

Conditions of Approval for the West Cripple Creek POD, T42N:R72W, SEC 14, 15, 22, 23, and 27

Standard Conditions of Approval West Cripple Creek POD T42N:R72W Campbell County, Wyoming

Standard Conditions of Approval are those measures that apply to all oil and gas development. These conditions are applied to both APD and NOS approval processes when they are not specifically addressed in those plans by the companies. It is important to note that site-specific mitigation measures are also developed by the Forest Service authorized officer, as needed, on a case-by-case basis at the onsite inspection to address special, unanticipated issues not addressed by a programmatic mitigation measure or standard conditions of approval (e.g., erosive soils, steep slopes, proximity to existing improvements, etc.). These conditions of approval are subject to change as needed at the discretion of the Douglas District Ranger/Authorized Officer (AO).

General Conditions

1. All tanks for the storage of fluids will have spill containment protection, a dike, or other containment measure. This includes fuel tanks, barrels of fluid and buckets of fluids. They will also be within fenced areas or pump houses, i.e., areas where livestock cannot access them.
2. Design night lighting to minimize light pollution, limiting continuous or dusk-dawn lighting at facilities. Exceptions may be made for safety requirements such as the lighting of towers or lines to facilitate flight safety, and staffed, around-the-clock operations. Continuous dusk-to-dawn lighting at facilities will be limited to reduce impacts to the nighttime viewshed. If continuous lighting is necessary, the light will be obstructed such that only the facility is directly lighted. Whenever the facilities are not being actively worked, the lights will be at a minimum.
3. When excessive rutting is likely, travel will be restricted to minimize surface resource damage effects.
4. Any gravel, scoria, or native material that may become oil-soaked must be removed to approved disposal facility and the area resurfaced.
5. Monitoring measures in the form of a WMP have been developed for the project area and will be applied as a cooperative effort at the time the Permit to Drill is issued. This implementation will include all agencies with jurisdiction (Forest Service, BLM, U.S.

Army Corps of Engineers, WSEO, WOGCC, and/or WDEQ) in consultation with the involved local land managers and soil conservation districts.

6. Monitoring of livestock issues related to the development of the Proposed Action will occur for the life of the project and, if substantial issues (e.g., drifting livestock and/or wildlife) are identified, additional fencing will be constructed to prevent and/or minimize injury to livestock and/or increase the public safety.

Pre-Construction

1. A pre-construction field meeting shall be conducted prior to beginning any dirt work approved under this application. The operator shall contact the AO at least 4- days prior to beginning operations so that the meeting can be scheduled. The operator is responsible for having all contractors present (dirt contractors, drilling contractor, pipeline contractor, project oversight personnel, etc.) including the overall field operations superintendent, and for providing all contractors copies of the approved POD, project map and Forest Service Conditions of Approval (COA) pertinent to the work that each will be doing.
2. If any cultural values (sites, artifacts, human remains) are observed during operation of this lease/permit/right-of-way, they will be left intact and the AO will be notified immediately. The AO will conduct an evaluation of the cultural values to establish appropriate mitigation, salvage, or treatment. The operator is responsible for informing all persons in the area who are associated with this project that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing historic or archaeological sites, or for collecting artifacts. If historic or archeological materials are uncovered during construction, the operator is to immediately stop work that might further disturb such materials, and contact the AO. Within five working days the AO will inform the operator as to:
 - a. Whether the materials appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places
 - b. The mitigating measures the operator will likely have to undertake before the site can be used (assuming in situ preservation is not necessary); and, A time frame for the AO to complete an expedited review under 36 CFR 800.11 to confirm, through the State Historic Preservation Officer, that the findings of the AO are correct and that mitigation is appropriate. The AO will also provide technical and procedural guidelines for the conduct of mitigation. Upon verification from the AO that the required mitigation has been completed, the operator will then be allowed to resume construction measures.
3. If paleontological resources, either large or conspicuous, and/or of a significant scientific value are discovered during construction, the find will be reported to the AO immediately and construction will be suspended within 250 feet of said find. An evaluation of the paleontological discovery will be made by an approved professional paleontologist within five (5) working days, weather permitting, to determine the appropriate action(s) to prevent the potential loss of any significant paleontological values. Operations within 250 feet of such discovery will not be resumed until written authorization to proceed is issued the AO. The applicant will bear the cost of any required paleontological appraisals,

surface collection of fossils, or salvage of any large conspicuous fossils of significant scientific interest discovered during the operation.

