

**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BAKERSFIELD FIELD OFFICE
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

**December 8, 2010 Competitive Oil & Gas Lease Sale
DOI-BLM-CA-C060-2010-0189**

1. Chapter 1. Purpose and Need

A. Introduction and Background

The proposed action is to offer approximately 2,743.76 acres of Federal mineral estate for competitive oil and gas leasing. This action is intended to meet Bureau of Land Management (BLM) responsibilities under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1980, and the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (Reform Act), to conduct competitive oil and gas lease auctions within the state of California.

BLM has the responsibility to conduct quarterly competitive oil and gas lease auctions in accordance with Section 5102(2)(1)(A) of the Reform Act. The Reform Act directs the BLM to conduct quarterly oil and gas lease auction within each state whenever eligible lands are available for leasing. BLM policy is to offer, as expeditiously as possible, those lands available for oil and gas exploration and possible development, consistent with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, and other applicable laws, regulations, and policies.

The parcel descriptions in Appendix A will be re-parcelized for the Lease Sale Notice, which will combined parcels or create additional parcels. Of the approximately 2,743.76 acres of Federal mineral estate land that are considered for leasing, approximately 613.16 acres are public surface with Federal mineral estate and approximately 2,130.60 are split-estate (private surface with Federal subsurface minerals). All parcels would be subject to special leasing stipulations that would protect both endangered species and sensitive species and their habitat.

This Environmental Assessment (EA) is tiered to the Caliente Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS) dated May 5, 1997. The RMP/EIS is the most current land use plan located in the BLM Bakersfield Field Office. A more complete description of activities and impacts related to oil and gas leasing, development, production, etc. can be found in Chapter 5, page 33 of the RMP. Whether specifically mentioned or not, standard operating practices in the oil field include measures to protect the environment and resources such as groundwater, air, wildlife, historical and prehistoric concerns, and others (Appendix C).

B. Purpose and Need

This action is to conduct a competitive oil and gas lease auction. The BLM periodically conducts mineral estate lease auctions for lands that are managed by the federal government, whether managed by the Department of Interior (BLM, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, Park Service), Department of Agriculture (Forest Service), or other Departments.

Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 Sec. 5102(a)(b)(1)(A) (Reform Act) directs the BLM to conduct quarterly oil and gas lease auctions with each state whenever eligible lands are available for leasing. By conducting a lease auction of the Federal mineral estate, it provides for a potential increase of energy reserves for the U.S., it provides a steady source of significant income, and at the same time meets the requirements identified in the Energy Policy Act, Sec. 362(2), Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987, and The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, Sec. 17.

C. BLM Oil & Gas Leasing and Lease Management

2. Federal Lands

BLM administers public land in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 and other laws. Sometimes public land includes the surface estate and the subsurface mineral estate, and sometimes it involves split estate where BLM controls either the surface or subsurface mineral estate but not both. BLM can lease public land including split estate lands where the surface estate is owned by another party. For parcels considered in this EA that are split estate, the lessee and/or operator would be responsible not only for adhering to BLM requirements, but also for reaching an agreement with the private surface landowner regarding access, surface disturbance and reclamation.

Seven parcels are private surface overlying federal mineral estate, known as ‘split estate’, and three parcels have both private surface overlying federal mineral estate and public land. The BLM has split estate guidance (Washington Instruction Memorandum No. 2003-131) and a recent Instruction Memorandum No. 2009-184, Courtesy Notification of Surface Owners When Split Estate Lands are Included in an Oil and Gas Notice of Competitive Lease Sale. This IM establishes a BLM requirement to notify surface owners, as a courtesy to inform surface owners when their lands are included in a list of lands to be offered for competitive sale.

Parties filing an Expression of Interest (EOI) to offer lands at a competitive oil and gas lease sale are required to provide the BLM with names and addresses of any surface owners where split estate lands are included in their EOI.

3. Review process

The phased approach for NEPA compliance has been determined by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals to be a valid method to comply with applicable laws and regulations (Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, Northern Alaska Environmental Center et al vs. Kempthorne, 2006). In that decision, the Court said “Uncertainty is inherent in multi-staged projects and a phased analysis for both environmental and cultural (is appropriate).” At the leasing stage, a more generalized study is appropriate because it is not yet known which, if any, of the parcels will actually be developed, and the site specific analysis is more appropriately deferred to when development is proposed.

The Secretary of the Interior is responsible under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, for leasing and managing Federal oil and gas resources on public land. Acting for the Secretary, BLM has conducted ongoing oil and gas leasing activities for many years in the Bakersfield Field Office and throughout California.

