

CHAPTER 10a

LIST OF AGENCIES, ORGANIZATIONS, AND PERSONS TO WHOM THIS FINAL SUPPLEMENT WAS SENT

The following were sent a copy of the Final Supplement Environmental Impact Statement

FEDERAL AGENCIES

USDA National Agriculture Library
USDI Bureau of Land Management
USDI Fish & Wildlife Service
US Army Corp of Engineers
US Department of Interior
US Environmental Protection Agency
US Geological Survey

STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES

City of Evanston
Uinta County Commissioners
Summit County Commissioners
Rockport State Park
Utah State Historic Preservation Office
Utah Resource Development Coord. Cmtte.
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

Northwest Band of the Shoshone Nation
Ute Indian Tribe

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Representative Barbara Cubin
Representative Rob Bishop
Senator Orrin G. Hatch
Senator Michael Enzi
Senator Craig Thomas
Senator Robert Bennet

ORGANIZATIONS

Evanston Chamber of Commerce
The Wilderness Society
Utah Environmental Congress
W.N.T.C. Biodiversity Associates
Utah Chapter Sierra Club
High Uintas Preservation Council
Biodiversity Conservation Alliance

COMPANIES

Prima Energy Corporation
Double Eagle Pet/Minerals Company
Heitzman Drill Site Services
Anadarko Petroleum Corporation
Wolverine Exploration Company
Bjork Lindley Little PC
Mountain Top Consulting

MEDIA

Uinta County Herald
Salt Lake Tribune
Park Record

INDIVIDUALS

Ben F. Waterfield, Jr.
Bill Stokes
Edward L. Poll
Helane B. Leta
Kay E. Freeman
Margaret Pettis
Mike Sims
R. Courtney Richards
Robert Schellhase

The following Agencies, Organizations, and Persons were mailed a letter notifying them that the Final Supplement and supporting information is available on the Internet.

FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES

USDA APHIS
USDA Natural Resources Conserv...Service
US Advisory Council, Historic Preservation
US HUD Environmental Review
Federal Highway Administration
Uinta County Weed Supervisor
Wyoming State Game & Fish Department

Scott B. Smith
Virginia Talbot
Lynn Guewa

ORGANIZATIONS

Petroleum Association of Wyoming
Petroleum Retailers Organization
Salt Lake Area Chamber of Commerce
Utah Taxpayers Association
Utah Mining Association

COMPANIES

Cazin & Houtz, Inc.
Cyrsen Refining
First National Bank, Evanston
Painter and Company
VanCott, Bagley, Cornwall & McCarthy

INDIVIDUALS

Barbara Barnes
Chuck Richardson
Darvin Christofferson
Dave Madia
David Datteri
E. Jay Daley
G. Chris Christensen
Gordon Park
J.J. Kennedy
James W. Thompson
John R. Swanson
Joseph D. Davis
Kirk Maze
L. R. Bowman
Lewis T. Nielsen
Loreta M. Webster
Lynette Brooks
Mark Zaugg
Paul R. Ord
Paul C. Smith
Ron Micheli
Rulon R. Osmond

Appendix K

Water Monitoring Program

[Addition: Page K-4, replace reference to 3 springs with new water source]

There is a single spring source for Christmas Meadows Summer Home area that is located approximately 3,670' south and 1,300' east from the NW corner of Section 22, Township 1 North, Range 10 East.

[Replace: Page K-5, Replace 6th bullet under Task Three]

Sampling of the spring will be performed once prior to well drilling, once during well drilling, and once after the spring following well drilling and once after the summer following well drilling.

Appendix L

Actions Considered in the Cumulative Effects Analysis

The National Environmental Policy Act and CEQ regulations for implementing NEPA direct federal agencies to consider cumulative effects to proposed actions. The regulations at CFR 40 1508.7 define cumulative effects as “the impact on the environment that results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonable foreseeable actions, regardless of what agency or person undertakes them.”

