

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Little Snake Field Office
455 Emerson Street
Craig, CO 81625-1129**

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

NUMBER: DOI-BLM-CO-N010-2010-0136-EA

PROJECT NAME: March 2011 Oil & Gas Lease Sale, Little Snake Field Office (LSFO)

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: See Attachment A

PLAN CONFORMANCE REVIEW: The proposed action is subject to the following plan:

Name of Plans: Little Snake Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (ROD) approved on April 26, 1989; and the Colorado Oil and Gas Leasing & Development Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the ROD signed on November 5, 1991.

The proposed action was reviewed for conformance with this plan (43 CFR 1610.5, BLM 1617.3). The proposed action is in conformance with the objectives for this management plan.

INTRODUCTION: It is the policy of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as derived from various laws, including the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, to make mineral resources available for disposal and to encourage development of mineral resources to meet national, regional, and local needs.

The BLM Colorado State Office conducts a quarterly competitive lease sale to sell available oil and gas lease parcels. A Notice of Competitive Lease Sale, which lists lease parcels to be offered at the auction, is published by the BLM State Office at least 45 days before the auction is held. Lease stipulations applicable to each parcel are specified in the Sale Notice. The decision as to which public lands and minerals are open for leasing and what leasing stipulations may be necessary, based on information available at the time, is made during the land use planning process. Surface management of non-BLM administered lands overlaying federal minerals is determined by BLM in consultation with the appropriate surface management agency or the private surface owner.

In the process of preparing a lease sale the BLM State Office sends a draft parcel list to each field office where the parcels are located. Field Office staff then review the legal descriptions of the parcels to determine if they are in areas open to leasing; if appropriate stipulations have been included; if new information has become available which might change any analysis conducted during the planning process; if appropriate consultations have been conducted, and if there are

special resource conditions of which potential bidders should be made aware. Once the draft parcel review is completed and returned to the State Office, a list of available lease parcels and stipulations is made available to the public through a Notice of Competitive Lease Sale (NCLS). Lease sale notices are posted on the Colorado BLM website (http://www.blm.gov/nm/st/en/prog/energy/oil_and_gas/lease_sale_notices.html). On rare occasions, additional information obtained after the publication of the NCLS may result in withdrawal of certain parcels prior to the day of the lease sale.

The following Environmental Assessment (EA) documents the review of the parcels offered in the March 2011 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale that is under the administration of the Little Snake Field Office. It serves to verify conformance with the approved land use plan and provides the rationale for deferring or dropping parcels from a lease sale as well as providing rationale for attaching additional lease stipulations to specific parcels.

NEED FOR PROPOSED ACTION: The purpose of offering parcels for competitive oil and gas leasing is to allow private individuals or companies to explore for and develop oil and gas resources for sale on public markets. The sale of oil and gas leases is needed to meet the growing energy needs of the United States public. Production of oil and gas resources on public lands contributes to decreasing the dependence of the United States on foreign energy sources, which is a BLM policy that complies with the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970. Continued leasing is necessary to maintain options for production as oil and gas companies seek new areas for production or attempt to develop previously inaccessible or uneconomical reserves.

PUBLIC SCOPING PROCESS: The preliminary EA was posted in the public room and NEPA register (http://www.blm.gov/co/st/en/BLM_Information/nepa/lso.html) of the Little Snake Field Office for a 30-day public review period. The comment period began September 24, 2010. The comment period closed 5:00 PM Mountain time, October 25, 2010. No public comments were received.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES: The Proposed Action would be to recommend to the Colorado State Office that the BLM lease, for potential oil and gas exploration and production, approximately 24,884 acres of Federal mineral estate within the Little Snake Field Office (LSFO). The BLM and private landowners manage the surface estate. The mineral estate is administered by the BLM. Twenty-two parcels are nominated to be leased (See Attachment A). Twenty parcels, totaling 22,843 acres are in Moffat County and two parcels, totaling 2,041 acres are in Routt County. Of the 5764, 5766, and 5772 parcels in Routt County, 77 acres are on BLM managed surface and 2,284 acres are privately owned surface with Federal minerals. The legal descriptions and applicable land use stipulations are identified in Attachment A. The parcels identified in Attachment B are proposed to be deferred in the upcoming March 2011 competitive lease sale. All the parcels in Moffat County are proposed to

be deferred (See Map 1). The parcels identified in Attachment C are recommended for leasing. The parcels in Routt County are recommended for leasing (See Map 2).

Once sold, the lease purchaser would have the right to use as much of the leased lands as is reasonably necessary to explore and drill for all of the oil and gas resources within the lease boundaries, subject to the stipulations attached to the lease (43 CFR 3101). Oil and gas leases are issued for a 10-year period and continue for as long thereafter as oil or gas is produced in paying quantities. If a lease holder fails to produce oil and gas, does not make annual rental payments, does not comply with the terms and conditions of the lease, or relinquishes the lease, ownership of the minerals leased reverts back to the federal government and the lease can be resold. Drilling of wells on a lease would not be permitted until the lease owner or operator meets the site specific requirements specified in 43 CFR 3162.

As part of the LSFO review, parcels are reviewed to make sure the appropriate stipulations will be attached at the time of the lease sale. All of the parcels or portions of the parcels that have been recommended to be deferred from leasing at this time or have added stipulations are listed in Attachment B. All of the parcels listed in Attachment C are recommended for leasing and have the correct stipulations identified in Attachment C. All of parcels 5764 and 5766 are recommended for leasing. All of parcels 5772, 5774, 5776-5789, 5792, 5796, 5800, 5802, and 5812 have been recommended to be deferred from leasing until the Little Snake Proposed Plan/FEIS ROD has been signed. High and medium priority sagebrush habitats, developed by CDOW, represent important sagebrush habitat in northwest Colorado. In the Little Snake Proposed Plan/FEIS, LSFO is proposing to place a 1% disturbance limitation for oil and gas development on new leases in high priority areas and a mandatory 5% disturbance limitation on leases in medium priority areas. This proposed approach was shared at public meetings, including the northwest Colorado energy summit in May 2008. The BLM now runs the risk of oil and gas operators leasing in these areas to avoid this impending stipulation. In order to protect these high and medium priority habitats, LSFO recommends these parcels are deferred until the completion of the planning process. Leasing these parcels at this time would foreclose the opportunity to apply stipulations based on the new information.

NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE: The BLM NEPA Handbook (H-1790-1) states that for Environmental Assessments (EAs) on externally initiated proposed actions, the No Action Alternative generally means that the proposed action would not take place. In the case of a lease sale, this would mean that an expression of interest to lease (parcel nomination) would be denied or rejected.

The No Action alternative would withdraw the lease parcels from the March 2011 lease sale. The parcels would remain available for inclusion in future lease sales. Surface management would remain the same and ongoing oil and gas development would continue on surrounding federal, private, state, and Indian leases.

No mitigation measures would be required as no new oil and gas development would occur on the unleased lands. No rental or royalty payments would be made to the federal government. If the BLM does not lease these federal minerals, an assumption is that it is not expected that demand would decrease for oil and gas. Demand would likely be addressed through production elsewhere or imports. Due to less stringent environmental regulations in some areas outside of the U.S., it is possible that there would be increased emissions of volatile organic compounds

(VOC), air borne dust, and greenhouse gases (GHGs) during exploration and production operations. In addition, it is anticipated that there would be additional emissions of GHGs during transportation of these commodities to US ports.

It is an assumption that the No Action Alternative (no lease option) may result in a slight reduction in domestic production of oil and gas. This would likely result in reduced federal and state royalty income, and the potential for federal lands to be drained by wells on adjacent private or state lands. Consumption of oil and gas developed from the proposed lease parcels would be expected to produce GHGs. Consumption is driven by a variety of complex interacting factors including energy costs, energy efficiency, availability of other energy sources, economics, demography, and weather or climate. If the BLM were to forego its leasing decisions and potential development of those minerals, the assumption is that the public’s demand for the resource would not be expected to change. Instead, the resource foregone would be replaced by other sources that may include a combination of imports, fuel switching, and other domestic production. This displacement of supply would offset any reductions in emissions achieved by not leasing the subject tracts.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT/ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES/MITIGATION MEASURES

CRITICAL RESOURCES

AIR QUALITY AND CLIMATE

Affected Environment, Air Quality: The PRMP/FEIS characterized existing air quality conditions as follows: “Because of limited available data, it is only possible to trend air quality-related values for a few locations: for those locations, ambient air quality concentrations are below [*cleaner than applicable*] standards, visibility is typical of clear skies associated with remote areas in the Western United States, and there have been improvements in total [*atmospheric*] deposition at Rocky Mountain National Park in recent years.” Since none of the available lease parcels are located within EPA designated nonattainment or maintenance areas, Clean Air Act General Conformity regulations do not apply. Data gathered from the nearest representative monitoring stations indicate that current concentrations for criteria pollutants are in compliance with applicable standards.

Background Air Quality Conditions

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Averaging Period</u>	<u>Measured Background Concentration (µg/m³)</u>	<u>Fraction of National Ambient Air Quality Standard (percent)</u>
carbon monoxide (CO)	1-hour	1,143	3
	8-hour	1,143	11
nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	Annual	13.2	13
ozone (O ₃)	8-hour	131	89
PM ₁₀	24-hour	111	74
PM _{2.5}	24-hour	17.3	49
	Annual	7.5	50

sulfur dioxide (SO₂)	3-hour	182	14
	24-hour	10.4	3
	Annual	2.6	3

Source: PRMP/FEIS (Page 3-14, Table 3-3)

Affected Environment, Climate Variability and Climate Change: As described in the “Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement for Public Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, Little Snake Field Office, Craig, Colorado” (PRMP/FEIS) available at <http://www.blm.gov/co/st/en/fo/lso/plans/rmp_revision/rmp_docs.html>, climate in the proposed leasing area is characterized as “desert and semiarid steppe with areas of mid-latitude highland or alpine in mountainous areas. Both of these climatic zones have large seasonal variations in temperature and precipitation. The desert and semiarid steppe climate is relatively dry, but precipitation varies annually and is sufficient for the growth of short, sparse grass and shrubs. The mid-latitude highland or alpine climate is characterized by large variations in local climates, depending on elevation and slope exposure, but is generally a similar but cooler version of nearby lowland climate.” As presented in the PRMP/FEIS, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 8 has reported “In the coming decades, scientists project that climate change will lead to significant changes in the Mountain West and Great Plains” including several specific impacts. The BLM will continue to evaluate climatic variability and change in the future, and apply appropriate management techniques to address changing conditions.

Environmental Consequences, Proposed Action: While the act of leasing the parcels would produce no significant air quality impacts, potential future development of the lease could lead to surface disturbance from the construction of well pads, access roads, pipelines, and power lines, as well as associated air pollutant emissions from vehicle use, windblown dust, and engine exhausts. Since it is unknown if the parcels would be developed, or the extent of the development, it is not possible to reasonably predict potential air quality impacts at this time. Detailed, site-specific air quality impact analysis would be required at the APD stage once a site-specific proposal is identified, and exploratory drilling activities would be subject to applicable local, state and federal air quality laws and regulations. Potential air quality impacts from various assumed well field construction and production scenarios were analyzed in the PRMP/FEIS, as described in the “Additional Air Quality Impact Assessment to Support the Little Snake Field Office Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, Moffat, Routt, And Rio Blanco Counties, Colorado” available at <http://www.blm.gov/co/st/en/fo/lso/plans/rmp_revision/rmp_docs.html>. The BLM conducted the additional assessment based on Draft EIS comments provided by EPA, using conservative analysis assumptions and methods, which made the results likely to over-predict potential air quality and air quality-related value impacts. The analysis assumed drilling more than 3,000 new wells, as well as constructing and operating up to 10 new central/pipeline compressors and 90 new well-head engines/compressors. Although the additional assessment predicted a maximum range of 0 to 2 days greater than a 1.0 deciview just noticeable change in visibility at the mandatory federal PSD Class I Mount Zirkel

Wilderness Area, given the conservative nature of the analysis, no significant air quality impacts were actually predicted to occur.