The review process required before oil and gas drilling can occur is described in detail in Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations Part 3100 and BLM Manual 3100. In summary, BLM offers lands for oil and gas lease to the highest qualified bidder in a competitive auction. The lease term is 10

years, and for as long thereafter as oil and gas can be produced in paying quantities, and the maximum lease size offered by BLM is 2,560 acres, (see FOGRA of 1987 Sec. 5102(b)(1)(A)). BLM conducts and documents an environmental analysis at the lease issuance stage, unless an adequate analysis was included in an existing environmental document. Although most of the issues regarding oil and gas leasing on the lands covered by this document were addressed in previous documents, there are a few areas where either conditions have changed or else BLM policy has been modified, or both. Hence, this EA is tiered to the existing document previously discussed.

After obtaining an oil and gas lease and prior to drilling any well, a lessee and/or operator submits an Application for Permit to Drill (APD), indicating the specific location of the drilling site. BLM conducts and documents additional environmental analysis at the APD stage. BLM may require reasonable mitigation measures in the APD, consistent with the lease terms and stipulations.

4. Directional drilling from adjacent land to a federal lease

On occasion, it may be desirable or necessary to drill a well from a surface location that is not directly above the drilling target. This is known as directional drilling. Even though the surface location may not be within the federal mineral lease, BLM has the authority to regulate drilling from adjacent, non-federal land if federal minerals are involved by requiring a drilling application. Such directional drilling is subject to applicable environmental laws, including National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended. BLM will process this type of application in the same manner as for an application on leased lands. On split estate lands where the surface is not federally owned, the surface owner may allow other activities to occur that are not related to the federal mineral estate. Those activities are not a direct or indirect result of the federal lease sale, nor are they reasonably foreseeable, and therefore are not part of this analysis.

5. Lease terms and stipulations

A lease for oil and gas gives a lessee (holder of the lease) the right to drill and produce, subject to the lease terms, any special stipulations, other reasonable conditions, and approval of an Application for Permit to Drill (APD). The regulations at 43 CFR 3101.1-2 define the reasonable measures which BLM can require of a lessee. These include, but are not limited to, moving the proposed drilling site up to 200 meters, delaying surface disturbance or drilling up to 60 days, or requiring special reclamation measures. Generally, the BLM cannot deny a lessee the right to drill once a lease is issued unless the action is in direct conflict with another existing law. Stipulations such as the Limited Surface Use – Protected Species, Limited Surface Use – Sensitive Species and No Surface Use (Appendix B) are appropriate where sensitive and significant values exist which could be impacted by development of the oil and gas lease.

Any surface disturbing activity requires prior approval of the BLM. Such approval would include a site-specific evaluation and compliance with NEPA requirements. Routine activities including, but not limited to, cleaning out wells, well tests, monitoring activities, repairing and maintenance of equipment, and routine workovers do not require BLM approval, but would require adherence to all applicable laws and regulations.

For those parcels that are ‘split-estate’ (private surface overlying federal minerals), the BLM requires the lessee/operator to make a good faith effort to obtain an agreement with the private surface owner prior to access on the leased land issued through competitive bid.

Where the lessee/operator is unable to reach a surface use agreement with the private surface owner, the lessee/operator can file a surface owner protection bond. This bond should be in an amount sufficient to protect against damages to the surface as allowed in the statute that reserved the mineral rights to the Federal government. However, the minimum of the surface owner protection bond is \$1,000.00.

6. Restoration Measures and Clean up Costs

All lessees/operators of an oil and gas lease are required to submit to the BLM proper bonding prior to any application for permit to drill (APD) approval. The bonding remains in place for as long as operations continue until final abandonment is complete and approved by the BLM. The range of the bond amount varies from \$20,000 to \$300,000. The bond serves to plug and abandon wells, clean up the leased area, surface restoration, and also to pay for any outstanding rentals or royalties due on the lease should the lessee/operator default on those obligations.

The Bakersfield BLM has a mechanism for tracking operations of oil and gas leases. The BLM has an inspection and enforcement team that frequently inspect leases and is effective in assuring that the operations of leases are in compliance. These inspections include review on all well abandonments for proper reclamation.

The BLM is partnered with California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (CDOGGR) for orphaned and idle wells. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is in place that addresses these types of wells and what the responsibilities of the BLM are and those of the State Division of Oil and Gas.

