

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Glenwood Springs Energy Office
2425 South Grand Avenue, Suite 101
Glenwood Springs, Colorado 81601**

DOCUMENTATION OF LAND USE PLAN CONFORMANCE AND NEPA ADEQUACY

NUMBER: CO140-2008-126 DNA

PROJECT NAME: Roan Plateau Oil & Gas Lease Sale

PLANNING UNIT: Garfield County, Colorado

LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS:

<p>PARCEL ID: 4734: T. 0040S., R 0940W., 6TH PM Sec. 28: NE.</p>	<p>PARCEL ID: 4745: T. 0050S., R 0950W., 6TH PM Sec. 1: Lot 1-4; Sec. 1: S2N2, S2; Sec. 11: ALL; Sec. 12: ALL;</p>	<p>PARCEL ID: 4756: T. 0050S., R 0930W., 6TH PM Sec. 15: S2; Sec. 16: SWNE, NW, NESW; Sec. 16: E2SE, NWSE.</p>
<p>PARCEL ID: 4735: T. 0050S., R 0940W., 6TH PM Sec. 2: Lot 1-7; Sec. 2: SWNE, S2NW, SW, W2SE; Sec. 3: Lot 1-4; Sec. 3: S2N2, S2; Sec. 4: Lot 1-4; Sec. 4: S2N2, S2.</p>	<p>PARCEL ID: 4746: T. 0050S., R 0950W., 6TH PM Sec. 2: Lot 1-4; Sec. 2: S2N2, S2; Sec. 3: Lot 1, 2, 4-6; Sec. 3: S2N2; Sec. 4: Lot 1, 4-8; Sec. 4: S2;</p>	<p>PARCEL ID: 4757: T. 0050S., R 0930W., 6TH PM Sec.17:N2NE,E2NW,S2SW,NWSE; Sec. 18: Lot 1-12; Sec. 18: NE; Sec. 19: Lot 1-4; Sec. 19: W2NE, NENW, W2NW; Sec. 19: NWSW, SESW, SWSE; Sec. 20: Lot 1-4; Sec. 20: S2NE, S2;</p>
<p>PARCEL ID: 4736: T. 0050S., R 0940W., 6TH PM Sec. 5: Lot 1-4; Sec. 5: S2N2, S2; Sec. 6: Lot 4-10; Sec. 6: S2N2,SE,SENW, E2SW, SE; Sec. 7: Lot 1-4; Sec. 7: E2, E2W2; Sec. 8: N2, SW.</p>	<p>PARCEL ID: 4747: T. 0050S., R 0950W., 6TH PM Sec. 13: ALL; Sec. 14: ALL; Sec. 23: ALL; Sec. 24: ALL.</p>	<p>PARCEL ID: 4758: T. 0050S., R 0930W., 6TH PM Sec. 23: W2W2.</p>
<p>PARCEL ID: 4737: T. 0050S., R 0940W., 6TH PM Sec. 8: SE; Sec. 9: ALL; Sec. 10: ALL; Sec. 11: ALL.</p>	<p>PARCEL ID: 4748: T. 0050S., R 0950W., 6TH PM Sec. 25: ALL; Sec. 26: ALL; Sec. 35: ALL; Sec. 36: ALL.</p>	<p>PARCEL ID: 4759: T. 0050S., R 0930W., 6TH PM Sec. 21: S2N2, S2; Sec. 22: ALL; Sec. 27: S2S2; Sec. 28: N2,SW, W2SE, SESE.</p>