Past, Current, and Foreseeable Projects in the Bear River Area of the Evanston Ranger District

To identify activities that have occurred since the Table Top EIS was completed in 1994 and have the potential to create cumulative effects, the Bear River area was chosen as a broad area of consideration. The Bear River area includes the Hayden, Stillwater, Main, East Fork and West Fork of the Bear River. While delineating a general area is helpful in defining a list of activities that might create cumulative effects, the area for cumulative effects consideration varies between resources and is dependent upon the resource being considered. Cumulative effects areas range from the project area to much larger landscapes within which the project is located.

Past

- 2003 East Fork Wild Fire – 5,970 acres of high, moderate and low intensity in the East Fork Bear drainage
- Fire suppression activities (fire line construction)
- Fire restoration activities (stabilization activities, such as installing waterbars and reseeding)
- 1980 Lily Lake Burn - 3900 acres
- 7 miles of road have been obliterated in the Lily Lake Burn
- Peninsula sales were approved in 1977 and harvested in the late seventies and early 80’s. The sales covered 250 acres with 57 acres of 1 to 5 acres clearcuts and the rest thinning units.
- Salvage logging on private property in the Mill Creek drainage.
- Christmas Meadows Recreational Residence Tract (40 cabins, 1962).
- A new toilet at Lily Lake was constructed and vehicle access was restricted away from the lake
- A new Travel Plan for the Evanston/ Mountain View Ranger Districts (2003)
 - o The new Travel Plan closed 2.2 miles of road in the Bear River area
 - o 37.3 miles of road and 9.4 miles of motorized trail are designated open
- The Wolverine ATV system - (developed in 1988, part of the road and trail designated open in the Travel Plan)
- Lily Lake Cross Country Ski area has been improved by:
 - o Enlarging the cross country ski area – nearly 15 miles of groomed trail
 - o Constructing a snow cat storage building at the Bear River Snow Park.
 - o Constructing 4 new Yurts

- A tie hack cabin was moved to Bear River Ranger Station
- Heavy maintenance activities have occurred at Christmas Meadows, Beaver View, Hayden, Stillwater, and Sulfur Creek Campgrounds
- A new toilet and parking lot was constructed at the Ruth Lake Trailhead

Current

- Increased recreational use
- System roads (existing and proposed)
- Road maintenance
- Road and motorized trail use
- Noxious weed spray treatments
- A new spring was developed, a bridge replaced and vegetation removed at the Christmas Meadows Recreational Residence Tract
- East Fork Fire Salvage (Units 2A-2E and Unit 3) - 186 acres, 0.5 temporary road
- Increasing mountain pine beetle and spruce beetle populations
- Treatment of trees in developed sites (spray and pheromones) to protect them from mountain pine beetles, removal of affected trees, and planting of replacement trees.
- More winter recreational management including cross country and snowmobile trail grooming
- Grazing – 3 sheep allotments (Stillwater, Gold Hill, and Mill Creek) portions of 1 cattle allotment (East Fork Bear River)

Reasonably Foreseeable

- Coyote Road Hollow Beetle Project – thinning 240 acres

Projects Not Relevant to Cumulative Effects Analysis because of distance:

- Dahlgren aspen
 - West Fork Bear Vegetation Management Project
 - Amoco Well – An EA was prepared but the well was never drilled.
- The Main Fork Timber Sale is no longer being considered and can be removed from the cumulative effects analysis.
 - Confirmation Well – These effects were documented in the 1994 additional analysis of potential cumulative effects. The additional analysis concludes the Table Top well has an 82% chance of being dry. The conformation well is a possible action with an unknown location and its effects are evaluated generally given the degree of uncertainty surrounding it. The 1994 analysis is included as Appendix M.

