

Exhibit L
Wildlife Survey Report

**Wildlife Surveys in the
Huntington Valley Exploration Project Area
Noble Energy, Inc.
Elko County, Nevada
2013**



Report Prepared for:

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INTRODUCTION

Noble Energy, Inc. will be implementing an exploration project within the Huntington Valley Project Area in Elko County, Nevada. Approximately 55% (34,882 acres) of the Project Area is within lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) – Tuscarora Field Office; Elko District Field Office. The Project Area includes approximately 28,666 acres (45%) on private land. Hayden-Wing Associates, LLC (HWA) conducted surveys for wildlife species of management concern to the Elko District Field Office during February-May, 2013.

Species of management concern were determined through a series of emails, telephone calls and discussions with the BLM – Elko District Field Office. The BLM – Elko District Field Office directed wildlife surveys in the Huntington Valley Exploration Project Area for the following species: pygmy rabbits (*Brachylagus idahoensis*), greater sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*), and nesting raptor species including burrowing owls (*Athene cunicularia*). These species were determined by the BLM based on available information and habitat in the Huntington Valley Exploration Project Area. Monitoring aims to protect and maintain existing wildlife habitats throughout the Elko District Field Office and to comply with the Endangered Species Act, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, and Migratory Bird Treaty Act. In addition to the above Acts, the burrowing owl, golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*), long-eared owl (*Asio otus*), and Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) are on the BLM Sensitive Species List for the State Office of Nevada. The bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), burrowing owl, and pygmy rabbit are also U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Species of Concern (USFWS 2011).

PROJECT AREA

The Huntington Valley Project Area is approximately 63,548 acres, including Sections 25 and 36 T31N:R55E; Sections 27-34 T31N:R56E; Sections 1, 12-13, 24-25, and 34-36 T30N:R55E; Sections 3-10, 15-22, 27-35 T30N:R56E; Sections 1-3, 10-15, 22-27, and 34-36 T29N:R55E; Sections 2-11, 14-23, and 26-35 T29N:R56E; Sections 1-3 T28N:R55E; and Sections 2-6 T28N:R56E. The northeastern portion of the Project Area encompasses the town of Jiggs, Nevada. Huntington Creek and Smith Creek intersect the Project Area from the north. Elevation within the Project Area ranges from 5,400 to 5,800 feet above sea level. Topography is variable and is comprised of lower elevation riparian areas used for agriculture, rolling hills, drainages, and sandy erodible hilltops. Sagebrush communities dominate the majority of the landscape.

METHODS

HWA biologists navigated and collected data using Trimble Juno[®] handheld GPS receivers installed with ArcPad[®] 10 mobile GIS software. All spatial data described in this report were recorded in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates using NAD 83 Zone 11 datum and ArcGIS[®] 10 software to generate maps and conduct spatial analyses. Surveys were conducted by HWA from February – May, 2013.

HWA completed BLM-approved block surveys for wildlife and vegetation for seismic activities by surveying 300 m wide transects oriented north to south throughout the entire Project Area



during fall 2012 (Appendix A; HWA 2012a). In 2013, HWA focused surveys on proposed well pads and access roads throughout the Project Area. Proposed well pads and access roads were surveyed more extensively for wildlife and vegetation with 25-50 m transect spacing. Transects were surveyed for wildlife and vegetation by using ATVs. When potential habitat was found, this area was then surveyed by foot and waypoints were recorded. Field crews consisted of three experienced biologists.

HWA surveyed all BLM and private lands with landowner permission within the Project Area. Prior to surveys, Noble Energy agreed to avoid any perennial wet areas by 100 feet to prevent disturbance to amphibians and areas susceptible to erosion. Because Noble will avoid these areas, HWA did not survey perennial wet areas.

