

OIL AND GAS ADJUDICATION HANDBOOK

BLM MANUAL HANDBOOK 3100-1

OIL AND GAS LEASING

H-3100-1 - OIL AND GAS LEASING

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Index by Keywords

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CHAPTER 1 - DECISION, APPEAL AND PROTEST PROCEDURES FOR OIL AND GAS LEASINGKeywordsI. Decision Preparation and Processing

DECISION

A decision is a written document, signed by a BLM official under delegated authority, which disposes of a stated issued or issues in a case situation. It is BLM policy to issue timely decisions in mineral case actions in order to secure compliance with laws and regulations, and to further management objectives. Uniform application of the law and provisions of rights of appeal are vital to the oil and gas leasing program. Decisions are used to inform interested parties about BLM actions, to document records of actions, and to give authority and finality to action steps. Decisions may be issued on the initiative of the Bureau or in response to representations by parties outside the BLM.

A. Categories of DecisionsDECISION
TYPES

Oil and gas decisions fall into three categories:

1. Approval. Approval or granting documents extend rights or privileges to named beneficiaries.
2. Adverse. Adverse decisions deny rights or privileges or privileges sought. The appeals paragraph must be stated in these decisions and Form 1842-1 attached. (See Illustrations 1 and 2.)
3. Conditional. Conditional decisions require that specified conditions be met before approval or denial is made. (Examples are submission of additional evidence, payment of fees, and execution of stipulations.) Interlocutory language is inappropriate for leasable minerals decisions and is not to be used. When a situation calls for additional information, the decision issued should state:
 - a) the information requested; b) the time allowed for its submittal; and c) that if the information is not received within the specified timeframe, the offer or application will be rejected without further notice. The applicant or offeror must be advised that the decision will be final 30 days after it is received unless it is appealed or the requested information is timely received. The appeals paragraph is to be provided in the decision, making it unnecessary to issue a second decision.

CONDITIONAL
DECISION

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Keywords

The use of penalty clauses in conditional decisions is usually discretionary. The primary value of penalty clauses is to fix time limits within which stated conditions must be met. Where timely compliance is not made, the BLM can conclude the action without further notice (decision should state "without further notice from this office") or referral to the affected party, provided that the decision so states. Some time periods for compliance are fixed by law or regulation and one must observe the law or regulations in all such cases. Where a decision offers a party the option of complying or appealing, the time for filing a notice of appeal cannot be more than 30 days. That is, the appeal must be received in the proper BLM office within 30 days of receipt of the decision. No extension of time will be granted for filing the notice of appeal. The grace period for filing documents is authorized in 43 CFR 4.401(a). An Authorized Officer may rescind a decision in order to consider additional factors or to correct an error made by BLM. There is no authority to waive or extend the 30-day period for filing notices of appeal from Bureau decisions.

PENALTY
CLAUSEAPPEAL
PERIODGRACE
PERIOD

Approval and adverse actions should not be combined into one decision. If these two actions are combined into one decision and the adverse action is appealed, the entire case is held up pending the outcome of the adverse action. In the meantime, the approval action cannot be acted upon.

B. Use of Notices

Use of a notice is not interchangeable with the use of a decision. Each of these documents serves a specific function. A notice format is to be used when general information is to be distributed to an individual or a specific group, such as the "Notice" that was issued in early 1984 notifying the public of the suspension on the processing for approval of oil and gas small acreage partial lease assignment.

NOTICE

An adverse party, as it relates to a decision, is someone who is not a party to the decision, but someone who may be adversely affected by the decision. The adverse party would be listed separately in the body of the decision (see Illustration 1).

ADVERSE
PARTY

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KeywordsC. Decision Heading Format

Prepare a decision in the format shown in Illustration 1.
In all decisions, show in the heading:

DECISION
FORMAT

1. Serial number, assigned in accordance with Manual Section 1274.
2. Subject function code or case type, determined in accordance with Manual Section 1220.
3. Name(s) of interested parties of record, e.g., lessee, protestee.
4. Action(s) taken, e.g., lease cancelled, lease offer rejected, lease offer rejected in part.

Generally, the laws, regulations, or other decisions should be quoted verbatim, rather than summarizing or paraphrasing, unless the quote is too long. In that instance, use a footnote, if feasible. If summarizing or paraphrasing, use extreme caution to avoid changing the meaning or intent of the quotation. Refer only to the latest issue of Title 43 of the Code of the Federal Regulations, unless the regulation has been omitted from the current issue but is still being used for cases where the previous regulation still applies.

For older actions, use the regulations effective when the application was filed, as long as they are still applicable and the law has not been repealed.

Use care in citing precedent decisions to be sure the decision being cited is applicable and will support the instant decision in the manner it is being used. If the issue or issues are not identical to the decision being written, that fact should be addressed with a brief, but complete, rationale given for its use. Be sure that the precedent decision is read thoroughly and was not issued to be used only to solve one particular situation. Use the correct citation style. Avoid citations when the latest case citation includes earlier citations applicable to the issues in the instant case.

CITING
PRECEDEN
DECISIONS

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Keywords

Use footnotes if more than two or three decisions need to be cited. If you need to cite at length from a decision or a statute, use a footnote rather than cluttering up the body of the decision with lengthy quotes. Footnotes should also be used as an additional explanation of a comment or statement in the body of the decision when the explanation would bog down the decision's basic language or the point being made in the decision. See Illustration 3 for further information on writing decisions.

FOOTNOTES

Fact sheets can be enclosed telling the party, in general terms, what the requirements are for the type of action filed.

ENCLOSURES

Circulars containing reprints of the regulations are helpful and save quoting at great length from the regulations. You may wish to underscore the pertinent line or paragraph to emphasize the part you want the reader to note.

Use other printed formats and materials wherever applicable, to avoid repeating all the information in the decision.

BLM Manual 1845, Legal Source and Research Materials, contains a compilation of information concerning legal reference materials used in adjudication throughout the BLM. Another useful reference book is, "Finding the Law, A Workbook on Legal Research for Laypersons," by Al Coca, for sale by the Government Printing Office.

CITING
REGULATIONS
AND OTHER
LEGAL
REFERENCESD. Decision Process

This Handbook Section provides guidelines for processing decisions. If the action being taken is adverse to the party, the appeals paragraph should be included. If the decision is entirely favorable to the party, the appeals paragraph should not be used. If there is a time limit set in the decision, it should be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested.

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<u>Responsible Official</u>	<u>Step</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Keywords</u>
Docket	1.	Full case (file(s) for Adjudication.	
Adjudication	2.	File all backup documentation to support the decision to be issued in the case file.	PREPARING DECISION
	3.	Prepare the appropriate type decision for signature with sufficient number of copies (see Illustration 3).	
ALMRS Data Entry	4.	Note ALMRS of action being taken by decision. Return case file to Docket.	AUTOMATED NOTATION
Docket	5.	Prepare a future action suspension card if future action is required.	

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II. Appeals and ProtestsA. GeneralKeywords

The Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) was created as a result of a 1970 Departmental reorganization. Review by the IBLA of a BLM decision replaces the former two-step appeal to the BLM Director and the Secretary. The IBLA is the sole judge of matters it will entertain or summarily dismiss. Where an interested party is adversely affected, the IBLA entertains an appeal whether or not the right is stated in the decision. The regulations covering rules of practice currently provide that the decision of the IBLA "shall not be subject to any further appeal in the Department." The decision should cite the appropriate regulations. This is sufficient finality to allow an aggrieved party to proceed to the next step in an appeal, the Federal courts.

IBLA

A protest is distinguished from an appeal in that it is generally presented before a final decision has been made. Appeals are received after a final decision. The answer to a protest may or may not be appealable. Protests may be submitted by anyone to any BLM office, although it is preferable to present them to an office having jurisdiction over the proposal. No special system is used to track protests, but the Authorized Officer making the ultimate decision must be aware that a protest has been received. You are encouraged to discuss both formal and informal protests with protestees in an attempt to circumvent subsequent frivolous appeals.

PROTEST

No decision of the IBLA which is subject to judicial review shall result in oil and gas lease issuance until the expiration of the period allowed for appeals. This period is fixed at 90 days. However, a lawsuit filed at the end of this period may not come to the attention of the appropriate officials within that time. Thus, whenever, the IBLA issues a decision which denies an appellant's claim to a lease or which grants an appellant's claim to a lease to the detriment of the leases favored by the appealed State Office decision, a period of 120 days must be allowed to pass between the date of the IBLA opinion and lease issuance.

JUDICIAL
REVIEW
WAITING
PERIOD

During the final 30 days of this period, all steps short of lease issuance (i.e., posting of parcels, request for rental, etc.) may be taken.

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Keywords

If an appeal of an IBLA decision is filed, the appropriate State Director should be notified directly by the Regional Solicitor. In that case, lease issuance must be delayed pending the outcome of the appeal.

Just because a document is labeled “appeal” or “contest” does not mean that it must be treated as one. The only parties who can file an appeal are those parties listed on the decision document either as a party to the decision or as an adverse party. All others must be treated as a “protest.”

APPEAL

The regulations at 43 CFR 4.410 provide that any party to a case who is adversely affected by a decision of an officer of the Bureau of Land Management shall have a right to appeal to the Board of Land Appeals. The BLM Manual Section 1841.15 states that “Parties to BLM decisions either have or do not have the right of appeal by regulation.” Therefore, BLM decisions may either grant an appeal right where it does not exist nor withhold it where it does exist. There is no option to the contrary, and in all decisions, the right of appeal must be stated where it is obvious or apparent. In multiple-party decisions, the parties having the right of appeal and any adverse parties to be served must be identified. Decisions from which an appeal may be taken must be accompanied by Form 1842-1 (see Illustration 2). Decisions approved by the Secretary, however, are not subject for appeals.