APPENDIX-M

[Insert June 7, 1994 letter Pete W. Karp and following Cumulative Effects Document]



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Uinta and Wasatch-
Cache
National Forest

8236 Federal Building
125 South State Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84138
(801) 524-5030

File Code: 1950

Date: June 7, 1994

Dear FEIS Reader:

On January 6, 1994, Forest Supervisor Susan Giannettino made a decision to approve the Surface Use Plan of Operations for Chevron's proposed exploratory oil and gas well, referred to as the Table Top Prospect, on the Evanston Ranger District. That decision was appealed to the Regional Forester. The appeal decision stated:

“Based on the discussions above, we are affirming the Forest Supervisor on all appeal issues, however, I am directing the Forest Supervisor to conduct a more thorough analysis of cumulative effects including other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions.”

An Interdisciplinary Team met as directed, and has completed additional analysis of potential cumulative effects. This analysis is documented in the enclosed write-up.

As the Responsible Official for this decision, I rely on agency direction for reviewing new information after a decision has been made (FSH 1909.15 18.1). I have carefully reviewed the enclosed information to determine its importance. Primarily, I asked myself the question, “Would I have made a different decision than the previous Forest Supervisor knowing the additional impacts of a confirmation well?” After reviewing the enclosed information and agency direction, I concluded that I would have made the same decision. I reached this conclusion for two reasons. First, while an additional well would result in additional impacts to the area, those impacts are not significant and, most importantly, not very likely. Second, there has been no change in the proposed action.

I also believe the site-specific environmental analysis that would be conducted when, and if, a confirmation well were actually proposed, is the appropriate place to involve the public and make further decisions based on specific proposals. Based on the interdisciplinary review and consideration of new information within the context of the overall project, I have determined that a correction, supplement, or revision to the Environmental Impact Statement is not necessary. Having completed the additional analysis as directed, the original decision will now be implemented.



Sincerely,

PETER W. KARP

Forest Supervisor

Enclosure

CHEVRON TABLE-TOP PROSPECT
EXPLORATORY OIL AND GAS WELL

INTRODUCTION

This document summarizes the more thorough analysis of cumulative effects conducted by the Interdisciplinary Team as directed by the Appeal Deciding Officer in his decision dated April 11, 1994.

The cumulative effects described in the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Exploratory Oil Well Chevron Table Top Prospect (FEIS) were examined and determined to satisfactorily analyze all past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. The only potential actions that were not included in the analysis were those associated with future development should the exploratory well result in a discovery. As disclosed in the FEIS, the proposed well is an exploratory well and, as such, the most reasonably foreseeable scenario is that it will not be a producer and after the well is drilled, the well site and a portion of the access road will be reclaimed. Nationally, only one out of ten exploratory wells result in the discovery of economically recoverable hydrocarbons; or in other words there is a 90% chance of an exploratory well being dry. Based on the Oil and Gas Occurrence Report and Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario developed for the North Slope Oil and Gas Leasing EIS (Kaldenbach, 1990), historical drilling activity in the general area of the North Slope has shown that one out of 5.5 wells has been productive. This represents an 82% chance that an exploratory well will be dry and the most reasonably foreseeable scenario.

Should this exploratory well result in a discovery and be productive (10-18% chance), the next logical step would be to drill a "confirmation well" to confirm geologic and reservoir data obtained from the discovery well. It is the potential effects of this confirmation well that is being further evaluated in light of cumulative effects.

A confirmation well would involve essentially the same drilling operation involved in the exploration well. A well pad approximately 3.5 acres in size would be leveled and a reserve pit to contain drilling fluids excavated within the pad area. Assuming a 640 acre well spacing, the well would be located approximately one mile from the initial well and require an estimated 1.5 to 2.0 miles of road to access the site.

POTENTIAL CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

For purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that the confirmation well would be located somewhere in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 21 (or in the E $\frac{1}{2}$ depending on State Spacing requirements). This is based on the fact that the Table-Top Well was originally staked in that area, and that Amoco planned a well in that area at one time. This implies that the target geologic structure extends into that area based on existing information. The specific location of the confirmation well cannot be identified because specific reservoir characteristics such as porosity and permeability, and the depth of the oil/water contact are not known at this time.

