

APPENDIX F

TRANSWESTERN'S UPLAND EROSION CONTROL, REVEGETATION, AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

**TRANSWESTERN'S UPLAND EROSION CONTROL, REVEGETATION, AND
MAINTENANCE PLAN REVISED**

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I. APPLICABILITY

A. The intent of this Upland Erosion Control, Revegetation, and Maintenance Plan, Revised (UECRM Plan, Revised) is to identify baseline mitigation measures for minimizing erosion and enhancing revegetation on the Phoenix Expansion Project (Project). In accordance with the UECRM Plan, Revised, individual measures that are not consistent with the UECRM Plan because they are considered unnecessary, technically infeasible, or unsuitable due to local conditions are identified as well as any alternative measures that proposed for use and why these alternative measures would achieve a comparable level of mitigation (see Table 1).

Once a project is certificated, further changes can be approved. Any such changes from the measures in this UECRM Plan, Revised must be approved by the Director of the Office of Energy Projects (Director), upon written request by Transwestern Pipeline Company, LLC (Transwestern or Company), if the Director agrees that an alternative measure:

1. provides equal or better environmental protection;
2. is necessary because a portion of the FERC Plan is infeasible or unworkable based on project-specific conditions; or
3. is specifically required in writing by another federal, state, or Native American land management agency for the portion of the project on its land or under its jurisdiction.

Any requirements in this UECRM Plan to file material with the Secretary of the FERC (Secretary) do not apply to projects undertaken under the provisions of the blanket certificate program. This exemption does not apply to a request for alternative measures.

Table 1 identifies modifications and clarifications requested by Company.

Table 1		
Requested Modifications to the FERC Plan		
FERC Plan Section	Requested Modification and Justification	Clarification or Variance
III. B	This section of the FERC Plan is not applicable to the Phoenix Expansion Project. Drain tiles are not used in any of the agricultural areas crossed by the Project.	Variance
III.C Grazing Deferment	Company will continue to monitor and maintain the disturbed construction area for revegetation and/or erosion problems resulting from construction. This variance is requested because Company does not believe that it is feasible to defer grazing from the construction areas due to the length of the Project across open grazing lands.	Variance
III.F.1 Agency Coordination	The FERC Plan states that written recommendations must be obtained from local soil conservation authorities or land management agencies. The FERC Plan, Revised states that the Company will make a reasonable attempt to obtain such recommendations. This variance is requested because of past experience where it has occasionally been difficult to obtain such recommendations.	Variance

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Table 1		
Requested Modifications to the FERC Plan		
FERC Plan Section	Requested Modification and Justification	Clarification or Variance
IV. B. 6 Topsoil Segregation	In many places along the pipeline corridor there is basically no "soil" or a very shallow layer of gravelly soil. Transwestern is proposing to preserve this shallow layer of soil to preserve the seeds that are present in this layer. These seeds are considered valuable in terms of re-establishing vegetation. "Seed bank" is used to prevent confusion with the concept of "topsoil." The Project-specific Restoration Plan provides additional explanation.	Clarification
IV. C Drain Tiles	This section of the FERC Plan is not applicable to the Phoenix Expansion Project. Drain tiles are not used in any of the agricultural areas crossed by the Project.	Variance
IV.F. Temporary Erosion Control	Large diameter pipe being handled by equipment being used at the upper end of its capabilities results in unnecessary safety hazards when encountering temporary slope breakers; these slope breakers provide very little environmental benefit given the low precipitation of the Project area. Company will not install temporary slope breakers, except where Environmental Inspector judges that the terrain, presence of sensitive resources, or weather conditions warrant their use.	Variance
IV.F.1.a Temporary Erosion Control	Company believes use of sediment control logs may also be appropriate and effective under some conditions, especially in arid areas. Therefore, we request that the FERC allow the addition of sediment logs to the list of examples of suitable materials for temporary slope breakers.	Variance
IV.F.1.b Temporary Erosion Control	Company will install temporary slope breakers on all slopes greater than 5% at the spacing identified. The FERC Plan only requires temporary slope breakers where base of slope is less than 50 feet from waterbody, wetland, and road crossings. This approach provides greater protection.	Clarification
IV.F.2.b Temporary Erosion Control	The reference to the FERC Plan's revegetation success criteria has been changed to refer to the revegetation success criteria that are found in the Project's Restoration Plan (see variance request at VII.A.1.,2.,&4. below).	Clarification
IV.F.3 Temporary Erosion Control	Transwestern removes the "Mulch" section from the FERC Plan and instead discuss this topic in the Restoration Plan.	Variance
V.A.3 Cleanup	Transwestern adds clarifying language that directs the reader to a new Section VIII, Rock Management.	Clarification
V.A.5 Cleanup	Grade the right-of-way to restore pre-construction contours <i>to the maximum practicable extent</i> and leave the soil in the proper condition for planting. The addition of this phrase is proposed due to the real-world, practical constraints of "perfectly" restoring land contours, especially in rugged terrain.	Variance
V.B.2. Permanent Slope Breakers	Transwestern proposes to address long-term erosion control concerns by reducing the spacing of permanent slope breakers.	Variance
V.D.1.a Revegetation	Transwestern adds a sentence that clarifies that the Project's Restoration Plan and provides specifics regarding reseeding.	Clarification
V.D.3 Revegetation	Transwestern proposes to remove all of the section "Seeding Requirements" so that it is addressed in the Project's Restoration Plan.	Variance
VII.A.1.,2.,&4. Monitoring and Maintenance	Transwestern proposes to address revegetation monitoring, schedule, and success criteria for non-agricultural lands in the Project's Restoration Plan. Therefore, all references to these three topics have been removed other than referring the reader to the Restoration Plan for this information.	Variance
VII. A. 5 Monitoring and	Transwestern proposes this clarification to the vegetation maintenance language. Vegetation maintenance will be conducted rarely and will consist of removal of individual, mature trees.	Clarification