<p>PARCEL ID: 4738 : T. 0050S., R 0940W., 6TH PM Sec. 13: ALL; Sec. 14: ALL; Sec. 23: ALL; Sec. 24: ALL.</p>	<p>PARCEL ID: 4749: T. 0060S., R 0950W., 6TH PM Sec. 1: Lot 3-14; Sec. 1: S2; Sec. 12: Lot 2-8; Sec. 12: E2; Sec. 12: MS 20819.</p>	<p>PARCEL ID: 4760: T. 0050S., R 0930W., 6TH PM Sec. 25: SENW, SW, W2SE; Sec. 26: NESW, S2SW, SE.</p>
<p>PARCEL ID: 4739 : T. 0050S., R 0940W., 6TH PM Sec. 15: ALL; Sec. 16: ALL; Sec. 21: ALL; Sec. 22: ALL.</p>	<p>PARCEL ID: 4750: T. 0060S., R 0950W., 6TH PM Sec. 2: Lot 1-12; Sec. 2: S2; Sec. 3: Lot 1-12; Sec. 3: S2; Sec. 10: Lot 2, 3, 8-10; Sec. 10: MS 20819; Sec. 11: Lot 6-10; Sec. 11: MS 20819.</p>	<p>PARCEL ID: 4761: T. 0050S., R 0930W., 6TH PM Sec. 29: Lot 1-8; Sec. 29: NE,W2W2; Sec. 30: Lot 1,3,4; Sec. 30: NWNE, N2NW, SW, W2SE; Sec. 31: Lot 1-4; Sec. 31: W2E2,W2; Sec. 32: Lot 1-4; Sec. 32: W2E2, W2.</p>
<p>PARCEL ID: 4740: T. 0050S., R 0940W., 6TH PM Sec. 17: ALL; Sec. 18: Lot 1-4; Sec. 18: E2, E2W2; Sec. 19: Lot 1-4; Sec. 19: E2, E2W2; Sec. 20: ALL.</p>	<p>PARCEL ID: 4751: T. 0060S., R 0950W., 6TH PM Sec. 4: Lot 1-12; Sec. 4: S2; Sec. 5: Lot 1-12; Sec. 5: S2; Sec. 6: Lot 3-16; Sec. 6: E2SW, SE; Sec. 7: Lot 1-8; Sec. 7: W2NE, E2NW.</p>	<p>PARCEL ID: 4762: T. 0050S., R 0930W., 6TH PM Sec. 33: NW, S2; Sec. 34: NE, S2NW, S2; Sec. 35: W2NE, NW, S2; Sec.36: NWNE, N2NW, N2SW, SWSW.</p>
<p>PARCEL ID: 4741: T. 0050S., R 0940W., 6TH PM Sec. 25: ALL; Sec. 26: ALL; Sec. 35: ALL; Sec. 36: N2, SW, N2SE.</p>	<p>PARCEL ID: 4752: T. 0060S., R 0930W., 6TH PM Sec. 4: Lot 4; Sec. 5: Lot 5-8, SENW, S2NE; Sec. 5: SENW; Sec. 6: Lot 8; Sec. 6: SWNE.</p>	<p>PARCEL ID: 4763: T. 0060S., R 0950W., 6TH PM Sec. 15: Lot 1-5; Sec. 15: W2SW; Sec. 16: Lot 1-3; Sec. 16: S2SE; Sec. 22: Lot 1-8; Sec. 22: NW, N2SW;</p>
<p>PARCEL ID: 4742: T. 0050S., R 0940W., 6TH PM Sec. 27: ALL; Sec. 28: ALL; Sec. 33: ALL; Sec. 34: ALL.</p>	<p>PARCEL ID: 4753 : T. 0060S., R 0940W., 6TH PM Sec. 1: Lot 3-5; Sec. 1: S2SW, E2SE; Sec. 2: S2NW, NWSW, N2SE, SESE; Sec. 3: Lot 2,3; Sec. 3: S2NE; Sec. 4: Lot 1-4; Sec. 4: S2N2,S 2; Sec. 8: N2; Sec. 12: Lot 3;</p>	<p>PARCEL ID: 4764: T. 0060S., R 0950W., 6TH PM Sec. 13: Lot 1-4; Sec. 13: E2, E2W2; Sec. 23: Lot 1-10; Sec. 23: SENE, NESW, N2SE; Sec. 24: Lot 1-5; Sec. 24: NE, NENW, S2NW, N2S2; Sec.25:NWNE, N2NW, SWNW, NWSW; Sec. 26: Lot 1,2,7,8; Sec. 26: N2SE,SWSE;</p>
<p>PARCEL ID: 4743: T. 0050S., R 0940W., 6TH PM Sec. 29: ALL; Sec. 30: Lot 1-4; Sec. 30: E2, E2W2; Sec. 31: Lot 3-6; Sec. 31: E2, E2W2; Sec. 32: ALL;</p>	<p>PARCEL ID: 4754: T. 0050S., R 0940W., 6TH PM Sec. 1: Lot 5-13; Sec. 12: Lot 1-4; Sec. 12: S2N2, S2.</p>	
<p>PARCEL ID: 4744: T. 0060S., R 0940W., 6TH PM Sec. 5: Lot 1-4; Sec. 5: S2N2, S2; Sec. 6: Lot 4-10; Sec. 6: S2NE,S ENW, E2SW, SE; Sec. 7: N2;</p>	<p>PARCEL ID: 4755: T. 0050S., R 0930W., 6TH PM Sec. 5: Lot 17; Sec. 6: Lot 8-10, 12; Sec. 7: Lot 1-8; Sec. 7: W2SE; Sec. 8: SESW.</p>	

APPLICANT: BLM, Colorado State Office

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION: The Colorado State Office is proposing to offer competitively 31 parcels containing approximately 55,185 acres of Federal lands in the State of Colorado for oil and gas leasing.

LAND USE PLAN (LUP) CONFORMANCE REVIEW: The proposed action is subject to the following plan:

Name of Plan: Roan Plateau Resource Management Plan Amendment and Final Environmental Impact Statement, approved 8/06.

X The Proposed Action is in conformance with the LUP because it is specifically provided for in the following LUP decision(s): Roan Plateau Resource Management Plan Amendment (RMPA) and Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Record of Decision (ROD). Decision Language: refer to specific language described on pages 1 through 58 in the RMPA ROD.

 The Proposed Action is in conformance with the LUP, even though it is not specifically provided for, because it is clearly consistent with the following LUP decisions (objectives, terms, and conditions):

REVIEW OF EXISTING NEPA DOCUMENTS:

List by name and date all existing NEPA documents that cover the Proposed Action.

Name of Document: Glenwood Springs Resource Area RMP, Environmental Impact Statement (1/84). Colorado Oil and Gas Leasing and Development Final Environmental Impact Statement (1/91). Glenwood Springs Resource Area Oil and Gas Leasing & Development Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (FSEIS) (1/99). Roan Plateau Resource Management Plan Amendment and Final Environmental Impact Statement (8/06).

List by name and date any other documentation relevant to the Proposed Action (e.g., biological assessment, biological opinion, watershed assessment, allotment evaluation, and monitoring report).

NEPA ADEQUACY CRITERIA:

1. Is the Proposed Action substantially the same action and at the site specifically analyzed in an existing document?

Documentation of answer and explanation: Yes. The proposed action is one of the primary elements of the proposed plan analyzed in the RMPA/EIS. The proposed lease parcels are within the Roan planning area which was the subject of the analysis.

2. Was a reasonable range of alternatives to the Proposed Action analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s), and does that range and analysis appropriately consider current environmental concerns, interests, and resource values?

Documentation of answer and explanation: Yes. The RMPA/EIS analyzed a total of six management alternatives for the planning area. The analysis of these alternatives fully considered current environmental concerns, interests, and resources values.

3. Does the information or circumstances upon which the existing NEPA document(s) are based remain valid and germane to the Proposed Action? Is the analysis still valid in light of new studies or resource assessment information?

Documentation of answer and explanation: Yes. The RMPA/EIS is recent planning document that was based on contemporary studies and resource assessment information. The circumstances upon which the RMPA/EIS is based remain valid and germane to the Proposed Action.

4. Do the methodology and analytical approach used in the existing NEPA document(s) continue to be appropriate for the Proposed Action?

Documentation of answer and explanation: Yes. The existing analysis and range of alternatives contained in the RMPA/EIS Oil and Gas EIS are appropriate for these lands.

5. Are the direct and indirect impacts of the Proposed Action unchanged from those identified in the existing NEPA document?

