil carbon sources have caused GHG concentrations to increase measurably and may contribute to overall climatic changes. typically referred to as global warming.

Much of the information referenced in this section is incorporated from the Air Resources Technical Report for BLM Oil and Gas Development in New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas (herein referred to as Air Quality Technical Report) (USDIIBLM 2013). This document summarizes the technical information related to air resources and climate change associated with oil and gas development, and the methodology and assumptions used for analysis.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has the primary responsibility for regulating air quality, including six nationally regulated ambient air pollutants (criteria pollutants). These criteria pollutants include carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), ozone, particulate matter between 2.5

and 10 micrometers in diameter (PM_{10}) and particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), and lead. The USEPA has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for criteria air pollutants. The NAAQS are protective of human health and the environment. The USEPA has approved the New Mexico's State Implementation Plan and New Mexico enforces state and federal air quality regulations on all public and private lands within the state, except for tribal lands within Bernalillo County. Air quality is determined by atmospheric pollutants and chemistry, dispersion meteorology, and terrain; included are applications of noise, smoke management, and visibility. Climate is the composite of generally prevailing weather conditions of a particular region throughout the year, averaged over a series of years. The USEPA has proposed or completed actions recently to implement Clean Air Act requirements for greenhouse gas emissions. Climate has the potential to intluence renewable and non-renewable resource management.

Air Quality

Criteria Air Pollutants

The Air Quality Technical Report describes the types of data used for describing the existing conditions of criteria pollutants. how criteria pollutants are related to the activities involved in oil and gas development, and providing a table of current national and state standards (USDUBLM 2013). The USEPA Green Book web page reports that all counties in the analysis area— San Juan, McKinley, Rio Arriba, and Sandoval Counties in New Mexico and La Plata County, Colorado-are in attainment of all NAAQS, as defined by the Clean Air Act. The area also does not violate any New Mexico Ambient Air Quality Standards (NMAAQS). The current criteria pollutant "design concentrations" in the analysis area are described below. Design concentrations are the concentrations of air pollution *at* a specific monitoring site that can be compared to the NAAQS. Table 3-1Table 3 I shows monitored design values for ozone in recent years for each of the three San Juan County ozone-monitoring stations.

Table 3-1. Reported ozone values for San Juan County ozone monitoring stations

State Air Monitoring Station	8-hour Ozone Design Value (parts per million)				NAAQS
	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2008
Substation	0.067	0.063	0.063	0.067	0.075
Bloomfield	0.061	0.060	0.061	0.067	0.075
Navajo Lake	0.069	0.066	0.068	0.071	0.075

Note: NAAQS =National Amb1ent A1r Qualtty Standard Standards

Source: USEPA 2012

Table 3-2 summarizes monitored design values for other criteria pollutants in San Juan County.

Table 3-2. Criteria pollutant design value concentrations monitored in San Juan County

Pollutant	Design Value	Averaging Time	NAAQS	NMAAQS
NO_2	13 ppb	Annual	53 ppb	50 ppb
NO_2	39 ppb	1-hour	100 ppb[12]	0.10 ppm (24-hour)
PM_{10}	Data incomplete	24-hour	150 j..lg/m^3[13]	150 j..lg/m^3[14]
$PM_{2.5}$	4.5 j..lg/m^3	Annual	12 j..lg/m^3[15]	60 j..lg/m^3[14]
$PM_{2.5}$	14j..lg/m^3	24-hour	35 j..lg/m^3[13]	
SO_2	0.001 ppm	Annual	None	0.02 ppm
SO_2	20 ppb	1-hour	75 ppb[16]	None
SO_2	0.008 ppm	24-hour	None	0.10 ppm

[13] 98'''' percenule, averaged over 3 years.

[12] Not to be exceeded more than once per year.

[13] -tg/m^3 refers to micrograms per cubic meter of air; not to be exceeded more than once per year, on average over 3 years.

[14] The NMAAQS is a standard for total suspended particulate matter.

[15] Annual mean, averaged over 3 years.

[16] 99'h percentile of !-hour daily maximum concentrations, averaged over 3 years.

Note: NAAQS = National Ambient Air Quality Standard Standards; NMAAQS = New Mexico Ambient Air Quality Standards; $N0_2$ =nitrogen dioxide; ppb =parts per billion; ppm= parts per million; PM_{10} =particulate matter between 2.5 and 10 micrometers in diameter; PM_{25} =particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter; -tg/m =micrograms per cubic meter; S02 =sulfur dioxide

Source: USEPA 2012

In 2005, the USEPA estimated that there was less than 0.01 ton of lead per square mjle emjtted in the analysis area. which is less than 2 tons total (USDI/BLM 2013). There is no monitoring conducted for lead and CO in northwestern New Mexico. However. concentrations of these pollutants are expected to be low in rural areas; therefore, are not monitored.

Hazardous Air Pollutants

The Air Quality Technical Report discusses the relevance of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) to oil and gas development and the particular HAPs that are regulated in relation to these activities (USDIIBLM 2013). The USEPA has identified 187 toxic rur pollutants as HAPs. In March 2011, the USEPA published the fourth in a selies of National Scale Air Toxjcs Assessments (NATAs) that quantifies HAP errussions for 2005 by U.S. counties. The purpose of the NATA is to identify areas where HAP errussions result in hjgh health risk. Computer models are used to develop estjmates for health impacts. NATA presents risk hazard indexes for cancer, neurological, and respiratory problems for each county and census tract. Because technjques have changed over the years, the NATA is not comparable to those previously issued. USEPA also cautions that because data avrulability varies from state to state, the results are not necessarily comparable from one geographic area to another. The 2005 NATA estimated the total cancer risk for the analysis area as 25 to 50 per 1 rrullion and the estimated tract level total respiratory hazard index was 0 to 1. The USEPA estimates the average national cancer risk for 2005 was 50 per one rrullion, meaning one person out of every 20,000 had an increased likelihood of contracting cancer from breathing rur toxics from outdoor sources if exposed to 2005 errussion levels over his or her lifetime. A respiratory

hazard index below 1 indicates that exposures in the area do not exceed reference levels that would have adverse effects for human health.

Climate

The analysis area is located in a semi-arid climate regime, typified by dry windy conditions and limited rainfall. Summer maximum temperatures are generally in the range of 80 or 90 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), and winter minimum temperatures are generally in the teens to 20s. Temperatures occasionally reach above 100°F in June and July, and they have clipped below 0°F in December and January. Precipitation is divided between summer thunderstorms associated with the southwest monsoon and winter snowfall as Pacific weather systems drop south into New Mexico.

Table 3-3 shows climate normals for the 30-year period from 1981 to 2010 for the Farmington, New Mexico area.

Table 3-3. Climate normals for the Farmington area, 1981-2010

Month	Average Temperature[1]	Average Maximum Temperature[1]	Average Minimum Temperature[1]	Average Precipitation (inches)
January	30.5	40.8	20.3	0.53
February	35.8	46.8	24.8	0.59
March	43.2	56.1	30.3	0.78
April	50.4	64.7	36.2	0.65
May	60.4	74.8	46.1	0.54
June	69.8	85.1	54.5	0.21
July	75.4	89.6	61.2	0.90
August	73.2	86.5	59.8	1.26
September	65.4	79.1	51.7	1.04
October	53.3	66.4	40.1	0.91
November	40.5	52.2	28.8	0.68
December	31.0	41.2	20.7	0.50

[1] Degrees Fahrenheit

Source: USDUBLM 2013

3.1.2 Impacts from the Proposed Action

Methodology and assumptions for calculating air pollutant and GHG emissions are described in the Air Resources Technical Report (USDIIBLM 2013). This document incorporates the sections discussing the modification of calculators developed by the BLM to address emissions for one hmizontal oil well. The calculators give an approximation of criteria pollutants, HAP, and GHG emissions to be compared to regional and national emissions levels (USDI/BLM 2013). Also incorporated into this document are the sections describing the assumptions used in developing the inputs for the calculator (USDIIBLM 2013).

Direct and Indirect Impacts

Criteria Pollutants

Table 3-4 shows estimated emissions from one proposed horizontal oil well for criteria pollutants, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and GHGs (USDJ/BLM 2013). For comparison, Table 3-5 shows total human-caused emissions for each of the counties in the FFO planning area and La Plata County, Colorado. based on USEPA's 2008 emissions inventory (USEPA 2011).

Table 3-4. Criteria pollutant and volatile organic compound emissions estimated for construction of one horizontal oil well (average 25 days to drill and complete)

Activity	NOx	CO	VOCs	PM10	PM2.5	so2	CH4	C02
One-time operations (tons)								
Construction	5.5	1.5	0.5	2.5	0.25	0.1	0.007	598.85
Completion	0.5	0.1	0.03	0.025	0.025	-	-	55.00
Interim Reclamation	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.001	-	0.003	-	1.24
Final Reclamation	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.001	-	0.004	-	1.66
Ancillary Operations (tons)								
Workover	0.129	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-	10.59
Road Mainlenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.26
Road Traffic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06
Annual operations (tons/year)								
Oil Haul Truck and Small Truck (100 bbVday)	0.009	0.006	0.0012	0.0009	0.0008	-	0.0001	3.88
Total	6.13	1.64	0.55	2.54	0.29	0.11	0.01	671.54

Note: NOx = mtrous ox1des; CO= carbon monox1de; VOCs = volattle organic compounds; PM_{10} =particulate matter between 2.5 and 10 micrometers in diameter; PM_{25} =particulate matter with less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter; SO_2 = sulfur dioxide; CH_4 = methane; CO_2 =carbon dioxide; bbl =barrels

Source: USDI/BLM 2013

Oil storage tanks on the well location may result in venting of VOCs. Oil well production is generally presented as barrels per day produced. The emissions calculator estimated that for every barrel per day produced there may be 0.12 tons of VOCs vented per year.

The average horizontal oil well in the planning area produces approximately 100 barrels per day. One hundred barrels per day is estimated to result in 12 tons of VOC emissions per year. Oil storage tanks would be subject to cunent USEPA regulations regarding the capture or flaring of VOC emissions.

Table 3-5. Analysis area human caused emissions in tons/year, 2008

County	NOx	CO	VOCs	PM10	PM2.5	SO2
McKinley	12,595.0	31,885.2	37,509.0	66,590.7	6,977.5	1,659.8
Rio Arriba	4,276.6	27,352.9	45,841.5	46,321.6	4,746.2	89.1
San Juan	35,651.7	54,549.5	46,994.9	69,655.7	8,108.3	11,471.0
Sandoval	4,780.1	33,290.5	31,733.6	36,232.3	4,056.3	123.4
Total	57,303.4	147,078.1	160,079	218,800.3	23,897.3	13,343.3

Note: NOx = mtrous oxides; CO= carbon monox1de; VOC = volatile organ•c compounds; PM_{10} =particulate matter between 2.5 and 10 micrometers in diameter; PM_{25} =particulate matter with less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter; SO2 =sulfur dioxide

Source: USEPA 2008 National Emissions Inventory

Table 3-6 displays the percent increase in total emissions in the analysis area from the proposed action to construct and operate one horizontal oil well.