RIGHT OF
APPEAL

The appeals paragraph is standardized to read as follows:

You have the right to appeal to the Board of Land Appeals, Office of the Secretary, in accordance with the regulations contained in 43 CFR, Part 4, Part 4, and the enclosed Form 1842-1. If an appeal is taken, your Notice of Appeal must be filed in this office so the case file can be transmitted to the Board. A copy of your Notice of Appeal and of any statement of reasons, written arguments, or briefs must also be served on the Office of the Solicitor as shown on Form 1842-1. It is also requested that you send a copy of any statement of reasons, written arguments, or briefs to the office issuing the decision appealed. In taking an appeal, there must be strict compliance with regulations.

STANDARD
APPEALS
PARAGRAPH

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B. Processing Appeals

This section provides guidelines for handling appeals. Any party adversely affected by a decision has the right to appeal.

Responsible Official	Step	Action	Keywords
Receiving Clerk	1.	Time and date stamp appeal. Appeal must be filed in the proper BLM State Office within 30 days after date of service (no extension granted). See 43 CFR 4.411. A 10-day grace period will be allowed \ pursuant to 43 CFR 4.401(a)	RECEIVING DATE OF APPEAL
Docket	2.	Pull case file(s) for Adjudication.	
Title Records	3.	Record current status of plat for case file.	CURRENT STATUS
Adjudication	4.	Copies of all documents pertinent to appeal must be filed in case file, such as finding of facts and decision from which appeal is taken, and proud of service.	PROCESSING APPEAL
	5.	Prepare form cover letter (see Illustration 4) to transmit case file to IBLA. Appellant does not need to state reasons for appeal at this time, only that there is an appeal. Appellant has 30 days after filing Notice of Appeal to file statement of reasons to IBLA.	
	6.	Transmit appeal promptly to IBLA by certified mail, within 5 working days after it is received in the State Office. Once an appeal is filed, BLM can take no further action on issues being appealed.	
	7.	Send copies of transmittal, appeal letter, and the decision to Regional Solicitor's Office with one copy also sent to WO (620)	NOTIFY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
	8.	Send copies to surface management agency (SMA), if other than BLM.	NOTIFY SMA

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Responsible Official	Step	Action	Keywords
ALMRS Date Entry	9.	Note ALMRS that case file was sent to IBLA.	NOTE RECORDS OF APPEAL TO IBLA
Docket	10.	Prepare dummy case file containing at least a copy of decision from which appeal was made and copy of transmittal letter to IBLA and place on the shelf.	
<u>C. Processing Protests</u>			
This Handbook Section provides guidelines for handling protests. Any party who is not a party to the decision or an adverse party a named in the decision may protest .			
Receiving Clerk	1.	Time and date stamp protest and send to Docket.	PROTEST RECEIVED
Docket	2.	Attach protest to case file(s) and send case to Adjudication.	
Adjudication	3.	Determine if protestant is “adversely affected” or an “aggrieved party.”	PROCESSING PROTEST
		Determine if protest has been timely filed.	
		If the above have not been met or the protest is considered frivolous, dismiss the protest by decision. Authorized Officer may determine that it is not appropriate to include the appeals paragraph.	
		If above are met, consider merits of protest based on evidence submitted. Issue a decision and allow 30 days for the right of appeal.	
		a) If the protest is upheld, issue decision notifying lessee or applicant citing regulation used in making determination.	PROTEST UPHELD

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<u>Responsible Official</u>	<u>Step</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Keywords</u>
		b) If the protest is dismissed, issue decision to protestant citing reasons for dismissal. Always provide any adverse party with a copy of the decision. Allow 3 days for the right of appeal.	PROTEST DISMISSED

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Chapter I
Format for Preparing Decisions and Dismissing Protests



United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

In Reply
Refer To:
Serial No.
Subject Function Code (Office Code)

CERTIFIED MAIL - - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

DECISION

: Noncompetitive Oil and Gas
: Lease offer
: Filed: (Date)
:
:
:

Application Rejected in Part

Your offer is rejected as to the following lands which are included in oil and gas lease issued pursuant to prior application as follows:

Serial Number Date Filed Land: Willamette Meridian, Oregon
Adverse Party

You have the right to appeal to the Board of Land Appeals, Office of the Secretary, in accordance with the regulations contained in 43 CFR, Part 4, and the enclosed Form 1842-1. If an appeal is taken, your Notice of Appeal must be filed in this office so the case file can be transmitted to the Board. A copy of your Notice of Appeal and of any statement of reasons, written arguments, or briefs must also be served on the Office of the Solicitor as shown on Form 1842-1. It is also requested that you send a copy of any statement of reasons, written arguments, or briefs to the office issuing the decision appealed. In taking an appeal, there must be strict compliance with the regulations.

If you appeal from this decision, the adverse party on whom you must also serve copies of your appeal, statement of reasons, etc. is:

Refund of advance rental for the rejected lands will be authorized when this decision is final. We will retain the filing fee and the rental amount required to cover any lands remaining in the offer. If you do not intend to appeal from this decision, you may expedite the refund by filing a withdrawal of your offer as to the rejected lands.

Authorized Officer

Enclosure:
Form 1842-1

Distribution:
(Appropriate District Office)

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Chapter I
Format for Preparing Decisions and Dismissing Protests



United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

In Reply
Refer To:
Serial No.
Subject Function Code (Office Code)

CERTIFIED MAIL - - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

DECISION

: Noncompetitive
: Oil and Gas
: Issued Effective: (Date)
:
:

Lease Terminated by Cessation of Production

Oil and gas lease _____ (serial number) _____ was issued effective _____ (date) _____
for a 10-year term ending _____ (date) _____ and for so long thereafter as oil or gas is produced in
paying quantities.

The District Manager has determined that this lease was no longer capable of producing oil or gas in
paying quantities after date _____. No approved operations to restore production were
commenced within the 60 days allowed under 43 CFR 3107.2-2.

Accordingly, the lease term is exhausted and declared terminated by cessation of production
effective ____ (date) _____.

Settlement of royalties or rentals due or payable must be made to Minerals Management Service, if not
previously done. Bonds must remain in full force and effect until final abandonment of all wells on
the lease has been approved, and the account is settled.

You have the right to appeal to the Board of Land Appeals, Office of the Secretary, in accordance with the
regulations contained in 43 CFR, Part 4, and the enclosed Form 1842-1. If an appeal is taken, your Notice
of Appeal must be filed in this office so the case file can be transmitted to the Board. A copy of your Notice
of Appeal and of any statement of reasons, written arguments, or briefs must also be served on the Office of
the Solicitor as shown on Form 1842-1. It is also requested that you send a copy of any statement of reasons,
written arguments, or briefs to the office issuing the decision appealed. In taking an appeal, there must be
strict compliance with the regulations.

Authorized Office

Enclosure:
Form 1842-1

Distribution:
District Office
(other offices)

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Chapter 1
Format for Preparing Decisions and Dismissing Protests



United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

In Reply
Refer To:
Serial No.
Subject Function Code (Office Code)

CERTIFIED MAIL - - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

DECISION

:
:
: Simultaneous :
: Oil and Gas Filing :
:
:

Protest Dismissal

We have received your protest of our Notice of Unacceptable Simultaneous Oil and Gas Filing. Your April 1985 filing for 12 parcels, bearing an execution date of April 17, 1985, failed to include the full, proper remittance to cover filing fees and advance rentals for the 12 parcels indicated on the application form. Accordingly, the application was deemed unacceptable, a \$75 processing fee was assessed, and the remainder of fees were refunded, pursuant to 43 CFR 3112.3(b).

The regulations at 43 CFR 3112.2-2 state that "Each Part B application form shall, when filed, be accompanied by a single remittance . . . of an amount sufficient to cover for each parcel included on the Part B application form a nonrefundable filing fee of \$75 and the first year's rental payment. Failure to submit . . . an amount sufficient to cover all the parcels on each Part B application form . . . shall cause the entire filing to be deemed unacceptable." Your protest states that you intended to cover fees for all the parcels except Parcel ____ (number) _____. The Bureau cannot determine the intent of remittance checks or application filings nor can we presume to which of the 12 parcels to apply fees. If, as stated in your protest, you mistakenly marked the application form for a parcel which you knew had previously been removed from the list by the Bureau, it is unfortunate.

Your protest is hereby dismissed. This decision will become final 30 days from receipt, in the absence of an appeal.

You have the right to appeal to the Board of Land Appeals, Office of the Secretary, in accordance with the regulations contained in 43 CFR, Part 4, and the enclosed Form 1842-1. If an appeal is taken, your Notice of Appeal must be filed in this office so the case file can be transmitted to the Board. A copy of your Notice of Appeal and of any statement of reasons, written arguments, or briefs must also be served on the Office Solicitor as shown on Form 1842-1. It is also requested that you send a copy of any statement of reasons, written arguments, or briefs to the office issuing the decision appealed. In taking an appeal, there must be strict compliance with the regulations.

Authorized Officer

Enclosure
Form 1842-1

Distribution (Appropriate District Office)

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Chapter 1
Information on Taking Appeals to the IBLA (Form 1842-1)

Form 1842-1
(February 1985)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

INFORMATION ON TAKING APPEALS TO THE BOARD OF LAND APPEALS

DO NOT APPEAL UNLESS

1. This decision is adverse to you,
AND
2. You believe it is incorrect

IF YOU APPEAL, THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES MUST BE FOLLOWED

1. NOTICE OF APPEAL Within 30 days file a *Notice of Appeal* in the office which issued this decision (see 43 CFR Secs. 4.411 and 4.413). You may state your reasons for appealing. If you desire.