Documentation of answer and explanation: Yes. The RMPA/EIS thoroughly reviewed many specific potential environmental impacts to a wide variety of resources including wilderness, air quality, soils, water resources, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, visual resources, and recreation, and took into account the diversity of land, plant and animal species, and other environmental factors across the Roan Plateau Planning Area. The direct and indirect impacts of the proposed lease sales are substantially unchanged from those identified in the RMPA/EIS.

6. Are the cumulative impacts that would result from implementation of the Proposed Action unchanged from those analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s)?

Documentation of answer and explanation: Yes. The cumulative impacts remain substantially unchanged from those analyzed in the RMPA/EIS.

7. Is the existing analysis valid in light of any new information or circumstances regarding climate change, global warming, and greenhouse gas emissions? Can it reasonably be concluded that new information and new circumstances would not substantially change the analysis of the new proposed action?

Documentation of answer and explanation: Since the RMP was approved, ongoing scientific research has identified the potential impacts of anthropogenic “greenhouse gas” (GHG) emissions and their effects on global climatic conditions. These anthropogenic GHGs include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and several trace gases as identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Through complex interactions on a global scale, these GHG emissions cause a net warming effect of the atmosphere primarily by decreasing the amount of heat energy radiated by the Earth back into space.

In 2001, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicted that by the year 2100, global average surface temperatures would increase 1.4 to 5.8°C (2.5 to 10.4°F) above 1990 levels. The National Academy of Sciences (2006) supports these predictions but has

acknowledged that there are uncertainties regarding how climate change may affect different regions. In 2007, the IPCC also concluded that “warming of the climate system is unequivocal” and “most of the observed increase in globally average temperatures since the mid-20th century is very likely due to the observed increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gas concentrations.”

The assessment of GHG emissions and climate change is an ongoing scientific endeavor. Many existing climate prediction models are global in nature; however, climate change science is rapidly advancing and is increasingly able to predict likely future conditions at regional levels. Nonetheless, scientific uncertainty does remain, and the lack of proven scientific tools designed to predict climate change on local scales limits the ability to project potential future impacts of climate change on the specific area offered for leasing.

On the other hand, leasing and future development will likely contribute to future emissions of GHGs to the atmosphere. The continued global increase in greenhouse gas emissions increases the global atmospheric concentration of CO₂ (e), which in turn is associated with increases in global average annual surface temperature, resulting in climate change. However, there is currently no scientific tool that allows the translation of specific quantities of emissions from a particular activity into a change in average annual global surface temperature change on a one-to-one ratio. Therefore, discussion involving emissions inventories of GHGs should center on quantity of emissions and comparison of those emissions to relative data.

In any case, potential project specific emission generating activities cannot occur without further BLM analysis and approval. If the parcels are proposed for development subsequent to lease issuance, operations that may become significant sources of GHG emissions could be made subject to any applicable air quality regulations (if the US adopts carbon dioxide or greenhouse gas emissions limits) or appropriate conditions of approval addressing GHG emissions (or GHG emissions mitigation measures) that BLM may develop through future NEPA analysis (at either the plan or development project level). If this occurs, specific measures developed at the project stage could be incorporated as “Conditions of Approval” in the approved APD and would be binding on the operator. EPA's Natural Gas Energy Star program identifies various BMPs that can be adopted by industry to reduce GHG emissions from oil and gas exploration and development.

In conclusion, while there is new information concerning climate change, global warming, and greenhouse gas emissions, the information does not add significantly to the environmental effects of this action because this action only considers leasing, not actual development. Adequate information regarding potential emissions inventories is not available at this time. Therefore, additional NEPA analysis for development actions should occur at stages where more specific information is known regarding well development and equipment operations.

8. Is the public involvement and interagency review associated with the existing NEPA document(s) adequate for the Proposed Action?

Documentation of answer and explanation: Yes. Full public review occurred during the RMPA/EIS development process. In addition, a notice of competitive lease sale would be posted in all BLM and U.S. Forest Service offices approximately 45 days prior to the sale or on the BLM web site: www.co.blm.gov/oilandgas/leaseinfo.htm. It is also made available through the mail for a fee to those that request it and make arrangements to pay the fee.

INTERDISCIPLINARY REVIEW: Identify the team members conducting or participating in the NEPA analysis and preparation of this work sheet (by name and title).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Review Completed</u>
Allen Crockett	Supervisory Natural Resource Specialist/Physical Scientist	NEPA Compliance
Mark Ennes	Planning and Environmental Coordinator	NEPA Compliance
Cheryl Harrison	Archaeologist	Cultural Resources
Beth Brenneman	Ecologist	Special Status Species (Plants)
Jeffrey O'Connell	Hydrologist	Water, Soil, Air
Kay Hopkins	Outdoor Recreation Planner	ACECs, WSRs, Wilderness, VRM
Jeffrey Cook	Wildlife Biologist	Special Status Species (Fish and Wildlife), Migratory Birds

MITIGATION: Refer to Lease Stipulations described in Appendix B, Parcel Descriptions

NAME OF PREPARERS: Mark Ennes, Allen Crockett

DATE SIGNED: June 4, 2008

CONCLUSION

CO-140-2008-126 DNA

Based on the review documented above, I conclude that this proposal conforms to the land use plan and that the NEPA documentation previously prepared fully covers the Proposed Action and constitutes BLM's compliance with the requirements of NEPA.

SIGNATURE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL:



Supervisory Natural Resource Specialist

DATE SIGNED:

June 4, 2008

Note: The signed Conclusion on this worksheet is part of an interim step in the BLM's internal decision process and does not constitute an appealable decision.

Appendix B -- Stipulation Definitions for Roan Plateau Oil and Gas Lease Sale

In prior planning efforts, BLM has explicitly stated the criteria for which exceptions, modifications, or waivers to a specific stipulation would apply. BLM no longer plans for exception to stipulations. Instead the conditions under which each stipulations would apply, and standards that must be met for their application, are explicitly stated. Exceptions may still be applied should unforeseen circumstances arise or new information become available. Likewise, these standards may be modified, as necessary, to provide the protections to resources for which they were intended.