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4. Standard water well agreements will be consummated between Williams and the Forest Service, and may be negotiated between Williams and adjacent project area private landowners to reduce water well impacts that may be caused by the proposed CBNG operations.
5. Williams MDP will adequately address the protection of any potential fresh water aquifers above the target coal zone by adhering to the BLM and Forest Service standards regarding casing settings at appropriate depths, safe remedial procedures in the event of casing failure, and the use of proper cementing procedures. This will ensure that groundwater will not be adversely impacted by well drilling and completion operations. The mitigation measures included in the drilling plan will ensure that no significant impacts will occur on down-hole resources from the Proposed Action.
6. Williams will consult with appropriate state and county agencies regarding West Nile Virus (WNV) control and/or prevention.

Construction

1. The operator will limit vegetation removal and the degree of surface disturbance wherever possible. Where surface disturbance cannot be avoided, all practicable measures will be utilized to minimize erosion and stabilize disturbed soils.
2. Construction and drilling activity will not be conducted using frozen or saturate soil material during periods when watershed damage or excessive rutting is likely to occur.
3. The operator shall utilize equipment that is appropriate to the scope and scale of work being done for roads and well pads.
4. The operator shall utilize wheel trenchers or ditch witches to construct all pipeline trenches except where extreme topography or other environmental factors preclude their use.
5. All available topsoil and suitable subsoil from construction locations will be stockpiled at the site. Excess topsoil will be salvaged for reclamation use on all other areas of surface disturbance. Topsoil and suitable subsoil will be clearly segregated from excess spoil material. Any topsoil stored for an extended period of time (greater than 6 months) will be stabilized with annual grasses or other suitable cover crop.
6. No well pads (i.e., dirt work) will be constructed at any of the CBNG well sites, as only vegetation mowing will be required to provide a clear work area at each drilling site.
7. The operator will not push soil material and overburden over side slopes or into drainages. All soil material disturbed will be placed in an area where it can be retrieved.

without creating additional undue surface disturbance and where it does not impede watershed and drainage flows.

8. Areas that constitute potential habitat for species of concern were identified and avoided in the placement of facilities and access to those facilities. Williams will provide "No Access" signage and barriers along the decommissioned roads to help ensure successful revegetation as well as to protect known species of concern. In particular, access to the 12-14 well was altered to avoid impacting Barr's milkvetch plants and the original access route will be barricaded with a posted sign to provide notification that the route has been decommissioned for use. Travel routes were also circumvented around playas to minimize impacts on lush vegetation and water resources.
9. Reserve pits will be adequately fenced and maintained during and after drilling operations until pit is reclaimed so as to effectively keep out wildlife and livestock. Adequate fencing, in lieu of more stringent requirements by the surface owner, is defined as follows:
 - Fencing will be constructed in accordance with Forest Service specifications. This requires that it be fenced with sheep-tight fencing on the three non-working sides prior to drilling and on the remaining side immediately following rig release.
 - If the pit is excavated prior to the rig moving onto the site, then it will be fenced on all four sides until such time as the drilling rig moves onto the location and rigs up for drilling.
 - Construction materials will consist of steel or wood posts. Three or four strand wire (smooth or barbed) fence or hog panel (16-foot length by 50-inch height) must be used with connectors such as fence staples, quick-connect clips, hog rigs, hose clamps, twisted wire, etc.
 - Steel "T" posts or wooden "H" bracing must be constructed at all corners, utilizing six (6) inch diameter wooden posts.
 - Plastic snow fence is not acceptable fencing material.
 - Electric fences will not be allowed.
 - Posts shall be firmly set in ground.
 - If wire is used it must be taut and evenly spaced, from ground level to top wire, to effectively keep out animals.
 - Hog panels must be tied securely onto posts and one another using fence staples, clamps, wire ties, etc.
 - The fence must be at least 2-feet from edge of pit.
10. Reserve pits will have a built in escape to aid in the escape of people and animals. The ramp will be constructed at a 45 degree angle and be at least 24 inches in width.
11. The reserve pit will be oriented to prevent collections of surface runoff. After the drill rig is removed the operator may need to construct a trench on the uphill side of the reserve pit to divert surface drainage around it. If constructed, the trench will be left intact until the pit is closed.

