

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE TEBOW PIPELINES PROJECT



July 2026

Summary: Environmental assessment of the Southern Ute Indian Tribe's decision to approve or disapprove granting a right-of-way for two pipelines proposed to be located within the exterior boundaries of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation on Tribal trust lands in La Plata County. The proposed action would include the construction, operation, and maintenance of two buried natural gas pipelines. A medium-pressure pipeline would be installed initially and a low-pressure line would be installed at a later date, to be determined. The pipelines would be within a 50-foot-wide right-of-way, 4,192.65 feet (0.79 mile) in length and containing approximately 4.81 acres. Two staging areas would be needed to complete the project; one containing 0.15 acres and the other containing 1.47 acres.

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Contents

1. Introduction.....	1
1.1 NEPA Approach.....	1
1.2 Purpose and Need for the Project	2
1.3 Decision to be Made.....	2
1.4 Conformance with Statutes, Regulations, and Plans	2
2. Description of Alternatives, including Proposed Action	3
2.1 Alternative A – Proposed Action	3
2.2 Alternative B – No Action.....	6
2.3 Alternatives Considered, but Eliminated from Further Analysis	6
3. Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences	8
3.1 Scoping and Identification of Issues	8
3.2 Effects Analysis	8
3.3 Soils	11
3.3.1 Affected Environment.....	11
3.3.2 Environmental Effects	11
3.4 Air Quality.....	12
3.4.1 Affected Environment.....	12
3.4.2 Environmental Effects	13
3.5 Wildlife.....	13
3.5.1 Affected Environment.....	13
3.5.2 Environmental Effects	14
3.6 Vegetation.....	15
3.6.1 Affected Environment.....	15
3.6.2 Environmental Effects	16
3.7 Agriculture.....	17
3.7.1 Affected Environment.....	17
3.7.2 Environmental Effects	17
3.8 Historic and Archeological Resources	17
3.8.1 Affected Environment.....	17

3.8.2 Environmental Effects	18
4. Mitigation and Monitoring	19
5. Consultation, Coordination, and Document Preparation	23
6. References.....	24
Appendix A. Project Maps and Plats	
Appendix B. Southern Ute Indian Tribe’s Range Report	
Appendix C. Tebow Pipelines Project Biological Assessment	
Appendix D. Cultural Resource Letters	

Acronyms

AQD	Southern Ute Indian Tribe Air Quality Division
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
BA	Biological Assessment
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BMP	Best Management Practice
CDA	Colorado Department of Agriculture
CPD	Southern Ute Indian Tribe Cultural Preservation Department
CDPHE	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DESCRM	BIA Division of Environmental Services and Cultural Resources Management
DOE	Southern Ute Indian Tribe Department of Energy
DWRM	Wildlife Resource Management Division
EA	Environmental Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement Oil and Gas Development on the Southern Ute Indian Reservation
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMPM	New Mexico Principal Meridian
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
PM	Particulate Matter
ppb	Parts per billion
Red Cedar	Red Cedar Gathering Company
ROW	Right-of-way
SLAMS	State and Local Air Monitoring Stations
SUIT	Southern Ute Indian Tribe
TERP	Tribal Environmental Review Policy
the Reservation	Southern Ute Indian Reservation
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office
the Tribe	Southern Ute Indian Tribe
TUA	Temporary Use Area
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
U.S.C.	United States Code

1. Introduction

Red Cedar Gathering Company (Red Cedar) has proposed to construct two 4,192.65-foot natural gas pipelines (medium pressure and low pressure) on Tribal trust land. The pipelines would serve the Logos Operating, LLC (Logos) Tebow well pad. The project is located within the boundaries of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation (Reservation) in La Plata County. The legal description for the pipeline is W/2 NE/4, NW/4 SE/4, NE/4 SW/4, and SE/4 SW/4 of Section 18, Township 32 North, Range 8 West, New Mexico Principal Meridian (NMPM). See Appendix A for a project vicinity map, an overview map, and a project area map for reference.

In order to construct the proposed project on Tribal trust lands, Red Cedar has requested a grant of easement for a pipeline right-of-way (ROW) from the Southern Ute Indian Tribe (SUIT). The authority to grant and administer pipeline ROWs was delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the SUIT under a Tribal Energy Resource Agreement, signed on May 11, 2026. Before a ROW can be approved by the Tribal Council, compliance with the Tribal Environmental Review Policy (TERP) Code, Title 31 of the Southern Ute Indian Code, shall be demonstrated. The Tribe's Department of Energy (DOE) is the designated lead agency for the environmental compliance review [SUITC 31-3-101(5)].

This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared pursuant to the TERP Code to disclose and analyze the environmental effects of the proposed ROW and determine if these effects could be significant. In considering whether the effects of the proposed action are significant, the potentially affected environment and the degree of the effects of the action are analyzed. The degree of effects is influenced by short- and long-term effects, beneficial and adverse effects, effects on public health and safety, and effects that would violate laws protecting the environment. After the SUIT, through the DOE, reviews the analysis in this EA, it will either:

1. Issue a "Finding of No Significant Impact" and proceed with requesting the approval of the ROW through Tribal Council Resolution, or
2. Require an Environmental Impact Statement if the project has significant effects.

1.1 NEPA Approach

This analysis tiers to the *Final Environmental Impact Statement for Oil and Gas Development on the Southern Ute Indian Reservation* (FEIS) (USDI 2002). The 2002 FEIS considered the development of conventional gas wells, coalbed methane wells, and injection wells over a 20-year time period or the foreseeable future. This document evaluated the potential effects of oil and gas development on the Reservation, including in-depth modeling of various resources and cumulative impacts analysis. The proposed project would facilitate the development of natural gas from the Mancos Shale Formation in the northern San Juan Basin. Since the Mancos Shale Formation in this area is currently in the appraisal stage of development, the 2002 FEIS is being referenced for this analysis. A programmatic analysis of Mancos Shale Formation development

is currently underway as more data has become available through the appraisal process. This project would contribute to the appraisal process.

1.2 Purpose and Need for the Project

The purpose of the proposed project is to construct a medium pressure pipeline and a low pressure pipeline to transport produced natural gas from the Tebow well pad. The pipelines are necessary for the development of natural gas from the Tebow pad. The project would benefit Red Cedar, as well as the Tribe, which is the majority owner of Red Cedar.

1.3 Decision to be Made

Southern Ute Tribal Council's decision is whether to approve or disapprove a ROW for the development of two natural gas pipelines on Tribal trust land.

1.4 Conformance with Statutes, Regulations, and Plans

The proposed project would be consistent with the Tribe's goal to "provide integrated management of renewable and non-renewable resources in an environmentally, culturally, and socially responsible manner to benefit current and future generations of the Southern Ute Tribal membership," as outlined in the Southern Ute Indian Tribe's Natural Resources Management Plan: Planning Period 2012 to 2032 (NRMP) (SUIT 2012).

2. Description of Alternatives, including Proposed Action

2.1 Alternative A – Proposed Action

Red Cedar has applied for a grant of easement for a pipeline ROW with the SUIT to construct the Tebow Pipelines Project on Tribal trust land. The proposed action would include the construction, operation, and maintenance of two buried natural gas pipelines. The pipelines would be within one 50-foot-wide ROW 4,192.65 feet (0.79 miles) in length. The surface disturbance for the ROW would be 4.81 acres. Additionally, there would be two staging areas of 0.15 acre and 1.47 acres. The total surface disturbance for the project would be 6.43 acres, which is summarized in Table 1 below. The pipeline would begin at the Logos Tebow well pad site and would terminate at the Elway pipeline. The entire ROW would be reclaimed following construction.. The project is located in La Plata County, Colorado. A project area map is included in Appendix A (Figure 1).

Table 1. Proposed disturbance estimates on Tribal trust lands for the Tebow Pipelines Project.

Feature	Total Permitted Area (Acres)
Tebow Pipeline ROW	4.81
Staging Area 1	0.15
Staging Area 2	1.47
Total	6.43

Construction of the medium pressure pipeline is expected to occur in the fall of 2026 with a second low-pressure pipeline installed at a later date. Construction disturbances within the ROW would include vegetation clearing and the excavation of topsoil and subsoils as described below. All work would be restricted to the approved ROW and staging areas. Overall, construction of the project would be sequenced as follows:

- The construction area would be clearly marked and/or staked, including the edges of the ROW and staging areas.
- The ROW would be cleared of vegetation and roughly graded.
 - Any piñon pine, juniper, or oak trees 4 inches in diameter or greater would be hauled to the Southern Ute Forestry Division fuels yard.
 - Some pre-existing downed trees would be salvaged on site and used for final stabilization efforts.
- The 12-inch, medium-pressure pipeline would be trenched-in for the entire length.
 - Trenching would be completed by a large track hoe with a 4-foot-wide bucket.

- The top 6 inches of topsoil, if available, and vegetation materials would be stockpiled along one side of the ROW to be used during reclamation.
 - Subsoils would then be excavated to a depth of approximately 4-6 feet, or to the appropriate depth at drainage crossings, roads, etc.
 - Topsoil would be stockpiled separately from subsoils on the opposite side of the trench.
 - No more than 1/4 mile (1,320 ft) of trench would be left open at one time, as conditions allow. Each end of an open trench would be sloped at 3:1 to allow for wildlife/livestock egress.
- After the trench is dug, the pipeline would be assembled by welding pieces of pipe together and bending them slightly, if necessary, to fit the contour of the pipeline's path.
 - Once inspected, the pipe would be lowered into the trench.
 - Each pipeline undergoes hydrostatic testing prior to use to ensure the pipeline meets operating pressure requirements and is absent of any leaks. Any water from hydrostatic testing would be trucked off location and disposed of at a permitted facility. The pipeline would then be covered with stockpiled soil that was originally removed.
- Reclamation of the surface would follow the construction phase.
 - At a later date, not yet determined, an additional low-pressure pipeline would be installed, following a similar construction sequence.

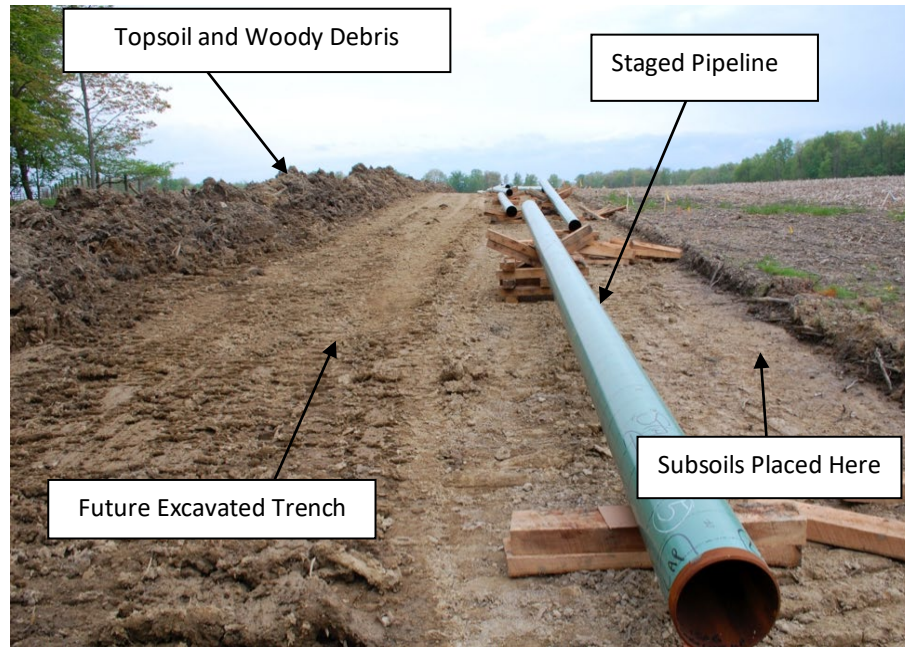


Figure 1. Example of pipeline staging before trenching.



Figure 2. Example of a pipeline after trenching and placement.

Worker vehicles and water hauling trucks would access the locations periodically throughout the proposed project. Municipally sourced fresh water would be used during the construction of the pipelines. The primary source of fresh water would be the Southern Ute Utilities Division water sales dock located approximately 1.5 miles south of Ignacio, Colorado near the intersection of CO-172 and CR-318. Fresh water would be trucked to the proposed pipeline locations using existing roads.

Following the completion of pipeline construction, Red Cedar would initiate reclamation. This would include re-contouring disturbed areas to match pre-construction conditions, as much as practicable, disking to reduce compaction, re-distributing topsoil, and seeding. The seed mixture to be used for reclamation has been approved by Tribal range staff and will be specified in the site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). A certified weed free mulch would be used as temporary stabilization and to promote successful re-vegetation. Mulch typically consists of crimped straw, with the use of a tackifier, as necessary. Slopes steeper than 3:1 would have a hydromulch applied. Red Cedar would monitor for noxious weeds for the life of the project.

Project construction is expected to be completed within 3-6 months, including reclamation. Subsequent pipeline installation would likely take another 3-4 months. The installation of the second pipeline in the ROW is anticipated to occur within the 2 years following the initial pipeline installation. Reasonably foreseeable actions for the proposed action include maintenance and operations of the pipelines. The decommissioning and abandonment of the pipelines is not expected for at least 30 years. When decommissioned, the pipeline will either be abandoned in place or removed, in accordance with DOE's abandonment process.

2.2 Alternative B – No Action

Under the “no action” alternative, the Southern Ute Tribal Council would deny Red Cedar's ROW application for the proposed pipelines. The proposed pipelines would not be constructed and natural gas to be developed from the Logos Tebow well pad would not be produced and made available for sale. Existing oil and gas infrastructure would continue to produce at its current rate. There would not be a Tribal benefit. This alternative would not fulfill the goal of the Tribe to pursue responsible energy development for the benefit of Tribal members. The “no action” alternative does, however, provide a baseline reference, enabling decision makers to compare the magnitude of environmental effects between the alternatives.

2.3 Alternatives Considered, but Eliminated from Further Analysis

The southern portion of the proposed route is adjacent to an existing road in order to minimize impacts to natural resources. Red Cedar considered following the access road along the northern portion of the pipeline as well. The road is located on a bench on the edge of a fairly steep drainage. Multiple pipelines have already been built within the road ROW and the steep topography would not allow for an additional pipeline to be safely installed along the road. During the on-site, the northern portion of the proposed pipeline path was moved to avoid an archaeological site.

Alternative locations for the project staging areas were also considered. Two staging areas were initially proposed along the northern portion of the pipeline ROW that runs adjacent to the access road. One of the staging areas was located in a drainage at the base of a steep hill and would have required the removal of multiple trees. In order to avoid disturbing the drainage and the

associated tree removal, the two staging areas were consolidated in a different location that would not disturb a drainage or require the removal of as many trees. No other alternatives were considered.

3. Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences

Chapter 3 addresses the affected environment and environmental consequences of the proposed project. This chapter's purpose is to convey how each of the alternatives described in Chapter 2 may affect the natural and human environment.

3.1 Scoping and Identification of Issues

Scoping is an initial means by which the lead agency identifies potential issues related to a proposed action. Scoping for the project was initiated on July 8, 2025, through the Tribe's internal Proposed Project Notification process (the project was originally identified as the "Manning" pipelines). The Tribe's review period ended on July 21, 2025.

On April 9, 2026, and July 15, 2026, Tribal representatives gathered for an "on-site" to review the proposed project in the field. Appendix B contains the general and site-specific stipulations identified during the on-site as provided by the Tribe's Range Division. These stipulations are also listed in Chapter 4. The project would comply with all the site-specific stipulations developed at the on-site.

3.2 Effects Analysis

Environmental effects describe the effects on the human environment, and they can be ecological, aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health effects. Components of the human environment that were considered for environmental effects as a result of the proposed project are listed in Table 2. The components that are expected to be affected by the proposed action or have been identified as issues during the scoping process and have not been sufficiently considered under previous analyses will be discussed further in this EA. If components are not present in the project area, they are not discussed further. The effects analysis and projected environmental consequences are based on the implementation of the design features described in the 2002 FEIS and site-specific mitigation measures (see Chapter 4). Table 2 indicates if a component is considered further or why the component was eliminated from further discussion.

This EA considers the direct and indirect effects of the proposed action. Direct effects are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place. Indirect effects are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable. For purposes of this EA, short-term effects occur during or after the activity or action and may continue for up to 5 years. Long-term effects occur beyond the first 5 years.

Table 2. Principle components of the human environment considered for analysis.

Components of the Human Environment¹	Considered in this EA?
Land Resources	
Topography (landforms, drainage, gradients)	No. The majority of the proposed pipeline ROW follows an existing road. The ROW would be restored to previous contours following construction and any drainage patterns would be reestablished. In addition, stormwater controls would be implemented during construction and reclamation of the project area.
Soils (types, characteristics)	Yes. Disturbance to 6.43 acres of soils would occur during construction of the project.
Geologic Setting, Mineral and Paleontological Resources	No. The proposed project would not affect geologic resources or mines. Paleontological resources were not detected by the cultural resource consultants. Analysis of oil and gas effects on geology and minerals is found in the FEIS, pages 4-102 to 4-111.
Water Resources	
Surface Water (quality, quantity, use, rights)	No. While the proposed pipeline alignment crosses an intermittent drainage, Red Cedar would implement best management practices (BMPs) and control measures to minimize erosion or sediment discharge outside of the project area and to protect Tribal water resources. A SWPPP would be created for the project in accordance with the Tribe's Storm Water Recommendations for Operations on Tribal Lands within the Southern Ute Indian Reservation. Reclamation of the project area would occur upon completion of construction.
Groundwater (quality, quantity, use, rights)	No. Construction of the proposed project would not use or interact with groundwater resources. Analysis of oil and gas effects on groundwater is found in the 2002 FEIS, pages 4-121 to 4-141.
Air	
Air quality/achievement, visibility	Yes. Fugitive dust and exhaust from construction activities would result in short-term and minor effects.
Living Resources	
Wildlife (terrestrial, aquatic, threatened/endangered, ESA consultation)	Yes. This EA will consider effects on wildlife. The proposed project would have no effect on candidate, listed, or proposed threatened or endangered species, and, therefore, no consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is required. A BA has been completed for this project and can be found in Appendix C.
Vegetation (terrestrial, aquatic, riparian, threatened/endangered)	Yes. Vegetation would be removed from 6.43 acres during construction of the project. Additionally, there are culturally significant plants in the proposed project area, which include piñon pine, juniper, and banana yucca.
Cultural Resources	
Historic and Archeological Resources	Yes. Historic resources have been identified in the project area. The proposed route for the pipelines was designed to avoid cultural resources.

Cultural, Sacred and Traditional Cultural Properties	No. Cultural, sacred, or traditional uses have not been identified within the project area.
6. Socioeconomic Conditions	
Employment and Income	No. The proposed project is not expected to change socioeconomic conditions on the Reservation. Approval of the proposed project would benefit the local economy, Red Cedar, the Tribe, and, therefore, Tribal members. Analysis of socioeconomic effects on oil and gas development are found in the FEIS (4-218 to 4-260).
Demographic Trends	
Lifestyle and Cultural Values (rural, urban)	
Community Infrastructure (public services, utilities)	
Resource Use	
Hunting, Fishing, Gathering	No. The general project area is known to be used by locals for hunting big game. Effects on big game are discussed in Section 3.4 below. The environmental consequences of oil and gas development on wildlife and fisheries have been analyzed in the 2002 FEIS, pages 4-38 to 4-81.
Timber Harvesting	No. The proposed project would require the removal of trees within the project area. A forest product/firewood permit will be required from the Southern Ute Forestry Division for the removal of all viable firewood on Tribal trust land. In addition, all ponderosa pine, juniper, Gambel oak, and piñon pine greater than 4 inches in diameter would be hauled to the Forestry fuels yard. The environmental consequences of oil and gas development on land use and ownership, including forest resources, have been analyzed in the 2002 FEIS, pages 4-154 to 4-184.
Agriculture (livestock, crops, prime and unique farmland)	Yes. The project area is located within an active grazing unit, Beef Canyon Range Unit. No agricultural leases or prime farmland are located in the vicinity of the project area. The environmental consequences of oil and gas development on land use and ownership, including agricultural uses, have been analyzed in the 2002 FEIS, pages 4-154 to 4-184.
Mineral Extraction	No. No surface mining operations occur within the project area. The purpose of the proposed project is to facilitate the extraction of natural gas from the Tribal mineral estate. The production of oil and gas on the Reservation has been analyzed in the 2002 FEIS.
Recreation	No. There are no designated recreation areas in the project area. The environmental consequences of oil and gas development on land use and ownership, including recreation areas, have been analyzed in the 2002 FEIS, pages 4-154 to 4-184.
Transportation Networks	No. The project would not effect transportation routes. A minor increase in traffic on area highways would occur during construction but would be short-term. The environmental consequences of oil and gas development on traffic and transportation have been analyzed in the 2002 FEIS, pages 4-184 to 4-194.
Other Values	

Wilderness	No. There are no designated wilderness areas in or near the project area.
Noise and Light	No. The proposed action would not result in an increase in light pollution as all activities would occur during daylight hours. An increase in daytime noise is anticipated in the short-term during construction. The environmental consequences of oil and gas development on noise have been analyzed in the 2002 FEIS, pages 4-261 to 4-267.
Visual	No. The proposed project is not located within a prominent viewshed, visible from a major transportation route, or in the vicinity of residential development. Effects on visual resources are not expected to be significant. The environmental consequences of oil and gas development on visual resources have been analyzed in the 2002 FEIS, pages 4-206 to 4-218.
Public Health and Safety	No. Red Cedar would implement standard industry practices to minimize effects on health and safety. The environmental consequences of oil and gas development on health and safety have been analyzed in the 2002 FEIS, pages 4-267 to 4-272.

¹ This list was modified from the principal components of the human environment that must be considered in BIA NEPA documents (BIA 2012).

3.3 Soils

3.3.1 Affected Environment

There are three primary soil types within the project area, with moderate to high erosion potential. Buckle loam has moderate erosion potential. Witt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes has moderate erosion potential. Zyme-Rock outcrop complex, 12 to 65 percent slopes, is the most prominent soil within the proposed pipeline ROW and has high erosion potential (NRCS 2026). A map showing the soils in the project area is included with the biological assessment (BA) in Appendix C.