The FEIS considered an alternative with a well site in the NE ¼ of Section 21, that is, Alternative Well Site B. The effects resulting from this alternative, as disclosed in the FEIS, were used as a basis for predicting the effects from a future confirmation well. When considered as additional effects to the initial exploratory well, we can generally estimate effects from a confirmation well. Effects are presented in a range since precise locations are not known.

SOILS

The additional cumulative effect on soils would be the construction of an additional well pad of approximately 3.5 acres and an access road to the site which would likely involve 10 to 12 acres of surface disturbance; or a total disturbance to soils of 13-15 acres depending on the specific site of the confirmation well. Because more area is disturbed, there is an increased risk for sedimentation; however, implementation of Best Management Practices would reduce that risk. Assuming that Well Site A is productive, the cut and fill slopes would be reclaimed/stabilized as part of the development of production facilities and, as such, would be expected to have minimal soil loss.

WATER RESOURCES

There would be little or no change in the cumulative effects on water resources. Since the two locations are within different sub-watersheds, cumulative effects would not occur until well downstream at the confluence of the two sub-watersheds (where the Main Fork flows into the Stillwater). At this point, the cumulative effect would be negligible. Potential contamination of ground water aquifers from materials used onsite and during the drilling program, and communication between the well bore and potable water aquifers would be doubled due to the drilling of a confirmation well. Withdrawal of water for the drilling would be required for an additional 150 to 200 day period.

VEGETATION

Some additional cumulative effects would occur since two well sites would be constructed instead of just one, and additional acres of disturbance would occur associated with access construction. The additional well site would involve removal of vegetation on an additional 3.5 acres. The additional acres of vegetation disturbed for the access is estimated to be from 10 to 12 acres for a total of an additional 13 to 15 acres. The type of vegetation effected would depend on the specific location of the confirmation well and whether it occurred in a timbered area or more of an open grassland area. If in a timbered area, it is estimated that no more than 200,000 board feet of lodgepole pine would be removed.

WILDLIFE

The additional direct effect of the confirmation well on wildlife would be minimal. Additional indirect impacts to wildlife would occur due to the construction and drilling activities continuing

for an additional season and likely cause some displacement of wildlife. Additional cumulative impacts would also result from the combined vehicle traffic for the construction and drilling of the confirmation well, the production traffic of 2 to 3 trucks per day for Well Site A, and recreational traffic accessing the trailhead located in the Main Fork Drainage. Should the northern goshawk nest within the vicinity of the Peninsula Road be active, traffic using the road to access well Site A for production, and also the construction and drilling traffic associated with the confirmation well, would occur within the post fledging-family area (420 acres). The confirmation well and portions of its access would potentially fall within the foraging area of two additional northern goshawk nests located in the Stillwater drainage. Mitigation measures described in the FEIS to protect nesting goshawks would apply during any year of active nesting.

AIR QUALITY

Additional cumulative impacts would include fugitive dust generated during the construction and drilling of the confirmation well along with fugitive dust caused by oil transport trucks traveling to and from Well Site A, and recreational traffic accessing the trailhead in the Main Fork drainage. Diesel fumes or other engine emissions from the heavy construction equipment and the drilling rig would be in addition to equipment and oil transport trucks serving Well Site A. Any venting or flaring of gas during drilling or testing of the confirmation well would be additional impacts to air quality from Well Site A. Due to the formations and complex geology, there is the potential to encounter hydrogen sulfide and this situation would exist for another drilling period, although any presence of hydrogen sulfide would be largely determined during the drilling of the exploratory well.

WILDERNESS

Impacts similar to those described for drilling and construction of the exploratory well would be continued for a second period for the confirmation well. During the construction and drilling, oil transport trucks and service rigs to Well Site A would add to the noise and number of vehicles. This may detract from the experience of those walking through the Main Fork to Hell Hole Lake. Many of the first time visitors to this area would likely have a recreational experience similar to using the trailhead in Henry's Fork which has evidence of oil and gas along the access. Those visitors who have been into the area before would be the most detracted by the construction, drilling and production operations. Due to the probable increased use of the Hell Hole Lake area, those presently using the area may find their solitude is degraded.