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATIONS

GS-NSO-ROAN-17, Wild, and Scenic River Eligibility Corridor

To protect stream segments eligible for a suitability study under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (WSRA), no ground-disturbing activities would be allowed within 0.25 mile of any stream segment(s) determined to meet criteria for eligibility for designation as a Wild and Scenic River. These include a total of 64 stream miles in portions of the East Fork Parachute Creek and Trapper/Northwater Creek drainages.

Specific locations for ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if BLM determines that the requested activity would not impair values associated with WSRA designation. In making this determination, BLM will consider the following resource factors: type and location of outstandingly remarkable values (ORVs); the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of ORVs; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation and conservation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect ORVs, or which may affect the outcome of a suitability study. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; in such cases approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or non-impairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

GS-NSO-ROAN-21, Anvil Points Claystone Cave

To protect the scientific and wildlife values of these caves, no ground-disturbing activities in the area encompassing the cave opening, subsurface features, and watersheds overlying the caves will be permitted.

Prior to implementing any ground-disturbing activity or other project component in the area covered by this stipulation, the proponent will provide an assessment of potential impacts to this resource value. The assessment will be based on current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; and mitigation measures proposed to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects.

A ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if BLM determines that a proposed activity would not impair the cave values, supported by a demonstration of such based on monitoring data or other method with a high degree of scientific reliability, and considering the type, amount, duration, and timing of the activity; and after consultation with CDOW regarding wildlife habitat values.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified; and corrective measures, as approved by BLM, will be identified and implemented by the

proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

GS-NSO-ROAN-22, Steep Slopes Greater than 50 Percent

In order to protect soil stability and reduce the impacts of erosion, no ground-disturbing activities will be authorized on slopes steeper than 50 percent. No ground-disturbing activities will be granted in areas of steep slopes that also are designated as wildlife movement corridors. Ground-disturbing activities in areas with slopes steeper than 50% will not be granted for access to areas with slopes less than 50%.

GS-NSO-ROAN-23, Riparian and Wetland Habitat

To maintain proper hydrologic function and protect adjacent riparian and wetland areas that provide habitat for special-status fish and wildlife species, waterfowl and shorebird production, and amphibian breeding/feeding or that provide important water quality, scenic, or values no ground-disturbing activities will be permitted. Ground-disturbing activities, including oil and gas facilities, roads, pipelines, electric transmission lines, communication facilities, and other sources of surface disturbance are limited to areas beyond the outer edge of riparian or wetland vegetation.

A ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if BLM determines that: (a) the activity will cause no loss of riparian vegetation or, if riparian vegetation is lost, that the loss is limited to no more than 0.1 acre, and 100 linear feet, per mile of stream; (b) any temporarily disturbed areas are revegetated with existing or similar species, including use of containerized nursery stock rather than seeds to replace woody plants on a one-to-one basis (trees) or area-for-area basis (shrubs); (c) revegetation success can be achieved within 2 years; (d) the activity will not impair water quality, flow regime, aquatic habitat quality, and channel and bank stability; and (e) no practicable alternative is available. Resource factors include topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation and conservation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect maintenance or enhancement of the resource values. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; in such instances approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or non-impairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified; and corrective measures, as approved by BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

GS-NSO-ROAN-24, Threatened, Endangered, or Candidate Species Habitat

In order to protect occupied habitat and immediately adjacent potential habitat crucial for the maintenance or recovery of species listed under the Endangered Species Act or by the State of Colorado as threatened or endangered (including proposed or candidate species under the ESA), no ground-disturbing activities will be authorized within occupied habitat or immediately adjacent potential habitat necessary for maintenance or recovery of the species.

A ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if BLM determines, following Section 7 consultation with USFWS or with CDOW for State-listed species, that the requested activity would not impair values associated with maintenance or recovery of the species. In making this determination, BLM will consider the following resource factors: behavioral and ecological requirements of the species; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of available habitat; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation and conservation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect maintenance or recovery of the species or cause habitat to become unusable. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that documents (a) anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified, and corrective measures as approved by BLM will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

If a species affected by this stipulation is removed from the Federal list, this stipulation would not apply to that species. However, other requirements will apply if the species remains classified as sensitive, or is otherwise protected.

GS-NSO-ROAN-25, Raptor Nest Sites

To protect nesting of raptors not protected by the Endangered Species Act or other species-specific stipulation, no ground-disturbing activities will be permitted within 0.125 mile of an active nest (i.e., containing eggs or young or being attended by adults in preparation for nesting).

Ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if BLM determines, following consultation with CDOW, that (a) the specific activity or requested change would not impair behaviors, habitat use and quality, and reproductive success of raptor species present within the specific NSO area; and (b) no practicable alternative is available. In making this determination, BLM will consider the behavioral and ecological requirements of the species; the type, amount, intensity, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of available habitat; the effects on both individuals of the species and supporting habitat; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, intensity, and duration of potential adverse effects; mitigation measures proposed to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect the species, or cause habitat to become unusable.

Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that documents (a) anticipated compliance or non-impairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly

notified; and corrective measures, as approved by BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

GS-NSO-ROAN-26, Bald Eagle Nest and Winter Roost Sites

To protect bald eagle nest or winter roost sites, no ground-disturbing activities within 0.25 mile of designated bald eagle nesting or roosting habitat.

A ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if BLM determines, following Section 7 consultation with USFWS, that the requested activity would not impair values associated with maintenance or recovery of the species. In making this determination, BLM will consider the following resource factors: status of the nest or roost (active or inactive); behavioral and ecological requirements of the species; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of available habitat; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation and conservation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect maintenance or recovery of the species or cause habitat to become unusable. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or non-impairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified, and corrective measures, as approved by BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

GS-NSO-ROAN-27, Wildlife Security Areas below the Rim

To protect important wildlife security areas, especially those for deer and elk, no ground-disturbing activities will be permitted in areas that provide high-value habitats along and below the base of the Roan Cliffs.

A ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if BLM determines, following consultation with CDOW, that the requested activity would not impair values associated with maintenance of the species of interest. In making this determination, BLM will consider the following resource factors: behavioral and ecological requirements of the species; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of available habitat; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation and conservation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect maintenance or recovery of the species or cause habitat to become unusable. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; in such cases approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or non-impairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified; and corrective measures, as approved by BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

GS-NSO-ROAN-28, High Value Special Status Fish Species Habitat

To protect Colorado River cutthroat trout from direct and indirect impacts in high value habitat, no ground-disturbing activities that would result in loss or degradation of areas designated as high value habitat for Colorado River cutthroat trout will be permitted.

Prior to implementing any ground-disturbing activity or other project component in the area covered by this stipulation, the proponent will provide an assessment of potential impacts if any, to this resource value. The assessment will be based on current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; and mitigation measures proposed to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects.

A ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if BLM determines, following consultation with CDOW, that the requested activity would not impair values associated with maintenance of the species of interest. In making this determination, BLM will consider the following resource factors: habitat conditions needed for feeding, spawning, survival of eggs and larvae, and refugia during high or low flow. Impairment could include siltation of substrate, changes in flow regime (e.g., localized damming), loss of overhanging vegetation canopy, reduction in bank stability, reduction in water quality, and direct mortality of trout or trout eggs, behavioral and ecological requirements of the species; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of available habitat; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation and conservation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect maintenance or recovery of the species of interest or cause habitat to become unusable. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; in such cases, approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that documents (a) anticipated compliance or non-impairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified; and corrective measures, as approved by BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

GS-NSO-ROAN-29, Colorado River Corridor

To protect high-quality habitats and wildlife areas, water quality-benefits, and scenic qualities along the Colorado River, no ground-disturbing activities will be authorized within 0.5 mile of high water mark on either side of river. A specific activity would be allowed if BLM determines that (a) the specific activity or requested change would not impair water quality, high-quality habitats, and scenic qualities after considering the vegetation, topography, existing habitat impacts, and other site-specific or activity-

specific factors and the amount, type, and duration of surface disturbance proposed; and (b) any lost vegetation would be replaced with the same or similar species within 3 to 5 years.

GS-NSO-ROAN-30, I-70 Viewshed (VRM Class II)

To protect areas with high visual sensitivity within 5 miles of I-70, no ground-disturbing activities on slopes steeper than 30% with high visual sensitivity in the I-70 viewshed will be permitted. These are lands within 5 miles of the highway, of moderate to high visual exposure, where details of vegetation and landform are readily discernible, and changes in contrast can be easily noticed by the casual observer on I-70.

A ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if BLM determines that the requested activity would not impair values associated with VRM Class II objectives or degrade the visual characteristics of the viewshed below Class II standards. In making this determination, BLM will consider the following resource factors: retention of the overall landscape character on both a site-specific and cumulative basis including line, form, color, and texture; the extent to which the activity blends with characteristics of the natural landscape; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of viewshed characteristics and current conditions; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects including line, form, color, and texture; mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect the visual and aesthetic quality. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that documents (a) anticipated compliance or non-impairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified, and corrective measures as approved by BLM will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

GS-ROAN-NSO-31 East Fork Falls Viewshed (VRM Class I)

To preserve the existing character of the landscape to meet VRM Class I objectives in areas designated as very high or high visual sensitivity (East Fork Falls), no ground-disturbing activities will be authorized that would cause landscape modifications that violate VRM Class I objectives or interfere with natural ecological changes in landscape character and scenic quality.

A ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if BLM determines that the requested activity would not impair values associated with VRM Class I objectives or degrade the visual characteristics of the viewshed below Class I standards. In making this determination, basis including line, form, color, and texture; the extent to which the activity blends with characteristics of the natural landscape; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of viewshed characteristics and current conditions; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects including line, form, color, and texture; mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect the visual and aesthetic quality. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that

documents (a) anticipated compliance or non-impairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified, and corrective measures as approved by BLM will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

CONTROLLED SURFACE USE STIPULATIONS

GS-CSU-ROAN-04, Erosive Soils and Slopes Greater than 30 Percent

To minimize impacts to highly erosive soils (highly erosive soils are those in the “severe” and “very severe” erosion classes based on Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) mapping) and other resources, BLM may require special design, construction, operation, mitigation, or reclamation measures, relocation by more than 200 meters to protect the soil resource, minimize impacts to other resources, and ensure reclamation success in areas of highly erosive soils on slopes steeper than 30%.

A site specific ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if BLM determines impair values associated with soil stability and productivity. In making this determination, BLM will consider the following resource factors: soil stability and productivity; minimization of soil erosion; site-specific conditions; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relationship to topography and vegetative cover; current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation and conservation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect soil stability. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; in such cases approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or non-impairment of resource values protected by this stipulation and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified; and corrective measures, as approved by BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

GS-CSU-ROAN-07, Riparian and Wetland Habitat

To maintain proper hydrologic function and protect adjacent riparian and wetland areas that provide habitat for special- status fish and wildlife species, waterfowl and shorebird production, and amphibian breeding/feeding or that provide important water quality, scenic, or recreation values, BLM may require special design, construction, operation, mitigation, or reclamation measures, relocation by more than 200 meters for any ground-disturbing activities, electric transmission lines, and other sources of disturbance within 500 feet of riparian or wetland vegetation to protect the values and functions of these areas. Measures required will be based on the nature, extent, and value of the area potentially affected.

BLM will consider the following resource factors: proper hydrological and ecological functioning; protection of habitat supporting the fish and wildlife resources; ecological requirements to maintain the

riparian area; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent and condition of the riparian area; the relationship to topography and surrounding vegetation; current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation and conservation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect maintenance or condition of the riparian area.

The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that documents (a) anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified, and corrective measures as approved by BLM will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

GS-CSU-ROAN-08, Peregrine Falcon Cliff-Nesting Complex

To protect peregrine falcon cliff nesting complex, ground-disturbing activities may be relocated outside of the cliff-nesting complex along the Roan Cliffs.