3.3.2 Environmental Effects

The project would require approximately 6.43 acres of soil disturbance, approximately half of which occurs on steep slopes with high erosion potential. These temporary impacts would be associated with the clearing of vegetation, overland travel of vehicles in the ROW, and trenching for the two natural gas pipelines. Temporary impacts to soils may include soil compaction, rut formation, and an increased potential for erosion. Impacts from underground installation would include soil mixing and compaction. Until disturbed areas are successfully reclaimed, construction would result in a short-term increase in soil erosion potential.

All disturbed areas would be reclaimed once construction is complete. Reclaimed areas would be returned to their original contour based on adjacent topography, then covered with topsoil that was salvaged during the initial excavation. Disturbed areas would be reseeded and mulched as soon as practical after completing construction and within the appropriate season. Areas within the reclamation area with compacted soil would be ripped before seeding.

A SWPPP would be developed that identifies BMPs for erosion control during construction operations. BMPs would also be implemented for long-term operations to control stormwater flows in and around the project area. Several BMP requirements were identified during the on-site and are detailed in the site-specific stipulations in Appendix B. For example, an abundance of rock is present throughout the ROW. During the recontouring phase of the project, the amount of rock left on the surface of the ROW shall match that of the adjacent undisturbed areas. Rock may also be used for permanent stormwater controls. In addition, several dead-downed trees are present throughout the northern portions of ROW. Dead-downed trees may be utilized sparingly to stabilize portions of the project area once fully recontoured. Effects to soils as a result of the proposed pipelines are expected to be moderate, but will be mitigated through the implementation of BMPs to control stormwater erosion and the reclamation of disturbed soils.

3.4 Air Quality

3.4.1 Affected Environment

Air quality within the Reservation meets all federal air quality standards, as measured by the Southern Ute Air Quality Division's (AQD's) Ambient Monitoring Program (SUIT 2026) and the Colorado Air Quality Control Commission Report to the Public 2024-2025 (CDPHE 2025). The Tribe's AQD measures four criteria pollutants at three monitoring stations across the Reservation. Two monitoring stations, the Ute 1 and Ute 3, operate as State and Local Air Monitoring Stations (SLAMS), collecting regulatory grade nitrogen dioxide and ozone data for assessing compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The third station, the Lake Capote Mobile Monitoring Station, operates as a Special Purpose Monitor for collecting non-regulatory nitrogen dioxide and ozone data. The Ute 1 and Ute 3 stations also collect non-regulatory particulate matter (PM): PM 10 and PM 2.5 data. Of the pollutants measured by the Tribe, ozone is the only pollutant close to a NAAQS threshold. The current 2015 NAAQS threshold for ozone is 70 parts per billion (ppb), and compliance with the standard is determined by calculating a design value for each SLAMS station (the fourth highest 8-hour maximum ozone concentration for each year averaged across three consecutive years). The 2025 ozone design values for the Ute 1 and Ute 3 stations on the Reservation are 66 ppb and design values for the previous five years (2020 through 2024) ranged from 64 to 67 ppb — below the EPA's threshold of 70 ppb (SUIT 2026).

According to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Air Quality Control Commission, primary sources of air pollution in southwestern Colorado include motor vehicles; natural gas development, processing and transportation; two coal-fired power plants in New Mexico; and wildfires (CDPHE 2025). According to AQD's most recent 2023 Comprehensive Emissions Inventory, the oil and gas sector was the largest contributor of ozone precursor emissions (over 65% of emissions) in 2023 (SUIT 2023).

The Tribe has authority to regulate air quality within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation as a result of the Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) between the Southern Ute Indian Tribe and the State of Colorado concerning air quality control on the Southern Ute Indian Reservation and Federal law (Act of October 18, 2004, Pub. L. No. 108-336, 118 Stat.1354). Currently, the Tribe has delegated authority from the EPA to administer and enforce the Tribal Minor New Source Review Program at 40 CFR Part 49, the Title V operating permit program at 40 CFR Part 70, the New Source Performance Standards at 40 CFR Part 60, and the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants at 40 CFR Part 63. Due to the IGA, the State of Colorado does not regulate air quality within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation and State of Colorado Air Quality Regulations do not apply.

3.4.2 Environmental Effects

The proposed action would potentially effect air quality in the short-term by the creation of dust from soil disturbing activities and engine emissions. The proposed project would result in approximately 6.43 acres of surface disturbance during the construction phase of the project. Fugitive dust from construction activities could increase the PM in the air (both PM 10 and PM 2.5) in the project area and immediate vicinity. These effects would be moderate and short-term during construction activities and would decrease after construction is complete and the site has been stabilized. Fugitive dust may also have short-term effects to visibility in the project area. Red Cedar would mitigate dust concerns by using water for dust suppression as needed during construction, and by implementing the BMPs in the site-specific SWPPP.

Air quality may also be affected by emissions from construction-related equipment (i.e., graders, bulldozers, excavators) and truck traffic (i.e., light and heavy-duty trucks). Potential engine emissions include the EPA regulated criteria pollutants carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and PM, as well as carbon dioxide, nitric oxide, and hydrocarbons. These emissions can also contribute to the formation of ozone and carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas. Emissions associated with construction activities would be short-term and intermittent and are not expected to raise the level of any criteria pollutant beyond the NAAQS.

The overall direct and indirect effects of emissions on regional air quality as a result of the proposed action would be low. The environmental consequences of oil and gas development on air quality have been analyzed in greater detail in the 2002 FEIS, pages 4-6 to 4-22.

3.5 Wildlife

3.5.1 Affected Environment

The proposed project would be located in the Mesa Mountains Management Unit, Unit 3, of the NRMP (SUIT 2012). The project area is situated in the Mesa Mountains and provides important habitat for resident wildlife populations. This includes wildlife that range throughout the larger region, such as big game and raptors.

Raptors and Other Migratory Birds

The project area supports extensive piñon-juniper woodlands with some scattered sagebrush shrublands and mixed mountain shrublands, therefore a number of non-game resident and migratory bird species may occur in the project area. Migratory birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. § 703-712). Eagles are also protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. §668a-d).

No raptors were detected during the site visit. According to Colorado Parks and Wildlife and the Tribe's Division of Wildlife Resource Management, no historically active raptor nest sites are located within 0.5 mile of the project area (CPW 2026). No raptor nests were observed in or near the project area. Some cliff nesting habitat for bald and golden eagles is located in the vicinity of the project area (within 0.5 mile), as well as a stand of tall, mature ponderosa pine. Potential foraging habitat for golden eagles occurs in the vicinity of the project area.

Big Game Species

Mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and elk (*Cervus canadensis nelsoni*) are known to occupy and utilize the project area and surrounding landscape year-round, as it provides residential and wintering habitat. They rely on a mosaic of habitats that provide forage, cover, and movement opportunities across all seasons, rather than discrete seasonal use.

3.5.2 Environmental Effects

General effects to wildlife from natural gas development include habitat fragmentation, habitat loss, temporary displacement of animals, and the short-term introduction of hazards posed by construction activities, including increases in traffic, noise, fugitive dust, and emissions. The 2002 FEIS further describes general impacts to wildlife from oil and gas development on the Reservation on pages 4-38 to 4-102.

Raptors and Other Migratory Birds

The proposed pipelines would cause approximately 6.43 acres of disturbance in piñon-juniper woodland, sagebrush shrubland, and mixed mountain shrubland. Potential migratory bird habitat would be impacted by the project. The primary effects on raptors and migratory birds are expected to be habitat loss and short-term avoidance of the project area during construction. Avoidance effects are expected to persist for up to four months during the construction activities for each pipeline.

The individuals that may incidentally forage or pass through the project area may be disturbed by increased human presence or activity during construction. However, based on the short duration of construction and the availability of high-quality foraging habitat outside of the project area, effects on foraging raptors would be negligible.

The project area contains nesting habitat for migratory bird species. Pipeline construction in this area would require the removal of piñon pine and juniper trees, standing dead habitat trees, as

well as mature shrubs. If project activities are completed outside of the typical migratory bird breeding/nesting season, direct effects would likely be avoided. However, project activities occurring from April 1 to August 31 (Wildlife Resource Management Division [DWRM], personal communication 2026) have the potential to negatively effect migratory birds that inhabit piñon-juniper woodland, sagebrush shrubland, and mixed mountain shrubland habitats. If construction activities are scheduled during the breeding/nesting season, nest surveys would be conducted within the project area by a qualified biologist within seven days of clearing and grubbing. If active nest sites are found on Tribal lands, DWRM staff would be consulted for appropriate conservation measures. A more detailed account of potential project effects to migratory birds, including raptors, can be found in the biological assessment (BA) included in Appendix C.

Big Game Species

The proposed project would alter approximately 6.43 acres of potential wildlife habitat during construction. Because mule deer and elk occupy the area year-round, there is limited opportunity to avoid disturbance with seasonal restrictions, and project-related activities would occur within actively used habitat regardless of season.

During the construction of each pipeline, there would be a localized increase in disturbance levels associated with construction activity, human intrusion, and additional traffic. This increase in disturbance may temporarily displace elk and deer from the area. As explained in the 2002 FEIS on pages 4-40 to 4-41, physiological responses to disturbances can include elevated heart and respiration rates, increased disease frequency, reduced reproduction rates and smaller body size. Elk are generally more sensitive to disturbance than mule deer and may have a more notable aversion to the project area during the construction period. Therefore, level of disturbance plays a critical role in over-winter survival for elk and deer (USDI 2002). The initial pipeline construction is anticipated to occur in the fall months and no effects to elk or mule deer would occur during the more critical winter season.

Direct effects to non-game and big game species are expected to be low in the short-term (due to possible displacement during construction) and low in the long-term (due to habitat loss). In the context of ongoing and reasonably foreseeable development within the broader landscape, the addition of new disturbance may contribute to incremental habitat degradation, reduced connectivity, and cumulative displacement effects for resident elk.

3.6 Vegetation

3.6.1 Affected Environment

Vegetation within the project area is mostly undisturbed piñon-juniper woodlands, but the southern portion of the project area is immediately adjacent to an existing lease road. No wetland-associated vegetation is present within the project area. The project BA includes a more

detailed description of the project area's vegetation and a list of plant species observed in the project area (Appendix C).

Culturally Important Plants

According to the 2002 FEIS, culturally important plants have been identified for their significance to the Tribe based on historic or current uses for food, medicine, crafts, or Tribal ceremonies. The project area includes three species from this list, Utah juniper (*Juniperus osteosperma*), piñon pine (*Pinus edulis*), and banana yucca (*Yucca baccata*). These species are very common in the project area.

Noxious Weeds

Currently, the Tribe uses the Colorado Department of Agriculture's noxious weed list (CDA 2026) as a guide to determine what qualifies as a noxious weed and what level of control is desirable. State-listed noxious weed species identified during the site visit on July 15, 2026 included field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*) and cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), which are both Class C.

3.6.2 Environmental Effects

Short-term vegetation effects would include clearing the proposed project area, impacting up to 6.43 acres of vegetation on Tribal trust land.

A timber cutting permit from the Southern Ute Forestry Division will be required for the removal of trees in the project area. Any piñon pine, juniper, or oak trees 4 inches in diameter or greater would be hauled to the Southern Ute Forestry Division fuels yard. Some pre-existing downed trees would be salvaged on site and used for final stabilization efforts. The remaining removed trees would be chipped and/or hauled off site for disposal.

All disturbed areas would be reclaimed once construction is complete. Reclaimed areas would be returned to their original contour based on adjacent topography, then covered with topsoil that was salvaged during the initial excavation. Disturbed areas would be reseeded and mulched as soon as practical after completing construction and within the appropriate season. Areas within the reclamation area with compacted soil would be ripped before seeding.

Following reclamation activities, the project area would be monitored for reclamation success. Monitoring would continue until vegetation is well established and reclamation is successful. Successful reclamation would be defined as desirable vegetation occupying at least 70% cover of the reclaimed area relative to background vegetation, with noxious weeds occupying less than 5% of the vegetation. Vegetation could include the planted and seeded species, as well as local native plants that colonize the reclamation area.

Culturally Important Plants

The project area includes piñon pine, Utah juniper, and banana yucca, which would be removed within the project area for construction. These species are very common in the greater area and

project construction is not expected to effect the local populations. No other culturally important plants would be effected by the proposed action.

Noxious Weeds

Direct and indirect effects from the proposed action may include introducing or spreading noxious weed seeds in the project area as soils are disturbed or exposed during construction, operation, and maintenance. These effects would be reduced by prompt reclamation of disturbed areas using weed free seed and mulch, minimizing new soil disturbance, and long-term noxious weed management. Red Cedar would be required to manage and treat any noxious weed infestations within the project area.

3.7 Agriculture

3.7.1 Affected Environment

The project area is within an established Tribal grazing unit, Beef Canyon Range Unit (Unit #8). Pasture grasses are present in the previously disturbed areas within the project area, as opposed to the woodland areas dominating the project area. Low-density cattle grazing may occur in the project area.

3.7.2 Environmental Effects

Under the proposed action, direct effects to range resources include the short-term loss of 6.43 acres of potential livestock grazing areas. Long-term, vegetation reclamation in the proposed project area would increase the amount of potential grass grazing areas for livestock. Indirect effects to vegetative range resources may include introducing or spreading noxious weeds, thereby reducing the forage value for range use. Implementing vegetation BMPs, including re-seeding disturbed areas and managing noxious weeds, would minimize these effects. If constructed during the grazing season (June 1st through October 31st), SUI Ranges Division has indicated that BMPs shall be used, which may include soft trench breakers, ramps, gaps in topsoil/spoils piles/strung pipe, etc., in areas where cattle are actively grazing to allow cattle access across the project area or egress if an animal falls into the trench. Breaks should be spaced no less than every ¼ mile. These BMPs are included in the Range Report in Appendix B.

3.8 Historic and Archeological Resources

3.8.1 Affected Environment

The Reservation has a relatively high density of archeological sites and artifacts. In addition, many areas within the Reservation have historically been used for traditional cultural purposes and are important for the preservation of Tribal culture and customs. To protect and preserve archeologically and culturally significant resources, the Tribe requires archeological clearance for all ground-disturbing activities on the Reservation (SUIT 2012). In addition, the Tribe's Cultural Preservation Department (CPD)/Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) is provided with all draft EAs for review to assess potential effects to traditional cultural properties (TCPs).

This process also fulfills the consultation requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (54 USC 300101 et seq.).

ERO Resources conducted a Class III cultural resource inventory of the originally proposed project area in April 2026. Cultural resources were identified within the proposed pipeline ROW, and subsequently, the ROW was re-routed to avoid the cultural site. ERO Resources conducted a second survey in July 2026. In accordance with the TERP code (SUITS 31-6-103), the Southern Ute Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the CPD each issued concurrence with the findings of the report in August 2026 and identified site-specific stipulations for the protection of cultural resources, which are listed in Chapter 4 below. After review of the draft EA, THPO issued a TCP addendum that verified the absence of TCP. These letters are included in Appendix D.

3.8.2 Environmental Effects

The proposed alignment would avoid all cultural resources. All construction and operational activities would be confined to the areas surveyed for cultural resources. If any human remains or cultural resources were discovered during construction, all activities would be stopped and the DOE and DNR would be notified. All contractors working in the project area would be informed that they are subject to prosecution for disturbing archaeological sites or looting artifacts. The proposed project is not expected to have any effects on cultural resources.

In addition, the proposed project would be subject to all applicable Tribal and/or federal regulations, including the Southern Ute Indian Tribe Non-Disturbing Cultural Resource Inventory and Monitoring Permit Policy; the Southern Ute Indian Tribe Policy for the Protection of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects; the NHPA; Archaeological Resources Protection Act; American Indian Religious Freedom Act; and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Given these measures for total avoidance, and the implementation of mitigation measures required by the THPO in Appendix D, the proposed project would not have any direct or indirect effects on cultural resources.

4. Mitigation and Monitoring

The proposed project is subject to the mitigation measures and stipulations found in the following documents:

- The applicable design features for oil and gas development on the Reservation from the 2002 FEIS.
- The Tribe's Range Division On-Site Reports (Appendix B)
- Tebow Pipelines Project Biological Assessment (Appendix C)
- THPO Section 106 Consultation (Appendix D)

The site-specific mitigation measures developed for this project under these documents are listed below:

Southern Ute Range Division On-Site Report - Site Specific Stipulations

1. Red Cedar Gathering Company (RCGC) shall notify the DOE Environmental Compliance group via email: contact_doe_ep@sudoe.us
 - With the final construction kick-off date for when construction will begin, &
 - Once final recontouring efforts have been completed, and structural stormwater controls have been installed throughout the project area.

****DOE will conduct both active construction inspections and post-construction inspections along the project area.**
2. RCGC will need to implement adequate traffic control measures where vehicular traffic will be impaired by construction activity. As applicable, RCGC will need to coordinate with the applicable parties, such as other operators, to ensure that construction efforts will not significantly impede access to operational sites, grazing areas, or Tribal land in general.
3. Heavy haul traffic shall be routed in accordance with other heavy haul routes/operations that are in place. If construction related traffic, such as heavy hauls, will impact traffic or established traffic patterns on nearby roads, RCGC shall notify SUIT DOE: (Contact_DOE_Land@sudoe.us & Contact_DOE_EP@sudoe.us). At a minimum, the notification shall include maps detailing desired traffic patterns, flaggers/signage placement, the tentative timeframe for traffic impacts, and emergency & non-emergency contact information for the RCGC. DOE will distribute this information via Notice to Operators.
4. The project area is located within an active grazing unit. If constructed during the grazing season (*June 1st through October 31st*), best management practices shall be used, which may include soft trench breakers, ramps, gaps in topsoil/spoils piles/strung pipe, etc., in areas where cattle are actively grazing to allow cattle access across the project area or egress if an animal falls into the trench. Breaks should be spaced no less

than every ¼ mile.

5. An abundance of rock is present throughout the ROW. During the clean-up/recontouring phase of the project, the amount of rock left on the surface of the ROW shall match that of the adjacent undisturbed areas. Rock may also be used for permanent stormwater controls.
6. Several dead-downed trees are present throughout the northern portions of ROW. Dead-downed trees may be utilized sparingly to stabilize portions of the project area once fully recontoured. Dead-downed trees shall be placed in natural orientations and not be left windrowed along the edge of the project area. Live trees, slash, and stumps removed for the project shall be processed in accordance with the *SUIT General Pipeline Right-Of-Way Stipulations*.
7. The ROW will be routed through a Range Boundary Fence near ~STA:0+25. For access to their ROW, RCGC will install two H-braces and a metal panel gate at the boundary fence crossing.
8. The ROW intersects a Red Cedar pipeline, near ~STA: 1+64, that has been abandoned via DOE's NOI process. If portions of the abandoned line will need to be removed/cut-capped, please provide DOE with GIS shapefiles for the new cut-cap locations.
9. Staging areas are proposed near ~STA: 6+00 & 30+34. Topsoil will be harvested within these areas. Topsoil stockpiles shall be positioned to best allow stormwater to flow through the project area and to minimize erosion and offsite sedimentation. During construction, stormwater outflow locations for the staging areas and adjacent topsoil stockpiles shall be protected with perimeter stormwater controls. These controls shall be detailed on the SWPPP maps for the project.
10. The ROW is routed down a steep hill section between ~STA: 6+00 and 9+25 and a very steep hill section between ~STA: 9+25 and ~11+00. At the recontouring phase, this portion of the ROW will need to be stabilized utilizing robust stormwater controls; these controls shall be detailed on the SWPPP maps for the project.
11. A shared lease road parallels much of the project area, between ~STA:12+22 to ~STA: 41+00. This road is routed between the "Fenceline Road"/Logos Elway pad, and the Logos Tebow Pad, and may be used heavily by both Logos and Red Cedar. The road is currently in very poor condition. If to be utilized for this project, Red Cedar and Logos shall collaborate on maintaining the access road prior to construction commencing. Improvement efforts shall include maintaining or replacing culvert installations crossing the road near: ~STA: 15+52, 27+98, 36+00.
12. The culverts shall be protected with temporary perimeter sediment controls during construction. After construction is completed, the culvert inlets and outlets shall be adequately stabilized with structural stormwater controls. These controls shall be detailed on the SWPPP maps for the project.
13. The ROW will be built along the steep cut-slope for the adjacent lease road, between

~STA: 12+22 and ~STA: 25+75.

- During construction as appropriate, breaks in soil stockpiles shall be placed to allow upland stormwater to pass through the project area. Gaps and adjacent soil stockpiles shall be adequately protected with perimeter stormwater controls.
 - Upon completing construction, the ROW shall be recontoured to match the adjacent topography. Slopes restored to grades steeper than 3:1 will need to be adequately stabilized using robust BMPs, such as natural fiber matting, hydro mulch with bonded fiber matrix (BFM) added, and/or other stabilization techniques. These measures shall be updated to the SWPPP maps.
14. The project will cross small ephemeral drainages near ~STA 3+00, 27+98, and 36+00. During construction, temporary sedimentation controls shall be implemented along the down-gradient edge of the project area and around stockpiled topsoil to mitigate off-site sedimentation. These stormwater controls shall be updated to the SWPPP maps.
15. If a custom seed mix will be used along the recontoured ROW, the proposed mix shall utilize species/rates found in Seed Mix #1. The custom mix shall be approved by SUIT DNR Range & DOE prior to seeding taking place.

If a custom seed mix is not proposed, the ROW shall be seeded using Seed Mix #1/applicable rates as detailed in the *SUIT General Pipeline Right-Of-Way Stipulations*. All seeded areas shall be mulched at a minimum rate of two (2) tons per acre. If hydromulching, apply using 3500 pounds/acre of Bonded Fiber Matrix (BFM) mixed to the manufacturer's specs.

Tebow Pipelines Project Biological Assessment

1. Red Cedar will implement BMPs and control measures to minimize erosion or sediment discharge outside of the project area and to protect Tribal water resources. A SWPPP will be created for the project in accordance with the Tribe's *Storm Water Recommendations for Operations on Tribal Lands within the Southern Ute Indian Reservation*.
2. If construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding/nesting season (April 1 to August 31), nest surveys shall be conducted within the project area by a qualified biologist within 7 days of clearing and grubbing. If active nest sites are found on Tribal lands, the Tribe's Division of Wildlife Resource Management shall be consulted for appropriate conservation measures.