Greater Sage-Grouse

Exploration activities are planned to occur in fall 2014. Although exploration activities will occur outside the breeding season for sage-grouse (March 15 – May 30), lek surveys were conducted prior to scheduled exploration activities in the Huntington Valley Project Area. Additionally, locations of sage-grouse droppings and sightings of individual birds were recorded as they were encountered while conducting pygmy rabbit surveys within the Project Area.

HWA surveyed the known sage-grouse leks and searched for new or undocumented leks in and within three miles of the Huntington Valley Exploration Project Area. Aerial surveys were conducted on March 27-29 and May 1-3, 2013 to search for new or undocumented leks. We had originally scheduled the second survey to be conducted during the first week in April, but following communication with Nevada Division of Wildlife (NDOW), we rescheduled the second aerial survey to the beginning of May. NDOW biologists recommended the shift to focus on timing of peak male lek attendance in and within three miles of the Project Area (personal communication, Scott Roberts, NDOW biologist). Surveys for new leks consisted of two flights over suitable habitat (relatively flat areas with openings or low density sagebrush). Surveys were performed from sunrise to 1.5 hours after sunrise in a fixed-wing aircraft flying at an altitude of 100-300 feet above the ground and airspeed of 60-70 miles per hour. Transects were located approximately 0.5 miles apart and flown in a north-south direction starting on the east side of the survey area and working west. GPS coordinates of greater sage-grouse leks were recorded and the number of grouse observed was documented.

Three ground count surveys were conducted at each lek location in and within three miles of the Huntington Valley Exploration Project Area to determine grouse occupancy and the maximum number of birds attending the lek. Surveys were conducted between March 26 and April 13, 2013. Surveys were performed from sunrise to 1.5 hours after sunrise, separated by seven days. Leks were observed with binoculars or a spotting scope from a pickup truck for approximately 15 minutes during each survey. Data collected during surveys at each lek location included maximum number of birds, activity, and sex of observed birds. Leks were classified as “active” if two or more strutting males were observed during any of the surveys or if recent sign (feathers,

scat, or tracks) was observed on the lek late in the strutting season.

Nesting Raptors and Burrowing Owls

Because activities will occur outside the breeding seasons for raptor species (March 15 –July 31), surveys for nesting raptors were not required this spring within the Huntington Valley Project Area. However, opportunistic ground surveys were conducted in late March and early April during well pad clearance surveys to determine activity status of known nests and to search for new or previously undocumented nests. Nests were observed from a distance, using binoculars or spotting scopes, to determine whether or not adult birds were present on or near the nest. If adult raptors were present, the biologist remained at a distance to avoid disturbing the birds. If it was determined that no adult birds were present and if it was possible, the areas under, around, and in the nests were searched for signs of recent activity (fresh mute, regurgitated pellets, eggs, eggshell fragments, prey remains, etc.). Accurate GPS locations of raptor nests were recorded at the nest site and the nest status, condition, substrate, and species of raptor using the nest were documented.

Pygmy Rabbit

HWA prepared a protocol for presence/absence surveys of the Project Area based on previous work with pygmy rabbits in Wyoming (Appendix A). The prepared protocol was approved by the BLM prior to commencement of field surveys (Nycole Burton and Ken Wilkinson, personal communication September 2012).

HWA completed block surveys in the fall of 2012 (HWA 2012a) for seismic activities to locate active pygmy rabbit burrows by surveying 300-meter wide transects oriented north to south throughout the entire Project Area. Survey efforts in the spring of 2013 focused on proposed well pads with transects spaced 25-50 m apart and surveying a 100-200ft buffer on proposed access roads. Transects were surveyed for potential habitat by using ATVs. When potential habitat was found, this area was surveyed by foot for evidence indicating the presence of pygmy rabbits. Evidence of pygmy rabbits included: sightings, burrows, pellets, and tracks. The goal was for complete visual coverage of the proposed well pad or access road with additional searching necessary in areas where topography prevented full visual coverage. The objective was to find active burrows (indicated by open burrows with recent pellets present in or near the opening) or rabbits (i.e., sightings) as evidence of occupancy. However, multiple locations within a patch with recent pellets were sufficient for classifying a patch as “occupied.” If a pygmy rabbit was sighted, or active burrows or recent pellets were found, the locations of the sighting, burrow, and/or pellets were recorded. Active pygmy rabbit burrows were buffered by 100 feet. The locations of potential well pads and access roads were moved to avoid the 100-foot buffer placed on active pygmy rabbit burrows.