2. WHERE TO FILE
NOTICE OF APPEAL

SOLICITOR
ALSO COPY TO

3. STATEMENT OF REASONS Within 30 days after filing the Notice of Appeal, file a complete statement of the reasons why you are appealing. This must be filed with the United States Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Board of Land Appeals, 4015 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Virginia 22203 (see CFR Sec. 4.412 and 4.413). If you fully stated your reasons for appealing when filing the *Notice of Appeal*, no additional statement is necessary.

SOLICITOR
ALSO COPY TO

4. ADVERSE PARTIES Within 15 days after each document is filed, each adverse party named in the decision and the Regional Solicitor or Field Solicitor having jurisdiction over the State in which the appeal arose must be served with a copy of: (a) the Notice of Appeal, (b) the Statement of, Reasons, and (c) any other documents filed (see 43 CFR Sec. 4.413). Service will be made upon the Associate Solicitor Division of Energy and Resources, Washington, D.C. 20240, instead of the Field or Regional Solicitor when appeals are taken from decisions of the Director (WO-100)

5. PROOF OF SERVICE Within 15 days any document is served on an adverse party, file proof of that service with the United States Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Board of Land Appeals, 4015 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Virginia 22203. This may consist of a certified or registered mail "Return Receipt Card" signed by the adverse party (see 43 CFR Sec. 4.40(c)(2)).

Unless these procedures are followed your appeal will be subject to dismissal (see 43 CFR Sec. 4.402). Be certain that all communications are identified by serial number of the case being appealed.

NOTE: A document is not filed until it is actually received in the proper office (see 41CFR Sec. 4.401(a))

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Chapter 1

Information on Taking Appeals to the IBLA (Form 1842-1

SUBPART 1821.2 – OFFICE HOURS; TIME AND PLACE FOR FILING

Sec. 1821.2-1 *Office hours of State Offices.* (a) State Offices and the Washington Office of the Bureau of Land Management are open to the public for the filing of documents and inspection of records during the hours specified in this paragraph on Monday through Friday of each week, with the exception of those days where the office may be closed because of a national holiday or Presidential or other administrative order. The hours during which the State Offices and the Washington Office are open to the public for the filing of documents and inspection of records are from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., standard time or daylight saving time, whichever is in effect at the city in which each is located.

Sec. 1821.2-2(d) Any document required or permitted to be filed under the regulations of this chapter, which is received in the State Office or the Washington Office, either in the mail or by personal delivery when the office is not open to the public shall be deemed to be filed as of the day and hour in the office next opens to the public.

(e) Any document required by law, regulation, or decision to be filed within a stated period, the last day of which falls on a day the State Office or the Washington Office is officially closed, shall be deemed to be timely filed if it is received in the appropriate office on the next day the office open to the public.

* * * * *

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Chapter 1

Information on Writing Decisions

Purposes of a Decision

Decisions are to inform the party of the:

1. Facts involving the action.
2. Action required by the party.
3. Defects in the offer or application which can be remedied.
4. Requirements of the law or regulation which the party must meet and the time limit for compliance.
5. Those requirements of the law or regulation which the party has failed to meet or cannot now meet.
6. Remedial action which the party can take to comply.
7. Penalty for failure to take remedial action.
8. Penalty for having failed to meet legal or regulatory requirements which cannot now be met because of expiration of time.
9. The right of appeal.

Function of a Decision

Decisions are to:

1. Put into writing the purposes of the decision and to complete the written record of action taken in connection with the offer or application under consideration.
2. Satisfy the requirements of the law (Administrative Procedures Act (5 U.S.C. 551, et seq.)), which requires that the agency shall make available for public inspection and for copying final opinions, and orders, made in the adjudication of cases.
3. Constitute the basis for the decision by the Interior Board of Land Appeals.
4. Provide the element of the record for consideration by IBLA.
5. Reduce to writing the adjudicative process.
6. Dispose of a case in a certain way, by setting forth the facts, laws, and reasoning which require that disposition.

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Chapter 1

Information on Writing Decisions

Primary Factors in Decision Writing

The writing of a decision involves several primary factors requiring special attention by the writer, including:

1. Realizing that the decision may be of considerable importance to the applicant, to any adverse party, to the Government, and to the general public.
2. Recognizing at all times that the writer is responsible for applying to the facts and circumstances of the particular case the applicable law, Departmental rules and regulations, and policies. This is an important responsibility and required complete objectivity and knowledge of public land laws, regulations, and other sources of information.
3. Basing the decision on sound facts and logic. It is through a well-reasoned decision that the writer impresses upon the applicant that the case has been given thorough consideration and that the findings are based on the solid foundation of the law, regulations, and precedent. The applicant is more likely to accept such a decision than one which merely recites the facts and a conclusion of law.

An important initial step in writing a decision is to isolate the issue or issues. Since many case records contain complicated situations, some of which have little or no bearing on the actual issue or issues presented, it is important that the factual statement in the decision be confined to a clear, concise recitation of only those facts which relate to the issue or issues to be discussed.

Decision Text

It is important that the decision text contain:

1. A clear concise statement of the facts pertinent to the issue or issues involved in the case.
2. A reference to the controlling law or regulation, setting forth the requirements applicable to the case.
3. A statement of how or why the facts of the case being decided fit into the requirements of the cited law or regulation, how they fail to meet these criteria or requirements, and the citation of the controlling decisions (if necessary, or applicable).

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Chapter 1

Information on Writing Decisions

4. A statement of the ruling or the findings, of the actions the offeror is required to take (if this follows), and of the offer's right of appeal.

Check decisions thoroughly for accuracy of dates, number, citations, names, facts, assumptions, etc. Each decision should always indicate a logical progression of development of both the pertinent facts and the applicable authority.

Before citing the Departmental or court decisions as authority for a particular statement, be sure that the cited decision, in fact, supports the position that has been taken.

Exercise care to exclude all extraneous material from a decision, whether it be of factual or supporting nature. Avoid multiple citations by using the latest citation, since in many cases it will, in turn, cite the earlier references.

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Chapter 1

Transmittal Form Letter to IBLA (Form 1842-2)



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

IN REPLY REFER TO:
Serial No.
Subject Function Code
(Office Code)

Certified Mail Receipt Requested

Memorandum

To: Board of Land Appeals, Office of the Secretary

From: Appropriate BLM Office

Subject: Transmitting Appeal of: (Name of Appellant)

Kind of Application: (Noncompetitive Oil and Gas Leases)

Referring to the above-cited case, I transmitted a notice of an appeal from the decision of the

_____ (Appropriate State Office) dated _____ (Decision Date) _____, 19_____

- There are no conflicting cases of record.
- The conflicting cases shown on the status sheet have been properly noted as to the appeal and favorable action thereon suspended pending final action on the appeal.
- The records of the conflicting or reference cases identified below are transmitted herewith for use in connection with the appeal:

Enclosure:
Case file (1)

CC. BLM; W.O 620
with copy of decision
Regional Solicitor
with copy of decision

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CHAPTER 2 - OIL AND GAS REQUIREMENTS - GENERAL

I. Drainage

Compensatory royalty agreements may be entered into in situations where unleased lands are being drained of oil or gas. Normally, such unleased lands are those which have been withdrawn from the mineral leasing laws or for which a lease has been offered by competitive bidding but inadequate bids or no bids were received. (For compensatory royalty agreements involving rights-of-way under the Act of May 21, 1930, see H-3109-1, Step ID.)

Compensatory royalty assessment may be made by the Authorized Officer upon a determination that leased lands are being drained of oil or gas. See Manual Sections 3100 and 3160-2. Minerals Management Service is advised of the assessment.

A. Compensation for Drainage (Unleased Lands)

Initiation of a compensatory royalty agreement (CRA) may be made by the operator on the adjoining lands, or by the District Office. There is no official form for this type of agreement. The CRA is entered into between the U.S. and all adjoining interest holders in lands draining the unleased tract. The CRA is considered effective from the date of the agreement or from the date of onset of production, whichever is earlier, and remains in effect for the duration of production. Royalty rates should not be less than then the royalty rate for a competitive lease. A provision for no surface occupancy will normally be included in the CRA.

<u>Responsible Official</u>	<u>Step</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Keywords</u>
Adjudication	1.	Receive CRA in triplicate from District or from operator on adjoining lands.	AGREEMENT FILED
	2.	Ensure CRA is serialized and plat is noted "Comp. Roy. Agmt Apln".	SERIALIZATION AND RECORDS NOTATION
	3.	Examine CRA for inclusion of the following: a) Description of the unleased lands being drained. b) Signed by all adjoining interest holders (may be necessary to require evidence of interest holders from operator).	TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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Responsible Official	Step	Action	Keywords
		c) Term identified (must cover period of production).	
		d) Royalty rate not less than competitive lease rate.	
		e) No surface occupancy on withdrawn lands.	
		f) Agreement that U.S. will not lease the lands for the duration of the CRA.	
		g) Offending well and productive formation identified.	
		h) Agreement may be limited to producing formation or producing zones in any affected Communitization Agreement.	
	4.	Send copy of CRA to District, noting any discrepancies found in Step A3 above. Request report identifying area being drained, when drainage began, and adequacy of royalty rate.	DISTRICT REPORT
	5.	When report is received from District, send copy of report and CRA to Solicitor's Office for review	SOLICITOR'S REVIEW
	6.	Upon receipt of favorable report, prepare CRA for approval	AGREEMENT APPROVAL
	7.	Prepare transmittal letter to all parties to the CRA setting forth the pertinent contents, effective date, and that any payments made pursuant to the CRA must be made to MMS. Copies of the transmittal and approved CRA are furnished to all parties to the CRA, AFS, District, and SMA.	TRANSMITTAL
Typist	8.	Type transmittal letter with appropriate copies.	
Adjudication	9.	Check and surname CRA and transmittal letter. Route case for signing, mailing, ALMRS, Records, and Docket.	