THPO Section 106 Consultation

1. Flagging the ROW for sites 5LP12193 and 5LP12195.
2. Relocating isolated find 5LP12194 with the concurrence of the THPO and Chairman and no further work for all other isolated finds that are outside of the area of potential effect.

3. Compliance with the Southern Ute Indian Tribe Non-Disturbing Cultural Resource Inventory and Monitoring Permit Policy, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe Policy for the Protection of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), and NHPA.
4. If previously unidentified cultural resources, human remains, funerary objects, or historic properties are encountered, or if unanticipated effects to cultural resources occur, all work shall cease immediately. The THPO and NAGPRA Coordinator shall be notified immediately, and work shall not resume until appropriate consultation, and treatment measures have been completed

5. Consultation, Coordination, and Document Preparation

An interdisciplinary team of resource specialists from the Tribe were asked to review and comment on the draft version of this EA. All comments were addressed before the finalization of the EA.

The draft EA will be posted in the Southern Ute DOE office, located in Ignacio, Colorado, for 30 days. Any public comments received during this time will be considered.

Table 3 lists the agencies, organizations, and individuals consulted while preparing this EA document. Table 4 below lists all persons who contributed to the development of this EA.

Table 3. List of All Persons, Agencies, and Organizations Consulted

Name & Organization	Purpose & Authorities for Consultation or Coordination
Southern Ute Resource Specialists: • Wildlife Division • Range Division • Environmental Programs Department • Forestry Division • Agricultural Division • Water Resources Division • Lands Division	Reviewed and commented on the draft EA.
Ryan Terry, SUI Department of Energy	Reviewed and finalized the EA
Aran Johnson, SUI Division of Wildlife Resources Management	ESA Section 7 compliance
SUI Cultural Preservation Department/THPO	NHPA Section 106 compliance

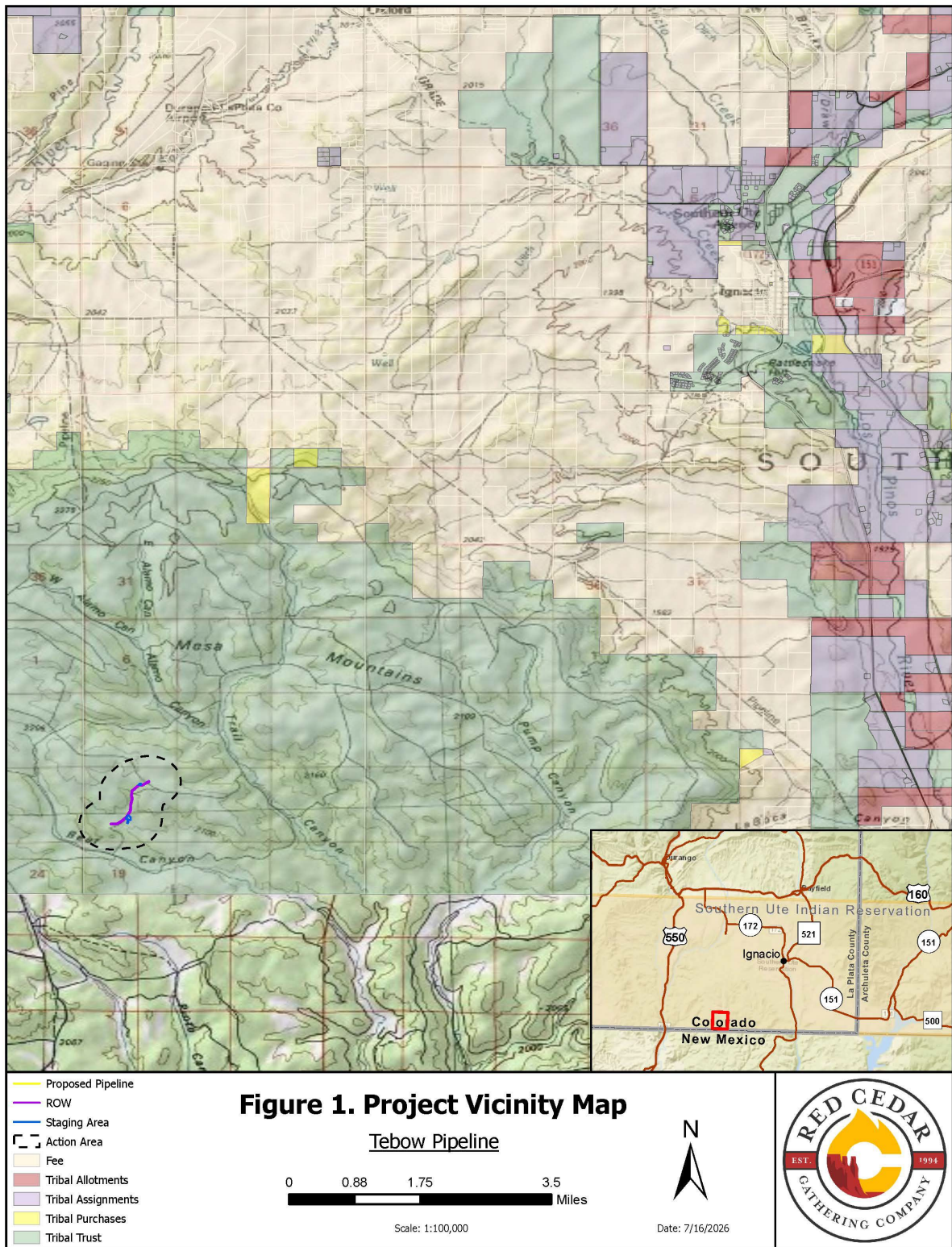
Table 4. List of Contributors

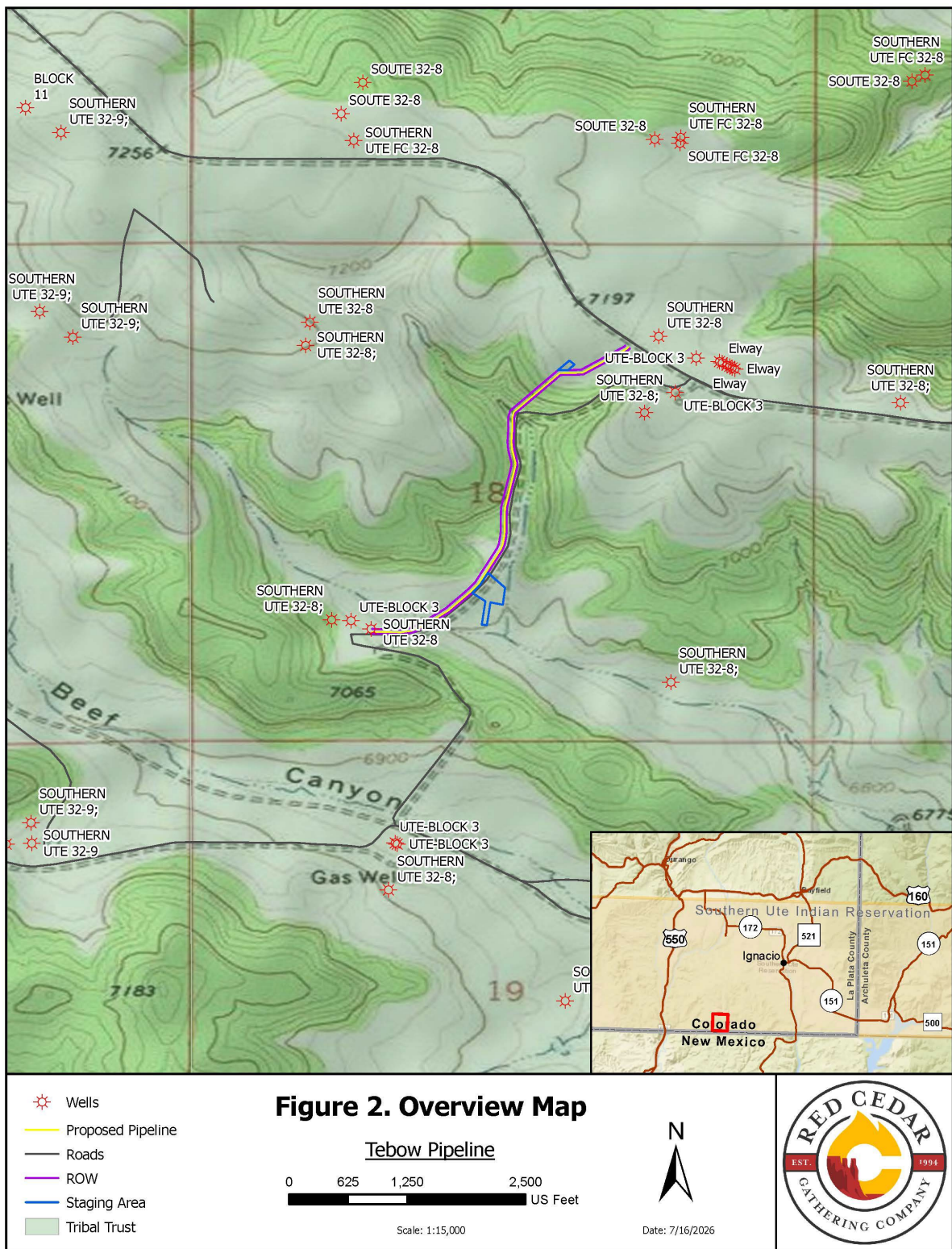
Name	Title	Area of Expertise/Discipline
Edward Mora, CPL	Permitting, Land and Document Control Manager, Red Cedar Gathering Company	Permitting, Land and Document Control
Brenna Kampf	Senior Environmental Compliance Specialist, SECMG, Southern Ute Growth Fund	NEPA, Environmental Biology
Amanda Kuenzi	Senior Environmental Compliance Specialist, SECMG, Southern Ute Growth Fund	NEPA, Environmental Biology

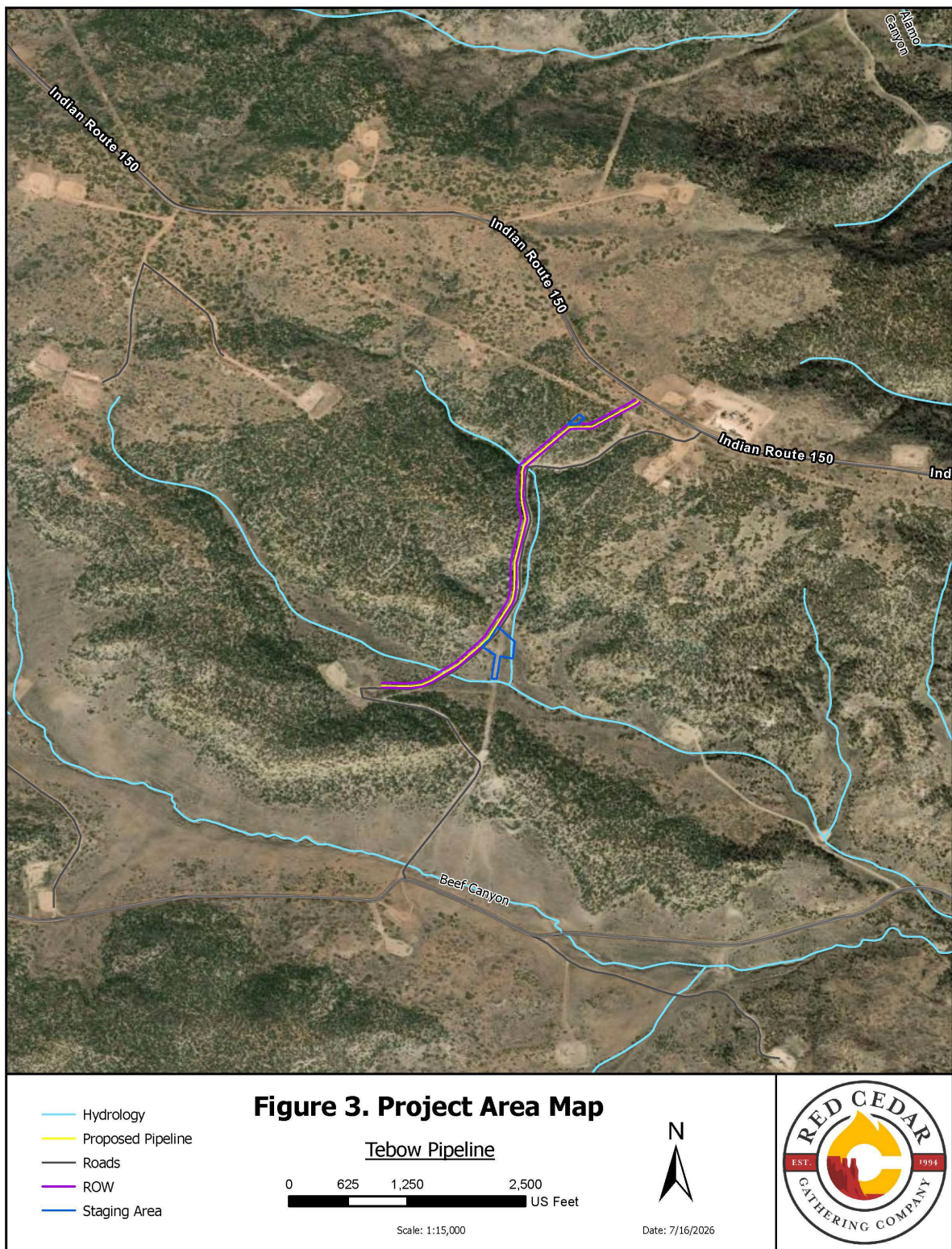
6. References

- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). 2012. Indian Affairs National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Guidebook: 59 IAM 3-H. Division of Environmental and Cultural Resources Management. Reston, VA.
- Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA). 2026. Noxious weed list. Available online at: <https://ag.colorado.gov/conservation/noxious-weeds/colorado-noxious-weed-list>.
- Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). 2025. Colorado Air Quality Control Commission, Report to the Public. 2024-2025. Available online at: <https://cdphe.colorado.gov/aqcc-annual-report-to-the-public>.
- Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW). 2026. Colorado Parks and Wildlife – Wildlife Species Map Application. Available at <https://cpw.maps.arcgis.com/apps/instant/interactivelegend/index.html?appid=b3e1f4c17e98481c85f9683b02e91250>.
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2026. Web Soil Survey. <https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>. Accessed August 12, 2026.
- Southern Ute Indian Tribe (SUIT). 2012. Natural Resources Management Plan: Planning Period 2012 to 2032. Department of Natural Resources. Ignacio, Colorado.
- SUIT. 2023. Southern Ute Indian Tribe Air Quality Division Tri-Annual Comprehensive Emissions Inventory. Southern Ute Indian Tribe Environmental Programs Department, Air Quality Division, Ignacio, CO. Available online at <https://www.southernute-nsn.gov/government/departments/epd/air-quality/emissions-inventory/>.
- SUIT. 2026. Southern Ute Indian Tribe Air Quality Division Annual Network Review CY2026. Southern Ute Indian Tribe Environmental Programs Department, Air Quality Division, Ignacio, CO. Available online at <https://www.southernute-nsn.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/15/2026/07/2026-SUIT-Annual-Network-Review.pdf>.
- United States Department of the Interior (USDI). 2002. Final Environmental Impact Statement for Oil and Gas Development on the Southern Ute Indian Reservation. Bureau of Land Management, San Juan Public Lands Center: Durango, Colorado; Bureau of Indian Affairs, Southwest Regional Office: Albuquerque, New Mexico; and the Southern Ute Indian Tribe.
- USDI. 2020. Managing the NEPA Process - Bureau of Indian Affairs. Departmental Manual Series 31, Part 516, Chapter 10. Effective 7/28/20.

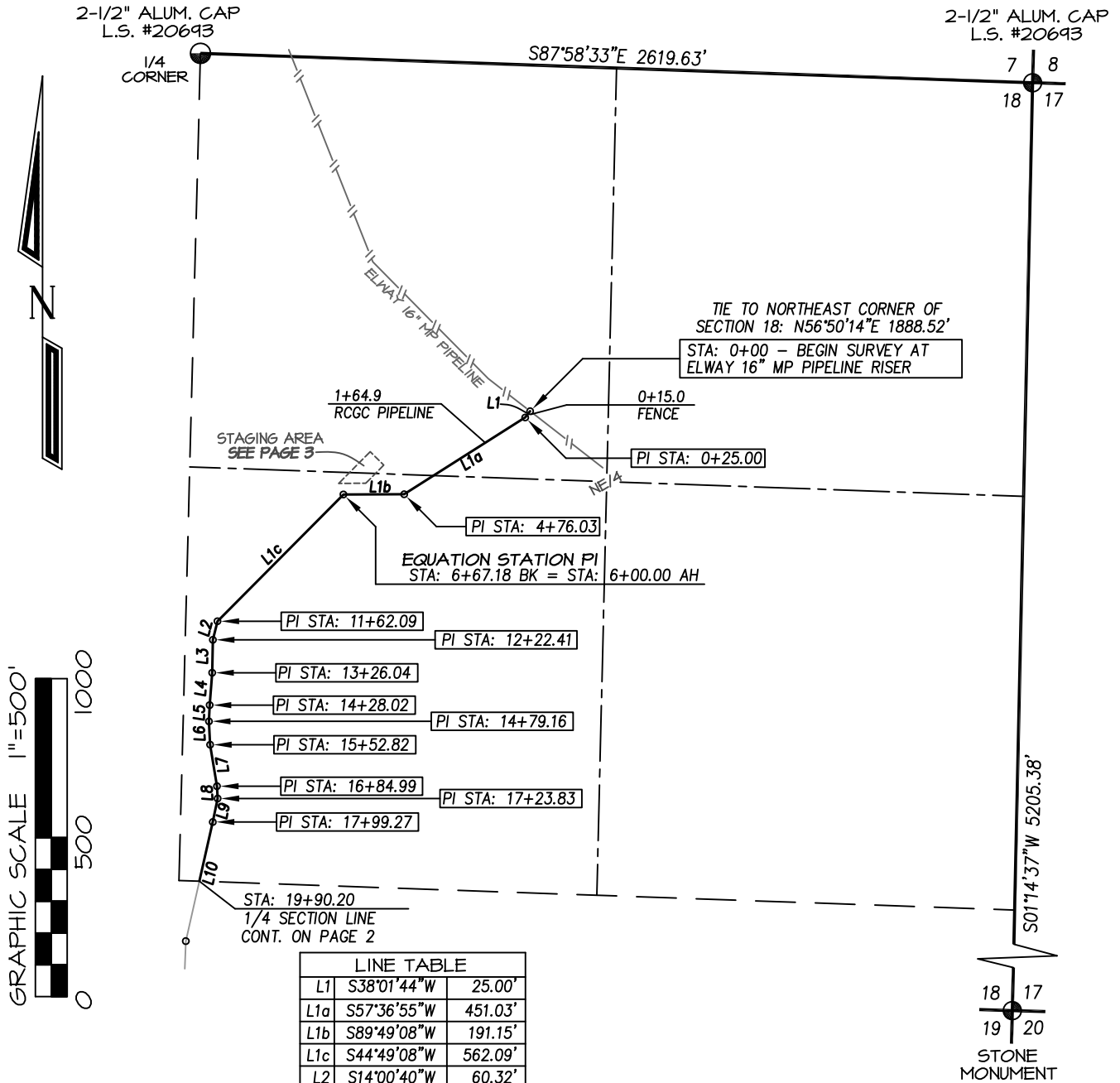
Appendix A. Project Maps and Plats







**RED CEDAR GATHERING CO.: LOGOS OPERATING, LLC: TEBOW #1H PIPELINES
PROPOSED PIPELINES LOCATED IN THE W/2 NE/4 OF SECTION 18,
T32N, R8W, N.M.P.M., LA PLATA COUNTY, COLORADO**

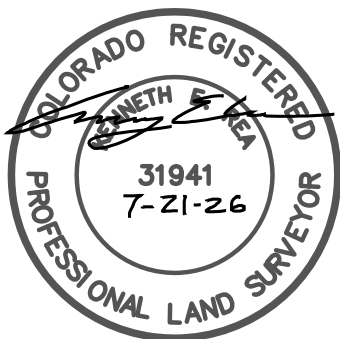


LINE TABLE		
L1	S38°01'44"W	25.00'
L1a	S57°36'55"W	451.03'
L1b	S89°49'08"W	191.15'
L1c	S44°49'08"W	562.09'
L2	S14°00'40"W	60.32'
L3	S01°10'14"W	103.63'
L4	S04°25'21"W	101.98'
L5	S02°26'59"W	51.14'
L6	S02°54'34"E	73.66'
L7	S09°20'33"E	132.17'
L8	S03°04'53"E	38.84'
L9	S11°40'11"W	75.44'
L10	S12°45'52"W	384.06'

OWNERSHIP	STATION	FEET/RODS
S.U.I.R.	0+00.0 TO 6+67.18 6+00.0 TO 19+90.20	2057.38 / 124.68

BASIS OF BEARING:

REAL-TIME KINEMATIC GPS SURVEY
SOLUTION OF CO SOUTH STATE
PLANE (NAD 83) COORDINATE GRID
-NO ROTATION OR SCALE FACTOR APPLIED-



I, KENNETH E. REA, A REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR IN THE STATE OF COLORADO, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE SURVEY REPRESENTED BY THIS PLAT WAS MADE UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT THIS PLAT ACCURATELY REPRESENTS THIS SURVEY TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.