ROADLESS CHARACTER

Additional cumulative effects would result from drilling the confirmation well depending on the specific location of the site, but would directly affect an additional 13 to 15 acres of roadless acres. Depending on the exact location of the confirmation well, an additional 300-400 acres could be indirectly affected. This represents a total of 1000 to 1400 acres being indirectly affected by both wells. The future management of the additional access road built to the confirmation well would determine if some of these acres could be reclaimed to attain their original roadless character. As with the exploratory well, remoteness and solitude will diminish, as would the natural integrity of the area be further changed. The well pad and additional road

will change the apparent naturalness in the immediate area while the surrounding area will remain unchanged. The Howe Flume, identified as a Special Feature, will not be adversely affected by a confirmation well. Depending on the exact location of a confirmation well, the area between the well pad and access road and Christmas Meadows may be too narrow to meet inventory criteria, which would effectively remove an additional 500 acres from the roadless inventory.

TRANSPORTATION

Cumulative impacts would be the increased traffic volumes to the confirmation well as construction and drilling commenced. Traffic volume to Well Site A would decrease to one pickup truck and 2-3 oil transport trucks after the installation of production equipment and reclamation. The increased traffic would increase the potential for vehicular accidents on the first mile of the Stillwater Road.

RECREATION

There would be cumulative impacts from the combined traffic to Well Site A and the confirmation well which could detract from the recreation experience, create some potential safety problems, and extend the length of time recreationists are impacted. Oil production from Well Site A would cause the operation to become a year-round operation; adding to this, the traffic necessary for the drilling of the confirmation well could cause a conflict with snowmobile users of Highway 150 from the Forest boundary to the Stillwater Road junction. Within this 2.5 mile section, snowmachines and drilling/production type vehicles, although not sharing the same traffic lanes, will be sharing the same road corridor and will be in close proximity to each other. Wheeled vehicle traffic will be limited to authorized vehicles only, and snowmachines will not be allowed within the plowed lane except to cross over in designated places. Potentially there could be some snowmachine riders who will ride their machines down the plowed lane regardless of the restrictions.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

Two well sites and associated accesses would increase the potential for man-caused fires. Access roads to the well sites would increase accessibility for firefighting equipment and personnel to fight wildfires either man-caused or by nature. The roadways would also serve as possible fuel breaks.

SOCIOECONOMIC

If the exploration well results in a discovery, and a confirmation well is drilled, there would be an increase in the employment of truck drivers to transport the produced oil from Well Site A and service workers to maintain the production facilities. It is expected that the number and type of personnel needed to construct and drill the confirmation well would be those who would drill the exploratory well A. Since the exploratory well would be productive under this scenario, royalties would be collected, of which 50% would be returned to the State of Utah as discussed in the FEIS.

VISUAL CHARACTERISTICS

Since the drilling equipment would be removed from the exploratory well prior to commencing activities at the confirmation well, the visual impacts would result from a single drilling operation at a time, with most of the effects shifting from one location to another. Assuming the spacing is about one mile, it is unlikely, that, from any vantage point on the ground, both well sites would be visible. The confirmation well would result in similar direct effects as described for Well Site A because of similar terrain. Well Site A, the confirmation well, and their accesses would be expected to meet the visual quality objective of Modification as prescribed by the Forest Plan.

NOISE

There would be cumulative noise impacts from the production equipment on Well Site A, the added noise from construction of access and well pad for the confirmation well, and the drilling operation. The level of noise generated by the confirmation well would depend on its specific location and density of vegetation that would help muffle the sounds.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

The construction of the drill pad for the confirmation well and associated access would involve additional ground disturbance (estimated 13-15 acres) and this would increase the possibility of unidentified cultural resource sites being impacted. A survey of any proposed disturbance would be made but the potential of a buried or unidentified site would still exist.