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Responsible Official	Step	Action	Keywords
<u>Signing</u>			
Official	10.	Check and sign CRA and transmittal letter.	
ALMRS Data Entry	11.	Update showing effective date of CRA.	AUTOMATED NOTATION
Title Records	12.	Note CRA on Records.	RECORDS NOTATION
Docket	13.	File case file with inactive cases.	
B. <u>Drilling and Production or Payment of Compensatory Royalty (Leased Lands)</u>			
<p>The Authorized Officer, upon a determination that compensatory royalty will be assessed, will notify the leases of such assessment by decision with copies to MMS and Adjudication.</p>			
District Office	1.	Provide Adjudication with notification of compensatory royalty assessment. Notification will identify offending well and include date assessment will begin.	ASSESSMENT NOTIFICATION
Docket	2.	Charge case file to Adjudication.	
Adjudication	3.	If lease account is currently maintained by AFS, no action is required. File notification in case file and return to Docket for filing.	PRODUCING LEASE
	4.	If lease account is currently maintained IN BRASS system, prepare Accounting Advice transferring account to the AFS system (see Illustration 1).	NONPRODUCING LEASE ACCOUNTING ADVICE
	5.	Prepare notice to the lessee of transfer of lease account from BRASS to AFS (see Illustration 2). Identify documents in case file to be copied for AFS.	NOTICE TO lessee

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Responsible Official	Step	Action	Keywords
Typist	6.	Type notice with appropriate copies. Copy pertinent documents from case file and attach to AFS copy of notice. (Optional: Stamp outside of case file to reflect lease is on a royalty basis.)	
	7.	Check notice and copies, surname, and route for signing, mailing, ALMRS, and Docket.	
Signing Official	8.	Check and sign notice.	
ALMRS Data Entry	9.	Update (use action code "ACCT TRANS TO AFS" and use date assessment begins as effective date.)	AUTOMATED NOTATION
Docket	10.	File case file with inactive cases.	

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II. Options to Acquire Lease Interests

Options to acquire any interest in a Federal oil and gas lease are chargeable, in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act, as amended (30 U.S.C. 184(d)(2)). No person, corporation, or association (including partnerships and trusts) can take, hold, own, or control at any one time options to acquire interest in oil and gas leases which involve, in the aggregate, more than 200,000 acres in any one State at any one time except Alaska, in which case no more than 200,000 acres may be held under option in each of the two leasing Districts.

A. Effect of Option on Acreage

In any case in which an option to acquire the optionor's entire interest in the whole or a part of the acreage under a lease is entered into, the acreage to which the option is applicable shall be charged both to the optionor and to the optionee, but the charge to the optionor will cease when the option is exercised. In any case in which an option to acquire part of the optionor's interest in the whole or a part of the acreage under a lease is entered into, the acreage to which the optionor is chargeable or a share thereof shall also be charged to the optionee as their interest may appear, but after the option is exercised, such acreage is to be charged to the parties pro rata as their interests may appear. The acreage covered by an unexercised option remains chargeable during its term until notice of its surrender or relinquishment has been filed in the proper BLM office.

B. Option Period of Time

No option is enforceable if entered into for a period of more than 3 years, including any renewal period provided for in the option, without approval of the Secretary.

C. Filing of Option Information

An option or notice of renewal of an option is not enforceable until a signed copy is filed in the proper BLM office. The signed document filed must contain (1) the names and addresses of the parties to the option; (2) the lease serial number; (3) a statement of the number of acres covered by the option and of the interests and obligations of the parties to the option; and (4) the interest to be conveyed and retained in the exercise of the option. The document filed with BLM must be signed by all parties to the option or their duly authorized agents or attorneys-in-fact; and must contain or be accompanied by a signed statement by the holder of the option that the optionee is the sole party in interest in the option, or if not the sole party in interest, the name(s) and a description of the interest(s) held by all other interested parties and a description of the agreement between them, if oral, or a copy of the written agreement between them. See 43 CFR 3100.4-1(b).

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D. Semiannual Filing of Option Changes

Within 90 days after June 30 and December 31 of each year, each optionee must file statements in the proper BLM office showing any changes to holdings as of June 30 and December 31, respectively.

E. Monitor Compliance of Option Requirements

Each State Office Adjudication Unit is required to keep track of option holdings filed to assure that the statutory acreage limitations are not violated. As with leases, options held for acreage within units are not counted as chargeable. If a suspect situation arises, request information to show evidence of allowing sufficient time for submission of the required documents (no more than 180 days, under normal circumstances).

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-A-

abandonment: an act disclaiming further interest in rights to an oil and gas lease. This must be provable under strict rules of evidence and cannot be presumed since a question of individual intent is involved. Abandonment also is plugging a well, removal of installations, and termination of operations for production from the well. Conclusively abandoned unpatented oil placer mining claims are subject to conversion into a noncompetitive oil and gas lease pursuant to the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 188(f)).

accountable acreage: the total or proportional interest in a Federal oil and gas lease determines the party's total or proportional part of the total lease acreage. See 43 CFR 3101.2 for the acreage limitations and the procedures for instances of excessive accountable acres. Same as "chargeable acreage."

Accounting Advice: Form 1370-41 for control and disposition of money and for input into automated data processing (ADP) systems and the Bonus and Rental Accounting Support System (BRASS). An Accounting Advice is completed when action on a case is complete, or when case status changes occur affecting account, that is, a lease is issued, rejected, or rejected in part and no appeal is taken, or when the appeal has been finalized, or when an assignment is approved, or when a lease account is transferred to the Auditing and Financial System (AFS).

accretion: the addition of land is a fixed land based caused by the gradual change in water course or shoreline over a long period of time. Accretion usually involves a change in property rights. See reliction and avulsion.

acquired lands: lands which the United States obtained by deed through purchases, gift, or condemnation proceedings, including lands previously disposed of under the public land laws including the mining laws.

actual production: a Federal oil and gas lease is considered to be in an "actual production" status whenever it contains one or more wells drilled on a lease or agreement (communitization or unitization) basis which are producing oil and/or gas in paying quantities. A lease is also considered to be in "actual production" status whenever it contains one or more wells drilled on a lease or agreement basis, which are capable of producing oil and/or gas in paying quantities even though production is not then occurring.

affirmed: the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) agrees totally or partially with a decision rendered by Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and/or an appeals court agrees with a lower court decision.

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agent: a person authorized to act for another person; one entrusted with another's business.

aliquot part: a subdivision of a section arrived at by dividing a section into halves and quarters (e.g., ½ section, ¼ section, ¼ ¼ section) down to 40 acres, unless the acreage is a lot which may be more or less than 40 acres.

allocated production: a Federal lease is considered to be in "allocated production" status when the circumstances for an "actual production" status are not satisfied, but the lease receives an allocation of production (royalty revenues) from a well(s) on other tracts pursuant to an approved agreement to which the lease is committed.

anniversary date: the same date each succeeding year as the effective date of a lease.

appeal: an act of initiating a review of a decision on public land rights to a higher authority, e.g., State Office decision to the IBLA.

applicant: a party submitting an application under the simultaneous leasing program is properly referred to as an applicant until such time as the successful drawee timely submits the executed lease offer form as completed by the appropriate State Office. With the timely submission of the executed lease offer and advance rental if for simultaneous filings made prior to August 1984, the applicant becomes the lease offeror.

application: a written request, petition, or offer to lease lands for the purpose of oil and gas exploration and/or the right of extraction. For the simultaneous leasing program, application refers to the filing made by an applicant for a simultaneous parcel on the computer application form.

assignee or transferee: one to whom an assignment is made.

assignment: the written transfer of all or a portion of the record title interest or other interests from the owner of transferable interests in a lease to another person(s).

- a. partial assignment - all of the assignor's record title interest to a portion of the land in a lease. A new lease case file is created with a new serial number.
- b. partial undivided interest assignment - a portion of the assignor's record title interest in a portion of the lands in a lease. A new lease case file is not created.

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- c. undivided interest assignment - a portion of the assignor's record title interest in all of the lands in a lease. A new lease case file is not created.

assignor, transferor, or grantor: one who transfers an interest to another party.

Authorized Officer: any employee of the BLM who has been delegated the authority to perform the duties set forth to maintain regulatory requirements.

avulsion: the sudden and perceptible change of a shoreline, due to the action of water or a sudden change in the bed or course of a stream. It is the general rule that avulsion affects no change in property lines. See accretion and reliction.

attorney-in-fact: an individual authorized by another to act in one's place or stead, by a power of attorney.