REVISED: 7/13/26

DRAWN BY: K.R. SURVEYED: 3/5/26
CHECKED BY: K.R. DRAWN: 3/13/26
FILE NO.: RC2601 JOB NO.: RC2601PT

PREPARED FOR:

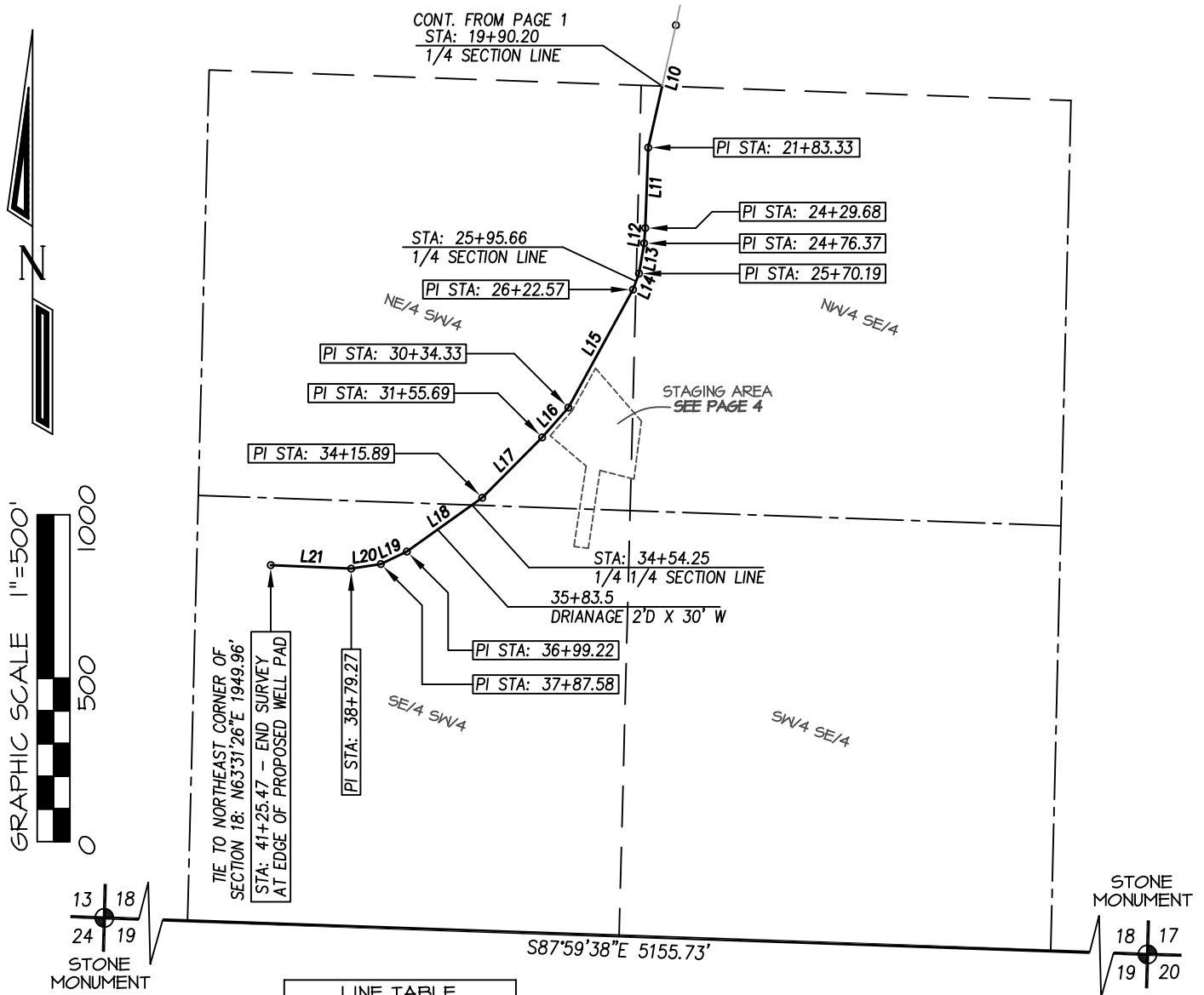
RED CEDAR GATHERING CO.

**NORTHSTAR
SURVEYING & MAPPING, INC.**

768 County Rd. 308
DURANGO, CO. 81303
(970) 385-0851

PAGE 1 OF 4

RED CEDAR GATHERING CO.: LOGOS OPERATING, LLC: TEBOW #1H PIPELINES
PROPOSED PIPELINES LOCATED IN THE NW/4 SE/4, NE/4 SW/4, & SE/4 SW/4 OF
SECTION 18, T32N, R8W, N.M.P.M., LA PLATA COUNTY, COLORADO

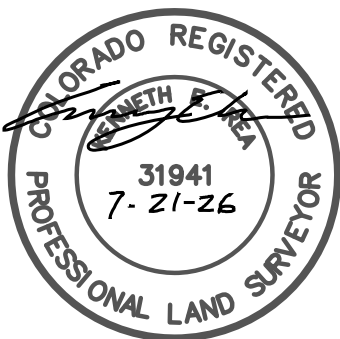


LINE TABLE		
L10	S12°45'52"W	384.06'
L11	S02°03'53"W	246.35'
L12	S04°31'10"W	46.69'
L13	S09°31'34"W	93.82'
L14	S20°22'58"W	52.38'
L15	S28°42'53"W	411.76'
L16	S41°21'58"W	121.35'
L17	S44°45'51"W	260.20'
L18	S54°27'44"W	283.33'
L19	S64°21'55"W	88.36'
L20	S81°14'33"W	91.69'
L21	N87°31'03"W	246.21'

OWNERSHIP	STATION	FEET/RODS
S.U.I.R.	19+90.20 TO 41+25.47	2135.27 / 129.41

BASIS OF BEARING:

REAL-TIME KINEMATIC GPS SURVEY
SOLUTION OF CO SOUTH STATE
PLANE (NAD 83) COORDINATE GRID
-NO ROTATION OR SCALE FACTOR APPLIED-



I, KENNETH E. REA, A REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR IN THE STATE OF COLORADO, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE SURVEY REPRESENTED BY THIS PLAT WAS MADE UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT THIS PLAT ACCURATELY REPRESENTS THIS SURVEY TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.

REVISED: 7/13/26

DRAWN BY: K.R.
CHECKED BY: K.R.
FILE NO.: RC2601

PREPARED FOR:

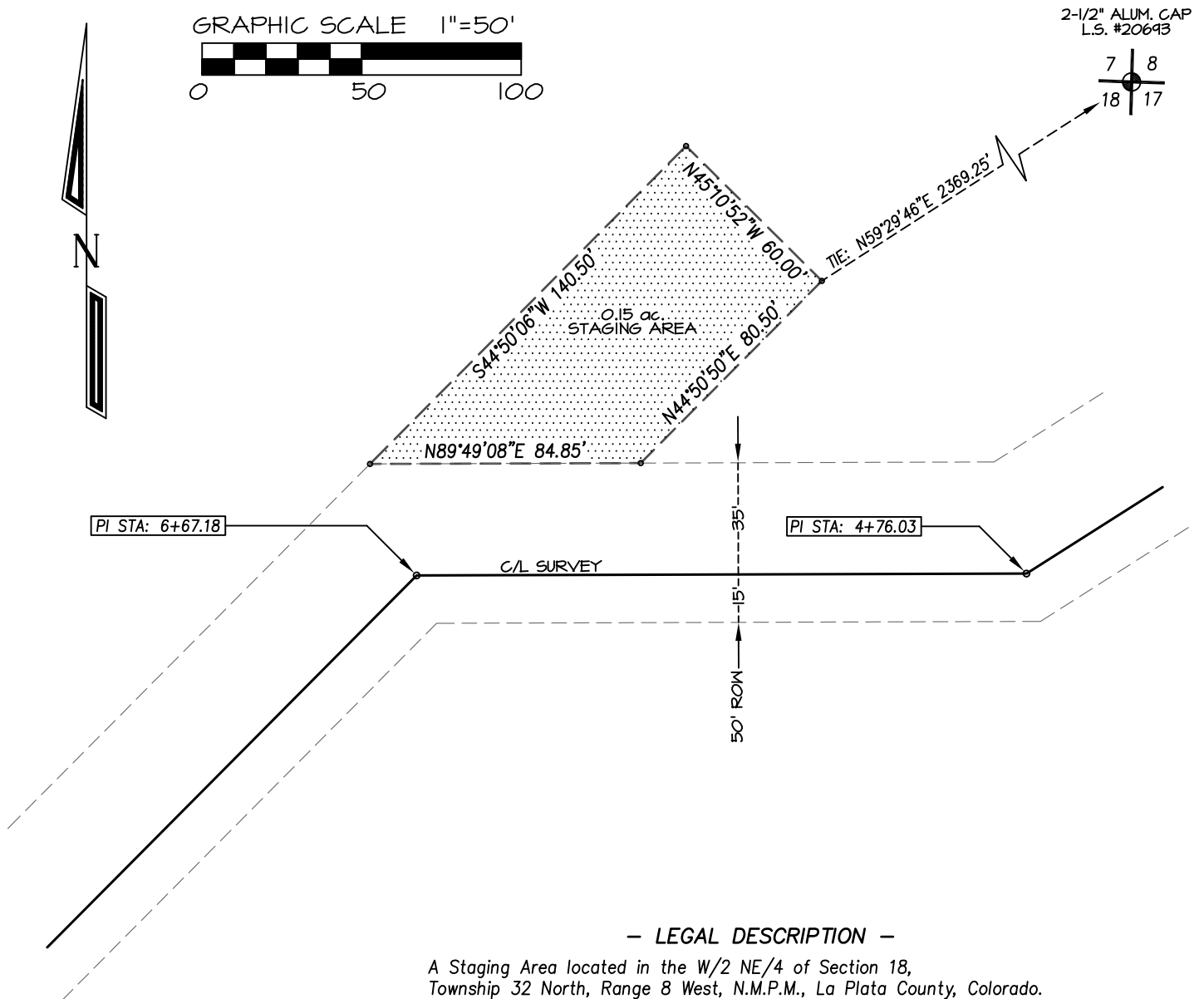
RED CEDAR GATHERING CO.

NORTHSTAR
SURVEYING & MAPPING, INC.

768 County Rd. 308
DURANGO, CO. 81303
(970) 385-0851

RED CEDAR GATHERING CO.: LOGOS OPERATING, LLC: TEBOW #1H PIPELINES
PROPOSED STAGING AREA LOCATED IN THE W/2 NE/4 OF SECTION 18,
T32N, R8W, N.M.P.M., LA PLATA COUNTY, COLORADO

STAGING AREA #1 DETAIL



— LEGAL DESCRIPTION —

A Staging Area located in the W/2 NE/4 of Section 18,
Township 32 North, Range 8 West, N.M.P.M., La Plata County, Colorado.
Being more particularly described as follows:

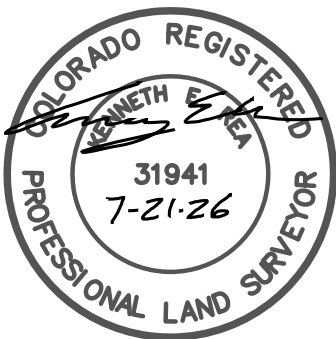
Beginning at a point whence the Northeast Corner of said Section 18, being a
2" dia. aluminum cap L.S. #20693, bears N59°29'46"E a distance of 2369.25 feet.

Thence N45°10'52"W a distance of 60.00 feet,

Thence S44°50'06"W a distance of 140.50 feet,

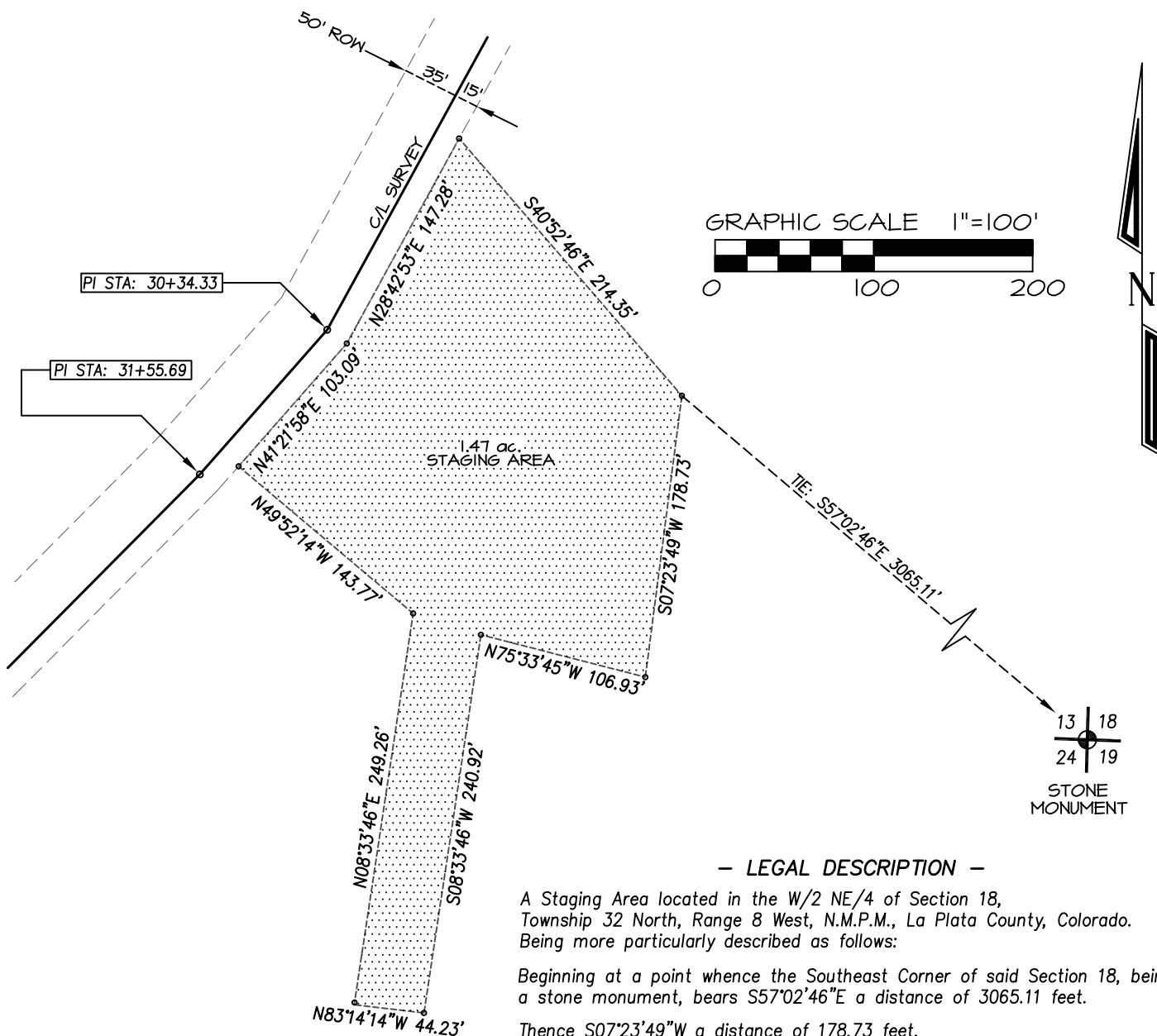
Thence N89°49'08"E a distance of 84.85 feet,

Thence N44°50'50"E a distance of 80.50 feet to the point-of-beginning.
Containing 0.16 acres more or less.



RED CEDAR GATHERING CO.: LOGOS OPERATING, LLC: TEBOW #1H PIPELINES
PROPOSED STAGING AREA LOCATED IN THE NW/4 SE/4, NE/4 SW/4, & SE/4 SW/4 OF
SECTION 18, T32N, R8W, N.M.P.M., LA PLATA COUNTY, COLORADO

STAGING AREA #2 DETAIL



— LEGAL DESCRIPTION —

A Staging Area located in the W/2 NE/4 of Section 18,
Township 32 North, Range 8 West, N.M.P.M., La Plata County, Colorado.
Being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point whence the Southeast Corner of said Section 18, being
a stone monument, bears S57°02'46\"E a distance of 3065.11 feet.

Thence S07°23'49\"W a distance of 178.73 feet,

Thence N75°33'45\"W a distance of 106.93 feet,

Thence S08°33'46\"W a distance of 240.92 feet,

Thence N83°14'14\"W a distance of 44.23 feet,

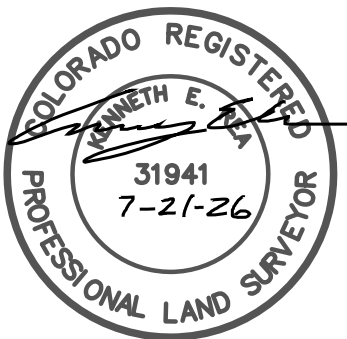
Thence N08°33'46\"E a distance of 249.26 feet,

Thence N49°52'14\"W a distance of 143.77 feet,

Thence N41°21'58\"E a distance of 103.09 feet,

Thence N28°42'53\"E a distance of 147.28 feet,

Thence S40°52'46\"E a distance of 214.35 feet to the point-of-beginning.
Containing 1.47 acres more or less.



Red Cedar Gathering Company
Tebow #1H Pipelines
LEGAL DESCRIPTION

A pipeline easement being forty feet (50') wide located in the W/2 NE/4, & NW/4 SE/4, NE/4 SW/4, & SE/4 SW/4 of Section 18, Township 32 North, Range 8 West, N.M.P.M., La Plata County, Colorado. Said easement lying fifteen feet (15') left & thirty-five feet (35') right of the following described centerline:

Beginning at a riser on Elway 16" MP pipeline, whence the Northeast corner of said Section 18, being a 2-1/2" Aluminum Cap L.S. #20693 bears: N56°50'14"E a distance of 1888.52 feet,

Thence S38°01'44"W a distance of 25.00 feet,

Thence S57°36'55"W a distance of 451.03 feet,

Thence S89°49'08"W a distance of 191.15 feet,

Thence S44°49'08"W a distance of 562.09 feet,

Thence S14°00'40"W a distance of 60.32 feet,

Thence S01°10'14"W a distance of 103.63 feet,

Thence S04°25'21"W a distance of 101.98 feet,

Thence S02°26'59"W a distance of 51.14 feet,

Thence S02°54'34"E a distance of 73.66 feet,

Thence S09°20'33"E a distance of 132.17 feet,

Thence S03°04'53"E a distance of 38.84 feet,

Thence S11°40'11"W a distance of 75.44 feet,

Thence S12°45'52"W a distance of 384.06 feet,

Thence S02°03'53"W a distance of 246.35 feet,

Thence S04°31'10"W a distance of 46.69 feet,

Thence S09°31'34"W a distance of 93.82 feet,

Thence S20°22'58"W a distance of 52.38 feet,

Thence S28°42'53"W a distance of 411.76 feet,

Thence S41°21'58"W a distance of 121.35 feet,

Thence S44°45'51"W a distance of 260.20 feet,

Thence S54°27'44"W a distance of 283.33 feet,

Thence S64°21'55"W a distance of 88.36 feet,

Thence S81°14'33"W a distance of 91.69 feet,

Thence N87°31'03"W a distance of 246.21 feet, ending at edge of proposed Tebow well pad whence said Northeast corner of Section 25 bears: N43°50'01"E a distance of 5513.67 feet.

Described easement being 4,192.65 feet in length & containing 4.81 acres, more or less.

Appendix B. Southern Ute Indian Tribe's Range Report



Southern Ute Indian Tribe Range Report

14929 Hwy 172 Ignacio, CO 81137

This report has been drafted by the Southern Ute Indian Tribe's (SUIT) Department of Energy subsequent to the field onsite related to the project outlined below and submitted to the SUIT Department of Natural Resources Range Division for review and approval. The project proponent must adhere to all site specific mitigation measures that are attached to this document as well as all tribal general stipulations that are applicable to this project.

Company Name: Red Cedar Gathering Company

Project Name: Logos Operating, LLC Tebow Pad Pipelines

Township and Range T32N R8W Section 18 Qtr/Qtr See PTS Legal Descrip.

Latitude: 37.01620913 Longitude: -107.75897658

Onsite Date: 04-09-26; 07-15-26

New Development ☒

Facility Decommissioning ☐

Land Status:

Unassigned Tribal Trust ☒

Assigned Tribal Trust ☐

Tribal Purchase ☐

Active Range Unit ☒

Agriculture Lease ☐

Irrigated Lands ☐

Date Submitted to DNR 7-24-2026

Land Use Narrative

Logos Mancos development. Proposed new right-of-way to accommodate both a medium pressure and low pressure pipeline to transport produced natural gas gathered from Logos Tebow wells, to be located in the SW/4 of Section 18, T32N, R8W, to adjacent Red Cedar pipeline.

Issues or Concerns Provided by Range

****Note**** This project was onsited via two separate site visits:
- 04-09-26 ~STA: 6+00-41+25.27
- 07-15-26 ~STA: 0+00 - 6+00

I hereby certify that I have reviewed the site specific stipulations in this plan and that they properly address the concerns identified at the onsite for this project.

Reviewed and Approved by:

Attached Site Specific Stipulations Reviewed by Range Representative:

Signature Bill Gwinn
<sup>Digitally signed by Bill Gwinn
Date: 2026.07.24 10:03:35
+0000</sup>

Comments

Title: Range Specialist

Date: July 24, 2026

None

PIPELINE SITE SPECIFIC STIPULATIONS:

1. Red Cedar gathering Company (RCGC) shall notify the DOE Environmental Compliance group via email: contact_doe_ep@sudoe.us
 - With the final construction kick-off date for when construction will begin, &
 - Once final recontouring efforts have been completed, and structural stormwater controls have been installed throughout the project area.

****DOE will conduct both active construction inspections and post-construction inspections along the project area.**
2. RCGC will need to implement adequate traffic control measures where vehicular traffic will be impaired by construction activity. As applicable, RCGC will need to coordinate with the applicable parties, such as other operators, to ensure that construction efforts will not significantly impede access to operational sites, grazing areas, or Tribal land in general.
3. Heavy haul traffic shall be routed in accordance with other heavy haul routes/operations that are in place. If construction related traffic, such as heavy hauls, will impact traffic or established traffic patterns on nearby roads, RCGC shall notify SUIT DOE: ([Contact DOE Land@sudoe.us](mailto:Contact_DOE_Land@sudoe.us) & [Contact DOE EP@sudoe.us](mailto:Contact_DOE_EP@sudoe.us)). At a minimum, the notification shall include maps detailing desired traffic patterns, flaggers/signage placement, the tentative timeframe for traffic impacts, and emergency & non-emergency contact information for the RCGC. DOE will distribute this information via Notice to Operators.
4. The project area is located within an active grazing unit. If constructed during the grazing season (*June 1st through October 31st*), best management practices shall be used, which may include soft trench breakers, ramps, gaps in topsoil/spoils piles/strung pipe, etc., in areas where cattle are actively grazing to allow cattle access across the project area or egress if an animal falls into the trench. Breaks should be spaced no less than every ¼ mile.
5. An abundance of rock is present throughout the ROW. During the clean-up/recontouring phase of the project, the amount of rock left on the surface of the ROW shall match that of the adjacent undisturbed areas. Rock may also be used for permanent stormwater controls.
6. Several dead-downed trees are present throughout the northern portions of ROW. Dead-downed trees may be utilized sparingly to stabilize portions of the project area once fully recontoured. Dead-downed trees shall be placed in natural orientations and not be left windrowed along the edge of the project area. Live trees, slash, and stumps removed for the project shall be processed in accordance with the *SUIT General Pipeline Right-Of-Way Stipulations*.
7. The ROW will be routed through a Range Boundary Fence near ~STA:0+25. For access to their ROW, RCGC will install two H-braces and a metal panel gate at the boundary fence crossing.
8. The ROW intersects a Red Cedar pipeline, near ~STA: 1+64, that has been abandoned via DOE's NOI process. If portions of the abandoned line will need to be removed/cut-capped, please provide DOE with GIS shapefiles for the new cut-cap locations.