Using the Reasonable Foreseeable Development (RFD) Scenario, an analysis was performed comparing emissions from oil and gas activities from the four alternatives in the Little Snake RMP. The analysis includes production emissions (vehicle traffic and on-site equipment), maintenance emissions (periodic pad/road maintenance and well workovers), as well as construction emissions for remaining wells in last (20th) year of development. All emissions are reported in tons per year (TPY).

For Alternatives A/B/C, it is assumed 2,140 oil and gas wells would be in production (based on 19 years at 76% success rate), and the final 143 wells would be drilled (oil/gas/dry holes/other):

Criteria Pollutant Emissions (TPY)

Carbon monoxide (CO): 1,657
Oxides of nitrogen (NO_x): 1,251
Particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM-10): 2,028
Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM-2.5): 214
Sulfur dioxide (SO₂): < 1
Volatile organic compounds (VOC): 12,801

"Greenhouse" Gas Emissions (TPY)

Carbon dioxide (CO₂): 954,519
Methane (CH₄): 32
Nitrous oxide (N₂O): 5

For Alternative D, it is assumed 1,610 oil and gas wells would be in production (based on 19 years at 76% success rate), and the final 107 wells would be drilled (oil/gas/dry holes/other):

Criteria Pollutant Emissions (TPY)

Carbon monoxide (CO): 1,246
Oxides of nitrogen (NO_x): 941
Particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM-10): 1,524
Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM-2.5): 161
Sulfur dioxide (SO₂): < 1
Volatile organic compounds (VOC): 9,626

"Greenhouse" Gas Emissions (TPY)

Carbon dioxide (CO₂): 717,706
Methane (CH₄): 24
Nitrous oxide (N₂O): 4

Environmental Consequences, No Action Alternative: There would be no impacts to air quality from the No Action Alternative.

Mitigative Measures: No additional mitigative measures beyond those required by applicable local, state and federal air quality laws and regulations (including those of the State of Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, and the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission) would be required for leasing. However, additional requirements could be imposed based on a detailed, site-specific air quality impact analysis at the APD stage once a site-specific proposal is identified.

Name of specialist and date: Scott F. Archer 12/20/10

AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

Affected Environment: Not Present.

Environmental Consequences, Both Alternatives: Not Applicable.

Mitigative Measures: Not Applicable.

Name of specialist and date: Shane Dittlinger 09/08/10

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Affected Environment: Cultural resources, in this region of Colorado, range from late Paleo-Indian to Historic. For a general understanding of the cultural resources in this area of Colorado, see *An Overview of Prehistoric Cultural Resources, Little Snake Resource Area, Northwestern Colorado*, Bureau of Land Management Colorado, Cultural Resources Series, Number 20, *An Isolated Empire, A History of Northwestern Colorado*, Bureau of Land Management Colorado, Cultural Resource Series, Number 2 and *Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Northern Colorado River Basin*, Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists.

Environmental Consequences, Proposed Action: None known after review of state and BLM records. Site specific surveys, evaluation and mitigation will be completed prior to the issuance of any permit per lease stipulation CO-39. The BLM is required by law and regulation to ensure that Bureau-initiated or Bureau-authorized actions do not inadvertently harm or destroy cultural resource values. Because most cultural resources are unidentified, irreplaceable, and highly sensitive to ground disturbance, it is necessary that the resources are properly identified, evaluated, and reported prior to any proposed action that may affect their integrity or condition. Before any Applications for Permit to Drill (APDs) are issued for exploration or drilling, a Class III cultural resource study would be undertaken to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

Environmental Consequences, No Action Alternative: There would be no impacts to cultural resources.

Mitigative Measures: If cultural resources are identified during the study or inadvertently discovered during later construction or other operations, BLM will follow the Section 106 process of the NHPA described in the State Protocol agreement (1998) with the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office and mitigative measures would be initiated if they are determined to be necessary.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

Name of specialist and date: Ethan Morton 09/14/10

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE and SOCIOECONOMICS

Affected Environment: Executive Order 12898 (20) requires federal agencies to assess projects to ensure there is no disproportionately high or adverse environmental, health, or safety effects on minority and low-income populations. Minorities comprise a small proportion of the population residing inside the boundaries of the Little Snake Field Office.

Environmental Consequences, Both Alternatives: No minority or low income populations would be directly affected in the vicinity of the proposed action. Indirect effects could include effects due to overall employment opportunities related to the oil and gas and service support industry in the region as well as the economic benefits to state and county governments related to royalty payments and severance taxes. Other effects could include a small increase in activity and noise disturbance in areas used for grazing or hunting. These effects would apply to all public land users in the project area.

Mitigative Measures: None.

Name of specialist and date: Barb Blackstun 09/09/10

FLOOD PLAINS

Affected Environment: There are no 100-year floodplain areas identified in parcels proposed in Routt County.

Environmental Consequences, Both Alternatives: None.

Mitigative Measures: None.

Name of specialist and date: Emily Spencer 09/09/10

INVASIVE, NONNATIVE SPECIES

Affected Environment: Invasive species and noxious weeds occur within the affected area. Downy brome (cheatgrass), yellow alyssum, blue mustard and other annual weeds are common along roadsides and on other disturbed areas. Hound's tongue, Canada thistle and several species of biennial thistles are also known to occur in this area. Dalmatian toadflax and hoary cress (whitetop) have been found in the vicinity of these lease areas. Other species of noxious weeds can be introduced by vehicle traffic, livestock and wildlife. The BLM, Moffat County, livestock operators, and oil and gas companies collaborate efforts to control weeds and find the best integrated approaches to achieve these results. For all actions on public lands that involve surface disturbance or rehabilitation, reasonable steps are required to prevent the introduction or spread of noxious weeds. These steps may include power washing or air blasting of construction equipment to remove soil and vegetative parts and requirements for using certified weed-free seed and weed-free hay, mulch, and straw. In addition, any actions that result in the introduction or spread of invasive non-native or noxious weeds would be mitigated by standard weed management guidelines under the direction of BLM.

Environmental Consequences, Proposed Action: If drilling were to occur on these parcels subsequent activities would create an environment and provide a mode of transport for invasive species and other noxious weeds to become established. Construction equipment and any other vehicles or equipment brought onto the site can introduce weed species. Wind, water, recreation vehicles, livestock and wildlife would also assist with the distribution of weed seed into the newly disturbed areas. The annual invasive weed species (downy brome, yellow alyssum, and other annual weeds) that occur on adjacent rangelands and would occupy the disturbed areas; the bare soils and the lack of competition from a perennial plant community would allow these weed species to grow unchecked and can affect the establishment of seeded plant species. Establishment of perennial grasses and other seeded plants is expected to provide the necessary control of invasive annual weeds within 2 or 3 years.

The perennial and biennial noxious weeds in the area are less frequently established on the uplands but some potential exists for their establishment in draws and swales or areas that would collect additional water. The largest concern in the project area would be for these species to become established and not be detected, providing seed which can move onto adjacent rangelands. At the APD stage the operator would be required to control any invasive and/or noxious weeds that become established within the disturbed areas involved with drilling and operating the well.

Environmental Consequences, No Action Alternative: There would be no impacts from the No Action Alternative.

Mitigative Measures: Mitigation attached to the APD as Conditions of Approval to minimize disturbance and obtain successful reclamation of the disturbed areas, as well as weed control utilizing integrated practices, including herbicide applications would help to control the noxious weed species. All principles of Integrated Pest Management should be employed to control noxious and invasive weeds on public lands.

Name of specialist and date: Christina Rhyne 09/09/10

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Affected Environment: BLM Instruction Memorandum No. 2008-050 provides guidance towards meeting BLM's responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and Executive Order (EO) 13186. The guidance emphasizes management of habitat for species of conservation concern by avoiding or minimizing negative impacts and restoring and enhancing habitat quality.

Migratory bird habitats on the proposed lease parcels are comprised primarily of mixed mountain shrublands and aspen stands. A variety of migratory birds may utilize these vegetation communities during the nesting period (May through July) or during spring and fall migrations. The proposed lease parcels provide potential habitat for several species on the USFWS's Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) List.

Environmental Consequences, Proposed Action: The actual lease sale would not impact any migratory bird species or their habitat, however, potential future development of the proposed leased parcels may impact migratory birds. Potential impacts include decreased habitat patch size and habitat degradation. Indirectly, habitat effectiveness adjacent to potential development would be reduced as a result of noise and human activity during construction, drilling and completion activities. If drilling activities occur during the nesting season, there could be negative impacts to migratory bird species through nest destruction or increased stress leading to nest abandonment. Site-specific analysis would be conducted at the APD stage to mitigate potential impacts.

Environmental Consequences, No Action Alternative: There would be no impacts to migratory bird species or their habitat from the No Action Alternative.

Mitigative Measures: Potential mitigative measures would include No Surface Occupancy buffers around raptor nests and Timing Limitations to protect raptor and other bird species during the nesting period.

Name of specialist and date: Desa Ausmus 09/10/10

NATIVE AMERICAN RELIGIOUS CONCERNS

There are no known concerns after review of state and BLM records. Before any Applications for Permit to Drill (APDs) are issued for exploration or drilling, further tribal consultation will occur when necessary, prior to the issuance of any permit. As part of the Section 106 process of the NHPA consultation is initiated by letter with the Uinta and Ouray Tribal Council, Southern Ute Tribal Council, and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Council and follow-up phone calls are performed. When tribes identify concerns regarding

sacred sites and/or historic properties of cultural and religious significance, additional consultation is conducted to resolve these concerns.

Name of specialist and date: Ethan Morton 09/14/10

PRIME & UNIQUE FARMLANDS

Affected Environment: There are no federal lands designated as prime or unique farmlands in the proposed leasing areas in Routt County.

Environmental Consequences, Both Alternatives: None.

Mitigative Measures: None.

Name of specialist and date: Emily Spencer 09/09/10

Source: USDA-NRCS Soil Data Viewer version 5.2.0016: <http://soildataviewer.nrcs.usda.gov/>

T&E AND SENSITIVE ANIMALS

Affected Environment: Federally listed threatened, endangered and candidate species that occur in Routt County include bonytail, Canada lynx, Colorado pikeminnow, greenback cutthroat trout, humpback chub, razorback sucker, yellow-billed cuckoo and greater sage-grouse.

The proposed lease parcels do not provide habitat for yellow-billed cuckoo, greater sage-grouse or greenback cutthroat trout. Critical habitat for bonytail, Colorado pikeminnow, humpback chub and razorback sucker is located downstream from the forest. Aspen stands adjacent to the Routt National Forest provide potential “other” habitat for Canada lynx.

Habitat for one BLM sensitive species, Columbian sharp-tailed grouse, occurs on the proposed lease parcels. Much of the area is classified as nesting habitat and winter habitat for this species. There are no other BLM sensitive species known to inhabit or derive important benefit from the proposed lease parcels.

Environmental Consequences, Proposed Action: Leasing the proposed parcels for development would not impact any listed or BLM sensitive species. However, potential future development of the parcels may impact special status species. Since it is unknown if the parcels would be developed or the extent of the development, it is difficult to assess potential impacts to specific species. General impacts to wildlife species from development are discussed in the 2010 LSFO Proposed RMP/Final EIS. Impacts include, but are not limited to, displacement into less suitable habitat, habitat fragmentation and habitat degradation. Noise and an increase in human activity can also disrupt breeding and nesting activities. Site-specific biological resource surveys would be required at the APD stage

and, depending on location and nature of the proposed development and results of surveys, Section 7 consultation would be required if development would impact listed species.

Environmental Consequences, No Action Alternative: There would be no impacts to special status species or their habitat from the No Action Alternative.

Mitigative measures: Potential mitigation includes No Surface Occupancy buffers around leks and nest sites. Timing limitations would also be used to protect sensitive species during critical time periods.