Table 3-6. Percent increase in analysis area emissions per well

	NOx	CO	VOCs	PM10[1]	PM2.5[1]	SO2[1]
Total Emissions tons/year	57,303.4	147,078.1	160,079.0	218,800.3	23,897.3	13,343.3
Horizontal Oil Wel1 Emissions tons/year	6.13	1.64	12.55[2]	2.54	0.29	0.11
Percent Increase	0.011	O.OOll	0.0078	0.0012	0.0012	0.00082

[1] Values denved from average emiSSions for any well dnllmg 111 the analysis area; calculated results avrulable upon request.

[2] Current USEPA regulations requi re opera tors to reduce VOC emissions by 95 percent if their oil storage tanks emit over 6 tons of VOC emissions per yeru·.

Note: NOx =nitrous oxides; CO= carbon monox ide; VOCs = volatile organic compounds; PM_{10} =particulate matter between 2.5 and 10 micrometers in diameter; PM_{25} =particulate matter with less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter; SO2 = sulfur dioxide

Hazardous Air Pollutants

The formulas used for calculati ng HAPs are very imprecise. For many processes, it is assumed that HAP emissions will be equivalent to 10 percent of VOC emissions. Therefore, the estimated HAP emissions of 1.25 tons per year should be considered a very gross estimate. Most of the VOC emissions estimated for one horizontal oil well result from venting from oil storage tanks. Current USEPA regulations require operators to reduce VOC emissions by 95 percent if their oil storage tanks emit over 6 tons of VOC emissions per year. A reduction of 95 percent of oil storage tank VOC emissions would reduce the estimated HAP emissions to 0.12 ton/year.

Total Greenhouse Gases

The avai lable statewide GHG summary (NMED 2010) combines GHG emissions from CO_2 and CH_4. To compare the GHG emissions from the proposed action estimated by the calculator with statewide GHG emissions, CO_2e (carbon dioxide equivalent) emissions for both CH_4 and CO_2 were summed. The total statewide GHG emission estimate for 2007 was 76,200,000 metric tons CO_2e (76.2 million metric tons) (NMED 2010). The esti mated CO_2e metric tons emissions from one horizontal oil well (609.2 metric tons) would represent a 0.0008 percent increase in New Mexico CO_2 emissions.

Cumulative Impacts

The BLM/FFO manages federal hydrocarbon resources in San Juan, Sandoval, Rio Arriba, and McKinley counties in New Mexico. There are approximately 23,522 wells in the San Juan Basin. About 16,435 of the wells in these counties are federal wells. Analysis of cumulative impacts for the reasonable development scenario of oil and gas wells on public lands managed by the BLM/FFO was presented in the 2003 RMP. This included modeling of impacts on air quality. A more detailed discussion of cumulative effects can be found in the Air Resources Technical Report (USDI/BLM 2013).

The primary activities that contribute to levels of air pollutant and GHG emissions in the Four Corners area are electricity generation stations, fossil fuel industries, and vehicle travel. The Air Quality Technical Report includes a description of the varied sources of national and regional emissions that are incorporated here to represent the past, present, and reasonably foreseeable impacts to air resources (USDI/BLM 2013). It includes a summary of emissions on the national and regional scale by industry source.

The emissions calculator estimated that there could be very small direct and indirect increases in several criteria pollutants. HAPs, and GHGs as a result of implementing the proposed alternative. The very small increase in emissions that could result would not be expected to exceed the NAAQS for any criteria pollutants in the analysis area.

The very small increase in GHG emissions that could result from implementing the proposed alternative would not produce climate change impacts that differ from the no action alternative. This is because climate change is a global process that is impacted by the sum total of GHGs in the atmosphere. The incremental contribution to global GHGs from the action alternatives cannot be translated into effects on climate change globally or in the area of this site-specific action. It is currently not feasible to predict with certainty the net impacts from the action alternatives on global or regional climate.

The Air Resources Technical Rep01t (USDIIBLM 2013) discusses the relationship of past, present, and future predicted emissions to climate change and the limitations in predicting local and regional impacts related to emissions. It is currently not feasible to know with certainty the net impacts from particular emissions associated with activities on public lands.

3.2 Water Resources/Quality- Surface and Groundwater

3.2.1 Affected Environment

The analysis area is located in the Upper Colorado River Hydrologic Region and is within of the Largo sub-watershed. The analysis area is charactetized by level to moderately rolling open canopy pinon-juniper woodlands on a small saddle located northeast of the northern portion of Sisnathyel Mesa. Surface drainage flows east to Venado Canyon and its unnamed tributaries, which eventually empty into Largo Canyon to the north. There are no perennial surface water resources such as rivers, lakes, ponds, or streams nor any wetlands, or springs within the analysis area.

Under the Clean Water Act. waters of the U.S. and other wetlands are regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). These jUJisdictional waters include those that have a "significant nexus" to

traditional navigable waters. The analysis area was surveyed for the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and other waters of the U.S. Where the proposed project would potentially impact "bluelines," as obtained from the USGS High-resolution National Hydrography Dataset, a field determination was made on whether the drainage feature supported a defined bed-and-bank feature (based on scour and deposition processes). If scour and deposition features were present, an assessment was made to determine which geomorphic features were representative of an ordinary high water mark. Table 3-7 provides a description of jurisdictional waters of the U.S. that were identified in the analysis area.

Table 3-7. Project component, ordinary high water mark measurement, and type of waters of the U.S. in the analysis area

Project Component	Ordinary High Water Mark		Type
	Width (inches)	Height (inches)	
Gallo Canyon Unit H33-2306 well pad	18	2	Ephemeral
Gallo Canyon Urtit H33-2306 pipeline/access	36	2	"Blueline" Ephemeral
	12	1	Ephemeral

Aquifers in the San Juan Basin are generally considered to be confined and artesian due to the overlying low hydraulic conductivity formations and the regional geologic structure. Groundwater recharge occurs along the topographic high outcrops, along the basin margins. Discharge from groundwater aquifers generally occurs in topographic low areas, such as the San Juan River in the northwestern part of the basin and the Rio Grande in the southeast. Vertical leakage across fine-grained formations is also a source of recharge and discharge due to variations in hydraulic head. Regionally vertical leakage is assumed to be low. However, fracturing, in particular around structural features in the basin, could result in higher rates of vertical permeability (Stone et al. 1983).

The primary aquifers in the BLM/FFO area are the sandstone based Uinta-Animas and the Mesaverde. Groundwater is readily available in most of the BLM/FFO area and is of fair to poor quality. A search of the New Mexico State Engineers Office-Water Administration and Technical Engineering Resource System database for the proposed analysis area and vicinity (i.e., !-mile radius) was performed. No wells occur within a mile of the analysis area (NMOSE 2013).

3.2.2 Impacts from the Proposed Action

Direct and Indirect Impacts

Potential impacts to surface water and shallow groundwater resources could occur from stormwater runoff and the accidental spill of chemicals, produced water, or flowback fluids. The potential for these impacts would be long term for the life of the proposed action.

The proposed action would temporarily expose an estimated 8.9 acres of soil as a sediment source entering area drainage ways in the short term, and approximately 2.6 acres would remain exposed after interim reclamation. Vegetation cover is generally low throughout the analysis area. Exposure of soils, particularly on slopes, would lead to an increase in an undetermined but likely small amount of sediment transport, particularly during and following storm events. Slight alterations in analysis area drainage patterns may also lead to an increase in sediment transport. These increases in sediment transport would

persist for several years until the disturbed areas are stabilized. The potential for sediment transport into the drainages would be minimized through the implementation of best management practices and other preventive measures, such as re-establishment of vegetation and proper site hydrological diversions.

The disturbance created by the proposed well pad, access road, and well-tie pipeline within the ordinary high water mark of waters of the U.S. would be permitted under the USACE Nationwide Permit #12 (for Utility Line Activities), or Permit #39 (for Commercial and Institutional Developments). Encana would consult with the USACE and provide pre-construction notification, if required, prior to disturbance.

Water for drilling and completions would be sourced from a private water well that has been permitted by the State of New Mexico. The well has been assigned the POD Number SJ 0 l979-S4 by the New Mexico Office of the State Engineer. Approximately 1.3 million gallons of water would be used for driUing and completions.

Minimal amounts of hazardous materials (i.e., gas, diesel, etc.) would be used and stored on the well pad location. There would be the potential for accidental spills or releases of these materials that could impact local water quality. The proposed well would be drilled using a closed-loop system to contain drill cuttings and fluids. All chemicals stored on-site would be properly contained. Containment structures such as containment dikes, containment walls, drip pans, or equivalent protective structures would be instaJied. maintained, and sufficiently impervious to prevent a discharge to waters of the U.S. Any spills of non-freshwater fluids would be immediately cleaned up and removed to an approved disposal site in accordance with federal and state regulations.

Stimulation (i.e., hydraulic fracturing or "fracking") is a process used to maximize the extraction of underground resources by allowing oil or natural gas to move more freely from the rock pores to production wells that bring the oil or gas to the surface. Fluids, commonly made up of water (99 percent) and chemical additives (1 percent), are pumped into a geologic formation at high pressure during hydraulic fracturing (USEPA 2004). Chemicals added to stimulation fluids may include friction reducers, surfactants, gelling agents, scale inhibitors, acids, corrosion inhibitors. antibacterial agents, and clay stabilizers. When the fracking pressure exceeds the rock strength, the fluids open or enlarge fractures that typically extend several hundred feet away from the well bore, and may occasionally extend up to 1,000 feet from the well bore. After the fractures are created, a propping agent (usually sand) is pumped into the fractures to keep them from closing when the pumping pressure is released. After fracturing is completed. a portion of the injected fracturing fluids returns to the wellbore and is recovered for future fracturing operations or disposal (USEPA 2004). Stimulation techniques have been used in the U.S. since 1949 and in the San Juan Basin since the 1950s. Over the last 10 years, advances in multi-stage and multi-zone hydraulic fracturing have allowed development of gas fields that previously were uneconomic, including the San Juan Basin.

Hydraulic fracturing is a common process in the San Juan Basin and applied to nearly aJI wells drilled. The producing zone targeted by the proposed action is well below any underground sources of drinking water. The Mancos Shale formation is also overlain by a continuous confining layer. The geological confining layer is the Lewis Shale formation that is located above both the Mancos Shale and Mesaverde formations and provides an impermeable layer that isolates the Mancos Shale and Mesaverde formations from both identified sources of drinking water and surface water. The total depth of the proposed well bore would be about 5,590 feet below the ground surface. Fracturing in the Basin Mancos formation is

not expected to occur above depths of 4,000 feet below the ground surface. Fracturing could possibly extend into the Mesaverde formation overlying the Basin Mancos; however, the formation has not been identified as an underground source of drinking water based on its depth and relative high levels of total dissolved solids. No impacts to surface water or freshwater-bearing groundwater aquifers are expected to occur from hydraulic fracturing of the proposed well.