9. Staging areas are proposed near ~STA: 6+00 & 30+34. Topsoil will be harvested within these areas. Topsoil stockpiles shall be positioned to best allow stormwater to flow through the project area and to minimize erosion and offsite sedimentation. During construction, stormwater outflow locations for the staging areas and adjacent topsoil stockpiles shall be protected with perimeter stormwater controls. These controls shall be detailed on the SWPPP maps for the project.
10. The ROW is routed down a steep hill section between ~STA: 6+00 and 9+25 and a very steep hill section between ~STA: 9+25 and ~11+00. At the recontouring phase, this portion of the ROW will need to be stabilized utilizing robust stormwater controls; these controls shall be detailed on the SWPPP maps for the project.
11. A shared lease road parallels much of the project area, between ~STA: 12+22 to ~STA: 41+00. This road is routed between the “Fenceline Road”/Logos Elway pad, and the Logos Tebow Pad, and may be used heavily by both Logos and Red Cedar. The road is currently in very poor condition. If to be utilized for this project, Red Cedar and Logos shall collaborate on maintaining the access road prior to construction commencing. Improvement efforts shall include maintaining or replacing culvert installations crossing the road near: ~STA: 15+52, 27+98, 36+00.
The culverts shall be protected with temporary perimeter sediment controls during construction. After construction is completed, the culvert inlets and outlets shall be adequately stabilized with structural stormwater controls. These controls shall be detailed on the SWPPP maps for the project.
12. The ROW will be built along the steep cut-slope for the adjacent lease road, between ~STA: 12+22 and ~STA: 25+75.
 - During construction as appropriate, breaks in soil stockpiles shall be placed to allow upland stormwater to pass through the project area. Gaps and adjacent soil stockpiles shall be adequately protected with perimeter stormwater controls.
 - Upon completing construction, the ROW shall be recontoured to match the adjacent topography. Slopes restored to grades steeper than 3:1 will need to be adequately stabilized using robust BMPs, such as natural fiber matting, hydro mulch with bonded fiber matrix (BFM) added, and/or other stabilization techniques.****These measures shall be updated to the SWPPP maps.**
13. The project will cross small ephemeral drainages near ~STA 3+00, 27+98, and 36+00. During construction, temporary sedimentation controls shall be implemented along the down-gradient edge of the project area and around stockpiled topsoil to mitigate off-site sedimentation. These stormwater controls shall be updated to the SWPPP maps.
14. If a custom seed mix will be used along the recontoured ROW, the proposed mix shall utilize species/rates found in Seed Mix #1. The custom mix shall be approved by SUIT DNR Range & DOE prior to seeding taking place.
If a custom seed mix is not proposed, the ROW shall be seeded using Seed Mix #1/applicable rates as detailed in the *SUIT General Pipeline Right-Of-Way Stipulations*. All seeded areas

shall be mulched at a minimum rate of two (2) tons per acre. If hydromulching, apply using 3500 pounds/acre of Bonded Fiber Matrix (BFM) mixed to the manufacturer's specs.

Sign In Sheet

Project: Tebow IH Pipelines

Company: RCGC

On-Site Date: Apr 9, 2026

1. Name (Print): Bill Gwinn Company: SUIT Range
Signature: Bill Gwinn
2. Name (Print): Kenny Rea Company: NORTHSTAR SURVEYING
Signature: Kenny Rea
3. Name (Print): Ed Mora Company: RCGC
Signature: Ed Mora
4. Name (Print): Ryan Terry Company: DOE
Signature: Ryan Terry
5. Name (Print): Gunnar Westerman Company: DOE
Signature: Gunnar Westerman
6. Name (Print): Connor Rea Company: Northstar Surveying
Signature: Connor Rea
7. Name (Print): LINDSAY REA Company: NORTHSTAR SURVEYING
Signature: Lindsay Rea
8. Name (Print): Audrey Andrews Company: SUIT PF
Signature: Audrey Andrews
9. Name (Print): Zach Frost Company: NORTHSTAR
Signature: Zach Frost
10. Name (Print): Brenna Kumpf Company: SECMG
Signature: Brenna Kumpf
11. Name (Print): Tyson Romero Company: RCG
Signature: Tyson Romero

12.Name (Print); Bryan Boyett Company: DNR-Land's

Signature: [Signature]

13.Name (Print); _____ Company: _____

Signature: _____

14.Name (Print); _____ Company: _____

Signature: _____

15.Name (Print); _____ Company: _____

Signature: _____

16.Name (Print); _____ Company: _____

Signature: _____

17.Name (Print); _____ Company: _____

Signature: _____

18.Name (Print); _____ Company: _____

Signature: _____

19.Name (Print); _____ Company: _____

Signature: _____

20.Name (Print); _____ Company: _____

Signature: _____

21.Name (Print); _____ Company: _____

Signature: _____

22.Name (Print); _____ Company: _____

Signature: _____

23.Name (Print); _____ Company: _____

Signature: _____

24.Name (Print); _____ Company: _____

Signature: _____

Sign In Sheet

Project: Teha Pipeline

Company: RCGB

On-Site Date: 7/15/26

1. Name (Print): Bill Gwinn Company: SUIT Range
Signature: [Signature]
2. Name (Print): Edward Mora Company: RCSC
Signature: Edward Mora
3. Name (Print): Gunnar Westerman Company: DOE
Signature: [Signature]
4. Name (Print): Chris Jones Company: DOE
Signature: [Signature]
5. Name (Print): Ryan Terry Company: DOE
Signature: [Signature]
6. Name (Print): Ian Crosser Company: ECO
Signature: [Signature]
7. Name (Print): Gidner Toller Company: Culture
Signature: [Signature]
8. Name (Print): Raymond Valdez Company: Lands - DNR
Signature: _____
9. Name (Print): Jesse Wyasket Company: Culture
Signature: [Signature]
10. Name (Print): Eric Frost Company: NORTHSTAR SURVEYING
Signature: [Signature]
11. Name (Print): Connor Rea Company: Northstar Surveying
Signature: Connor Rea

12. Name (Print); LINDSAY REA Company: NORTHSTAR
Signature: Lindsay Rea

13. Name (Print); Jason Romero Company: RCLG
Signature: [Signature]

14. Name (Print); Amanda Kuenzi Company: SECMG
Signature: [Signature]

15. Name (Print); Reed Maguire Company: SRCLG
Signature: [Signature]

16. Name (Print); Shore Bube Company: SECMG
Signature: [Signature]

17. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

18. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

19. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

20. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

21. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

22. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

23. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

24. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

Appendix C. Tebow Pipelines Project Biological Assessment

Biological Assessment

Red Cedar Gathering Company

Tebow Pipelines Project



Prepared for:

Southern Ute Indian Tribe
Ignacio, Colorado

Prepared by:

Southern Ute Indian Tribe Growth Fund
Safety and Environmental Compliance Management Group
65 Mercado Street, Suite 260
Durango, Colorado 81301

August 2026

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Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Purpose of the BA	1
1.2	Consultation & Coordination History.....	2
2	Proposed Project	2
2.1	Project Overview.....	2
2.2	Construction.....	3
2.3	Water Resource Considerations	4
2.4	Reclamation	4
3	Summary of the Analysis	4
4	Existing Habitat Conditions.....	5
4.1	Vegetation Communities	5
4.2	Geology and Soils.....	5
5	Threatened and Endangered Species Evaluation.....	6
5.1	Federally Listed Species Considered	6
5.2	Summary of Impacts to Threatened and Endangered Species.....	8
6	Bald and Golden Eagles	9
7	Migratory Birds.....	9
8	Conservation Measures	10
9	Document Preparation	10
10	Literature Cited, Reviewed and Data Sources.....	11
	Appendix A. Project Maps	
	Appendix B. SUI Range Division On-Site Report	
	Appendix C. Soil Survey Report	
	Appendix D. Threatened and Endangered Species List	
	Appendix E. DWRM Concurrence Letter	
	Appendix F. Fauna and Flora Observed in the Project Area	
	Appendix G. Selected Photos of the Project Area	

1 Introduction

Red Cedar Gathering Company (Red Cedar) has applied for a grant of easement (GOE) for a pipeline right-of-way (ROW) with Southern Ute Indian Tribe to construct the Tebow Pipelines Project on Tribal trust land. The proposed action would include the construction, operation, and maintenance of two buried natural gas pipelines; a medium-pressure pipeline would be installed initially, and a low-pressure line would be installed at a later date, to be determined. The pipelines would be within a 50-foot-wide right-of-way (ROW), 4125.47 feet (0.78 mile) in length and containing approximately 4.74 acres. Two staging areas would be needed to complete the project, one containing 0.15 acres and the other containing 1.47 acres. See Figures 1 and 2 in Appendix A for an overview of the proposed project area.

Red Cedar contracted the Southern Ute Indian Tribe Growth Fund's Safety and Environmental Compliance Management Group (SECMG) to prepare this Biological Assessment (BA) for Southern Ute Indian Tribe (Tribe). Per Section 31-5-101 of the Tribal Environmental Review Policy, a Biological Assessment (BA) is required if determined necessary by the Tribe's Division of Wildlife Resources Management (DWRM). DWRM has indicated that a BA is necessary for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) on Tribal lands that are major actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as referred in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). If a federal agency determines, based on a BA, that a species listed for protection under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by a proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) pursuant to 50 CFR 402. Once finalized, this BA will provide documentation for ESA compliance for the proposed project.

1.1 Purpose of the BA

The purpose of this BA is to review the proposed project in enough detail to determine whether implementation of the project would affect threatened and endangered species and/or their designated critical habitat, as designated by the USFWS. This BA was prepared following the legal requirements set forth under the ESA of 1973, 16 United States Code (U.S.C.) 1531 *et seq.*

In addition, this BA contemplates potential effects to migratory birds and eagles from the proposed project, as directed by the 1918 Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. § 703-712, Title 10 Part 13 updated in 2020), the 2001 Executive Order 13186, "Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds," and in accordance with the 1940 Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. § 668-668d).

1.2 Consultation & Coordination History

SECMG requested a species list from the USFWS using the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) web portal on July 13, 2026. The list identifies threatened, endangered, and proposed species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of the proposed project area and/or may be affected by the proposed project. The official list is included in Appendix D.

Consultation with the Tribe's Division of Wildlife Resource Management (DWRM) specific to the proposed project was originally initiated on July 8, 2025 regarding the potential for impacts to threatened and endangered species and otherwise culturally sensitive wildlife on the Reservation. An ESA determination concurrence letter from DWRM for the project area on Tribal trust lands is included in Appendix E.

2 Proposed Project

2.1 Project Overview

Red Cedar has applied for a GOE for a pipeline ROW with the SUIT Reservation to construct the Tebow Pipelines Project on Tribal trust land. The proposed action would include the construction, operation, and maintenance of two buried natural gas pipelines. The pipelines would be within a 50-foot-wide ROW 4125.47 feet (0.78 miles) in length. The surface disturbance for the ROW would be 4.74 acres. Additionally, there would be two staging areas of 0.15 acre and 1.47 acres. The total surface disturbance for the project would be 6.36 acres, which is summarized in Table 1 below. The project is located in La Plata County, Colorado.

Table 1. Proposed Tebow Pipelines ROW Disturbance Estimates on Tribal Trust Lands.

Feature	Right-of-Way Width (Feet)	Length (Feet)	Total Disturbance (Acres)
Pipeline ROW	50	4125.47	4.74
Staging Area 1			0.15
Staging Area 1			1.47
Total			6.36

The pipelines would begin at the Logos Tebow well pad site and would terminate at the Elway pipeline. The entire ROW would be reclaimed following construction. No trees would be replaced.

2.2 Construction

Construction is expected to occur in the fall of 2026. A 12-inch, medium-pressure pipeline would be installed, with a second low-pressure pipeline installed at a later date. Construction disturbances within the ROW would include vegetation clearing and the excavation of topsoil and subsoils as described below. Construction disturbances would be temporary, lasting approximately 3-6 months. All work would be restricted to the approved ROW and staging areas. Overall, construction of the project would be sequenced as follows:

- The construction area would be clearly marked and/or staked, including the edges of the ROW, TUAs, and staging areas.
- The ROW would be cleared of vegetation and roughly graded.
 - Vegetation material and topsoil removed during this initial stage of the project would be stockpiled for later use during reclamation.
 - Any piñon pine, juniper, or oak trees 4 inches in diameter or greater would be hauled to the Southern Ute Forestry Division fuels yard.
 - Some pre-existing downed trees would be salvaged on site and used for final stabilization efforts.
- The 12-inch, medium-pressure pipeline would be trenched-in for the entire length.
 - Trenching would be completed by a large track hoe with a 4-foot-wide bucket.
 - The top 6 inches of topsoil, if available, and vegetation materials would be stockpiled along one side of the ROW to be used during reclamation. Refer to the SWPPP for reclamation details.
 - Subsoils would then be excavated to a depth of approximately 4-6 feet, or to the appropriate depth at drainage crossings, roads, etc.
 - Topsoil would be stockpiled separately from subsoils on the opposite side of the trench.
 - No more than 1/4 mile (1,320 ft) of trench would be left open at one time, as conditions allow. Each end of an open trench would be sloped at 3:1 to allow for wildlife egress.
 - After the trench is dug, the pipes would be assembled by welding pieces of pipe together and bending them slightly, if necessary, to fit the contour of the pipeline's path.
 - Once inspected, the pipe would be lowered into the trench.
 - Each pipeline undergoes hydrostatic testing prior to use to ensure the pipeline meets operating pressure requirements and is absent of any leaks. It is then covered with stockpiled soil that was originally removed.
- Reclamation of the surface would follow the construction phase.

- At a later date, not yet determined, an additional low-pressure pipeline would be installed, following a similar construction sequence.

2.3 Water Resource Considerations

The proposed pipeline would not cross any perennial drainages. No irrigated lands would be affected by the project. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be developed for this project that outlines specific Best Management Practices (BMPs) to aid in stormwater control.

Red Cedar would obtain fresh water from a metered water sales station near Ignacio, Colorado for hydrostatic pressure testing of the pipeline for integrity. When hydrostatic testing is complete, the water would be trucked off location and disposed of properly at a licensed facility. The project is not expected to have any adverse impacts to groundwater resources and there would be no additional water depletions associated with this project.

2.4 Reclamation

All disturbed areas within the ROW would be reclaimed upon completion of construction. This would include re-contouring the disturbed areas to match pre-construction conditions, as much as practicable; disking to reduce compaction; re-distributing topsoil; and seeding. The seed mixture to be used for reclamation has been approved by Tribal range staff (refer to Range Division On-Site Report in Appendix B) and would be specified in the site specific SWPPP. A certified weed free mulch would be used as temporary stabilization and to promote successful re-vegetation. Mulch typically consists of crimped straw, with the use of a tackifier, as necessary. Slopes steeper than 3:1 would have a hydromulch applied. No trees would be replaced. Reclamation on Tribal land would be monitored in conjunction with the site-specific SWPPP to be developed by SECMG. Red Cedar would monitor for invasive species or noxious weeds for the life of the project, as described in the SWPPP. All site-specific stipulations from the Tribe's Range Division On-Site Report would be implemented as well.

3 Summary of the Analysis

For analysis purposes in this BA, an action area was defined as the proposed pipeline ROW and a 0.3-mile buffer. The action area includes all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the proposed action and the immediate area involved in the action. The action area was determined by several factors, including line of site from the project area and the distance that noise, fugitive dust, and exhaust from construction activities could reasonably travel. Light pollution would not be an issue as construction activities would occur during daylight hours. Figure 1. Overview Map in Appendix A shows the action area for the proposed project on a topographical base map.

A desktop review was performed using available geographic information system (GIS) data in Google Earth and ESRI ArcGIS Pro software. The desktop review evaluated the action area for potential impacts to threatened, endangered, and otherwise sensitive wildlife and their habitats, in addition to a review of natural resources found in the action area.

An on-site, pedestrian biological survey of the project area was conducted on July 15, 2026. Identifiable plants and animals observed, or signs thereof, are recorded in Appendix E. Digital photos of the project area were taken and selected photos are included in Appendix F.

4 Existing Habitat Conditions

4.1 Vegetation Communities

Land cover (vegetation communities) in the action area is predominantly classified as Colorado Plateau Piñon-Juniper Woodland, Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Shrubland, Rocky Mountain Gambel Oak-Mixed Montane Shrubland, and Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland (Lowry et al. 2005) (See Figure 4, Appendix A). The project area includes mature piñon pine (*Pinus edulis*) and Utah juniper (*Juniperus osteosperma*) trees, as well as mature stands of big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), Gambel oak (*Quercus gambelii*), mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus montana*), and wild crab apple (*Peraphyllum ramosissimum*) shrubs. Immediately adjacent to the ROW, from approximately station 1162 to station 1799, there is mature Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) habitat. As displayed in Figure 3. Action Area Map in Appendix A, the project and action areas contain previously disturbed areas. Approximately 6.36 acres of vegetation disturbance would occur. Numerous trees would be removed, as well as some standing dead habitat trees. There are large amounts of dead and down trees on the ground within the proposed ROW.

4.2 Geology and Soils

According to the U.S. Geological Survey, the action area overlies the San Jose Formation. As displayed in Figure 5 (Appendix A), a variety of soils are found in the action area. Dominant soil types within the action area include Buckle loam, Durango cobbly loam, 3 to 20 percent slopes, Witt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, and Zyme-Rock outcrop complex, 12 to 65 percent slopes. Characteristics of these soils are listed in Table 2 below (NRCS 2026).

Table 2. Soil characteristics within the proposed Tebow Pipelines ROW.

Soil name	Acres	Drainage class	Run-off class
Buckle loam	89.7	Well drained	Low
Durango cobbly loam, 3 to 20 percent slopes	60.5	Well drained	Medium
Witt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	153.7	Well drained	Medium

Zyme-Rock outcrop complex, 12 to 65 percent slopes	270.3	Well drained	Medium
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5 Threatened and Endangered Species Evaluation

Table 2 contains the ten listed or proposed listed species on the USFWS's species list for the proposed project. The table provides an evaluation of the potential for these species to occur in the action area.

5.1 Federally Listed Species Considered

Table 3. Threatened, Endangered, and Proposed species that may occur in the action area or may be affected by the proposed project.

Species Name	Conservation Status	Habitat	Detailed Evaluation Warranted?
MAMMALS			
Gray Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)	Experimental Population, Non-Essential ¹	Formerly occurring in most of the conterminous U.S. and Mexico. Dispersing wolves have been documented in Colorado, and the State began reintroducing gray wolves in 2023; however no wolves have been released, or are known to be present within, the Southern Ute Indian Reservation .	NO: Based on the best available data, no wolves are known to be present within the SUIR (CPW 2026 and DWRM communication).
New Mexico Meadow Jumping Mouse (<i>Zapus hudsonius luteus</i>)	Endangered	Herbaceous wetlands dominated by dense sedges adjacent to permanent water. Designated critical habitat for the New Mexico meadow jumping mouse is located along Sambrito Creek near Navajo Reservoir ~15 miles southeast of the action area (USFWS 2016).	NO: There are no herbaceous wetlands dominated by dense sedges adjacent to permanent water within the project area. The entirety of surface impacts would be to upland habitat.
BIRDS			
Mexican Spotted Owl (<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>)	Threatened	Frequently associated with mature mixed-conifer, pine-oak, and riparian forests. Also found in canyon habitat. Designated critical habitat is located ~29 miles from the action area on the Carson National Forest in New Mexico (USFWS 2004).	NO: There are no mature, complex forests or rocky canyons in the action area.

Species Name	Conservation Status	Habitat	Detailed Evaluation Warranted?
Yellow-billed Cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>)	Threatened	Wooded habitat with dense cover and water nearby. In the West, nests are often placed in willows along streams and rivers with nearby cottonwoods for foraging. Requires relatively large (> 50 acres), contiguous patches of multilayered riparian habitat for nesting (NPS 2015).	NO: There are no mixed-age cottonwood stands within the project area.
FISH			
Colorado Pikeminnow (<i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>)	Endangered	Large rivers with strong currents, deep pools, eddies, and quiet backwaters. Designated critical habitat for this species is located ~32.5 miles to the southwest in the San Juan River (USFWS 1994).	NO: No surface water resources will be affected by the project.
Razorback Sucker (<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>)	Threatened	Swift currents, eddies, and backwaters in the San Juan, Colorado, Green, and Yampa Rivers. Designated critical habitat for this species is located ~47 miles to the southwest in the San Juan River (USFWS 1994).	NO: No surface water resources will be affected by the project.
INSECTS			
Monarch Butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>)	Proposed Threatened	Found throughout eastern and western North America in the spring and summer, laying their eggs on obligate milkweed host plant (primarily <i>Asclepias</i> spp.). This species is typically found in riparian areas where milkweed species are often found in arid regions of the western U.S (USFWS 2024a). There is no critical habitat designated for this species.	NO: The project and action areas do not contain riparian areas that support milkweed species. No suitable habitat was identified in the project area.

Species Name	Conservation Status	Habitat	Detailed Evaluation Warranted?
Silverspot Butterfly (<i>Speyeria nokomis nokomis</i>)	Threatened	The silverspot butterfly requires moist habitats in mostly open meadows with a variety of herbaceous and woody vegetation. Larvae feed exclusively on bog violet (<i>Viola nephrophylla</i> / <i>V. sororia</i> var. <i>affinis</i>). Known to occur between 5,200 feet and 8,300 feet in elevation. Distribution limited to east-central Utah through western and south-central Colorado and into north-central New Mexico (USFWS 2024b).	NO: The project and action areas do not contain riparian areas that support open, wet meadows with bog violet. No suitable habitat occurs within the action area.
Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee (<i>Bombus suckleyi</i>)	Proposed Endangered	Suckley's cuckoo bumble bees require diverse native floral resources (pollen and nectar) for nutrition. It is an obligate social parasite and they are entirely dependent on social bumble bee hosts to collect pollen to rear their young (USFWS 2024c).	NO: This species is considered to be extirpated from Colorado by the USFWS (pers. comm. T. Ireland, 2025)
PLANTS			
Knowlton's Cactus (<i>Pediocactus knowltonii</i>)	Endangered	Piñon-juniper woodlands (USFWS 1985).	NO: The action area is outside of the known range of the species.