The BLM currently has only one orphan well on Federal lands in California. The BLM and CDOGGR have a very active and successful Idle Well Management Program which help prevent idle wells from being orphaned. The CDOGGR has an orphan well abatement fund which replenishes each year, and also has an acute orphan well abatement fund for emergency purposes. The CDOGGR is developing an orphan facilities fund. The BLM appropriates funds as required to perform the work. In the past, BLM has partnered with CDOGGR to abandon Federal orphan wells. The results of these programs have been very successful.

D. Conformance with BLM Land Use Plans

The 1997 Caliente Resource Management Plan RMP identifies all of these lands as open to oil and gas leasing, subject to certain environment controls indicated in the plan, Ch. 5 page 34. Consequently, this action is in conformance with the Plan. Most importantly, because every parcel is within potential threatened and endangered species and sensitive species habitat, all parcels would contain both Limited Surface Use –Protected Species, and Limited Surface Use – Sensitive Species stipulations. These stipulations would ensure through a site specific biota survey and NEPA analysis that all protected or sensitive species issues were addressed prior to any surface disturbance. This would ensure protection of the resources and also provide notification to the lessee that further consultation and mitigation/compensation might be necessary prior to authorization of surface disturbance.

E. Relationship to Statutes, Regulations and Other Plans

(BLM) responsibilities under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1980, and the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (Reform Act), to conduct competitive oil and gas lease auctions within the state of California.

BLM has the responsibility to conduct quarterly competitive oil and gas lease auctions in accordance with Section 5102(2)(1)(A) of the Reform Act. The Reform Act directs the BLM to conduct quarterly oil and gas lease auction within each state whenever eligible lands are available for leasing. BLM policy is to offer, as expeditiously as possible, those lands available for oil and gas exploration and possible development, consistent with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, and other applicable laws, regulations, and policies.

Clean Air Act. The San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (APCD) has air quality jurisdiction over the area where the parcels occur. Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*) and regulations under 40 CFR part 93 subpart W, with respect to conformity of general Federal actions to the applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP) apply to projects within nonattainment and maintenance areas. Under those authorities “no department, agency or instrumentality of the Federal Government shall engage in, support in any way or provide financial assistance for, license or permit, or approve any activity which does not conform to an applicable implementation plan.” Under CAA 176 (c) and 40 CFR part 93 subpart W, a Federal agency must make a determination that a Federal action conforms to the applicable implementation plan before the action is taken.

F. Issues and Scoping

The scoping process took place on June, 29, 2010. A brief review of the parcels and discussion of the areas were conducted to identify any concerns relating to plants or animal species. During the scoping meeting we identified the areas that the parcels would be grouped, and outlined what issues need to be analyzed in the EA document for each parcel. No issues were identified that are outside of the scope of the analysis because each parcel is reviewed for a specific resource; air, soil, water, biology, cultural, paleontology, recreation, lands, livestock grazing, farmland, floodplains, and visual resource area.

Chapter 2. Proposed Action and Alternatives

Alternative 1: Proposed Action

The proposed action is that of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to conduct a quarterly competitive oil and gas lease sale of the unleased federal mineral estate. A total of 3,340.84 acres of federal minerals were analyzed for competitive lease. After a review of the 3,340.84 acres, BLM determined that 2,743.76 acres of those 3,340.84 would be offered. Out of the total acreage submitted, 40.00 acres are within the range of the California condor critical habitat, and 557.08 acres is currently a producing lease. BLM will defer offering the 40.00 acre parcel until the new Bakersfield RMP/EIS has been completed and a Biological Opinion for the Bakersfield RMP has been issued.

The proposed action is to offer 2,743.76 acres of unleased federal minerals estate identified by the parcel number referenced on Appendix A for oil and gas competitive auction to develop the

federal mineral estate. Of the approximately 2,743.76 acres of Federal mineral estate land that are considered for leasing, approximately 613.16 acres are public surface with federal mineral estate and approximately 2,130.60 acres are split-estate (private surface with Federal subsurface minerals). All parcels would be subject to special leasing stipulations that would protect both endangered species and sensitive species and their habitat. If leased, Parcel 10 will also get a Limited Surface Use stipulation that restricts development to only the NW¼ of the parcel that is previously disturbed. All of the federal interests (surface and minerals) are within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, Bakersfield, California. All parcels are within Kern and Kings Counties. There is one parcel that is partly within the administrative boundary of existing oil field; however, all parcels are within 0.5-5 miles of the administrative boundaries of existing oil fields. All of the parcels would have the Limited Surface Use – Protected Species and Limited Surface Use – Sensitive Species stipulations attached to each lease form 3100-11 upon lease issuance. See attached Appendix B for the text of these stipulations.

