

## **Bill Barrett Corp Wildlife BMPs**

### Avoidance

- Numerous individual well pad disturbances are avoided by directionally drilling multiple wells from individual pads.

### Minimization

- Use of remote well control and monitoring telemetry.
- Reduce the area of disturbance by drilling multiple wells at one location versus individual well pads.
- Design multiple well pads to fit with the natural landscape of the area which reduces disturbance, habitat loss, and reclamation.
- Design oil and gas access roads to an appropriate construction standard, not to exceed intended functions.
- Planned pipelines and access road routes to reduce ROW widths in wildlife habitat areas.
- Co-locate pipelines with existing and proposed roads to minimize disturbance.
- Interim Reclamation is used to restore vegetation, and scenic values and habitat resources during well production phase. Prior to reseeding this site, all disturbed areas, including the access road, would be scarified and left with a rough surface. This site would then be seeded and/or planted as prescribed by the private surface owner and BLM. Interim Reclamation also includes segregation of topsoil to maintain integrity for reshaping, re-vegetating of roads and wells pads to native slopes and landscapes.
- Centralized water management facilities will be used to reduce the size of individual well pads. In addition, this BMP will significantly reduce truck traffic and associated dust and emissions by utilizing temporary surface pipelines.
- Centralized compression and dehydration facilities will be used to reduce the size of individual well pads and reduce noise and potential vibration on individual well pads.
- BBC will attempt to coordinate regularly scheduled visits and deliveries between the hours of 9:00am to 3:00pm to minimize potential disturbance to wildlife.
- If a location proves to be non-commercial, Final Reclamation will be implemented as soon as practical to restore the land to its previous productive use and natural habitat.

### Mitigation

- Annual interim reclamation monitoring will be utilized to ensure proper growth of vegetation and to inspect for noxious weeds.
- Set and Post speed limits below 20 mph and caution signs on access roads where allowed by surface owner.
- Worked with BLM and CDOW for proper siting selection to reduce unnecessary roads in important wildlife habitat, reduce visual contrast by screening and hiding.

From the Bill Barrett Corp - Gibson Gulch EA Mitigation Plan:

- Implementing habitat treatments in selected sagebrush areas; retaining selected hay meadows in an unmown condition or keeping cattle off mown meadows in fall; and closing and re-vegetating roadways within the project area that are in unnecessary or impassable. All of these measures would increase the amount of forage for big game.
- Install a guzzler, which captures precipitation and releases it over a protracted period—is to reduce the need for big game to travel through the development areas in order to access water. A properly sited guzzler can support use by deer and elk across a large area year-round. BLM (in collaboration with CDOW) has previously accepted up to 125 acres of mitigation credit for installation of a guzzler and has concluded that this amount of mitigation is sufficient to offset the habitat fragmentation attributable to the GGMDP.