RESULTS and DISCUSSION

Greater Sage-Grouse

There are currently five known greater sage-grouse leks located in and within three miles of the



Huntington Valley Exploration Project Area. They include Achurra, Branzell, Carville Creek, Green Mountain, and Little Cottonwood leks (Map 1). Branzell and Green Mountain leks represent trend leks by NDOW.

Little Cottonwood and Achurra leks are on private land. We were not given ground access from the landowner. The only information we were able to collect on these leks was from the two aerial surveys conducted this spring.

Aerial Surveys

Two rounds of aerial flights were conducted to search for new or previously undocumented sage-grouse leks in and within three miles of the Project Area. No new leks were found in or within three miles of the Project Area. Achurra lek had a maximum count of four males and no females on May 1, 2013. During both aerial surveys, no birds were seen at Little Cottonwood lek.

Ground Surveys

The Carville Creek and Green Mountain leks were surveyed for activity during three ground surveys (Tables 1 and 2). Carville Creek lek had a maximum count of 21 males and two females on March 26, 2013. Branzell and Green Mountain leks are trend leks that are surveyed by NDOW. Green Mountain lek was also surveyed by HWA from the ground because the lek was proximal to the route used to access the Carville Creek lek. Green Mountain lek had a maximum count of 25 males and two females on April 6, 2013. We documented sage-grouse sign in one location, which included pellets and cecal droppings (Map 1).

According to vegetation and weed surveys conducted in 2012, the Project Area is largely comprised of sagebrush/grassland (approximately 68%; HWA 2012*b*). Suitable sage-grouse nesting and brood-rearing habitat does exist in portions of the sagebrush/grassland vegetation type, usually in areas with denser sagebrush (10-25% sagebrush cover) or areas with perennial grass and herbaceous cover. However, many portions of the sagebrush/grassland vegetation type would be considered unsuitable due to low sagebrush cover and invasion by annual grasses and less desirable shrubs [i.e. broom snake weed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*)].

Although sage-grouse habitat quality was not evaluated during surveys, we note that at least 15% of the Project Area is comprised of vegetation types largely viewed as low quality for sage-grouse nesting or brood-rearing (Sveum et al. 1998, Commons 1999, Schroeder et al. 2004). These vegetation types include juniper (*Juniperus osteosperma*), bare-ground, greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*), rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa* and *Chrysonmus viscidiflorus*) and broom snakeweed mixed with sagebrush (HWA 2012*b*). Whenever possible, well pads and access roads were located in these low quality areas to avoid further disturbance to sage-grouse habitat.

Sage-grouse populations in Nevada and throughout their range have shown significant declines largely due to habitat loss from wildfire and invasive plant species. In addition to areas with low habitat quality for sage-grouse, the majority of the Project Area has been invaded by cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), with high densities on south-facing slopes (HWA 2012b). Cheatgrass is an invasive annual grass that has led to increased wildfire frequency and subsequent loss of sagebrush communities important to sage-grouse (Baker 2011). Fire frequency is increased with cheatgrass invasion; the establishment of cheatgrass causes substantial competition for resources used by native shrub-steppe species (Whisenant 1990, Knick and Rotenberry 1997). The likelihood of future fires can lead to the loss of perennial grasses and shrubs (Crawford et al. 2004) that are needed for multiple life stages for sage-grouse. Declines in sage-grouse populations in the Great Basin region, including Nevada, has been greatly influenced by habitat loss caused by wildfire (BLM 2012). Cheatgrass not only increases the risk of future wildfires, but it also depletes soil moisture (Melgoza et al. 1990) and soil nutrients faster than native plants. This provides cheatgrass a competitive advantage over native perennial grasses and shrubs during the growing season and can quickly overtake the native vegetation community. Because the Huntington Valley Project Area has been invaded by cheatgrass, human disturbance could promote the propagation of this invasive species and potentially increase the spread of wildfire in the area. Any disturbance activities in this area would need to implement precautionary measures to reduce these risks. Some precautionary measures include fire suppression tactics, training programs, and proper cleaning of field vehicles to prevent the spread of noxious weeds or invasive species into sage-grouse habitat.

