



Encana Oil & Gas (USA) Inc.
370 17th Street, Suite 1700
Denver, CO 80202
www.encana.com

PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT **6-29-11**

NORMALLY PRESSURED LANCE NATURAL GAS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

SUBLETTE COUNTY, WYOMING

Encana Oil & Gas (USA) Inc. (Encana) proposes to develop natural gas resources in the area located immediately south and west of the existing Jonah Field, known as the Normally Pressured Lance (NPL) region. The proposed gas development project is herein referred to as the Normally Pressured Lance Natural Gas Development Project (NPL Project Area).

The NPL Project Area, located about 68 miles northwest of Rock Springs, Wyoming, covers approximately 141,000 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Pinedale Field Office (PFO) and Rock Springs Field Office (RSFO). These lands consist of all or portions of 233 sections in T27N R107W – R109W, T28N R107W - R110W, and T29N R108W - R110W (see Exhibit 1). Oil and gas leases covering lands within the NPL Project Area have been issued by the BLM, as steward on behalf of the United States government, by the State of Wyoming, and by private landowners. The leases 1) grant certain rights to explore, develop, and produce the oil and gas resources underlying such leases; 2) grant certain rights for reasonable ingress and egress to explore, develop, and operate such leases; and 3) retain in the lessor a royalty interest on production. The leases also carry the responsibility to develop the oil and gas resources in accordance with environmental laws, including without limitation the Clean Water Act (3 U.S.C. § 1251), Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. § 7401), Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. § 1701)(FLPMA), and Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. § 1531).

Approximately 70 natural gas wells have been drilled within the Project Area. Encana's plan of long-term development, subject to change as conditions warrant, is to drill additional wells using directional drilling techniques from centralized multi-well pads. Outside the Sage Grouse Core Area, drilling would take place from an average of four

centralized, multi-well pads per section. Inside the Sage Grouse Core Area, drilling would take place from one multi-well pad per 640-acre area (not section). This drilling practice will minimize surface disturbance and wildlife impacts. Each multi-well drilling and completion pad would encompass up to approximately 18 acres per location and would support between 1 and 64 wells.

For all project components, the estimated total initial surface disturbance is estimated to be about 6,625 acres, or 4.7 percent of the NPL surface acreage. Up to 3,500 new wells would be drilled over a ten year period starting in March 2013 at an average rate of up to 350 wells per year. After reclamation, an estimated total of 2,348 acres (or 1.7 percent) would remain in use for the life of the project. The project components of the NPL Project Proposed Action would include 3,500 additional wells with associated well pads, access roads, pipelines, compressor stations and other ancillary facilities. The total number of wells drilled, as well as the annual drilling rate, would depend largely on factors beyond Encana's control such as new geologic information and associated successes, engineering technological development, national and international economic factors, regulatory permitting, availability of equipment and a trained workforce, performance of commodity markets, contract lease, and unit stipulations and restrictions, but would not exceed 3,500 wells under this impact assessment.

During exploratory drilling within the NPL Project Area, a variety of surveys and inventories have been completed including: multi-species wildlife inventories for the entire NPL Project Area, plant inventories around the southwest portion of the JIDP boundary, and approximately 7,000 acres of cultural block surveys within the NPL Project Area. Standard ten acre cultural surveys have also been conducted around wells drilled by Encana within the NPL Project Area. In 2005, a LiDAR survey of the entire NPL Project Area was conducted. Aerial photography surveys for most of the NPL Project Area have also been conducted since 2007. LiDAR (**L**ight **D**etection **A**nd **R**anging) is an optical remote sensing technology that measures properties of scattered light to find range and/or other information of a distant target. A full coverage aerial survey was completed in September, 2010.