¹For purposes of ESA section 7 consultation, experimental populations are treated as if they are proposed for listing.

5.2 Summary of Impacts to Threatened and Endangered Species

None of the ten identified species would be affected by the proposed action. Table 3 summarizes the effects determinations for these species.

Table 4. Effects Determination Summary of Federally Listed Species with Potential to Occur in the Action Area.

Species	Status	Determination of Effect
Gray Wolf	Experimental Population	No Effect
New Mexico Meadow Jumping Mouse	Endangered	No Effect
Mexican Spotted Owl	Threatened	No Effect
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Threatened	No Effect

Colorado Pikeminnow	Endangered	No Effect
Razorback Sucker	Threatened	No Effect
Monarch Butterfly	Proposed Threatened	No Effect
Silverspot Butterfly	Threatened	No Effect
Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee	Proposed Endangered	No Effect
Knowlton's cactus	Endangered	No Effect

6 Bald and Golden Eagles

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act was enacted in 1940 and prohibits anyone, without a permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior, from "taking" bald or golden eagles, including their parts (including feathers), nests, or eggs.

The Act defines "take" as "pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb." Regulations further define "disturb" as "to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, 1) injury to an eagle, 2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or 3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior" (50 CFR 22.6).

Bald eagles are commonly seen during the winter months along perennial rivers within the Reservation and elsewhere in southwestern Colorado. Golden eagles are known to inhabit and nest in canyons and arid habitats throughout the region and the Reservation. According to Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) and the Tribe's DWRM data, there are no golden eagle or bald eagle nest sites in proximity to the project or action areas.

7 Migratory Birds

Most birds, except those species listed by the Secretary of the Interior as exempted, are protected by the MBTA of 1918. The USFWS administers the MBTA, which prohibits the "take" (death, removal or capture) of migratory birds, their eggs, or their active nests. The implications of the proposed action have been assessed in combination with the site visit to evaluate potential impacts to migratory birds.

As previously mentioned, the proposed project would cause approximately 6.36 acres of new disturbance in piñon-juniper woodland, sagebrush shrubland, and mixed mountain shrubland. There is cliff habitat that may provide nesting or roosting sites for raptors or other birds within the action area (see Appendix G for photos). Potential migratory bird habitat will be impacted by the project.

SECMG consulted the USFWS's Western Colorado Ecological Services Field Office IPaC web portal on July 13, 2026, which identifies Birds of Conservation Concern. Pinyon jay

(*Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*) was identified as likely to occur in the project area. Pinyon jay breeds February 15 to July 15 but has highest probability of presence in April.

If project activities are completed outside of the typical migratory bird breeding/nesting season, direct impacts would likely be avoided. However, project activities occurring from April 1 to August 31 have the potential to negatively impact migratory birds that inhabit piñon-juniper woodland, sagebrush shrubland, and mixed mountain shrubland habitats, as well as adjacent cliff habitat and ponderosa pine in the adjacent drainage.

8 Conservation Measures

The proposed pipeline project would be implemented using the applicable mitigation measures identified under the 2002 Final Environmental Impact Statement for Oil and Gas Development on the Southern Ute Indian Reservation (USDI 2002) and the Programmatic Environmental Assessment for 80 Acre Infill Oil and Gas Development on the Southern Ute Indian Reservation (USDI 2009). These documents are readily available online on the SUIT's Department of Energy National Environmental Policy Act webpage (<https://www.suitdoe.com/nepa/>). The design features for oil and gas development on the SUIR under these documents include measures to protect air quality, vegetation, wildlife, and waterways. In addition, project specific mitigation measures to further avoid, minimize, or reduce potential impacts from implementation of the proposed project on sensitive environmental resources are listed below.

Project Specific Biological Resource Mitigation Measures

- ❖ Red Cedar would implement best management practices and control measures to minimize erosion or sediment discharge outside of the project area and to protect Tribal water resources. A SWPPP will be created for the project in accordance with the Tribe's *Storm Water Recommendations for Operations on Tribal Lands within the Southern Ute Indian Reservation*.
- ❖ If construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding/nesting season (April 1 to August 31), nest surveys shall be conducted within the project area by a qualified biologist within 7 days of clearing and grubbing. If active nest sites are found on Tribal lands, the Tribe's Division of Wildlife Resource Management shall be consulted for appropriate conservation measures.

9 Document Preparation

Amanda Kuenzi, Senior Environmental Compliance Specialist
Southern Ute Indian Tribe Growth Fund, SECMG
65 Mercado Street, Suite 260
Durango, Colorado 81301

10 Literature Cited, Reviewed and Data Sources

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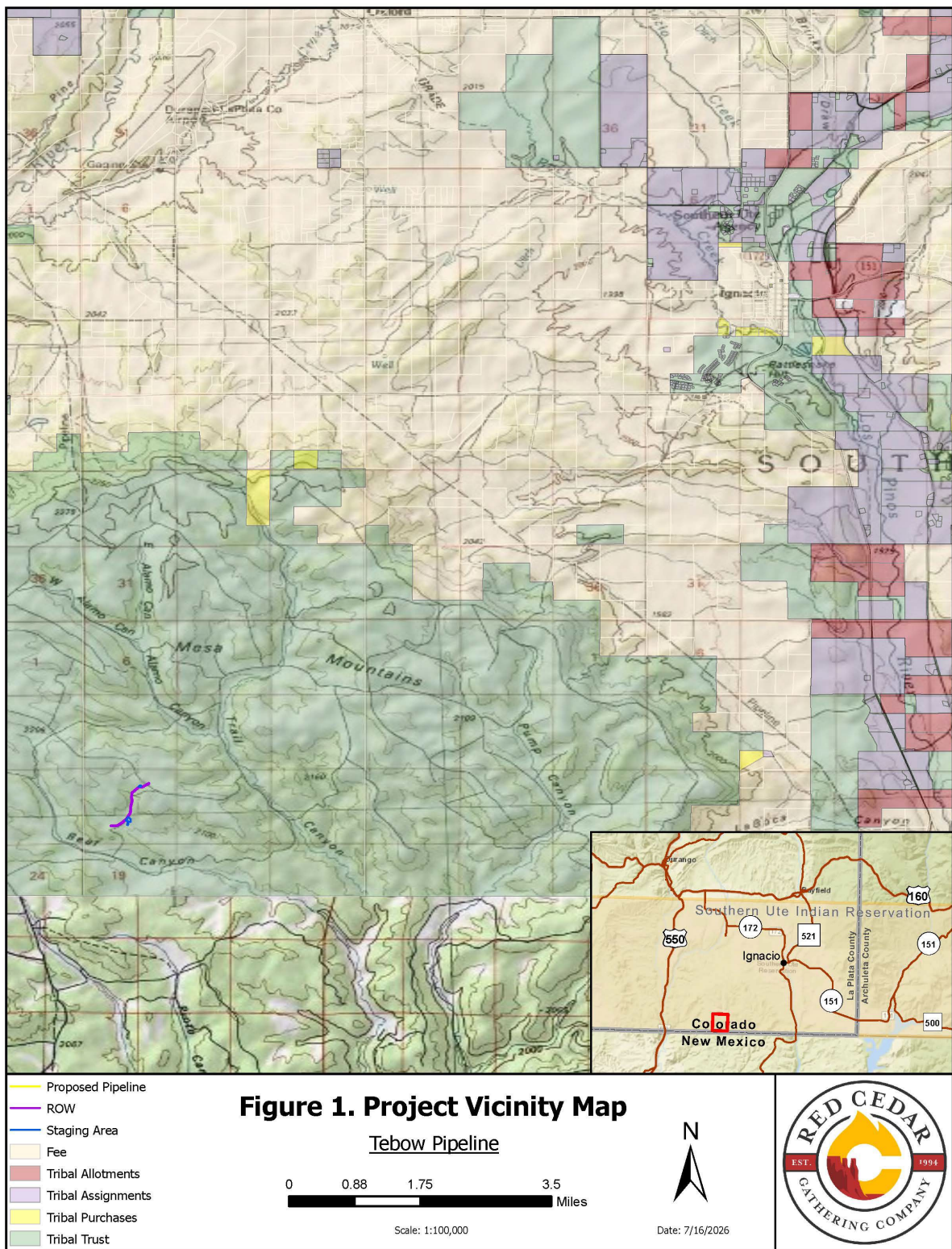
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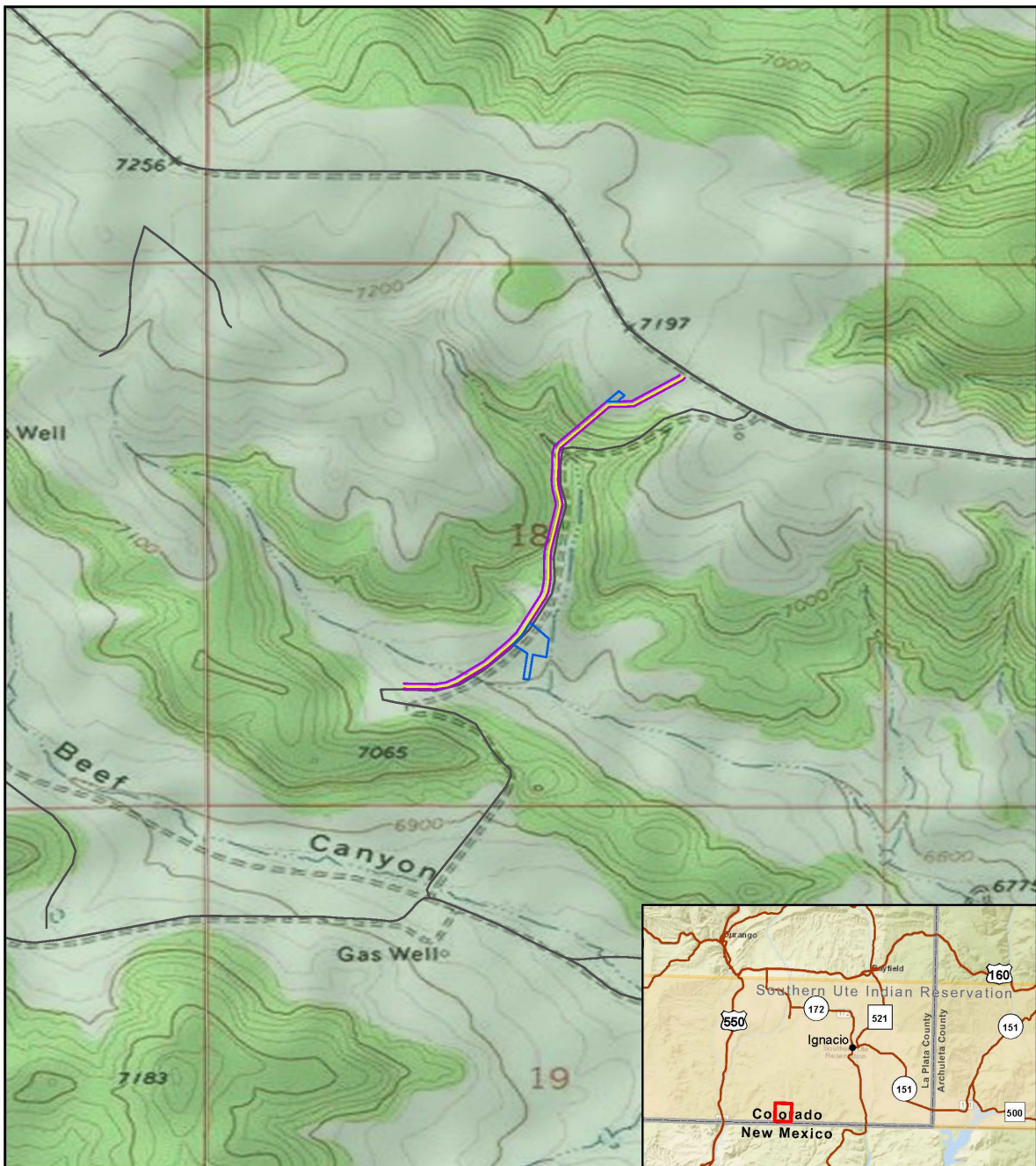
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Appendix A. Project Maps





- Proposed Pipeline
- Roads
- ROW
- Staging Area
- Tribal Trust

Figure 2. Overview Map

Tebow Pipeline

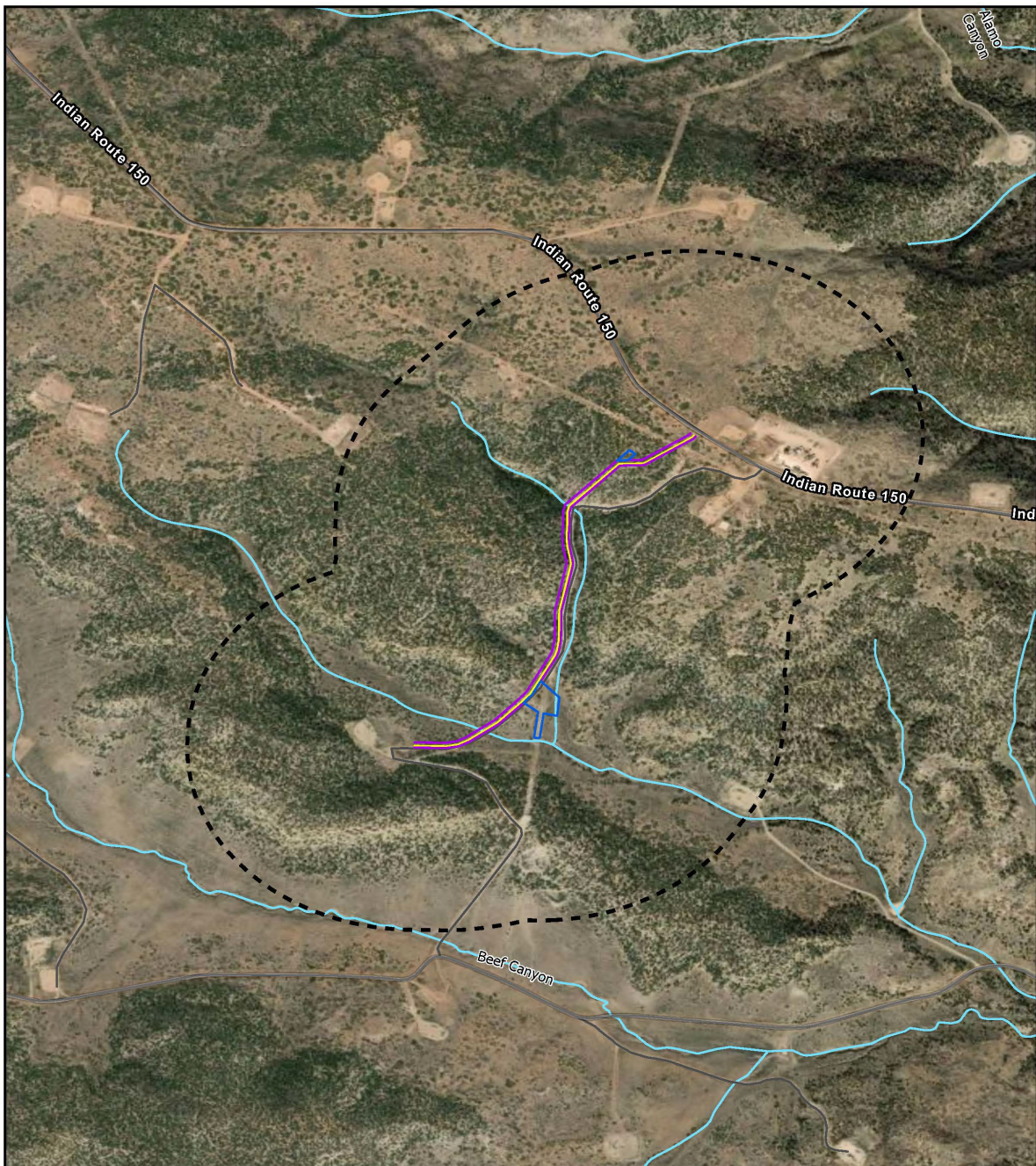
0 625 1,250 2,500
US Feet

Scale: 1:15,000



Date: 7/16/2026





- Hydrology
- Proposed Pipeline
- Roads
- ROW
- Staging Area
- Action Area

Figure 3. Action Area Map

Tebow Pipeline

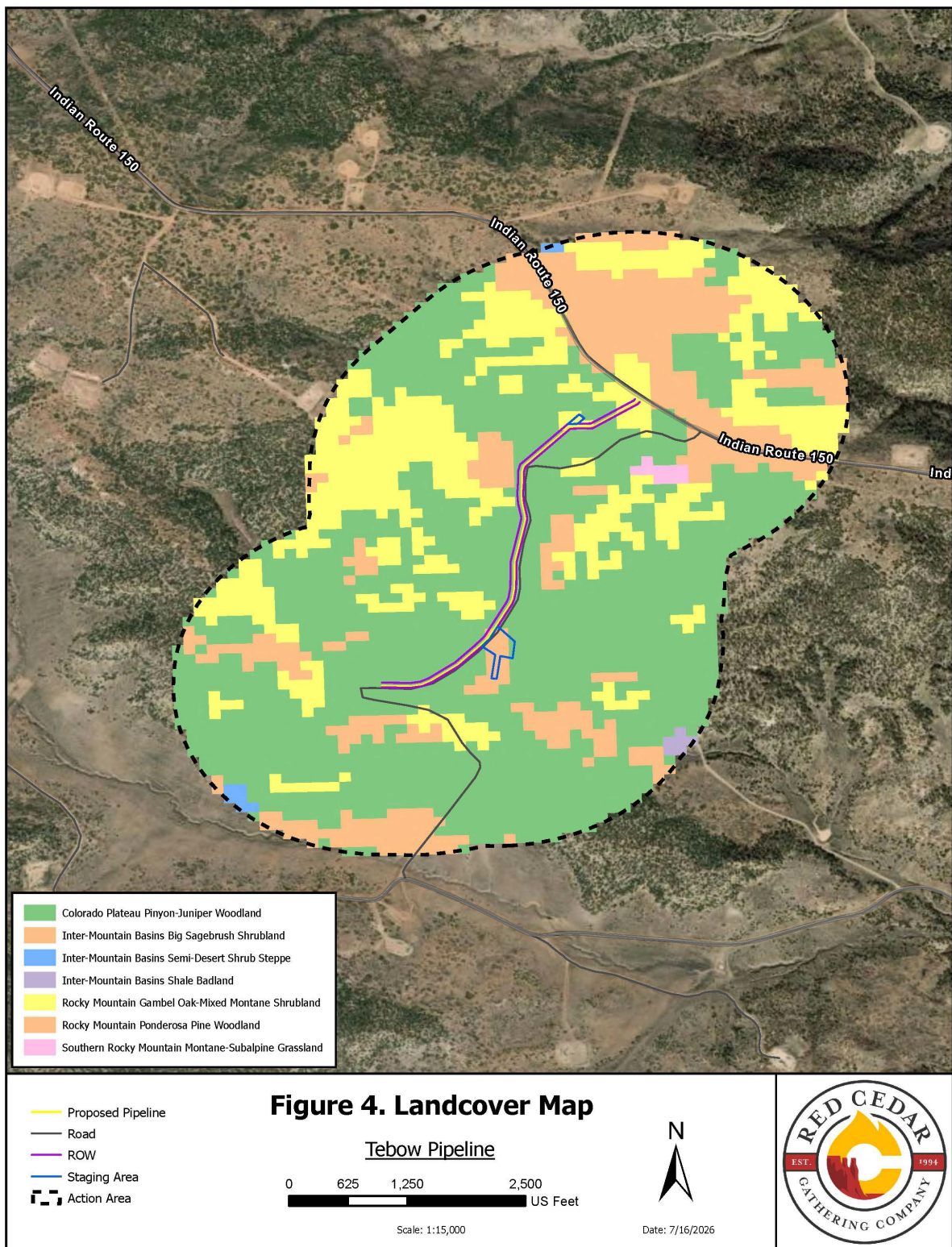
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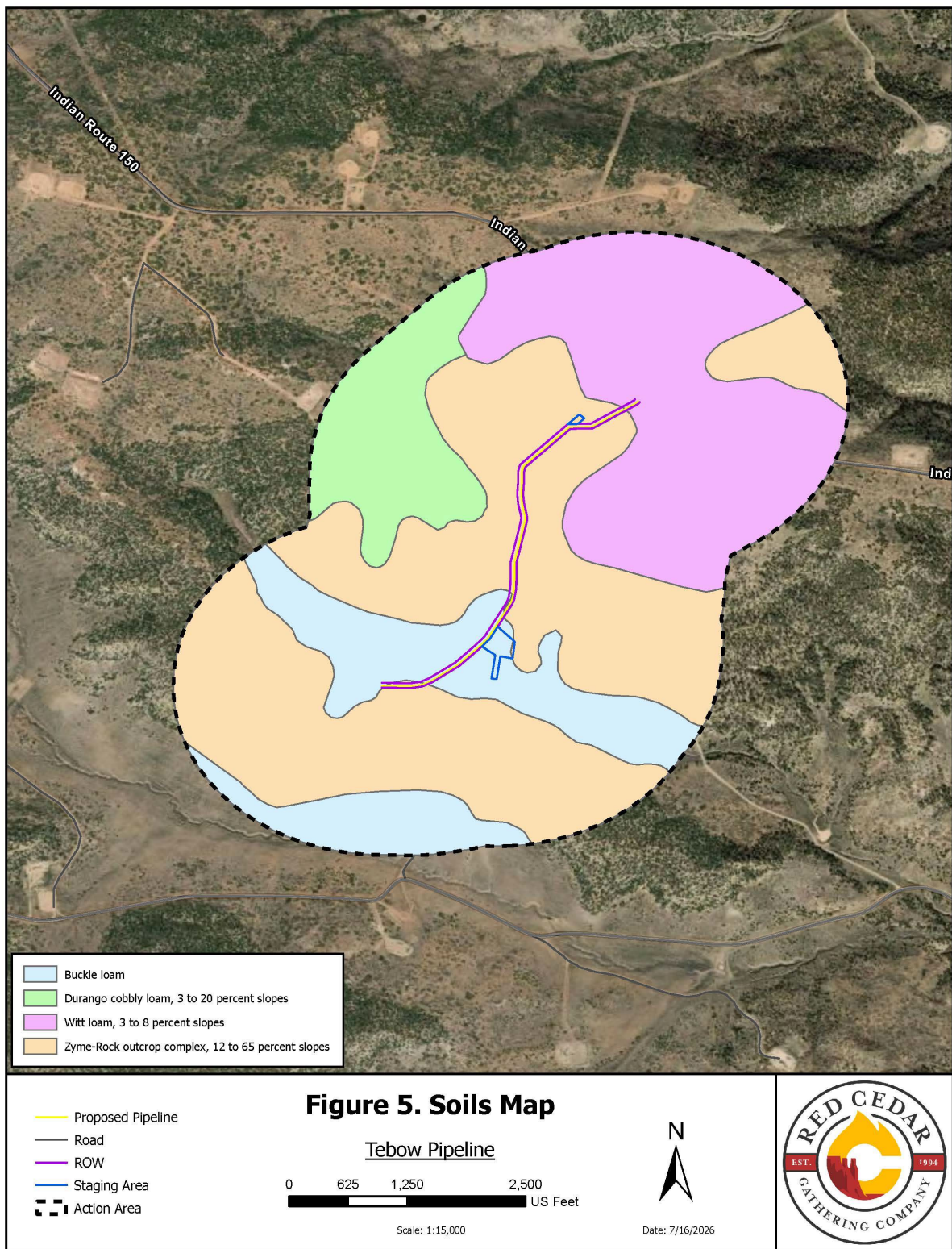
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Date: 7/16/2026







Appendix B. SUIT Range Division On-Site Report



Southern Ute Indian Tribe Range Report

14929 Hwy 172 Ignacio, CO 81137

This report has been drafted by the Southern Ute Indian Tribe's (SUIT) Department of Energy subsequent to the field onsite related to the project outlined below and submitted to the SUIT Department of Natural Resources Range Division for review and approval. The project proponent must adhere to all site specific mitigation measures that are attached to this document as well as all tribal general stipulations that are applicable to this project.