Nesting Raptors

Within the Huntington Valley Exploration Project Area and its one-mile buffer, 38 nest sites were documented (Map 1) including: one burrowing owl nest, three ferruginous hawk nests (*Buteo regalis*), four great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*) nests, one red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) nest, 21 unknown raptor nests, three common raven nests (*Corvus corax*), four black-billed magpie nests, and one American crow nest (Table 3).

Of the thirty-eight viable nests surveyed, two common raven nests (#97 and #104) and one American crow nest (#98) were active in 2013 (Table 3). Red-tailed hawk nest (#110) was observed with two adults in attendance on April 12. Because activity status surveys were not required this year, subsequent surveys to confirm nesting status were not conducted.

Burrowing Owl

A total of three burrowing owls were sighted during the survey period (Map 1). One of these sightings had an individual bird exiting a burrow, but because this was observed before the nesting season and no evidence (i.e. fresh mute, regurgitated pellets, or prey remains) was present to suggest a nest site, we did not call it a potential nest. Proposed Fee Well #3056-6-2 was approximately 0.19 miles from this sighting (Table 4, Map 1). One sighting was a visual of an individual bird flying with no burrow in the area. A potential nest from 2012, #113, was surveyed but no individual birds or sign were found around the burrow. Because the observations were outside the survey period for breeding, these locations may need further surveys next spring to verify actual nest sites and to determine if timing stipulations should be applied.



Pygmy Rabbit

Prior to surveys, Noble Energy agreed with recommendations to avoid active pygmy rabbit burrows by 100 feet for exploration activity. A total of 386 active burrows were found within the Project Area during surveys conducted in 2013. Pygmy rabbit sign was observed at 460 burrows but only 386 were classified as active (i.e., recent pellets or sightings of pygmy rabbits). A total of two individual pygmy rabbit sightings were documented during surveys in the Project Area. The largest concentrations of active pygmy rabbit burrows were found in Section 9 T30N:R56E and Section 9 T29N:R56E (Table 5). There were 149 active burrows recorded in Section 9 T30N:R56E, and 135 active burrows in Section 9 T29N:R56E.

Regular fluctuations or cycles of pygmy rabbits have not been documented, but anecdotal information suggests that populations can fluctuate dramatically (Weiss and Verts 1984, Crawford 2008). Crawford (2008) found pygmy rabbit survival rates can vary monthly and across fine spatial scales. Subsequently, pygmy rabbits appear highly susceptible to rapid declines and local extirpation (Weiss and Verts 1984, Crawford 2008). Even though predation appears to be the main source of pygmy rabbit mortality (Crawford 2008), the interactions of predation, food availability, and weather likely determine winter survival and could result in rapid declines.

Ultimately, conclusions that can be drawn from the survey results are limited, but they include: (1) pygmy rabbit presence was slightly different in portions of the Project Area compared to fall 2012 (HWA 2012a), (2) all affected well pads were moved to avoid active pygmy rabbit burrows by 100 ft, and (3) active pygmy rabbit burrow density was variable across the Project Area. Clearly, more intensive monitoring and possibly long-term research are necessary for understanding the intrinsic and extrinsic factors influencing pygmy rabbit populations across the landscape.