12. The reserve pit will be lined with an impermeable liner if permeable subsurface material is encountered. The need for pit lining (impervious clay material or artificial liner) will be determined on a case-by-case, site-specific basis. An impermeable liner is any liner having permeability less than 10^{-7} cm/sec. They will be installed so that it will not leak/break, or allow any discharge of liquids and will be chemically compatible with all substances that may be put in the pit. Liners made of any man made synthetic material will be of sufficient strength and thickness to withstand norm installation and pit use. Minimum specifications for an artificial pit liner are; tensile grab strength of 150 lbs. and a Mullen burst strength of 300 lbs. All seams must be heat-treated. In gravelly or rocky soils, suitable bedding materials such as sand will be used prior to installing the liner. Pits are not to be located in watercourses. Pit walls shall be smoothed and keyed.
13. The reserve pit will be constructed so that at least half of its total volume is in solid cut material (below natural ground level).
14. Pipeline construction will be designed at a right angle to any drainages that are crossed to minimize the potential or erosion to soils and sediment loading if water resources.
15. Pipeline construction will be designed to match the contour of any drainages crossed and backfilled completely, leaving a mounded appearance along the backfilled trench. The purpose of the mounding is to allow for some settling of the backfilled material and to avoid any concentration of surface drainage in the backfilled material, which could cause accelerated erosion or possible damage to the pipelines.
16. Buried utility lines will also be located adjacent to access routes wherever feasible.
17. Maintain a minimum 20-foot undisturbed vegetative boarder between toe-of-fill of pad and/or pit areas and the edge of adjacent drainages, unless otherwise directed by the AO.
18. All disturbed areas that have been compacted will be scarified. Disturbed areas over 0.25 acre in size will be landscaped to approximate original contours, seeded, and fenced with a fence design approved by the AO to exclude livestock.
19. Culverts will be placed on channel bottoms on firm, uniform beds, which have been shaped to accept them, and aligned parallel to the channel to minimize erosion. Backfill will be thoroughly compacted.
20. The minimum diameter for culverts will be 18 inches. However, all culverts will be appropriately sized in accordance with standards in BLM Manual 9113 (The Gold Book).
21. Well sites and other facility locations have been intentionally placed as close to existing roads as possible to minimize habitat disturbance in the project area and to avoid the creation of additional roads that will not be warranted within the NFS roadway system.

22. Construction and other project-related traffic will be restricted to approved routes and areas specified in the approved APD or MSUP.
23. Utility corridors will not be bladed. If clearing is necessary, they will be brush-hogged, leaving the material on site. Pipeline trenching will segregate the topsoil and subsoil. The trench will be filled with the subsoil first then the topsoil mounded over the trench. Where the company feels it is necessary to blade the utility corridor to have a travel way smooth enough to operate equipment on, they may make a request. The Forest Service will make a site inspection and if they concur, approval will be granted.
24. Roads accessing the header buildings will be crowned and ditched allowing year-round access. Surfacing (gravel or scoria no less than 6 inches deep) is required on Forest Service-administered crown and ditch roads. Two constructed lowwater crossings will be included in the construction of the West Cripple Creek POD. The low-water crossings will consist of additional rock substrate applied at low-level locations (i.e., near playas) along existing two-track roads to prevent excessive rutting, sedimentation loading in adjacent water resources and soil damage.
25. Construction and other project-related traffic will be restricted to approved routes. Off road vehicle travel will not be allowed.
26. The existing and new access roads may be used without any flat blading during the drilling phase.
27. Any new two track road may be brush-hogged and will be delineated with flagging to keep traffic to a single lane. Minor grading and spot graveling may be allowed, only upon approval by the AO, to provide a safe driving surface. The maximum width of the road surface will be 12 feet.
28. Any new access road may be upgraded to a crown and ditched type road only if production is established and depending on site specific Conditions of Approval (COAs) and the Surface Use Plan of Operations (SUPO). Refer to BLM's "Gold Book" (Surface Operating Standards for Oil and Gas Exploration and Development) for details.
29. Maximum designed speed on all operator-constructed and maintained roads will not exceed 25 miles per hour.
30. Pipeline construction shall not block nor change the natural course of any drainage. Pipelines shall cross perpendicular to drainages. Pipelines shall not be run parallel in drainage bottoms.
31. Suspended pipelines shall provide adequate clearance for maximum runoff.
32. During construction, emissions of particulate matter from well pad and road construction will be minimized by application of water or other not-saline dust suppressants with at least 50 percent control efficiency. Dust inhibitors (surfacing materials, on-saline dust

suppressants, and water) will be used as necessary on unpaved roads that present a fugitive dust problem. The use of chemical dust suppressants on public surface will require prior approval from the AO.