Both parcels are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

Parcel 5764:

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-30 to alert lessee of closure period for nesting grouse species:

T. 0080N., R 0870W., 6TH PM, Sec. 7: NWSE;

Parcel 5766:

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-30 to alert lessee of closure period for nesting grouse species.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-02 to protect grouse dancing grounds:

T. 0080N., R 0870W., 6TH PM, Sec. 19: SENW;

Name of specialist and date: Desa Ausmus 09/10/10

T&E AND SENSITIVE PLANTS

Affected Environment: There are no federally listed threatened or endangered or BLM sensitive plant species present on any of the nominated parcels.

Environmental Consequences, Both Alternatives: While there are no special status plants present on these parcels according the most current information, each and every staked location would be again reviewed with the most current information at the APD stage to determine whether or not an individual well, access road, or pipeline would impact occurrences of special status plant species.

Mitigative Measures: None.

Name of specialist and date: Hunter Seim 09/10/10

WASTES, HAZARDOUS OR SOLID

Affected Environment: The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 established a comprehensive program for managing hazardous wastes from the time they are produced until their disposal. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations define solid wastes as any “discarded materials” subject to a number of exclusions. On July 6, 1988, EPA determined that oil and gas exploration, development and production wastes would not be regulated as hazardous wastes under RCRA. The Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 regulates the mitigation of the release of hazardous substances (spillage, leaking, dumping, accumulation, etc.) or threat of a release of hazardous substances into the environment. Despite many oil and gas constituent wastes being exempt from hazardous waste regulations, certain RCRA-exempt contaminants could be subject to regulations as hazardous substances under CERCLA. Civil and criminal penalties may be imposed if the hazardous waste is not managed in a safe manner and according to regulations. The Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE) administers hazardous waste regulations for oil and gas activities in Colorado. No hazardous or solid waste materials are known to be present on the proposed lease parcels.

Environmental Consequences: The lease parcels fall under environmental regulations that impact exploration and production waste management and disposal practices and impose responsibility and liability for protection of human health and the environment from harmful waste management practices or discharges. While the act of leasing the parcels would produce no impacts, subsequent development of the leases would lead to surface disturbance (from below). The direct impact would follow a lease sale project when solid waste is discarded and contaminates the land surface either by solid, semi-solid, liquid, or contained gaseous material. The indirect impact would be that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) definition of solid wastes that have been designated as exempt and nonexempt and if it is hazardous, civil and criminal penalties may be imposed if the waste is not managed in a safe manner, and according to regulations.

Environmental Consequences, No Action Alternative: There would be no impacts from the No Action Alternative, as there would be no action authorizing the use or storage of hazardous materials.

Mitigative Measures: The lease sale parcels would be regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle C regulations, which are extremely stringent, as well as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) that provides for the exclusion of petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof from the definition of hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. The mitigation would include the stringent regulation of waste containment within the project areas.

Name of specialist and date: Shawn Wisner 09/08/10

WATER QUALITY – GROUND

Affected Environment: Rocks at or near the surface in the area of the nominated parcels consist primarily of Tertiary age, Wasatch formation member, Cathedral Bluffs Tongue (Twc) and Tertiary age, Green River formation member, Tipton Tongue (Tgt). These rocks can and do contain potable, useable water.

Environmental Consequences, Proposed Action: If drilling were to occur on these parcels, the potential of encountering useable groundwater while drilling the surface holes exists. Fresh to moderately saline groundwater (TDS < 10,000 ppm) could be found within the formations listed above.

Environmental Consequences, No Action Alternative: There would be no impacts to the ground water from the No Action Alternative.

Mitigative Measures: Federal onshore orders require lessees to submit an Application to Drill (APD) prior to the commencement of a drilling operation. Specific casing and cement designs must be included in each APD for the purpose of isolating and protecting useable groundwater from other water, hydrocarbons and minerals. The lessee would be required to submit a report showing the depth and analysis of groundwater encountered during the drilling operation.

Name of specialist and date: Marty O'Mara 09/17/10

WATER QUALITY – SURFACE

Affected Environment: Any surface runoff from the proposed parcels in Routt County would drain into tributaries of the Yampa River. Water quality for all tributaries of the Yampa River in this area must support Aquatic Life Cold 1, Recreation N, and Agriculture. There are no water quality impairments or suspected water quality issues for waters influenced by the proposed parcels.

Environmental Consequences, Proposed Action: While the act of leasing the parcels would produce no impacts, subsequent development of the lease would lead to surface disturbance from the construction of well pads, access roads, pipelines, and powerlines and could result in degradation of surface water quality and groundwater quality from non-point source pollution, especially from potentially increased soil erosion and sedimentation.

Potential direct impacts would chiefly be brought about by soil disturbance due to construction of well pads, access roads, pipelines, and power lines, and would include increased surface water runoff, erosion, off-site sedimentation and dissolved constituents (salt loading) to downstream waters. Such hydrologic effects may cause changes in downstream channel morphology such as bed and bank erosion or accretion. The magnitude of these potential impacts to water resources would depend on the proximity of the disturbance to the drainage channel, slope aspect and gradient, degree and area of soil

disturbance, soil character, duration and time within which construction activity would occur, and the timely implementation and success or failure of mitigation measures.

Direct impacts would likely be greatest shortly after the start of construction activities and would decrease in time due to proper implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) that would include proper design of facilities along with effective temporary stabilization measures that would promote permanent natural vegetative stabilization and reclamation of disturbed areas. Construction activities would occur over a relatively short period, and therefore the majority of the disturbance would be evident but short lived. Impacts to surface water quality would be managed (minimized) through the implementation, monitoring, and necessary adjustment of BMPs prescribed. However, short-term and minor impacts may occur during storm flow events.

Petroleum products and other chemicals, accidentally spilled, could result in surface and groundwater contamination. Similarly, possible leaks from reserve and evaporation pits could degrade surface and ground water quality. Authorization of development projects would require full compliance with BLM directives and stipulations that relate to surface and groundwater protection.

Environmental Consequences, No Action: There would be no new impacts to water quality or surface hydrology from oil and gas development/production on the proposed parcel lands.

Mitigative Measures: Potential effects would depend on site-specific location of future development and cannot be predicted or quantified at the leasing stage. General conditions of approval at the APD stage will specify Best Management Practices that will include reclamation of plant communities and water control measures to prevent and limit erosion and sedimentation, such as road and pad location and design, culverts, and silt traps. Existing regulations require operators ensure an adequate casing program is designed to protect ground water from contamination.

The use of lined reserve pits, or the elimination of reserve pits, would reduce or eliminate seepage of drilling fluid into the soil and prevent it from eventually reaching groundwater. Spills or produced fluids (e.g., saltwater, oil, and/or condensate in the event of a breach, overflow, or spill from storage tanks) could result in contamination of the soils onsite, or offsite, and could potentially impact surface and groundwater resources in the long term. The casing and cementing requirements imposed on proposed wells would reduce or eliminate the potential for groundwater contamination from drilling mud and other surface sources.

Name of specialist and date: Emily Spencer 09/20/10

Reference: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Water Quality Control Commission. 2010. Regulations #33, 37, and 93. <http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/regulations/wqccregs/index.html>

WETLANDS/RIPARIAN ZONES

Affected Environment: There are no wetlands or riparian resources identified within the proposed lease area in Routt County on public lands. Areas on private land contain riparian habitat.

Environmental Consequences, Proposed Action: The amount and location of direct and indirect effects cannot be predicted until the site specific APD stage of development.

Environmental Consequences, No Action Alternatives: Riparian zones and wetlands would not be affected.

Mitigative Measures:

Parcel 5764:

The following private lands are subject to Exhibit CO-28 to protect riparian/wetland vegetation:

T. 0080N., R 0870W., 6TH PM
Sec. 4: Lot 1,2;
Sec. 4: SWNE,S2NW,N2SE;
Sec. 5: SENE,SENW,N2S2,SWSW;
Sec. 6: Lot 1,2;
Sec. 6: SENE,SESE;
Sec. 7: NWNE,N2SE;
Sec. 9: S2NE,SENW;

Parcel 5766:

The following private lands are subject to Exhibit CO-28 to protect riparian/wetland vegetation:

T. 0080N., R 0870W., 6TH PM, Sec. 19: SENW

Name of specialist and date: Emily Spencer 09/20/10

WILD & SCENIC RIVERS

Affected Environment: Not Present.

Environmental Consequences, Both Alternatives: None.

Mitigative Measures: Not Applicable.

Name of specialist and date: Shane Dittlinger 09/08/10

WSAs, WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

Affected Environment: Not Present.

Environmental Consequences, Both Alternatives: None.

Mitigative Measures: Not Applicable.

Name of specialist and date: Shane Dittlinger 09/08/10

NON-CRITICAL ELEMENTS

PALEONTOLOGY

Affected Environment: The primary geologic formations at the surface of these proposed lease parcels are the *Tertiary Age formation, Wasatch Formation, Cathedral Bluffs Tongue (Twc)* and the *Tertiary Age formation, Green River Formation, Tipton Tongue (Tgt)*. This formation has been classified a Class II formation for the potential for occurrence of scientifically significant fossils.

Environmental Consequences, Proposed Action: Scientifically significant fossils are occasionally found within this formation (Armstrong & Wolney, 1989). The potential for discovery of significant fossils on these locations is considered to be moderate. If any such fossils are located here, construction activities could damage the fossils and the information that could have been gained from them would be lost. The significance of this impact would depend upon the significance of the fossil. Ceasing operations and notifying the Field Office Manager immediately upon discovery of a fossil during construction activities can effectively mitigate this impact. An assessment of the significance is made and a plan to retrieve the fossil or the information from the fossil is developed.

The proposed action could also constitute a beneficial impact to paleontological resources by increasing the chances for discovery of scientifically significant fossils if drilling were to occur.

Environmental Consequences, No Action Alternative: There would be no impacts from the No Action Alternative.

Mitigative Measures: If fossils are discovered during construction or other operations, all activity in the area would cease and the Field Office Manager would be notified immediately. An assessment of significance would be made within an agreed time frame. Operations would resume only upon written notification by the Authorized Officer.

References:

Armstrong, Harley J. and Wolney, David G., 1989, *Paleontological Resources of Northwest Colorado: A Regional Analysis*, Museum of Western Colorado, Grand Junction, CO, prepared for Bur. Land Management, Vol. I of V.

Miller, A.E., 1977, *Geology of Moffat County, Colorado*, Colo. Geol. Surv. Map Series 3, 1:126,720.

Name of specialist and date: Marty O'Mara 09/20/10

FLUID MINERALS

Affected Environment: The nominated parcels are within favorability zone 4 (highest for oil and gas potential). Geologic formations would be analyzed during the APD NEPA process.

Environmental Consequences, Proposed Action: The Field Office ensures the APD submitted casing and cementing program would be adequate to protect all of the resources, minerals and fresh water zones. The blowout prevention system will be analyzed to ensure Onshore Order No. 2 standards are adequately met.

Environmental Consequences, No Action Alternative: There would be no impacts from the No Action Alternative.

Mitigative Measures: None.

Name of specialist and date: Marty O'Mara 09/20/10

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Affected Environment: 640 acres within the nominated parcels are within grazing allotments administered by the BLM. Of those 640 acres, 80 acres are BLM surface ownership. The 80 acres of surface ownership contains a corral and a fence. There are likely fences, water developments, and other livestock management facilities on the private surface, but these are not administered by BLM.

Environmental Consequences, Proposed Action: The amount and location of direct and indirect effects cannot be predicted until the site-specific APD stage of development. The rangeland improvements can be impacted by road and pad development. Placement of facilities close to the fence or corral could compromise their usefulness, particularly during the development stage. In addition closeness to water can increase potential for stock to use the pad areas for resting, rubbing, and potential exposure to ethylene glycol storage and spills.

Environmental Consequences, No Action Alternative: There would be no impacts to the range management from the No Action Alternative.