A number of parcels are private surface overlying federal minerals, known as “split-estate.” The BLM has split estate guidance, (Washington Instruction Memorandum No. 2003-131) effective April 2003. The guidance addresses the purpose and the action that must be completed prior to any approval for new drilling. It also explains the rights, responsibilities, and opportunities of the BLM, lessee/operator, and the private surface owner. In addition, the recently revised Onshore Order No. 1 also contains details about permits issued on split estate lands.

Alternative 2: No Action

Under the No Action alternative, the proposed parcels identified on Appendix A would not be offered for competitive oil and gas lease auction. In this option, BLM would not meet the requirement to offer lands available for oil and gas auction under the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (Reform Act) and Energy Policy Act of August 5, 2005, Section 362(a)(1). In addition, the potential reserves that might be recovered would not be recovered if the lands were not leased.

Alternatives Considered But Eliminated From Detailed Analysis

In lieu of leasing, the surface and mineral estate (split estate lands) under BLM jurisdiction could be considered potentially suitable for disposal through exchange under Section 206 of FLPMA. The mineral estate could also be considered for sale under Section 209 of FLPMA. Either of these actions would privatize the mineral rights, as opposed to merely leasing them for a set period of time, as in the proposed action. Analyzing the potential sale or exchange of these nominated lands and the associated policy implications are beyond the scope of this document. Therefore, an exchange or sale alternative will not be further analyzed. This option will be more fully addressed in the new Bakersfield RMP, slated for completion in 2011.

Chapter 3. Affected Environment

A. Socio-Economic

The current Federal oil and gas leases in California produced more than 20 million barrels of oil and 5 billion cubic feet of gas in 2008. According to Minerals Management Service statistics, the value of these products was nearly \$2 billion, generating royalties and other related revenue of more than \$175 million. This revenue was split 50:50 with the State of California. Approximately 80-90% of this production comes from Kern County.

B. Visual Resource Management

No previous Visual Resources Management (VRM) objectives have been set for the field office. The Bakersfield Resource Management Plan will remedy this, however, in the interim and as directed by BLM Manual-8400 (Visual Resource Management) the affected environment is described using the existing inventory and the proposed Visual Resource Management (VRM) classes from the draft Bakersfield Resource Management Plan are used to guide the interim visual resource management.

All parcels are within areas inventoried as Class IV areas where the characteristic landscape has had major modifications and the level of change in the basic landscape elements (line, form, color texture) due to management activities is high and these activities dominate the landscape and are the major focus of viewer's attention. All but one of these areas are proposed for classification as VRM Class IV by the draft Bakersfield Resource Management Plan allows such modifications to continue.

Parcel 10 is located within an area inventoried as Class IV; however, the draft Bakersfield Resource Management Plan has identified these lands as VRM Class III, the objective of which is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. This management class allows for moderate changes to the landscape that may attract the attention of the casual viewer, but does not however dominate the landscape.

Visual Resource Management is applied to both federally managed surface and federal actions on private surface (i.e. split-estate management).

C. Recreation

Recreation opportunities and experiences managed for by the BLM are only available on federally managed surface. Of the approximate 613 acres proposed for lease with federally owned surface much is isolated scattered parcels with limited legal public access (i.e. no public easements or rights-of-way across private property). The lack of public access limits use of the parcels for recreation to only those individuals able to secure access across adjacent ownerships. The limited public use on these lands includes hiking, hunting, recreational shooting and off highway vehicle use.

D. Air and Atmospheric Values

1. Air Quality

The parcels proposed for lease are located in Kern and Kings Counties, California, and within the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin. As recognized by the California Air Resources Board (2007), California's climate and geography are conducive to the formation and accumulation of air pollution (especially in the Central Valley) where the lease parcels occur. Although air pollution levels in the state have improved significantly in the past few decades, Californians currently experience the worst air quality in the nation (U.S. Global Change Research Program 2009).

At the federal level, regulatory duties lie with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region IX. At the state level, regulatory duties are delegated to the California Air Resources Board (CARB). Oversight authority for air quality matters rest at the county level with the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (*SJVUAPCD*).

The first comprehensive federal air pollution legislation was the Clean Air Act (CAA) of 1970. In 1977, the CAA was amended to require attainment plans for meeting the national health-based air quality standards “as expeditiously as practicable,” but no later than December 31, 1982. However, the CAA permitted the USEPA to extend the attainment date of some ozone and carbon monoxide nonattainment areas.