Site specific locations for ground-disturbing activities may be allowed within the CSU only if, following consultation with CDOW, BLM determines that (a) the specific activity or requested change would not impair behaviors, habitat use and quality, and reproductive success of Peregrine falcon present within the area. In making this determination, BLM will consider the status of the nest (active or inactive); behavioral and ecological requirements of the species; the type, amount, intensity, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of available habitat; the effects on both individuals of the species and supporting habitat; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, intensity, and duration of potential adverse effects; mitigation measures proposed to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect the species, or cause habitat to become unusable. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that documents (a) anticipated compliance or non-impairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified; and corrective measures, as approved by BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

GS-CSU-ROAN-09, Wildlife Security Areas above the Rim

To protect important security for wildlife, especially deer and elk ground-disturbing activities may be relocated more than 200 meters to avoid wildlife security areas above the rim.

Specific locations for ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if BLM determines, following consultation with CDOW, that the requested activity would not impair values associated with

maintenance of the species of interest. In making this determination, BLM will consider the following resource factors: behavioral and ecological requirements of the species; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of available habitat; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation and conservation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect maintenance or recovery of the species or cause habitat to become unusable. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; in such cases approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or non-impairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified; and corrective measures, as approved by BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

GS-CSU-ROAN-10, Big Game Migration Corridors

To protect contiguity and extent of big game migration corridors, ground-disturbing activities may be relocated more than 200 meters to avoid big game migration corridors.

A site specific ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if BLM determines, following consultation with CDOW, that the requested activity would not impair values associated with big game migration corridors. In making this determination, BLM will consider the following resource factors: behavioral and ecological requirements of big game species; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of available habitat; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation and conservation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect maintenance or recovery of the species or cause habitat to become unusable. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; in such cases approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or non-impairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified; and corrective measures, as approved by BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

GS-CSU-ROAN-11, Sensitive Bat Species Habitat

To protect and preserve bat habitat values of the Anvil Points Claystone Cave, special design, construction, implementation, and/or mitigation measures including relocation of operations by more than 200 meters may be required for those species listed as sensitive by BLM.

A site specific ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if BLM determines, following consultation with CDOW, that the requested activity would not impair values associated with sensitive bat species habitat. In making this determination, BLM will consider the following resource factors: behavioral and ecological requirements of the bat species; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of available habitat; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation and conservation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect maintenance or recovery of the species or cause habitat to become unusable. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; in such cases approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or non-impairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified; and corrective measures, as approved by BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

GS-CSU-ROAN-12, Habitat for Special Status Plant Species Populations and Significant Plant Communities

Protect and maintain the habitat and ecological processes that support special status plants and significant plant communities, BLM may require special design, construction, operation, mitigation, or reclamation measures, and/or relocation by more than 200 meters for any ground-disturbing activities, electric transmission lines, and other sources of disturbance within a watershed that would disturb, alter, or interrupt the hydrologic or ecological processes that support special status plant species or significant plant communities.

Site specific locations for ground-disturbing activities may be allowed within the CSU only if BLM determines that (a) the specific activity or requested change would not impair species health and ecological function of associated habitat. In making this determination, BLM will consider the status of the population; ecological requirements of the species; the type, amount, intensity, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of the population or community; the effects on both individuals of the species and populations; the relationship to topography and other vegetation; current baseline data; the type, location, intensity, and duration of potential adverse effects; mitigation measures proposed to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect the species or community. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that documents (a) anticipated compliance or non-impairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified; and corrective measures, as approved by BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

GS-CSU-ROAN-13, Parachute Creek High Value Watershed and WMA

To ensure protection of overall hydrologic function, ecosystem stability, functionality of wildlife habitat and botanical habitats, and enhancement of fisheries habitat; while making lands available for oil and gas leasing in an environmentally sound manner, under multiple use management.

Provide resource protections through actions that minimize disturbance, habitat fragmentation, and protect key habitats from disturbance; while providing for oil and gas leasing accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act (MLA) and the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act (FOOGLRA) of 1987 (Reform Act) and applicable regulations under 43 CFR 3100 and in accordance with the decisions made through application of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) and other laws applicable to public lands.

Condition the development of oil and gas through sequencing and clustering of development, consolidation of disturbance and facilities, limiting the amount of unreclaimed disturbance, and limiting development and associated disturbance to the less environmentally sensitive ridge tops.

Prior to exploration and/or lease development within the planning area, the operator must submit a Geographic Area Proposal (GAP) identifying projected activity (including well locations, pipelines, and facilities) during the next 2 to 5 years and appropriate mitigation.

All oil and gas operations and activities on top of the plateau will be under the control of a single operator; BLM will directly control and manage the timing, location, and type of all operations by that single operator in accordance with the following decisions:

- Oil and gas development activities will be restricted to six specific development areas (Figure 2-1) along ridge tops on slopes less than 20 percent.
- Operations will be staged and sequenced over time.
- Development activities will be allowed on only one of six development areas at a time (See Figure 2-1); exploratory wells may be drilled in other areas sufficient to plan future drilling operations.
- Total unreclaimed surface disturbance will be limited to 350 acres at any given time.
- Five year interim reclamation standards must be met on 90 percent or more of disturbed lands within any given development area, as determined by BLM, prior to development operations being allowed in another development area.
- Drilling pads will be a minimum of approximately 2,640 feet apart; and development and production facilities will be clustered and designed to minimize surface impacts.
- Limit open and administrative motorized routes to approximately 138 miles.
- Allow exceptions only where necessary to reduce impacts, such as using a longer route to avoid a sensitive resource or reduce visual impacts and direct habitat loss.
- Implement innovative reclamation and performance-based monitoring standards.
- Consolidate natural gas production facilities, roads, pipelines, and staging areas along roadways to minimize disturbance.
- Apply the resources protections detailed in this table, and in Tables 2-1, 2-2, and C-1. This includes NSO, CSU, and TL lease stipulations, and any COAs which may be current at the time of permitting.
- Before any on-the-ground lease operations are considered for approval by BLM on top of the plateau, lessees will reach formal agreement on one operator to conduct all operations on behalf of all the lessees. All lessees/leases will join a Federal Unitization Agreement, approved by BLM. The Unitization Agreement will be non-contracting. The agreement will allow BLM to directly control and manage the timing, location, and type of all operations

occurring on the entire top of the plateau. In effect, all of the leases will act administratively as a single lease; BLM will work with just one operator for the life of all oil and gas operations occurring on the top of the plateau. The Federal Unitization Agreement will (among other things) identify the agreed upon single operator, and provisions on how to allocate the benefits of gas and/or production to all of the leases.