Mitigative Measures: Cattle guards would be installed on fence lines. BLM notifies grazing permittees on a site-by-site basis as part of the APD process. Best Management Practices would be incorporated into the Conditions of Approval.

Name of specialist and date: Hunter Seim 09/10/10

REALTY AUTHORIZATIONS

Affected Environment: Right-of-way (ROW) grants across BLM-administered land provide for uses of public lands in accordance with regulations to help ensure that public lands are managed to benefit the public. A ROW is required for all uses off the oil and gas lease for the purpose of on the lease development, regardless of who owns or controls the development.

Environmental Consequences, Proposed Action: The level and location of direct and indirect effects cannot be predicted until the site-specific APD stage of development. Existing ROWs can be impacted by road and pad development. To avoid impacts to existing uses, BLM would contact the ROW holders and notify them of the site-specific APD stage of development. As a result of the environmental analysis of the proposed site-specific APDs, location and materials used for pads may be adjusted to minimize effects.

Environmental Consequences, No Action Alternative: There would be no impacts from the No Action Alternative.

Mitigative Measures: None.

Name of specialist and date: Barb Blackstun 09/13/10

SOILS

Affected Environment: The magnitude and location of direct and indirect effects cannot be predicted until the site-specific APD stage of development. Soils vary in their suitability for use as road fill and road beds. Road design to BLM standards and use of suitable fill would foster road stability and mitigate erosion and sedimentation. Maintenance standards for constructed roads would also be specified in the APD stage.

Environmental Consequences, Proposed Action: While the act of leasing a tract would produce no impacts, subsequent development of the lease would physically disturb the topsoil and would expose the substratum soil on subsequent project areas. Direct impacts resulting from the construction of well pads, access roads, and reserve pits include removal of vegetation, exposure of the soil, mixing of horizons, compaction, loss of topsoil productivity, and susceptibility to wind and water erosion. Wind erosion would be expected to be a minor contributor to soil erosion, with the possible exception of dust from vehicle traffic. These impacts could result in increased indirect impacts such as runoff, erosion, and off-site sedimentation. Activities that could cause these types of indirect

impacts include construction and operation of well sites, access roads, gas pipelines, and facilities. Increased traffic in the area with development could cause increased deterioration that could make travel by various road users difficult and worsen the loss of soil due to erosion by wind and/or water.

Contamination of soil from drilling and production wastes mixed into soil or spilled on the soil surfaces could cause a long-term reduction in site productivity. Some of these direct impacts can be reduced or avoided through proper design, construction and maintenance and implementation of Best Management Practices.

Additional soil impacts associated with lease development could occur when heavy precipitation causes water erosion damage. When water saturated segment(s) of the access road become impassable, vehicles may still be driven over the road. Consequently, deep tire ruts would develop. Where impassable segments are created from deep rutting, unauthorized driving may occur outside the designated route of access roads.

Environmental Consequences, No Action Alternative: There would be no impacts to the soils from the No Action Alternative, as there would be no surface disturbing activity.

Mitigative Measures: As described in Conditions of Approval at the APD stage, operators could stockpile the topsoil from the surface of well pads which would be used for surface reclamation of the well pads. If the well produces, the top soil can be used for interim reclamation of the areas of the well pad not in use. If the well is a dry hole, the soil can be used for immediate reclamation. The soil should not be stockpiled for more than one year. Soil stockpiling and re-spreading should be carried out under the advisement of BLM personnel. The impact to the soil would be remedied upon reclamation of well pads when the stockpiled soil that was specifically conserved to establish a seed bed is spread over well pads and vegetation re-establishes. Upon abandonment of wells and/or when access roads are no longer in service, the Authorized Officer would issue instructions and/or orders for surface reclamation/restoration of the disturbed areas as described in Conditions of Approval at the APD stage. An orderly system of road locations and road construction requirements (including regular maintenance) would alleviate potential impacts to the environment from the development of access roads. For the purpose of protecting slopes or fragile soils, surface disturbance will not be allowed on slopes over 35 percent.

Name of specialist and date: Shawn Wiser 09/08/10

SOLID MINERALS

Affected Environment: The parcels lie within the 638,800 acre coal planning unit. However, there are no coal leases anywhere near the parcels.

Environmental Consequences: None.

Mitigative Measures: Exhibit CO-25 to protect surface or underground coal mines is attached to all leases within the coal planning unit.

Name of specialist and date: Jeremy Casterson 12/02/10

UPLAND VEGETATION

Affected Environment: The parcels in would be in aspen woodland and mountain shrub plant communities.

Environmental Consequences, Proposed Action: The amount and location of direct and indirect effects cannot be predicted until the site-specific APD stage of development.

Environmental Consequences, No Action Alternative: There would be no impacts to the upland vegetation from the No Action Alternative.

Mitigative Measures: Evaluation of mitigation measures for the effect on vegetation is deferred to the site specific APD stage of development. Best Management Practices would be incorporated into the Conditions of Approval.

Name of specialist and date: Hunter Seim 09/10/10

VISUAL RESOURCES

Affected Environment: Visual resource management is broken into four VRM classes. In the tracts proposed for leasing only VRM Class IV is represented.

Environmental Consequences, Proposed Action: The VRM Class IV objective is to provide for management activities which require major modification of the existing landscape character. Every attempt, however, should be made to reduce or eliminate activity impacts through careful location, minimal disturbance, and repeating the basic landscape elements. Facilities such as condensate and produced water or oil storage tanks that rise above eight feet would provide a geometrically strong vertical and horizontal visual contrast in form and line to the area's characteristic landscape and vegetation, which have flat, horizontal to slightly rolling form and line. The construction of access roads, well pads and other ancillary facilities would slightly modify the existing visual resources. Through color manipulation, for example, by painting well facilities with a color determined by the Authorized Officer at the time of development to blend with the rolling to flat vegetative and/or landform setting, developments are expected to favorably blend with the form, line, color and texture of the existing landscape.

Environmental Consequences, No Action Alternative: There would be no impacts to visual resources from the No Action Alternative.

Mitigative Measures: For VRM Class IV, all facilities, including meter buildings, would be painted a color determined by the Authorized Officer at the time of development to blend with the vegetative and/or landform setting.

Name of specialist and date: Jeremy Casterson 09/23/10

WILDLIFE, TERRESTRIAL

Affected Environment: A variety of wildlife habitats and their associated species occur within proposed leasing area. Each habitat type provides food, cover and shelter for a variety of mammal, bird, amphibian and reptile species common to northwest Colorado. The lease area provides nesting and staging habitat for greater sandhill cranes. Large ungulates in the area include mule deer and elk, with portions of the parcels providing calving areas for elk. Large predators include mountain lion and black bear. Coyotes, bobcats, jackrabbits, cottontail rabbits and a variety of small rodents, reptiles and birds likely inhabit the general area. Streams, springs, ponds and the associated riparian vegetation provide habitat for aquatic wildlife species. Although all of the species are important members of native communities and ecosystems, most are common and have wide distributions within the state, region and field office.

Environmental Consequences, Proposed Action: Although the lease sale itself has no direct effects on wildlife in the area, future potential drilling would impact wildlife species and their habitat. Impacts to wildlife species from oil and gas development are discussed in the LSFO RMP EIS. Impacts include, but are not limited to, displacement into less suitable habitat, increased stress and loss of habitat. Impacts to specific species would be addressed at the APD level and appropriate mitigation or COA would be developed.

Environmental Consequences, No Action Alternative: There would be no impacts to wildlife species or their habitat from the No Action Alternative.

Mitigative measures: Potential mitigation includes No Surface Occupancy stipulations to protect raptor nest sites and Timing Limitations to protect wildlife during critical time period, such as winter and reproduction.

Parcel 5764: All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-10 to protect elk calving. The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-16 to protect greater sandhill crane nesting and staging habitat:

T. 0080N., R 0870W., 6TH PM, Sec. 7: N2SE

Name of specialist and date: Desa Ausmus 09/10/10

OTHER NON-CRITICAL ELEMENTS:

Non-Critical Element	NA or Not Present	Applicable or Present, No Impact	Applicable & Present and Brought Forward for Analysis
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Forest Management	SW 09/08/10		
Hydrology/Ground			See Water Quality - Ground
Hydrology/Surface			See Water Quality - Surface
Range Management			See Range
Realty Authorizations			See Realty
Recreation/Transportation		KSD 09/08/10	
Socio-Economics			See Environmental Justice
Solid Minerals			See Solid Minerals
Visual Resources			See Visual Resources
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt	SW 09/08/10		
Wildlife, Aquatic			See Wildlife

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS SUMMARY:

Cumulative impacts may result from the development of the proposed leases when added to non-project impacts that result from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. The potential exists for future oil and gas development throughout the Little Snake Field Office. Other past or existing actions near the project area that have influence on the landscape are wildfire, recreation, hunting, grazing, and ranching activities.

As of August 2008, approximately 70 percent of BLM-administered surface, and more than 50 percent of federal mineral estate within the Little Snake Field Office is leased. As of August 2008, there were 1,171 oil and gas authorized or pending leases administered by BLM within the LSFO. During the past 20 years, 594 wells have been drilled in the LSFO, of which 226 are on BLM-administered lands. On average, 30 wells have been drilled annually over the last 20 years. Most of this has been infill drilling within known oil and gas fields. About 30 percent of the 881 producing wells are oil producers, and about 70 percent are gas producers (BLM 2005).

Based on historical oil and gas development and production activities, leasing, and economic factors, about 3,031 wells are anticipated to be drilled over the next 20 years within the LSFO. About 96 percent of the projected 3,031 wells would be drilled in areas of high oil and gas occurrence potential (BLM 2005). Of the 3,031 wells that are projected, about 54 percent would be gas wells (both conventional oil and gas and CBNG), 20 percent oil wells, 20 percent dry holes, and 6 percent other types of wells (e.g., injection wells). Potential development of all available minerals in the field office, including those in the proposed lease parcels, was included as part of the analysis.

Surface disturbance associated with oil and gas activity would increase the potential for erosion and sedimentation. Displacement of hunters and recreationists during the short-term construction

and drilling periods would occur. Contrasts in line, form, color, and texture from development would impact the visual qualities on the landscape.

Cumulative impacts to the plant communities within the oil & gas leases and adjacent areas include an incremental reduction of continuity in the plant communities in terms of acreages that remain undisturbed. Loss of continuity results in smaller and smaller areas of undisturbed native vegetation and the potential for loss of integrity within the larger plant community. Fragmented plant communities can lose resilience to natural and man-made disturbance due to isolation of areas from seed sources necessary for proper age class distribution of plants, and subsequently, a greater opportunity for stressors such as drought to have a more severe impact on the plant community as a whole. The increased disturbance also makes native plant communities more susceptible to invasion by annual weeds as vectors for increasing weeds. Even with weed control measures applied, the potential for weeds to move further into undisturbed remnant areas increases as these remnants become smaller and more isolated from larger undisturbed areas.

Cumulative impacts to the livestock grazing operations in the area may be increased through the development of the proposed action. If development occurs, the growth in wells, roads, and human activity has the potential to reduce the availability of forage in this area far beyond direct impacts caused by construction. The potential impact to grazing activities permitted in the LSFO would be a loss of available Animal Unit Months (AUMs), i.e. a loss of the amount of livestock that allotments can reasonably carry.

Habitat fragmentation from the development of the proposed leases would likely decrease the nesting suitability for migratory birds in the resource area. In *The Effects of Natural Gas Development on Sagebrush Steppe Paserines in Sublette County, Wyoming* by F. Ingelfinger (2001) it was found that roads associated with oil and gas development have a negative impact on passerines bird species. Bird densities were reduced within 100m of each road. Due to the amount of new road construction and an increase in traffic on these roads, passerine populations in the area are likely decreasing.