Company Name: Red Cedar Gathering Company

Project Name: Logos Operating, LLC Tebow Pad Pipelines

Township and Range T32N R8W Section 18 Qtr/Qtr See PTS Legal Descrip.

Latitude: 37.01620913

Longitude: -107.75897658

Onsite Date: 04-09-26; 07-15-26

New Development ☒

Facility Decommissioning ☐

Land Status:

Unassigned Tribal Trust ☒

Assigned Tribal Trust ☐

Tribal Purchase ☐

Active Range Unit ☒

Agriculture Lease ☐

Irrigated Lands ☐

Date Submitted to DNR 7-24-2026

Land Use Narrative

Logos Mancos development. Proposed new right-of-way to accommodate both a medium pressure and low pressure pipeline to transport produced natural gas gathered from Logos Tebow wells, to be located in the SW/4 of Section 18, T32N, R8W, to adjacent Red Cedar pipeline.

Issues or Concerns Provided by Range

****Note**** This project was onsited via two separate site visits:

- 04-09-26 ~STA: 6+00-41+25.27

- 07-15-26 ~STA: 0+00 - 6+00

I hereby certify that I have reviewed the site specific stipulations in this plan and that they properly address the concerns identified at the onsite for this project.

Reviewed and Approved by:

Attached Site Specific Stipulations Reviewed by Range Representative:

Signature Bill Gwinn
<sup>Digitally signed by Bill Gwinn
Date: 2026.07.24 10:03:35
+0000</sup>

Comments

Title: Range Specialist

Date: July 24, 2026

None

PIPELINE SITE SPECIFIC STIPULATIONS:

1. Red Cedar gathering Company (RCGC) shall notify the DOE Environmental Compliance group via email: contact_doe_ep@sudoe.us
 - With the final construction kick-off date for when construction will begin, &
 - Once final recontouring efforts have been completed, and structural stormwater controls have been installed throughout the project area.

****DOE will conduct both active construction inspections and post-construction inspections along the project area.**
2. RCGC will need to implement adequate traffic control measures where vehicular traffic will be impaired by construction activity. As applicable, RCGC will need to coordinate with the applicable parties, such as other operators, to ensure that construction efforts will not significantly impede access to operational sites, grazing areas, or Tribal land in general.
3. Heavy haul traffic shall be routed in accordance with other heavy haul routes/operations that are in place. If construction related traffic, such as heavy hauls, will impact traffic or established traffic patterns on nearby roads, RCGC shall notify SUIT DOE: ([Contact DOE Land@sudoe.us](mailto:Contact_DOE_Land@sudoe.us) & [Contact DOE EP@sudoe.us](mailto:Contact_DOE_EP@sudoe.us)). At a minimum, the notification shall include maps detailing desired traffic patterns, flaggers/signage placement, the tentative timeframe for traffic impacts, and emergency & non-emergency contact information for the RCGC. DOE will distribute this information via Notice to Operators.
4. The project area is located within an active grazing unit. If constructed during the grazing season (*June 1st through October 31st*), best management practices shall be used, which may include soft trench breakers, ramps, gaps in topsoil/spoils piles/strung pipe, etc., in areas where cattle are actively grazing to allow cattle access across the project area or egress if an animal falls into the trench. Breaks should be spaced no less than every ¼ mile.
5. An abundance of rock is present throughout the ROW. During the clean-up/recontouring phase of the project, the amount of rock left on the surface of the ROW shall match that of the adjacent undisturbed areas. Rock may also be used for permanent stormwater controls.
6. Several dead-downed trees are present throughout the northern portions of ROW. Dead-downed trees may be utilized sparingly to stabilize portions of the project area once fully recontoured. Dead-downed trees shall be placed in natural orientations and not be left windrowed along the edge of the project area. Live trees, slash, and stumps removed for the project shall be processed in accordance with the *SUIT General Pipeline Right-Of-Way Stipulations*.
7. The ROW will be routed through a Range Boundary Fence near ~STA:0+25. For access to their ROW, RCGC will install two H-braces and a metal panel gate at the boundary fence crossing.
8. The ROW intersects a Red Cedar pipeline, near ~STA: 1+64, that has been abandoned via DOE's NOI process. If portions of the abandoned line will need to be removed/cut-capped, please provide DOE with GIS shapefiles for the new cut-cap locations.

9. Staging areas are proposed near ~STA: 6+00 & 30+34. Topsoil will be harvested within these areas. Topsoil stockpiles shall be positioned to best allow stormwater to flow through the project area and to minimize erosion and offsite sedimentation. During construction, stormwater outflow locations for the staging areas and adjacent topsoil stockpiles shall be protected with perimeter stormwater controls. These controls shall be detailed on the SWPPP maps for the project.
10. The ROW is routed down a steep hill section between ~STA: 6+00 and 9+25 and a very steep hill section between ~STA: 9+25 and ~11+00. At the recontouring phase, this portion of the ROW will need to be stabilized utilizing robust stormwater controls; these controls shall be detailed on the SWPPP maps for the project.
11. A shared lease road parallels much of the project area, between ~STA: 12+22 to ~STA: 41+00. This road is routed between the “Fenceline Road”/Logos Elway pad, and the Logos Tebow Pad, and may be used heavily by both Logos and Red Cedar. The road is currently in very poor condition. If to be utilized for this project, Red Cedar and Logos shall collaborate on maintaining the access road prior to construction commencing. Improvement efforts shall include maintaining or replacing culvert installations crossing the road near: ~STA: 15+52, 27+98, 36+00.
The culverts shall be protected with temporary perimeter sediment controls during construction. After construction is completed, the culvert inlets and outlets shall be adequately stabilized with structural stormwater controls. These controls shall be detailed on the SWPPP maps for the project.
12. The ROW will be built along the steep cut-slope for the adjacent lease road, between ~STA: 12+22 and ~STA: 25+75.
 - During construction as appropriate, breaks in soil stockpiles shall be placed to allow upland stormwater to pass through the project area. Gaps and adjacent soil stockpiles shall be adequately protected with perimeter stormwater controls.
 - Upon completing construction, the ROW shall be recontoured to match the adjacent topography. Slopes restored to grades steeper than 3:1 will need to be adequately stabilized using robust BMPs, such as natural fiber matting, hydro mulch with bonded fiber matrix (BFM) added, and/or other stabilization techniques.****These measures shall be updated to the SWPPP maps.**
13. The project will cross small ephemeral drainages near ~STA 3+00, 27+98, and 36+00. During construction, temporary sedimentation controls shall be implemented along the down-gradient edge of the project area and around stockpiled topsoil to mitigate off-site sedimentation. These stormwater controls shall be updated to the SWPPP maps.
14. If a custom seed mix will be used along the recontoured ROW, the proposed mix shall utilize species/rates found in Seed Mix #1. The custom mix shall be approved by SUIT DNR Range & DOE prior to seeding taking place.
If a custom seed mix is not proposed, the ROW shall be seeded using Seed Mix #1/applicable rates as detailed in the *SUIT General Pipeline Right-Of-Way Stipulations*. All seeded areas

shall be mulched at a minimum rate of two (2) tons per acre. If hydromulching, apply using 3500 pounds/acre of Bonded Fiber Matrix (BFM) mixed to the manufacturer's specs.

Sign In Sheet

Project: Tebow IH Pipelines

Company: RCGC

On-Site Date: Apr 9, 2026

1. Name (Print): Bill Gwinn Company: SUIT Range
Signature: Bill Gwinn
2. Name (Print): Kenny Rea Company: NORTHSTAR SURVEYING
Signature: Kenny Rea
3. Name (Print): Ed Mora Company: RCGC
Signature: Ed Mora
4. Name (Print): Ryan Terry Company: DOE
Signature: Ryan Terry
5. Name (Print): Gunnar Westerman Company: DOE
Signature: Gunnar Westerman
6. Name (Print): Connor Rea Company: Northstar Surveying
Signature: Connor Rea
7. Name (Print): LINDSAY REA Company: NORTHSTAR SURVEYING
Signature: Lindsay Rea
8. Name (Print): Audrey Andrews Company: SUIT PF
Signature: Audrey Andrews
9. Name (Print): Zach Frost Company: NORTHSTAR
Signature: Zach Frost
10. Name (Print): Brenna Kumpf Company: SECMG
Signature: Brenna Kumpf
11. Name (Print): Tyson Romero Company: RCG
Signature: Tyson Romero

12. Name (Print); Bryan Boyett Company: DNR-Land's
Signature: [Signature]

13. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

14. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

15. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

16. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

17. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

18. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

19. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

20. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

21. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

22. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

23. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

24. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

Sign In Sheet

Project: Teha Pipeline

Company: RCGB

On-Site Date: 7/15/26

1. Name (Print): Bill Gwinn Company: SUIT Range
Signature: [Signature]
2. Name (Print): Edward Mora Company: RCSC
Signature: Edward Mora
3. Name (Print): Gunnar Westerman Company: DOE
Signature: [Signature]
4. Name (Print): Chris Jones Company: DOE
Signature: [Signature]
5. Name (Print): Ryan Terry Company: DOE
Signature: [Signature]
6. Name (Print): Ian Crosser Company: ECO
Signature: [Signature]
7. Name (Print): Gidner Toller Company: Culture
Signature: [Signature]
8. Name (Print): Raymond Valdez Company: Lands - DNR
Signature: _____
9. Name (Print): Jesse Wyasket Company: Culture
Signature: [Signature]
10. Name (Print): Eric Frost Company: NORTHSTAR SURVEYING
Signature: [Signature]
11. Name (Print): Connor Rea Company: Northstar Surveying
Signature: Connor Rea

12. Name (Print); LINDSAY REA Company: NORTHSTAR
Signature: Lindsay Rea

13. Name (Print); Jason Romero Company: RLL
Signature: [Signature]

14. Name (Print); Amanda Kuenzi Company: SECMG
Signature: [Signature]

15. Name (Print); Reed Maguire Company: SRLLG
Signature: [Signature]

16. Name (Print); Shore Bube Company: SECMG
Signature: [Signature]

17. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

18. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

19. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

20. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

21. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

22. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

23. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

24. Name (Print); _____ Company: _____
Signature: _____

Appendix C. Soil Survey Report



United States
Department of
Agriculture

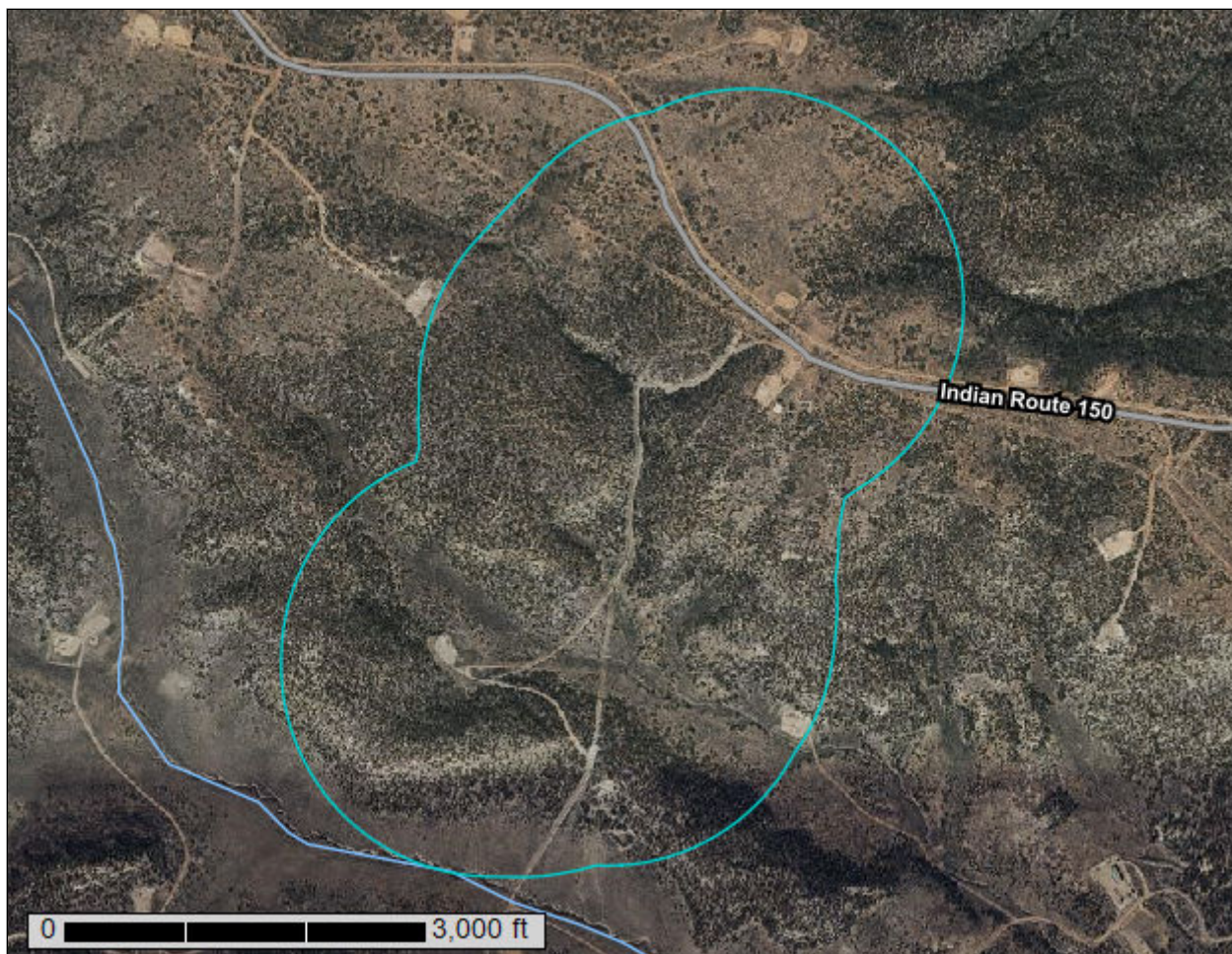
NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for **La Plata County Area, Colorado**

Tebow Pipeline Reroute



July 7, 2026

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

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Contents

Preface	2
How Soil Surveys Are Made	5
Soil Map	8
Soil Map.....	9
Legend.....	10
Map Unit Legend.....	11
Map Unit Descriptions.....	11
La Plata County Area, Colorado.....	13
16—Buckle loam.....	13
25—Durango cobbly loam, 3 to 20 percent slopes.....	14
76—Witt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes.....	15
82—Zyme-Rock outcrop complex, 12 to 65 percent slopes.....	16
References	19

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

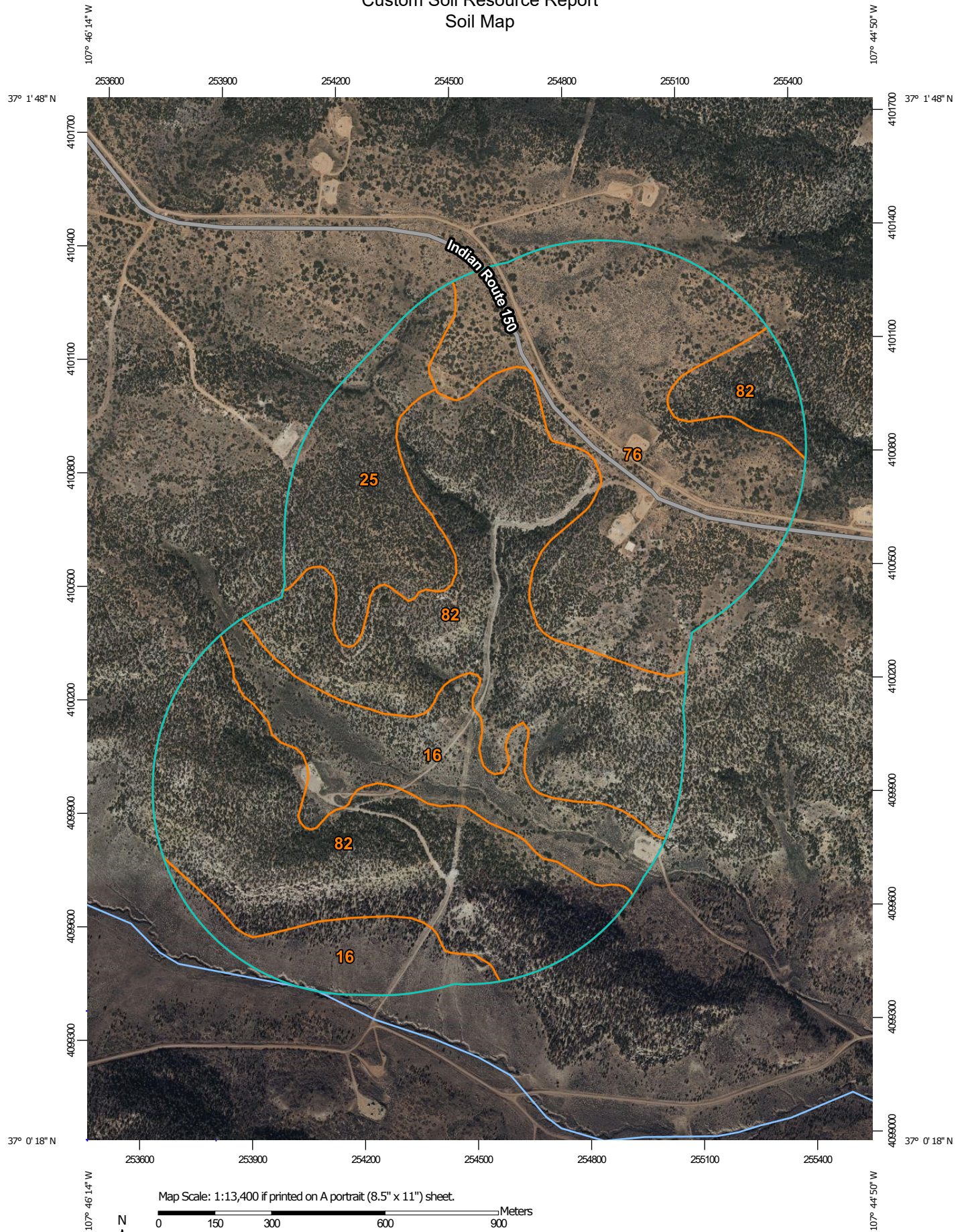
Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:13,400 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 13N WGS84

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MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit

 Clay Spot

 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water

 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop

 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot

 Sinkhole

 Slide or Slip

 Sodic Spot

 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: La Plata County Area, Colorado

Survey Area Data: Version 23, Aug 29, 2025

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 6, 2021—Dec 3, 2021

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
16	Buckle loam	90.9	15.6%
25	Durango cobbly loam, 3 to 20 percent slopes	56.8	9.8%
76	Witt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	156.7	27.0%
82	Zyme-Rock outcrop complex, 12 to 65 percent slopes	276.7	47.6%
Totals for Area of Interest		581.1	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or

landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

La Plata County Area, Colorado

16—Buckle loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1ymt
Elevation: 6,000 to 7,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 130 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Buckle and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Buckle

Setting

Landform: Upland valleys
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from sandstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: loam
H2 - 10 to 38 inches: clay loam
H3 - 38 to 60 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 10.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R036XY347CO - Foothill Valley
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Witt

Percent of map unit: 15 percent

Ecological site: R036XY284CO - Loamy Foothills

Hydric soil rating: No

Yenlo

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

25—Durango cobbly loam, 3 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1yn4

Elevation: 6,800 to 7,400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 15 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 50 degrees F

Frost-free period: 100 to 130 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Durango and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Durango

Setting

Landform: Top ridges, Top mesas

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Slope alluvium derived from mixed sources, mainly pliocene outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 3 inches: cobbly loam

H2 - 3 to 31 inches: clay

H3 - 31 to 42 inches: clay loam

H4 - 42 to 60 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

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Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: R036XY346CO - Cobbly Foothills

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Witt

Percent of map unit: 15 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

76—Witt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1typ

Elevation: 6,200 to 7,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 17 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 50 degrees F

Frost-free period: 110 to 130 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Witt and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Witt

Setting

Landform: Mesas

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Calcareous silty loess

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: loam

H2 - 10 to 34 inches: clay loam

H3 - 34 to 60 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

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Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 25 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R036XY284CO - Loamy Foothills
Other vegetative classification: Loamy Foothill (048AY284CO)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pulpit

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

82—Zyme-Rock outcrop complex, 12 to 65 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1yq5
Elevation: 6,000 to 7,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 47 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 130 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Zyme and similar soils: 50 percent
Rock outcrop: 30 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Zyme

Setting

Landform: Ridges, Hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope, base slope

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Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Residuum weathered from shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: clay loam
H2 - 4 to 10 inches: clay
H3 - 10 to 14 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 60 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 6 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R036XY446CO - Southwestern Mountain (pinyon-Utah juniper)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rock Outcrop

Setting

Landform: Eroded hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, base slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 60 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 65 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 0.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bodot

Percent of map unit: 15 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Arboles

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

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Appendix D. Threatened and Endangered Species List



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Western Colorado Ecological Services Field Office
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Grand Junction, CO 81501-5711
Phone: (970) 628-7180 Fax: (970) 245-6933



In Reply Refer To:
Project Code: 2026-0115636
Project Name: Tebow Pipeline

07/13/2026 21:32:42 UTC

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to these species or critical habitats ([Colorado Ecological Services Field Office](#)). Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the ESA, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. We recommend verification be completed by visiting the [IPaC](#) website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the [IPaC](#) system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the ESA is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the ESA and its implementing regulations ([50 CFR 402](#)), Federal agencies are required to use their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation like a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends Federal agencies also address proposed species and proposed critical habitat within the consultation (see Conferencing below) and consider candidate species. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or

license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at: <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf>.