OTHER WILDLIFE

During the course of surveys conducted within the Huntington Valley Exploration Project Area in 2013 other wildlife species and sign were observed and documented, including 30 bird species, five mammal species, and one reptile species:

Birds	
American Coot (<i>Fulica americana</i>)	Loggerhead Shrike (<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>)
American Kestrel (<i>Falco sparverius</i>)	Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)
American Robin (<i>Turdus migratorius</i>)	Mountain Bluebird (<i>Sialia currucoides</i>)
Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	Mourning Dove (<i>Zenaida macroura</i>)
Belted Kingfisher (<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>)	Northern Flicker (<i>Colaptes auratus</i>)
Blue-winged Teal (<i>Anas discors</i>)	Northern Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)

Birds (continued)	
Canada Goose (<i>Branta canadensis</i>)	Northern Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>)
Cinnamon Teal (<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>)	Northern Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>)
Common Snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>)	Redhead (<i>Aythya americana</i>)
Cooper's Hawk (<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>)	Rough-legged Hawk (<i>Buteo lagopus</i>)
Golden Eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>)	Sandhill Crane (<i>Grus canadensis</i>)
Green-winged Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>)	Say's Phoebe (<i>Sayornis saya</i>)
Horned Lark (<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>)	Swainson's Hawk (<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>)
Killdeer (<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>)	Turkey Vulture (<i>Carthartes aura</i>)
Lesser Scaup (<i>Aythya affinis</i>)	Western Meadowlark (<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>)
Mammals	
Black-tailed Jackrabbit (<i>Lepus californicus</i>)	Pronghorn (<i>Antilocapra americana</i>)
Desert Cottontail (<i>Sylvilagus auduboni</i>)	Great Basin Ground Squirrel (<i>Spermophilus mollis</i>)
Mountain Cottontail (<i>Sylvilagus nuttallii</i>)	
Reptiles	
Northern Sagebrush Lizard (<i>Sceloporus graciosus graciosus</i>)	

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Table 1. Summary of greater sage-grouse lek activity in and around Huntington Valley Exploration Project Area in Elko County, Nevada during 2013.

LEK NAME	STATUS	YEAR DISCOVERED	SOURCE	MALE MAX			Legal Location			UTM NAD83	
				COUNT 2013	Section	Township	Range	Easting	Northing		
Achurra	Active	2002	NDOW	4	6	29N	57E	618769	4476154		
Branzell ¹	Active	1998	NDOW	--	23	29N	55E	605721	4470402		
Carville Creek	Active	1997	NDOW	21	24	29N	56E	616986	4470574		
Little Cottonwood	Active	2007	NDOW	0	20	30N	57E	620256	4479991		
Green Mountain ¹	Active	1956	NDOW	25	31	29N	57E	619021	4468102		

¹ Trend lek surveyed by Nevada Division of Wildlife (NDOW).

-- Data not obtained by HWA.

Table 2. Greater sage-grouse lek count surveys for the Huntington Valley Exploration Project Area in Elko County, Nevada during 2013.

Lek Name	Date	Survey Type	Obs. Begin	Obs. End	Number			
					Males	Females	Unk	Total
Archurra	3/27/2013	Aerial	6:19	6:24	3	0	0	3
Archurra	5/1/2013	Aerial	5:49	5:51	4	0	0	4
Carville Creek	3/26/2013	Ground	6:14	7:12	21	2	0	23
Carville Creek	3/27/2013	Aerial	6:56	6:31	1	0	0	1
Carville Creek	4/6/2013	Ground	6:10	6:55	20	1	0	21
Carville Creek	4/13/2013	Ground	6:10	7:10	16	1	0	17
Carville Creek	5/1/2013	Ground	6:20	6:21	3	0	0	3
Green Mountain	3/26/2013	Ground	8:10	8:25	0	0	0	0
Green Mountain	3/27/2013	Ground	6:14	6:15	0	0	0	0
Green Mountain	4/6/2013	Ground	7:25	7:49	25	2	0	27
Green Mountain	4/13/2013	Ground	7:23	7:42	17	0	0	17
Green Mountain	5/1/2013	Ground	5:43	5:44	7	0	0	7
Little Cottonwood	3/27/2013	Aerial	6:31	6:55	0	0	0	0
Little Cottonwood	5/1/2013	Aerial	5:55	5:56	0	0	0	0