APPENDIX-N

[Insert October 18, 2004, letter from James L. Dykman Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer]

[Insert; after SHPO letter, letters of concurrence from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service]



State of Utah

OLENE S. WALKER
GovernorGAYLE McKEACHNIE
Lieutenant Governor

Department of Community and Economic Development

DAVID HARMER
Executive Director

Division of State History / Utah State Historical Society

PHILIP F. NOTARIANNI
Division Director

October 18, 2004

Charmaine Thompson
Heritage Program Leader
Uinta National Forest
88 West 100 North
P.O. Box 1428
Provo UT 84603

RE: Well Pad and Access Road - Chevron Table Top Prospect EIS U-04-FS-0630f

In Reply Please Refer to Case No. 04-1028

Dear Ms. Thompson:

The Utah State Historic Preservation Office received the referenced information. After consideration of the consultation request in behalf of the Forest Service, the Utah Preservation Office provides the following comments per §36CFR800.

Section 106 Consultation; USHPO concurs with the continued use of MOA, our office also accepts the identification report U-04-FS 0630, [SM 103 DOE].

This information is provided on request to assist with Section 106 responsibilities as specified in §36CFR800. My email address is: jdykman@utah.gov

As ever,

James L. Dykman
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer - Archaeology

JLD:04-1028 FS/DOE/AE/MOA/old



United States Department of the Interior
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

UTAH FIELD OFFICE
2369 WEST ORTON CIRCLE, SUITE 50
WEST VALLEY CITY, UTAH 84119

In Reply Refer To
FWS/R6
ES/UT
05-0186

December 15, 2004

Stephen M. Ryberg
Evanston and Mountain View District Ranger
Wasatch-Cache National Forest
1565 Highway 150 South, Suite A
P.O. Box 1880
Evanston, WY 82931-1880

RE: Biological Assessment for the Table Top Exploratory Well Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS), Evanston Ranger District, Wasatch-Cache National Forest

Dear Mr. Ryberg:

Based on information provided in your biological assessment of November 29, 2004 and your emails of August 31, 2004, October 12, 2004, November 9, 2004, and December 13, 2004, we concur with your "may affect, but not likely to adversely affect" determination for the Canada lynx. Should project plans change, or if additional information on the distribution of listed or proposed species becomes available, this determination may be reconsidered.

In 1994, the Forest Service prepared an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Table Top Exploratory Well, however the project was delayed until a leasing decision on adjacent lands was incorporated into the forest plan revision. Currently, completing the project includes: finishing 2.8 miles of a partially constructed access road, constructing a 3.5 mile drill pad, and drilling the exploration well. In response to the proposal to operate on the Table Top Lease and complete this project, the Forest Service has prepared a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) to determine if any changed conditions affect the original decision, including the cumulative effects of the East Fork Fire Salvage in Lynx Analysis Unit (LAU) 35.

The proposed project area occurs in LAU 35 and because of the proximity of the project to LAU 36, cumulative effects for this analysis area will also be discussed. A total of 13.4% of LAU 35 is currently in an unsuitable condition and a total of 4.8% of LAU 36 is in an unsuitable condition. The proposed project would affect 8 acres and an additional .017% change in habitat from suitable to unsuitable within LAU 35. Monitoring results in the cattle allotment within

DEC 21

LAU 35, shows it meets Forest Plan Utilization standards. Both LAUs, meet the Lynx Conservation Assessment and Strategy (LCAS) recommendations for open road density. Per the 2003 Revised Forest Plan, there is a no net increase in groomed trails and this project does not change snowmobile management.

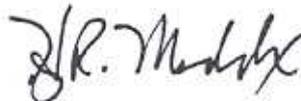
In addition to the East Fork Fire Salvage and the Table Top Well, there is a proposed 80 acre vegetation treatment planned within the Mill Creek Drainage of LAU 35 and a proposed 245 acre vegetation treatment within the Coyote & Road Hollow drainages of LAU 36. These future treatments would increase the total unsuitable habitat to 13.587% in LAU 35 and to 7.6% in LAU 36.