Minerals development within the NPL Project Area is consistent with the following:

- Comprehensive National Energy Strategy announced by the United States Department of Energy in April of 1998
- The Energy Policy and Conservation Act, 42 U.S.C. § 6201
- The Energy Policy Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-58, 119 Stat. 594 (2005)
- Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. §1701
- Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (as amended), 30 U.S.C. §185
- Pinedale and Green River RMPs
- Lease rights

Orderly production both maintains and enhances the responsible access to domestic natural gas resources, which results in reduced domestic dependence on foreign energy sources. On a regional scale, gas production from the Proposed Action would yield significant royalty payments to the United States federal government and the State of Wyoming, as well as tax revenues to the United States, State of Wyoming, and Sublette and Sweetwater Counties. Locally, the proposed development would provide enhanced employment opportunities that further stimulate the local economy and increase its tax base.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE PROJECT TO CONTROLLING LAND USE PLANS

The existing BLM land use plans did not anticipate "intensive" natural gas drilling and development specifically within the defined NPL Project Area. The Pinedale RMP Record of Decision (ROD) (November 2008) and associated Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) designated the Pinedale Field Office portion of the NPL Project Area as "Traditional Leasing Areas" for oil and gas development. As stated in the Pinedale RMP ROD (page 2-22), "Lands in these areas could convert to Intensively Developed Fields when bottom-hole well density exceeds one well per 160 acres and a surface density of four well pads per 640-acre section." Since the NPL Project Area is adjacent to an existing Intensively Developed Field, *i.e.* the Jonah Field, the Pinedale RMP would not be required to be amended in order to convert the NPL Project Area to an Intensively Developed Field. The Green River RMP ROD (October 1997) stated that "BLM-administered public lands not specifically closed are open to consideration of oil and gas leasing. Public lands closed to leasing include lands within the Red Creek ACEC and portions of the Wind River Front (Map 13)." The Rock Springs Field Office portion of the NPL Project Area is shown to be open to oil and gas leasing in the 1997 ROD. The anticipated BLM decision for the NPL Project would allow maximum energy resources development including, but not limited to, 3,500 wells, numerous large multi-well pad locations, and an extensive pipeline gathering system.

PROPOSED ACTION

The Proposed Action would:

- Contribute an estimated 5.25 Trillion Cubic Feet (TCF) to the available natural gas supply for the national market;
- Reduce national dependence on potentially unstable foreign sources of energy;
- Contribute to a stable workforce and economic stability in Southwest Wyoming;
- Contribute to the national supply of a clean-burning fuel; and
- Allow Encana to develop natural gas pursuant to its rights under valid existing oil and gas leases granted by the BLM, state of Wyoming, and private owners.
- Prevent the drainage of federal minerals by oil and gas wells located on adjacent non-federally owned lands (*i.e.*, State of Wyoming and private lands).

Encana proposes to continue its overall hydrocarbon development operations on its leases in the Project Area. As of year-end 2010, approximately 70 wells have been drilled within the Project Area, of which 54 are producing wells and 19 have been plugged and abandoned. For the purpose of providing data to allow completion of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) planning and analysis, Encana plans to develop approximately 3,500 new wells over a ten year period starting in March 2013.

To minimize surface disturbance and wildlife impacts, wells would be drilled directionally from an average of four centralized, multi-well pads per 640-acre section of land (outside the Sage Grouse Core Area), and one centralized, multi-well pad per 640-acre area (inside the Sage Grouse Core Area). These multi-well drilling and completions pads would encompass up to approximately 18 acres per location for an estimated total initial surface disturbance for all project components of 6,625 acres, or 4.7 percent of the NPL surface acreage. After reclamation, an estimated total of 2,348 acres (or 1.7 percent) would remain in use for the life of the project.

Exact placement of future well locations is currently unknown. Encana will develop criteria for selecting delineation well locations and will be able to refine those criteria as more is learned about the subsurface from delineation drilling. Bottom hole locations are anticipated to be spaced at a density of no greater than one well per every 10 acres to recover natural gas and associated liquid reserves. Although average bottom hole density throughout the Project Area is approximately one well per every 40 acres, it is anticipated that actual bottom hole density will vary widely, depending on resource potential.

Target formations would include the Lance Pool and other potentially productive formations identified during exploration and testing with total depths ranging from about 6,500 feet to 13,500 feet. Deeper tests may also be attempted as technical and economic conditions warrant. Placing of final surface locations would be contingent on any environmental constraints identified during the Application for Permit to Drill (APD) process and the on-site inspection reviews conducted by the BLM.

Given the location of the historic Emigrant Trail just south of the Project Area, Encana would work with the BLM as well as the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to determine if a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is warranted to minimize potential effects on the Emigrant Trail.