33. Operators are required to obtain a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Permit from the Wyoming DEQ for any projects that disturb one or more acres. This general construction storm water permit must be obtained from WDEQ prior to any surface disturbing activities and can be obtained by following directions on the WDEQ website at <http://deq.state.wy.us>.
34. The operator shall submit Sundry Notice (Form 3160-5) to the Douglas Ranger District Office for approval prior to construction of any new surface disturbing activities that are not specially addressed in the approved APD or POD Surface Use Plan.
35. To reduce the risk of raptor nest failure, construction activities (drilling, testing, new construction, workovers) will not be conducted within line-of-sight (up to 0.5 mile) of any raptor nest site between February 1 and July 31. The Forest Service may waive these stipulations if a nest is documented to be inactive for a period of 7 consecutive years.
36. Construction of facilities will be prohibited year-round within 0.25 mile of any greater sage-grouse lek and prohibited from March 1 through June 15 within 2.0 miles of a lek.
37. New electric utility lines will be buried to minimize the potential for raptor collisions with overhead lines and electrocution.

Operations/Maintenance of a Producing Well

1. Confine all equipment and vehicles to the access roads(s), pad(s), and area(s) specified in the approved APD or POD.
2. All waste, other than human waste and drilling fluids, will be contained in a portable trash cage. The cage must be on-site throughout all drilling (to include rig-up), testing, and completion of operations. Burning of trash on the location will not be allowed. This waste will be transported to a state-approved waste disposal site immediately on completion of drilling operations. No trash or empty barrels will be placed in the reserve pit or buried on location all state and local laws and regulations pertaining to disposal of human and solid waste will be complied with.
3. The operator will be responsible for prevention and control of noxious weeds and weeds of concern on all areas of surface disturbance associated with this project (well locations, roads, water management facilities, etc.). Use of pesticides shall comply with the applicable federal and state laws. Pesticides shall be used only in accordance with their registered uses and with limitations imposed by the Secretary. Prior to the use of pesticides on public land, the holder shall obtain from the AO's written approval of a plan showing the type and quantity of material to be used, pests to be controlled, method of

application, location of storage and disposal of containers and any other information deemed necessary the authorized officer to such use.

4. All permanent above ground structures (e.g. production equipment, tanks, etc.) not subject to safety requirements will be painted to blend with the natural color of the landscape. The paint use will be a color, which simulates "Standard Environmental Colors." Painting of facilities is required within 6 months of construction and maintained on a regular basis as needed.
5. Sewage shall be placed in a self-contained, chemically treated porta-potty on location, and disposed of at a state-approved disposal site upon completion of operations. The portable latrine unit will remain on location until completion of operations.
6. The operator and their contractors shall ensure that all use, production storage, transport and disposal of hazardous and extremely hazardous materials associated with the drilling, completion and production of this well will be in accordance with all applicable existing or hereafter promulgated federal; state and local government rules, regulations and guidelines. All project related activities involving hazardous materials will be conducted in a manner to minimize potential environmental impacts. In accordance with OSHA requirements, a file will be maintained onsite containing current Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all chemicals, compounds and/or substances which are used in the course of construction, drilling, completion and production operations.
7. Produced fluids shall be put in test tanks on location during completion work. Produced water will be put in the reserve pit during completion work per Onshore Order # 7.
8. At each drill site, water encountered or used during drilling or production testing would be contained and disposed of in a fenced, temporary reserve pit (or mud pit) approximately 40 feet by 25 feet. Temporary reserve pits will be constructed for drilling at each well site and located away from drainages, but no pits will be allowed in the project area during production.
9. The only fluids/waste materials, which are authorized to go into the reserve pit, are Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) exempt exploration and production wastes. These include:
 - a. Drilling muds and cuttings
 - b. Rigwash
 - c. Excess cement and certain completion and stimulation fluids defined by EPA as exempt