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Table 1		
Requested Modifications to the FERC Plan		
FERC Plan Section	Requested Modification and Justification	Clarification or Variance
Maintenance VIII. Rock Management	Transwestern provides more detail as to the options for managing rocks.	Variance

Project-related impacts on wetland and waterbody systems are addressed in Transwestern's Wetland and Waterbody Construction and Mitigation Procedures (WWCM Procedures).

A detailed restoration plan is being developed in consultation with land management agencies. This plan will address invasive and noxious weed management. In addition, an Access Management Plan is under development to facilitate restoration by minimizing unauthorized traffic within areas designated for restoration.

II. SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION

A. ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTION

1. At least one Environmental Inspector is required for each construction spread during construction and restoration (as defined by section V). The number and experience of Environmental Inspectors assigned to each construction spread should be appropriate for the length of the construction spread and the number/significance of resources affected.
2. Environmental Inspectors shall have peer status with all other activity inspectors.
3. Environmental Inspectors shall have the authority to stop activities that violate the environmental conditions of the Certificate, state and Federal environmental permit conditions, or landowner requirements; and to order appropriate corrective action.

B. RESPONSIBILITIES OF ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTORS

At a minimum, the Environmental Inspector(s) shall be responsible for:

1. Ensuring compliance with the requirements of this UECRM Plan, Revised, the WWCM Procedures, the environmental conditions of the Certificate authorization, the mitigation measures proposed by the Company (as approved and/or modified by the Certificate), other environmental permits and approvals, and environmental requirements in landowner easement agreements.
2. Identifying, documenting, and overseeing corrective actions, as necessary to bring an activity back into compliance;

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3. Verifying that the limits of authorized construction work areas and locations of access roads are properly marked before clearing;
4. Verifying the location of signs and highly visible flagging marking the boundaries of sensitive resource areas, waterbodies, wetlands, or areas with special requirements along the construction work area;
5. Identifying erosion/sediment control and soil stabilization needs in all areas;
6. Ensuring that the location of dewatering structures and slope breakers will not direct water into known cultural resources sites or locations of sensitive species;
7. Verifying that trench dewatering activities do not result in the deposition of sand, silt, and/or sediment near the point of discharge into a wetland or waterbody. If such deposition is occurring, the dewatering activity shall be stopped and the design of the discharge shall be changed to prevent reoccurrence;
8. Ensuring that subsoil and topsoil are tested in agricultural and residential areas to measure compaction and determine the need for corrective action;
9. Advising the Chief Construction Inspector when conditions (such as wet weather) make it advisable to restrict construction activities to avoid excessive rutting;
10. Ensuring restoration of contours and topsoil;
11. Verifying that the soils imported for agricultural or residential use have been certified as free of noxious weeds and soil pests, unless otherwise approved by the landowner;
12. Determining the need for and ensuring that erosion controls are properly installed, as necessary to prevent sediment flow into wetlands, waterbodies, sensitive areas, and onto roads;
13. Inspecting and ensuring the maintenance of temporary erosion control measures at least:
 - a. on a daily basis in areas of active construction or equipment operation;
 - b. on a weekly basis in areas with no construction or equipment operation; and
 - c. within 24 hours of each 0.5 inch of rainfall;
14. Ensuring the repair of all ineffective temporary erosion control measures within 24 hours of identification;
15. Keeping records of compliance with the environmental conditions of the FERC certificate, and the mitigation measures proposed by the project sponsor in the