Potential impacts to groundwater resources could occur from the proposed well bore. The potential for impacts to groundwater from the well bore would be long term for the life of the well. Adherence to COA and design features such as adequate casing, cementing, and other drilling and completion methods would minimize effects to water quality.

Casing specifications would be designed by Encana and a casing program would be submitted to the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division. Surface casing would be set to 500 feet. The casing and cementing would stabilize the wellbore and provide protection to any overlying freshwater aquifers by isolating hydrocarbon zones from overlying freshwater aquifers. Prior to approving an APD, a BLM geologist would identify all potential subsurface formations that would be penetrated by the wellbore. This includes all groundwater aquifers and any zones that would present potential safety or health risks that may need special protection measures during drilling or that may require specific protective well construction measures.

Once the geologic analysis is completed, the BLM would review Encana's proposed casing and cementing programs to ensure the well construction design is adequate to protect the surface and subsurface environment, including potential risks identified by the geologist and all known or anticipated zones with potential risks.

During drilling, the BLM would be on location during the setting of critical casing and cementing intervals. Before hydraulic fracturing takes place, all surface casings and some deeper, intermediate zones are required to be cemented from the bottom of the cased hole to the surface. The cemented well would be pressure tested to ensure there are no leaks and a cement bond log is run on certain strings of casing to ensure the cement has bonded to the casing and the formation.

During operation, the proposed pipeline could potentially leak or rupture, which could impact groundwater quality. The proposed pipeline would be tested to ensure integrity prior to operation. A cathodic protection system would be installed to protect the pipeline from corrosion, which could affect the integrity of the pipe. Potential impacts to groundwater quality from leaks or ruptures during pipeline operation would be long term.

Cumulative Impacts

Reasonably foreseeable development within the Largo sub-watershed may include an estimated additional 1,811 oil and gas wells and related facilities. Surface-disturbing activities that would be associated with these actions may affect an estimated 6,756 acres (USDUBLM 2003a, page 4-7). The PRMP/FEIS determined that the primary cumulative impacts on water quality would result from surface disturbance, which would generate increased sediment yields (USDI/BLM 2003a, pages 4-123 and 4-124). Cumulative effects to water resources from the proposed action would be maximized shortly after construction begins and would decrease over time as reclamation efforts progress.

The proposed action would cumulatively contribute approximately 2.6 acres of long-term disturbance in the watershed. Cumulative impacts to surface waters would be related to short-term sedimentation or flow changes. Surface-disturbing activities other than the proposed action that may cause accelerated erosion include (but are not limited to) construction of roads, other facilities, and installation of trenches for utilities; road maintenance such as grading or ditch cleaning; public recreational activities; vegetation manipulation and management activities; prescribed and natural fires; and livestock grazing.

3.3 Upland Vegetation and Noxious Weeds

3.3.1 Affected Environment

The analysis area is located within the Arizona/New Mexico Plateau eco-region and is further classified as San Juan/Chaco Tablelands and Mesas (Griffith et al. 2006). One vegetation community type occurs within the analysis area-Pinon-Juniper Woodland series (Dick-Peddie 1993). Approximately 1 acre of existing disturbance associated with roads and pipeline corridors occurs within the analysis area.

The analysis area is dominated by an open canopy pinon *(Pinus edulis)*- juniper *(Juniperus osteosperma)* woodland. Other dominant species observed include big sagebrush *(Artemisia tridentata)*, broom snakeweed *(Gutierrezia sarothrae)*, mountain mahogany *(Cercocarpus montanus)*, James' galleta *(Pleuraphis jamesii)*, and blue grama *(Bouteloua gracilis)*. Ground cover was visually estimated at 10 to 30 percent, varying throughout the project area. No noxious weeds were observed.

3.3.2 Impacts from the Proposed Action

Direct and Indirect Impacts

Direct impacts would include removal of vegetation during site-clearing activities. Construction of the proposed action would result in the removal and modification of approximately 7.9 acres of undisturbed vegetation including approximately 400 to 500 pinon and juniper trees. Potential impacts pertain to changes in species composition and density, and an increased potential for invasive species to establish. Following reclamation, there would be long-term changes in the density and composition of the analysis area vegetation community. Trees may not re-establish in the area for several decades. Disturbed areas would be expected to re-vegetate in 2 to 5 years. There would be a long-term loss of approximately 2.6 acres of pinon-juniper woodland for well access and operation.

No invasive species were observed in the analysis area during field visits. Invasive species are generally tolerant of disturbed conditions, and disturbed soils at project sites may provide an opportunity for the introduction and establishment of non-native invasive species. During construction and operation, noxious weed sources could be introduced to disturbed areas from vehicles, equipment, people, wind, water, or other mechanisms. There would be a long-term potential for non-native invasive weeds to establish in the area. Encana would be responsible for monitoring and controlling any non-native invasive weed species within the well pad and ROW for the life of the project.

Re-vegetation of the well pad construction zone and pipeline ROW would be initiated by Encana within 120 days of well completion and pipeline construction. All vegetation removed during site-clearing

activities would be mowed and incorporated into stockpiled topsoil. Trees that are 3 inches or greater in diameter would be cut and de-limbed. The area would be reseeded with the Pinon-Juniper Woodland seed mix, as shown in Table 3-8.

Table 3-8. Pinon-Juniper Woodland seed mix

Common Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Season	Form	PLS lbs/acre[1]
Mountain mahogany	*Cerocarpus montanus*	VNS	Warm	Shrub	2.0
Bottlebrush squirreltail	*Elymus elymoides*	Tusas or VNS	Cool	Bunch	3.0
Needleandthread	*Hesperostipa Comata*	VNS	Cool	Bunch	3.0
Indian R.icegrass	*Achnatherum Hvmenoides*	Paloma or Rimrock	Warm	Bunch	3.5
Blue Grama	*Bouteloua Gracilis*	Alma or Hachita	Warm	Bunch	2.0
Sand Dropseed	*Sporobolus Crvptandrus*	VNS	Warm	Bunch	0.5
Scarlet Globemallow	*Sphaeralcea Coccinea*	VNS	Warm	Forb	0.25

Based on 60 pure hve seeds (PLS) per square foot, dnll seeded, double th1s rate (I 20 PLS per square foot) 1f broadcast or hydro-seeded; "lbs" refers to pounds.

Cumulative Impacts

Within the BLM/FFO planning area, there are approximately 633,400 acres of Pinon-Juniper Woodland (USDI/BLM 2003a, page 3-31). Based on the acres of plant community types within the planning area and the estimated total disturbance of future activities, less than 1 percent of the pinon-juniper woodland vegetation community would be disturbed within the planning area over 20 years from reasonably foreseeable future actions (USDIJBLM 2003a, page 3-31 and 4-7). The proposed action would cumulatively contiibute 2.6 acres of long-term vegetative disturbance in the planning area.

3.4 Wildlife

3.4.1 Affected Environment

The proposed action is not located within a BLM wildlife specially designated area (SDA). There are no unique habitats within the analysis area. The analysis area is dominated by a pinon-juniper woodland vegetation community. Wildlife common to this habitat include elk *(Cervus elaphus),* mule deer *(Odocoileus hemionus),* fox *(Vulpes* sp.), black-tailed jackrabbit *(Lepus californicus),* desert cottontail *(Sylvilagus audubonii),* and reptiles (snakes and lizards). Mule deer sign as well as a woodrat *(Neotoma* sp.) midden were observed in the analysis area during the survey.

3.4.2 Impacts from the Proposed Action

Direct and Indirect Impacts

Two parameters are considered when evaluating habitat loss— direct habitat loss and effective habitat loss. Direct habitat loss occurs through the removal of vegetation, which reduces the extent or quality of habitat in terms of food and cover. Vegetation removal strips the affected area of its value to wildlife; therefore, direct habitat loss can be quantified by comparing the area of habitat lost to the amount retained. The amount of habitat available to wildlife is called effective habitat. The effectiveness of habitat is lost when a species reduces use or avoids an area. Loss of effective habitat area can exceed

direct habitat loss. Effective habitat loss can occur from habitat fragmentation, disturbance, and interference with movement. The impacts of habitat fragmentation are related to the loss of large contiguous areas of habitat and the relative increase in habitat "edge" in smaller areas. Construction of roads and other development, as well as human and vehicular traffic on existing roads, can cause habitat fragmentation. Such disturbance can cause animals to shift their activity or alter their behavior.

The proposed action would result in the removal and modification of approximately 7.9 acres of undisturbed vegetation including removal of approximately 400 to 500 pinon and juniper trees of varying ages and sizes. Vegetation within the proposed analysis area provides forage and cover for big game other wildlife species. Since the vegetation removed would not be replaced with the same species and because the removal of vegetation in previously undisturbed areas would result in habitat fragmentation, an alteration of available wildlife habitat and utilization is anticipated. Impacts to wildlife habitat would include long-term loss of natural vegetation and changes in composition of vegetation. The majority of direct habitat loss would be short term, as areas reclaimed would recover their value as wildlife habitat. However, there would be a long-term loss of approximately 2.6 acres for well operation and access.

Mule deer and elk have been shown to avoid natural gas wells, roaps, and areas immediately surrounding them, resulting in a loss of effective habitat. Hebblewhite summarized that the average zone of influence reported in eight different studies extended about 1,000 meters (3,281 feet) from roads and wells. The nature and extent of this avoidance is dependent upon the type of vegetation-particularly the amount of cover present, topography, the volume of traffic, and whether or not vehicles stop or continue moving. However, responses varied within seasons and among species (Hebblewhite 2011). Disturbance is a primary factor in effective habitat loss, as it can alter the ways wildlife use or move through an area and could push individual animals from preferred habitat into less suitable habitat. Such displacement would likely be localized around the source of the disturbance (i.e., equipment noise, human presence, etc.). Data collected by the BLM and the New Mexico Depa1tment of Game and Fish in the Rosa Wildlife SDA between 1994 and 2012 indicate a positive correlation between the increasing number of gas wells and accompanying roads and the decline in mule deer fawn to doe ratios.

Since there is so much variability between studies, and no studies specific to the BLM/FFO have been completed. a conservative buffer of 400 meters (1.312 feet) was selected to quantify the potential effective habitat loss resulting from the proposed action. Based on a 400-meter buffer around the proposed action, indirect wildlife habitat loss would affect approximately 190 acres. Avoidance by wildlife would depend on the species, time of day, time of year, human activity level, topography, and cover type. It should also be noted that the zone of influence around roads and well pads does not imply 100 percent avoidance (Hebblewhite 2011). Impacts from effective habitat loss would be greatest during construction and drilling, and would decrease over time in correlation to human and vehicular activity levels.