-B-

base lands: in an in-lieu selection or exchange, the lands in which the applicant relinquishes rights as a basis of selection.

base lease: the lease from which a portion is segregated, either by partial assignment or unit segregation. A segregated lease may become a "base lease" upon further segregation.

bona fide purchaser: one whose interest in a Federal lease is protected from an adverse action contrary one's interests by a timely good-faith purchase. A bona fide purchaser must have acquired the interest in good faith, for valuable consideration, and without notice of violation of Departmental regulations. This provision applies only before notice of cancellation has been received by the lessor and has become part of the BLM records. Assignees are deemed to have constructive knowledge of all of BLM records pertaining to the lease at the time of assignment. Proof of a bona fide purchase of the interest is required.

bond: an agreement in writing in which a surety, or an obligor for personal bond guarantees performance by the principal in the event of default in performance by the principal. See also nationwide, statewide, lessee, personal, exploration, operator, designated operator, and unit operator, and unit operator bonds.

bond rider: any document which amends and becomes a part of the bond.

bonus: a lump sum monetary consideration paid to the United States for the execution of a Federal lease by a successful bidder prior to issuance of a competitive oil and gas lease.

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cancellation: the revocation or nullification of a right to lease due to the lessee's noncompliance with the lease terms and conditions, laws, or regulations. Also, the revoking of a right to lease due to administrative error of the lessor.

casual use: activities that involve practices which do not ordinarily cause any appreciable disturbance or damage to the public lands, resources, or improvements. Casual use does not require a use authorization from the BLM.

categorical exclusion review: screening process to determine whether further environmental analysis is necessary or if the action is in a category which meets any of the nine exemptions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as set forth in 516 DM 2.3A(3). Mitigating measures can be considered as part of the screening process. Each categorical exclusion review must be documented by the decisionmaker and must specifically justify any stipulations developed as part of the review. Where other environmental documentation exists, such as an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement, area-wide or umbrella, a categorical exclusion review is not the process to be utilized.

cessation of production: the termination of production of oil and/or gas from a well. Where an oil and gas lease had permanently ceased to produce and no reworking or drilling operations have timely commenced, the lease terminates on the date of permanent cessation of production. There is a fine distinction between temporary and permanent cessation of production. In making this distinction, the pivotal question is whether under "normal" conditions, the well or leasehold was producing enough oil and/or gas to pay a profit over and above the cost of operating the well or leasehold.

chargeable acreage: see accountable acreage.

clearlist: an official clearance determination that lands are not within a known geological structure (KGS) or favorable petroleum geological province (FPGP), and thus can be leased noncompetitively.

committed in part: that portion of lands in a lease committed to a unit agreement that lie within the unit area boundary. See also lease.

communitization agreement: an agreement which allows the bringing together of leases sufficient for the granting of well permit(s) under applicable State spacing requirements. Communitization involves one or more specific geologic formations.

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compensatory royalty: a royalty paid in lieu of drilling a well which would otherwise be required under the terms and conditions of a lease to protect the lease from drainage. A compensatory royalty clause in a Federal oil and gas lease would provide for the payment of a royalty on oil or gas actually produced from other leased lands which result in the drainage of the Federal lands in the instant lease.

compensatory royalty agreement: an agreement accommodating royalty paid in lieu of drilling a well which would otherwise be required under the terms and conditions of a lease, where there is no lease.

competitive lease: a lease for lands, within a KGS or FPGP which is awarded to the successful bidder at public sale for not less than fair market value. A single competitive lease cannot cover more than 640 acres in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, except in Alaska, where lands within a FPGP are divided into competitive leasing blocks of not more than 2,560 acres.

competitive sale: offering of oil and gas leases within a KGS, FPGP, surplus or drainage lands, by competitive bids of not less than fair market value, usually involving a minimum bonus bid per acre.

conflicting offer: where two or more offers cover all or part of the same lands, the first perfected offer becomes a lease, all else being regular.

contiguous lands and contiguous legal subdivisions: lands or legal subdivision having a common boundary. Lands which simply have a common corner are not considered contiguous.

contraction: reduction of a unit area, usually to the participating area(s).

cooperative agreement: an agreement or plan of development and operation for the recovery of oil and gas in which separate ownership units are independently operated without allocation of production.

curable defect: a deficiency in an offer that can be corrected without loss of priority or infringement on rights of other offers.

-D-

decision: in relation to public land rights, a formally written determination signed by an Authorized Officer setting forth the disposition of a case.

default: the omission or the failure to perform a legal duty.

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designated operator: operator appointed by, employed by, or contracted by the lessee or the holder of operating rights to conduct operations on the lease or a portion thereof. The designated operator does not have a legal interest in the lease and may not obtain a share of the revenues. Designation of operator is filed with the authorized officer.

designated operator's bond: a designated operator is qualified to post the operator's bond for activities on a Federal oil and gas lease.

Designated Tar Sand Areas: see Special Tar Sand Areas.

designated unit area: an approved designated unit area classification creating a nonexclusive right in the applicant to submit a unit agreement for such area. This designated area may be included in another unit area. This classification is not noted on the land status records and is not to be confused with an approved unit agreement. See 43 CFR 3181.2.

development contract: a Federal contract designed to promote timely and full operations in areas where special development incentive and acreage-relief treatment is required if reserves are to be developed. Under such a contract, the holder is freed from the application of acreage limitation restrictions for a specified period of time conditioned on meeting certain diligence requirements as specified in the contract.

divided interest: see lease interest.

drainage: migration of oil or gas in a reservoir due to a pressure reduction caused by production from wells bottomed in the reservoir may cause lands or minerals interests owned by the United States to be drained. To ensure that the United States, or the United States and its lessee, are compensated for such drainage, the Authorized Officer may execute agreements for compensation of the drainage with the owners of the adjacent lands where the drainage is occurring. Any agreements shall be made with the consent of any lessee affected by such agreement. If the Federal lands or interests are available for lease, these lands or interests, may be offered in accordance with 43 CFR 3120.

-E-

effective date: the date the lease or assignment becomes effective; typically for a lease, the first day of the month after the issue date, or upon applicant request, the first day of the month of issuance; and, for an assignment, the first day of the month after proper filing of all required documents.

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environmental assessment: under NEPA, a document of the analysis as to whether a proposed project will have a significant impact on the human environment, analysis of all possible alternatives, and whether an environmental impact statement will be required.

environmental impact statement: under NEPA, a published document that presents for the decisionmaker a proposed project, or action, significant issues, impacts on the human environment, alternatives, mitigations, and responses to comments from the public.

excepted acreage: acreage not accountable under the Mineral Leasing Act limitations. This is acreage committed to an approved or prescribed unit or cooperative agreement; leases subject to operating, drilling or development contract. Leases within the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A) issued under the Appropriations Action of 1981 are all considered excepted acreage.

executive order: a document issued by the President of the United States pursuant to statutory authority and inherent powers, published in the Federal Register. In reference to the BLM, executive orders may affect the disposal of lands and/or resources from the operation of some or all the public land and/or mineral laws. Public land orders are now utilized to perform this function.

expansion: enlargement of the participating area of a unit.

expiration: the lapsing of a lease at the end of its primary or extended term.

extended by production: a lease extended so long as oil or gas is produced in paying quantities. Not applicable to right-of-way leases. For 20-year leases or renewals thereof, see Section VIII, H-3107-1.

exploration bond: An acceptable surety or personal bond in the amount of at least \$5,000 filed simultaneously with a notice of intent to conduct geophysical exploration or, in Alaska, an application for a permit. The bond must meet the requirements set forth in 43 CFR 3104. A statewide bond in the amount of \$25,000 covering all oil and gas operations in the same State or a nationwide bond in the amount of \$50,000 covering all oil and gas exploration operations in the Nation.

extension: additional time on a lease beyond the primary term. There are a number of conditions under which an extension can be granted: drilling, production (referred to as lease continuation), formation or elimination of a cooperative unit or plan, segregation by assignment, reinstatement, and renewal. See 43 CFR 3107.

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favorable petroleum geological province: a total province encompassing many possible specific structures or traps designated on the basis of either direct or indirect evidence that does not necessarily mean the past or present existence of a producing or producible well. Effective date of FPGP designation is the date the BLM comprehensively determines, as a result of new discoveries or an analysis of new data, that exploration of the province has high probability for discovery of oil and/or gas. Applicable only to Alaska, pursuant to section 1008 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA).

finding of no significant impact (FONSI): a document summary conclusion when the environmental review under the provision of NEPA reflects no significant impacts or when a project is altered so as to eliminate any significant adverse impacts.

fluid minerals: for the purposes of this Handbook, fluid minerals consist of gas and oil as defined in 43 CFR 300.0-5.

fractional undivided interest: a proportional interest in a Federal oil and gas mineral estate. See lease interest.

future mineral interest: a whole or fractional interest in all or certain minerals acquired by the United States pursuant to a conveyance under which the grantor retained the mineral interest for a specified period of time, e.g., United States interest is a future interest until such reservation terminates, allowing title to vest in the United States.

-G-

gas: any fluid, either combustible or noncombustible, which is produced in a natural state from the earth and which maintains a gaseous or rarefied state at ordinary temperatures and pressure conditions.

-I-

issue date: date lease is signed by Authorized Officer.

Interior Board of Land Appeals: final administrative entity for reviewing appeals within the Department of the Interior from a BLM action. Agency appeal rights must be exhausted prior to seeking of judicial review. See 43 CFR, Part 4, Subparts B and D.

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-J-

joinder: participation in the development and operation of lands in a lease under the terms and provision of an approved unit and unit operating agreement.