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application submitted to the FERC, and other federal, state, or local environmental permits during active construction and restoration; and

16. Identifying areas that should be given special attention to ensure stabilization and restoration after the construction phase.

III. PRECONSTRUCTION PLANNING

The following activities will be completed before construction:

A. CONSTRUCTION WORK AREAS

1. Identify all construction work areas (e.g., construction right-of-way, extra work space areas, pipe storage and contractor yards, borrow and disposal areas, access roads, etc.) that would be needed for safe construction. Ensure that appropriate cultural resources and biological surveys have been conducted.
2. Conduct required cultural resources and biological surveys in anticipation of the need for activities outside of certificated work areas. In other words, surveys will be over an area that is large enough to allow for unanticipated work outside of the certificated work areas.

C. GRAZING DEFERMENT

Develop grazing deferment plans with willing landowners, grazing permittees, and land management agencies to minimize grazing disturbance of revegetation efforts. The Phoenix Expansion Project would continue to monitor and maintain the disturbed construction area for revegetation and/or erosion problems resulting from construction. Transwestern does not believe grazing can be practically deferred from the construction areas due to the length of the project across open grazing lands.

D. ROAD CROSSINGS AND ACCESS POINTS

Plan for safe and accessible conditions at all roadway crossings and access points during construction and restoration.

E. DISPOSAL PLANNING

Determine methods and locations for the disposal of construction debris (e.g., timber, slash, mats, garbage, drilling fluids, excess rock, etc.). Off-site disposal in other than commercially operated disposal locations is subject to compliance with all applicable survey, landowner permission, and mitigation requirements.

F. AGENCY COORDINATION

The project sponsor must coordinate with the appropriate local, state, and Federal agencies as outlined in this UECRM Plan, Revised, and in the Certificate.

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1. Every reasonable attempt will be made to obtain written recommendations from the local soil conservation authorities or land management agencies regarding permanent erosion control and revegetation specifications.
2. Specific procedures will be developed in coordination with the appropriate agency to prevent the introduction or spread of noxious weeds and soil pests resulting from construction and restoration activities. These will be included in the Restoration Plan.

G. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Make available on each construction spread the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, if applicable.

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IV. INSTALLATION

A. APPROVED AREAS OF DISTURBANCE

1. Project-related ground disturbance shall be limited to the construction right-of-way, extra work space areas, pipe storage yards, borrow and disposal areas, access roads, and other areas approved in the Certificate. Any project-related ground disturbing activities outside these Certificated areas, except those needed to comply with the UECRM Plan, Revised, and WWCM Procedures (e.g., slope breakers, energy-dissipating devices, dewatering structures, drain tile system repairs) will require prior Director approval. All construction or restoration activities outside of the Certificated areas are subject to all applicable survey and mitigation requirements.

2. The construction right-of-way width for a project shall not exceed 120 feet for 42-inch-diameter pipe, 100 feet for 36-inch-diameter pipe, or 75 feet for 16-inch-diameter or smaller diameter pipeline as described in the FERC application unless otherwise modified by a Certificate condition. However, in limited, non-wetland areas, this construction right-of-way width may be expanded by up to 25 feet without Director approval to accommodate full construction right-of-way topsoil segregation and to ensure safe construction where topographic conditions (such as side-slopes) or soil limitations require it. Twenty-five feet of extra construction right-of-way width may also be used in limited, non-wetland or non-forested areas for truck turn-arounds where no reasonable alternative access exists.