Site specific ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if BLM determines that the requested activity would not impair values associated with the WMA. In making this determination, BLM will consider the following resource factors: protection of ecological, hydrological, and habitat functions and resources; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; relationship to naturally occurring conditions; topography; type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset any adverse effects; and other factors that may affect the paleontological resource. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that documents (a) anticipated compliance or non-impairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

BLM will determine what level of protection available under this stipulation is required to protect Colorado River cutthroat trout and habitat, rare and/or significant natural plant communities, and municipal water supply and quality. BLM's determination would be based on site-specific conditions and the type, amount, and duration of the associated impacts.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified, and corrective measures, as approved by BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

GS-CSU-ROAN-14, VRM Class II Areas below the Rim

To preserve the existing character of the landscape to meet VRM Class II objectives in all areas designated at this class, BLM may require special design, construction, operation, mitigation, or reclamation measures, or relocation by more than 200 meters to retain the existing landscape character and allow only limited changes.

Site specific ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if BLM determines that the requested activity would not impair values associated with VRM Class II objectives or degrade the visual characteristics of the portion of the viewshed below Class II standards. In making this determination, BLM will consider the following resource factors: retention of the overall landscape character on both a site-specific and cumulative basis including line, form, color, and texture; the extent to which the activity blends with characteristics of the natural landscape; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of viewshed characteristics and current conditions; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects including line, form, color, and texture; mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect the visual and aesthetic quality. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that documents (a) anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified, and corrective measures as approved by BLM will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

GS-CSU-ROAN-15, VRM Class III above the Rim

To preserve the existing character of the landscape to meet VRM Class III objectives in all areas designated at this class above the rim, BLM may require special design, construction, operation, mitigation, or reclamation measures, or relocation by more than 200 meters.

Site specific ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if BLM determines that the requested activity would not impair values associated with VRM Class III objectives or degrade the visual characteristics of the viewshed below Class III standards. In making this determination, BLM will consider the following resource factors: partial retention of the overall landscape character on both a site-specific and cumulative basis including line, form, color, and texture; the extent to which the activity blends with characteristics of the natural landscape; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of viewshed characteristics and current conditions; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects including line, form, color, and texture; mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect the visual and aesthetic quality. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that documents (a) anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified, and corrective measures as approved by BLM will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

GS-CSU-ROAN-16, Hubbard Mesa OHV Riding Area

To protect recreation opportunities within the Hubbard Mesa Riding Area, BLM may require special design, construction, operation, mitigation, and reclamation measures, including relocation by more than 200 meters, to protect recreation opportunities and settings in the SRMA.

Site specific ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if BLM determines that the requested activity would not impair values associated with OHV riding opportunities within the Hubbard Mesa area. In making this determination, BLM will consider the following resource factors: existing OHV use; existing OHV riding opportunities; anticipated future use; management of OHV use; type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of OHV use and current conditions; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect OHV riding opportunities. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or extended)

annually by BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that documents (a) anticipated compliance or non-impairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified, and corrective measures as approved by BLM will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

GS-CSU-ROAN-18, Sharrard Park Paleontological Resources

To protect, preserve, or recover the scientifically significant fossil resources in this area, BLM may require special survey, design, construction, operation, and reclamation measures, or relocation by more than 200 meters in identified portions of Wasatch Formation outcrops in Sharrard Park. Prior to any ground-disturbing activity, the operator shall have the paleontological resources surveyed within 200 feet of the proposed disturbance, to be performed by a BLM-approved paleontologist. Other special measures include requirements that (a) onsite personnel are informed of the potential for fossils; (b) notify BLM if any fossils are found; and (c) do not disturb fossils in any way. Site specific ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if BLM determines that the requested activity would not impair values associated with paleontological resources. In making this determination, BLM will consider the following resource factors: protection of paleontological resources; preservation of paleontological resources, recovery of paleontological resources; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of paleontological resources and current conditions; the relationship to naturally occurring protections or risks to the paleontological resource; topography; type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset any adverse effects; and other factors that may affect the paleontological resource.

Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that documents (a) anticipated compliance or non-impairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified, and corrective measures, as approved by BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

TIMING LIMITATION STIPUATIONS

GS-TL-ROAN-13, Big Game Winter Range

To protect and maintain physical and biological components important to deer and elk winter range and the obligate species, both on Federal lands, and across the landscape as a whole, as opportunities present, surface disturbance and human activities that lessen the quality of the deer and elk winter range will not be allowed from **December 1 through April 30**. Ongoing drilling and other activities and operations shall be designed and implemented such that the well bore is adequately secured and that all drilling and

surface disturbing operations shall cease by December 1 in important and critical deer and elk winter habitats. In the event of unforeseeable and unplanned events, extensions not exceeding two weeks in duration may be authorized to ensure safe shut down of drilling operations, and conservation of mineral resources. Human activities including visitations for production activities and well monitoring during the December 1 to April 30 timeframe shall be designed and carried out to minimize impacts. This includes well monitoring through telemetry, scheduling of all non-emergency well maintenance activities outside the December 1 to April 30 timeframe, conducting unavoidable and necessary on-the-ground visits between the hours 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., and minimizing on-the-ground visitation.