It does not include drilling rig wastes such as:

 - a. spent hydraulic fluids
 - b. used engine oil
 - c. used oil filters
 - d. empty cement, drilling mud, or other product sacks
 - e. empty paint, pipe dope, chemical or other product containers

- f. excess chemicals or chemical rinsate
 - a. Any evidence of non-exempt wastes being put into the reserve pit may result in the AO requiring specific testing and closure requirements.
10. If suitable, drilling fluids may be recycled for use at other wells. In this case, drilling fluids would be removed from the pit and hauled by truck to the next drill site. Reserve pits will be closed as soon as possible, but no later than 90 days from the time of drilling, unless a BLM- and/or Forest Service-authorized officer grants an extension. Once the fluids and mud in the reserve pits are dry, the pit will be closed, topsoil restored, and the area recontoured. No depressions will be left to trap water or form ponds.
11. Operators are advised that prior to installation of any oil and gas well production equipment which has the potential to emit air contaminants, the owner or operator of the equipment must notify the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Division (phone (307) 777-7391)) to determine permit requirements. Examples of pertinent well production equipment include fuel-fired equipment (e.g., diesel generators), separators, storage tanks, engines, and dehydrators.
12. The operator shall institute all necessary precautions to ensure that fire hazard is minimized, and keep fire-fighting equipment readily available when drilling.
13. Drilling company signs will be allowed on National Forest System lands during the construction and drilling phase.
14. A Forest Service representative will monitor construction of the location. Notify the AO (307-358-4690) 48 hours in advance of any preparation activities associated with the well pads and any spudding activities.
15. During all road building, pad construction, drilling, well completion, producing and abandonment activities, all gasoline, diesel powered equipment used must be equipped with approved spark arresters or mufflers. Fire suppression materials will be kept on-site at all times. The Operator is responsible for all fires directly caused by activities. Immediately notify the Forest Service (307- 358-4690) in the event of any fire occurrence.
16. Should the use of explosives be required during the construction the operator shall comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws, regulations and requirements involving the storage handling, preparation, and use thereof. Prior to any blasting, the District Ranger, Thunder Basin National Grassland, will be notified and an approved blasting plan submitted to the Forest Service.
17. Fencing around each of the wellheads (the electric panels and production equipment) will be provided to minimize injury to livestock and damage to the well facilities. The fence must be sheep-tight around each facility. A fence constructed entirely of barbed wire will not be allowed.

18. All production facilities, i.e. pump, pump house, storage tanks, oil-water separator, etc. will be painted with a lusterless color as on the "Standard Environmental Color Sheet" Munsell soil Color Charts, published by the Wyoming State Office of the Bureau of Land Management. The exception to this is if to comply with Occupation Health and Safety Act Rules and Regulations where special safety colors are required. All facilities will be painted within six (6) months of installation.
19. All stockpiled material will be distributed and landscaped to the surrounding topography over all areas not needed for production. Refer to Abandoned Well section for recommended seed mixture and mulching requirements. The reclamation work, including seeding and mulching, should be completed by 6 months of completion of drilling.
20. Keep all vegetation a minimum of 15' from all pump jacks, internal combustion engines, electrical installations, treaters, wellheads, etc.
21. Additional culverts will be installed as needed. Consult with the Douglas Ranger District Engineering Department and refer to the "Gold Book" for details on the roads and culverts.
22. Williams and other adjacent CBNG operators using the Forest Service roads for well and facility access will be responsible for maintaining the improved roads in the project area. Maintenance may include the addition of gravel on individual tire paths to improve traction and reduce erosion on two-track roads, graveling and blading improved roads consistent with standard maintenance operations in the area, grading borrow ditches, cleaning out low-water crossings, and/or blading snow from access roads. Williams will maintain all other project roads and low-water crossings.
23. The operator will monitor for and control invasive weeds that become established due to their operation. Pesticides may not be used to control undesirable woody and herbaceous vegetation, aquatic plants, insects, rodents, trash fish, etc., without the prior written approval of the Forest Service. A request for approval of planned uses of pesticides will be submitted 4 months prior to the proposed starting date. Information essential for review will be provided in the form specified. Exceptions to this 4 month prior notification may be allowed, subject to emergency request and approval, only when unexpected outbreaks of pests require control measures which were not anticipated at the time a request was submitted.
24. Only those materials registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for the specific purpose planned will be considered for use on National Forest System lands. Label instructions will be strictly followed in the application of pesticides and disposal of excess materials and containers.
25. No pits will be allowed on the location during production.