Project use of these additional limited areas is subject to landowner approval and compliance with all applicable survey and mitigation requirements. When such additional areas are used, each one will be identified and the need explained in the weekly or biweekly construction reports to the FERC, if required. The following material will be included in the reports:

- a. the location of each additional area by station number and reference to a previously filed alignment sheet, or updated alignment sheets showing the additional areas;
- b. identification of where the Commission's records contain evidence that the additional areas were previously surveyed; and
- c. a statement that landowner approval has been obtained and is available in project files.

Prior written approval of the Director will be obtained when the Certificated construction right-of-way width would be expanded by more than 25 feet.

B. TOPSOIL SEGREGATION & SEEDBANK PRESERVATION

1. Unless the landowner or land management agency specifically approves otherwise, the mixing of topsoil with subsoil will be prevented by stripping

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topsoil from either the full work area or from the trench and subsoil storage area (ditch plus spoil side method) in:

- a. actively cultivated or rotated croplands and pastures;
 - b. residential areas;
 - c. hayfields; and
 - d. other areas at the landowner's or land managing agency's request.
2. In residential areas importation of topsoil is an acceptable alternative to topsoil segregation.
 3. In deep soils (more than 12 inches of topsoil), segregate at least 12 inches of topsoil. In soils with less than 12 inches of topsoil make every effort to segregate the entire topsoil layer.
 4. Where topsoil segregation is required, maintain separation of salvaged topsoil and subsoil throughout all construction activities.
 5. Segregated topsoil may not be used for padding the pipe.
 6. In undeveloped areas, where requested by land managing agencies or landowners, the seed bank will be preserved by collecting the uppermost soil across the full width of the construction right-of-way and setting it aside along the edge of the construction right-of-way for later spreading during restoration.

D. IRRIGATION

Water flow will be maintained in crop irrigation systems, unless shutoff is coordinated with affected parties.

E. ROAD CROSSINGS AND ACCESS POINTS

1. Safe and accessible conditions will be maintained at all road crossings and access points during construction.
2. If crushed stone access pads are used in residential or active agricultural areas, the stone will be placed on suitable synthetic fabric to facilitate removal.

F. TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL

Temporary erosion controls will be installed immediately after initial disturbance of the soil as determined by the judgment of the Environmental Inspector based on evaluation of terrain, presence of sensitive resources, and weather conditions. Temporary erosion controls, where installed, will be properly maintained throughout construction (on a daily basis) and reinstalled as necessary (such as after backfilling of the trench or as weather conditions warrant) until replaced by permanent erosion controls or restoration is complete.

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1. Temporary Slope Breakers

- a. Temporary slope breakers are intended to reduce runoff velocity and divert water off the construction right-of-way. Temporary slope breakers will be constructed of materials such as soil, silt fence, staked hay or straw bales, sediment logs, or sand bags.
- b. Temporary slope breakers will be installed on all disturbed areas, as necessary to avoid excessive erosion. Temporary slope breakers will be installed on all slopes greater than 5 percent. (closer spacing will be used if necessary):

<u>Slope (%)</u>	<u>Spacing (feet)</u>
5 - 15	300
>15 - 30	200
>30	100

- c. The outfall of each temporary slope breaker will be directed to a stable, well vegetated area or construct an energy-dissipating device at the end of the slope breaker and off the construction right-of-way.
- d. The outfall of each temporary slope breaker will be positioned to prevent sediment discharge into wetlands, waterbodies, or other sensitive resources.

2. Sediment Barriers

- a. Sediment barriers are intended to stop the flow of sediments and to prevent the deposition of sediments into sensitive resources. They will be constructed of materials such as silt fence, staked hay or straw bales, compacted earth (e.g., driveable berms across travelways), sand bags, or other appropriate materials.
- b. At a minimum, temporary sediment barriers will be installed and maintained across the entire construction right-of-way at the base of slopes greater than 5 percent where the base of the slope is less than 50 feet from a waterbody, wetland, or road crossing until revegetation is successful as defined in the Restoration Plan. Adequate room will be left between the base of the slope and the sediment barrier to accommodate ponding of water and sediment deposition.
- c. Where wetlands or waterbodies are adjacent to and downslope of construction work areas, sediment barriers will be installed along the edge of these areas, as necessary to prevent sediment flow into the wetland or waterbody.