- a. unit joinder - a document whereby the holder of an interest(s) in an oil and gas lease(s) agrees to the terms of a unit agreement and, normally in the case of a holder of record title or operating rights, commonly called the working interest owners, the terms of the applicable unit operating agreement for their interest(s). Joinders are normally filed by the unit operator in the process of approval of the unit agreement by the Authorized Officer and are accepted/approved concurrently with the effective date of the unit agreement, but are effective on the date of filing for Federal leases in the last month of the lease term for purposes of lease extension, such as diligent drilling and production.
- b. late (unit joinder) - a unit joinder, to which a specified percentage of the applicable working interest owners consent, filed with and/or approved /accepted by the Authorized Officer subsequent to the approval of the unit agreement. Normally, a late joinder is considered effective the first of the month following the filing of the necessary documents with the Authorized Officer, or after issuance of a new lease.

joint tenants: a form of concurrent ownership which involves unity of interest, title, time, and possession. Joint tenants must have the same interest accruing under the same conveyance, commencing at the same time, and held under the same undivided possession.

-K-

known geological structure: a geological structure (defined or undefined) in which an accumulation of oil and gas has been discovered by drilling and determined to be productive. The boundary limits include all acreage presumed to be productive. The effective date of a KGS is the date the BLM comprehensively determines the existence of a KGS. This determination occurs after all necessary information, e.g., mechanical logs, electric logs, well histories, well completions, etc., have been correlated and a final geological report has been completed and approved.

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lease: a contract in legal form that provides for the right to develop and produce oil and gas resources for a specific period of time under certain agreed upon terms and conditions.

- a. lease commitment - the process by which an oil and gas lease becomes part of a unit agreement; requires unit joinder acceptance/approval by the Authorized Officer for all the record title holders and operating rights holders in the lease (so far as any leased lands within the unit area).
- b. lease committed in part - a lease commitment in a unit agreement of a Federal oil and gas lease, which includes land both within the unit area and outside the unit area. A fully committed Federal lease in such a status will be segregated into two leases and the lease outside the unit area entitled to a 2-year extension from the effective date of commitment (if not already in a longer term).
- c. partially committed lease - an oil or gas lease in which one or some, but not all, working interest owners have committed their interest in the lease to a unit agreement. Such a lease become fully committed upon the approval/acceptance of unit joinders from all previously uncommitted lease working interest owners.

Note: The terms “committed in part” and “partially committed” are frequently confused, and BLM employees discussing these terms need to ensure that all parties to the discussion use and understand which situation is involved to avoid misunderstandings. “Lease committed in part” is normally used to describe leases where an effective unit joinder requires the BLM to segregate the lease; once the lease is segregated, the lease embracing the lands in the unit area is then fully committed. “Partially committed” is normally used by personnel responsible for supervision of unit agreement to describe leases (which could later become committed in part) where subsequent late joinders could result in effective lease commitment.

lease amendment: a modification in the terms or conditions, land description, rental, royalty, etc., of a lease after lease issuance. The lessee has the right to appeal a decision issuing an amendment to a lease.

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lease interest: a term sometimes used in lease instruments executed at a time the minerals are subject to a lease, often conveying a given fraction or percentage of the interests arising under the existing lease. Undivided lease interest is a portion of interest in all or a portion of the lands in the lease. Undivided lease interests do not create a separate lease case file. Divided interest is a partial assignment whereby all of an assignor's record title interest to a portion of the land in a lease creates a separate new lease with a new serial number.

leasable mineral: oil, gas, sodium, potassium, phosphate, coal, oil shale, tar sands, asphaltic materials, and, in Louisiana and New Mexico, sulphur, and all minerals on the Outer Continental Shelf, and in acquired Lands. See 43 CFR 3100.0-3.

legal description: the correct manner, using either the rectangular survey system or metes and bonds, to systematically delineate lands in a lease. The survey system includes designation of the principal meridian, township, range, section, and aliquot parts or lots. A metes and bounds description should also include meridian, township, range and section, whenever possible, for at least the point of beginning of the description.

legal subdivision: generally, a subdivision of a township, e.g., a section, quarter section, lot. (See also aliquot part, regular subdivision, and smallest legal subdivision.)

lessee: the holder of a lease.

lessee bond: a general lease and drilling bond in the amount of not less than \$10,000 conditioned upon compliance with all the terms and conditions of the lease, or \$5,000 for leases issued prior to 1960.

lessor: the grantor of a lease; the United States for Federal leases.

lot: subdivision of a section which is not described as an aliquot part of the section but is designated by a number; e.g., lot 2. The acreage of a lot varies and may be more or less than a regular subdivision.

-M-

metes and bounds: the boundary lines or perimeters of land established by courses and distances from a beginning point to an end point.

mineral reservation: a provision in a patent, deed, or other document of land conveyance which retains in the grantor the right to all or certain minerals in the land, or reservation of fractional interest on all or certain minerals, in perpetuity or for a specified period of time.

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-N-

National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska-wide bond: a bond in an amount sufficient for NPR-A-wide coverage of a lessee's oil and gas interests under the Department of the Interior Appropriations Act, FY 1981. Must be separate coverage from any other nationwide or statewide bond required under the Mineral Leasing Act or Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands.

nationwide bond: a bond in an amount sufficient for nationwide coverage of a lessee's oil and gas interests under the Mineral Leasing Act and the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired lands in lieu of a general lease and drilling bond, operator's bond, or statewide bonds. See 43 CFR 3104.3(b).

navigable waters: all tidal waters up to the ordinary mean high-tide lines and all nontidal waters, such as rivers, streams and lakes that afford a channel for useful commerce up to the mean high-water line. If it is determined that a stream, lake, or river was navigable at the time the State entered the Union, the State has jurisdiction and the lands underlying such waters are not subject to leasing by the Federal Government.

noncompetitive lease: an oil and gas lease which is issued to the first qualified applicant for an over-the-counter filing, or as a result of a simultaneous filing for oil and gas. The lease lands must be outside a KGS or FPGP.

nonnavigable waters: rivers, streams, or bodies of water not tidally affected and not subject to useful commerce or found to be navigable by the appropriate courts. If it is determined that waters were nonnavigable at the time the State entered the Union, ownership of the abutting lands extends to the middle of the stream, lake, or river. If the United States owns the upland oil and gas rights, leasing may be authorized for such riparian waters.

notice: communication of an official action to all interested parties by certified or registered mail, posting in the State Office Public Room, personal service, or by publication in the Federal Register.

notice to lessee (NTL): a written notice issued by the Authorized Officer giving instructions on specific items implementing the regulations under 43 CFR 3160 and operating orders.

-O-

oblige: the party to who a bond is given (normally used only in the context of personal bonds).

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- obligor: the party furnishing a personal bond, who would be considered the principal of a surety bond.
- offer: a lease offer form completed by the offeror for an over-the-counter filing and/or the simultaneous offer lease form signed and returned by the successful applicant after the random selection drawing, Form 3100-11.
- oil: oil means all nongaseous hydrocarbon substances other than those substances leasable as coal, oil shale, or gilsonite (including all vein-type solid hydrocarbons).
- omitted islands: islands not identified in the official survey for a particular section or fractional section. Regulations pertaining to conveyance of title to such lands are set forth under 43 CFR 2547 and 43 CFR 2742.
- operator: the person who has control or management of operations on a lease or portion thereof. The operator may be the lessee, or holder of rights acquired by an approved assignment of the operating rights.
- operating agreement: written documentation between parties of an operating right. Typically one of the parties is designated as the operator, and the agreement contains detailed provisions for the drilling of a well(s), the sharing of expenses, and accounting methods.
- operating order: formal numbered oil and gas orders issued by the Director, implementing the regulations under 43 CFR 3160.
- operating rights/working interest: the interest or contractual obligation created out of a lease (such as a sublease) authorizing the holder of that right to enter the leased lands to conduct drilling and related operations, including production, which may include as consideration a share in revenues therefrom. Operating rights may or may not be transferred through an operating agreement; however, transfer of operating rights on Federal leases must be filed and approved on the official assignment form.
- operator bond: a bond in the amount of not less than \$10,000 conditioned upon compliance with the lease terms.
- option: a right to acquire any interest in an oil and gas lease within a specific or reasonable time in the future, subject to acreage restrictions.
- overriding royalty: a royalty paid to someone by a record title holder in addition to, or over, the royalty paid to the United States; also, an interest in the lease providing for no control over the operations of the lease, only revenue from lease production.

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over-the-counter: lease issued under the provision of 43 CFR 3111, and generally, the lands have never been leased previously or have been offered under 43 CFR 3112 and have received no applications.

-P-

parcel: the a name given to an area of land made available for competitive or noncompetitive leasing.

partial assignment: see assignment.

partial undivided interest assignment: see assignment.

participating area: that part of a unit area which is considered reasonably proven to be productive in paying quantities or which is necessary for unit operations and to which production is allocation in the manner prescribed in the unit agreement.

participating acreage: that part of a unit area to which production is allocated in the manner described in a unit agreement.

party in interest: a party who is, or will be, vested with any legal or equitable rights under a lease. No one is a sole party in interest with respect to an application, offer, or lease in which any other party has an interest.

personal bond: a bond in the amount of \$10,000 or more furnished by the principal in the form of a guaranteed remittance, cash, cashier check, certified check, or negotiable Treasury bonds of the United States, in lieu of a corporate surety bond. Treasury bonds require power of attorney to the Secretary in case of default in performance of the terms and conditions of the lease.

pooling: the bringing together of separately owned (or separate interests in) small tracts sufficient for the granting of a well permit under applicable spacing rules. The process may be voluntary or may be forced/compulsory, whereby Federal oil and gas lessees and other lessees within a specific geological formation are required to pool development operations under a State-forced pool order. The object of pooling is to prevent drilling of unnecessary and uneconomic wells.

precedent: a decision issued by a higher authority which is to be followed in subsequent situations involving identical facts, laws, and regulations.