To minimize surface disturbance, a three-phase pipeline gathering system would be installed to transport comingled product (gas, condensate, and produced water) from well pads to eleven (estimated) Regional Gathering Facilities (RGFs). Each RGF would support gas/liquid separation, gas compression, gas dehydration, liquid storage, water disposal injection wells, and truck loading for hauling produced water for processing, and condensate to sales. To minimize air emissions, electric compression would be used at each RGF.

The exact placement of future surface locations, facilities and access roads would be determined during the APD process. For analysis purposes only, the BLM can assume that future wells would be drilled from the center of leased 160-acre tracts, except within the Sage Grouse Core Area or in proximity to other known and identified sensitive resources.

Initial production for each well is estimated at 1 to 2 million cubic feet of gas per day (MMcf/d), with an Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR) of 1 to 2 billion cubic feet (BCF) of gas per well. Actual production would depend on reservoir conditions encountered during exploration.

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS

The following sub-sections describe the facilities that would be required for the NPL Project Area, the plan of development for each facility, operational requirements, expected land and water requirements, abandonment and reclamation procedures, and Best Management Practices (BMPs) proposed by Encana.

Operational descriptions apply to development activities on federal surface and/or federal minerals and may or may not vary in operations on state or private lands, depending on the circumstances. Development activities proposed on fee and/or State of Wyoming mineral interests would be approved and managed by the Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (WOGCC). Construction or other surface disturbing activities would occur only after approval of an APD and associated Right-of-Way (ROW) by the BLM, WOGCC, and/or Wyoming State Land Board (SLB), as appropriate.

These sections also summarize pre-construction activities, construction, drilling and completion operations, production and maintenance operations, abandonment and reclamation and a summary of anticipated surface disturbance associated with the project. The described construction techniques and procedures could be applicable to all access road construction, location construction and well drilling in the NPL Project Area. However, techniques and procedures may vary somewhat from those presented here depending on site-specific conditions.

Groundwater Protection

In advance of development, Encana would work with appropriate Federal and State agencies to implement an acceptable groundwater monitoring program for the NPL Project Area. This effort would consist of a groundwater baseline study, groundwater and surface water monitoring as well as installation of additional monitoring wells as they are needed. The program would include routine sampling of monitoring wells as NPL development progresses with implementation of appropriate safeguards and BMPs during all phases of development.

Surface Water Protection

Encana would implement BMPs to control surface runoff and to protect natural drainages and ephemeral and permanent bodies of water.

Surveying, Notice of Staking and Application for Permit to Drill

Prior to the start of construction activities, the operator would:

- Stake and survey the location, access road, and pipeline
- Submit a Notice of Staking (NOS) or APD and ROW application(s), as applicable, to the BLM
- Participate in an onsite evaluation
- Submit site-specific applications (e.g. 12-Point Surface Use Plan of Operations) (SUPO) and modify them, as needed
- Submit detailed construction plans, as needed
- Perform cultural resource, biological, and/or other surveys, as required

For wells with underlying federal minerals, Encana would obtain a permit from the BLM before surface-ground disturbance takes place. To initiate the permitting process, Encana would file either a NOS or an APD. These documents would be filed with the Rock Springs or Pinedale Field Offices. The BLM would process applications to determine if they meet all requirements. The BLM would subsequently notify the operator of a date, time and place to meet and conduct an onsite inspection of the proposed location.

A technically and administratively complete APD normally consists of a SUPO, 9-Point Drilling Plan, evidence of bond coverage, accompanying information/exhibits/maps that might be required by the BLM and a surface reclamation plan. A SUPO contains information describing construction operations, access roadway(s) and pipeline corridors, water supply and haul route, well site layout, production facilities, waste disposal and restoration/re-vegetation or reclamation associated with the site-specific well development proposal. The drilling plan typically includes information describing the technical drilling aspects of the specific proposal, including subsurface resource protection and royalty accountability. Determination of the suitability of an operator's design, construction techniques and procedures is analyzed by the BLM during the permitting review process.