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V. RESTORATION

A. CLEANUP

1. Cleanup operations will commence immediately following backfill operations. Final grading, topsoil replacement, and installation of permanent erosion control structures will be completed within 20 days after backfilling the trench (10 days in residential areas). If seasonal or other weather conditions prevent compliance with these time frames, temporary erosion controls (temporary slope breakers and sediment barriers) will be maintained until conditions allow completion of cleanup.

A winterization plan will be filed with the Secretary for the review and written approval of the Director, if construction will continue into the winter season when conditions could delay successful decompaction, topsoil replacement, or seeding until the following spring.

2. A travel lane may be left open temporarily to allow access by construction traffic if the temporary erosion control structures are installed as specified in section IV.F. and inspected and maintained as specified in sections II.B.12 through 14. When access is no longer required the travel lane will be removed and the right-of-way restored.
3. Rock excavated from the trench may be used to backfill the trench only to the top of the existing bedrock profile. Rock that is not returned to the trench will be managed in accordance with Section VIII of the UECRM Plan, Revised.
4. Excess rock will be removed from at least the top 12 inches of soil in all actively cultivated or rotated cropland and pastures, hayfields, and residential areas, as well as other areas at the landowner's request. The size, density, and distribution of rock on the construction work area will be similar to adjacent areas not disturbed by construction. The landowner may approve other provisions in writing.
5. The construction right-of-way will be graded to restore pre-construction contours to the maximum practicable extent and leave the soil in the proper condition for planting.
6. Construction debris will be removed from all construction work areas unless the landowner or land managing agency approves otherwise.
7. Temporary sediment barriers will be removed when replaced by permanent erosion control measures or when revegetation is successful.

B. PERMANENT EROSION CONTROL DEVICES

1. Trench Breakers
 - a. Trench breakers are intended to slow the flow of subsurface water along the trench. Trench breakers may be constructed of materials such as sand bags or polyurethane foam. Topsoil will not be used in trench breakers.

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- b. An engineer or similarly qualified professional will determine the need for and spacing of trench breakers. Otherwise, trench breakers will be installed at the same spacing as and upslope of permanent slope breakers.
- c. In agricultural fields and residential areas where slope breakers are not typically required, trench breakers will be installed at the same spacing as if permanent slope breakers were required.
- d. At a minimum, a trench breaker will be installed at the base of slopes greater than 5 percent where the base of the slope is less than 50 feet from a waterbody or wetland and where needed to avoid draining a waterbody or wetland.

2. Permanent Slope Breakers

- a. Permanent slope breakers are intended to reduce runoff velocity, divert water off the construction right-of-way, and prevent sediment deposition into sensitive resources. Permanent slope breakers may be constructed of materials such as soil, sand bags, or some functional equivalent.
- b. Permanent slope breakers will be constructed and maintained in all areas, except cultivated areas and lawns, using spacing recommendations obtained from the local soil conservation authority or land managing agency.

In the absence of written recommendations, the following spacing will be used unless closer spacing is necessary to avoid excessive erosion on the construction right-of-way:

<u>Slope (%)</u>	<u>Spacing (feet)</u>
5 - 15	45 - 50
>15 - 30	30 - 40
>30	25

- c. Slope breakers will be constructed to divert surface flow to a stable area without causing water to pool or erode behind the breaker. In the absence of a stable area, appropriate energy-dissipating devices will be constructed at the end of the breaker.
- d. Slope breakers may extend slightly (about 4 feet) beyond the edge of the construction right-of-way to effectively drain water off the disturbed area. Where slope breakers extend beyond the edge of the construction right-of-way, they will be subject to compliance with all applicable survey requirements.

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C. SOIL COMPACTION MITIGATION

1. Topsoil and subsoil will be tested for compaction at regular intervals in agricultural and residential areas disturbed by construction activities. Tests will be conducted on the same soil type under similar moisture conditions in undisturbed areas to approximate preconstruction conditions. Penetrometers or other appropriate devices will be used to conduct tests.
2. Severely compacted agricultural areas will be plowed with a paraplow or other deep tillage implement. In areas where topsoil has been segregated, the subsoil will be plowed before replacing the segregated topsoil.

Alternatively, arrangements with the landowner to plant and plow under a "green manure" crop, such as alfalfa, to decrease soil bulk density and improve soil structure may be made. If subsequent construction and cleanup activities result in further compaction, additional tilling will be conducted.