Projects and activities without a Federal nexus (e.g., without Federal funding, permit, or authorization) should be evaluated for the potential to "take" listed wildlife. Take does not apply to listed plants and to designated critical habitat. The term "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct ([ESA Section 3, Definitions](#)). Harm in the definition of "take" in the ESA means an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such act may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering ([50 CFR 17.3](#)).

Conferencing: Conferencing for species proposed for Federal listing or for proposed critical habitat is only required if a proposed action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a species or will result in the destruction or adverse modification of proposed critical habitat (50 CFR 402.10). If an action agency determines that their action would not jeopardize the continued existence of the proposed species and/or would not result in the destruction or adverse modification of proposed critical habitat, the determination should be saved in the agency's project record. Agencies may request a voluntary conference to address adverse effects; however, at this time the Colorado Field Office intends to not conduct voluntary conferences for the species discussed in this cover letter.

For purposes of ESA section 7 consultation, we treat experimental populations (e.g., gray wolf in Colorado) as if they are proposed for listing, except on National Park Service and National Wildlife Refuge system lands, where they are treated as threatened. Evaluations for proposed species are completed under the regulations for conferencing ([50 CFR 402.10](#)).

Gray Wolf: On November 8, 2023, the Service promulgated an ESA section 10(j) (i.e., nonessential experimental population or NEP) rule (10(j) rule) for gray wolf (*Canis lupus*) within the State of Colorado ([88 FR 77014](#)). In the 10(j) rule, the Service determined that the loss of the Colorado NEP would not be likely to appreciably reduce the likelihood of survival of the species in the wild and that the establishment of the NEP would benefit recovery by increasing redundancy and representation. Furthermore, it is unlikely that typical agency actions in Colorado, especially those with temporary impacts to habitat, will result in any adverse effects to the gray wolf. Agencies may consider implementing voluntary conservation measures near active dens and rendezvous sites. See Conferencing above.

Colorado River Fish/Depletions: Formal interagency consultation under section 7 of the ESA is required for projects that may lead to depletions of water from any system that is a tributary to the Colorado River. Federal agency actions resulting in water depletions to the Colorado River system may affect the endangered bonytail (*Gila elegans*), Colorado pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus lucius*), razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*), and the threatened humpback chub (*Gila cypha*), and their designated critical habitats.

Water depletions include evaporative losses and consumptive use of surface or groundwater within the affected basin, often characterized as diversions minus return flows. Project elements that could be associated with depletions include, but are not limited to: ponds, lakes, and reservoirs (e.g., detention, recreation, irrigation, storage, stock watering, municipal storage, and power generation); drilling, hydraulic fracturing and completion of oil and gas wells; hydrostatic testing of pipelines; water wells; dust abatement; diversion structures; and water treatment facilities. Any actions that may result in water depletions should be identified. An analysis of the water depletion should include: an estimate of the amount and timing of the average annual water use (both historic and new uses) and methods of arriving at such estimates; location of water use or where diversion occurs, as specifically as possible; if and when the water will be returned to the system; and the intended use of the water. Depending on Project details, the Service may have more specific questions regarding the potential consumptive use of the water.

The Service, in accordance with the Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program (<https://coloradoriverrecovery.org/uc/>), adopted a [de minimis policy](#), which states that water-related activities in the Upper Colorado River Basin that result in less than 10 acre-foot per year of depletions in flow have no effect on the Colorado River endangered fish species and their critical habitat, and thus do not require consultation for potential effects on those species and critical habitat. While no section 7 consultation is needed, the Service requests Federal agencies notify the Upper Colorado Fishes Coordinator of depletions between 0.1 and 10 acre-feet per year with the approximate location of the project (e.g., reference to the most proximate surface water or tributary), the water use (e.g., agricultural, oil and gas, energy), and the timing of and depletion amount. Similarly, detention basins designed to detain runoff for less than 72 hours, and temporary withdrawals of water outside of critical habitat (e.g., for hydrostatic pipeline testing) that return all the water to the same drainage basin within 30 days, are considered to have no effect and do not require consultation.

Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee: On December 17, 2024, Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee (*Bombus suckleyi*) (Suckley's) was proposed for listing as an endangered species (89 FR 102074). Suckley's is an obligate social parasite of social bumble bees in the genus *Bombus*. Suckley's cannot successfully reproduce without the availability of suitable host colonies. It is a semi-specialist parasite and confirmed to usurp nests of Western bumble bee (*Bombus occidentalis*) and Nevada bumble bees (*Bombus nevadensis*) (Service 2024). Based on the best available information, no Suckley's have been observed in Colorado since 2014 despite ongoing surveys. The Species Status Assessment (SSA) shows observations since 2018 occur only in northern latitudes, primarily in Canada ([Service 2024](#)), but the species may persist in high quality upper elevation habitats in western States.

While Suckley's is proposed for listing, there is no prohibition of "take" under Section 9 of the ESA; therefore, projects without a federal nexus, do not need to engage with the Service to exempt take under the ESA. However, we encourage everyone to incorporate conservation measures benefiting pollinators and pollinator habitat into projects. Examples include retaining suitable foraging (diversity and abundance of native floral resources), nesting (suitable host colony above or below ground), and overwintering habitat (loose substrates such as leaf litter, duff, rotting logs); maintaining habitat for host bumble bees by avoiding impacts to abandoned underground holes (rodent burrows); and revegetation efforts that include native seed mixes with a diversity of nectar plants (<https://www.xerces.org/monarchs/monarch-nectar-plant-guides>) to promote an abundance and diversity of native floral resources. Additionally, we recommend supporting and conducting general bumble bee and pollinator surveys. You may also consider tools that offer regulatory assurances should Suckley's become a listed species. For example, on January 22, 2026, the Service [Proposed a Nationwide Conservation Benefit Agreement for Bumble Bees](#).

At this time, the Colorado Field Office will not be participating in voluntary conferences for the species. Nationally, the Service is developing range-wide consultation guidance and streamlining tools for the Suckley's, and we will share these as they become available.

Monarch Butterfly: The monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) was proposed threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) on December 12, 2024 (89 FR 100662). The proposed listing rule, including a special 4(d) rule, and proposed critical habitat in the California winter range, are available on the species webpage: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743> and at <https://www.fws.gov/species/monarch-danaus-plexippus>. Two monarch butterfly populations occupy North America – the eastern population which is east of the Rocky Mountains, and the western population which is west of the Rocky Mountains. The eastern population supports well over 90% of the monarchs in North America. Colorado supports both populations. In Colorado, monarch butterfly habitat consists of grasslands, prairies, riparian areas, and urban gardens that support milkweed and a variety of nectar plants. We recommend agencies include proactive conservation measures into their projects such as restoring disturbed areas with local seed mixes with a diversity of nectar plants (<http://www.xerces.org/monarch-nectar-plants/>) and evaluating the full impact of their action (including conservation measures) when considering whether their project will jeopardize the species.

While the monarch butterfly is proposed for listing, there is no prohibition of “take” under Section 9 of the ESA; therefore, projects without a federal nexus, do not need to engage with the Service to exempt take under the ESA. However, we encourage everyone to include conservation measures to benefit monarch butterflies and other pollinators into projects. You may also consider tools that offer regulatory assurances should the monarch become a listed species such as Conservation Benefit Agreements (CBAs), or you may qualify to enroll into the [Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances for the Monarch Butterfly](#).

At this time, the Colorado Field Office will not be participating in voluntary conferences for the species. It is unlikely that typical localized actions in Colorado, especially those with temporary impacts in migratory or breeding habitat, will jeopardize the species. . Nationally, the Service continues to develop range-wide consultation guidance and streamlining tools for the Monarch butterfly and other pollinators.

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the ESA, there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do>.

It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the ESA. Please include the Consultation Code found in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office at GrandJunctionES@fws.gov.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Bald & Golden Eagles
- Migratory Birds
- Wetlands

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Western Colorado Ecological Services Field Office

445 West Gunnison Avenue, Suite 240

Grand Junction, CO 81501-5711

(970) 628-7180

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2026-0115636
Project Name: Tebow Pipeline
Project Type: Natural Gas Distribution
Project Description: Natural gas pipeline
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@37.01760325,-107.75905327611534,14z>



Counties: La Plata County, Colorado

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 10 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Note that 2 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

-
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Gray wolf <i>Canis lupus</i> Population: CO No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4488	Experimental Population, Non-Essential
New Mexico meadow jumping mouse <i>Zapus hudsonius luteus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7965	Endangered

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Mexican spotted owl <i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8196	Threatened
Yellow-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> Population: Western U.S. DPS There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911	Threatened

FISHES

NAME	STATUS
Colorado pikeminnow <i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i> Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: Water depletions in the upper Colorado River basin adversely affect this species and its critical habitat. Effects of water depletions must be considered even outside of occupied range. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3531 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/GFJA5OZOYBFZTIYQ4MFYADCQIA/documents/generated/10418.pdf	Endangered
Razorback sucker <i>Xyrauchen texanus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: Water depletions in the upper Colorado River basin adversely affect this species and its critical habitat. Effects of water depletions must be considered even outside of occupied range. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/530 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/GFJA5OZOYBFZTIYQ4MFYADCQIA/documents/generated/10420.pdf	Endangered

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/GFJA5OZOYBFZTIYQ4MFYADCQIA/documents/generated/11011.pdf	Proposed Threatened
Silverspot <i>Speyeria nokomis nokomis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2813 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/GFJA5OZOYBFZTIYQ4MFYADCQIA/documents/generated/11107.pdf	Threatened
Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee <i>Bombus suckleyi</i> Population: No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10885	Proposed Endangered

FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
Knowlton's cactus <i>Pediocactus knowltonii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1590 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/GFJA5OZOYBFZTIYQ4MFYADCQIA/documents/generated/11010.pdf	Endangered

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

USFWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LANDS AND FISH HATCHERIES

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

BALD & GOLDEN EAGLES

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act ² and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their habitats, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

1. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.
2. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their nests, should follow appropriate regulations and implement required avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

The data in this location indicates that no eagles have been observed in this area. This does not mean eagles are not present in your project area, especially if the area is difficult to survey. Please review the 'Steps to Take When No Results Are Returned' section of the Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles document to determine if your project is in a poorly surveyed area. If it is, you may need to rely on other resources to determine if eagles may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys).

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles".

MIGRATORY BIRDS

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹ prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Pinyon Jay <i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9420	Breeds Feb 15 to Jul 15

PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "[Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#)", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

Breeding Season (■)

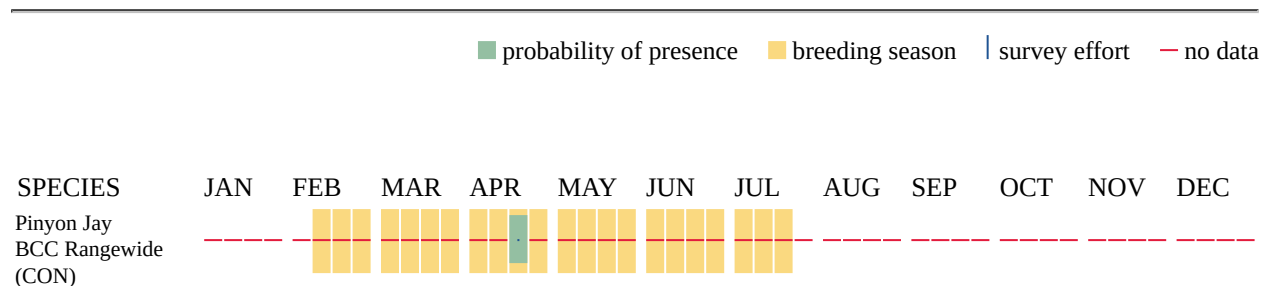
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>

- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

WETLANDS

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

THERE ARE NO WETLANDS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado
Name: Amanda Kuenzi
Address: 65 Mercado Street
Address Line 2: Suite 260
City: Durango
State: CO
Zip: 81301
Email: akuenzi@sugf.com
Phone: 9705530504

Appendix E. DWRM Concurrence Letter

**Department of Natural Resources
Division of Wildlife Resource Management
Interoffice Memorandum**

To: Amanda Kuenzi, SECMG
From: Aran Johnson, Wildlife Division Head
Subject: Biological Assessment Concurrence
Date: August 5, 2026
CC: Priscilla Bancroft, BIA Southern Ute Agency
Adrian Abeyta, SU Dept of Energy
Wildlife Division files

The following biological assessment (BA) prepared by SECMG has been received and reviewed by the Southern Ute Division of Wildlife Resource Management:

Red Cedar Gathering Company – Tebow Pipelines Project

In reviewing the BA, I have found it to be complete and accurate and concur with the no effect determinations for the ten federally listed or proposed listed species that were analyzed.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please feel free to contact me directly at 970-563-0130.

**Aran
Johnson**  Digitally signed by
Aran Johnson
Date: 2026.08.05
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Aran Johnson, Division Head
Division of Wildlife Resource Management
Southern Ute Indian Tribe

Appendix F. Fauna and Flora Observed in the Project Area

Scientific Name	Common Name
Plants	
<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	Indian ricegrass
<i>Agropyron cristatum</i>	Crested wheatgrass
<i>Alyssum alyssoides</i>	Pale madwort
<i>Aristida purpurea</i>	Purple threeawn
<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	Big sagebrush
<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	Prairie sagewort
<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Blue grama
<i>Bromus inermis</i>	Smooth brome
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Cheatgrass ^C
<i>Cercocarpus montana</i>	Mountain mahogany
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field bindweed ^C
<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	Bottlebrush squirreltail
<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i>	Slender wheatgrass
<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i>	Rubber rabbitbrush
<i>Eriogonum ovalifolium</i>	Cushion buckwheat
<i>Eriogonum microthecum</i>	Slender buckwheat
<i>Eriogonum racemosum</i>	Redroot buckwheat
<i>Escobaria vivipara</i>	Spinystar
<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	Broom snakeweed
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Common sunflower
<i>Heterotheca villosa</i>	Hairy false goldenaster
<i>Juniperus osteosperma</i>	Utah juniper
<i>Opuntia</i> sp.	Prickly-pear cactus
<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	Western wheatgrass
<i>Penstemon barbatus</i>	Beardlip penstemon
<i>Penstemon linarioides</i>	Toadflax penstemon
<i>Peraphyllum ramosissimum</i>	Wild crab apple
<i>Pinus edulis</i>	Piñon pine
<i>Pleuraphis jamesii</i>	Galleta grass
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Kentucky bluegrass
<i>Purshia tridentata</i>	Antelope bitterbrush
<i>Quercus gambelii</i>	Gambel oak
<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>	Scarlet globemallow
<i>Tetraneuris acaulis</i>	Stemless four-nerve daisy
<i>Thelesperma megapotamicum</i>	Hopi tea greenthread
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Mullein
<i>Verbena bracteata</i>	Bigbract verbena
<i>Yucca baccata</i>	Banana yucca
Wildlife	
<i>Canis latrans</i>	Coyote
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	Elk
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	Mule Deer (sign)

<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Botta's pocket gopher
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^cClass C Noxious Weed

Source: Colorado Department of Agriculture. 2026. Noxious Weed Species in Colorado.

<https://ag.colorado.gov/conservation/noxious-weeds/colorado-noxious-weed-list>. Accessed July 16, 2026.

Appendix G. Selected Photos of the Project Area



Photo 1. Northern end of ROW, station 25, looking southeast



Photo 2. Northern end of ROW, looking southeast along centerline.



Photo 3. Large amounts of dead and down debris is present within the ROW. Many mature trees would be removed during construction.



Photo 4. Looking northeast at the proposed staging area, which contains 0.15 acre.



Photo 5. Looking southwest, along edge of disturbance at station 600.



Photo 6. Looking southwest along centerline, station 700.



Photo 7. Looking southwest along centerline, at station 1000.



Photo 8. Looking south along centerline, station 1100.



Photo 9. Looking east from the existing road at the drainage adjacent to the ROW. This drainage contains mature Ponderosa pine.



Photo 10. Looking south along the centerline at station 1479.



Photo 11. Looking east from ROW at adjacent cliff habitat, which may offer habitat for raptors.



Photo 12. Looking south-southeast along centerline from station 2183.



Photo 13. Looking south-southeast along centerline from station 2575.



Photo 14. Looking northwest from the ROW at adjacent cliffs, which may provide habitat for raptors.



Photo 14. Looking south at drainage that crosses the ROW, at station 3500.



Photo 15. Looking southeast along centerline at station 3879.



Photo 16. Looking southeast at terminus of ROW.

Appendix D. Cultural Resource Letters



SOUTHERN UTE INDIAN TRIBE

Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
Cultural Preservation Department (CPD)
Southern Ute Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 757
Ignacio, CO 81134

Date: 8.5.2026

RE: Article 6
CULTURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION JOINT CLEARANCE LETTER

SUBJECT: DOE – Red Cedar Gathering Company Tebow Pipeline

We have reviewed the Archaeological Report identified as **ERO 26-071, a Cultural Resource Survey, Red Cedar Gathering Company Tebow Pipeline**. After careful consideration, we have found the Proposed Project Notification (PPN), and the Archaeological report ("Reports") to be accurate and complete.

We hereby accept the "Reports" and the SUITC Title 31 (TERP) AREA of Potential Effect (APE) for the project under 31-3-101(2). We have reviewed and accept the report's findings and recommendations without modification within the boundaries of the APE as determined by the survey, and obtained the necessary reviews, assessments, and clearances required by tribal law and policies, in accordance with the *Southern Ute Indian Tribe Non-Disturbing and Cultural Resource Inventory Monitoring and Permit Policy (1998)*, the *Southern Ute Indian Tribe Policy for the Protection of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects (2000)*, the *Southern Ute Indian Tribe's Natural Resources Management Plan: Planning Period 2012 to 2032 (2012)*, and the *Southern Ute Indian Tribal Code – Title 31 – Tribal Environmental Review Policy Code and the Tribal Energy Resource Agreement (TERA-2026)*.

Conditions of approval (COAs) include the following recommendations:

- Site 5LP12193 – the edge of the ROW along the site boundary should be flagged to ensure site avoidance;
- Site 5LP12195 – the edge of the ROW along the site boundary should be flagged to ensure avoidance;
- IF5LP12194 – recommended to relocate the IF with the concurrence of the THPO and Chairman.

These recommendations are listed in the “Report(s)”; DNR and CPD agree that if the recommendations are followed, the results should be recorded as "No Effect" on any Historic Properties, listed or eligible.

This letter serves as an official notification to the Department of Energy, which will act as the lead agency under the TERP and TERA. We recommend initiating consultations with the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO). It is important to coordinate with the THPO to gather any additional information and to understand any specific conditions that may apply. Additionally, please determine whether a finding of no impact on Traditional Cultural Properties will be made. (Refer to the Traditional Cultural Properties Addendum as identified by the THPO, if applicable.)

All information concerning cultural resources and historic properties located on the Southern Ute Indian Reservation is confidential according to 31-6-107.

Sincerely,

**Andrew C
Frost**

Digitally signed by
Andrew C Frost
Date: 2026.08.05
15:30:54 -06'00'

Andrew Frost, Director
SUIT Natural Resources Department

Crystal Rizzo, Director
Cultural Preservation Department

cc: THPO



Southern Ute Indian Tribe

Cultural Preservation Department

Mr. Andy Wetherell
Energy Manager
14933 HWY 172
Ignacio, CO 81137

08/12/2026

Re: LOGOS Operating LLC Tebow Pad Pipeline

The Southern Ute Cultural Preservation Department has received and reviewed Red Cedar Gathering Company's Proposed Project Notification (PPN) for LOGOS Operating LLC Tebow Pad Pipeline, the Cultural Resource Survey, Logos Operating Mancos Well Pad (Tebow #1 H), La Plata County, Colorado for the proposed LOGOS Mancos Tebow #1 H Well Pad, and other relevant documents.

The Cultural Preservation Department concurs with the following management recommendations:

- Flagging the ROW for 5LP12193 and 5LP12195
- Relocating 5LP12194 with the concurrence of the THPO and Chairman and no further work for all other isolated finds that are outside of the APE.
- Compliance with the Southern Ute Indian Tribe Non-Disturbing Cultural Resource Inventory and Monitoring Permit Policy, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe Policy for the Protection of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).
- If previously unidentified cultural resources, human remains, funerary objects, or historic properties are encountered, or if unanticipated effects to cultural resources occur, all work shall cease immediately. The Southern Ute Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) and NAGPRA Coordinator shall be notified immediately, and work shall not resume until appropriate consultation, and treatment measures have been completed.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Crystal E. Rizzo
Director
Cultural Preservation Department
Southern Ute Indian Tribe