Location and Access Road Construction

Access roads connecting a location to the nearest established road would be constructed within a 100-foot wide ROW, to accommodate future pipeline, with a final 16-foot running surface. All new access roads would be constructed with appropriate

drainage and erosion control features and structures to include cut-and-fill slope and drainage stabilization, relief and drainage culverts, water bars and wing ditches similar to those described in the Gold Book, 4th Edition (BLM/FS Revised 2007)(Gold Book). Access roads would be constructed using standard equipment and techniques. Bulldozers and/or road graders would first clear vegetation and topsoil from the ROW. These materials may be windrowed for future redistribution during the reclamation process.

The location, constructed from materials located at the site, would utilize a location design consistent with the guidance contained in the Gold Book Chapter 4 and as needed to accommodate drilling and production rigs and, subsequent to those operations, production equipment. As required by the Pinedale and Green River RMPs, no surface disturbance would occur and no new permanent facilities would be constructed within 100-year floodplains, wetlands, or riparian areas, except those designed and implemented to enhance wetland or riparian area condition or function, and no construction would occur within 500 feet of 100-year floodplains, wetlands, or perennial streams, or within 100 feet of the edge of the inner gorge of intermittent and large ephemeral drainages. Proposals for linear crossings in such areas would be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Under the Proposed Action, the planned size of each of the multi-well pads would be up to approximately 18 acres. Actual location size would depend on terrain conditions at the site. Each location would be designed so that construction materials balance (e.g., soil materials taken from cuts would be about the same quantity as that needed for fill to construct a level site), while attempting to minimize the total disturbed area. After drilling, well completion and installation of production facilities, each location would be partially reclaimed, such that only those areas necessary for future operations and/or production remain disturbed.

All available topsoil suitable for reclamation (a minimum of six inches, if available) would be stripped from the area and stored adjacent to the location. Stored topsoil would be stabilized in the event it cannot be reused for another location in the short term. The storage site would be designated in the location design plan in the APD prior to the start of actual construction. Cut and fill slopes, if necessary, would be constructed in a manner that would hold topsoil during reclamation and subsequent re-establishment of vegetation.

After topsoil-stripping operations are completed, construction of a level location would begin. Construction of a location and associated facilities usually requires approximately ten to fifteen days to complete, depending on site and terrain limitations.

Drilling

Drilling operations would comply with all Federal Oil and Gas regulations and Onshore Orders, rules and regulations of the Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, and all applicable local rules and regulations. Drilling and production operations would continue over the 10 year period of development of the Proposed Action and are anticipated to require workforce support on a year-round basis. The number of wells drilled annually would depend on market prices, permit approval, rig availability, and other relevant factors.

It is anticipated that wells would be drilled directionally from widely spaced multi-well locations using natural gas fired rigs. Simultaneous completion operations (SimOps) would be implemented whenever possible to minimize equipment movement, truck traffic, air emissions, and disturbance of wildlife. The existing Jonah Workforce Facility would also be utilized to house workers to the extent possible, which would further reduce vehicle traffic and its associated impacts in the area.

Drilling of wells at each multi-well location would require one-time transport of approximately 10 to 20 heavy truckloads of drilling-related equipment and materials to facilitate the drilling operation. Once a location is occupied, minimal set up would be required between wells since rigs would be “walked” between closely spaced surface locations.

Transportation of the drill rig, drill pipe, drilling fluid products, living quarters, and related support equipment would occur once per location. Occasional visits from product vendors would be required to resupply the operation (e.g., fuel, drilling fluid additives, etc.). The extent of worker traffic would depend on the phase of the drilling operation, but would not exceed 20 to 30 total vehicle trips per day per drill site throughout the drilling operation. Total rig-up activities and installation of ancillary facilities would require three to five days to complete, and would only occur once at initial occupation of each new location.

In most cases, wells would be drilled with water-based mud, although in rare circumstances, oil-based mud may be required. A closed loop system would be used to process drilling mud and cuttings. Only clean, dried cuttings would be placed in earthen cuttings vaults. Any oil contaminated mud or cuttings would be removed from the site and processed using appropriate handling procedures. No open reserve pits would be used. This would eliminate threats to birds and other animals. Drilling and completion of each well would consume about 35,000 barrels of water. Such water would consist primarily of recycled produced water with fresh water from nearby shallow water wells used only to drill and case surface aquifers. Service trailers located on the well pad would be self-contained and would not require a septic system. Sewage would be hauled to a government-approved disposal site.