Depending on each stage of the proposed action (i.e., construction, drilling, completion), traffic levels could vary widely. Typically, traffic levels would have a low and high range, given the variability of each well pad location and the wells drilled. The highest increase in daily traffic levels would occur during the completion stage, during which trucks hauling in sand, water, and other materials would be accessing the site. Table 3-9 lists the activity, type of vehicle, and number of daily round trips that are estimated to occur during the proposed action. Traffic estimates are based on a conservative timeframe for each stage

and the high end of the range. The traffic estimates in Table 3-9 are based on construction of one well pad/access road/pipeline and the drilling and completion of one well.

Table 3-9. Estimated traffic levels resulting from the proposed action

Activity	Length (days)	Total Number Round Trips	Average Daily Round Trips
Construction	18	40	2
Drilling	12	354	30
Completion	10	1240	124
Flow testing	20	489	24
Well-tie pipeline construction	21	180	9
Reclamation	30	257	9

Once the project is completed, wildlife would likely return to the area. It is possible that small wildlife, particularly burrowing species, rrtight be kj)Jed during construction. During operation, the level of human and vehicular activity in the analysis area would decrease substantially. However, one light-duty vehicle would continue to access the area on near daily basis. Heavy-duty vehicles (senti-trucks) would access the well site one to two times a day for approximately 6 months, after which traffic trips would decrease to approximately one trip per month. Average daily truck trips for operations over a 3-year period are shown in Table 3-10. Long-term impacts from vehicle traffic on roads could include incidental mortality to wildlife. Animal/vehicle collisions are variable depending on the time of day, speed, and volume of traffic, local topography, structural features of the road, and the size and behavior of the individual species. The proposed access roads would also facilitate entry to areas not previously open to vehicular travel, potentially resulting in increases in legal and illegal hunting.

Table 3-10. Average daily truck trips to the proposed well for a 3-year period

Timeframe	Truck Trips	Average Daily Trips
Month 1	73	2
Month 2	63	2
Month 3	48	2
Month 4	39	I
Month 5	34	1
Month 6	30	1
Month 7-12	28	I per month
Year2	19	1.5 per month
Year3	12	I per month

Wildlife could come into contact with chemicals or fluids stored on-site. Use of a closed-loop system would rrtinirnize potential impacts to wildlife from exposu re to cherrticals or fluids during drilling and completion. During operation, any open pits would be netted and vent caps placed on all open pipes to

prevent bird entry and nesting. Encana maintains an emergency response plan and it would be promptly cleaned up any spills. All chemicals or fluids stored on-site would be properly contained and would have secondary containment.

Construction activities would be confined to the permitted area to avoid further disruption to wildlife. Re-vegetation would be initiated immediately following construction or at the direction of the BLM/FFO. Gaps would be made. as needed, in topsoil or subsoil stockpiles to allow for wildlife crossings and to avoid ponding or excessive diversion of natural runoff during storm events. Trenches would be inspected for wildlife prior to laying pipe and back filling; trenches would not be left open more than 24 hours. Adherence to BLM reclamation and sanitation measures would also minimize potential impacts to wildlife.

Cumulative Impacts

Reasonably foreseeable development within the Largo sub-watershed may include an estimated addWonaJ I,811 oil and gas wells and related facilities, and 147 miles of new roads. Surface-disturbing activities that would be associated with these actions may affect an estimated 6,756 acres of wildlife habitat (USDl/BLM 2003a, page 4-7 and 4-8). Other reasonably foreseeable actions such as continued livestock grazing, vegetation treatments, and community development would cumulatively impact wildlife through direct and effective habitat loss. The proposed action would cumulatively contribute approximately 2.6 acres of habitat loss in the long term and up to approximately 190 acres of effective wildlife habitat loss in the planning area.

3.5 Special Management Species

3.5.1 Affected Environment

In accordance with BLM Manual 6840. the BLM manages ce1tain sensitive species not federally listed as threatened or endangered in order to prevent or reduce the need to list the species as threatened or endangered in the future. Table 3-11 lists the special management species that have the potential to occur in the analysis area. A Biological Survey Report for the proposed project was prepared and is provided in Appendix D. The Biological Survey Report provides the basis for the findings listed in Table 3-11 .

Table 3-11. Bureau of Land Management special status species with potential to occur in the analysis area

Species	Habitat Associations
Mammals	
Spotted bat *(Euderma maculatum)*	The preferred habitat is meadows in subalpine coniferous forest. Also recorded in a wide variety of habitats, from riparian, Great Basin desert shrub, and pinon-juniper woodlands to ponderosa. Rocky cliffs are important for roosting. Permanent water sources are important for foraging.
Townsend's big-eared bat *(Corynorhinus townsendii)*	Roosts mostly in caves or mines; at night can roost in abandoned buildings. Will also use rock crevices and hollow trees as roost sites. In summer, this species occurs widely across the state and can be found over desert-scrub, desert-mountains, oak-woodland, pinon-juniper, and coniferous forests.
Birds	
American peregrine falcon *(Falco peregrinus anatum)*	The breeding territories of peregrine falcons in New Mexico center on cliffs in wooded/forested habitats, with large "gulfs" of air nearby in which these predators can forage.
Bendire's thrasher *(Toxostoma bendirei)*	Typically inhabits sparse desert shrubland and open woodland with scattered shrubs or trees.
Golden eagle *(Aquila chrysaetos)*	In the western U.S., mostly open habitats in mountainous, canyon terrain, nests primarily on cliffs.
Pinon jay *(Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus)*	Primarily associated with pinon-juniper habitat.
Prairie falcon *(Falco mexicanus)*	Arid, open regions of grassland or scrub vegetation with cliff formations that high and inaccessible. Breeding cliffs are sometimes in semi-open regions with scattered conifer trees and occasionally dense woodlands.

3.5.2 Impacts from the Proposed Action

Direct and Indirect Impacts

The analysis area provides potential foraging habitat for spotted bat and Townsend's big-eared bat. No potential roosting habitat would be removed by the proposed action. Impacts to these bat species would be limited to avoidance of the area during nighttime drilling activities when they may incidentally forage in the area. These impacts would be short term and limited to summer months when the species could be in the analysis area.

The project area provides suitable habitat nesting for Bendire's thrasher. The proposed action would result in modHication of 8.9 acres of undisturbed habitat and the long-term loss of 2.6 acres. An estimated 400 to 500 pinon and juniper trees of varying size and age would be removed. Pre-construction surveys would be conducted to identify any active nests within the proposed disturbance area if construction should occur between May 15 and July 31. This design feature would avoid or minimize impacts to nesting sensitive avian species.

Pinon jay *(Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus)* may utilize the pinon-juniper woodlands found throughout the analysis area for foraging. The proposed Gallo Canyon Unit H33-2306 project footprint also provides nesting habitat. The proposed action would remove approximately 7.9 acres of potential nesting and foraging habitat. including up to approximately 400 to 500 pinon and juniper trees. These impacts would be long term. There would also be a long-term reduction in food source for this species. Short-term impacts may result from increased noise and activity during construction and drilling, which may cause this species to avoid the area.

The analysis area contains open desert scrub, providing potential foraging habitat for golden eagle, American peregrine falcon, and prairie falcon. No potential nesting habitat for these species would be removed or modified by the proposed action. Direct impacts would include the modification of 7.9 acres of undisturbed foraging habitat for these raptor species. Approximately 400 to 500 pinon and juniper trees of various ages and sizes would be removed by the proposed action, resulting in a long-term loss of potential perch sites. This loss of perch habitat is not expected to adversely affect the foraging abilities of these raptor species, given the abundance of suitable sites in the surrounding area. After reclamation, there would be a short- to long-term change in vegetation density and composition. This could affect the prey base for these raptors. Approximately 2.6 acres of potential habitat would be converted to industrial use in the long term. Additional impacts may include avoidance of the analysis area by these raptor species during construction, drilling, and operation due to disturbance and activity from human and vehicle presence and associated noise.

Cumulative Impacts

The BLM/FFO would continue to manage non-federally listed species according to BLM policies and guidelines, with the goal of contributing to the conservation of these species to reduce the potential for being listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended (USDI/BLM 2003a.4-111). For reasonably foreseeable actions on federal lands, direct impacts to nesting special status raptor species would be avoided through the BLM's siting c1iteria. Development on federal and private lands would result in the removal or modification of potential foraging habitat. These effects would be related to availability of undisturbed habitat and the amount of disturbance that would occur within the analysis area.

The PRMP/FEIS determined that up to 5.5 percent (128,000 acres) of vegetation in the planning area could be impacted cumulatively by oil and gas development (USDI/BLM 2003a, page 4-125). Other reasonably foreseeable actions within the planning area that could impact special status species would include livestock grazing, agriculture, commercial and residential development, mining, and vegetation management.

3.6 Migratory Birds

3.6.1 Affected Environment

Under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Executive Order 13186, federal agencies are required to consider impacts to migratory birds from management activities. The BLM migratory bird conservation policy for the planning area is detailed in Instruction Memorandum No. NM-F00-2010-001 (USDIIBLM 2010). This management policy establishes a consistent approach for addressing migratory bird

populations and habitats when by making project level implementation decisions. The management policy also outlines best management practices and design features to avoid or minimize impacts.

While all migratory songbirds are protected by Jaw, certain species have been determined to be at greater risk than others. More than 350 avian species occur in San Juan County and the surrounding area administered by the BLM/FFO, which includes portions of Sandoval County. Data collected through breeding bird surveys coordinated by the USFWS and private sector efforts have provided the basis for the New Mexico Partners in Flight (NMPIF) organization to develop bird "watch lists" and the USFWS list of Birds of Conservation Concern. The NMPIF has also identified priority species of birds by habitat type for the state of New Mexico. The FFO area lies within the Colorado Plateau physiographic region, as identified by the NMPIF. The analysis area contains open canopy pinon-juniper woodland habitat.

The Bird Conservation Plan developed for the State of New Mexico by the NMPIF lists the gray vireo *(Vireo vicinior)*, pifion jay, and juniper titmouse *(Baeolophus ridgwayi)* as "highest priority" species for conservation in the pifion-juniper woodland habitat type. Most of the primity bird species identified by the NMPIF also occur on the USFWS Division of Migratory Bird Management list of "Birds of Conservation Concern 2008" within the Bird Conservation Region 16-Southem Rockies/Colorado Plateau. Birds included on this list are those "species, subspecies, and populations of all migratory non-game birds that, without additional conservation actions, are likely to become candidates for listing under the ESA of 1973" (USFWS 2008).

No detailed nest surveys were conducted during the biological surveys. However, there is a red-tailed hawk *(Buteo jamaicensis)* nest (active in 2013) located in the sandstone cliffs, approximately 1 mile from the analysis area.