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primary term: the lease term set by statute: competitive lease, 5 year; noncompetitive lease, 10 years; and NPR-A up to 10 years. For leases subject to section 4(d) of the Act prior to the revision of 1960, 30 U.S.C. 226-1 (d), primary term means all periods of the life of the lease prior to its extension by reason of production of oil and gas in paying quantities.

principal: a party liable for an obligation for whom a surety has become bound for the performance of that obligation.

proper BLM office: the Bureau office having jurisdiction over the lands, subject to the special regulations where the term is used. See 43 CFR 3000.0-5(f).

proprietary information: information submitted to the United States Government in compliance with Government information needs that is not to be distributed to the public because such disclosure would do substantial harm to the competitive position of the outside source from which it was obtained, and would inhibit the Government's ability to obtain this type of information in the future resulting in a substantial detrimental effect on a Government program.

protest: a written objection to a proposed or completed action, e.g., issuance of a lease.

public domain: land or interests in lands which never left the ownership of the United States. lands which were obtained by the United States in exchange for public lands or for timber on such lands, and lands which have reverted to the ownership of the United States through operation of the public land laws.

public land order: an order affecting, modifying, or cancelling a withdrawal or reservation or public land.

public lands: (a) as defined under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, public lands means any land and interest in land owned by the United States within the several States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except:

1. Lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf; and
2. Lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos.

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public lands: (b) as defined in 43 CFR 3045, public lands means any lands, the surface of which is owned by the United States within the several States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through BLM, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except:

1. Lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf; and
2. Lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos.

record of decision: upon a decision being made on an action for which a final environmental impact statement has been prepared, the concise record of such decision, including mitigating measures.

record title: primary ownership of an interest in an oil and gas lease that includes the obligation to pay rent, and the rights to assign and relinquish the lease. Overriding royalty and operating rights are severable from record title interests.

rectangular system of survey: a system of cadastral surveys of the original public domain, by which lands are subdivided into townships, ranges, sections, and section subdivisions.

-R-

record of decision: upon a decision being made on an action for which a final environmental impact statement has been prepared, the concise record of such decision, including mitigating measures.

record title: primary ownership of an interest in an oil and gas lease that includes the obligation to pay rent, and the rights to assign and relinquish the lease. Overriding royalty and operating rights are severable from record title interests.

rectangular system of survey: a system of cadastral surveys of the original public domain, by which lands are subdivided into townships, ranges, sections and section subdivisions.

regular subdivision: subdivision of a section which is an aliquot part of acres; e.g., 1/2 section of 320 acres, 1/4 section of 160 acres, and 1/4 1/4 section of 40 acres.

reinstatement: restoring a terminated oil and gas lease to its former status and/or reinstating a conclusively abandoned unpatented oil placer mining claim which can be converted to an oil and gas lease. See 43 CFR 3108.

reliction: the subtraction of land from a fixed land base caused by the gradual change in water course or shoreline over a long period of time. Reliction usually involves a change in property rights. See accretion and avulsion.

relinquishment: the voluntary act of giving up all rights, title, and any interests in an oil and gas lease through declaration (formal legal document, letter, etc.).

restoration: A revocation of a withdrawal which also affects the opening of the public lands in the withdrawal.

rental: remuneration for the right to hold a Federal oil and gas lease. Payment is based on the known total acreage, or if not known, then on the basis of 40 acres of each smallest legal subdivision. Payment is usually due on an annual basis on or before the anniversary date.

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reversed: IBLA or appeals court disagreement with lower decision.

riparian rights: rights determined by the ownership of lands on the banks of a water body.

royalty: payment, in money or kind, of a stated share of production from mineral deposits. Royalty may be an established minimum, on a sliding scale or step scale. A step scale royalty rate increases by steps as the average production increase, e.g., 12 ½ percent for the first 20 barrels per well per day, 13 percent for the next 30 barrels, etc. A sliding scale royalty is based on average production and applies to all production.

-S-

Secretarial order: a document issued by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to Department and Secretarial powers affecting the management of public lands by Department offices and bureaus.

service of notice: the act of giving legal notice to one whose rights could be adversely affected. Service can be accomplished through certified or registered mail, personal delivery, or, under special conditions, by legal publication.

set aside and remanded: IBLA or appeals court returns to BLM or lower court for further consideration, or reverses and vacates the decision.

shut-in well: a producing well that has been closed down temporarily for repairs, cleaning out, building up pressure, lock of a market, etc., but not permanently plugged with cement and abandoned.

simultaneous filing period: the specified period when lease applications are delivered to and received by the BLM Wyoming State Office for a scheduled simultaneous drawing.

Note: Also see 43 CFR 1821.2-3 for determination of priority for other simultaneously received filings. The staged openings to oil and gas leasing of lands in Alaska, and any other over-the-counter offers received at the same time, are processed simultaneously.

simultaneous oil and gas (SIMO/SOG) application: a filing on parcel(s) of specified lands which have been previously leased on a form approved by the Director.

six-mile rule: all portions of an offer must be within a 6-mile square or six surveyed sections in length or width. See required lands exception 43 CFR 3110.1-3(b).

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smallest legal subdivision: generally, a $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ section, or a lot which may contain more or less than 40 acres.

Special Tar Sand Area: Special Tar Sand Area means an area designated by the Department of the Interior's Orders of November 20, 1980 (45 FR 6800), and January 21, 1981 (46 FR 6077), and referred to in those orders as Designated Tar Sand Areas, as containing substantial deposits of tar and sand. The Designated Tar Sand Areas lie totally within the State of Utah and may be leased only under the provisions of 43 CFR 3140.

split estate: lands where the owner of the mineral rights and the surface owner are not the same party in interest. The most common split-estate is Federal ownership of mineral rights and other interest ownership of the surface. Where such a condition occurs, the Federal Government can lease the oil and gas rights without surface owner consent.

spudding in: the first boring of the hole in the drilling of an oil well; may, under some circumstances, be expanded to include commencement of operations for drilling. Spudding a well on a lease is normally not sufficient to extend the lease term for diligent drilling over the expiration date.

statewide bond: a bond in the minimum amount of \$25,000, in lieu of a general lease and drilling bond or operator's bond, to cover all leases or operating rights for oil and gas interests within only one State.

stipulations: additional specific terms and conditions that change the manner in which operation may be conducted on a lease, or modify the lease rights granted.

sublease: a reversionary interest/right of reentry distinguishes a sublease from an assignment of a lease interest; if the lessee parts with the entire interest in the lease to a third party, it constitutes an assignment and not a subletting.

surety: a corporation which is legally responsible for the debt, default, or delinquency of another (principal). A Federal surety must hold a certificate of authority as acceptable to the Department of the Treasury to give bonds to the United States.

surface management agency: any agency outside of the Department of the Interior with jurisdiction over the surface overlaying federally owned minerals.

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-T-

termination: lapsing of a nonproducing oil and gas lease for failure to timely pay rentals when due on or before the anniversary date.

termination of the period of liability: the release of the surety from the responsibility for the debt, default, or delinquency of the principal; done only upon a determination that no bond is required or that a satisfactory replacement bond has been accepted.

top filing: offers of lower priority, by date, made on the same described lands. The first perfected offer by date of priority receipt is accepted, all else being regular.

trespass: any use or occupancy of the lands or resources of the United States without authority.

-U-

undivided interest: see lease interest.

unit: an area of land to which committed parties with interests in the land are bound to share the oil and gas produced on a specified basis. Those having the right to conduct drilling operations on the land are bound to share investment and operating costs on a specified basis. The BLM determines and approves this area for administrative purposes. A unit may be either expanded or contracted in size on the recommendation of the operator with the Authorized Officer's approval. There are three types of units:

- a. exploratory unit - a unit that has not preexisting production from the unitized formation(s).
- b. producing unit - a unit that has production from the unitized formation(s). An exploratory unit becomes a producing unit upon discovery of a unitized substance.
- c. secondary recovery unit - a producing unit in which the primary reserves have been or nearly been depleted and in which the operator intends to use some (secondary) method to increase recovery, that is, water injection, gas injection, etc.

unit area: the area described in the unit agreement as constituting the land logically subject to exploration and/or development under the agreement.

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unit agreement: an agreement or plan of development and operation, generally a written document for the recovery of oil and gas within a unit. The unit agreement consolidates separate leases into a single consolidated unit without regard to separate ownership rights and for the purposes of operating and allocating costs and benefits on a basis as defined in the agreement or plan.

unit operator: the person authorized under the unit agreement approved by the BLM to conduct operations within the unit.

unit operator's bond: a bond furnished by a unit operator in the amount requested. If the unit operator holds all of the working interests in the leases committed to the unit and has an acceptable statewide or nationwide bond on file, additional coverage may not be required.

-W-

withdrawal: lands designated by the Executive branch or Congress as not available for settlement, location, sale, or entry under the public lands laws and, occasionally, the mineral leasing laws.

withdrawal (offer): written, signed request from an applicant to remove a lease offer from consideration. The withdrawal must be received by the proper BLM office before the lease, amendment, etc., is signed on behalf of the United States. Simultaneous oil and gas applications cannot be withdrawn. See 43 CFR 3110.2.

H-3100-1 - OIL AND GAS LEASING

Abbreviations/Acronyms

-A-

AALRS	-	Alaska Automated Land Records System
ACEC	-	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ACHP	-	Advisory Council on Historical Preservation
ACMP	-	Areas of Critical Mineral Potential
ACQ	-	Acquired Land
AD	-	Assistant Director – Associate Director
ADP	-	Automated Data Processing
AFO's	-	All Field Officials
AFS	-	Auditing and Financial System (MMS)
ALMRS	-	Automated Land and Mineral Record System
AM	-	Area Manager
ANCSA	-	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
ANILCA-		Alaska Native Interest Lands Conservation Act
ANWRS -		Arctic National Wildlife Refuge System
AO	-	Area of Operation – Administrative Officer – Authorized Officer
APD	-	Application for Permit to Drill
AS-LMM	-	Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management
ASAP	-	As Soon As Possible
ATROW-		Access, Transportation, and Rights-of-Way
AWP	-	Annual Work Plan

-B-

BIA	-	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BIFC	-	Boise Interagency Fire Center
BLM	-	Bureau of Land Management
BM	-	Bureau of Mines
BR	-	Bureau of Reclamation
BRASS	-	Bonus and Rental Accounting Support System (MMS)

-C-

CA	-	Cooperative Agreement - Communitization Agreement
CBWR	-	Coos Bay Wagon Road
CDI	-	Control Document Index
CEQ	-	Council on Environmental Quality
CER	-	Categorical Exclusion Review
CFR	-	Code of Federal Regulations
COAR	-	Contracting Officer's Authorized Representative
COB	-	Close of Business
COE	-	Corps of Engineers
CRA	-	Compensatory Royalty Agreement
CRIS	-	Comprehensive Resources Inventory System
CRT	-	Cathode Ray Tube
CY	-	Calendar Year
CRMP	-	Cultural Resources Management Plan

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Abbreviations/Acronyms

-D-

DEIS	-	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DD	-	Deputy Directory – Due Date
DMP	-	District Management Profile
DO	-	District Officer
DOE	-	Department of Energy
DOI	-	Department of the Interior
DRD	-	Detailed Requirements Definition
DRF	-	Director’s Reading File
DSC	-	Denver Service Center
DWA	-	Designated Wilderness Area
DWSA	-	Designated Wilderness Study Area

-E-

EA	-	Environmental Assessment
EEO	-	Equal Employment Opportunity
EIS	-	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	-	Executive Order
E&MR	-	Energy and Mineral Resources
EROS	-	Earth Resource Observation System
ERTS	-	Earth Resource Technology Satellite

-F-

FERC	-	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FES	-	Final Environmental Statement
FLPMA	-	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
FMO	-	Federal Mineral Ownership
FMV	-	Fair Market Value
FOGRMA	-	Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1983
FPGP	-	Favorable Petroleum Geological Province
FR	-	Federal Register
FWS	-	Fish and Wildlife Service
FY	-	Fiscal Year

-G-

GS	-	Geological Survey
GSA	-	General Services Administration

-H-

HI	-	Historical Index
HMM	-	Hazardous Materials Management
HMP	-	Habitat Management Plan

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Abbreviations/Acronyms

-I-

IA	-	Interagency Agreement
IB	-	Information Bulletin
IBLA	-	Interior Board of Land Appeals
I&E	-	Inspection and Enforcement
IM	-	Instruction Memorandum
INT	-	Interior
IMP	-	Interim Management Program (For Lands Under Wilderness Review)

-J-

JFSLUPC	-	Joint Federal State Land Use Planning Commission (For AK)
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-K-

KGRA	-	Known Geothermal Steam Resource Area
KGS	-	Known Geological Structures
KPLA	-	Known Phosphate Leasing Area

-L-

L&M	-	Lands and Minerals
LMS	-	Lease Management System (defunct)
LU	-	Land Utilization

-M-

MAP	-	Management Actions Plan
MBO	-	Management by Objectives
MER	-	Maximum Economic Recovery
MFP	-	Management Framework Plan
MLA	-	Mineral Leasing Act of 1920
MLR	-	Management of Lands and Resources
MMS	-	Minerals Management Service
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
MRB	-	Missouri River Basin
MS-1	-	Minerals System 1
MTP	-	Master Title Plat
MYP	-	Multiple Year Program

-N-

N/A	-	Not Applicable – Not Available
NBEI	-	Non-Bureau Energy Initiative
NEPA	-	National Environmental Protection Act
NPR-A	-	National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska

H-3100-1 - OIL AND GAS LEASING

Abbreviations/Acronyms

NPS - National Park Service
NOC - Notice of Completion
NOI - Notice of Intent
NOS - Notice of Staking

-O-

O&C - Oregon and California (Grant Lands)
OCS - Outer Continental Shelf
OMB - Office of Management and Budget
OPS - Operational Planning System
ORV - Off-Road Vehicle
OTU - One Time Use

-P-

PA - Participating Area (Unitization)
PAA - Planning Area Analysis
PAAS - Production Accounting and Auditing Systems
PAWP - Preliminary Annual Work Plan
PBA - Policy, Budget and Administration
PD - Public Domain
PDOD - Program Decision Option Document
PDEIS - Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Statement
PL - Public Law
PLO - Public Land Order
PMAO - Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement
PRLA - Preference Right Lease Application
PTC - Phoenix Training Center

-R-

RAH - Resource Area Headquarters
RARE II - Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (FS's Wilderness Review Program)
RFP - Request for Proposal
RMP - Resource Management Plan
R&PP - Recreation and Public Purpose (Act)
R/W - Rights-of-Way
RUP - Recreation Use Permit

-S-

SBA - Small Business Administration
SC - Service Center
SCD - Service Center Director
SCS - Soil Conservation Service
SD - State Director

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Abbreviations/Acronyms

SOG	-	Simultaneous Oil and Gas (Leasing Program)
SF	-	Standard Form
SHPO	-	State Historic Preservation Officer
SID	-	Secretarial Issue Document
SIMO	-	Simultaneous Oil and Gas (Leasing Program)
SMA	-	Surface Management Agency
SMCRA	-	Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act
SO	-	State Office – Secretarial Order
SOL	-	Office of the Solicitor
SSD	-	Supplemental Source Document or Scientific Systems Development

-T-

TAPS	-	Trans-Alaska Pipeline System
TBA	-	To Be Announced
T/E	-	Threatened and Endangered
TE	-	Technical Examination
TO	-	Table of Organization

-U-

UA	-	Unitization Agreement
UMC	-	User Master Catalog
URA	-	Unit Resource Analysis
USC	-	United States Code
USCA	-	United States Code Annotated
USDA	-	United States Department of Agriculture
USDI	-	United States Department of the Interior
USGS	-	United States Geological Survey

-V-

VRM	-	Visual Resource Management
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-W-

WC&D	-	Watershed Conservation and Development
WFO	-	Western Field Office
WO	-	Washington Office
WSA	-	Wilderness Study Area

H-3100-1 - OIL AND GAS LEASING

Chapter 2

Format for Accounting Advice Transferring Account from BRASS
to AFS for Collection of Compensatory Royalty Assessment

Form 1370-41
(December 1983)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RECEIPT AND ACCOUNTING ADVICE No. **1118788-25**

Subject: **COMPENSATORY ROYALTY ASSESSMENT**

Applicant:

Remitter:

Assignor:

LEASE MANAGEMENT DATA									
ORIGINAL SERIAL NO.		ACRES	TYPE	ST.	CTY.	FUND SYMBOL	ACRES/UNITS	RATE	
M 30541									
AMOUNT	ANV. DATE	EXP. DATE	BILL CYC.	S/C	DISTRICT	NEXT BILL	MISC. DATA	U of M	ACTUAL UNITS
	6/1/81			P					
ASSIGNMENT SERIAL NO.									
ASSIGNMENT SERIAL NO.		ACRES	TYPE	ST.	CTY.	FUND SYMBOL	ACRES/UNITS	RATE	
AMOUNT	ANV. DATE	EXP. DATE	BILL CYC.	S/C	DISTRICT	NEXT BILL	MISC. DATA	U of M	ACTUAL UNITS

APPLY REMITTANCE				Remarks: Transfer account to AFS for collection of compensatory royalty. Assessment effective: 2/30/84. BY: _____ DATE: _____
ACTION	FUND SYMBOL	CTY.	AMOUNT	
FILING FEE				
RENTAL				
UNEARNED				
REFUND				
TOTAL				
AMOUNT DUE				

FOR MMS USE ONLY		
BILLED	NUMBER	FOREST REFUGE
OCS SECTION	CODE	

Lease in Escrow?
 KCS? Of Interest?
 Auto Escalates? Operating Rights?
 Auto Renew? Operator
 Bond Filed?

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Chapter 2
Format for Notice to Lessee of Transfer of Lease Account
from BRASS to AFS for Compensatory Royalty Payments



United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

In Reply
Refer To:

Serial No.

NOTICE

:
:
:
:
:

Oil and Gas

:

Producing Lease

Lease Account Transferred

The lease account for oil and gas lease _____ (serial number) _____ was transferred to the jurisdiction of:

Minerals Management Service
Royalty Management Program, Auditing
and Financial System
P.O. Box 5810
Denver, Colorado 80217

Reason for transfer:

Assessment of compensatory royalty charges have been made, as the lease is subject to drainage by Well No.1, SE1/4SE1/4 Sec. 20, T. 22 N., R.59 E., Richland County, Montana.

Advance rental for the lease year beginning (date) _____ through _____ (date) _____ was paid to BRASS and earned. Future billing notices will continue to originate from the Minerals Management Service. All reports and monies must be sent to MMS.

This is a courtesy notice only, to be retained for your files.

Authorized Officer

Distribution:

Lessee(s)
Holder of Operating Rights
MMS, Denver (AFS) w/enclosures
BLM District
SMA's (if other than BLM)

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Chapter 2 - Index by Keywords

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