Where applicable, Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plans would be developed and maintained during drilling and production operations. The SPCC Plan outlines the methodology to be used to contain a hydrocarbon spill and how to facilitate rapid clean up of any hydrocarbon spill prior to potential contamination of surface and subsurface water.

Completions

Except in rare cases, completions operations would be conducted using Encana's flareless flow-back technology, which eliminates or significantly reduces emissions from completion operations.

Well completion operations would involve perforation, stimulation, and testing of potentially productive zones and would include hydraulic fracturing in most cases. Completions equipment is generally stationary and would be dedicated to each multi-well location for most of the duration of well operations to minimize equipment-related truck traffic. A typical cased well bore consists of conductor pipe, surface casing, and production casing. During completion operations, the well casing would be perforated at productive intervals to allow flow of hydrocarbons to the surface. Completion operations typically last up to 20 days per well. During completions, flow-back water would be hauled, for recycling, to the water treatment/disposal facility. If needed, additional water treatment facilities would be constructed to minimize unwanted impacts.

Pipelines

Periodically, additional gathering pipelines would be constructed for transporting produced gas to the nearest Regional Gathering Facility. New pipeline alignments in the Project Area would be surveyed and staked prior to the start of construction activities. Detailed design plans would be submitted for BLM review during the APD and ROW applications processes. Whenever possible, pipeline construction would occur adjacent to new or existing access roads within the standard 100-foot ROW corridor. Pipeline trenches would be excavated mechanically with trenching equipment, such as backhoe or trencher. Trench dimensions would be between 18 to 24 inches wide. Pipelines would be placed at a depth of six feet to isolate pipelines from surface freeze conditions.

All new pipelines would be tested for hydrostatic integrity and structural soundness using approved testing procedures and would be in full compliance with the mandatory BLM pipeline requirements. Releases of hydrostatic pipeline test waters would be in accordance with WDEQ discharge requirements.

Production

A three-phase pipeline gathering system would be installed to minimize surface disturbance and optimize gas production. Comingled natural gas, condensates, and water would be transported via pipeline from well pads to Regional Gathering Facilities (RGF) where liquids would be separated from the natural gas stream. Condensate would be stored and regularly transferred by truck for sales. At each RGF, emission control technologies would be installed pursuant to WDEQ-AQD requirements. Most of the produced water collected at each RGF would be disposed via injection wells. The remaining water would be stored and hauled as needed to the nearest water treatment/disposal facility for processing and re-use in drilling and completions operations. At first this would be the Jonah Infill Drilling Project Area (JIDPA) water treatment/disposal facility. Additional facilities would be constructed, if needed, to reduce unwanted impacts.

Impressed current cathodic protection (ICCP) equipment would be installed at each well site as soon as possible. The ICCP systems would consist of one or more ground-bed anodes connected to an externally powered rectifier which in turn would be connected to each wellhead assembly and associated equipment to control corrosion of metallic components. Wherever possible, rectifiers would be powered by solar cell arrays. Otherwise, low emission generators or commercial power would be used.

Electric compression would be added incrementally at the RGFs during development to accommodate production requirements. RGFs would also consist of dehydration units, metering facilities, vapor recovery units, and stock tanks. Adding electrical compression capacity, as well as certain possible emission control technologies, will necessitate the construction of high-voltage distribution lines within the Project Area. Noise mitigation measures would be implemented at RGFs as necessary to mitigate impacts and meet applicable regulatory requirements.

RGFs would be designed to reduce surface disturbance, visual impact, and expense. Any above ground production facilities would be painted a BLM-accepted environmental color that blends with the surrounding landscape, except for structures that require safety coloration to comply with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations.

Reclamation

Reclamation work would commence after development of each multi-well location is completed and production equipment installed. Only minimal access roads and equipment areas needed for on-going production and servicing activities would be maintained. Where feasible, remote telemetry technologies would be employed to reduce well servicing truck traffic. The un-needed portions of all well pads and ROWs would be returned, as closely as possible, to original contour. Soil conditions would be re-established and re-seeded with seed mixtures of plant species indigenous to the NPL Project Area. Baseline plant communities and their associated soil types would be

documented. Soil nutrient data would also be useful to decide if organic amendments and organic and inorganic fertilizers would be necessary. Sensitive and non-sensitive soils would be identified in the early stages of project development.