3. Appropriate soil compaction mitigation will be performed in severely compacted residential areas.

D. REVEGETATION

1. General

- a. Company will be responsible for ensuring successful revegetation of soils disturbed by project-related activities, except as noted in section V.D.1.b. A Restoration Plan developed for the Phoenix Expansion Project provides specific directions regarding seeding.
- b. All turf, ornamental shrubs, and specialized landscaping will be restored in accordance with the landowner's request, or the landowner will be compensated. Restoration work will be performed by personnel familiar with local horticultural and turf establishment practices.

2. Soil Additives

Fertilizers and soil pH modifiers will be added in accordance with written recommendations obtained from the local soil conservation authority, land management agencies, or landowner. Recommended soil pH modifier and fertilizer will be incorporated into the top 2 inches of soil as soon as possible after application.

VI. OFF-ROAD VEHICLE CONTROL

For each owner or manager of public lands, an offer to install and maintain measures to control unauthorized vehicle access to the right-of-way will be made. These measures may include:

- A. Signs;
- B. Fences with locking gates;

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- C. Slash and timber barriers, pipe barriers, or a line of boulders across the right-of-way; and
- D. Conifers or other appropriate trees or shrubs across the right-of-way.

VII. POST-CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

A. MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE

1. Follow-up inspections of all disturbed areas will be conducted after the first and second growing seasons to determine the status of erosion control, restoration of drainage, and debris removal. Monitoring of revegetation is discussed in the Project's Restoration Plan.
2. In agricultural areas, revegetation shall be considered successful if crop yields are similar to adjacent undisturbed portions of the same field.
3. Monitor and correct problems with drainage and irrigation systems resulting from pipeline construction in active agricultural areas until restoration is successful.
4. Restoration shall be considered successful if the right-of-way surface condition is similar to adjacent undisturbed lands, construction debris is removed (unless requested otherwise by the land owner or land managing agency), and proper drainage has been restored.
5. Vegetation maintenance in uplands will be very infrequent. Vegetation maintenance will consist of removal of individual, mature plants, such as junipers. In no case shall such vegetation maintenance occur between April 15 and August 1 of any year.
6. Efforts to control unauthorized off-road vehicle use, in cooperation with the landowner, shall continue throughout the life of the project. Maintain signs, gates, and vehicle trails as necessary.

B. REPORTING

1. Records will be maintained that identify by milepost:
 - a. method of application, application rate, and type of fertilizer, pH modifying agent, seed, and mulch used;
 - b. acreage treated;
 - c. dates of backfilling and seeding;
 - d. names of landowners requesting special seeding treatment and a description of the follow-up actions; and
 - e. any problem areas and how they were addressed.
2. Quarterly activity reports will be filed with the Secretary documenting problems,

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including those identified by the landowner, and corrective actions taken for at least 2 years following construction.

VIII. ROCK MANAGEMENT

The following procedures will be used for the management of rock:

A. Pre-existing Windrowed Rock

Portions of the Phoenix Lateral will be constructed adjacent to an existing El Paso Natural Gas Pipeline Company (El Paso) pipeline right-of-way. In some areas rocks were windrowed adjacent to this El Paso easement (this is especially true on the Kaibab and Prescott National Forests). As part of clearing the construction corridor, the windrowed rocks encountered will be pushed into an area west of the normal construction temporary work space and dispersed there. These areas will all have been cleared for biological and cultural resources.

B. Rock Management

Rocks generated by construction activities (i.e., not the existing windrowed rocks) will be managed in one or more of the following ways:

- placed in the trench above the bedding material
- used for side-hill cut restoration
- used for water diversion berm construction on slopes
- used to construct vehicular control barriers
- dispersed into temporary work space corridor
- if more area is needed beyond the temporary work space, rocks will be dispersed within permanent easement but not within 10 feet of the centerline of the pipeline.

Rocks dispersed on the surface will be distributed in a way that seeks a natural appearance (e.g., no straight lines or windrows).

If rock dispersal areas extend along the corridor for greater than a continuous 100 feet, a 10-foot-wide space will be left every 100 to 150 feet that will allow movement of agency fire fighting vehicles through the rock dispersal area. The 10-foot-wide space will be laid out in an irregular pattern to provide a natural appearance.

Hauling of rock to off-site disposal areas will only be done if all of the approaches listed above are insufficient or not viable at a particular location.