Table 3. Locations of nest sites in and around the Huntington Valley Exploration Project Area in Elko County, Nevada during March and April 2013.

Nest ID	Species	Nest			UTM NAD83				Legal Location		
		Substrate ¹	Condition	Status ²	Northing	Eastings	QQ	Sec	TwN	Rng	
41	Ferruginous Hawk	JUN	Good	Inactive	4473310	604341.44	SESW	10	29N	55E	
82	Unknown Raptor	JUN	Fair	Inactive	4471740	609277	SESW	19	29N	56E	
83	Great Horned Owl	JUN	Excellent	Inactive	4470040	609859	NWNE	30	29N	56E	
84	Great Horned Owl	JUN	Good	Inactive	4471690	609253	SESW	19	29N	56E	
85	Black-billed Magpie	JUN	Good	Inactive	4468660	612360	SESW	28	29N	56E	
86	Unknown Raptor	JUN	Excellent	Inactive	4468660	612363	SESW	28	29N	56E	
88	Great Horned Owl	JUN	Good	Inactive	4470420	611159	SWSE	20	29N	56E	
89	Unknown Raptor	SAG	Fair	Inactive	4465780	607488	NWSW	01	28N	55E	
90	Unknown Raptor	JUN	Excellent	Inactive	4465170	608940	NENE	12	28N	55E	
91	Unknown Raptor	JUN	Fair	Inactive	4466790	609494	NENW	06	28N	56E	
93	Unknown Raptor	JUN	Poor	Inactive	4466540	610048	SENE	06	28N	56E	
94	Unknown Raptor	JUN	Good	Inactive	4466030	610588	NWSW	05	28N	56E	
95	Ferruginous Hawk	JUN	Poor	Inactive	4487450	610520	NENW	32	31N	56E	
96	Unknown Raptor	BLD	Fair	Inactive	4480740	608266	SENE	24	30N	56E	
97	Common Raven	JUN	Good	Active	4486710	614752	NESE	34	31N	56E	
98	American Crow	JUN	Good	Active	4465570	616574	SESE	02	28N	56E	
99	Unknown Raptor	JUN	Good	Inactive	4465250	614232	NWNE	10	28N	56E	
100	Unknown Raptor	JUN	Fair	Inactive	4466700	613772	NENE	03	28N	56E	
101	Unknown Raptor	JUN	Good	Inactive	4466330	613469	SENE	04	28N	56E	
102	Unknown Raptor	JUN	Fair	Inactive	4466280	613112	SWNE	04	28N	56E	
103	Unknown Raptor	JUN	Poor	Inactive	4466290	613201	SENE	04	28N	56E	
104	Common Raven	JUN	Good	Active	4466070	612343	NWSW	04	28N	56E	
105	Unknown Raptor	JUN	Good	Inactive	4465390	611395	SWSE	05	28N	56E	
106	Unknown Raptor	JUN	Good	Inactive	4487860	612515	NWNE	33	31N	56E	
107	Unknown Raptor	JUN	Fair	Inactive	4487810	612082	NWNW	33	31N	56E	
108	Unknown Raptor	JUN	Poor	Inactive	4487450	609999	NENE	31	31N	56E	
109	Ferruginous Hawk	GRD	Remnants	Inactive	4480240	611104	NWSE	20	30N	56E	
110	Red-tailed Hawk	CTL	Good	Visited	4478520	611551	SESE	29	30N	56E	
111	Unknown Raptor	CTL	Good	Inactive	4478380	611649	SESE	29	30N	56E	
112	Black-billed Magpie	CTL	Poor	Inactive	4478370	611658	SESE	29	30N	56E	

Table 3. Continued.