26. All gasoline and diesel powered equipment must be equipped with approved spark arresters or mufflers. The decibel level must not exceed 70 decibels at a distance of 200 feet from the exhaust of any muffler.

Abandoned Well

1. A permanent abandonment marker, permanently inscribed with operator, well number, lease number, and location (1/4 section 1/4 section, township, range, county, and state), is required.
2. The monument must consist of a piece of pipe of not less than four (4) inches in diameter and ten (10) feet in length, of which four (4) feet shall be above ground level and the remainder being embedded in cement. The top of the pipe must be closed by a welded or screw cap, cement, or other approved means.
3. All disturbed areas will be scarified. Cut and fill slopes will be re-contoured to original contours. The entire disturbed area will then be back-filled with topsoil, landscaped, seeded and fenced with woven wire to exclude livestock. The fence will remain in place. It will be removed prior to approval of final abandonment.
4. The Forest Service and BLM will be notified prior to commencing reclamation operations. A plan for reclaiming sites will be submitted for Forest Service approval which is required before reclamation may begin. All concentrated disturbance areas (i.e. well sites, header building sites, pipelines) will be restored to native vegetation. Timely initiation of reclamation and revegetation efforts will be required to effectively and immediately control accelerated soil loss resulting from either wind or water erosion.
5. Water bars (contour ditches) are to be constructed on the contour at seventy five (75) foot intervals beginning at the top of the disturbed slope. They should be at least one (1) foot deep, with approximately two (2) feet of drop per one hundred (100) feet of length, and with the berm on the downhill side.
6. The Forest Service must approve the seed mix used for reclamation. The following seed mixture and fertilization is recommended.

	<u>Species lbs./ac. P.L.S. Fertilizer</u>
Western wheatgrass	5.0 90 lbs. 33-0-0
Slender wheatgrass	3.0 30 lbs. 0-45-0
Thickspike wheatgrass	2.0
Green needlegrass	2.0
7. Drill seed on the contour at a depth of 1/2 inch. Tags from the seed bags will be delivered to the appropriate Forest Service representative. It is recommended that fall seeding take place after September 1 and prior to ground frost. To be effective, complete spring seeding after the frost has left the ground and prior to May 15. To maintain purity and quality certified seed would give the best results.

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8. All disturbed areas must be mulched at the rate of two tons/acre with certified weed free mulch.
9. Acceptable materials to use as mulch consists of hay, straw, wood chips, etc. The mulch must be crimped into the surface with a disk.
10. Upon receipt of "Subsequent Report to Abandon" via the BLM, the reclamation will be inspected (usually after the second growing season) by the Forest Service. Reclamation will be approved when the established vegetative cover is equal to 70% of that of adjacent areas.
11. If the well being plugged and abandoned was a producing well, the areas where the production facilities were located and the area where the location access road was located will be ripped to a depth of eighteen (18) inches before the location is disked, seeded, mulched and fenced. This ripping is to break up the soil compaction to get better re-vegetation in these areas.
12. Reclamation sites, including decommissioned roads designated after production is complete, will be ripped or plowed and drill-seeded as required by the Forest Service-authorized officer. On two-track roads, only the individual tracks will be ripped. All roads will be reseeded with a seed mixture certified or registered and approved by the authorized officer, as described in the APD and applicable Forest Service requirements, standards, and guidelines.
13. All disturbed areas will be recontoured to a natural appearance or as near the original contour as possible and as soon as practical after the conclusion of construction and operations.
14. Any topsoil conserved during excavation will be distributed evenly over the recontoured areas.
15. The land surface will be left "rough" after recontouring to ensure that the maximum surface area will be available to support the reestablishment of vegetative cover. The goals for vegetative cover will include erosion control, palatable and nutritious forage for livestock and wildlife, and visual aesthetics.