The cumulative impacts of the development of oil and gas leases in the LSFO would continue to degrade habitat for the greater sage-grouse and Columbian sharp-tailed grouse. Fragmentation, mostly due to road construction, is an important factor contributing to a decrease in habitat quality. Disturbances such as higher traffic volume and other human activities also contribute to degradation of habitat quality. Continued oil and gas development would lead to decreased sage grouse use of the habitat.

Although big game species are able to adapt to disturbances better than other wildlife, increased development would still have impacts to mule deer, elk, and antelope. Timing stipulations adequately protect big game species during critical times of the year; however, continued oil and gas development would lead to decreased use of the habitat due to increased human activity. A significant amount of vehicle traffic could occur with oil and gas development. Impacts to big game may be vehicle-animal collisions, as these would be a major cause of mortality for big game species.

References:

Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 2005. Reasonable Foreseeable Development: Oil and Gas in the Little Snake Field Office Administrative Boundary.

Ingelfinger, F. 2001. The Effects of Natural Gas Development on Sagebrush Steppe Passerines in Sublette County, Wyoming. University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY.

Description of Mitigating Measures and Residual Impacts

The issuance of those leases identified under the proposed action would be mitigated by attaching appropriate conditions of approval to any subsequent requests for lease development either on a case by case basis or upon receipt of a multi-well project proposal. An Environmental Analysis would be prepared on a case-by-case basis upon receipt of future subsequent actions. The LSFO, Surface Use and Occupancy Requirements, Conditions of Approval, and the LSFO's Special Leasing Stipulations, which are in place at the Colorado State Office, would provide adequate mitigation for issuance of all lease parcels under the Proposed Action. Direct, indirect, cumulative and residual impacts of leasing and lease development are generally described in the Little Snake Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (ROD) approved on April 26, 1989; and the Colorado Oil and Gas Leasing & Development Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the ROD signed on November 5, 1991.

STANDARDS:

PLANT AND ANIMAL COMMUNITY (animal) STANDARD: Standards for Public Land Health do not apply to private surface. Parcel 5766 is the only proposed parcel that contains BLM managed surface. This area was assessed for Land Health Standards in 2002 as a part of the grazing permit renewal. At that time, BLM lands were in good condition and providing suitable and productive habitat for wildlife species. The lease sale would have no bearing on this standard. Potential future development resulting from the lease sale may influence the ability of the landscape to meet standards. Since the amount of development is unknown at this time, additional standard assessments would be conducted at the APD stage.

Name of specialist and date: Desa Ausmus 09/10/10

SPECIAL STATUS, THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES (animal) STANDARD: Standards for Public Land Health do not apply to private surface. Parcel 5766 is the only proposed parcel that contains BLM managed surface. This area was assessed for Land Health Standards in 2002 as a part of the grazing permit renewal. At that time, BLM lands were in good condition and providing suitable and productive habitat for special status species, specifically Columbian sharp-tailed grouse. The lease sale would have no bearing on this standard. Potential future development resulting from the lease sale may influence the ability of the landscape to meet standards. Since the amount of development is unknown at this time, additional standard assessments would be conducted at the APD stage.

Name of specialist and date: Desa Ausmus 09/10/10

PLANT AND ANIMAL COMMUNITY (plant) STANDARD: All but 80 acres of the subject parcels are private surface ownership. As a result, these parcels have not been assessed for meeting this standard. The 80 acres of public surface are meeting this standard. The proposal to lease these parcels for oil and gas development would not, in itself, preclude the 80 acres from continuing to meet this standard, but site-specific impacts to the ecological indicators of this standard cannot be assessed until the APD stage of development. The No Action Alternative would meet this standard and the current situation as it relates to future oil and gas development would not change.

Name of specialist and date: Hunter Seim 09/10/10

SPECIAL STATUS, THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES (plant) STANDARD: There are no federally listed threatened or endangered or BLM sensitive plant species present on any of the parcels. This standard does not apply.

Name of specialist and date: Hunter Seim 09/9/10

RIPARIAN SYSTEMS STANDARD: There are no riparian systems present on any of the proposed parcels. This standard does not apply.

Name of specialist and date: Emily Spencer 09/20/10

WATER QUALITY STANDARD: The proposed action would meet the public land health standard for water quality. Interim reclamation of the unused area on the well pads would be completed to minimize sheet and rill erosion from the well site. When the well pad is no longer needed for production operations, the disturbed well pad and access roads would be reclaimed to approximate original contours, topsoil would be redistributed, and adapted plant species would be reseeded. These Best Management Practices would help to reduce accelerated erosion of the sites. There are no water quality impairments or suspected water quality issues for waters influenced by the project area.

Name of specialist and date: Emily Spencer 09/20/10

UPLAND SOILS STANDARD: The proposed action would meet the public land health standard for soils, as there would be no surface disturbing activities at the leasing stage. Potential future development resulting from the lease sale may influence the ability of the landscape to meet standards. Since the amount of development is unknown at this time, additional standard assessments would be conducted at the APD stage. Best Management Practices applied at the Application for Permit to Drill would help to reduce accelerated erosion of the sites.

Name of specialist and date: Shawn Wisler 09/20/10

PERSONS/AGENCIES CONSULTED: Colorado Department of Wildlife, Uintah and Ouray Tribal Council, Colorado Native American Commission, Colorado State Historic Preservation Office.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI)
DOI-BLM-CO-N010-2010-0136 EA

Based on the analysis of potential environmental impacts contained in the EA and all other available information, I have determined that the proposal and the alternatives analyzed do not constitute a major Federal action that would adversely impact the quality of the human environment. Therefore, an EIS is unnecessary and will not be prepared. This determination is based on the following factors:

1. Beneficial, adverse, direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts have been disclosed in the EA. Analysis indicated no significant impacts on society as a whole, the affected region, the affected interests, or the locality. The physical and biological effects are limited to the Little Snake Resource Area and adjacent land.
2. Public health and safety would not be adversely impacted. There are no known or anticipated concerns with project waste or hazardous materials.
3. There would be no adverse impacts to regional or local air quality, prime or unique farmlands, known paleontological resources on public land within the area, wetlands, floodplain, areas with unique characteristics, ecologically critical areas, or designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.
4. There are no highly controversial effects on the environment.
5. There are no effects that are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risk. Sufficient information on risk is available based on information in the EA and other past actions of a similar nature.
6. This alternative does not set a precedent for other actions that may be implemented in the future to meet the goals and objectives of adopted Federal, State, or local natural resource related plans, policies, or programs.
7. No cumulative impacts related to other actions that would have a significant adverse impact were identified or are anticipated.
8. Based on previous and ongoing cultural surveys, and through mitigation by avoidance, no adverse impacts to cultural resources were identified or anticipated. There are no known American Indian religious concerns or persons or groups who might be disproportionately and adversely affected as anticipated by the Environmental Justice Policy.

9. No adverse impacts to any threatened or endangered species or their habitat that was determined to be critical under the Endangered Species Act were identified. If, at a future time, there could be the potential for adverse impacts, treatments would be modified or mitigated not to have an adverse effect or new analysis would be conducted.

10. This alternative is in compliance with relevant Federal, State, and local laws, regulations, and requirements for the protection of the environment.

DECISION AND RATIONALE:

I have determined that approving the sale of the proposed oil and gas leases is in conformance with the approved land use plan. It is my decision to offer for lease two parcels covering 2,041 acres of Federal Minerals at the Colorado State Office March 2011 Oil and Gas Lease Sale.

MITIGATION MEASURES: See Attachments A, B, and C for the stipulations on the stipulations attached to the nominated parcels. Additional mitigation will be developed at the APD stage.

SIGNATURE OF PREPARER:

DATE SIGNED:

SIGNATURE OF ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWER:

DATE SIGNED:

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL:

DATE SIGNED:

Attachment A
Pre-DNA/EA Parcels Proposed for Lease
March 2011 - Colorado Competitive Oil & Gas Lease Sale

THE FOLLOWING ACQUIRED LANDS ARE SUBJECT TO FILINGS IN THE MANNER SPECIFIED IN THE APPLICABLE PORTIONS OF THE REGULATIONS IN 43 CFR, SUBPART 3120.

PARCEL ID: 5785 SERIAL #:

T. 0100N., R 0940W., 6TH PM	
Sec. 6: Lot 1,2;	U.S. Interest 100.00%
Sec. 6: S2NE,SE;	U.S. Interest 100.00%
Sec. 6: EXCL PATENT 914972;	U.S. Interest 100.00%

Moffat County
Colorado 319.450 Acres

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-30 to alert lessee of closure period for nesting grouse species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5772 SERIAL #:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM	
Sec. 27: S2;	U.S. Interest 100.00%

Moffat County
Colorado 320.000 Acres

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

PVT/BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5764 SERIAL #:

T. 0080N., R 0870W., 6TH PM
 Sec. 4: Lot 1-4;
 Sec. 4: S2N2,N2SE;
 Sec. 5: Lot 1-4;
 Sec. 5: S2N2,S2;
 Sec. 6: Lot 1,2;
 Sec. 6: S2NE,SE;

Sec. 7: N2NE,SWNE,N2SE;
Sec. 8: NWNE,N2NW;
Sec. 9: S2NE,NW;

Routt County
Colorado 1964.240 Acres

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-10 to protect elk calving.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-16 to protect greater sandhill crane nesting and staging habitat:

T. 0080N., R 0870W., 6TH PM
Sec. 7: N2SE;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-25 to protect surface or underground coal mines.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-28 to protect riparian/wetland vegetation:

T. 0080N., R 0870W., 6TH PM
Sec. 4: Lot 1,2;
Sec. 4: SWNE,S2NW,N2SE;
Sec. 5: SENE,SENE,N2S2,SWSW;
Sec. 6: Lot 1,2;
Sec. 6: SENE,SESE;
Sec. 7: NWNE,N2SE;
Sec. 9: S2NE,SENE;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-30 to alert lessee of closure period for nesting grouse species:

T. 0080N., R 0870W., 6TH PM
Sec. 7: NWSE;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

PVT/BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5766 SERIAL #:

T. 0080N., R 0870W., 6TH PM
Sec. 19: Lot 2;
Sec. 19: SENE;

Routt County
Colorado 76.700 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-02 to protect grouse dancing grounds:

T. 0080N., R 0870W., 6TH PM
Sec. 19: SENE;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-25 to protect surface or underground coal mines.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-28 to protect riparian/wetland vegetation:

T. 0080N., R 0870W., 6TH PM
Sec. 19: SENW;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-30 to alert lessee of closure period for nesting grouse species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5812 SERIAL #:

T. 0100N., R 0940W., 6TH PM
Sec. 32: N2N2;
Sec. 33: N2NW,SW;
T. 0100N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 1: Lot 1,2;
Sec. 1: S2NE,SE;
Sec. 12: E2;
Sec. 13: N2;

Moffat County
Colorado 1359.970 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-09 to protect big game winter habitat:

T. 0100N., R 0940W., 6TH PM
Sec. 33: SW;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-12 to alert lessee of potential closure for sheep lambing grounds.