3.6.2 Impacts from Proposed Action

Direct and Indirect Impacts

Executive Order 13186 calls for increased efforts to fully implement the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. In keeping with this mandate, the BLM consulted the NMPIF Bird Conservation Plan for the State of New Mexico and the USFWS list of Birds of Conservation Concern. A review of these documents—specifically as they pertain to the Colorado Plateau physiographic area-indicates there are three "priority" avian species with a known range of distribution in the FFO planning areas that utilize the pifion-juniper woodland habitat.

Various types of perturbations and/or anthropogenic activity may affect these species. These species and a brief assessment of the effects of the proposed action on their habitat are provided in Table 3-12.

Table 3-12. Migratory bird species of concern potentially occurring within the analysis area and the proposed action effects on these species

Species	Habitat Type	Effects
Juniper titmouse *(Baeolophus ridgwayi)*	Pinon-juniper	Secondary cavity nester; some loss of nesting habitat.
Pinon jay *(Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus)*	Pinon-juniper	Colony nester in pinon; loss of pinon may impact.

Species	Habitat Type	Effects
Gray vireo *(Vireo vicinior)*	Pinon-juniper	Nests in juniper; reduction of juniper may be detrimental.

"H1gh Pnonty" b1rd specles that are on the NMPIF Pnonty Specles L1st, but not on the USFWS B1rds of Conservation Concern 2008 list.

Sou rce: NMPIF 2007.

Direct impacts to migratory birds would include the disturbance and modification of approximately 8.9 acres of undisturbed open canopy pinon-juniper woodland; there would be a long-term loss of approximately 2.6 acres of habitat that would be converted to an industrial use. Migratory birds could be impacted by disturbance during construction, drilling, and completion: these impacts would be short term. During production, impacts to migratory birds would be related to an increase in habitat fragmentation and disturbance from periodic traffic for maintenance and fluid removal.

Impacts to migratory birds would be greater should construction occurs during the breeding season (May 15 through July 31) and pre-construction surveys would be conducted to identify any active nests should construction occur during this time. Construction, drilling, and completions during the breeding season could result in nest destruction or may cause some nest abandonment in adjacent areas. Migratory birds could come into contact with chemicals or fluids stored on-site. Open pits will be netted and vent caps placed on all open pipes to prevent bird entry and nesting. Any spills would be promptly cleaned up. Although individual migratory birds could be impacted by the proposed action, no population level impacts are expected.

Cumulative Impacts

Other reasonably foreseeable actions within the planning area that could impact migratory birds would include livestock grazi ng, agriculture, commercial and residential development, mining, wildfire, and vegetation management. Cumulative impacts to migratory birds from the proposed action would result from the long-term changes in density and composition of approximately 2.6 acres. including the removal of approxi mately 400 to 500 pifion and juniper trees. The proposed action would contribute negligible impacts to migratory birds when combined with past, present, and future actions.

3.7 Cultural Resources

3.7.1 Affected Environment

The proposed analysis area is located within the archaeologically rich San Juan Basin of northwestern New Mexico. In general. the prehistory of the San Juan Basin can be divided into five major periods: Paleolndian (ca. 10000 B.C. to 5500 B.C.), Archaic (ca. 5500 B.C. to A.D. 400), Basketmaker II to III and Pueblo I to lV periods (A.D. 1 to 1540), and the hist01ic (A.D. 1540 to present) that includes Native Americans as well as later Hispanic and Euro-American settlers. A detailed description of these various periods and select phases within each period is provided in the Farmington PRMP/FEIS (USDI/BLM 2003a).

Cultural sites vary considerably, and can include but are not limited to simple artifact scatters, domiciles of various types with a myriad of associated features, rock art and inscriptions, ceremonial/religious features, and roads and trails.

Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP's; Parker and King 1998) are a separate class of cultural resources and are places that have cultural values that transcend, for instance, the values of scientific importance that are normally ascribed to cultural resources such as archaeological sites, and may or may not coincide with archaeological sites.

The entire area of potential effect for the proposed action was archaeologically surveyed by LAC at a BLM Class III level (100 percent). Reports were prepared and submitted to the BLM in accordance with the *Procedures for Performing Cultural Resources Fieldwork on Public Lands in the Area of New Mexico BLM Responsibilities* (USDI/BLM 2005). The cultural resource survey results are detailed in the report LAC Report 2013-6y and 6y#2 (BLM 2013(D43F and 043.1 F). Two cultural sites were recorded.

For the proposed action, identification of TCPs were limited to reviewing existing published and unpublished literature (VanValkenburgh 1941, 1974; Brugge 1993; Kelly et al2006), and the site-specific Class III survey report that was prepared for the proposed action. In addition, the BLM's cultural resources program was contacted for information regarding the presence of TCPs identified through ongoing BLM tribal consultation efforts.

One TCP, "Water Placed on Cliff", is located within 500 feet of the proposed action. In coordination with the Counselor Chapter and the BLM, the access road and pipeline for Gallo Canyon Unit H33-2306 were rerouted to avoid impacting the TCP.

3.7.2 Impacts from the Proposed Action

Direct and Indirect Impacts

Direct impacts normally include alterations to the physical integrity of a cultural site. If a cultural site is significant for other than its scientific information, direct impacts may also include the introduction of audible, atmospheric, or visual elements that are out of character for the cultural site. A potential indirect impact from the proposed action is the increase in human activity or access to the area with the increased potential of unauthorized removal or other alteration to cultural sites in the area.

Significant cultural sites (e.g., National Register eligible/listed sites) are being avoided with the implementation of design features such as (but not limited to) the reduction of construction areas, temporary barriers, and site monitoring. These design features are detailed in the BLM Cultural Resource Record of Review, attached to the COA in the APD and ROW grant. The proposed action is not known to physically threaten any traditional cultural property, prevent access to sacred sites, prevent the possession of sacred objects, or interfere or otherwise hinder the pelformance of traditional ceremonies/rituals. The proposed action would have no direct or indirect impact on significant cultural sites.

Cumulative Impacts

The proposed action would have no negative cumulative impact on cultural resources, as significant cultural sites would be avoided. A positive cumulative effect is the additional scientific information yielded by the archaeological surveys.

3.8 Livestock Grazing

3.8.1 Affected Environment

There are 208 grazing allotments managed by the FFO with approximately 390 grazing authorizations that permit primarily cattle and sheep grazing within in the FFO boundaries. A very limited number of these allotments also permit goats, and occasionaJJy horses for ranch use only. Allotments range in size from approximately 20 to over 100,000 acres. For aJI 208 allotments, the FFO permits approximately 119,162 active animal unit months (AUMs), of which approximately 9,228 are Navajo Free Use. Under the Taylor Grazing Act of 1937, allotments can be permitted through Section 3 (permits issued on public lands within grazing districts established by the Act) or Section 15 (grazi ng leases issued on public lands outside the grazing districts established by the Act).

Of the 208 FFO grazing allotments, 143 are Section 3 allotments and 65 are Section 15 allotments. There are approximately 325 authorizations on Section 3 allotments, of which three are very large Navajo community allotments. There are 65 authorizations on the Section 15 allotments. For the Section 15 allotments, 30 are administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) under a Memorandum of Understanding, 5 are managed under the Navajo Nation Tribal Ranches program, and 30 are located near Lindrith, New Mexico. There are an additional 21 aiJotments that are within or overlap the FFO boundary that are managed by the Rio Puerco Field Office through an interagency agreement. On these 21 allotments, the Rio Puerco Field Office only administers the grazing; the FFO manages all other uses on these allotments.

The proposed action would be located within the boundaries of the Gallo Canyon (5124) and Venado (51 J2) grazing allotments. Table 3-13 lists details of these allotments.

Table 3-13. Details of the grazing allotment in the analysis area

Allotment Number	Livestock Number	Livestock Type	Period Begin Date	Period End Date	AUM[1]
5124	13	Cattle	03/01	02/28	115
5112	79	Cattle	03/01	02/28	806

[1] Ammal Umt Month

3.8.2 Impacts from the Proposed Action

Direct and Indirect Impacts

Surface disturbance associated with construction of the proposed action would remove approximately 8.9 acres of vegetation, resulting in a reduction in forage and a change to the vegetative species composition. Approximately 0.2 acre in the Gallo Canyon allotment would be impacted: the remaining 8.7 acres of disturbance would occur in the Yenado allotment. Impacts to grazing resources would occur from the direct short-term loss of Jess than 0.1 AUM in the Gallo Canyon allotment and 0.35 AUM in the Venado allotment, at an estimated 25 acres per AUM. There would be a long-term loss of approximately 0.1 AUM in the Venado allotment, resulting from the conversion of 2.6 acres to industrial use for the well pad and access road.

Reclaimed areas would be expected tore-vegetate within 2 to 5 years following reclamation. Reseeding of disturbed areas with the approved seed mix composed of grasses and palatable shrubs may result in an increase in available forage within the affected allotments. This increase is not expected to be measurable.

Cattle and the occasional horse may occur in or near the proposed analysis area, depending on the time of year. Livestock could also become trapped in the open trench and long sections of the open trench could present barriers to livestock movement. There would be a potential for livestock collisions with equipment and vehicles working in the area. However, livestock would be expected to avoid the area due to increased noise and activity. Gaps would be made, as needed, in topsoil or subsoil stockpiles to allow for livestock crossing. Pipeline trenches would be inspected for livestock prior to laying pipe and back filling; trenches would not be left open for more than 24 hours.

Livestock could come into contact with chemicals or fluids stored on-site. Use of a closed-loop system would minimize potential impacts to livestock from exposure to chemicals or fluids during drilling and completion. Any spills would be promptly cleaned up and Encana would maintain an emergency response plan. All chemicals or fluids stored on-site would be properly contained and have secondary containment.

Cumulative Impacts

Other reasonably foreseeable activities within the planning area that would impact forage resources include off-highway vehicle traffic, vegetation treatments, and grazing. The PRMP determined that total surface disturbance from oil and gas development in the planning area would affect about 1.6 percent of the San Juan Basin. Added to other surface disturbance from urban development, the overall effect of removing rangeland acreage from production would still be minimal when compared to the acreage of available forage (USDIJBLM 2003a, pages 4-126 to 4-127). When added to past, present, and reasonable foreseeable activities within the grazing allotments, the proposed action would not result in measurable changes to the allotments carrying capacity or available AUMs.

3.9 Visual Resources

3.9.1 Affected Environment

Visual resources are the various elements of the landscape including color, texture, form, line, dominance, scale, diversity, and continuity that compose the visual character of a place. Both natural and manmade features can contribute to the composition of an area or viewshed. The visual resources in the analysis area and surroundings are characterized by generally level to gently rolling topography with low sandstone cliffs and rock outcrops. Vegetation is low gray-green vegetation or light brown grasslands, and open canopy dark green pinon and juniper trees. The lower pediments of Sisnathyel Mesa, eroded sandstone cliffs and rock outcrops add diagonal lines to the otherwise horizontal landscape.