Where needed, erosion and sedimentation would be controlled with surface water drainage features, such as berms, sediment collection traps, diversion ditches, and erosion stops. Reclamation work would continue until written approval for cessation is received from the BLM in the form of a Final Abandonment Notice (FAN).

Air Emissions

Air emissions associated with the Proposed Action would not exceed levels previously analyzed in the Jonah Infill EIS (BLM 2006) and/or the Pinedale Anticline SEIS (BLM 2008). Emissions inventories utilized for those two modeling efforts should be taken into consideration when analyzing the potential air impacts from the addition of the NPL Project. Significant emission reductions have already been achieved in the Jonah Field. These efforts combined with Encana's air emissions reduction strategy for the NPL Project Area would keep emissions below previously analyzed levels. Some of the strategies, voluntary programs, and enforceable regulations that have helped minimize emissions include:

- Comply with the terms and conditions of the *Drill Rig Fleet Air Emission Permit (CT-8122)* issued on January 4, 2010 by WDEQ-AQD (Drill Rig Permit). This permit limits Encana's drilling emissions in the Jonah Field and NPL to no more than a total of 282 tons/yr NO_x. The permit covers the greater Jonah Pinedale Development Area (JPDA) and most of the NPL as follows: T34N, R109W - R110W, T33N, R109W - R110W, T32N, R108W - R110W, T31N, R108W - R110W, T30N, R107W - R109W, T29N, R107W - R109W, T28N, R108W - R109W and T27N, R107W - R109W.
- Comply with terms and conditions of the *Well Completions / Re-Completions Permit (AP-3219)* issued on May 31, 2005 by WDEQ-AQD (Completions Permit). This permit requires use of flareless flow-back equipment in completions operations to achieve a 90 percent reduction of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) emissions. The permit includes the greater Jonah Pinedale Development Area (JPDA) and most of the NPL as follows: T34N, R109W - R110W, T33N, R109W - R110W, T32N, R108W - R110W, T31N, R108W - R110W, T30N, R107W - R109W, T29N, R107W - R109W, T28N, R108W - R109W and T27N, R107W - R109W
- Encana will meet or exceed requirements of WDEQ's Chapter 7, Section 2 Oil and Gas Permitting Guidance (presumptive BACT requirements) for condensate flashing, glycol dehydrator, pneumatic controls, water tank, blow-down/venting and level controls. Per the guidance, Encana has controlled all grandfathered emission sources in both the Jonah Field and NPL Project Area in addition to applying the revised rules to our current practices and construction.

- Encana would install appropriately located air monitoring equipment such that accurate air quality information would be available for analysis over the course of the project.
- Encana is working with WDEQ-AOD to develop an enhanced directed inspection and maintenance program that is anticipated to reduce permitted fugitive VOC and HAP emissions by as much as 75 percent.
- Encana is currently operating well below previous NEPA air analysis emission levels. Encana is piloting several other emission reduction projects to further reduce emissions below the current emissions profile inventory. These innovations include vapor recovery, facility consolidation, pressure differential pumps, engine emissions reduction technologies, blow-down controls, and tank load-out vapor capture, which would also be implemented in NPL. Successful implementation of these technologies would achieve further reductions.

Archaeology

A Programmatic Agreement would be put into effect between the BLM and Wyoming State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO) to protect cultural heritage sites identified during development of the proposed area.

Practices and Plans to be Developed

During the course of preparation of the EIS, Encana will be developing various comprehensive operational plans to address anticipated impacts and any additional impacts identified by the BLM in the EIS. Such plans would include, among others, a Transportation Plan, Reclamation Plan, Weed Management Plan, and Storm water Management Plan. The Transportation Plan would include identification and estimates of usage of existing roads, along with estimates of additional needed roads and other facilities for the Proposed Action. In addition, Encana will be developing a comprehensive list of Operator-Committed Practices (OCMs), using as a starting point the list attached as Appendix A of OCMs developed for the EA. The OCMs will address anticipated impacts and will be modified as appropriate to address any additional impacts identified by the BLM in the EIS process.

Exhibit 1 – Regional Map of Project Area