PVT/BLM;BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5786 SERIAL #:

T. 0110N., R 0940W., 6TH PM
Sec. 20: W2E2,W2,SESE;

Moffat County
Colorado 520.000 Acres

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5787 SERIAL #:

T. 0120N., R 0940W., 6TH PM
Sec. 30: 1,2,6-12,26-28;

Moffat County
Colorado 280.000 Acres

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5779 SERIAL #:

T. 0100N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 7: TR 41 LOT 6,8,10;
Sec. 7: TR 40 LOT 12,14-16;
Sec. 7: TR 40 LOT 23-26;
Sec. 7: TR 41 LOT 17-22;
Sec. 7: TR 41 LOT 27-29;
Sec. 7: TR 39 LOT 11,13;
Sec. 7: TR 38 LOT 5,7,9;
Sec. 18: TR 40 LOT 11,13;
Sec. 18: TR 47 LOT 12,14-16;
Sec. 18: TR 46 LOT 27-29;
Sec. 18: TR 41 LOT 5,7,9;
Sec. 18: TR 46 LOT 17-22;
Sec. 18: TR 46 LOT 6,8,10;
Sec. 18: TR 47 LOT 23-26;

Moffat County
Colorado 1259.840 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-09 to protect big game winter habitat:

T. 0100N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 7:
Sec. 18:

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-28 to protect riparian/wetland vegetation:

T. 0100N., R 0950W., 6TH PM

Sec. 7: Lot 5-8,9,11,13;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-12 to alert lessee of potential closure for sheep lambing grounds:

T. 0100N., R 0950W., 6TH PM

Sec. 7:

Sec. 18:

PVT/BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5782 SERIAL #:

T. 0100N., R 0950W., 6TH PM

Sec. 10: ALL;

Sec. 11: W2;

Moffat County

Colorado 960.000 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-09 to protect big game winter habitat:

T. 0100N., R 0950W., 6TH PM

Sec. 11: SW;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-28 to protect riparian/wetland vegetation:

T. 0100N., R 0950W., 6TH PM

Sec. 10: SWNW,N2SW,SESW;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-12 to alert lessee of potential closure for sheep lambing grounds.

BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5774 SERIAL #:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM

Sec. 13: Lot 1,4,6;

Sec. 13: NE,SE,SW,S2;

Sec. 13: TR 48 LOT 2,3,5;

Sec. 23: Lot 1,5,7;

Sec. 23: NE,S2;

Sec. 23: TR49 LOT 2-4,6;

Sec. 24: ALL;
Sec. 25: W2;
Sec. 26: E2;

Moffat County
Colorado 2560.000 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-02 to protect grouse dancing grounds:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 25: NW,N2SW;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-09 to protect big game winter habitat:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 13: Lot 1,4,6;
Sec. 13: NE,SW;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-30 to alert lessee of closure period for nesting grouse species:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 23: NESW,S2SW,SE;
Sec. 23: NENE,S2NE;
Sec. 24: ALL;
Sec. 25: W2;
Sec. 26: E2;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5776 SERIAL #:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 27: Lot 1,4,5,8;
Sec. 27: NE;
Sec. 27: TR 57 LOT 2,3,6,7;
Sec. 33: ALL;
Sec. 34: ALL;
Sec. 35: W2;

Moffat County
Colorado 1920.000 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-02 No Surface Occupancy to protect grouse dancing grounds (including sage and mountain sharp-tailed grouse and lesser and greater prairie chickens) within a one-quarter mile radius from the site:

T. 0080N., R 0870W., 6TH PM

Sec. 19: SENW

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-09 to protect big game winter habitat:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 35: W2;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-30 to alert lessee of closure period for nesting grouse species:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 33: NW,N2SW,SWSW;
Sec. 35: NENW;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

PVT/BLM;BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5777 SERIAL #:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 2: Lot 1-4,6,8,10,12;
Sec. 2: TR 41 LOT 17-24;
Sec. 2: TR 41 LOT 7,9,11,13;
Sec. 11: TR 47 LOT 7,9,11,13;
Sec. 11: TR 41 LOT 8,10,12;
Sec. 11: TR 41 LOT 2-6;
Sec. 11: TR 47 LOT 17-24;
Sec. 11: TR 48 LOT 15,16,25;
Sec. 11: TR 40 LOT 1,14;

Moffat County
Colorado 1167.800 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-09 to protect big game winter habitat:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 2: Lot 1-4,6,8,10,12;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-23 to protect bald eagle winter roost sites:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 2: Lot 1-4,6,8,10,12;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-28 to protect riparian/wetland vegetation:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 2: Lot 4,6,8,10,12;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5778 SERIAL #:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 4: Lot 3,4;
Sec. 4: S2NW;
Sec. 10: TR 47 LOT 15,16,25;
Sec. 10: TR 41 LOT 1,14;
Sec. 10: TR 46 LOT 17-24;
Sec. 10: TR 46 LOT 7,9,11,13;
Sec. 10: TR 42 LOT 8,10,12;
Sec. 10: TR 42 LOT 2-6;

Moffat County
Colorado 800.770 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-09 to protect big game winter habitat:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 4: Lot 3,4;
Sec. 4: S2NW;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-23 to protect bald eagle winter roost sites:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 4: Lot 3,4;
Sec. 4: S2NW;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-26 to protect fragile soils:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 4: Lot 3,4;
Sec. 4: S2NW;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5780 SERIAL #:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 14: Lot 16,19,21,25;
Sec. 14: S2SE;
Sec. 14: TR 49 LOT 17,18,20;
Sec. 14: TR 49 LOT 22-24;

Sec. 15: TR 46 LOT 2-6;
Sec. 15: TR 46 LOT 8,10,12;
Sec. 15: TR 47 LOT 1,14;
Sec. 15: TR 49 LOT 15,16,25;
Sec. 15: TR 50 LOT 7,9,11,13;
Sec. 15: TR 50 LOT 17-24;
Sec. 22: Lot 7,11,13,16,17;
Sec. 22: Lot 20,21,24;
Sec. 22: SE;
Sec. 22: TR 57 LOT 22,23;
Sec. 22: TR 49 LOT 1,15;
Sec. 22: TR 50 LOT 9,12,14;
Sec. 22: TR 50 LOT 2-6;
Sec. 22: TR 57 LOT 8,10,18,19;

Moffat County
Colorado 1600.000 Acres

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5781 SERIAL #:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 29: Lot 15,16,25;
Sec. 29: TR 58 LOT 9,11,13;
Sec. 29: TR 58 LOT 17-24;
Sec. 29: TR 55, LOT 10,12;
Sec. 29: TR 56 LOT 14;
Sec. 30: Lot 1,2;
Sec. 30: TR 54 LOT 6,7,10;
Sec. 30: TR 55 LOT 5,18;
Sec. 30: TR 58 LOT 19,20,29;
Sec. 30: TR 59 LOT 11,15,17;
Sec. 30: TR 59 LOT 21-28;
Sec. 30: TR 54 LOT 14,16;
Sec. 31: TR 60 LOT 17,21-28;
Sec. 31: TR 61 LOT 19,20,29;
Sec. 31: TR 58 LOT 5,18;
Sec. 31: TR 59 LOT 12,14,16;
Sec. 31: TR 59 LOT 6-10;
Sec. 31: TR 60 LOT 11,13,15;

Moffat County
Colorado 1559.080 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-09 to protect big game winter habitat:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM

Sec. 30: Lot 1,2;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-23 to protect bald eagle winter roost sites:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 30: Lot 1,2;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-30 to alert lessee of closure period for nesting grouse species:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 29: Lot 15,16;
Sec. 30: Lot 2;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

PVT/BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5784 SERIAL #:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 5: SWSW;
Sec. 5: SESW;
Sec. 6: Lot 7;
Sec. 6: SESW,S2SE;
Sec. 7: Lot 1-4;
Sec. 7: NE,E2W2,N2SE;
Sec. 8: NENW;
Sec. 8: TR 45 LOT 11,20;
Sec. 28: Lot 1,7,9,11,13;
Sec. 28: S2;
Sec. 28: TR 56 LOT 2-6,8;
Sec. 28: TR 56 LOT 10,12;
Sec. 29: TR 58 LOT 2-6,8;
Sec. 29: TR 56 LOT 1;
Sec. 29: TR 58 LOT 7;
Sec. 32: Lot 1,14,15,18,20,24;
Sec. 32: S2SE;
Sec. 32: TR 61 LOT 7,9,11,13;
Sec. 32: TR 61 LOT 16,17,19;
Sec. 32: TR 61 LOT 21-23;
Sec. 32: TR 58 LOT 2-6,8;
Sec. 32: TR 58 LOT 10,12;

Moffat County
Colorado 2468.650 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-09 to protect big game winter habitat:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 5: SWSW;

Sec. 5: SESW;
Sec. 7: SENE,N2SE;
Sec. 7: NESE;
Sec. 8: NENW;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-23 to protect bald eagle winter roost sites:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 5: SWSW;
Sec. 5: SESW;
Sec. 7: NESE;
Sec. 8: NENW;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-30 to alert lessee of closure period for nesting grouse species:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 28: Lot 7,9;
Sec. 28: SWSW;
Sec. 32: Lot 1,14,15,18,20;
Sec. 32: S2SE;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-13 to alert lessee of special mitigation for prairie dog complexes:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 7: N2SE;

PVT/BLM;BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5792 SERIAL #:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 20: Lot 8;
Sec. 20: TR 56 LOT 18,19,28;
Sec. 20: TR 55 LOT 16,20-27;
Sec. 20: TR 52 LOT 2,3,9,11;
Sec. 20: TR 52 LOT 13,15;
Sec. 20: TR 55 LOT 10,12,14;
Sec. 21: Lot 15,16,25;
Sec. 21: TR 50 LOT 1,14;
Sec. 21: TR 56 LOT 17-24;
Sec. 21: TR 56 LOT 7,9,11,13;

Moffat County
Colorado 916.280 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-04 to protect bald eagle roosts or nests:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM

Sec. 20: Lot 8;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-09 to protect big game winter habitat:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 20: Lot 8;
Sec. 21: Lot 15,16,25;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-22 to protect bald eagle nesting habitat:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 20: Lot 8;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-23 to protect bald eagle winter roost sites:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 20: Lot 8;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

PVT/BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5783 SERIAL #:

T. 0120N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 36: Lot 3,5;
Sec. 36: N2NW;

Moffat County
Colorado 142.480 Acres

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-09 to protect big game winter habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-23 to protect bald eagle winter roost sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-28 to protect riparian/wetland vegetation.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-30 to alert lessee of closure period for nesting grouse species:

T. 0120N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 36: NWNW;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5796 SERIAL #:

T. 0110N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 19: Lot 1-4;
Sec. 19: E2W2,SE;
Sec. 20: SW;
Sec. 24: N2NE;

Moffat County
Colorado 707.960 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-09 to protect big game winter habitat:

T. 0110N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 24: N2NE;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-10 to protect elk calving:

T. 0110N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 20: NESW,S2SW;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-23 to protect bald eagle winter roost sites:

T. 0110N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 24: N2NE;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-26 to protect fragile soils:

T. 0110N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 20: W2SW,SESW;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-28 to protect riparian/wetland vegetation:

T. 0110N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 19: Lot 2,3;
Sec. 19: E2NW;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-31 to alert lessee of sensitive species area inventory and mitigation requirements:

T. 0110N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 19: SESE;
Sec. 20: N2SW,SWSW;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-13 to alert lessee of special mitigation for prairie dog complexes:

T. 0110N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 19: Lot 2-4;
Sec. 19: SENW,E2SW,N2SE;;
Sec. 20: N2SW;

PVT/BLM;BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5800 SERIAL #:

T. 0110N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 6: Lot 1-7;
Sec. 6: S2NE,SE,SW,E2SW,SE;
Sec. 7: SESE;
T. 0120N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 26: SWSE;

Moffat County
Colorado 701.390 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-28 to protect riparian/wetland vegetation:

T. 0110N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 7: SESE;
T. 0120N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 26: SWSE;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-13 to alert lessee of special mitigation for prairie dog complexes:

T. 0110N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 6: Lot 1,3,4,5,6,7;
Sec. 6: S2NE,SE,SW,W2SE,E2SW;
Sec. 7: SESE;
T. 0120N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 26: SWSE;

BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5802 SERIAL #:

T. 0110N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 1: SW,S2SE;
Sec. 2: S2S2;
Sec. 3: Lot 1-3;
Sec. 3: S2N2,S2;
Sec. 4: S2NE,S2;
Sec. 11: N2,SE;
Sec. 12: NENE,S2N2,S2;

Moffat County
Colorado 2399.540 Acres

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

PVT/BLM;BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5789 SERIAL #:

T. 0120N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 25: ALL;
Sec. 26: NE,E2SE;

Moffat County
Colorado 880.000 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-28 to protect riparian/wetland vegetation:

T. 0120N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 25: S2S2;
Sec. 26: SESE;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-13 to alert lessee of special mitigation for prairie dog complexes:

T. 0120N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 26: S2NE,NWSE,E2SE;

BLM; CDO: LSRA

Attachment B
Parcels Available for Lease with Deferred Portions
March 2011 - Colorado Competitive Oil & Gas Lease Sale

THE FOLLOWING ACQUIRED LANDS ARE SUBJECT TO FILINGS IN THE MANNER SPECIFIED IN THE APPLICABLE PORTIONS OF THE REGULATIONS IN 43 CFR, SUBPART 3120.