Nest ID	Species	Nest			UTM NAD83				Legal Location		
		Substrate ¹	Condition	Status ²	Northing	Eastng	QQ	Sec	TwN	Rng	
113	Burrowing Owl	BUR	Good	Did Not Locate	4476560	611106	SWSE	32	30N	56E	
114	Common Raven	MMS	Good	Tended	4479340	612117	SWNW	28	30N	56E	
115	Unknown Raptor	WIL	Fair	Inactive	4480300	614776	NESE	22	30N	56E	
116	Unknown Raptor	JUN	Poor	Inactive	4469010	609066	NWSW	30	29N	56E	
117	Black-billed Magpie	JUN	Good	Inactive	4470060	609091	NENW	30	29N	56E	
118	Great Horned Owl	JUN	Good	Inactive	4471650	609246	NENW	19	29N	56E	
119	Black-billed Magpie	JUN	Poor	Inactive	4471660	609247	NENW	19	29N	56E	
120	Unknown Raptor	JUN	Good	Inactive	4487560	611234	NENE	32	31N	56E	

¹ BLD - Building

BUR - Burrow

CTL - Cottonwood Live

GRD - Ground

JUN - Juniper

MMS - Manmade Structure

SAG - Sagebrush

WIL - Willow Tree

² Active - Eggs, chicks, or adult in incubating position in nest

Inactive - No eggs or chicks

Tended - Fresh material added to nest

Visited- Adult perched at or near nest

DNLO - Did not locate

Table 4. Burrowing owl sightings and potential nests encountered during surveys in the Huntington Valley Project Area during March and April, 2013.

Nest ID	Date	UTM NAD 83			Legal Location			Activity	Sign ¹
		Easting	Northing	SEC	TWN-N	RNG-E			
--	3/28/2013	609311	4485030	6	30	56	Flushed from burrow.	Low	
--	4/1/2013	608813	4475180	6	29	56	Flying in the area. No burrow found.	None	
113	4/3/2013	611103	4476560	32	30	56	No sign near burrow.	None	

¹ Low --Bird present. No pellets, fresh mute, prey items present.

Table 5. Pygmy rabbit sign/sightings in proposed well pad sections in Noble Energy's Huntington Valley Exploration Project Area during March and April, 2013.

Section	Township	Range	# of Active Burrows ¹	Total # of Burrows ²	Sightings
1	T29N	R55E	0	0	0
2	T29N	R55E	0	0	0
5	T29N	R56E	0	0	0
7	T29N	R56E	0	2	0
8	T29N	R56E	9	9	0
9	T29N	R56E	135	153	2
16	T29N	R56E	0	0	0
28	T29N	R56E	0	0	0
29	T29N	R56E	0	0	0
31	T29N	R56E	0	0	0
32	T29N	R56E	0	0	0
33	T29N	R56E	0	0	0
35	T30N	R55E	0	0	0
36	T30N	R55E	0	0	0
4	T30N	R56E	83	129	0
6	T30N	R56E	2	2	0
7	T30N	R56E	0	0	0
8	T30N	R56E	0	0	0
9	T30N	R56E	149	155	0
16	T30N	R56E	0	0	0
17	T30N	R56E	0	0	0
18	T30N	R56E	0	0	0
20	T30N	R56E	0	0	0
21	T30N	R56E	0	0	0
22	T30N	R56E	0	0	0
27	T30N	R56E	0	0	0
32	T31N	R56E	0	0	0
33	T31N	R56E	5	5	0

¹ # of Active Burrows: Burrows with recent sign such as fresh pellets, tracks, or sightings.

² Total # of Burrows: Total of active (recent sign) and inactive (old sign) burrows.