The BLM classifies visual resources through a Visual Resource Inventory (VRI). The VRI has three components: scenic quality, sensitivity, and distance zone. Scenic quality is a measure of the visual appeal of a tract of land. In the VRI process, BLM-managed lands are given an A, B, or Crating based on the apparent scenic quality. Scenic quality is determined by using seven key factors: (l) landform, (2) vegetation, (3) water, (4) color, (5) adjacent scenery, (6) scarcity, and (7) cultural modification. Areas

with the most visual appeal are rated A, while areas with the least visual appeal are rated C. The project area is within an area rated C for scenic quality.

Sensitivity is a measure of the public concern for scenic quality. During the sensitivity rating, public lands are assigned high, medium, or low sensitivity by analyzing six indicators of public concern: (1) type of user. (2) amount of use, (3) public interest, (4) adjacent land uses, (5) special areas, and (6) other factors. The project area is within an area rated low for sensitivity.

The distance zone analysis is conducted to determine the relative visibility from travel points or observation points. The distance zone for this area is foreground/middle ground, meaning the area can be seen from travel routes of observation points within a distance of 3 to 5 miles. This indicates activities and development may be able to be viewed in detail. These components resulted in the area being assigned a VRI Class IV.

Visual resources are managed by assigning a Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class. The objective for each VRM Class describes how that area should be managed. The project area is within a VRM Class IV. The objective of this class is to provide for activities that require major modification of the landscape. The level of change to the landscape can be high, and management activities may dominate the view and be the major focus of attention. There are no designated scenic areas within the project area.

3.9.2 Impacts from the Proposed Action

Direct and Indirect Impacts

During construction. drilling. and completion, the effects of disturbed ground. machinery, and equipment would be readily visible in the foreground/middle ground from roads in the immediate area. During drilling operations, equipment on-site would include the drilling rig, stockpiles of drill pipe and casing, a closed-loop system, aboveground tanks for collecting cuttings and fluid. mud shakers to separate the cuttings from the fluid, generators to provide power to the drill rig, and office trailers equipped with sleeping quarters for essential personnel. Drilling activities would occur continuously for approximately 2 weeks and would require on-site supervision 24 hours a day. In addition, light-producing activities would occur primarily during a 14- to 21-day period during drilling, when three light towers would be installed at the rig. Completion activities would be conducted during daylight hours only. However, the location would flare for 24 hours a day during flowback. which would generally last 20 days, resulting in the introduction of nighttime lighting to an area that is normally dark. The light from flaring would be visible to the public from both near and distant viewpoints, depending on topography. During completion. approximately 15 low-profile 500-barrel tanks would be on-site for water storage. The proposed action would result in short-term impacts to visual resources during construction, drilling. and completion until the area has been reclaimed.

Production facilities would consist of a wellhead , metering unit, separator, aboveground condensate and produced water tanks (two tanks), and compressor. If artificial lift is required. a conventional pumping unit (pump jack) and/or gas lift system would be insta11ed.

The level of change in the visual landscape following reclamation would be low in form, line, texture, and color, as the area is generally undisturbed and vegetative cover is variable but generally consists of low sagebrush with occasional trees.

Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts to visual resources can occur when projects are visible within the same field of view as other developments or impacted landscapes. Existing disturbances have contributed to the current VRI classification for the project area. Other reasonably foreseeable activities in the proposed project area that would affect visual quality include vegetation treatments; road construction ; and other development including other well pads and well connect pipelines, and associated facilities; and residential and commercial development. The proposed action would result in minor cumulative impacts to visual resources in the area when combined with past, present, and future actions.

3.10 Traffic and Transportation

3.10.1 Affected Environment

The transportation infrastructure in the proposed project area includes an extensive road network used to access oil and gas development facilities, residences, and local commercial establishments. U.S. Highway 550 is located about 1.2 miles north of the analysis area. The primary route accessing the proposed action is BIA Road 474. No roads that would be used to access the proposed action carry weight limitations.

Recent traffic counts on U.S. Highway 550 by the New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT) are listed in Table 3-14 in Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) levels (NMDOT 2012). Traffic levels on U.S. Highway 550 showed a decrease of approximately 18 percent in average annual traffic levels between 2009 and 2011. A recent study conducted by TRIP (TRIP 2013) shows an increase of vehicle miles traveled in New Mexico by 58 percent between 1990 and 2011. The report also suggests that vehicle miles traveled in New Mexico will increase 40 percent by 2030. Traffic data are not available for BLM or BIA roads.

Table 3-14. Traffic counts on U.S. Highway 550 near the project area

Year	U.S. Highway 550 (AADT measured at Blanco Trading Post)
2009	6,287
2010	6,212
2011	5,177

Note: AADT =Average Annual Daily Traffic

3.10.2 Impacts from the Proposed Action

Direct and Indirect Impacts

In accordance with the Surface Use Plan of Operations for the well pad, existing roads would be maintained in the same or better condition as existed prior to the commencement of operations; and maintenance would continue until final abandonment and reclamation of the wells. Encana would inspect and maintain the roads as outlined in the Surface Use Plan of Operations.

The road would be upgraded to Goldbook Standards to access the well site. The Gallo Canyon Unit H33-2306 access road would be approximately 2,190 feet. The road would be constructed within a 30-foot-wide ROW with a 14-foot-wide driving surface. As with existing roads. Encana would be responsible for road maintenance until the well is plugged and abandoned.

Workers would be on-site 10 hours a day for 6 days a week and for the duration of well pad and access road construction. During drilling, workers would be on-site 24-hours a day for up to 21 days (typicaJiy 12 days). Completion activities would occur during daylight hours only.

Traffic levels within the project area would increase for the duration of construction, drilling, completion, pipeline construction, and reclamation. In addition. traffic levels could vary widely. Vehicles accessing the proposed well pad would include light-duty trucks (such as pick-ups and welding rigs) and heavy-duty vehicles (such as water trucks, 2-ton bobtails, and semi-trucks). However, most of the traffic would be heavy-duty vehicles containing construction equipment, tanks, pipe, sand, and other materials that would be moved in/out of the well pad area during mobilization/demobilization. Project mobilization and demobilization would normally take 2 days.

The highest increase in daily traffic levels would occur during the completion stage, during which trucks hauling sand. water, and other materials would be accessing the site. Table 3-13 lists the activity, length of days. and number of daily round trips estimated to occur under the proposed action. Traffic level estimates are based on a conservative timeframe and measured at the high end of the range.

Table 3-15. Estimated traffic levels resulting from the proposed action

Activity	Length (days)	Total Number Round Trips	Average Daily Round Trips
Construction	18	40	2
Drilling	12	354	30
Completion	10	1240	124
Row testing	20	489	24
Well-tie pipeline construction	21	180	9
Reclamation	30	257	9

Based on the AADT measured at Blanco Trading Post on U.S. Highway 550 (see Table 3-14). the proposed action would increase daily traffic levels on U.S. Highway 550 by less than 1 percent during construction and by about 2.4 percent during completi on when the highest traffic levels would occur. BLM and roads that spur from U.S. Highway 550 and lead to the proposed well pad would be subject to a greater increase in traffic levels since these roads have lower traffic levels than the highway. Increased traffic. particularly heavy trucks, would result in wear and tear on these dirt roads, along with increased maintenance of the road network in the proposed project area. These impacts would be short term for the duration of construction.

The Chapter House, along with several residences and a commercial business. are located near the junction of U.S. Highway 550 and BIA Route 474-approximately 1.2 miles from the proposed action. During the school year, about 10 school bus routes transport students between the Ojo Encino area and the Cuba Independent School District facilities that use BIA Road 474 (Werito 2014). The maximum estimated

increase in daily traffic on BIA Road 474 would be 124 round trips during the 10-day completion period. Since there is no baseline traffic count data available for BIA Road 474, it is not possible to quantitatively estimate the increased traffic impacts. Qualitatively, area residents, school buses, or other motorists may occasionally experience delays or other traffic disruptions during the workweek because of increased traffic volume on BIA Road 474 and depending on the stage of development of the proposed action. Increased traffic may also pose an increase in collision hazards for workers and public motorists. Fugitive dust may impair worker and motorist visibility. These impacts would be short term, occurring for the duration of activities. All road crossings would be manned with flaggers and spotters during heavy construction close to the area, and during project mobilization and demobilization. Orange flagging and barriers would be put in place to restrict public access to the work site. Water would be applied to roads, if needed, to minimize fugitive dust. Following reclamation. existing roads would be rehabilitated if needed.

During production for the life of the proposed action, there would be light- and heavy-duty vehicles accessing the proposed well for monitoring, maintenance, and liquid removal. Initially, the well would be expected to produce water that would decline rapidly in volume over approximately 6 months. Produced water would be stored in tanks on-site and removed via truck to a disposal facility. Table 3-16 lists the number of truck trips and average daily/monthly trips for a 3-year period. In addition, one pickup truck would access the well pad daily for the duration of production.

Table 3-16. Average daily truck trips to the proposed well for a 3-year period

Timeframe	Truck Trips	Average Daily Trips
Month 1	73	2
Month 2	63	2
Month 3	48	2
Month 4	39	1
Month 5	34	1
Month 6	30	1
Months 7 to 12	28	1 per month
Year 2	19	1.5 per month
Year 3	12	1 per month

Cumulative Impacts

Encana personnel would access the well pad on a regular basis (up to six times per week) to inspect and monitor the location. Trucks would also access the location on a regular basis to remove liquids. The PRMP/FEIS projected approximately 147 miles of new roads within the Largo sub-watershed (USDI BLM 2003a, page 4-8). The proposed project would be within the scale of development and effects analyzed in the 2003 PRMP/FEIS (USDI BLM 2003a) when added to past, present, and reasonably foreseeable activities.

3.11 Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice

3.11.1 Affected Environment

Social and economic indicators are used to measure the effects of oil and gas development to the human environment. The human environment is unique, in that the extent of the geographic area included in the baseline is determined by the flow of wages and investment rather than geographic or political boundaries. Socioeconomic changes occur in the communities and economies where, for example, the employees would spend their wages or where the businesses would experience changes to their sales. Therefore, the geographic area for the socioeconomic baseline extends beyond the boundaries of the proposed action because the monetary and social changes associated with oil and gas development extend to communities where employees reside and spend their wages.

The affected environment for the proposed action includes San Juan, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, and McKinley counties. This affected area was selected because the proposed development located within Sandoval County would have employees who reside throughout the region and spend their wages in the Farmington metropolitan area (San Juan County), City of Gallup (McKinley County), and the Albuquerque metropolitan area (Sandoval County). Furthermore, direct and indirect spending for construction supplies and equipment would also extend across the four-county region.

Indicators for community socioeconomic baseline conditions in the affected area include population trends.employment, and income. These indicators, when compared to national and state statistics, give a picture of a community's social and economic well-being.