PARCEL ID: 5785 SERIAL #: Entire Parcel Deferred for: High and medium priority sagebrush habitats.

T. 0100N., R 0940W., 6TH PM

Sec. 6: Lot 1,2;

U.S. Interest 100.00%

Sec. 6: S2NE,SE;

U.S. Interest 100.00%

Sec. 6: EXCL PATENT 914972;

U.S. Interest 100.00%

Moffat County

Colorado 319.450 Acres

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-30 to alert lessee of closure period for nesting grouse species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5772 SERIAL #: Entire Parcel Deferred for: High and medium priority sagebrush habitats.

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM

Sec. 27: S2;

U.S. Interest 100.00%

Moffat County

Colorado 320.000 Acres

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

PVT/BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5812 SERIAL #: Entire Parcel Deferred for: High and medium priority sagebrush habitats.

T. 0100N., R 0940W., 6TH PM

Sec. 32: N2N2;

Sec. 33: N2NW,SW;

T. 0100N., R 0950W., 6TH PM

Sec. 1: Lot 1,2;

Sec. 1: S2NE,SE;

Sec. 12: E2;
Sec. 13: N2;

Moffat County
Colorado 1359.970 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-09 to protect big game winter habitat:

T. 0100N., R 0940W., 6TH PM
Sec. 33: SW;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-12 to alert lessee of potential closure for sheep lambing grounds.

PVT/BLM;BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5786 SERIAL #: Entire Parcel Deferred for: High and medium priority sagebrush habitats.

T. 0110N., R 0940W., 6TH PM
Sec. 20: W2E2,W2,SESE;

Moffat County
Colorado 520.000 Acres

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5787 SERIAL #: Entire Parcel Deferred for: High and medium priority sagebrush habitats.

T. 0120N., R 0940W., 6TH PM
Sec. 30: 1,2,6-12,26-28;

Moffat County
Colorado 280.000 Acres

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5779 SERIAL #: Entire Parcel Deferred for: High and medium priority sagebrush habitats.

T. 0100N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 7: TR 41 LOT 6,8,10;
Sec. 7: TR 40 LOT 12,14-16;
Sec. 7: TR 40 LOT 23-26;
Sec. 7: TR 41 LOT 17-22;
Sec. 7: TR 41 LOT 27-29;
Sec. 7: TR 39 LOT 11,13;
Sec. 7: TR 38 LOT 5,7,9;
Sec. 18: TR 40 LOT 11,13;
Sec. 18: TR 47 LOT 12,14-16;
Sec. 18: TR 46 LOT 27-29;
Sec. 18: TR 41 LOT 5,7,9;
Sec. 18: TR 46 LOT 17-22;
Sec. 18: TR 46 LOT 6,8,10;
Sec. 18: TR 47 LOT 23-26;

Moffat County
Colorado 1259.840 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-09 to protect big game winter habitat:

T. 0100N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 7:
Sec. 18:

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-28 to protect riparian/wetland vegetation:

T. 0100N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 7: Lot 5-8,9,11,13;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-12 to alert lessee of potential closure for sheep lambing grounds:

T. 0100N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 7:
Sec. 18:

PVT/BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5782 SERIAL #: Entire Parcel Deferred for: High and medium priority sagebrush habitats.

T. 0100N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 10: ALL;
Sec. 11: W2;

Moffat County
Colorado 960.000 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-09 to protect big game winter habitat:

T. 0100N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 11: SW;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-28 to protect riparian/wetland vegetation:

T. 0100N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 10: SWNW,N2SW,SESW;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-12 to alert lessee of potential closure for sheep lambing grounds.

BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5774 SERIAL #: Entire Parcel Deferred for: High and medium priority sagebrush habitats.

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 13: Lot 1,4,6;
Sec. 13: NE,SE,SW,S2;
Sec. 13: TR 48 LOT 2,3,5;
Sec. 23: Lot 1,5,7;
Sec. 23: NE,S2;
Sec. 23: TR49 LOT 2-4,6;
Sec. 24: ALL;
Sec. 25: W2;
Sec. 26: E2;

Moffat County
Colorado 2560.000 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-02 to protect grouse dancing grounds:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 25: NW,N2SW;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-09 to protect big game winter habitat:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 13: Lot 1,4,6;
Sec. 13: NE,SW;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-30 to alert lessee of closure period for nesting grouse species:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 23: NESW,S2SW,SE;
Sec. 23: NENE,S2NE;
Sec. 24: ALL;
Sec. 25: W2;

Sec. 26: E2;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5776 SERIAL #: Entire Parcel Deferred for: High and medium priority sagebrush habitats.

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 27: Lot 1,4,5,8;
Sec. 27: NE;
Sec. 27: TR 57 LOT 2,3,6,7;
Sec. 33: ALL;
Sec. 34: ALL;
Sec. 35: W2;

Moffat County
Colorado 1920.000 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-02 No Surface Occupancy to protect grouse dancing grounds (including sage and mountain sharp-tailed grouse and lesser and greater prairie chickens) within a one-quarter mile radius from the site:

T. 0080N., R 0870W., 6TH PM
Sec. 19: SENW

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-09 to protect big game winter habitat:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 35: W2;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-30 to alert lessee of closure period for nesting grouse species:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 33: NW,N2SW,SWSW;
Sec. 35: NENW;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

PVT/BLM;BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5777 SERIAL #: Entire Parcel Deferred for: High and medium priority sagebrush habitats.

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 2: Lot 1-4,6,8,10,12;

Sec. 2: TR 41 LOT 17-24;
Sec. 2: TR 41 LOT 7,9,11,13;
Sec. 11: TR 47 LOT 7,9,11,13;
Sec. 11: TR 41 LOT 8,10,12;
Sec. 11: TR 41 LOT 2-6;
Sec. 11: TR 47 LOT 17-24;
Sec. 11: TR 48 LOT 15,16,25;
Sec. 11: TR 40 LOT 1,14;

Moffat County
Colorado 1167.800 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-09 to protect big game winter habitat:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 2: Lot 1-4,6,8,10,12;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-23 to protect bald eagle winter roost sites:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 2: Lot 1-4,6,8,10,12;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-28 to protect riparian/wetland vegetation:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 2: Lot 4,6,8,10,12;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5778 SERIAL #: Entire Parcel Deferred for: High and medium priority sagebrush habitats.

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 4: Lot 3,4;
Sec. 4: S2NW;
Sec. 10: TR 47 LOT 15,16,25;
Sec. 10: TR 41 LOT 1,14;
Sec. 10: TR 46 LOT 17-24;
Sec. 10: TR 46 LOT 7,9,11,13;
Sec. 10: TR 42 LOT 8,10,12;
Sec. 10: TR 42 LOT 2-6;

Moffat County
Colorado 800.770 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-09 to protect big game winter habitat:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 4: Lot 3,4;

Sec. 4: S2NW;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-23 to protect bald eagle winter roost sites:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM

Sec. 4: Lot 3,4;

Sec. 4: S2NW;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-26 to protect fragile soils:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM

Sec. 4: Lot 3,4;

Sec. 4: S2NW;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5780 SERIAL #: Entire Parcel Deferred for: High and medium priority sagebrush habitats.

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM

Sec. 14: Lot 16,19,21,25;

Sec. 14: S2SE;

Sec. 14: TR 49 LOT 17,18,20;

Sec. 14: TR 49 LOT 22-24;

Sec. 15: TR 46 LOT 2-6;

Sec. 15: TR 46 LOT 8,10,12;

Sec. 15: TR 47 LOT 1,14;

Sec. 15: TR 49 LOT 15,16,25;

Sec. 15: TR 50 LOT 7,9,11,13;

Sec. 15: TR 50 LOT 17-24;

Sec. 22: Lot 7,11,13,16,17;

Sec. 22: Lot 20,21,24;

Sec. 22: SE;

Sec. 22: TR 57 LOT 22,23;

Sec. 22: TR 49 LOT 1,15;

Sec. 22: TR 50 LOT 9,12,14;

Sec. 22: TR 50 LOT 2-6;

Sec. 22: TR 57 LOT 8,10,18,19;

Moffat County

Colorado 1600.000 Acres

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5781 SERIAL #: Entire Parcel Deferred for: High and medium priority sagebrush habitats.

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 29: Lot 15,16,25;
Sec. 29: TR 58 LOT 9,11,13;
Sec. 29: TR 58 LOT 17-24;
Sec. 29: TR 55, LOT 10,12;
Sec. 29: TR 56 LOT 14;
Sec. 30: Lot 1,2;
Sec. 30: TR 54 LOT 6,7,10;
Sec. 30: TR 55 LOT 5,18;
Sec. 30: TR 58 LOT 19,20,29;
Sec. 30: TR 59 LOT 11,15,17;
Sec. 30: TR 59 LOT 21-28;
Sec. 30: TR 54 LOT 14,16;
Sec. 31: TR 60 LOT 17,21-28;
Sec. 31: TR 61 LOT 19,20,29;
Sec. 31: TR 58 LOT 5,18;
Sec. 31: TR 59 LOT 12,14,16;
Sec. 31: TR 59 LOT 6-10;
Sec. 31: TR 60 LOT 11,13,15;

Moffat County
Colorado 1559.080 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-09 to protect big game winter habitat:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 30: Lot 1,2;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-23 to protect bald eagle winter roost sites:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 30: Lot 1,2;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-30 to alert lessee of closure period for nesting grouse species:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 29: Lot 15,16;
Sec. 30: Lot 2;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

PVT/BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5784 SERIAL #: Entire Parcel Deferred for: High and medium priority sagebrush habitats.

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 5: SWSW;

Sec. 5: SESW;
Sec. 6: Lot 7;
Sec. 6: SESW,S2SE;
Sec. 7: Lot 1-4;
Sec. 7: NE,E2W2,N2SE;
Sec. 8: NENW;
Sec. 8: TR 45 LOT 11,20;
Sec. 28: Lot 1,7,9,11,13;
Sec. 28: S2;
Sec. 28: TR 56 LOT 2-6,8;
Sec. 28: TR 56 LOT 10,12;
Sec. 29: TR 58 LOT 2-6,8;
Sec. 29: TR 56 LOT 1;
Sec. 29: TR 58 LOT 7;
Sec. 32: Lot 1,14,15,18,20,24;
Sec. 32: S2SE;
Sec. 32: TR 61 LOT 7,9,11,13;
Sec. 32: TR 61 LOT 16,17,19;
Sec. 32: TR 61 LOT 21-23;
Sec. 32: TR 58 LOT 2-6,8;
Sec. 32: TR 58 LOT 10,12;

Moffat County
Colorado 2468.650 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-09 to protect big game winter habitat:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 5: SWSW;
Sec. 5: SESW;
Sec. 7: SENE,N2SE;
Sec. 7: NESE;
Sec. 8: NENW;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-23 to protect bald eagle winter roost sites:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 5: SWSW;
Sec. 5: SESW;
Sec. 7: NESE;
Sec. 8: NENW;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-30 to alert lessee of closure period for nesting grouse species:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 28: Lot 7,9;
Sec. 28: SWSW;
Sec. 32: Lot 1,14,15,18,20;
Sec. 32: S2SE;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-13 to alert lessee of special mitigation for prairie dog complexes:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 7: N2SE;

PVT/BLM;BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5792 SERIAL #: Entire Parcel Deferred for: High and medium priority sagebrush habitats.