Site specific ground-disturbing activity between December 1 and April 30 may be allowed if BLM determines, following consultation with CDOW, that the requested activity would not impair values associated with the quantity and quality of the winter range for the species of interest. In making this determination, BLM will consider the following resource factors: minimization of the footprint of activities; fragmentation; impacts to winter range across the planning area as a whole; effectiveness of voluntary offsite mitigation of habitat with respect to quantity, quality and duration of both the surface disturbing activity and mitigation; the relative extent of available winter range; relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and factors that may affect the winter range or cause winter range to become unusable. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; in such cases approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or non-impairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

This timing restriction limitation may not apply, and the restriction may be considered to be met, if BLM determines, following consultation with CDOW, that animals are not using the habitat, are not likely to utilize the habitat in a particular season, and that activities will not lessen overall habitat quality in future years.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified; and corrective measures, as approved by BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

GS-TL-ROAN-14, Raptor Nest Sites

To protect nesting and fledging habitat for raptors not protected by species-specific measures. This includes owls, northern harrier, accipiters, buteos, golden eagle, osprey, and falcons except the American kestrel. Within a 0.125-mile radius of a nest, no activities or other sources of disturbance with the potential to cause the nest not to be used or lead to nest failure, abandonment, or mortality of fledglings. Stipulations will be applied annually from **February 1 through August 15**.

Site specific ground-disturbing activity between February 1 and August 15 may be allowed if BLM determines, following consultation with CDOW, that the requested activity would not impair values, behaviors, or habitat associated nesting and fledging. In making this determination, BLM will consider the following resource factors: meteorological or ecological conditions during the period requested; potential to cause the nest not to be used or lead to nest failure; abandonment of the nest; mortality of fledglings; behavioral and ecological requirements of the species; the type, amount, intensity, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of available nesting and fledging habitat;

relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, intensity, and duration of potential adverse effects; mitigation measures proposed to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect the species, or cause habitat to become unusable. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that documents (a) anticipated compliance or non-impairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified; and corrective measures, as approved by BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

GS-TL-ROAN-15, Bald Eagle Nest or Winter Roost Sites

To protect nesting, fledging, and winter roost habitat of this federally listed threatened species. Within a 0.5-mile radius of a nest, no activities or other sources of disturbance that could cause the nest not to be used or lead to nest abandonment, failure, or mortality of fledglings. Stipulations will be applied annually from **December 15 through June 15**.

Site specific ground-disturbing activity between December 15 and June 15 may be allowed if BLM determines, following Section 7 consultation with USFWS, that the requested activity would not impair values associated with maintenance or recovery of the species or behaviors associated with winter roosting, nesting, fledging, or fledging habitat. In making this determination, BLM will consider the following resource factors: meteorological or ecological conditions during the period requested; the status of the nest (active or inactive); the type, intensity, and duration of disturbance; and measures required by USFWS; potential for the activity to cause the roost or nest not to be used; potential for nest failure; abandonment of the roost or nest; mortality of fledglings; behavioral and ecological requirements of the species; the type, amount, intensity, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of available nesting and fledgling habitat; relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, intensity, and duration of potential adverse effects; mitigation measures proposed to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect roosting or nesting success. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that documents (a) anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified; and corrective measures, as approved by BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

GS-TL-ROAN-16, Peregrine Falcon Cliff-Nesting Complex

To protect nesting and fledging habitat of this State-listed threatened species, no activities or other sources of disturbance that could cause abandonment of a nest or established territory will be allowed within a 0.5-mile radius of the cliff-nesting complex on the Roan Cliffs, stipulations will be applied annually, **March 15 through July 31**.

Site specific ground-disturbing activity between May 15 and July 31 may be allowed if BLM determines, following consultation with CDOW, which the requested activity would not impair values, behaviors, or habitat associated with nesting and fledging. In making this determination, BLM will consider the following resource factors: meteorological or ecological conditions during the period requested; the status of the nest (active or inactive); potential to cause the nest not to be used or lead to nest failure; abandonment of the nest; mortality of fledglings; behavioral and ecological requirements of the species; the type, amount, intensity, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of available nesting and fledging habitat; relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, intensity, and duration of potential adverse effects; mitigation measures proposed to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect the species, or cause habitat to become unusable. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that documents (a) anticipated compliance or non-impairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified; and corrective measures, as approved by BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

GS-TL-ROAN-17, Waterfowl and Shorebird Nesting Areas

To protect nesting and brood-rearing habitats at the Fravert Reservoir Watchable Wildlife Area, the BLM will allow no ground-disturbing activities, or other sources of disturbance, from **April 15 through July 15**, or until all young have hatched and dispersed from the production area, or that could cause waterfowl and shorebirds not to nest or lead to nest failure or abandonment within 0.25-mile of the nesting and production area of Fravert Reservoir.

Site specific ground-disturbing activity between April 15 and July 15 may be allowed if BLM determines, following consultation with CDOW, that the requested activity would not impair values, behaviors, or habitat associated with nesting and fledging. In making this determination, BLM will consider the following resource factors: meteorological or ecological conditions during the period requested; the status of the nest (active or inactive); hatching and dispersal of young from the production or nesting area; potential to cause the nest not to be used or lead to nest failure; abandonment of the nest; mortality of fledglings; behavioral and ecological requirements of the species; the type, amount, intensity, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of available nesting and fledgling habitat; relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, intensity, and duration of potential adverse effects; mitigation measures proposed to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect the species, or cause habitat to become unusable. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year may not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by BLM. The

proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that documents (a) anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) which considers the above mentioned resource factors.

During and following the project activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods and reported to BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, BLM will be promptly notified; and corrective measures, as approved by BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.

LEASE NOTICE

Lease Notice, other required Conditions of Approval

To alert lessee of all potential COAs applied to permitted activities in addition to lease level stipulations by the Proposed Plan. These take the form of management prescriptions specific to defined areas, Best Management Practices (BMPs) specific to resource values and required reclamation standards and monitoring.

Lessees and potential lessees are hereby advised of COAs, or standards that will be achieved through the use of COAs, and the location of land use management prescriptions in the Proposed Plan.

The Proposed RMPA/Final EIS contains: general management goals, objectives, and actions for this Planning Area in Table 2-1; management prescriptions for ACECs in Table 2-2; management goals, objectives, and actions for the Parachute Creek Watershed Management Area (WMA) in Table 2-3.

Descriptions of applicable Best Management Practices and Standard Reclamation Practices are located in Appendix I of the Proposed Plan/Final EIS.

Disturbed Site Reclamation Monitoring and Success Criteria are located in Appendix J of the Proposed Plan/Final EIS.