Table 3-17 shows the overall population growth for the state and counties. The population of the four-county region in 2010 was about 375,000 individuals. Sandoval and San Juan counties include the cities of Bernalillo, Rio Rancho, and Farmington. These areas have almost two-thirds of the region's population.

Table 3-17 aJso lists the median household income for the affected region (USCB 2012; UNM-BBER 2012). Median household income measures the relative material wealth in a community. Both Sandoval and San Juan counties have higher median household incomes than the rest of New Mexico.

Table 3-17. Population of Affected Region

County	2000	2010	Population Change (2000-2010)	Median Household Income (2011)	Annual Unemployment Rate (2011)
New Mexico	1,819,046	2,065,826	12%	$41,963	9.8%
McKinley	74,798	71,802	-4%	$31,417	10.9%
Rio Arriba	41,190	40,371	-2%	$40,366	16.5%
Sandoval	89,908	132,434	32%	$56,545	8.3%
San Juan	113,801	130,170	13%	$48,943	6.6%

Sources: USCB 2012; ACS 2012; UNM-BBER 2012

While the affected area lagged behind the rest of the nation in entering the 2008 national recession, the recession slowed economic growth and increased unemployment rates for all communities in the project area. Rio Arriba County's unemployment rate doubled between 2007 and 2011. Sandoval County experienced the smallest increase in unemployment rate after the recession began and San Juan County consistently had the lowest unemployment rate in the region (see Table 3-17).

The region exhibits a diversified economy, dominated by the service sectors with an increasing professional and technological sector presence (Headwaters Economics 2008; UNM-BBER 2012). Healthcare, education, and social assistance are the largest employment sectors. Total mining employment in the five-county area is estimated at about 6,600 jobs or about one-third of the mining employment in New Mexico. About 40 percent of mining jobs in the affected area are in oil and natural gas extraction, and about 60 percent are in coal mining (Headwaters 2012). Therefore, in 2011, it is estimated there were about 2,600 jobs in the oil and gas development industry in the affected area in 2011. The greatest portion of these jobs is located in San Juan County. Between 1998 and 2010, nearly 15,000 jobs were added to the region's economy, about 300 of which were in the mining and mineral extraction sector (Headwaters 2012).

In 2010, tax revenue from oil and gas production in New Mexico contributed about $1.7 billion to the state, tribal, and local tax base. Tax revenue from oil and gas accounted for about 15 percent of New Mexico's General Fund. Oil and gas is the fourth largest tax revenue source in the state (Starbuck-Downes 2011; Energy Advances New Mexico 2011). Tax revenue from oil and gas production in New Mexico goes toward schools, social services, infrastructure improvements, conservation and restoration efforts, and development of sustainable resources. County ad valorem tax revenues are distributed to cover debt services, school infrastructure improvements, county health and social services, and community colleges.

President Clinton's Executive Order 12898 on February 11, 1994 requires that "each federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the U.S."

The minority population percentage and poverty rate for the four-county region as compared to the rest of the U.S. and New Mexico is summarized in Table 3-18.

Table 3-18. Minority population and poverty rates for the four-county region

Geography	Minority Population	Family Poverty Rate	Individual Poverty Rate
United States	23.7%	11.1%	15.2%
New Mexico	25.3%	15.3%	20.2%
McKinley	81.1%	26.2%	30.8%
Rio Arriba	24.6%	15.7%	20.2%
Sandoval	26.9%	10.6%	14.0%
San Juan	42.9%	17.6%	22.0%

Sources: ACS 2012; USCB 2012

San Juan and McKinley counties have a substantially higher minority population and McKinley County has a substantially higher poverty rate than the state of New Mexico as a whole. Therefore, it is necessary to consider potential disproportionate impacts to minority and low-income populations of the proposed action.

3.11.2 Impacts from the Proposed Action

Direct and Indirect Impacts

The proposed action would result in short-term direct and indirect beneficial impacts to the economy of the affected area. These impacts would be realized by the employment of workers and purchasing of equipment and supplies to construct the proposed well pad, road, and pipeline, and services and parts for ongoing well production and maintenance. Indirect impacts would occur from workers purchasing from local businesses in the four-county region and the taxes associated with purchases and oil production. Since these are exploratory wells, the potential tax revenue generated by the oil production is uncertain.

The indirect impacts would be relatively small and beneficial to federal, state, and local governments. Since the jobs and revenues associated with the proposed action would be generated by oil and natural gas production, the size of the benefits could be larger than the actual number of jobs and tax dollars generated. This is because they would offset some of the jobs and revenues that have been lost in the affected area from the recent decline in natural gas production in the San Juan Basin.

There would be no disproportionate adverse impacts to minority or low-income from the proposed action. It is likely that there would be indirect economic benefits to these populations associated with increased tax revenues to state and county governments from increased oil and natural gas production that would support increased employment opportunity, as well as social services and programs that support these vulnerable populations.

Cumulative Impacts

Impacts to socioeconomics within the affected area from the proposed action would be short term and not expected to contribute measurably on a cumulative basis. There would be no measurable or disproportionate adverse impacts to minority or low-income populations under the proposed action.

3.12 Public Health and Safety

3.12.1 Affected Environment

Public health and safety concerns are related to vehicle travel on area roads and public and worker safety around natural gas/oil wells, pipelines, or other production facilities. Worker safety concerns include working near loud equipment, heavy equipment and moving parts, and flammable and/or explosive material. Other health and safety concerns identified include the risk of pipeline rupture, leaks, or explosion.

There is a risk of accidental spills and illegal dumping of non-hazardous and hazardous materials. Contamination of surface waters. near-surface drinking water aquifers, and soil resources caused by surface degradation due to accidental spills and leaks of chemicals and waste products are also of

concern. Potential impacts to sutface water and shallow groundwater resources are addressed in detail in Section 3.2–Water Resources/Quality- Surface and Ground Water.

The proposed well would be located near other wells, pipeline ROWs, oil and gas facilities, as well as a network of clirt sutface access roads. Public risk associated with well drilling includes increased traffic on public roads, wildfire, pipeline leakage, rupture, fire, and explosion. Additional public health and safety risks include spills of wastes, chemicals, or hazardous materials. Roads in the area are generally unimproved dirt-surface roads t used to access natural gas facilities. These roads may become hazardous or impassable during periods of inclement weather.

3.12.2 Impacts from the Proposed Action

Direct and Indirect Impacts

The proposed action would be completed in a manner consistent with all applicable OSHA regulations and appropriate industry standards to minimize risk of accidents. Impacts to the public would be minimized by controlling access to all work and operation areas. All road crossings would be manned with flaggers and spotters during heavy construction close to the area and during mobilization and demobilization. Orange flagging and barriers would be put in place to restrict public access to the work site. All roadway speed limits would be observed to reduce potential for traffic accidents. Additionally, hauling of materials or equipment would follow NMDOT regulations. Water would be applied to roads, if needed, to minimize fugitive dust. Following construction, existing roads would be rehabilitated, if needed.

Disposal of any liquid and solid waste generated during construction, operation, and maintenance activities would be done at permitted facilities. Encana would implement measures for safe handling and storage of mate1ials. In the event of a hazardous material spill, releases would be contained and disposed in accordance with federal and state regulations. The proposed well pad and pipeline would be constructed and operated to meet all industry standards and applicable state and federal requirements.

Therefore, there would be short-term direct or indirect public health and safety risks during well pad and pipeline construction, drilling, and completion of the proposed well. Long-term public health and safety risks would be minimal and associated with production equipment operation and travel for routine maintenance.

Cumulative Impacts

Other reasonably foreseeable activities in the analysis area that could affect public health and safety include construction and operation of pipelines, well pads, and associated facilities; mining; prescribed fire: and vehicular travel on unimproved dirt roads. The construction and operation of the proposed well pad and pipeline would contribute negligibly to public health and safety concerns when considered with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions in the BLM/FFO planning area.

4. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

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Appendix A Maps and Photographs