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 20: Lot 8;
Sec. 20: TR 56 LOT 18,19,28;
Sec. 20: TR 55 LOT 16,20-27;
Sec. 20: TR 52 LOT 2,3,9,11;
Sec. 20: TR 52 LOT 13,15;
Sec. 20: TR 55 LOT 10,12,14;
Sec. 21: Lot 15,16,25;
Sec. 21: TR 50 LOT 1,14;
Sec. 21: TR 56 LOT 17-24;
Sec. 21: TR 56 LOT 7,9,11,13;

Moffat County
Colorado 916.280 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-04 to protect bald eagle roosts or nests:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 20: Lot 8;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-09 to protect big game winter habitat:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 20: Lot 8;
Sec. 21: Lot 15,16,25;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-22 to protect bald eagle nesting habitat:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 20: Lot 8;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-23 to protect bald eagle winter roost sites:

T. 0110N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 20: Lot 8;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

PVT/BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5783 SERIAL #: Entire Parcel Deferred for: High and medium priority sagebrush habitats.

T. 0120N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 36: Lot 3,5;
Sec. 36: N2NW;

Moffat County
Colorado 142.480 Acres

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-09 to protect big game winter habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-23 to protect bald eagle winter roost sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-28 to protect riparian/wetland vegetation.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-30 to alert lessee of closure period for nesting grouse species:

T. 0120N., R 0950W., 6TH PM
Sec. 36: NWNW;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5796 SERIAL #: Entire Parcel Deferred for: High and medium priority sagebrush habitats.

T. 0110N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 19: Lot 1-4;
Sec. 19: E2W2,SE;
Sec. 20: SW;
Sec. 24: N2NE;

Moffat County
Colorado 707.960 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-09 to protect big game winter habitat:

T. 0110N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 24: N2NE;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-10 to protect elk calving:

T. 0110N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 20: NESW,S2SW;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-23 to protect bald eagle winter roost sites:

T. 0110N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 24: N2NE;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-26 to protect fragile soils:

T. 0110N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 20: W2SW,SESW;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-28 to protect riparian/wetland vegetation:

T. 0110N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 19: Lot 2,3;
Sec. 19: E2NW;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-31 to alert lessee of sensitive species area inventory and mitigation requirements:

T. 0110N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 19: SESE;
Sec. 20: N2SW,SWSW;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-13 to alert lessee of special mitigation for prairie dog complexes:

T. 0110N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 19: Lot 2-4;
Sec. 19: SENW,E2SW,N2SE;;
Sec. 20: N2SW;

PVT/BLM;BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5800 SERIAL #: Entire Parcel Deferred for: High and medium priority sagebrush habitats.

T. 0110N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 6: Lot 1-7;
Sec. 6: S2NE,SENE,E2SW,SE;
Sec. 7: SESE;

T. 0120N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 26: SWSE;

Moffat County
Colorado 701.390 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-28 to protect riparian/wetland vegetation:

T. 0110N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 7: SESE;
T. 0120N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 26: SWSE;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-13 to alert lessee of special mitigation for prairie dog complexes:

T. 0110N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 6: Lot 1,3,4,5,6,7;
Sec. 6: S2NE,SENW,W2SE,E2SW;
Sec. 7: SESE;
T. 0120N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 26: SWSE;

BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5802 SERIAL #: Entire Parcel Deferred for: High and medium priority sagebrush habitats.

T. 0110N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 1: SW,S2SE;
Sec. 2: S2S2;
Sec. 3: Lot 1-3;
Sec. 3: S2N2,S2;
Sec. 4: S2NE,S2;
Sec. 11: N2,SE;
Sec. 12: NENE,S2N2,S2;

Moffat County
Colorado 2399.540 Acres

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

PVT/BLM;BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5789 SERIAL #: Entire Parcel Deferred for: High and medium priority sagebrush habitats.

T. 0120N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 25: ALL;
Sec. 26: NE,E2SE;

Moffat County
Colorado 880.000 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-28 to protect riparian/wetland vegetation:

T. 0120N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 25: S2S2;
Sec. 26: SESE;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-13 to alert lessee of special mitigation for prairie dog complexes:

T. 0120N., R 0960W., 6TH PM
Sec. 26: S2NE,NWSE,E2SE;

BLM; CDO: LSRA

Attachment C
Parcels Available for Lease with Applied Stipulations
March 2011 - Colorado Competitive Oil & Gas Lease Sale

THE FOLLOWING ACQUIRED LANDS ARE SUBJECT TO FILINGS IN THE MANNER SPECIFIED IN THE APPLICABLE PORTIONS OF THE REGULATIONS IN 43 CFR, SUBPART 3120.

PARCEL ID: 5764 SERIAL #:

T. 0080N., R 0870W., 6TH PM
Sec. 4: Lot 1-4;
Sec. 4: S2N2,N2SE;
Sec. 5: Lot 1-4;
Sec. 5: S2N2,S2;
Sec. 6: Lot 1,2;
Sec. 6: S2NE,SE;
Sec. 7: N2NE,SWNE,N2SE;
Sec. 8: NWNE,N2NW;
Sec. 9: S2NE,NW;

Routt County
Colorado 1964.240 Acres

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-10 to protect elk calving.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-16 to protect greater sandhill crane nesting and staging habitat:

T. 0080N., R 0870W., 6TH PM
Sec. 7: N2SE;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-25 to protect surface or underground coal mines.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-28 to protect riparian/wetland vegetation:

T. 0080N., R 0870W., 6TH PM
Sec. 4: Lot 1,2;
Sec. 4: SWNE,S2NW,N2SE;
Sec. 5: SENE,SENE,N2S2,SWSW;
Sec. 6: Lot 1,2;
Sec. 6: SENE,SESE;
Sec. 7: NWNE,N2SE;
Sec. 9: S2NE,SENE;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-30 to alert lessee of closure period for nesting grouse species:

T. 0080N., R 0870W., 6TH PM
Sec. 7: NWSE;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

PVT/BLM; CDO: LSRA

PARCEL ID: 5766 SERIAL #:

T. 0080N., R 0870W., 6TH PM
Sec. 19: Lot 2;
Sec. 19: SENW;

Routt County
Colorado 76.700 Acres

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-02 to protect grouse dancing grounds:

T. 0080N., R 0870W., 6TH PM
Sec. 19: SENW;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-25 to protect surface or underground coal mines.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-28 to protect riparian/wetland vegetation:

T. 0080N., R 0870W., 6TH PM
Sec. 19: SENW;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-30 to alert lessee of closure period for nesting grouse species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-34 to alert lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-39 to protect cultural resources.

BLM; CDO: LSRA

EXHIBIT CO-02

Lease Number:

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION

No surface occupancy or use is allowed on the lands described below (legal description or other description):

For the purpose of:

To protect grouse dancing grounds (including sage and mountain sharp-tailed grouse and lesser and greater prairie chickens) within a one-quarter mile radius from the site.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation, see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)

Exception Criteria:

An exception may be granted depending on current usage of the site or on the geographical relationship to topographic barriers and vegetation screening.

EXHIBIT CO-10

Lease Number:

TIMING LIMITATION STIPULATION

No surface use is allowed during the following time period(s). This stipulation does not apply to operation and maintenance of production facilities.

April 16 through June 30

On the lands described below:

For the purpose of (reasons):

To protect elk calving

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of the stipulation, see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)

EXHIBIT CO-16

Lease Number:

TIMING LIMITATION STIPULATION

No surface use is allowed during the following time period(s). This stipulation does not apply to operation and maintenance of production facilities.

March 1 through October 16

On the lands described below:

For the purpose of (reasons):

To protect Greater Sandhill Crane nesting and staging habitat during usage

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of the stipulation, see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)

EXHIBIT CO-25

Lease Number:

CONTROLLED SURFACE USE STIPULATION

Surface Occupancy or use is subject to the following special operating constraints:

Operations proposed within the area of an approved surface or underground coal mine will be relocated outside the area to be mined or to accommodate room and pillar mining operations.

On the lands described below:

For the purpose of:

To protect surface or underground coal mines

Exception Criteria:

This stipulation may be waived without a plan amendment if the lessee agrees that the drilling of a well will be subject to the following conditions: (1)(a) well must be plugged when the mine approaches within 500 feet of the well and reentered or redrilled upon completion of the mining operation; (b) well must be plugged in accordance with Mine Safety and Health Administration (formerly Mine Enforcement and Safety Administration) Informational Report 1052; (c) operator will provide accurate location of where the casing intercepts the coal by providing a directional and deviation survey of the well to the coal operator; or (2) relocate well into a permanent pillar or outside the area to be mined. A suspension of operations and production will be considered when the well is plugged, and a new well is to be drilled after mining operations move through the location.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation, see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820).

EXHIBIT CO-28

Lease Number:

CONTROLLED SURFACE USE STIPULATION

Surface occupancy or use is subject to the following special operating constraints.

On the lands described below:

For the purpose of:

To protect perennial water impoundments and streams, and/or riparian/wetland vegetation by moving oil and gas exploration and development beyond the riparian vegetation zone.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation, see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)

Exception Criteria:

Exceptions may be granted only if an on-site impact analysis shows no degradation of the resource values.

EXHIBIT CO-30

Lease Number:

LEASE NOTICE

In order to protect nesting grouse species, surface-disturbing activities proposed during the period between March 1 and June 30 will be relocated, consistent with lease rights granted and section 6 of standard lease terms, out of grouse nesting habitat.

Sage grouse nesting habitat is described as sage stands with sagebrush plants between 30 and 100 centimeters in height and a mean canopy cover between 15 and 40 percent.

Greater prairie chicken nesting habitat is described as tall to mid-grass communities with a mean height density index of 5.85 decimeters with 11 percent bare ground and an average height of sandsage at 84 centimeters; grasses 111 centimeters; and forbs 83 centimeters. (Nesting occurs within an average distance of 2.4 km of a lek.)

Lesser prairie chicken nesting habitat is described as short-mid grass and sandsage communities with a mean height density index of 3.5 decimeters with an average grass canopy coverage of 30 percent and 7 percent sandsage. The predominate plant associated with nesting cover is sandsage with an average height of 40-50 centimeters. (Nesting occurs within an average distance of 1.8 km [.2 to 4.8 km] of the lek site.)

Sharptail grouse nesting habitat is described as mountain shrub communities with a density of shrub plants from 1,700 to 32,000 shrubs per hectare and average shrub height of 30 centimeters. Nests are found primarily in shrub clumps where the shrubs are taller than average. (Nesting occurs within an average distance of 2 km of a lek.)

On the lands described below:

EXHIBIT CO-34

Lease Number:

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SECTION 7 CONSULTATION STIPULATION

The lease area may now or hereafter contain plants, animals, or their habitats determined to be threatened, endangered, or other special status species. BLM may recommend modifications to exploration and development proposals to further its conservation and management objective to avoid BLM-approved activity that will contribute to a need to list such a species or their habitat. BLM may require modifications to or disapprove proposed activity that is likely to result in jeopardy to the continued existence of a proposed or listed threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of a designated or proposed critical habitat. BLM will not approve any ground-disturbing activity that may affect any such species or critical habitat until it completes its obligations under applicable requirements of the Endangered Species Act as amended, 16 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq., including completion of any required procedure for conference or consultation.

On the lands described below:

EXHIBIT CO-39

Lease Number:

CONTROLLED SURFACE USE

This lease may be found to contain historic properties and/or resources protected under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, E.O.13007, or other statutes and executive orders. The BLM will not approve any ground disturbing activities that may affect any such properties or resources until it completes its obligations under applicable requirements of the NHPA and other authorities. The BLM may require modification to exploration or development proposals to protect such properties, or disapprove any activity that is likely to result in adverse effects that cannot be successfully avoided, minimized or mitigated.

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes. (For guidance on the use of this stipulation, see BLM Manual 1624 and 3101 or FS Manual 1950 and 2820.)

On the lands described below:



