

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PECOS DISTRICT OFFICE**

**Project: October 2015 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale
EA Log Number: DOI-BLM-NM-P020-2015-0729-EA
Location: Various Locations in Eddy and Lea County, New Mexico.**

Finding of No Significant Impact

Based on the analysis of potential environmental impacts contained in the attached environmental assessment (EA), I have determined the Preferred Alternative is not expected to have significant impacts on the environment. The impacts of leasing the fluid minerals estate in the areas described with this EA have been previously analyzed in the Carlsbad Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (BLM 1988); the Carlsbad Resource Management Plan Amendment and Final Environmental Impact Statement for Oil and Gas Resources (BLM 1997); and the Roswell Resource Area Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (BLM 1997). The Records of Decision for these plans were approved in the year indicated. The Special Status Species RMPA Record of Decision, signed in 2008, amends these plans in portions of Chaves, Eddy, Lea and Roosevelt Counties, New Mexico, with reference to Planning Areas as described in that document. The lease stipulations that accompany the tracts proposed for leasing would mitigate the impacts of future development on these tracts. Therefore, preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement is not warranted.

Prepared by:

_____Date_____
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Reviewed By:

_____Date_____
James Stovall, District Manager

Approved by:

_____Date_____
Aden Seidlitz, Acting State Director

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
OCTOBER 2015 COMPETITIVE OIL AND GAS LEASE SALE
PECOS DISTRICT
DOI-BLM-NM-P020-2015-0729-EA**

INTRODUCTION

It is the policy of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as derived from various laws, including the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (MLA), as amended [30 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*], and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), as amended, to make mineral resources available for disposal and to manage for multiple resources which include the development of mineral resources to meet national, regional, and local needs.

The BLM New Mexico State Office (NMSO) conducts a quarterly competitive lease sale to offer available oil and gas lease parcels in New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas. A Notice of Competitive Lease Sale (NCLS), which lists lease parcels to be offered at the auction, is published by the NMSO at least 90 days before the auction is held. Lease stipulations applicable to each parcel are specified in the Sale Notice. The decision as to which public lands and minerals are open for leasing and what leasing stipulations are necessary, based on information available at the time, is made during the land use planning process. Surface management of non-BLM administered land overlaying federal minerals is determined by the BLM in consultation with the appropriate surface management agency or the private surface owner.

In the process of preparing a lease sale the NMSO sends a draft parcel list to any BLM field offices in which parcels are located. Field office staff then review the legal descriptions of the parcels to determine if they are in areas open to leasing; if new information has become available which might change any analysis conducted during the planning process; if appropriate consultations have been conducted; what appropriate stipulations should be included; and if there are special resource conditions of which potential bidders should be made aware. The parcels nominated for this sale, along with the appropriate stipulations from the appropriate land use plans and subsequent amendments are posted online for a two week public scoping period. Comments received are reviewed and incorporated into the Environmental Assessment (EA).

Once the draft parcel review is completed and returned to the NMSO, a list of nominated lease parcels with specific, applicable stipulations is made available through the NCLS. On rare occasions, additional information obtained after the publication of the NCLS may result in deferral of certain parcels prior to the lease sale.

This EA documents the Carlsbad Field Office (CFO) review of the 17 parcels nominated for the October 2015 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale that are under the administration of the CFO. It serves to verify conformance with the approved land use plan, provides the rationale for deferring or dropping parcels from a lease sale, as well as providing rationale for attaching lease stipulations to specific parcels.

The parcels and applicable stipulations were posted online for a two week public scoping period starting on March 2, 2015. In addition, this EA will be made available for public review and

comment for 30 days beginning May 11, 2015. Any comments provided prior to the lease sale will be considered and incorporated into the EA as appropriate.

1.0 Purpose and Need

The purpose is to consider opportunities for private individuals or companies to explore for and develop oil and gas resources on public lands through a competitive leasing process.

The need of the action is established by the BLM's responsibility under the MLA, as amended, to promote the development of oil and gas on the public domain. The MLA also establishes that deposits of oil and gas owned by the United States are subject to disposition in the form and manner provided by the MLA under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, where consistent with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended (Public Law 91-90, 42 USC 4321 et seq.), and other applicable laws, regulations, and policies.

The BLM will decide whether or not to lease the nominated parcels and, if so, under what terms and conditions.

1.1 Conformance with Applicable Land Use Plan and Other Environmental Assessments

The applicable land use plan for this action are the Carlsbad Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (BLM 1988); the Carlsbad Resource Management Plan Amendment and Final Environmental Impact Statement for Oil and Gas Resources (BLM 1997); and the Roswell Resource Area Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (BLM 1997). The Records of Decision for these plans were approved in the year indicated. The Special Status Species RMPA Record of Decision, signed in 2008, amends these plans in portions of Chaves, Eddy, Lea and Roosevelt Counties, New Mexico, with reference to Planning Areas as described in that document. These land use plans designate approximately 12.87 million acres of federal minerals as available for leasing. These land use plans also describe specific stipulations that would be attached to new leases offered in certain areas. Therefore, it is determined that the alternatives considered conform to fluid mineral leasing decisions in these land use plans and subsequent amendments are consistent with the goals and objectives for natural and cultural resources.

The CFO Resource Management Plan is currently undergoing a revision with a draft EIS anticipated in late 2015 or early 2016. The EIS is analyzing four action alternatives, of which one will eventually be selected as the preferred, that will guide the agency in making new management decisions for all the resources and resource uses under the BLM's authority to manage. Guidance found in BLM's Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-1) directs the agency to carefully consider approving ongoing actions that may limit the choice of reasonable alternatives being considered in the RMP EIS. For oil and gas leasing, the new RMP will allocate areas within the planning area that will either be closed, open, open subject major constraints, or open subject to minor constraints. In BLM's preliminary analysis, it was determined that leasing the nominated parcels, would not limit the choice of reasonable alternatives being considered in the draft EIS.

Pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1508.28 and 1502.21, this EA is tiered to and incorporates by reference the information and analysis contained in the RMP and RMPAs and their Final Environmental Impact Statements. While it is unknown precisely when, where, or to what extent well sites or roads would be proposed, the analysis of projected surface disturbance impacts, should a lease be developed, is based on well spacing requirements at each parcel location. While an appropriate level of site-specific analysis of individual wells or roads would occur when a lease holder submits an Application for Permit to Drill (APD), assumptions based on the full lease development will be used in the analysis of impacts in this EA.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 established guidelines to provide for the management, protection, development, and enhancement of public lands (Public Law 94-579). Section 103(e) of FLPMA defines public lands as any lands and interest in lands owned by the United States. For split-estate lands where the mineral estate is an interest owned by the U.S., the BLM has no authority over use of the surface by the surface owner; however, the BLM is required to declare how the federal mineral estate will be managed in the RMP, including identification of all appropriate lease stipulations (43 CFR 3101.1 and 43 CFR 1601.0-7(b); BLM Manual Handbook 1601.09 and 1624-1).

1.2 Federal, State or Local Permits, Licenses or Other Consultation Requirements

Purchasers of oil and gas leases are required to comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including obtaining all necessary permits required should lease development occur.

Effects of oil and gas leasing and development on threatened or endangered species were analyzed in Section 7 consultation for the 1997 RFO RMP and CFO RMPA (Cons. # 2-22-96-F-128). In April 2008, the BLM Pecos District Special Status Species RMPA amended both these land use plans in portions of Chaves, Eddy Lea and Roosevelt Countie, as described in that document, to ensure continued habitat protection of two special status species, the lesser prairie-chicken (*Tympanuchus pallidicinctus*) (LPC) and the dunes sagebrush lizard (*Sceloporus arenicolus*) (DSL). This action is in compliance with threatened and endangered species management outlined in the September 2006 (Cons. #22420-2007-TA-0033) Biological Assessments and in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLMPA) of 1976 and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969.

On March 27, 2014, the US Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) published in the Federal Register the final rule to list the lesser prairie-chicken as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. The BLM entered into Section 7 consultation regarding its leasing program and subsequent development. Any lease parcel that may be affected by the Section 7 consultation will not be leased until consultation with the USFWS has been completed.

Federal regulations and policies require the BLM to make its public land and resources available on the basis of the principle of multiple-use. At the same time, it is BLM policy to conserve special status species and their habitats, and to ensure that actions authorized by the BLM do not contribute to the need for the species to become listed as threatened or endangered by the USFWS.

Compliance with Section 106 responsibilities of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) are adhered to by following the Protocol Agreement between New Mexico BLM and New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer (Protocol Agreement), which is authorized by the National Programmatic Agreement between BLM, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and other applicable BLM handbooks. Compliance with BLM Instructional Memorandums NM-2004-035 (Consultations with Indian Tribes Regarding Traditional Cultural Properties and Sacred Sites in the Fluid Minerals Program), WO-2012-061 (Revised Programmatic Agreement Regarding the Manner in which the Bureau of Land Management will meet its Responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act), and WO-2012-062 (Implementation of the Department of Interior Tribal Consultation Policy) are adhered to by providing interested Native American tribes with parcel information and maps.

Native American consultation is conducted by certified mail regarding each lease sale activity. If Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) or heritage-related issues are identified, such parcels are withheld from the sale while letters requesting information, comments, or concerns are sent to the Native American representative. If the same draft parcels appear in a future sale, a second request for information is sent to the same recipients and the parcels will be held back again. If no response to the second letter is received, the parcels are allowed to be offered in the next sale.

If responses are received, BLM cultural resources staff will discuss the information or issues of concern with the Native American representative to determine if all or portions of a parcel need to be withdrawn from the sale, or if special stipulations need to be attached as lease stipulations. Native American consultation letters for the October 2015 Lease Sale were sent to the tribes and to date, no responses have been received.

The primary federal legislation for the protection and conservation of paleontological resources occurring on federally administered lands are the American Antiquities Act of 1906 and the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 (PRPA). BLM has also developed policy guidelines for addressing potential impacts to paleontological resources (BLM, 1998a,b; 2008, 2009). In addition, paleontological resources on state trust lands are protected by state policy from unauthorized appropriation, damage, removal, or use.

1.3 Identification of Issues

The October 2015 parcel list was received by the CFO on February 2, 2015. The interdisciplinary team (IDT) in the Carlsbad Field Office reviewed to identify and consider potentially affected resources as well as associated issues. The parcels were also reviewed for conformance with the land use plans and lease stipulations were attached to the parcels recommended for leasing. The IDTs developed the Preferred Alternative, presented in section 2.3 below, to address the unresolved conflicts related to the Proposed Action.

The proposed parcels along with the appropriate stipulations were posted online at http://www.blm.gov/nm/st/en/prog/energy/oil_and_gas/lease_sale_notices/2015_lease_sales/october_2015_lease.html#twoWeek for a two week scoping period from March 9, 2015 through March 23, 2015. One external scoping comment letter was received. Issues raised in the letter included migratory birds, Waste Isolation Pilot Plan, potash mines, economic viability of oil

production, lack of infrastructure to transport oil, gas and produced water, not enough roads to support traffic, Mexican wolf habitat, karst potential, and lesser prairie-chicken habitat. The commenter, who asked that their name be withheld, asked that all parcels be withdrawn from the sale.

Based on these scoping efforts, the following issues have been determined relevant to the analysis of this action:

- *What effect will the proposed action have on air quality of southeastern New Mexico?*
- *What effect will the proposed action have on global climate change?*
- *What effect will the proposed action have on wetlands and riparian areas?*
- *What effect will the proposed action have on vegetation and forage for grazing and wildlife?*
- *What effect will the proposed action have on spreading of noxious weeds?*
- *What effect will the proposed action have on raptors or their nests?*
- *What effect will the proposed action have on environmental justice?*
- *What effect will the proposed action have on recreation opportunities?*
- *What effect will the proposed action have on significant cave and karst resources?*
- *What effect will the proposed action have on known heritage resources eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places?*
- *What effect will the proposed action have on known paleontological resources?*
- *What effect will the proposed action have on slopes or fragile soils?*
- *What effect will the proposed action have on playas or alkali lakes?*
- *What effect will the proposed action have on potash resources?*
- *What effect will the proposed action have on the water resources?*
- *What effect will the proposed action have on lesser prairie-chickens and their habitat?*
- *What effect will the proposed action have on dune sagebrush lizards and their habitat?*
- *What effect will the proposed action have on wildlife habitat projects with the parcel?*
- *What effect will the proposed action have on visual resource management?*

The following elements are not present as determined by the IDTs: Prime or Unique Farmlands, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wilderness or Wilderness Study Areas, and Wild Horses and Burros.

PROPOSED ACTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES

2.0 Alternatives Including the Proposed Action

2.1 Alternative A – No Action

The BLM NEPA Handbook (H-1790-1) states that for EAs on externally initiated proposed actions, the no action alternative generally means that the proposed action would not take place. In the case of a lease sale, this would mean that an expression of interest to lease (parcel

nomination) would be deferred, and the 17 parcels totaling 7,309.94 acres would not be offered for lease during the October 2015 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale. Surface management and any ongoing oil and gas development on surrounding federal, private, and state leases would continue under current guidelines and practices. Selection of the no action alternative would not preclude these parcels from being nominated and considered in a future lease sale.

2.2 Alternative B – Proposed Action

The Proposed Action is to lease 15 parcels as nominated of federal minerals nominated by the public that are in conformance with the land use plans and amendments, covering approximately 6,629.94 acres administered by the CFO, for oil and gas exploration and development. Standard terms and conditions as well as stipulations listed in the RMP and RMPAs would apply.

The lease purchaser would have the exclusive right to use as much of the leased lands as would be necessary to explore and drill for oil and gas (see Appendix 3: Phases of Oil and Gas Development) within the lease boundaries, subject to: stipulations attached to the lease; restrictions deriving from specific, nondiscretionary statutes; and such reasonable measures as may be required by the authorized officer to minimize adverse impacts to other resource values, land uses or users not addressed in the lease stipulations at the time operations are proposed (43 CFR 3101). Oil and gas leases are issued for a 10-year period and continue for as long thereafter as oil or gas is produced in paying quantities. If a lease holder fails to produce oil and gas, does not make annual rental payments, does not comply with the terms and conditions of the lease, or relinquishes the lease, exclusive right to develop the leasehold reverts back to the federal government and the lease can be reoffered in another lease sale.

Drilling of wells on a lease would not be permitted until the lease owner or operator meets the site specific requirements specified in 43 CFR 3162. A permit to drill would not be authorized until site-specific NEPA analysis is conducted.

In addition to the above, lease notices and lease stipulation can be attached to proposed parcels. Lease notices serve to inform the prospective lease holder of certain conditions occurring within the parcel. Lease stipulations are requirements that must be met before an application for permit to drill (APD) can be approved. Lease notices and lease stipulations are described in Appendix 2 of this document. Notices and stipulations are also included in the table listed below the.

The following table describes lease parcels that are in conformance with the applicable land use plan and amendments.

Alternative B – Proposed Action

Parcel	Comments	Acres
NM-201510-001 T.0220S, R.0290E, NM PM, NM Sec. 001 LOTS 1-4; 001 S2N2,SW,N2SE,SESE; T.0220S, R.0300E, NM PM, NM Sec. 006 LOTS 1-7; 006 S2NE,SENW,E2SW,SE;	<u>Lease with the following stipulations:</u> NM-LN-11 Cultural Resources SENM-LN-1 Cave Karst Occurrence Area SENM-LN-6 Oil and Gas Development within Designated Potash Area SENM-S-1 Potash SENM-S-17 Slopes or Fragile Soils SENM-S-19 Playas and Alkali Lakes SENM-S-21 Caves and Karst SENM-S-39 Plan of Development	1244.280

NM-201510-002 T.0190S, R.0300E, NM PM, NM Sec. 011 SWSW;	<u>Lease with the following stipulations:</u> NM-LN-11 Cultural Resources SENM-LN-1 Cave Karst Occurrence Area SENM-LN-4 Hackberry Lake OHV Area SENM-LN-6 Oil and Gas Development within Designated Potash Area SENM-S-1 Potash SENM-S-21 Caves and Karst SENM-S-39 Plan of Development	40.00
NM-201510-003 T.0200S, R.0300E, NM PM, NM Sec. 003 LOTS 2,3,4; 003 S2N2,S2; 010 NWNW;	<u>Lease with the following stipulations:</u> NM-LN-11 Cultural Resources SENM-LN-1 Cave Karst Occurrence Area SENM-LN-4 Hackberry Lake OHV Area SENM-LN-6 Oil and Gas Development within Designated Potash Area SENM-S-1 Potash SENM-S-17 Slopes or Fragile Soils SENM-S-18 Stream, Rivers, and Floodplains SENM-S-19 Playas and Alkali Lakes SENM-S-21 Caves and Karst SENM-S-39 Plan of Development	639.950
NM-201510-004 T.0200S, R.0300E, NM PM, NM Sec. 030 LOTS 3,4; 030 E2SW,SE;	<u>Lease with the following stipulations:</u> NM-LN-11 Cultural Resources SENM-LN-1 Cave Karst Occurrence Area SENM-LN-6 Oil and Gas Development within Designated Potash Area SENM-S-1 Potash SENM-S-17 Slopes or Fragile Soils SENM-S-21 Caves and Karst SENM-S-39 Plan of Development	319.930
NM-201510-005 T.0230S, R.0300E, NM PM, NM Sec. 003 LOTS 2;	<u>Lease with the following stipulations:</u> NM-LN-11 Cultural Resources SENM-LN-1 Cave Karst Occurrence Area SENM-LN-6 Oil and Gas Development within Designated Potash Area SENM-S-1 Potash SENM-S-21 Cave and Karst SENM-S-39 Plan of Development	39.310
NM-201510-006 T.0230S, R.0300E, NM PM, NM Sec. 004 LOTS 1,2,3; 004 NWNE,S2N2;	<u>Lease with the following stipulations:</u> NM-LN-11 Cultural Resources SENM-LN-1 Cave Karst Occurrence Area SENM-LN-6 Oil and Gas Development within Designated Potash Area SENM-S-1 Potash SENM-S-19 Playas and Alkali Lakes SENM-s-21 Caves and Karst SENM-S-39 Plan of Development	320.400
NM-201510-008 T.0230S, R.0300E, NM PM, NM Sec. 028 NWNE;	<u>Lease with the following stipulations:</u> NM-LN-11 Cultural Resources SENM-LN-1 Cave Karst Occurrence Area SENM-LN-6 Oil and Gas Development within Designated Potash Area SENM-S-1 Potash SENM-S-15 Wildlife Habitat Projects SENM-S-19 Playas and Alkali Lakes SENM-S-20 Springs, Seeps, and Tanks SENM-S-22 Lesser-prairie chicken	40.00

	SENM-S-21 Caves and Karst SENM-S-34 Plan of Development/Shinnery Oak Sand Dune Habitat	
NM-201510-010 T.0210S, R.0310E, NM PM, NM Sec. 003 S2; 010 ALL; 015 ALL;	<u>Lease with the following stipulations:</u> NM-LN-11 Cultural Resources SENM-LN-1 Cave Karst Occurrence Area SENM-LN-6 Oil and Gas Development within Designated Potash Area SENM-S-1 Potash SENM-S-19 Playas and Alkali Lakes SENM-S-21 Caves and Karst SENM-S-39 Plan of Development	1600.00
NM-201510-011 T.0210S, R.0310E, NM PM, NM Sec. 013 NWNW,SW; 014 ALL; 023 N2; 024 NW;	<u>Lease with the following stipulations:</u> NM-LN-11 Cultural Resources SENM-LN-6 Oil and Gas Development within Designated Potash Area SENM-S-1 Potash SENM-S-15 Wildlife Habitat Projects SENM-S-16 Raptor Nests and Heronries SENM-S-22 Lesser prairie-chicken SENM-S-34 Plan of Development/Shinnery Oak Sand Dune Habitat	1320.00
NM-201510-012 T.0210S, R.0320E, NM PM, NM Sec. 013 NESE;	<u>Lease with the following stipulations:</u> NM-LN-11 Cultural Resources SENM-LN-6 Oil and Gas Development within Designated Potash Area SENM-S-1 Potash SENM-S-22 Lesser prairie-chicken SENM-S-34 Plan of Development/Shinnery Oak Sand Dune Habitat	40.00
NM-201510-013 T.0220S, R.0320E, NM PM, NM Sec. 003 LOTS 1-4; 003 SWNE,S2NW,SE	<u>Lease with the following stipulations:</u> NM-LN-11 Cultural Resources SENM-LN-6 Oil and Gas Development within Designated Potash Area SENM-S-1 Potash SENM-S-22 Lesser prairie-chicken SENM-S-34 Plan of Development/Shinnery Oak Sand Dune Habitat	439.68
NM-201510-014 T.0220S, R.0320E, NM PM, NM Sec. 004 N2SE;	<u>Lease with the following stipulations:</u> NM-LN-11 Cultural Resources SENM-LN-6 Oil and Gas Development within Designated Potash Area SENM-S-1 Potash SENM-S-19 Playas and Alkali Lakes SENM-S-22 Lesser prairie-chicken SENM-S-34 Plan of Development/Shinnery Oak Sand Dune Habitat	80.00
NM-201510-015 T.0190S, R.0330E, NM PM, NM Sec. 025 NE	<u>Lease with the following stipulations:</u> NM-LN-11 Cultural Resources SENM-LN-6 Oil and Gas Development within Designated Potash Area SENM-LN-2 Protection of Dunes Sagebrush Lizard SENM-S-1 Potash SENM-S-17 Slopes or Fragile Soils SENM-S-22 Lesser prairie-chicken SENM-S-23 Dunes Sagebrush Lizard SENM-S-33 No Surface Occupancy-Lesser prairie-chicken/Sand Dunes Sagebrush Lizard Habitat Core Area SENM-S-34 Plan of Development/Shinnery Oak Sand Dune Habitat	160.00
NM-201510-016	<u>Lease with the following stipulations:</u>	

T.0200S, R.0330E, NM PM, NM Sec. 020 SESW;	NM-LN-11 Cultural Resources SENM-LN-6 Oil and Gas Development within Designated Potash Area SENM-S-1 Potash SENM-S-22 Lesser prairie-chickens SENM-S-34 Plan of Development/Shinnery Oak Sand Dune Habitat	40.00
NM-201510-017 T.0210S, R.0330E, NM PM, NM Sec. 006 LOTS 1-8;	<u>Lease with the following stipulations:</u> NM-LN-11 Cultural Resources SENM-LN-6 Oil and Gas Development within Designated Potash Area SENM-S-1 Potash SENM-S-22 Lesser prairie-chickens SENM-S-34 Plan of Development/Shinnery Oak Sand Dune Habitat	306.39

2.3 Alternative C – Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative is the same as described in the Proposed Action except that 14 parcels as nominated of federal minerals with lease stipulations and notices would be leased. The 14 nominated parcels total 5,029.94 acres.

The BLM would defer one parcel, Parcel -010 as nominated, totaling 1,600 acres. The parcel is being deferred because the parcel is located within active potash mining and there are currently no drillable locations suitable for directional drilling.

The Preferred Alternative is in conformance with the 1988 Carlsbad RMP and Amendments, as well as the ongoing Carlsbad RMP revision.

2.4 Reasonably Foreseeable Development under Alternatives B and C

At the leasing stage, it is uncertain if Applications for Permit to Drill on leased parcels would be received, nor is it known if or to what extent development would occur. Such development may include constructing a well pad and access road, drilling a well using a conventional pit system or closed-loop system, hydraulically fracturing the well, installing pipelines and/or hauling produced fluids, regularly monitoring the well, and completing work-over tasks throughout the life of the well. In Carlsbad, typically, all of these actions are undertaken during development of an oil or gas well; it is reasonably foreseeable that they may occur on leased parcels. See Appendix 3 for a complete description of the phases of oil and gas development.

Drilling of wells on a lease would not be permitted until the lease owner or operator secures approval of a drilling permit and a surface use plan as specified under Onshore Oil and Gas Orders (43 CFR 3162). A permit to drill would not be authorized until site-specific NEPA analysis is conducted.

Standard terms and conditions, stipulations listed in the Carlsbad RMP, and any new stipulations would apply as appropriate to each lease. In addition, site specific mitigation measures and BMPs would be attached as Conditions of Approval (COAs) for each proposed exploration and development activity authorized on a lease.

Under the proposed action, If all 15 parcels are leased and subsequently fully developed, up to 144 wells could be drilled resulting in up to approximately 318 acres of surface disturbance.

Under the preferred alternative, If all 14 parcels are leased and subsequently fully developed, up to 118 wells could be drilled resulting in up to approximately 258 acres of surface disturbance.

2.5 Alternatives Eliminated from Detailed Analysis

The alternatives considered but eliminated from detailed analysis identify those parcels that are not in conformance with the current land use plans. Therefore, this alternative will not be carried through the remainder of this environmental assessment. The table below identifies those nominated parcels that are not in conformance with current land use plans, and also describes why these parcels were not carried forward into either the proposed action alternative or the preferred alternative.

Parcel	Comment	Acres
NM-201510-007 T.0230S, R.0300E, NM PM, NM Sec. 010 NWNW;	The parcel is located within the Department of Defense Gnome Site and the area was identified to be closed for future leasing (Carlsbad Resource Area, Resource Management Plan Amendment, BLM-NM-PT-98-004-1610, Page 9).	160.00
NM-201510-009 T.0230S, R.0300E, NM PM, NM Sec. 034 ALL;	The parcel is located within the Department of Defense Gnome Site and the area closed for future leasing, (Carlsbad Resource Area, Resource Management Plan Amendment, BLM-NM-PT-98-004-1610, Page 9).	1189.86

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

3.0 Introduction

This section describes the environment that would be affected by implementation of the alternatives described in Section 2. Elements of the affected environment described in this section focus on the relevant resources and issues. Only those elements of the affected environment that have the potential to be significantly impacted are described in detail.

Air Resources

Air quality and climate are components of air resources which may be affected by BLM applications, activities, and resource management. Therefore, the BLM must consider and analyze the potential effects of BLM and BLM-authorized activities on air resources as part of the planning and decision making process. Much of the information referenced in this section is incorporated from the Air Resources Technical Report for BLM Oil and Gas Development in New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas (herein referred to as Air Resources Technical Report, USDI BLM 2014). This document summarizes the technical information related to air

resources and climate change associated with oil and gas development and the methodology and assumptions used for analysis.

3.1. Air Quality

The state of New Mexico has divided the state into 12 air quality regions. The PDO lies in region 155 (New Mexico Environment Department--Air Quality Bureau, 2010). The Pecos-Permian Basin Intrastate Air Quality Control Region 155 (AQCR 155) is composed of Quay, Curry, De Baca, Roosevelt, Chaves, Lea, and Eddy Counties. Generally, it includes the areas known as the Southern High Plains and the Middle Pecos River drainage basin (New Mexico Environment Department--Air Quality Bureau, 2010).

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has the primary responsibility for regulating air quality, including six nationally regulated ambient air pollutants. These criteria pollutants include carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), ozone (O₃), particulate matter (PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5}), sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and lead (Pb). EPA has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for criteria pollutants. The NAAQS are protective of human health and the environment. EPA has approved New Mexico's State Implementation Plan and the state enforces state and federal air quality regulations on all public and private lands within the state except for tribal lands and within Bernalillo County. The PDO area attains all national ambient air quality standards.

The area of the analysis is considered a Class II air quality area by the EPA. There are three classifications of areas that attain national ambient air quality standards, Class I, Class II and Class III. Congress established certain national parks and wilderness areas as mandatory Class I areas where only a small amount of air quality degradation is allowed. All other areas of the US are designated as Class II, which allow a moderate amount of air quality degradation. No areas of the US have been designated Class III, which would allow more air quality degradation. This class is assigned to attainment areas to allow maximum industrial growth while maintaining compliance with NAAQS. The primary sources of air pollution in the Pecos District area are dust from blowing wind on disturbed or exposed soil, exhaust emissions from motorized equipment, oil and gas development, agriculture, and industrial sources.

Air quality in a given region can be measured by its Air Quality Index value. The air quality index (AQI) is reported according to a 500-point scale for each of the major criteria air pollutants, with the worst denominator determining the ranking. For example, if an area has a CO value of 132 on a given day and all other pollutants are below 50, the AQI for that day would be 132. The AQI scale breaks down into six categories: good (AQI<50), moderate (50-100), unhealthy for sensitive groups (100-150), unhealthy (>150), very unhealthy and hazardous. The AQI is a national index, the air quality rating and the associated level of health concern is the same everywhere in the country. The AQI is an important indicator for populations sensitive to air quality changes.

Current Pollution Concentrations

AQCR 155 is classified as an attainment area for all criteria pollutants, indicating that the area satisfies all NAAQS. There is no monitoring conducted for lead and carbon monoxide in

southeastern New Mexico; however concentrations of these pollutants are expected to be low in rural areas and are therefore not monitored. The New Mexico Environment Department discontinued monitoring for SO₂ in Eddy County due to very low monitored concentrations. Monitoring data for PM₁₀ in southeastern New Mexico is not available due to incomplete data collection.

“Design Values” are the concentrations of air pollution at a specific monitoring site that can be compared to the NAAQS. The 2011 design concentrations of criteria pollutants are listed below.

Figure 1. 2013 Design Values of Criteria Pollutants in Southeastern NM (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2014)

Pollutant	Design Value	Averaging period	NAAQS	NMAAQS
O ₃	0.066 ppm (Lea County)	8-hour	0.075 ppm ¹	
	0.071 ppm (Eddy County)			
NO ₂	4 ppb (Lea County)	Annual	53 ppb	50 ppb
	2 ppb (Eddy County)			
NO ₂	36 ppb (Lea County)	1-hour	100 ppb ²	
PM _{2.5}	8.4 µg/m ³ (Lea County)	Annual	12.0 µg/m ^{3,3}	
PM _{2.5}	22 µg/m ³ (Lea County)	24-hour	35 µg/m ^{3,4}	

¹ Annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour concentration, averaged over 3 years

² 98th percentile, averaged over 3 years

³ 3-year average annual mean concentration

⁴ 3-year average 98th percentile concentration

Mean AQI values for Eddy County were generally in the good range (AQI<50) in 2014. In Eddy County, 87% of the days in 2014 were classified as “good”. The median AQI in 2014 in Eddy County was 34 or “good” and the maximum AQI was 100, which is moderate. In the past decade, there was one year (2005) with 6 days rated as unhealthy for sensitive groups or unhealthy, but there have also been 5 years with no days that reached the level of “unhealthy for sensitive groups” (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2014a).

Mean AQI values for Lea County were generally in the good range (AQI<50) in 2014. In Lea County, 81% of the days in 2014 were classified as “good”. The median AQI in 2014 in Lea County was 34 or “good” and the maximum AQI was 113 on one day, which is unhealthy for sensitive groups. In the past decade, there have been four years with three days rated as unhealthy for sensitive groups or unhealthy (2011, 2009, 2006 and 2005); 3 years with only one day rated as unhealthy for sensitive groups, and three years with no days that reached the level of “unhealthy for sensitive groups” (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2014a).

Hazardous Air Pollutants

The Air Resources Technical Report discusses the relevance of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) to oil and gas development and the particular HAPs that are regulated in relation to these activities (USDI/BLM, 2014). The EPA conducts a periodic National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) that quantifies HAP emissions by county in the U.S. The purpose of the NATA is to identify areas where HAP emissions result in high health risks and further emissions reduction strategies are necessary. The Air Resources Technical Report discusses the relevance of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) to oil and gas development and the particular HAPs that are regulated in relation to these activities. USEPA has identified 187 toxic air

pollutants as HAPs. The 2005 NATA identifies census tracts with estimated total cancer risk greater than 100 in a million. There are no census tracts in New Mexico with estimated total cancer risk greater than 100 in a million. Southeastern New Mexico has a total respiratory hazard index that is among the lowest in the U.S. (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2012).

3.2 Climate

The planning area is located in a semiarid portion of the Chihuahu Desert, typified by dry windy conditions and limited rainfall (Trewartha and Horn 1980). Components of climate that could affect air quality in the region are summarized below.

Table 1. Climate Components

Climate Component	Temperature	
	Carlsbad	Roswell
Mean maximum summer temperatures	95°F	92°F
Mean minimum winter temperatures	30.9°F	28°F
Mean annual temperature	63.2°F	62°F
Mean annual precipitation	12.2 inches	12.5 inches
Mean annual snowfall	6.4 inches	8.6 inches
Mean annual wind speed	9.3 mph	12 mph
Prevailing wind direction	South	West

The Air Resources Technical Report summarizes information about greenhouse gas emissions from oil and gas development and their effects on national and global climate conditions. While it is difficult to determine the spatial and temporal variability and change of climatic conditions; what is known is that increasing concentrations of GHGs are likely to accelerate the rate of climate change.

3.3 Cultural Resources

The project area identified in this environmental document is located in southeastern New Mexico. Geographically, the area is bounded on the west by the eastern flanks of the Guadalupe Mountains, on the east by the Llano Estacado or ‘Staked Plain’, and is bisected by the Southern Pecos River Valley and Mescalero Plains. Five archaeological regions (the Sacramento Section, Pecos Valley, Southwest Pecos Valley, Mescalero Plains, and Llano Estacado archaeological regions) characterize the cultural resources located within the project area.

All parcels are located in the Mescalero Plain archaeological region.

Archaeological sites in Southeastern New Mexico are the reflection of human adaptations to changing environmental conditions. As the environmental conditions changed, the distribution and availability of food (plant and animal) also changed. Archaeological sites often reflect these adaptations in their technology (artifact assemblages), geographical location, and the duration of occupation. Rough chronological sequences have been created that reflect these cultural adaptations, allowing archaeologists to place a site into a cultural tradition or period. These are the Paleoindian (ca. 12,000-8,000 B.C.), Archaic (ca. 8000 B.C. –A.D. 950), Formative (ca. A.D. 600-1540) Protohistoric (ca. A.D. 1400-1821), and Historic (ca. A.D. 1822 to early 20th century)

periods. Sites representing any or all of these periods exist within these archaeological regions (Sebastian & Larralde 1989, Hogan 2006, Railey 2013). There are 61 known archaeological sites within the proposed lease parcels, all located within the CFO.

3.4 Native American Religious Concerns

Traditional Cultural Prosperities (TCPs) is a term that has emerged in historic preservation management and the consideration of Native American religious concerns. TCPs are places that have cultural values that transcend, for instance, the values of scientific importance that are normally ascribed to cultural resources such as archaeological sites.

Native American communities are most likely to identify TCPs, although TCPs are not restricted to those associations. Some TCPs are well known, while others may only be known to a small group of traditional practitioners, or otherwise only vaguely known. A review of existing information indicates the proposed actions are outside any known TCP.

3.5 Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources preserved in marine and terrestrial sediments may be found in rocks formed during the late Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic Ages. Detailed data in southeastern New Mexico concerning Pennsylvanian and Permian Age fossils is available because of intense oil and gas exploration where such data is necessary for stratigraphic correlation (age dating) of producing formations. Such information is lacking in nonproducing areas.

Paleontological remains found in isolated Cenozoic terrestrial sediments are perhaps the best known vertebrate fossils found in the Pecos District. These Pleistocene-Holocene fossils are usually associated with lake deposits, caves, or early man's hunting sites. The extent of known paleontological resources in the area is minimal when compared to the amount of sedimentary rocks which may contain fossil remains.

The Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) is a GIS desktop tool that predicts the likelihood of paleontological resources with a numeric system of 1-5, with one having little to no likelihood and five having the highest likelihood of vertebrate fossil deposits.

While there are no parcels located in the vicinity of known paleontological resources. This classification is typically found in the Ogallala Formation with alluvial and eolian deposits, and petrocalcic soils of the southern High Plains

3.6 Water Resources

Surface water within the proposed lease sale area is affected by geology, precipitation, and water erosion. Activities that currently affect surface water resources include livestock grazing management, oil and gas development, recreation, and brush control treatments. Surface water is located in perennial and ephemeral springs, ephemeral playas, and stock tanks. The Pecos River is the only water quality impaired stream presently found within the PDO as per the 2008-2010 State of New Mexico Integrated Clean Water Act 303(d) and 305(b) Report. The designated use listed as not supported is warm water fishery. Listed probable sources of impairment include

natural sources (the Malaga salt dome), irrigation, loss of riparian habitat, flow alterations from water diversions, rangeland grazing, and stream bank modifications and destabilization.

Groundwater within the PDO is affected by geology and precipitation. Activities that currently affect groundwater resources include livestock grazing management, oil and gas development, and groundwater pumping. Groundwater within the PDO can be obtained from groundwater aquifers located within the Rustler, Castile, Tansill, Yates, Seven Rivers, Queen, Grayburg, Artesia, Ogallala, and Chinle Formations, the Capitan and San Andres Limestones, the Glorieta and Santa Rosa Sandstones, and the Dockum Group. Most of the groundwater exists in unconfined aquifers, although confined groundwater aquifers exists under artesian conditions in the San Andres Formation. The depth to shallow unconfined groundwater varies from 1 foot to 400 feet throughout the CFO (New Mexico Office of the State Engineer data). The depth to confined groundwater can be greater than 400 feet. Most of the groundwater is used for agricultural, industrial, rural, domestic, and livestock purposes.

Sinks and playas could be located within a proposed lease boundary that may hold water after infrequent heavy rains. Intermittent drainages may also cut across one or more of the proposed lease boundaries.

Known playas are located within a portion of the following parcel or within 200 meters of the boundary of parcel -001, -003,-006, -008, -010 and -014

Known Streams, Rivers, or Floodplains are located within a portion of the following parcels or within 200 meters of the boundary of parcels -003.

Known Springs, Seeps or Dirt Tanks are located within a portion of the following parcel or within 200 meters of proposed parcel -008.

3.7 Wetlands, Riparian and Floodplains

Most often ephemeral in desert watersheds, floodplains range in width from under one-half mile to over one full mile. In desert watersheds, including the PDO, floodplains may appear to be little more than gentle draws. However, they can quickly become dangerous torrents in periods of monsoonal rainstorms. Regardless, they are important water sources for animals and plants in the Chihuahuan Desert. For administrative purposes, the 100-year floodplain serves as the basis for floodplain management on public lands. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) defines the 100-year floodplain. These are in general relatively narrow areas along natural drainage ways that carry large quantities of runoff following periods of high precipitation.

Playas are ephemeral, round hollows in the ground located mainly on the Southern High Plains of the United States. They are important water sources for animals and plants in the Chihuahuan Desert. After rainstorms, freshwater collects in the round depressions of the otherwise flat landscape of West Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado, and Kansas. There are also many saltwater-filled playas in the PDO, known as alkali lakes. These are fed by water from underlying aquifers, which brings salt with it as it percolates up through the soil. As the water evaporates, the salt is left behind in the increasingly salty playas.

Springs and seeps are fed by groundwater from shallow aquifers. Their emergence is a function of hydro-geological, geological, and topographical conditions and interrelation among them. Earthen tanks are drainage catchments normally used for livestock watering; however, in the Chihuahuan Desert, they also offer isolated and limited water for plants, wildlife, and domestic and commercial purposes.

Known playas are located within a portion of the following parcel or within 200 meters of the boundary of parcels -001, -003,-006, -008, -010 and -014.

Known Streams, Rivers, or Floodplains are located within a portion of the following parcels or within 200 meters of the boundary of parcel -003.

Known Springs, Seeps or Dirt Tanks are located within a portion of the following parcel or within 200 meters of proposed parcel -008.

3.8 Soils

The Carlsbad Resource Management Area can be divided into four general soil types as referenced in the following Soil Surveys: Eddy Area, and Lea County, New Mexico. These are shallow, loamy, sandy, and gypsum.

The shallow type is primarily soils of the Ector and Upton series. Several other minor soil mapping units are found in this type. These soils are shallow to very shallow, well-drained, calcareous, stony and rocky loams over limestone and caliche. Topography ranges from nearly level ridgetops to steep side slopes to cliffs and escarpments. Permeability is moderate, water-holding capacity is very low to low, and runoff is rapid after the soils become saturated. They are subject to water erosion, but the stones and rock outcrops help to stabilize the soils on nearly level to gently sloping areas.

Loamy soils are mainly in the Reagan, Reeves, and Anthony series, while other minor soil mapping units also exist within this type. Generally these soils are deep, well-drained, moderately dark colored, calcareous, and loamy, located on gently undulating plains and in the broader valleys of the hills and mountains. Permeability is moderate, water-holding capacity is moderate to high, and runoff is likely after prolonged or heavy rains.

The sandy type has predominately soils from the Pyote, Kermit, Berino, Pajarito, and Wink series. Other soil mapping units make up a minor part of this type. Typically, these soils are deep, well-drained to excessively drained, non-calcareous to weakly calcareous sands. They are found on undulating plains and low hills in the “sand country” east of the Pecos River. Permeability is moderate to very rapid, water-holding capacity is low to moderate, with little runoff.

Gypsum soils are primarily in the Cottonwood and Gypsum land series. These soils have a loamy surface layer, with gypsiferous materials starting at a depth of 1 to 10 inches. They are found on gently undulating uplands, with steep, broken gypsum outcrops.

Permeability varies from very low to moderate, water-holding capacity is very low to low, and runoff rapid to very rapid. Soil fertility and the rooting zone are limited by the underlying gypsiferous material.

All of the aforementioned soil types are susceptible to wind erosion and careful management is needed to maintain a cover of desirable forage plants and to control erosion. Revegetation is difficult once the native plant cover is lost, due to high temperatures and unpredictable rainfall.

Biological soil crusts are scattered throughout the proposed lease sale area in nutrient-poor areas between plant clumps. These include cyanobacteria, squamulose lichens, and gelatinous lichens. Because they lack a waxy epidermis, they tend to leak nutrients into the surrounding soil. Vascular plants such as grasses and forbs can then utilize these nutrients. They also function in the nutrient cycle by fixing atmospheric nitrogen, contributing to soil organic matter, and maintaining soil moisture. In addition, they can act as living mulch that discourages the establishment of annual or invasive weeds.

Cyanobacteria are the most common in the proposed lease sale area. These soil crusts are important in binding loose soil particles together to stabilize the soil surface and reduce erosion. Cyanobacteria are mobile, and can often move up through disturbed sediments to reach light levels necessary for photosynthesis. Structurally, cyanobacteria form an uneven, rough carpet that reduces raindrop impact and slows surface runoff. Lichens, rhizines, and cyanobacterial filaments act to bind the soil surface particles just below and at the surface. Disturbed crusts, particularly lichens, can take from 10 to as many as 100 years to recover.

Parcels -001, -003, -004, and -015 contain fragile soils or steep slopes.

3.9 Vegetation

In general, the lease parcels are grassland sites with warm season mid and short grasses. There is a fair scattering of shrubs and half-shrubs throughout the landscape, although in some places shrubs have invaded to the point of dominating the vegetative component. Forb production fluctuates from season to season and year to year.

The majority of shallow soil types are made up of the gravelly, shallow, very shallow, and limestone hills range sites. The potential plant community consists primarily of grasses such as black grama, sideoats grama, hairy grama, muhlys, dropseeds, and tridens, with shrubs such as cresote bush, mesquite, mariola, and catclaw mimosa as well. Yucca, sacahuista, mariola, and catclaw mimosa become more prevalent on north and east slopes. In deteriorated condition, this type of site will show an increase in woody plants and grasses such as three-awns, fluffgrass, and hairy tridens.

Range sites such as loamy, swale, bottomland, and draws make up most of the loamy type. The potential plant community consists of blue grama, black grama, sideoats grama, and tobosa. Fourwing saltbush, tarbush, and yucca are the principal shrubs. Forbs include croton, filaree, globemallow, and desert holly. Invasive species such as three-awns, burrograss, snakeweed, mesquite, creosote, and cholla cactus spread as ecological conditions decrease.

Sandy soil types are dominated by deep sand, sand hills, and sandy range sites. The potential plant community consists of dropseeds (sand, spike, and mesa), bluestems, and black grama. Yucca, fourwing saltbush, and shinnery oak are the principle shrub species. If environmental conditions deteriorate, plants such as three-awns and mesquite will increase and soil hummocking will occur.

Gypsum soil types are dominated by gypsum hills and gypsum flats range sites. The potential plant community located in gypsum consists of gyp grama, gyp dropseed, coldenia, yucca, and ephedra. Black grama, blue grama, alkali sacaton, tobosa, and fourwing saltbush can be found in the loamy pockets included in the gypsum areas. Tarbush, broom snakeweed, and mesquite invade in disturbed areas.

3.10 Noxious Weeds

All field-going PDO personnel continually inventory the presence of species described in the Noxious Weed List for the State of New Mexico (NMDA, 1999). The inventory process is ongoing in order to detect invasive populations when they are small. Once a population is found, the Bureau coordinates with various agencies, lease operators, and the land user to remove or control the population.

Populations of noxious weeds, primarily African rue and Malta star thistle, are scattered throughout the proposed lease sale area. Project activities, even with preventative management actions, could result in the establishment and spread of noxious weeds on disturbed sites throughout portions of the area. Most of the noxious weeds exist mainly along the shoulders of county roads, lease and private roads, and on production pads within the area.

3.11 Special Status Species

Special status species of concern in this area include the dunes sagebrush lizard (DSL).

Dune Sagebrush Lizard

The dune sagebrush lizard (DSL), (*Sceloporus arenicolus*), is a species with a limited geographic range including parts of Chaves, Eddy, Lea and Roosevelt Counties of southeastern New Mexico and four counties in Texas. The DSL is a habitat specialist, found exclusively in association with shinnery oak dune complexes. These complexes are patchworks of shinnery oak and scattered sand sagebrush interspersed with areas of open sand and wind-created sandy blowouts. These complexes create ideal habitat for the DSL.

The DSL may also require specific sand particle size. Research has shown that there are significant differences in the composition of sand between sites that are occupied and unoccupied by DSLs. Occupied sites have slightly coarser sand than unoccupied sites. This suggests that the DSL may not inhabit areas with high percentages of sand particles smaller than 250 micrometers (Fitzgerald et al, 1997).

The USFWS were petitioned on May 28, 2002 by The Center for Biological Diversity and Chihuahuan Desert Conservation Alliance to list the DSL as an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act. In May 2005 the USFWS issued a statement regarding their status

review of the DSL. It stated, “Protection of the sand dune lizard under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) is warranted but precluded, which means that other species in greater need of protection must take priority in the listing process.” Given the current Federal Candidate status of this species, the BLM is mandated to carry out management, consistent with the principles of multiple use, for the conservation of candidate species and their habitats and shall ensure that actions authorized, funded, or carried out do not contribute to the need to list any of these species as Threatened or Endangered (BLM Manual 6840). On December 13, 2010, the USFWS published in the Federal Register a proposal to list the sand dune lizard (Dune Sagebrush Lizard) as federally endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. On June 13, 2012, the USFWS published in the Federal Register notice that the proposed rule to list the dunes sagebrush lizard as endangered was withdrawn based on their conclusion that the threats to the species as identified in the proposed rule no longer are as significant as believed at the time of the proposed rule. The conclusion was based on their analysis of current and future threats and conservation efforts. They found the best scientific and commercial data available indicate that the threats to the species and its habitat have been reduced to the point that the species does not meet the statutory definition of an endangered or threatened species.

Parcel -015 is located within potentially suitable habitat for the DSL.

3.12 Threatened and Endangered Species

Under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 (as amended), the BLM is required to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) on any proposed action which may affect Federal listed threatened or endangered species or species proposed for listing.

Effects of oil and gas leasing and development on threatened or endangered species were analyzed in Section 7 consultation for the 1997 RFO RMP and CFO RMPA (Cons. # 2-22-96-F-128). The FWS response can be found in Appendix 11 of the 1997 Approved Roswell RMP and Appendix 4 of the 1997 Carlsbad RMPA.

In April 2008, the BLM Pecos District Special Status Species RMPA amended both these land use plans in portions of Chaves, Eddy Lea and Roosevelt Counties, as described in that document, to ensure continued habitat protection of two special status species, the lesser prairie-chicken (*Tympanuchus pallidicinctus*) (LPC) and the dune sagebrush lizard. This action is in compliance with threatened and endangered species management outlined in the September 2006 (Cons. #22420-2007-TA-0033) Biological Assessments and in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLMPA) of 1976 and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969.

On March 27, 2014, the US Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) published in the Federal Register the final rule to list the lesser prairie-chicken as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. The BLM entered into Section 7 consultation regarding its leasing program and subsequent development. Any lease parcel that may be affected by the Section 7 consultation will not be leased until the consultation with the USFWS has been completed.

Lesser Prairie-Chicken

Sand shinnery communities extend across the Southern Great Plains, occupying sandy soils in portions of north and west Texas, west Oklahoma, and southeast New Mexico. Portions of Eddy, Lea and Chaves counties consist largely of sand shinnery habitat and are intermixed with areas of mesquite to a lesser degree. The characteristic feature of these communities is co-dominance by shinnery oak and various species of grasses. In New Mexico, shinnery oak inhabits sandy soil areas, often including sand dunes.

In New Mexico, the lesser prairie-chicken formerly occupied a range that encompassed the easternmost one-third of the state, extending to the Pecos River, and 48 kilometers west of the Pecos near Fort Sumner. This covered about 38,000 square kilometers. By the beginning of the 20th century, populations still existed in nine eastern counties (Union, Harding, Chaves, De Baca, Quay, Curry, Roosevelt, Lea, and Eddy). The last reliable records from Union County are from 1993. Currently, populations exist only in parts of Lea, Eddy, Curry, Chaves, and Roosevelt counties, comprising about 23 percent of the historical range.

LPCs are found throughout dry grasslands that contain shinnery oak or sand sagebrush. Currently, they most commonly are found in sandy-soiled, mixed-grass vegetation, sometimes with shortgrass habitats with clayey or loamy soils interspersed. They occasionally are found in farmland and smaller fields, especially in winter. Shinnery oak shoots are used as cover and produce acorns, which are important food for LPCs and many other species of birds, such as the scaled quail, northern bobwhite, and mourning dove. Current geographic range of shinnery oak is nearly congruent with that of the lesser prairie-chicken, and these species sometimes are considered ecological partners. Population densities of LPC are greater in shinnery oak habitat than in sand sagebrush habitat.

LPCs use a breeding system in which males form display groups. These groups perform mating displays on arenas called leks. During mating displays, male vocalizations, called booming, attract females to the lek. Leks are often on knolls, ridges, or other raised areas, but in New Mexico, leks are just as likely to be on flat areas such as roads, abandoned oil drill pads, dry playa lakes, or at the center of wide, shallow depressions. Leks may be completely bare, covered with short grass, or have scattered clumps of grass or short tufts of plants. An important physical requirement for the location of leks is the visibility of surroundings, but the most important consideration is proximity of suitable nesting habitat, breeding females and the ability to hear male vocalizations.

In the late 1980s, there were 35 documented active booming grounds known to exist within the CFO. Due to population decreases and unpredictable weather cycles the LPC is currently listed as a federally threatened species, and is defined as species having the potential to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Parcels -008, -011, -012, -013, -014, -015, -016, -017 include suitable habitat for lesser prairie-chicken. All eight parcels are located within the Isolated Population Area (IPA). The 2008 Special Status Species RMPA defines occupied habitat as "all areas within 1.5 miles of an active lesser prairie chicken site, regardless of vegetation that has been active for one out of the last 5 years." The boundaries of all eight lease parcels discussed are greater than 1.5 miles from an LPC siting or an LPC lek. Therefore leasing of these parcels is in conformance with the

management decisions, criterion, and appropriate lease stipulations (see table above under 2.0 of proposed action) for leasing within the IPA as set forth in the 2008 RMPA.

3.13 Wildlife

Mammals known to live throughout the Field Office include various species of bats, desert cottontail, black-tailed jackrabbit, spotted ground squirrel, rock squirrel, pocket gopher, porcupine, coyote, gray fox, bobcat, raccoon, striped skunk, spotted skunk, mule deer, pronghorn, wood rat, and various other small rodents. Upland game bird species may include scaled quail, bobwhite quail, mourning dove, and lesser prairie-chicken. Several raptors inhabit the area, including Harris hawks, Swainson's hawks, and western burrowing owls.

Several raptor species use the southeastern New Mexico region as either migratory or permanent resident. Potential nesting habitat includes but is not limited to escarpments, cliff faces, and any tree large enough to support a nest. Nesting territories of some raptors remain remarkably stable from year to year. Furthermore, several species seldom build new nests, but repeatedly repair and reuse old ones. Alternate nest sites are contained within territories; therefore a specific nest site may change annually. Limits of territories remain essentially constant (Newton 1979). The grasslands, riparian, and xeric-riparian areas provide hunting grounds. The area has an abundant food base to support a substantial population of raptors year round in most years.

Migratory Birds

Executive order #13186 titled "Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds" signed 1/10/01 requires that the BLM evaluate the effects of federal actions on migratory birds. A migratory bird inventory has not been completed for this area. Common migratory birds which may use the area as habitat include various species of song birds, owls, ravens, hawks, finches, doves, thrashers, and meadowlarks.

Parcel -008, and -011 have a wildlife habitat projects within the parcel boundary or within 200 meters of the parcel boundary. The wildlife habitat projects within the CFO consist of passive collection structures which collects precipitation and provides additional sources of water, used by wildlife. Associated with these structures are wildlife exclosure areas which excludes livestock grazing and provides habitat in the means of cover, and forage for wildlife.

Parcels -011 has known raptor nests located within the parcel boundary or within 200 meters of the parcel boundary.

3.14 Range

The lease sale covers all or parts of ten grazing allotments that are with the proposed alternative; Livingston Ridge, Twin Wells North, Clayton Basin, Nash Draw, West Bilbry, Lea Townsite, Antelope Ridge, Laguna Tonto, , Halfway, Lea Townsite II.

The allotments are run as a year-long cow-calf operation. Most of the grazing permittees follow some type of deferred-use rotation system, in which one or more pastures within the allotment

receive some growing rest. Range improvement projects such as windmills, water delivery systems (pipelines, storage tanks, and water troughs), earthen reservoirs, fences, and brush control projects are located within the proposed lease sale area. In general, an average rating of the rangeland within this area is six acres per animal unit month (AUM). One cow needs about 72 acres per year, allowing about nine cows per section.

3.15 Visual Resources

There are four categories of Visual Resource Management Objectives. Each of the different class objectives are described below with the appropriate lease parcels noted.

Class I Objective: The objective of this class is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. This class provides for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited management activity. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention.

The following leases parcels are within Class I Objectives: None

Class II Objective: The objective to this class is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

The following lease parcels are within Class II Objectives: None

Class III Objective: The objective of this class is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

The following lease parcel is within Class III Objectives: None

Class IV Objective: The objective of this class is to provide for management activities which require major modification of the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape can be high. These management activities may dominate the view and be the major focus of viewer attention. However, every attempt should be made to minimize the impact of these activities through careful location, minimal disturbance, and repeating the basic elements.

All lease parcels are located in areas managed under Class IV Objectives.

3.16 Recreation

The proposed lease parcels, except for parcel 002 and 003, are all within dispersed recreation areas subject to public use. Dispersed recreation areas are areas that are used by recreationists as

they desire. The CFO is flanked on the west by the Guadalupe Mountains, the Pecos River Valley which cuts the resource area roughly in half, and the sand dunes which dominate the eastern half of the Field Office. The river is favored by the public for fishing, camping, hunting, and other outdoor recreation activities. The sand dunes east of Carlsbad include two Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) sites used mainly for four-wheeling. The Guadalupe Mountains provide various hiking and hunting opportunities. Activities from hunting and four-wheeling to hiking, horseback riding and bird watching are popular in dispersed recreation areas.

Parcel 002 and 003 are located within Hackberry Lake OHV Area.

3.17 Cave/Karst

Portions of this project are located in gypsum karst terrain, a landform that is characterized by underground drainage through solutionally enlarged conduits. Gypsum karst terrain may contain sinkholes, sinking streams, caves, and springs. Sinkholes leading to underground drainages and voids are common. These karst features, as well as occasional fissures and discontinuities in the bedrock, provide the primary sources for rapid recharge of the groundwater aquifers of the region.

The BLM categorizes all areas within the PDO as having either low, medium, high or critical cave potential based on geology, occurrence of known caves, density of karst features, and potential impacts to fresh water aquifers. A high karst zone is defined as an area occurring in known soluble rock types and containing a high frequency of significant caves and karst features such as sinkholes, bedrock fractures that provide rapid recharge of karst aquifers, and springs that provide riparian habitat. A medium karst zone is defined as an area occurring in known soluble rock types but may have a shallow insoluble overburden. These areas may contain isolated karst features such as caves and sinkholes. Groundwater recharge may not be wholly dependent on karst features but the karst features still provide the most rapid aquifer recharge in response to surface runoff.

Sinkholes and cave entrances collect water and can accumulate rich organic materials and soils. This, in conjunction with the stable microclimate near cave entrances, support a greater diversity and density of plant life which provides habitat for a greater diversity and density of wildlife such as raptors, rodents, mammals, and reptiles.

The interior of the caves support a large variety of troglobitic, or cave environment-dependent species. The troglobitic species have adapted specifically to the cave environment due to constant temperatures, constant high humidity, and total darkness. Many of the caves in this area contain fragile cave formations known as speleothems.

Parcels -002, -003, -004, -005, -006, -008, and -010 are located within a High cave/karst zone.

Parcel -001 is located within a Medium cave/karst zone.

All remaining parcels are located within a low cave/karst zone.

3.18 Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898, issued on February 11, 1994, addresses concerns over disproportionate environmental and human health impacts on minority and low-income populations. The impetus behind environmental justice is to ensure that all communities, including minority, low-income, or federally recognized tribes, live in a safe and healthful environment. The October 2015 Oil and Gas Lease Sale will be in conformance with this executive order. There are no minority or low income populations located within or nearby the parcels described in the preferred alternative.

3.19 Potash

Potash resources in SE New Mexico are located in an area governed by the rules of the Secretary of the Interior's 2012 Order dated December 4, 2012. This area is commonly called the Secretary's Potash Area. The Secretary's 2012 Order was written to establish rules for concurrent operations in prospecting for, development and production of oil and gas and potash deposits owned by the United States within the designated Potash Area. The Potash Area completely encompasses the Known Potash Leasing Area which was established for the administration of potassium leasing.

The Secretary's Potash Area is comprised of five classifications respective to the density of core holes or geophysical inference. These classifications are: Measured Ore (Potash Enclave), Indicated Ore, Inferred Ore, Barren of Potash Ore and no core data (not known barren).

Measured Ore are potash resources for which tonnage is computed from dimensions revealed in workings and drill holes. The grade is computed from the results of detailed sampling. Measured ore will be delineated by data points no more than 1½ miles apart if geologic inference shows these projections to be reasonable. Measured ore will not be delineated by fewer than three data points that meet all other distance, thickness and grade criteria. Measured ore is not projected further than one-half mile from a data point which meets thickness and quality standards where no projection or geologic inference data exists.

Indicated Potash Reserves are identified as potash resources that are computed partly from specific measurements, samples, or production data and partly from projection for a reasonable distance on geologic evidence. The sites available for inspection, measurement, and sampling are too widely or otherwise inappropriately spaced to permit the mineral bodies to be outlined completely or the grade established throughout.

Inferred Potash resources are identified as potash resources which are probable, but tonnage and grade cannot be computed due to the absence of specific data. Lithologic descriptions and Gamma logs indicate probable mineralization, and the data can be reasonably correlated.

Barren and/or minor potash mineralization areas are composed of sub economic resources that would require a substantially higher market value or major cost reducing technology for economical production. Sub economic resources also include other minerals not presently being recovered.

No core hole data are areas where there is no data to suggest that the area is Measured, Indicated, Inferred and or Barren of potash mineralization.

All of these parcels have the parcel boundary located within the R-111-P Boundary also known as the (KPLA) and will require special casing design to protect the salt from objective oil and gas formations below.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

4.0 Environmental Consequences

4.1 Assumptions for Analysis

The act of leasing parcels would, by itself, have no impact on any resources in the PDO. All impacts would be linked to as yet undetermined future levels of lease development. If lease parcels were developed, short-term impacts would be stabilized or mitigated within five years and long-term impacts are those that would substantially remain for more than five years. Potential impacts and mitigation measures are described below.

Assumptions used in the analysis regarding resource impacts are based on past development knowledge and practices and resource concerns specific to each individual parcel.

Cumulative impacts include the combined effect of past projects, specific planned projects and other reasonably foreseeable future actions such as other infield wells being located within these leases. Potential cumulative effects may occur should an oil and gas field be discovered if these parcels are drilled and other infield wells are drilled within these leases or if these leases become part of a new unit. All actions, not just oil and gas development may occur in the area, including non-federal actions.

4.2 Effects from the No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the 17 parcels totaling 7,309.94 acres nominated for sale in the October 2015 Oil & Gas Lease sale would be deferred and not offered for sale. There would be no subsequent impacts from oil and/or gas construction, drilling, and production activities. The No Action Alternative would result in the continuation of the current land and resource uses in the proposed lease areas.

4.2.1 Mineral Resources

There would be no new impacts from oil and gas production on the proposed parcel land. Oil and gas development of federal, state, private, and Indian minerals would continue on the land surrounding the proposed parcels. No additional natural gas or crude oil from the proposed parcels would enter the public markets and no royalties would accrue to the federal or state treasuries. An assumption is that the No Action Alternative (no lease option) would not affect current domestic production of oil and gas. However, this may result in reduced Federal and State royalty income, and the potential for Federal land to be drained by wells on adjacent private or state land. Oil and gas consumption is driven by a variety of complex interacting factors including energy costs, energy efficiency, availability of other energy sources, economics, demography, and weather or climate. If the BLM were to forego leasing and potential development of the proposed parcels, the assumption is that the public's demand for the

resource would not be expected to change. Instead, the mineral resource foregone would be replaced in the short- and long-term by other sources that may include a combination of imports, using alternative energy sources (e.g. wind, solar), and other domestic production. This offset in supply would result in a no net gain for oil and gas domestic production.

4.2.2 Environmental Justice

By not leasing the proposed parcels under the No Action Alternative, there may be negative effects on the overall employment opportunities related to the oil and gas and service support industry, as well as a loss of the economic benefits to state and county governments related to royalty payments and severance taxes. However, there would be no increase in activity and noise associated with these proposed leases unless the land is used for other purposes.

4.2.3 All Other Resources

No other resources would be affected under the No Action Alternative, as there would be no surface disturbance that could detrimentally affect these resources. The No Action Alternative would result in the continuation of the current land and resource uses on the parcels. However, the selection of the no action alternative would not preclude these parcels from being nominated and considered in a future lease sale, which would result in impacts as described under the action alternatives.

4.3 Analysis of the Action Alternatives

4.3.1 Air Quality

Leasing the subject tracts would have no direct impacts to air quality. Any potential effects to air quality from sale of lease parcels would occur at such time that the leases were developed. Potential impacts of development would include increased air borne soil particles blown from new well pads or roads, exhaust emissions from drilling equipment, compressor engines, vehicles, flares, exhaust and fugitive dust emissions from operation and maintenance, and dehydration and separation facilities, and volatile organic compounds during drilling or production activities.

In order to reasonably quantify emissions associated with well exploration and production activities, certain types of information are needed. Such information includes a combination of activity data such as the types of equipment needed if a well were to be completed successfully (e.g. compressor, separator, dehydrator), the technologies which may be employed by a given company for drilling any new wells, area of disturbance for each type of activity (e.g. roads, pads, electric lines, compressor station), number of days to complete each kind of construction, number of days for each phase of drilling process, type(s), size, number of heavy equipment used for each type of construction (backhoe, dozer, etc.), number of wells of all types (shallow, deep, exploratory, etc.), compression per well (sales, field booster), or average horsepower for each type of compressor.

The degree of impact will also vary according to the characteristics of the geologic formations from which production occurs. Currently, it is not feasible to directly quantify emissions;

however, presented below are the potential development scenarios that could result from selection of the proposed action or the preferred alternative. What can be said is that exploration and production would contribute to incremental increases in overall air quality emissions associated with oil and gas exploration and production into the atmosphere.

The most significant criteria pollutants emitted by oil and gas development and production are VOCs, particulate matter and NO₂. VOCs and NO₂ contribute to the formation of ozone, which is the pollutant of most concern to the CFO. The additional NO₂ and VOCs emitted from any oil and gas development on these leases are likely too small to have a significant effect on the overall ozone levels of the area.

Although the hydraulic fracturing of wells within a lease parcel is hard to predict, it is anticipated that with more wells being drilled, there will be an increase in the amount of wells being hydraulically fractured and completed. There is a higher probability of dust particulates in the atmosphere from the increase in vehicular traffic due to the increase in the number of wells hydraulically fractured.

Potential Mitigation:

The BLM encourages industry to incorporate and implement BMPs, which are designed to reduce impacts to air quality by reducing emissions, surface disturbances, and dust from field production and operations. Typical measures include: adherence to BLM's NTL 4(a) concerning the venting and flaring of gas on Federal leases for natural gas emissions that cannot be economically recovered, flare hydrocarbon gases at high temperatures in order to reduce emissions of incomplete combustion; water dirt roads during periods of high use in order to reduce fugitive dust emissions; collocate wells and production facilities to reduce new surface disturbance; implementation of directional drilling and horizontal completion technologies whereby one well provides access to petroleum resources that would normally require the drilling of several vertical wellbores; suggest that vapor recovery systems be maintained and functional in areas where petroleum liquids are stored; and perform interim reclamation to revegetate areas of the pad not required for production facilities and to reduce the amount of dust from the pads.

In addition, the BLM encourages industry to participate in the Gas STAR program that is administered by EPA. The Natural Gas STAR program is a flexible, voluntary partnership that encourages oil and natural gas companies to adopt proven, cost-effective technologies and practices that improve operational efficiency and reduce natural gas emissions.

In October 2012, EPA promulgated air quality regulations for completion of hydraulically fractured gas wells. These rules require air pollution mitigation measures that reduce the emissions of volatile organic compounds during gas well completions.

4.3.2 Climate

The assessment of GHG emissions, their relationship to global climatic patterns, and the resulting impacts is an ongoing scientific process. It is currently not feasible to know with certainty the net impacts from the proposed action on climate—that is, while BLM actions may contribute to the climate change phenomenon, the specific effects of those actions on global

climate are speculative given the current state of the science. The BLM does not have the ability to associate a BLM action's contribution to climate change with impacts in any particular area. The science to be able to do so is not yet available. The inconsistency in results of scientific models used to predict climate change at the global scale coupled with the lack of scientific models designed to predict climate change on regional or local scales, limits the ability to quantify potential future impacts of decisions made at this level and determining the significance of any discrete amount of GHG emissions is beyond the limits of existing science. When further information on the impacts to climate change is known, such information would be incorporated into the BLM's planning and NEPA documents as appropriate.

Leasing the subject tracts would have no direct impacts on climate as a result of GHG emissions. There is an assumption, however, that leasing the parcels would lead to some type of development that would have indirect effects on global climate through GHG emissions. However, those effects on global climate change cannot be determined. (Refer to the cumulative effects section, Chapter 4 for additional information.) It is unknown whether the petroleum resources specific to these leases in the Proposed Action are gas or oil or a combination thereof.

Oil and gas production in New Mexico is concentrated in the northwest corner, the San Juan Basin, and the southeast corner, the Permian Basin. Production in the San Juan Basin is mostly natural gas while production in the Permian Basin is mostly oil. Production statistics developed from EPA and New Mexico Oil Conservation Division for 2010 are shown in table below for the United States, New Mexico and for wells on federal leases in each basin.

Table 2. 2012 Oil and Gas Production (Petroleum Recovery Research Center, 2014)

	Oil Barrels (bbl)	% U.S. Total	Gas (MMcf)	% U.S. Total
United States	2,364,835,000	100	25,307,949	100
New Mexico	85,045,000	3.60	1,215,773	4.80
Federal leases in New Mexico	42,109,245	1.80	776,698	3.07
San Juan Basin	584,828	0.02	580,474	2.29
Permian Basin	41,524,417	1.80	70,329	0.03

In order to estimate the contribution of Federal oil and gas leases to greenhouse gases in New Mexico it is assumed that the percentage of total U.S. production is comparable to the percentage of total emissions. Therefore, emissions are estimated based on production starting with total emissions for the United States from EPA's *Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2010* (EPA, 2012b), and applying production percentages to estimate emissions for the Permian Basin. It is understood that this is a rather simplistic technique and assumes similar emissions in basins that may have very different characteristics and operational procedures, which could be reflected in total emissions. This assumption is adequate for this level of analysis due to the unknown factors associated with eventual exploration and development of the leases. However, the emissions estimates derived in this way, while not precise will give some insight into the order of magnitude of emissions from federal oil and gas leases administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and allow for comparison with other sources in a broad sense.

Table 3. 2012 Oil and Gas Field Production Emissions (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2014)

	Oil	Gas	Total O&G	%U.S. Total
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					Production	GHG missions
(Metric Tons CO ₂ ^e)	CO ₂	CH ₄	CO ₂	CH ₄		
United States	300,000	31,000,000	10,800,000	53,400,000	95,500,000	1.65
New Mexico	10,800	1,116,000	518,400	2,563,200	4,208,400	0.07
Federal leases in New Mexico	5,400	558,000	331,560	1,639,380	2,534,340	0.04
San Juan Basin	60	6,200	247,320	1,222,860	1,476,440	0.03
Permian Basin	5,400	558,000	3,240	16,020	582,660	0.01

The table above shows the estimated greenhouse gas emissions for oil and gas field production for the U.S., New Mexico, and Federal leases by basin. Because oil and gas leaves the custody and jurisdiction of the BLM after the production phase and before processing or refining, only emissions from the production phase are considered here. It should also be remembered that following EPA protocols, these numbers do not include fossil fuel combustion which would include such things as truck traffic, pumping jack engines, compressor engines and drill rig engines. Nor does it include emissions from power plants that generate the electricity used at well sites and facilities. The estimates are only for operations, not for construction and reclamation of the facilities, which may have a higher portion of a projects GHG contribution. Note that units of Metric tons CO₂e have been used in the table above to avoid very small numbers. CO₂e is the concentration of CO₂ that would cause the same level of radiative forcing as a given type and concentration of greenhouse gas.

The table above provides an estimate of direct emissions that occur during production of oil and gas. This phase of emissions represents a small fraction of overall emissions of CO₂^e from the life cycle of oil and gas. For example, acquisition (drilling and development) for petroleum is responsible for only 8% of the total CO₂e emissions, whereas transportation of the petroleum to refineries represents about 10% of the emissions, and final consumption as a transportation fuel represents fully 80% of emissions (U.S.DOE, NETL, 2008)

To estimate the potential emissions from the proposed lease sale, an estimate of emission per well is useful. To establish the exact number of Federal wells in the Permian Basin is problematic due to the ongoing development of new wells, the abandonment of unproductive wells, land sales and exchanges, and incomplete or inaccurate data bases. CFO determined that the most transparent and publicly accessible method of estimating the number of active federal wells in the New Mexico portion of the Permian Basin was to utilize the BLM New Mexico Geographic Information System (GIS) and the New Mexico Conservation Division ONGARD Data Search Page. ONGARD was searched for all Active, New, and Temporarily Abandoned wells in NM, then refined the search to include only Lea, Eddy, and Chavez counties (25,298), and finished the search by limiting the results to Federal wells (11,216).

Table 4. Potential Greenhouse Gas Emissions Resulting from Proposed Lease Sale
(Referenced to Latest Available Estimates from 2012)

Total U.S. GHG Emissions From All Sources	6,501,500,000 metric tons CO₂e	100.00 %
Total U.S. GHG Emissions From Oil & Gas Field	95,500,000 metric tons	1.47%

Production		
Total New Mexico Emissions From Oil & Gas Field Production	4,208,400 metric tons	.06%
Total Federal Mineral Estate San Juan Basin Emissions From Oil & Gas Field Production (14,995 wells)	1,476,440 metric tons	.02%
Total Federal Mineral Estate Permian Basin Emissions From Oil & Gas Field Production (12,443 wells)	582,660 metric tons	.0009%
Total Potential GHG Emissions From Oil & Gas Field Production at Full Development (15 Wells)	703.0 metric tons	.00001 %

The table above estimated that the total emissions from Federal leases in the Permian in 2012 were 582,660 metric tons CO₂e. Therefore, the estimate of emission per well is 46.8.1 metric tons CO₂e annually. The maximum number of wells to be drilled on the 3 parcels would be 15. In the event that 15 separate wells were drilled on the proposed leases, the maximum emissions resulting from the lease sale would be 703.0 metric tons CO₂e per year.

Potential Mitigation:

The EPA's inventory data describes "Natural Gas Systems" and "Petroleum Systems" as the two major categories of total US sources of GHG gas emissions. The inventory identifies the contributions of natural gas and petroleum systems to total CO₂ and CH₄ emissions (natural gas and petroleum systems do not produce noteworthy amounts of any of the other greenhouse gases). Within the larger category of "Natural Gas Systems", the EPA identifies emissions occurring during distinct stages of operation, including field production, processing, transmission and storage, and distribution. "Petroleum Systems" sub-activities include production field operations, crude oil transportation and crude oil refining. Within the two categories, the BLM has authority to regulate only those field production operations that are related to oil and gas measurement, and prevention of waste (via leaks, spills and unauthorized flaring and venting).

Between 2008 and 2012, methane and carbon dioxide emissions from oil production have increased nationally due to increases in domestic oil production. Between 2006 and 2012, methane emissions from natural gas production declined significantly due to improved practices and the use of green completions with hydraulic fracturing. However, during the same period, carbon monoxide emissions from natural gas production increased significantly due to increases in flaring (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2014). The Field Office will work with industry to facilitate the use of the relevant BMPs for operations proposed on Federal mineral leases where such mitigation is consistent with agency policy.

4.3.3 Cultural Resources

While the act of leasing a parcel would produce no impacts, subsequent development of the lease could have impacts on archaeological resources. Required archaeological inventories would be conducted upon all subsequent actions that are expected to occur from the lease sale to avoid disturbing cultural resources.

Potential threats to cultural resources from leasing are variable and dependent upon the nature of the cultural resource and the nature of the proposed development. Effects normally include alterations to the physical integrity of a cultural resource. The greatest potential impact to

cultural resources stems from the construction of associated lease related facilities such as pipelines, power lines, roads, and well locations. If a cultural resource is significant for other than its scientific information, effects may also include the introduction of audible, atmospheric, or visual elements that are out of character for the cultural site and diminish the integrity of those criteria that make the site significant.

A potential effect from the proposed action is the increase in human activity or access to the area with the increased potential of unauthorized removal or other alteration to cultural resources in the area. These impacts could include altering or diminishing the elements of a National Register eligible property and diminish an eligible property's National Register eligibility status. Conversely, cultural resource investigations associated with development potentially adds to our understanding of the prehistory/history of the area under investigation and discovery of sites that would otherwise remain undiscovered due to burial or omission during review inventories.

All lease parcels contain the Cultural Resource Lease Notice (NM-LN-11).

Potential Mitigation:

Specific mitigation measures, including, but not limited to, possible site avoidance or excavation and data recovery would have to be determined when site-specific development proposals are received. Provided that Class III cultural resource inventories are conducted as lease development takes place and avoidance measures associated with the preservation of cultural resources are proposed and stipulated during development, there does not appear to be any adverse impacts to cultural resources from leasing. In the event that sites cannot be avoided, mitigating measures will be developed in consultation with Native American tribes that ascribe affiliation or historical relationships to those sites.

4.3.4 Native American Religious Concerns

The Proposed Action is not known to physically threaten any TCPs, prevent access to sacred sites, prevent the possession of sacred objects, or interfere or otherwise hinder the performance of traditional ceremonies and rituals pursuant to AIRFA or EO 13007. The PDO individually invited nine tribes/bands/nations to consult if they have concerns for these parcels; three provided responses that the parcels do not conflict. There are currently no known remains that fall within the purview of NAGPRA or ARPA that are threatened by leasing. Use of lease notice NM-11-LN will help ensure that new information is incorporated into lease development. Additional consultation may be initiated at the APD stage of development if BLM professional staff determines it is necessary.

Potential Mitigation: No site-specific mitigation measures for Native American Religious Concerns have been recommended at this time for the parcels recommended to proceed for sale. All parcels recommended to proceed to sale will have the Cultural Resource Lease Notice NMLN- 11 attached to the lease. In the event that lease development practices are found in the future to have an adverse effect on Native American TCPs, the BLM, in consultation with the affected tribe, would take action to mitigate or negate those effects. Measures include, but are not limited to physical barriers to protect resources, relocation of practices responsible for the adverse effects, or other treatments as appropriate.

To be in conformance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1991 (Public Law 101-610), the terms and conditions of the lease should contain the following condition: —In the event that the lease holder discovers or becomes aware of the presence of Native American human remains within the lease, they shall immediately notify the Bureau of Land Management in writing.

4.3.5 Paleontological Resources

While the act of leasing Federal minerals would produce no direct impacts to paleontological resources, subsequent development of a lease may produce impacts. Construction can directly impact fossil resources and newly built roads can open previously inaccessible areas to illegal collecting and vandalism of fossil resources. Scientifically noteworthy fossils and localities containing them are rare and not uniformly distributed throughout the geologic deposits. Loss of fossil resources or rare and scientifically important localities may have an unforeseen cumulative effect. Development could, however, increase the potential for discovering scientifically noteworthy fossil resources, if the nature and significance of the paleontological material is recognized. Adequate measures would be applied to ensure proper treatment and recovery of fossil resources.

These areas can be identified by referring to detailed geologic maps on a case-by-case basis. Should construction activities reveal any new paleontological sites, construction would be delayed until salvage efforts are undertaken. Construction could also be relocated, if the site were judged to have enough significance to warrant moving the activity.

Potential Mitigation:

BLM may require inventory for paleontological resources within a PFYC 3-4. Should deposits be identified within an area of potential effect, there may be modifications to, or disapproval of, proposed activities that are likely to affect paleontological resources.

4.3.6 Water Resources

While the act of leasing Federal minerals would produce no direct impacts to water resources, subsequent development of a lease may produce impacts. Potential causes of impacts to water resources from drilling operations include the loss of drilling fluids, which sometimes contain heavy metals and other chemicals, or cement. This may pollute groundwater recharge areas and adversely impact water quality. Additionally, cementing operations could plug some of the underground drainages and restrict groundwater flow, thereby reducing the recharge quality and quantity of springs, resurgences, and water tables and reducing the natural flow from seeps, springs, and water wells.

Potential causes of impacts from well production include the introduction of hydrocarbons or other chemicals into underground drainages and recharge areas as a result of leaks or spills from well casings, storage tanks, mud pits, pipelines, or other production facilities. This may also degrade water quality. In addition, drilling an oil or gas well may require large quantities of water, especially when drilling through porous and permeable formations. Fresh water is a scarce resource in the PDO and depending on the source used, natural flow from seeps, springs, and water wells could be reduced.

With any surface disturbance there will be decreased infiltration rates which may lead to more rapid runoff responses to precipitation events. The cumulative impacts of surface disturbance could lead to: 1) increased occurrence and magnitude of flood events, 2) increased erosion, 3) higher sediment loads in downstream surface waters, and 4) decreased groundwater recharge.

Potential impacts from the hydraulic fracturing of a well could arise from the chemicals that are used at the well pad location. If the well location was within close proximity to water sources a potential impact to the waters could arise due to the chemicals being used during the hydraulic fracturing process. A more site specific analysis would take place during the APD review and subsequent NEPA analysis. There also is the potential for illegal dumping of waste products into fresh water pits used during the hydraulic fracturing purposes. If this illegal dumping was to occur there is the potential to impact migratory birds and other wildlife species.

Contamination of groundwater could occur without adequate cementing and casing of the proposed well bore. Casing specifications are designed and submitted to the BLM. The BLM independently verifies the casing program, and the installation of the casing and cementing operations are witnessed by certified Petroleum Engineering Technicians. Surface casing setting depth is determined by regulation. Adherence to APD COAs and other design measures would minimize potential effects to groundwater quality.

Hydraulic fracturing of Wells on BLM Lands

Potential impacts from the hydraulic fracturing of a well could arise from the chemicals that are used at the well pad location. If the well location was within close proximity to water sources a potential impact to the waters could arise due to the chemicals being used during the hydraulic fracturing process. A more site specific analysis would take place during the APD review and subsequent NEPA analysis. There also is the potential for illegal dumping of waste products into fresh water pits used during the hydraulic fracturing purposes. If this illegal dumping was to occur there is the potential to impact migratory birds and other wildlife species.

The hydraulic fracturing of a well can potentially result in an increase of surface disturbances associated with equipment needed to complete the process. Part of the increase in surface disturbance is associated with a location within the lease used to place a centrally located frack pond or frack tank farm. Frack ponds are used to hold fresh water as part of the hydraulic fracturing process, and frack tank farms are used to hold fresh water in enclosed tanks, as part of the hydraulic fracturing process.

The water used for hydraulic fracturing in the PDO generally comes from permitted groundwater wells. Because large volumes of water are needed for hydraulic fracturing, the use of groundwater for this purpose might contribute to the drawdown of groundwater aquifer levels. Groundwater use is permitted and managed by the New Mexico Office of the State Engineer, and these water rights have already been designated. In addition, the use of water for hydraulic fracturing is one of many uses of groundwater in the PDO. Other uses include irrigation, industrial mining operations, and domestic and livestock use.

Known playas are located within a portion of the following parcel or within 200 meters of the boundary of parcels -001, -003, -006, -008, -010 and -014.

Known Streams, Rivers, or Floodplains are located within a portion of the following parcels or within 200 meters of the boundary of parcel -003.

Known Springs, Seeps or Dirt Tanks are located within a portion of the following parcel or within 200 meters of proposed parcel -008.

The Proposed Action and Preferred Alternative impacts would be similar except that parcel -010 would be deferred under the preferred alternative. .

Potential Mitigation:

Specific mitigation measures for the protection of surface and ground water will be addressed at the APD stage. Mitigation may include the use of a plastic-lined reserve pits, steel tanks or steel tank closed systems, containment berms etc. to reduce or eliminate seepage of drilling fluid and/or HydroFrac flow back water into the soil, surface water and groundwater.

Both surface and usable ground water can be protected from drilling fluids and salt water zones by setting surface casing to isolate the aquifers from the rest of the borehole environment.

4.3.7 Wetlands, Riparian and Floodplains

While the act of leasing Federal minerals would produce no direct impacts to wetlands, riparian areas, and floodplains, subsequent development of a lease may produce impacts. However, no adverse impacts are expected for wetlands, floodplains, or riparian areas, as stipulations for a minimum 200-meter buffer from the edge of the floodplain or wetland is applied to these parcels. By moving pads, roads, and rights-of-way away from the edge of wetland or riparian areas, the values these areas provide should be protected.

The risk of hydrocarbon spills or seepage from any pits containing hydrocarbons or brines could threaten water resources. Poor cement jobs or corroded or bad casing or tubing during production operations can allow hydrocarbons to enter potentially viable aquifers. These events can propagate downstream and damage or destroy these fragile environments, which contain lush grasses, aquatic birds and their nesting environment, and aquatic life such as fishes and crustaceans.

Known playas are located within a portion of the following parcel or within 200 meters of the boundary of parcels -001, -003,-006, -008, -010 and -014.

Known Streams, Rivers, or Floodplains are located within a portion of the following parcels or within 200 meters of the boundary of parcel -003.

Known Springs, Seeps or Dirt Tanks are located within a portion of the following parcel or within 200 meters of proposed parcel -008.

The Proposed Action and Preferred Alternative impacts would be similar except that parcel -010 would be deferred under the preferred alternative.

Potential Mitigation:

The mitigation measures addressed below are meant to protect wetlands and riparian areas of concern. Surface-disturbing activities will be moved up to 200 meters from wetlands, floodplains and riparian areas. Some lease parcels may have unidentified windmills for livestock watering purposes and would require a COA for a 200-meter buffer at the APD stage. Site-specific COAs will be incorporated at the APD stage of development.

4.3.8 Soils

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

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

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

Potential impacts from the hydraulic fracturing of a well could arise from the chemicals that are used at the well pad location (see Appendix 3). If chemicals being used during the hydraulic fracturing process were spilled on the location potential to pollute or change the soil chemistry could exist. A more site specific analysis would take place during the APD review and subsequent NEPA analysis. There also is the additional surface disturbance to the soils associated with the increase in hydraulic fracturing equipment.

Parcels -001,-003, -004, and -015 contain fragile soils or steep slopes.

The Proposed Action and Preferred Alternative impacts would be similar except that parcel -010 would be deferred under the preferred alternative.

Potential Mitigation:

The operator would stockpile the topsoil from the surface of well pads in shallow rows which would be used for surface reclamation of the well pads. The impact to the soil would be remedied upon reclamation of well pads when the stockpiled soil that was specifically conserved to establish a seed bed is spread over well pads and vegetation re-establishes.

Reserve pits would be re-contoured and reseeded. Upon abandonment of wells and/or when access roads are no longer in service the Authorized Officer would issue instructions and/or orders for surface reclamation/restoration of the disturbed.

During the life of the development, all disturbed areas not needed for active support of production operations should undergo “interim” reclamation in order to minimize the environmental impacts of development on other resources and uses. Earthwork for interim and final reclamation must be completed within 6 months of well completion or well plugging (weather permitting).

The use of a plastic-lined reserve pits would reduce or eliminate seepage of drilling fluid into the soil. The use of steel tanks or closed systems would reduce or eliminate seepage of drilling fluid into the soil. Spills or produced fluids (e.g., saltwater, oil, and/or condensate in the event of a breach, overflow, or spill from storage tanks) could result in contamination of the soils onsite or offsite.

Road constructions requirements and regular maintenance would alleviate potential impacts to access roads from water erosion damage. For the purpose of protecting slopes or fragile soils surface disturbance will not be allowed on slopes over 30 percent.

4.3.9 Vegetation

While the act of leasing Federal minerals would produce no direct impacts to vegetation, subsequent development of a lease may produce impacts. Vegetation would be lost within the construction areas of pads, roads, and rights-of-way. Those areas covered in caliche, such as pads and roads, would have no vegetation for the life of the well. Rights-of-way could revegetate in one to two years with proper reclamation and adequate precipitation. Poor reclamation practices followed by inadequate precipitation over several growing seasons could result in loss of vegetative cover, leading to weed invasion and deterioration of native vegetation.

Impacts to vegetation depend on development. These acres would produce no vegetation, because of caliche covered surfaces with each well in production. These acres should be in adequate vegetative cover in three to five growing seasons, if proper reclamation procedures are followed and adequate precipitation is received after the well is plugged.

Potential impacts from the hydraulic fracturing of a well could arise from the chemicals that are used at the well pad location (see Appendix 3). If chemicals being used during the hydraulic fracturing process were spilled on the location or nearby vegetation it could potentially pollute or damage the nearby vegetation. A more site specific analysis would take place during the APD review and subsequent NEPA analysis.

The Proposed Action and Preferred Alternative impacts would be similar except that parcel -010 would be deferred under the preferred alternative.

Potential Mitigation:

Mitigation would be addressed at the site-specific APD stage of exploration and development. Mitigation could potentially include re-vegetation with native plant species, soil enhancement

practices, direct live haul of soil material for seed bank re-vegetation, reduction of livestock grazing, fencing of reclaimed areas, and the use of seeding strategies consisting of native grasses, forbs, and shrubs.

4.3.10 Noxious Weeds

While the act of leasing Federal minerals would produce no direct impacts to noxious weeds, subsequent development of a lease may produce impacts. Any surface disturbance could establish new populations of invasive nonnative species, although the probability of this happening cannot be predicted using existing information. At the APD stage, BLM requirements for use of weed control strategies would minimize the potential for the spread of these species.

Potential Mitigation:

New infestations of noxious weeds would be prevented or kept to small localized areas on drill pads if stipulations for proper control methods are followed; however, as current populations of noxious weeds do exist, surface disturbance associated with lease development could allow the populations to increase in size or spread to other sites. Weed seeds may be picked up on the tires of vehicles and then spread across the landscape. If noxious weeds are detected, abatement measures would be implemented. These include weed inventory surveys, weed monitoring programs, and a spraying program.

The spraying program would reduce or eliminate existing populations, control the spread of current populations, or prevent the establishment of new populations. Measures to ensure the prevention of the spread of noxious weeds will be in place, such as the washing of vehicles before leaving infested areas. The PDO works closely with the surrounding communities and the oil and gas industry to monitor and chemically treat heavily infested areas before habitat areas are invaded.

All surface disturbing activities that could result from the Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale will have the following COA: The operator will be held responsible if noxious weeds become established within the areas of operations. Weed control will be required on the disturbed land where noxious weeds exist, which includes the roads, pads, associated infrastructure, and adjacent land affected by the establishment of weeds due to the action. The operator must consult with the Authorized Officer for acceptable weed control methods, which include following EPA and BLM requirements and policies.

Impacts from either the Proposed Action or the Preferred Alternative will be addressed with mitigation measures when site specific development proposals are received and will be incorporated as COAs.

4.3.11 Special Status Species

While the act of leasing Federal minerals would produce no direct impacts to special status species, subsequent development of a lease may produce impacts. Impacts could result from increased habitat fragmentation, noise, or other disturbance during development. In addition, special status species may be disturbed while hydraulic fracturing or other completion and stimulation operations are occurring, as these activities involve many vehicles, heavy equipment,

and a workover rig. These impacts would be limited to the timeframe during which drilling operations associated with hydraulic fracturing occur, typically several weeks.

Dune Sagebrush Lizards

If dune sagebrush lizards are present impacts to dune sagebrush lizards, if any, would be minimal because parcels that contain suitable habitat will contain a stipulation requiring a buffer up to 200 meters. Construction in sand dune complexes that are suitable habitat or occupied habitat could reduce the size of habitat available to the species or extirpate sand dune lizard populations from the area. This could be avoided as long as infrastructure associated with oil and gas development is moved out of occupied or suitable sand dune lizard habitat.

Parcel -015 is located within potentially suitable habitat for the Dune Sagebrush Lizard. A no surface occupancy stipulation will be attached due to the sand dunes within the parcel.

Proposed Action and Preferred Alternative impacts would be the same.

Potential Mitigation:

Special Status Species RMPA

Parcels nominated in these areas are reviewed by the State Director for concurrence based on the Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment of April 2008. The BLM will continue to require oil and gas lessees to operate in a manner that will minimize adverse impacts to wildlife and special status species. To that end, the BLM will continue to apply reasonable measures to all oil and gas activities.

Leasing with requirements for Plans of Development (PODs) or Conditions of Approval (COAs) to ensure orderly development within a minimum of surface impact in lesser prairie-chicken and dune sagebrush lizards habitats will be considered on a case-by-case basis, providing impacts from exploration and development will not cause unnecessary or undue impact to efforts to restore habitat. A plan of development will be required for development of this lease.

4.3.12 Threatened and Endangered Species

Lesser Prairie-Chicken

Development of leases with suitable habitat could potentially impact local populations of lesser prairie-chicken (LPC). Construction of the location and around-the-clock noise generated from drilling could impact the lesser prairie-chicken by reducing the establishment of seasonal "booming grounds" or leks, thus possibly reducing reproductive success in the species. It is believed that the noise generated by drilling rigs or unmuffled propane- or diesel-operated pumpjack motors could mask the booming of the male prairie-chicken. Female LPCs, unable to hear the males, would not arrive at the booming ground, causing courtship interaction and reproduction to decrease. Decreased reproduction and the loss of recruitment into the local population would result in an absence of younger males to replace mature males once they expire, eventually causing the lek to disband and become inactive. Additionally, habitat fragmentation caused by development could decrease the habitat available for nesting, brooding and feeding activities.

Parcels -008, -011, -012, -013, -014, -015, -016, and -017 include suitable habitat for lesser prairie-chicken. All 8 parcels are located within the Isolated Population Area (IPA). The RMPA defines occupied habitat as "all areas within 1.5 miles of an active lesser prairie chicken

site, regardless of vegetation that has been active for one out of the last 5 years.” The boundaries of all 25 lease parcels discussed are greater than 1.5 miles from an LPC siting or an LPC lek. Therefore leasing of these parcels is in conformance with the management decisions, criterion, and appropriate lease stipulations (see table above under 2.0 of Preferred alternative) for leasing within the IPA as set forth in the 2008 Special Status Species RMPA.

Proposed Action and Preferred Alternative impacts would be the same.

Potential Mitigation:

Lesser Prairie-Chicken

The Pecos District Special Status Species Resource Management Plan Amendment of 2008 affords lesser prairie-chickens specific protection measures pertaining to new drilling. The protections include a ban on new drilling during the breeding season (between March 1 and June 15) and a restriction on other production activities, such as land survey and construction, between the hours of 3 a.m. and 9 a.m. These restrictions apply to areas that contain lesser prairie-chicken habitat consisting of tall bunchgrasses (*Andropogon* spp., *Sporobolus* spp.), sand sagebrush (*Artemisia filifolia*), and typically shinny oak (*Quercus havardii*). Exceptions to the stipulations will be considered under the criteria set forth in the special status species RMPA.

In addition, raptors have been observed using plugged and abandoned well markers as perches. Artificial perches may increase raptor presences in a given area. Furthermore, artificial perches may provide strategically located vantage points and may improve the hunting efficiency of raptors. In order to improve the probability of maintaining a stable lesser prairie-chicken population, a low-profile COA for plugged and abandoned well markers will be attached to all APDs located within lesser prairie-chicken habitat. The well marker must be approximately 2 inches above ground level and contain the operator’s name, lease name, well number, and location, including unit letter, section, township, and range. This information must be welded, stamped, or otherwise permanently engraved into the metal of the marker.

In New Mexico, a combination CCA and CCAA are in place and continue to be established covering the lesser prairie-chicken. In 2008, the Service, the BLM and the Center of Excellence in Hazardous Materials Management (CEHMM) partnered to develop a Candidate Conservation Agreement (CCA) and Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances (CCAA) for the conservation of the lesser prairie-chicken. These agreements allow oil and gas producers and the ranching industry to participate in the conservation measures outlined in the agreement, while ensuring that their activities can continue if the lesser prairie-chicken is listed. The CCA covers activities on federal lands, and the CCAA covers activities on non-federal lands. Participating cooperators from the oil and gas industry follow conservation measures at each drill site, and also pay into a conservation fund that is used to restore habitat for the lesser-prairie chicken. CEHMM, a New Mexico-based 501(c)(3) organization whose mandate includes conservation, holds the permit for the CCAA and administers conservation programs in the CCA and CCAA. As of October 1, 2012, thirty oil and gas companies are enrolled in the CCAA for a total of 816,000 acres (the participating Federal agency in this case is the BLM). In addition, forty-one New Mexico ranchers have enrolled a combined 1.5 million acres of rangeland in the CCAA and the New Mexico State Land Office has enrolled 248,000 acres in the CCAA.

Plans of development will be required for the development of all the leases described above.

4.3.13 Wildlife

While the act of leasing Federal minerals would produce no direct impacts to wildlife, subsequent development of a lease may produce impacts. Impacts could result from increased habitat fragmentation, noise, or other disturbance during development. The severity of effects depends on the sensitivity of the species affected. The species present in these areas tend to vacate traditional habitats under continued and increasing pressure from petroleum activities. Additional wells would increase the risk to wildlife in the developing area as a result of noise and visual impacts from compressor stations, an increased number of operating pumpjacks, powerlines (which can hum in the wind), drilling rigs, and increased vehicular traffic, among others.

In addition, wildlife may be disturbed while hydraulic fracturing or other completion and stimulation operations are occurring, as these activities involve many vehicles, heavy equipment, and a workover rig. These impacts would be limited to the timeframe during which drilling operations associated with hydraulic fracturing occur, typically several weeks. This could cause wildlife to avoid these areas, including wildlife watering units, and relocate to other, less-developed, areas. Disturbance to the surface itself could potentially degrade or fragment habitat to such a degree that it may become unusable for certain species.

Other forms of surface disturbance could take place on developing leases, such as the installation of caliche pits, the addition of oil- and gas field infrastructure such as powerlines, pipelines, tank batteries or other storage facilities, and the construction of new roads fragment habitat and increase the risk of collision between vehicles and wildlife. Effects on raptor nests or heronries could result in a reduction of nesting habitat for raptors or herons, thus reducing the likelihood of sustaining the local population.

The affects of human-associated disturbance is a primary threat to raptor populations. The construction and development associated with oil and gas exploration and/or development may adversely affect potential nest sites and associated foraging area that support the pairs nesting effort. The specific effects and tolerance limits to disturbance on raptors vary among and within raptor species. This is due to the broad range of direct and indirect human-associated impacts and the fluctuating levels of sensitivity for individual raptors, depending on life stage and time of year. Behavioral data suggests that adults that become sensitized to human presence are less than normally attentive to their young, which can reduce fledging success. Furthermore, behavioral data suggests that raptors have the tendency to shift or expand their home ranges, or move to new areas (Anderson et al. 1990). Disruption of foraging areas can result in lowered hunting success, increased intraspecific encounters, and reduced food intake (Anderson 1984). Raptors displaced from foraging areas may have increased energy expenditures and less time available for other activities, and their productivity could be adversely affected (Stalmaster and Kaiser 1997). The noise caused by pump jack engines could cause potential abandonment of nests or a shift or expansion of home range. Adherence to the conditions of approval and mitigation measures (Sec. 2.1) is critical for the protection of this resource.

In order to minimize human disturbance spatial and/or temporal buffer zones can protect raptors during periods of extreme sensitivity. Raptors may tolerate considerable noise close to their nests

if they are familiar with it, especially if humans are not visible or otherwise obviously associated with it (Schueck et al. 2001). Potentially, if a disturbance is periodic and ongoing when adults first arrive at their nests and not perceived as threatening, raptors may habituate to them.

Parcel -008 and -011 have a wildlife habitat projects within the parcel boundary or within 200 meters of the parcel boundary. The wildlife habitat projects within the CFO consist of passive collection structures which collect precipitation and provides additional sources of water, used by wildlife. Associated with these structures are wildlife exclosure areas which excludes livestock grazing and provides habitat in the means of cover, and forage for wildlife.

Parcel -11 has a known raptor nests located within the parcel boundary or within 200 meters of the parcel boundary.

The Proposed Action and Preferred Alternative impacts would be similar except that parcel -010 would be deferred under the preferred alternative.

Potential Mitigation:

Impacts would be analyzed on a site specific basis prior to development. Site-specific COAs or BMPs may be developed at the APD stage to further mitigate direct and indirect effects.

The BLM will continue to require oil and gas lessees to operate in a manner that will minimize adverse impacts to wildlife. To that end, the BLM will continue to apply reasonable measures to all oil and gas activities.

4.3.14 Range

While the act of leasing Federal minerals would produce no direct impacts to livestock grazing, subsequent development of a lease may produce impacts.

The construction of pads, pits, roads, and rights-of-way would cause forage to be lost on portions of ten (10) grazing allotments. On average, the grazing of vegetation by livestock takes approximately 6 acres of vegetation per Animal Unit Month (AUM), which is the amount of forage needed to support one cow for one month. In total, the proposed action could result in the loss of 318 acres, and the preferred action could result in the the loss of 258 acres of forage.

These totals for losses of available forage are based on the amount of Federal mineral estate in correlation with the amount of Federal surface used to determine the amount of available forage within each individual grazing allotment. (Example; *Even though there may be a Federal grazing allotment, it could be predominately made up of State lands. The locations or placement of well pads and infrastructure on state lands would not create a impact to the amount of available forage calculated for Federal acreage within the grazing allotment. However there will be a loss of available forage within the State portion of the grazing allotment.*

There are occasional livestock injuries or deaths due to accidents such as collisions with vehicles, falls into mud pits or other excavations, or ingestions of plastic or other materials present at work sites. Construction activities can damage range improvements such as fences and pipelines. These impacts make day-to-day livestock management actions more difficult. Potential impacts from the hydraulic fracturing of a well could impact grazing allotments if the grazing permittee chose to sell fresh water to the operator of an oil and gas well and they did not

have enough water present to water their livestock. A more site specific analysis would take place during the APD review and subsequent NEPA analysis.

Proposed Action:

Parcels -001, -002, -003, -004, -006, -008, -010, -011, -012, -015, -016, and -017 would be leased under this alternative. The potential surface disturbance for each of the affected allotments is as follows:

Allotment Name	Total (acres)
Livingston Ridge	46
Twin Wells North	4
Twin wells North/Clayton Basin	39
Twin Wells North	20
Nash Draw	4
Nash Draw	20
Nash Draw	4
West Bilbry/Livingston Ridge	57
West Bilbry/Livingston Ridge	57
Lea Townsite	4
Antelope Ridge	21
Altelope Ridge	7
Laguna Tonto	10
Halfway	4
Lea Townsite II	19
Total	318

Preferred Alternative:

Under the Preferred Alternative parcels All the parcels would be leased under the preferred alternative except for parcel -010, reducing the acres disturbed to 258 acres.

Potential Mitigation:

Mitigation will be deferred until the site-specific APD stage of development. The BLM currently consults grazing permittees on a site-by-site basis as part of the APD process. Best Management Practices will be incorporated into COAs.

4.3.15 Visual Resource Management

While the act of leasing Federal minerals would produce no direct impacts to visual resources, subsequent development of a lease may produce impacts. Oil and gas development can create many visual scars on the landscape. Development can create contrast to the landscape's natural form, line, color, and texture. Pads, tanks, roads, powerlines, and pipelines introduce unnatural forms into the landscape. Clearing for pads, roads, and pipelines create unnatural color, line and texture changes. Tanks and poles add vertical trends to generally flat landscapes. The more prominent these visual contrasts, the more a project will stand out and distract from the natural

view of the landscape. The more unnatural distractions added to a landscape, the more unpleasing the landscape will look.

Each surface development visually impacts the landscape. Each project may meet or exceed the area's Visual Resource Management (VRM) objectives; however, as an entire oil field is developed, small visual impacts would accumulate to create harsh scars on the landscape. The cumulative effects would degrade the visual esthetics and public's appreciation for their surrounding environment. To avoid this result, all projects (regardless of VRM class) should be hidden, masked, and reclaimed as best as possible with BMPs and COAs.

All parcels are located with a VRM IV area.

The Proposed Action and Preferred Alternative impacts would be similar except that parcel -010 would be deferred under the preferred alternative.

Potential Mitigation:

Mitigation measures to reduce impacts of development and maintain Visual Resource Class Objectives will include landform considerations such as moving locations to areas with less slope, changing road width and grade, changing alignment to follow existing grades, and prohibiting dumping of excess material on downhill slopes. Earthwork COAs may include rounding or warping slopes, retaining rocks, trees and drainage, adding mulch, hydromulch, or topsoil, shaping cuts and fills to appear as natural forms, cutting rock areas so forms are irregular, designing to take advantage of natural screens (i.e., vegetation, land forms), and grass seeding of cuts and fills.

Topography considerations may require locating projects away from prominent topographic features and designing projects to blend with topographic forms in shape and placement. Additional COAs for retaining vegetation may include using retaining walls on fill slopes, reducing surface disturbance, protecting roots from damage during excavations, mulching cleared areas, controlling planting times, furrowing slopes, planting holes on cut and fill slopes, choosing native plant species, stockpiling and reusing topsoil, fertilizing, mulching, and watering vegetation, utilizing existing roads, limiting work within construction area, selecting type of equipment to be used and minimizing clearing size.

Permanent structures are impacts for the life of the project. To minimize the number of visible structures, COAs will be applied, requiring use of earth-tone paints and stains and natural stone surfaces, burying all or part of the structure, selecting paint finishes with low levels of reflectivity (i.e., flat), redesigning structures to blend with surroundings, and relocating structures.

Interim reclamation measures for the working life of the pad may be implemented to reduce visual impacts, such as partial revegetation of the pad after initial drilling is complete to allow only necessary surface use and access requirements. COAs will be added to the site-specific APD stage of development.

COAs may require utilities and rights-of-way related to the development of the proposed lease parcels to be stipulated by making crossings at right angles of corridors, setting structures a

maximum distance from the crossing, leaving vegetation along the roadside, minimizing viewing time, and utilizing natural screening.

4.3.16 Recreation

While the act of leasing Federal minerals would produce no direct impacts to recreation, subsequent development of a lease may produce impacts. Potential impacts could affect dispersed recreation activities such as big game hunting in certain pastures of individual parcels, but these effects cannot be determined until site-specific development proposals are received at the APD stage.

Additional wells would reduce the acreage available for recreation in open space on public land. Dispersed recreation activities, such as off-road driving, hunting, and hiking could be impacted by increased traffic, visual intrusions, noise, trash, and other related results of oil and gas development. Additional aboveground facilities fragment open space and reduce the natural setting of areas. Some recreation pursuits could be limited by additional hazards created by facilities and infrastructure related to development.

In addition, any recreationists in the area may be disturbed while hydraulic fracturing or other completion and stimulation operations are occurring, as these activities involve many vehicles, heavy equipment, and a workover rig. These impacts would be limited to the timeframe during which drilling operations associated with hydraulic fracturing occur, typically several weeks (see Appendix 3).

The Proposed Action and Preferred Alternative impacts would be similar except that parcel -010 would be deferred under the preferred alternative.

Potential Mitigation:

Mitigations for impacts to recreation will be determined when specific sites for development are determined. Mitigations may include moving locations, increased safety precautions during construction, relocating existing trails, reducing visual impacts, implementing noise control devices on facilities, and co-locating facilities and corridors to reduce surface disturbance.

Parcel -002 and -003 would have SENM-LN-4 Hackberry Lake OHV Area Lease Notice attached.

4.3.17 Cave/Karst

While the act of leasing Federal minerals would produce no direct impacts to cave or karst resources, subsequent development of a lease may produce impacts. Cave and karst features provide direct conduits leading to groundwater. These conduits can quickly transport surface and subsurface contaminants directly into underground water systems and freshwater aquifers without filtration or biodegradation as a result of the development of oil and gas leases. In addition, contaminants spilled or leaked into or onto cave/karst zone surfaces and sub-surfaces may lead directly to the disruption, displacement, or extermination of cave species and critical biological processes. In extreme or rare cases, a buildup of hydrocarbons in cave systems due to

surface leaks or spills could potentially cause underground ignitions or asphyxiation of wildlife or humans within the cave.

In cave and karst terrains, rainfall and surface runoff is directly channeled into natural underground water systems and aquifers. Changes in geologic formation integrity, runoff quantity/quality, drainage course, rainfall percolation factors, vegetation, surface contour, and other surface factors can negatively impact cave ecosystems and aquifer recharge processes. Blasting, heavy vibrations, and focusing of surface drainages can lead to slow subsidence, sudden collapse of subsurface voids, and/or cave ecosystem damage.

The construction of roads, pipelines, well pads and utilities can impact bedrock integrity and reroute, impede, focus, or erode natural surface drainage systems. Increased silting and sedimentation from construction can plug downstream sinkholes, caves, springs, and other components of aquifer recharge systems and result in adverse impacts to aquifer quality and cave environments. Any contaminants released into the environment during or after construction can impact aquifers and cave systems. A possibility exists for slow subsidence or sudden surface collapse during construction operations due to collapse of underlying cave passages and voids. This would cause associated safety hazards to the operator and the potential for increased environmental impact. Subsidence processes can be triggered by blasting, intense vibrations, rerouting of surface drainages, focusing of surface drainage, and general surface disturbance.

Blasting fractures in bedrock can serve as direct conduits for transfer of contaminants into cave and groundwater systems. Blasting also creates an expanded volume of rock rubble that cannot be reclaimed to natural contours, soil condition, or native vegetative condition. As such, surface and subsurface disruptions from blasting procedures can lead to permanent changes in vegetation, rainfall percolation, silting/erosion factors, aquifer recharge, and freshwater quality and can increase the risk of contaminant migration from drilling/production facilities built atop the blast area.

During drilling, previously unknown cave and karst features could be encountered. If a void is encountered while drilling and a loss of circulation occurs, lost drilling fluids can directly contaminate groundwater recharge areas, aquifers, and groundwater quality. Drilling operations can also lead to sudden collapse of underground voids. Cementing operations may plug or alter groundwater flow, potentially reducing the water quantity at springs and water wells. Inadequate subsurface cementing, casing, and cave/aquifer protection measures can lead to the migration of oil, gas, drilling fluids, and produced saltwater into cave systems and freshwater aquifers.

Parcels -002, -003, -004, -005, -006, -008 and -010 are located within a High cave/karst zone.

Parcels -001 are located within a Medium cave/karst zone.

All remaining parcels are located within a low cave/karst zone.

Potential Mitigation:

Potential mitigations that could be developed during the APD and lease development stages may include: changes in drilling operations, special casing and cementing programs, modification in surface activities, cave/karst avoidance or other reasonable measures.

4.3.18 Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice

While the act of leasing federal minerals itself would result in no social impacts, subsequent development of a lease may generate impacts to people living near or using the area in the vicinity of the lease. Oil and gas exploration, drilling, or production could create a disruption to these people due to increased traffic and traffic delays, air pollution, noise and visual impacts. The amount of disruption would depend on the activity affected, traffic patterns within the area, noise levels, length of time, and season these activities occurred. In addition, any nearby residents may be disturbed while hydraulic fracturing or other completion and stimulation operations are occurring (see Appendix 3), as these activities involve many vehicles, heavy equipment, and a workover rig. These impacts would be limited to the period of time during which drilling operations associated with hydraulic fracturing occur, typically several weeks.

Creation of new access roads into an area could allow increased public access and exposure of private property to vandalism. For leases where the surface is privately owned and the subsurface is BLM managed, surface owner agreements, standard lease stipulations, and BMPs could address many of the concerns of private surface owners.

Issuing any or all of these leases has no direct affects on employment in the region. Employment in the industry is directly affected by the market price for the commodities (crude oil and natural gas). High prices during the past five years has increased employment in the region. This in turn has increased the population in the area, placing stress on housing, schools, and emergency services in Chaves, Eddy, and Lea Counties. As the commodity prices fall, the easing of this stress would be expected.

Potential Mitigation:

No mitigation would be required as a result of this project.

4.3.19 Potash Resources

Potential impacts of drilling operations to potash resources could include migration of hydrocarbons through impermeable formations or fractures within the formations that might provide a conduit to mine workings from improperly cased wells.

Potassium reserves would be lost because mine workings must leave a support pillar of sufficient size around well bores in order to prevent damaging subsidence.

Proposed projects can be expected to be relocated to minimize impacts to potash resources while allowing drainage of remote areas within the potash enclave.

All of these parcels have the parcel boundary located within the R-111-P Boundary also known as the (KPLA) and will require special casing design to protect the salt from objective oil and gas formations below.

The Proposed Action and Preferred Alternative impacts would be similar except that parcel -010 would be deferred under the preferred alternative. The parcel is being deferred because the parcel

is located within active potash mining and there are currently no drillable locations suitable for directional drilling.

Potential Mitigation:

- Drilling within the Designated Potash Area. It is the intent of the Department of the Interior to administer oil and gas operations throughout the Designated Potash Area in a manner which promotes safe, orderly co-development of oil, gas, and potash resources. It is the policy of the Department of the Interior to deny approval of most applications for permits to drill oil and gas wells from surface locations within the Designated Potash Area. Three exceptions to this policy will be permitted if the drilling will occur under the following conditions from:
 - A Drilling Island associated with a Development Area established under this Order or a Drilling Island established under a prior Order;
 - A Barren Area and the Authorized Officer determines that such operations will not adversely affect active or planned potash mining operations in the immediate vicinity of the proposed drill-site; or
 - A Drilling Island, not covered by (a) above or single well site established under this Order by the approval and in the sole discretion of the Authorized Officer, provided that such site was jointly recommended to the Authorized Officer by the oil and gas lessee(s) and the nearest potash lessee(s).
- Development Areas
 - When processing an application for permit to drill (APD) an oil or gas well in the Designated Potash Area that complies with regulatory requirements, the Authorized Officer will determine whether to establish a Development Area in connection with the application, and if so, will determine the boundaries of the Development Area and the location within the Development Area of one or more Drilling Islands from which drilling will be permitted. The BLM may also designate a Development Area outside of the APD process based on information in its possession, and may modify the boundaries of a Development Area. Existing wells may be included within the boundaries of a Development Area. A Development Area may include Federal oil and gas leases and other Federal and non-Federal lands.
 - After designating or modifying a Development Area, the BLM will issue a Notice to Lessees, consistent with its authorities under 43 CFR Subpart 3105 and part 3180, information lessees that future drilling on lands under an oil and gas lease within that Development Area will:
 - occur, under most circumstances, from a Barren Area or A Drilling Island within the Development Area; and
 - be managed under a unit or communitization agreement, generally by a single operator, consistent with BLM regulations and this Order. Unit and communitization agreements will be negotiated among lessees. The BLM will consider whether a specific plan of development is necessary or advisable for a particular Drilling Island.
- The Authorized Officer reserves the right to approve an operator or successor operator of a Development Area and/or a Drilling Island, if applicable, to ensure that the operator has the resources to operate and extract the oil and gas resources consistent with the requirements of this Order and all applicable laws and regulations, and has provided financial assurance in the amount required by the Authorized Officer.

- The Authorized Officer will determine the appropriate designation of a Development Area in terms of location, shape and size. In most cases, a single Drilling Island will be established for each Development Area. In establishing the location, shape and size of a Development Area and an associated Drilling Island, the Authorized Officer will consider:
 - the appropriate location, shape, and size of a Development Area and associated Drilling Island to allow effective extraction of oil and gas resources while managing the impact on potash resources;
 - the application of available oil and gas drilling and production technology in the Permian Basin;
 - the applicable geology of the Designated Potash Area and optimal locations to minimize loss of potash ore while considering co-development of both resources;
 - any long term exploration and/or mining plans provided by the potash industry;
 - whether a Barren Area may be the most appropriate area for a Drilling Island;
 - the requirements of this Order; and
 - any other relevant factors
- As the Authorized Officer establishes a Development Area, the Authorized Officer will more strictly apply the factors listed in Section 6.e.(2)(d), especially the appropriate application of the available oil and gas drilling and production technology in the Permian Basin, when closer to current traditional (non-solution) potash mining operations. Greater flexibility in the application of the factors listed in Section 6.e(2)(d) will be applied further from current and near-term traditional (non-solution) potash mining operations. No Drilling Islands will be established within one mile of any area where approved potash mining operations will be conducted within 3 years consistent with the 3-year mine plan referenced above (Section 6.d.(8)) without the consent of the affected potash lessee(s).
 - The Authorized Officer may establish a Development Area associated with a well or wells drilled from a Barren Area as appropriate and necessary.
 - As part of the consideration for establishing Development Areas and Drilling Islands, the BLM will consider input from the potash lessees and the oil and gas lessees or mineral right owner who would be potentially subject to a unitization agreement supporting the Development Area, provided that the input is given timely.
- Buffer Zones.
 - Buffer Zones of ¼ mile for oil wells and ½ mile for gas wells are hereby established. These Buffer Zones will stay in effect until such time as revised distances are adopted by the BLM Director or other BLM official, as delegated. However, the Authorized Officer may adjust the Buffer Zones in an individual case, when the facts and circumstances demonstrate that such adjustment would enhance conservation and would not compromise safety. The Director will base revised Buffer Zones on science, engineering, and new technology and will consider comments and reports from the Joint Industry Technical Committee and other interested parties in adopting any revisions.
- Unitization and Communitization.
 - To more properly conserve the potash, oil and gas resources in the Designated Potash Area and to adequately protect the rights of all parties in interest, including the United States, it is the policy of the Department of the Interior that all Federal oil and gas leases within a Development Area should be unitized or subject to an

approved communitization agreement unless there is a compelling reason for another operating system. The Authorized Officer will make full use of his/her authorities wherever necessary or advisable to require unitization and/or communitization pursuant to the regulations in 43 CFR Subparts 3105 and 3180. The Authorized Officer will use his/her discretion to the fullest extent possible to assure that any communitization agreement and any unit plan of operations hereafter approved or prescribed within the Designated Potash Area will adhere to the provisions of this Order. The Authorized Officer will work with Federal lessees, and with the State Of New Mexico as provided below, to include non-Federal mineral rights owners in unit or communitization agreements to the extent possible.

- Coordination with the State of New Mexico.
 - If the effective operation of any Development Area requires that the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) revise the State's mandatory well spacing requirements, the BLM will participate as needed in such a process. The BLM may adopt the NMOCD spacing requirements and require lessees to enter into communitization agreements based on those requirements.
 - The BLM will cooperate with the NMOCD in the implementation of that agency's rules and regulations.
 - In taking any action under Section 6.e. of this Order, the Authorized Officer will take into consideration the applicable rules and regulations of the NMOCD.

When the authorized officer determines that unitization is necessary for orderly oil and gas development and proper protection of potash deposits, no well shall be drilled for oil or gas except pursuant to a unit plan approved by the authorized officer.

The drilling or the abandonment of any well on said lease shall be done in accordance with applicable oil and gas operating regulations including such requirements as the authorized officer may prescribe as necessary to prevent the infiltration of oil, gas or water into formations containing potash deposits or into mines or workings being utilized in the extraction of such deposits.

5.0 Cumulative Impacts

The NMSO manages approximately 41 million acres of Federal mineral estate. Of the 41 million acres, 35 million acres are available for oil and gas leasing. Approximately 16% of the 35 million acres is currently leased (73% of the leases are in production and 63% of the lease acres are in production). The NMSO received 17 parcel nominations (7,309.94 acres) for consideration in the October 21, 2015 Oil & Gas Lease Sale, and is proposing to lease 14 (5,029.94 acres) of the 17 parcels. If these 14 parcels were leased, the percentage of Federal minerals leased would not change by.

Table 5A. Actual - Acres of Federal Minerals/Acres Available/Acres Leased

State	Federal O&G Mineral Ownership	Acres Available	Acres Leased	Percent Leased
KS	744,000	614,586	120,405	20%
NM	34,774,457	29,751,242	4,693,998	16%
OK	1,998,932	1,668,132	290,718	17%

TX	3,404,298	3,013,207	421,963	14%
Total	40,921,687	35,058,167	5,527,084	16%

Table 5B. Parcels Nominated & Offered in the July 2015 Oil & Gas Lease Sale

Field Office	No. of Nominated Parcels	Acres of Nominated Parcels	No. of Parcels to be Offered	Acres of Parcels to be Offered
Carlsbad	17	7,309.94	14	5,029.94

Table 5C. Foreseeable - Acres of Federal Minerals/Acres Available/Acres Leased

State	Federal O&G Mineral Ownership	Acres Available	Acres Leased	Percent Leased
KS	744,000	614,586	120,405	20%
NM	34,774,457	29,751,242	4,699,028	16%
OK	1,998,932	1,668,132	290,719	17%
TX	3,404,298	3,013,207	421,963	14%
Total	40,921,687	35,067,167	5,532,115	16%

Assumptions of total surface disturbance is based on estimating the maximum potential that could be developed within the nominated lease parcel relative to past development knowledge and practices and resource concerns within the parcels. Exploration and development of hydrocarbon resources outside of well-developed areas increases the distance required for roads, pipelines, and power lines.

The surface disturbance assumptions shown in the following tables estimate impacts associated with oil and gas exploration and development drilling activities that could occur at each lease parcel if it were fully developed. The CFO randomly sampled 70 new wells that had been drilled within the last 4 years to determine surface disturbance created by constructing an access road. The average length of new road required to drill a new well based on our random sample is 570 feet. The average surface disturbance of an oil or gas well pad is 300 feet by 300 feet.

Estimations for surface disturbance:

- Access Roads: = 0.2 acres disturbance per access road (14 foot-wide x 570 feet travel way)
- Drill Pads: = 2 acres disturbance per well pad (300 feet x 300 feet)

Proposed Action:

Parcel	Acres	Potential no. of Wells	Potential acres disturbed
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NM-201510-001 T.0220S, R.0290E, NM PM, NM Sec. 001 LOTS 1-4; 001 S2N2,SW,N2SE,SESE; T.0220S, R.0300E, NM PM, NM Sec. 006 LOTS 1-7; 006 S2NE,SENW,E2SW,SE;	1244.280	21	46
NM-201510-002 T.0190S, R.0300E, NM PM, NM Sec. 011 SWSW;	40.00	2	4
NM-201510-003 T.0200S, R.0300E, NM PM, NM Sec. 003 LOTS 2,3,4; 003 S2N2,S2; 010 NWNW;	639.950	17	39
NM-201510-004 T.0200S, R.0300E, NM PM, NM Sec. 030 LOTS 3,4; 030 E2SW,SE;	319.930	9	20
NM-201510-005 T.0230S, R.0300E, NM PM, NM Sec. 003 LOTS 2;	39.310	2	4
NM-201510-006 T.0230S, R.0300E, NM PM, NM Sec. 004 LOTS 1,2,3; 004 NWNE,S2N2;	320.400	9	20
NM-201510-008 T.0230S, R.0300E, NM PM, NM Sec. 028 NWNE;	40.00	2	4
NM-201510-010 T.0210S, R.0310E, NM PM, NM Sec. 003 S2; 010 ALL; 015 ALL;	1600.00	26	57
NM-201510-011 T.0210S, R.0310E, NM PM, NM Sec. 013 NWNW,SW; 014 ALL; 023 N2; 024 NW;	1320.00	26	57

NM-201510-012 T.0210S, R.0320E, NM PM, NM Sec. 013 NESE;	40.00	2	4
NM-201510-013 T.0220S, R.0320E, NM PM, NM Sec. 003 LOTS 1-4; 003 SWNE,S2NW,SE	439.68	9	21
NM-201510-014 T.0220S, R.0320E, NM PM, NM Sec. 004 N2SE;	80.00	3	7
NM-201510-015	160.00	5	10
NM-201510-016 T.0200S, R.0330E, NM PM, NM Sec. 020 SESW;	40.00	2	4
NM-201510-017 T.0210S, R.0330E, NM PM, NM Sec. 006 LOTS 1-8;	306.39	9	19
Total		144	318

Preferred Alternative:

The same as the proposed action except that parcels 010 will not be leased. The totals would be as follows:

Parcel	Acres	Potential no. of Wells	Potential acres disturbed
Total		118	258

Analysis of cumulative impacts for the Proposed Action and the Preferred Alternative for the development of oil and gas wells on public lands in the CFO is based on location of the parcels and the potential mineral estate that could be developed.

Effects on Air Resources

The following analysis of cumulative impacts of the proposed action on air quality will be limited to southeastern New Mexico. The cumulative impacts of GHG emissions and their relationship to climate change are evaluated at the national and global levels in the Air Resources Technical Report (USDI/BLM, 2014).

Effects of Other Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions on Air Resources

The primary activities that contribute to levels of air pollutant and GHG emissions in southeastern New Mexico are electricity generation stations, fossil fuel industries and vehicle travel. The Air Resources Technical Report includes a description of the varied sources of national and regional emissions that are incorporated here to represent the past, present and reasonably foreseeable impacts to air resources. It includes a summary of emissions on the national and regional scale by industry source. Sources that are considered to have notable contributions to air quality impacts and GHG emissions include electrical generating units, fossil fuel production (nationally and regionally) and transportation.

Cumulative Effects of the Proposed Action on Air Quality

The very small increase in emissions that could result from approval of the action alternatives would not result in any county in southeastern New Mexico exceeding the NAAQS for any criteria pollutants. The applicable regulatory threshold for HAPs is the oil and gas industry National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, which are currently under review by the EPA. The emissions from any wells drilled in the leased areas are not expected to impact the 8-hour average ozone concentrations, or any other criteria pollutants in southeastern New Mexico.

Climate Change

The very small increase in GHG emissions that could result from approval of the action alternatives would not produce climate change impacts that differ from the No Action Alternative. This is because climate change is a global process that is impacted by the sum total of GHGs in the Earth's atmosphere. The incremental contribution to global GHGs from the proposed action cannot be translated into effects on climate change globally or in the area of this site-specific action. It is currently not feasible to predict with certainty the net impacts from the proposed action on global or regional climate.

The Air Resources Technical Report discusses the relationship of past, present and future predicted emissions to climate change and the limitations in predicting local and regional impacts related to emissions. It is currently not feasible to know with certainty the net impacts from particular emissions associated with activities on public lands.

Cultural Resources

Federal laws and regulations protect cultural resources on public lands, including archaeological sites and historic properties. Development activities must comply with these protective regulations, and BLM requires the completion of cultural resource inventories prior to surface disturbing activities. These inventories identify sites potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, sites on which the BLM has required past exploration and development activities to avoid.

Because Class III cultural resource inventories must be completed, the potential for increased impacts on cultural artifacts will be minimized. By avoiding known cultural and historical sites during the layout of drill sites, access roads, pipeline corridors, and other realty actions, the potential for incremental increases in cumulative impacts will be avoided.

Completion of cultural resource inventories would have a beneficial, cumulative impact on the level of cultural information about the proposed lease area. Some unintentional damage to subsurface resources could occur during grading or excavation activities. Newly built roads could open previously inaccessible areas to illegal collection or vandalism of archaeological resources; however, implementation of resource protection and mitigation would protect such resources upon discovery.

Noxious Weeds

Cumulative adverse effects to resource values because of noxious weeds would be dependent on the amount of surface disturbance within lease parcel boundary during the well production phase of the lease. Increasing the amount of disturbed ground increases the risk of noxious weed invasion and spread.

Wildlife

The cumulative adverse effects of full development of oil and gas resources in the proposed lease area could result in a decrease in wildlife populations. Development operations could reduce or eliminate habitat for some species.

Range

Adverse cumulative effects would include reduced acreages for grazing purposes or other detriments, such as increased risk of weed encroachment onto rangelands caused by increased road traffic (seed dispersion), which would reduce desirable vegetation species and, as a result, reduce stocking rates.

6.0 Consultation/Coordination

This section includes individuals or organizations from the public and its' users, external agencies, the interdisciplinary team, and permittees that were contacted during the development of this document.

ID Team Member/ Contact Name	Title	Organization
Steve Daly	Soil Conservationist	BLM-CFO
Indra Dahal	Natural Resource Specialist	BLM-CFO
Marissa Klein	Cartographic Technician	BLM-CFO
Rolando Hernandez	Cartographic Technician	BLM-CFO
Aaron Stockton	Natural Resource Specialist/Cave/Karst	BLM-CFO
Deanna Younger	Recreation Specialist	BLM-CFO
Stacy Galassini	Archaeologist	BLM-CFO
Cody Layton	Natural Resources Specialist	BLM-CFO
John A. Chopp	Wildlife Biologist	BLM-CFO
Cassandra Brooks	Wildlife Biologist	BLM-CFO
Bob Ballard	Wildlife Biologist	BLM-CFO

James S. Rutley	Solid Minerals Geologist (Potash)	BLM-CFO
Craig Cranston	Mining Engineer, Solid Minerals	BLM-CFO
Ty Allen	Fish and Wildlife Service	USFWS-CFO
George Farmer	Habitat Officer	NM Dept of Game & Fish
George MacDonell	Field Manager	BLM-CFO
Jim Stovall	District Manager	BLM-PDO
Aden Seidlitz	Acting State Director	BLM NMSO
Lonny Bagley	Acting Associate State Director	BLM NMSO
Jim Stovall	Acting Deputy State Director- Resources	BLM NMSO
Sheila Mallory	Acting Deputy State Director – Minerals	BLM NMSO
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Margie Dupre	Land Law Examiner	BLM NMSO
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Mary Uhl	Air Resources Specialist	BLM NMSO
E. Paul Torres	Governor	Pueblo of Isleta
Carlton Naiche-Palmer	President	Mescalero Apache Tribe
Holly Houghton	THPO	Mescalero Apache Tribe
Donnie Cabaniss	Chairman	Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
Wallace Coffey	Chairman	Comanche Indian Tribe
Amber Toppah	Chairman	Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma
Leroy Ned Shingoitewa	Chairman	Hopi Tribal Council
Frank Paiz	Governor	Ysleta del Sur Pueblo

On March 24, 2015, a briefing for the BLM NM State Director was held State Office to review the District Office recommendations for nominated parcels.

6.1 Public Involvement

The parcels nominated for this sale, along with the appropriate stipulations from the RMP, were posted online for a two week review period March 9, 2015 through March 23, 2015. One external scoping comment letter was received. See section 1.3 for more information.

This EA will be made available for public review and comment for 30 days beginning May 11, 2015. Any comments provide prior to the lease sale will be considered and incorporated into the EA as appropriate.

7.0 References

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8.0 Authorities

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 3100

40 CFR All Parts and Sections inclusive Protection of Environment, Revised as of July 1, 2001.

43 CFR, All Parts and Sections inclusive - Public Lands: Interior. Revised as of October 1, 2000.

US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management and Office of the Solicitor (editors). 2001. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act, as amended. Public Law 94-579.

APPENDIX 1

Lease Stipulations

The following stipulations are attached to at least one of the nominated parcels that appear in Alternative B - Proposed Action.

<u>Stipulation</u>	<u>Description/Purpose</u>
SENM-S-1	CONTROLLED SURFACE USE - POTASH All or a portion of the lease is located within the Secretary of Interior's Designated Potash Area as described in the Secretarial Order No. 3324, signed December 3, 2012. In order to protect potash resources, special protective measures may be developed during environmental analyses and be required as part of approvals for drilling or other operations on this lease.
SENM-S-15	CONTROLLED SURFACE USE – WILDLIFE HABITAT PROJECTS Surface disturbance will not be allowed within up to 200 meters of existing or planned wildlife habitat improvement projects such as artificial watering units.
SENM-S-17	CONTROLLED SURFACE USE – SLOPES OR FRAGILE SOILS Surface disturbance will not be allowed on slopes over 30 percent. Occupancy or use of fragile soils (e.g. dunes, gypsum soils) will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
SENM-S-18	CONTROLLED SURFACE USE – STREAMS, RIVERS, FLOODPLAINS All or portions of the lands under this lease lie in or are adjacent to a major watercourse and are subject to periodic flooding. To protect floodplains, surface occupancy of these areas will not be allowed within up to 200 meters from the outer edge of the floodplain.
SENM-S-19	CONTROLLED SURFACE USE – PLAYAS AND ALKALI LAKES Surface disturbance will not be allowed within up to 200 meters from the edge of playas or alkali lakes.
SENM-S-20	CONTROLLED SURFACE USE – SPRINGS, SEEPS, TANKS Surface disturbance will not be allowed within up to 200 meters of earthen tanks or adjacent riparian areas; from the source of a spring or seep; or within downstream riparian areas created by flows of a spring or seep or resulting from riparian area management.
SENM-S-21	CONTROLLED SURFACE USE – CAVES AND KARST All or portions of the lease are located in a cave or karst occurrence area. Due to the sensitive nature of cave/karst systems in this area, surface disturbance will not be allowed within up to 200 meters of known cave or karst features or systems.
SENM-S-22	CONTROLLED SURFACE USE – LESSER PRAIRIE-CHICKEN (LPC) Drilling for oil or gas, and 3-D geophysical exploration will not be allowed in LPC (<i>Tympanuchus pallidicinctus</i>) habitat from March 1 through June 15. During that period noise producing activities associated with these operations

	will not be allowed between 3:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. In addition, no new drilling will be allowed within up to 200 meters of leks, and exhaust noise from pump jack engines must not exceed 75 db measured at 30 feet from the source of the noise.
SENM-S-23	CONTROLLED SURFACE USE – DUNES SAGEBRUSH LIZARD (DSL) Surface disturbance will not be allowed in documented DSL (<i>Sceloporus arenicolous</i>) occupied habitat areas or within up to 200 meters of suitable habitat associated with occupied habitat areas identified through field review.
SENM-S-33	NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY (NSO) – LPC/DSL HABITAT CORE AREA All or portion of the lease is within habitat suitable for the LPC and DSL. This lease can be developed by directional drilling from a surface location outside of the designated NSO portion of the lease, with the bottom hole located within the lease. Potential impacts from drilling off lease must also adhere to the principle of avoiding LPC and/or DSL habitat and would be subject to review through the NEPA process. Plans of development may be requested by the BLM in these habitats.
SENM-S-34	PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT – LPC/DSL The lease contains habitat suitable for LPC and/or DSL or with habitat manipulation the area could become suitable habitat. In order to reduce the amount of surface disturbance a Plan of Development (POD) for the entire lease will be required.
SENM-S-39	PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT (POD) A POD must be submitted prior to approval of development actions.
SENM-LN-1	LEASE NOTICE – POTENTIAL CAVE OR KARST OCCURRENCE AREA All or portions of the lease are located in a potential cave or karst occurrence area. Special protective measures may be developed during environmental analyses and may be required as approvals for drilling or other operations.
SENM-LN-4	LEASE NOTICE – HACKBERRY LAKE OHV AREA All or a portion of the lease is located in the Hackberry Lake Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) area. Special protective measures would be developed to protect existing OHV trails and camping areas. These measures could include modifications or relocation of proposed well locations; burial of linear facilities such as pipelines at lease road and OHV trail intersections; additional sign placement; modifications in surface activities; or other reasonable measures to mitigate impacts to recreational activities.
SENM-LN-6	LEASE NOTICE – OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE DESIGNATED POTASH AREA This lease is located within the Secretary of the Interior's Designated Potash Area. It is subject to Secretarial Order No. 3324, signed December 3, 2012. The Order provides procedures and guidelines for more orderly co-development of oil, gas and potash deposits owned by the United States within the Secretary's Potash Area.
NM-LN-11	LEASE NOTICE – CULTURAL RESOURCES All development activities proposed under the authority of this lease are subject to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 13007. Compliance could require intensive cultural resource inventories, Native American consultation and mitigation measures to avoid adverse effects.

APPENDIX 3: PHASES OF OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

Construction Activities

Clearing of the proposed well pad and access road would be limited to the smallest area possible to provide safe and efficient work areas for all phases of construction. First all new construction areas need to be cleared of all vegetation. All clearing activities are typically accomplished by cutting, mowing and/or grading vegetation as necessary. Cut vegetation may be mulched and spread on site or hauled to a commercial waste disposal facility.

Next, heavy equipment including but not limited to bulldozers, graders, front-end loaders, and/or track hoes are used to construct at a minimum the pad, but other features, as needed for development, may include, but is not limited to an access road, reserve pit, pipeline, and/or fracturing pond. Cut and fills may be required to level the pad or road surfaces. If a reserve pit is authorized, it would be lined using an impermeable liner or other lining mechanism (i.e. bentonite or clay) to prevent fluids from leeching into the soil. Access roads may have cattle guards, gates, drainage control, or pull-outs installed, among a host of other features that may be necessary based on the site specific situation. Long-term surfaces are typically dressed with a layer of crushed rock or soil cemented. Construction materials come from a variety of sources. Areas not needed for long-term development (i.e. portions of the pipeline or road right-of-way) are reclaimed by recontouring the surface and establishing vegetation.

If a pipeline is needed, the right-of-way would be cleared of all vegetation. The pipeline would be laid out within the cleared section. A backhoe, or similar piece of equipment, would dig a trench at least 36 inches below the surface. After the trench is dug, the pipes would be assembled by welding pieces of pipe together and bending them slightly, if necessary, to fit the contour of the pipeline's path. Once inspected, the pipe can be lowered into the trench and covered with stockpiled subsoil that was originally removed from the hole. Each pipeline undergoes hydrostatic testing prior to natural gas being pumped through the pipeline. This ensures the pipeline is strong enough and absent of any leaks.

Drilling Operations

When the pad is complete, the drilling rig and associated equipment would be moved onsite and erected. A conventional rotary drill rig with capability matched to the depth requirements of the proposed well(s) would be used. The well could be drilled as a vertical or horizontal well to target the desired formation. The depth of the well is entirely dependent on the target formation depth and could be several hundred feet vertical depth to over 20,000 feet vertical depth.

When a conventional reserve pit system is proposed, drilling fluid or mud is circulated through the drill pipe to the bottom of the hole, through the bit, up the bore of the well, and finally to the surface. When mud emerges from the hole, it enters into the reserve pit where it would remain until all fluids are evaporated and the solids can be buried.

A closed-loop system, operates in a similar fashion except that when the mud emerges from the hole, it passes through a series of equipment used to screen and remove drill cuttings (rock chips) and sand-sized solids rather than going into the pit. When the solids have been removed, the mud would be placed into holding tanks, and from the tank, used again.

In either situation the mud is maintained at a specific weight and viscosity to cool the bit, seal off any porous zones (thereby protecting aquifers or preventing damage to producing zone productivity), control subsurface pressure, lubricate the drill string, clean the bottom of the hole, and bring the drill cuttings to the surface. Water-based or oil-based muds can be used and is entirely dependent on the site-specific conditions.

Completion Operations

Once a well has been drilled, completion operations would begin once crews and equipment are available. Well completion involves setting casing to depth and perforating the casing in target zones.

Wells are often treated during completion to improve the recovery of hydrocarbons by increasing the rate and volume of hydrocarbons moving from the natural oil and gas reservoir into the wellbore. These processes are known as well-stimulation treatments, which create new fluid passageways in the producing formation or remove blockages within existing passageways. They include fracturing, acidizing, and other mechanical and chemical treatments often used in combination. The results from different treatments are additive and complement each other.

Hydraulic Fracturing

Hydraulic fracturing (HF) is one technological key to economic recovery of oil and gas that might have been left by conventional oil and gas drilling and pumping technology. It is a formation stimulation practice used to create additional permeability in a producing formation, thus allowing gas to flow more readily toward the wellbore. Hydraulic fracturing can be used to overcome natural barriers, such as naturally low permeability or reduced permeability resulting from near wellbore damage, to the flow of fluids (gas or water) to the wellbore (GWPC 2009). The process is not new and has been a method for additional oil and gas recovery since the early 1900s; however, with the advancement of technology it is more commonly used.

Hydraulic fracturing is a process that uses high pressure pumps to pump fracturing fluid into a formation at a calculated, predetermined rate and pressure to generate fractures or cracks in the target formation. For shale development, fracture fluids are primarily water-based fluids mixed with additives which help the water to carry proppants into the fractures, which may be made up of sand, walnut hulls, or other small particles of materials. The proppant is needed to “prop” open the fractures once the pumping of fluids has stopped. Once the fracture has initiated, additional fluids are pumped into the wellbore to continue the development of the fracture and to carry the proppant deeper into the formation. The additional fluids are needed to maintain the downhole pressure necessary to accommodate the increasing length of opened fracture in the formation.

Hydraulic fracturing of horizontal shale gas wells is performed in stages. Lateral lengths in horizontal wells for development may range from 1,000 feet to more than 5,000 feet. Depending on the lengths of the laterals, treatment of wells may be performed by isolating smaller portions of the lateral. The fracturing of each portion of the lateral wellbore is called a stage. Stages are fractured sequentially beginning with the section at the farthest end of the wellbore, moving uphole as each stage of the treatment is completed until the entire lateral well has been stimulated.

This process increases the flow rate and volume of reservoir fluids that move from the producing formation into the wellbore. The fracturing fluid is typically more than 99 percent water and sand, with small amounts of readily available chemical additives used to control the chemical and mechanical properties of the water and sand mixture (see discussion about Hazardous and Solid Wastes below). Because the fluid is composed mostly of water, large volumes of water are usually needed to perform hydraulic fracturing. However, in some cases, water is recycled or produced water is used.

Before operators or service companies perform a hydraulic fracturing treatment, a series of tests is performed. These tests are designed to ensure that the well, casing, well equipment, and fracturing equipment are in proper working order and will safely withstand the application of the fracture treatment pressures and pump flow rates.

To ensure that hydraulic fracturing is conducted in a safe and environmentally sound manner, the BLM approves and regulates all drilling and completion operations, and related surface disturbance on Federal public lands. Operators must submit Applications for Permit to Drill (APDs) to the agency. Prior to approving an APD, a BLM OFO geologist identifies all potential subsurface formations that would be penetrated by the wellbore. This includes all groundwater aquifers and any zones that would present potential safety or health risks that may need special protection measures during drilling, or that may require specific protective well construction measures.

Once the geologic analysis is completed, the BLM reviews the company's proposed casing and cementing programs to ensure the well construction design is adequate to protect the surface and subsurface environment, including the potential risks identified by the geologist and all known or anticipated zones with potential risks.

During drilling, the BLM is on location during the casing and cementing of the ground water protective surface casing and other critical casing and cementing intervals. Before hydraulic fracturing takes place, all surface casing and some deeper, intermediate zones are required to be cemented from the bottom of the cased hole to the surface. The cemented well is pressure tested to ensure there are no leaks and a cement bond log is run to ensure the cement has bonded to the casing and the formation. If the fracturing of the well is considered to be a "non-routine" fracture for the area, the BLM would always be onsite during those operations as well as when abnormal conditions develop during the drilling or completion of a well.

Production Operations

Production equipment used during the life of the well may include a 3-phase separator-dehydrator; flow-lines; a meter run; tanks for condensate, produced oil, and water; and heater treater. A pump jack may be required if the back pressure of the well is too high. Production facilities are arranged to facilitate safety and maximize reclamation opportunities. All permanent above-ground structures not subject to safety considerations are painted a standard BLM or company color or as landowner specified.

Workovers may be performed multiple times over the life of the well. Because gas production usually declines over the years, operators perform workover operations which involve cleaning, repairing and maintaining the well for the purposes of increasing or restoring production.

Hazardous or Solid Wastes Associated with Oil and Gas Development

Anticipated use or produced hazardous materials during the development may come from drilling materials; cementing and plugging materials; HF materials; production products (natural gas, condensates, produced water); fuels and lubricants; pipeline materials; combustion emissions; and miscellaneous materials. Appendix 3, Table 1 includes some of the common wastes (hazardous and non-hazardous) that are produced during oil and gas development.

Appendix 3, Table 1. Common wastes produced during oil and gas development.

Phase	Waste
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic wastes (i.e. food scraps, paper, etc.) Excess construction materials Used lubricating oils Solvents Woody debris Paints Sewage
Drilling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling muds, including additives (i.e. chromate and barite) and cuttings Well drilling, completion, workover, and stimulation fluids (i.e. oil derivatives such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), spilled chemicals, suspended and dissolved solids, phenols, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel) Equipment, power unit and transport maintenance wastes (i.e. batteries; used filters, lubricants, oil, tires, hoses, hydraulic fluids; paints; solvents) Fuel and chemical storage drums and containers Cementing wastes Production testing wastes Excess construction materials Scrap metal Sewage Rigwash Excess drilling chemicals Processed water Contaminated soil Domestic wastes
HF	See below

Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power unit and transport maintenance wastes (i.e. batteries; used filters, lubricants, filters, tires, hoses, coolants, antifreeze; paints; solvents, used parts) Discharged produced water Production chemicals Workover wastes (e.g. brines) Tank or pit bottoms Contaminated soil Scrap metal
Abandonment/Reclamation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction materials Decommissioned equipment Contaminated soil Insulating materials Sludge

Hydraulic Fracturing

Chemicals serve many functions in hydraulic fracturing, from limiting the growth of bacteria to preventing corrosion of the well casing. Chemicals are needed to insure the hydraulic fracturing job is effective and efficient. The fracturing fluids used for shale stimulations consist primarily of water but also include a variety of additives. The number of chemical additives used in a typical fracture treatment varies depending on the conditions of the specific well being fractured. A typical fracture treatment will use very low concentrations of between 3 and 12 additive chemicals depending on the characteristics of the water and the shale formation being fractured. Each component serves a specific, engineered purpose. The predominant fluids currently being use for fracture treatments in the shale gas plays are water-based fracturing fluids mixed with friction-reducing additives, also known as slickwater (GWPC 2009).

The make-up of fracturing fluid varies from one geologic basin or formation to another.

Because the make-up of each fracturing fluid varies to meet the specific needs of each area, there is no one-size-fits-all formula for the volumes for each additive. In classifying fracture fluids and their additives it is important to realize that service companies that provide these additives have developed a number of compounds with similar functional properties to be used for the same purpose in different well environments. The difference between additive formulations may be as small as a change in concentration of a specific compound (GWPC 2009).

Typically, the fracturing fluids consist of about 99 percent water and sand and about 1 percent chemical additives. The chemical additives are essential to the process of releasing gas trapped in shale rock and other deep underground formation.

NORM

Some soils and geologic formations contain low levels of radioactive material. This naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM) emits low levels of radiation, to which everyone is exposed on a daily basis. When NORM is associated with oil and natural gas production, it begins as small amounts of uranium and thorium within the rock. These elements, along with some of their decay elements, notably radium₂₂₆ and radium₂₂₈, can be brought to the surface in drill cuttings and produced water. Radon₂₂₂, a gaseous decay element of radium, can come to the surface along with the shale gas. When NORM is brought to the surface, it remains in the rock pieces of the drill cuttings, remains in solution with produced water, or, under certain conditions, precipitates out in scales or sludges. The radiation is weak and cannot penetrate dense materials such as the steel used in pipes and tanks.

Figure 2. Typical Chemical Additives Used In Fracturing Fluids (GWPC 2009)

Compound	Purpose	Common application	
Acids	Helps dissolve minerals and initiate fissure in rock (pre-fracture)	Swimming pool cleaner	
Sodium Chloride	Allows a delayed breakdown of the gel polymer chains	Table salt	
Polyacrylamide	Minimizes the friction between fluid and pipe	Water treatment, soil conditioner	
Ethylene Glycol	Prevents scale deposits in the pipe	Automotive anti-freeze, deicing agent, household cleaners	
Borate Salts	Maintains fluid viscosity as temperature increases	Laundry detergent, hand soap, cosmetics	
Sodium/Potassium Carbonate	Maintains effectiveness of other components, such as crosslinkers	Washing soda, detergent, soap, water softener, glass, ceramics	
Glutaraldehyde	Eliminates bacteria in the water	Disinfectant, sterilization of medical and dental equipment	
Guar Gum	Thickens the water to suspend the sand	Thickener in cosmetics, baked goods, ice cream, toothpaste, sauces	
Citric Acid	Prevents precipitation of metal oxides	Food additive; food and beverages; lemon juice	
Isopropanol	Used to increase the viscosity of the fracture fluid	Glass cleaner, antiperspirant, hair coloring	