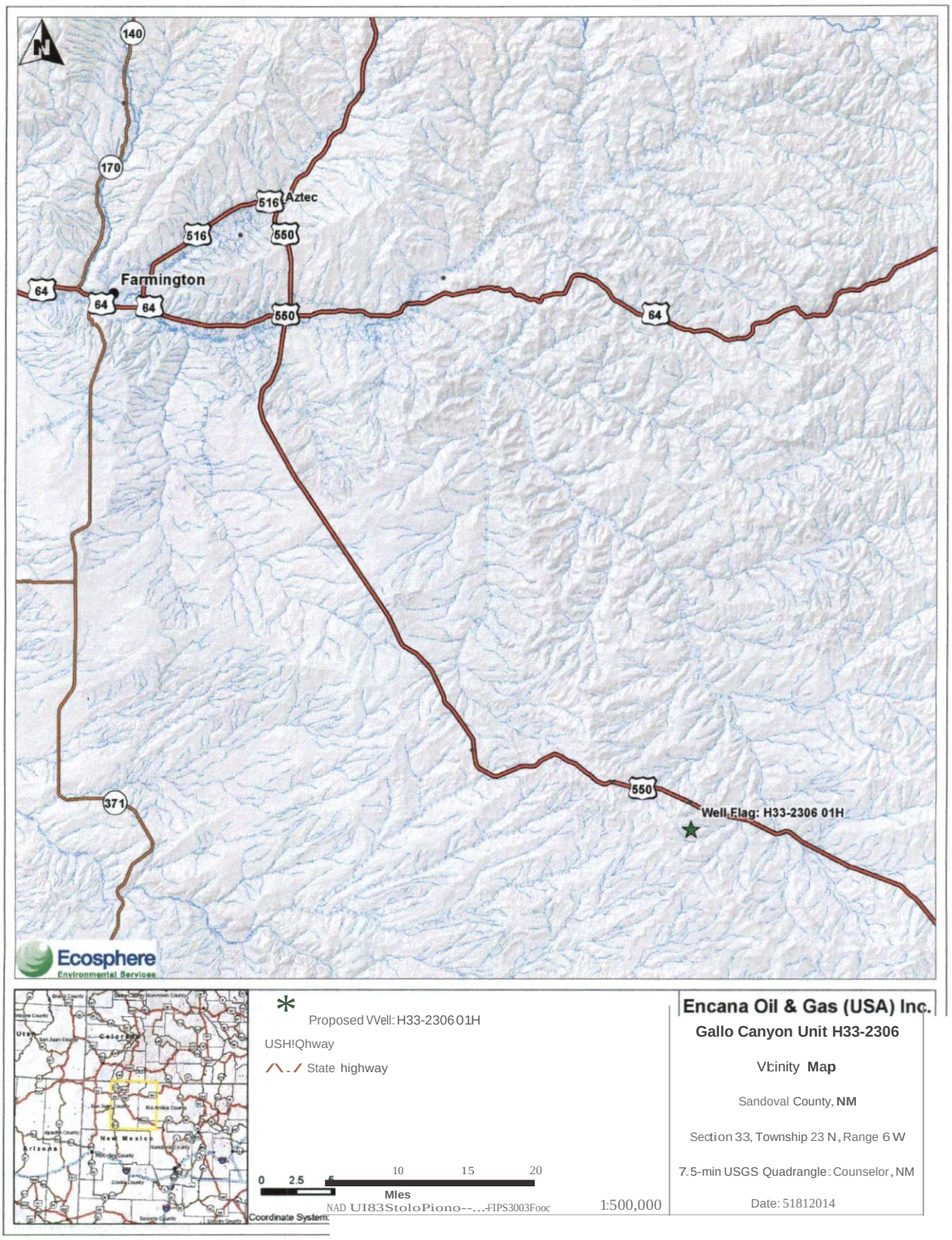


Figure 1: Proposed Gallo Canyon Unit 833-2306 and vicinity

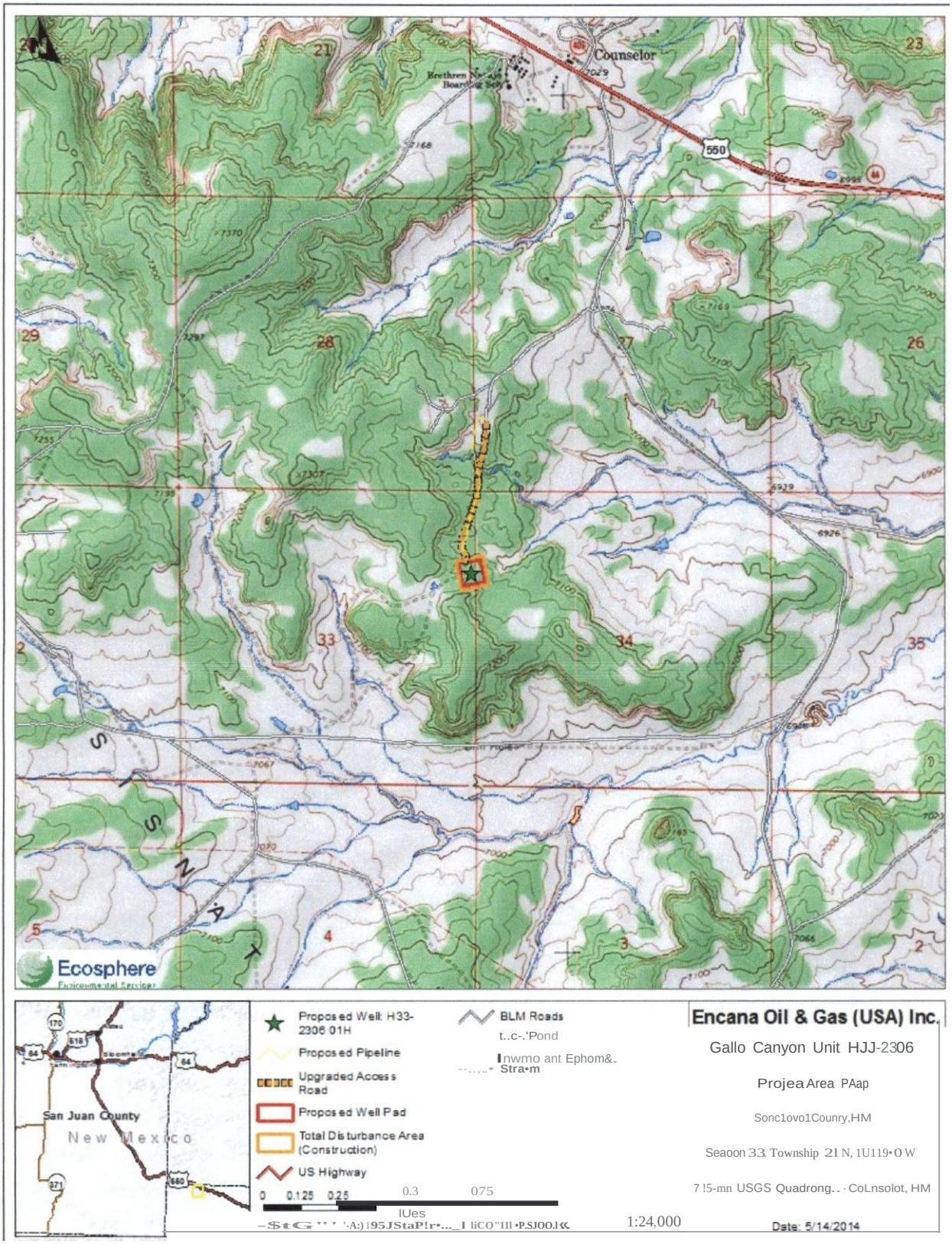


Figure 2: Proposed Gallo Canyon Unit 033-2306 project area

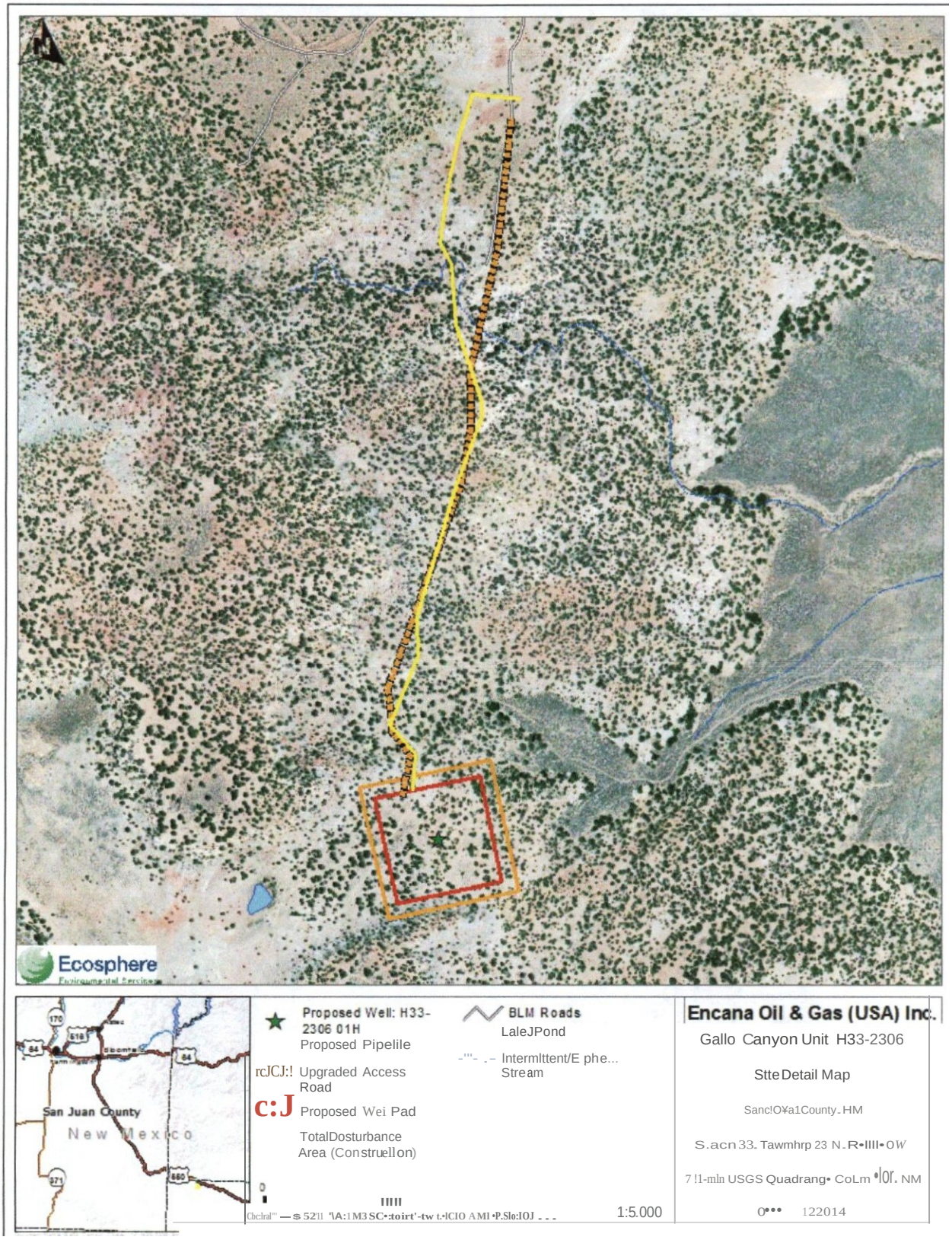
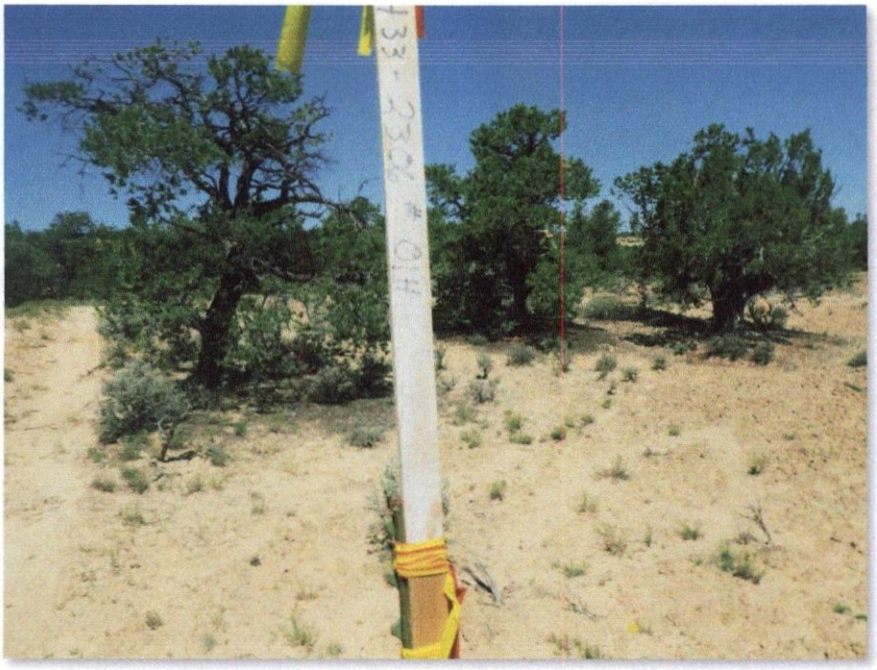


Figure 3: Proposed Gallo Canyon Unit H33-2306 site detail



Photograph 1: Gallo Canyon Unit H33 well pad center, looking north

Photograph 2: Gallo Canyon Unit H33-2306 end of access road, looking northwest to the start of the access road

Appendix B Application for Permit to Drill and Right-of-Way Grant

Appendix C Conditions of Approval and Pipeline Stipulations

Appendix D Biological Survey Report