The total acreages of unsuitable habitat currently in LAU 35 and 36, the acreages proposed in the Table Top project, and the acreages proposed in future projects will maintain compliance with the LCAS Standards. However, LAU 35 will result in an increase in disturbance nearing the 15% unsuitable habitat change within a 10-year period threshold.

The Table Top Project may increase disturbance within these LAUs due to oil and gas exploration road traffic, exploratory well construction and drilling, and potential oil well development. These impacts can be minimized by designing exploratory well development with conservation measures in accordance with LCAS objectives, standards, and guidelines. We recommend developing stipulations for limitations on the timing of activities and occupancy at the leasing stage, minimizing snow compaction and road traffic, reclaiming and obliterating roads and the well pad area, and rehabilitating vegetation to restore suitable habitat for lynx.

We appreciate your interest in conserving endangered species. If further assistance is needed or you have any questions, please contact Kate Schwager, at (801) 975-3330 extension 132.

Sincerely,



Henry R. Maddux
Utah Field Supervisor



United States Department of the Interior
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

UTAH FIELD OFFICE
2369 WEST ORTON CIRCLE, SUITE 50
WEST VALLEY CITY, UTAH 84119

In Reply Refer To

FWS/R6
ES/UT
05-0345

January 20, 2005

Daniel P. Jauregui
Wildlife Biologist
Wasatch-Cache National Forest
Evanston Ranger District
1565 Highway 150 South, Suite A
P.O. Box 1880
Evanston, WY 82931-1880

RE: Addendum to the Table Top Exploratory Well Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Mr. Jauregui:

Based on information provided in your facsimile we received on January 20, 2005, we concur with your "no effect" determination for June sucker and for all listed plant species. Additionally, our previous "may affect but not likely to adversely affect" concurrence for the Canada lynx remains the same (correspondence dated December 15, 2004). Should project plans change, or if additional information on the distribution of listed or proposed species becomes available, this determination may be reconsidered.

Only a Federal agency can enter into formal Endangered Species Act section 7 consultation with the Service. A Federal agency may designate a non-Federal representative to conduct informal consultation or prepare a biological assessment by giving written notice to the Service of such a designation. The ultimate responsibility for compliance with ESA section 7, however, remains with the Federal agency.

We appreciate your interest in conserving endangered species. If further assistance is needed or you have any questions, please contact Kate Schwager, at (801) 975-3330 extension 132.

Sincerely,

Henry R. Maddux
Utah Field Supervisor

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[Addition: The Final Supplement Environmental Impact Statement (FSEIS) pages are identified with a numeric and alpha character. For example, FSEIS page 4-23a supplements page 4-23 of the FEIS of the Exploratory Oil Well Chevron Table Top Prospect]

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Final Supplement Summary of the Environmental Impact Statement for Table Top Exploratory Well

Summary

[Addition: Summary, Page S-1, insert after 1st paragraph]

In January 1994, the Forest Supervisor Susan Giannettino made a decision to approve the Chevron USA proposal to construct an access road and drill an exploratory well. Subsequently Double Eagle Petroleum and Mining assumed control of this project and in September 1995 initiated construction of the access road to the drill site. Construction was stopped in November 1995 because of frozen conditions. Due to non-leased lands adjacent to the proposed site, Double Eagle requested a lease suspension that the Bureau of Land Management granted. The project was delayed until a leasing decision was made as part of the 2003 forest plan revision.

In 2003 Double Eagle acquired the non-leased lands and in partnership with Prima Exploration has proposed drilling the exploratory well.

[Substitution: Summary, Page S-1, third paragraph, line 1]

Prima's proposed action includes:

[Substitution: Summary, Page S-1, paragraph 5]

In response to Prima Exploration's request to drill this exploratory well, Deputy Forest Supervisor Faye Krueger determined that a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement should be completed before commencement of this project.

Final Supplement Summary of the Environmental Impact Statement for Table Top Exploratory Well

Relation to Forest Plan

[Substitution; Summary, Page S-2, 1st line under Relation to Forest Plan]

The Revised Forest Plan March 2003, for the Wasatch-Cache National Forest,