EPA uses six "criteria pollutants" as indicators of air quality, and has established for each of them a maximum concentration above which adverse effects on human health may occur. These threshold concentrations are called National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). One set of limits (primary standard) protects health; another set of limits (secondary standard) is intended to prevent environmental and property damage. Pursuant to the federal CAA, states may have standards that are more restrictive than the federal thresholds, but they cannot be less restrictive. A geographic area that meets or exceeds the primary standard is called an attainment area; areas that do not meet the primary standard are called nonattainment areas (<http://www.epa.gov/air/caa/peg/>).

The California Clean Air Act (CCAA) was enacted on September 30, 1988, and became effective January 1, 1989. The purpose of the CCAA is to achieve the more stringent health-based state clean air standards at the earliest practicable date.

Under the respective Acts, National and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS, CAAQS) have been separately established for ozone (O₃), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), particulates less than 10 and 2.5 microns in diameter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), and lead (Pb). California has also set standards for sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, vinyl chloride, and visibility reducing particles. Table AQ-1 lists the current ambient air quality standards.

Table AQ-1. Current (2010) Ambient Air Quality Standards

Species Name	Averaging Time	California Standards		National Standards	
		ppm	µg/m ³	ppmv	µg/m ³
Ozone (O ₃)	1-hour	0.09	180	--	--
	8-hour	0.07	137	0.075	147
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	1-hour	0.18	339	--	--
	Annual	0.03	57	0.053	100
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	1-hour	0.25	655	--	--
	3-hour	--	--	0.50	1,308
	24-hour	0.04	105	0.14	365
	Annual	--	--	0.03	80
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1-hour	20	10	35	40
	8-hour	9	23	9	10
	Lake Tahoe (8-hr)	6	7	--	--
Particulates (PM ₁₀)	24-hour	50	--	--	150
	Annual	20	--	--	--
Particulates (PM _{2.5})	24-hour	No Separate State Standard		--	35
	Annual	--	12	--	15
Lead (Pb)	30-day	--	1.5	--	--
	90-day	--	--	--	1.5
Sulfates (as SO ₄)	24-hour	--	25	--	--

Species Name	Averaging Time	California Standards		National Standards	
		ppm	µg/m ³	ppmv	µg/m ³
Hydrogen Sulfide (H ₂ S)	1-hour	0.03	42	--	--
Vinyl Chloride (C ₂ H ₃ Cl)	24-hour	0.01	26	--	--

ppm = parts per million

µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter

Source: California Air Resources Board, 2010

The state attainment status reported for any given year is based on the previous three years of data. The attainment status of the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin is shown in the table below (AQ-2), according to State Ambient Air Quality Standards and National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQ's), based on data from 2006-2009. There are no federal nonattainment listings for nitrogen dioxide or sulfur dioxide; however, the EPA has identified nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) as precursors that must be addressed in air quality plans for the 1997 PM_{2.5} standards

Table AQ-2. Attainment status of the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin

Standard	National Ambient Air Quality Standard ^a	State Ambient Air Quality Standard ^b
1-hour Ozone	No federal standard ^f	Nonattainment/Severe
8-hour Ozone	Nonattainment/Serious ^c	Nonattainment
Carbon Monoxide	Attainment/Unclassified ^g	Attainment/Unclassified ^g
PM ₁₀	Attainment ^c	Non-attainment
PM _{2.5}	Nonattainment ^d	Nonattainment
Nitrogen Dioxide	Attainment/Unclassified	Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide	Attainment/Unclassified	Attainment
Lead (Particulate)	No Designation/Classification	Attainment

^aSee 40 CFR Part 81

^b See CCR Title 17 Sections 60200-60210

^c On September 25, 2008, EPA redesignated the San Joaquin Valley to attainment for the PM₁₀ National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) and approved the PM₁₀ maintenance plan.

^d The Valley is designated nonattainment for the 1997 federal PM_{2.5} standards. EPA released final designations for the 2006 PM_{2.5} standards in December 2008 (effective in 2009), designating the Valley as nonattainment for the 2006 PM_{2.5} standards.

^e On April 30, 2007 the Governing Board of the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District voted to request EPA to reclassify the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin as extreme nonattainment for the federal 8-hour ozone standard. The California Air Resources Board, on June 14, 2007, approved this request. This request must be forwarded to EPA by the California Air Resources Board and would become effective upon EPA final rulemaking after a notice and comment process; it is not yet in effect.

^fEffective June 15, 2005, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) revoked the federal 1-hour ozone standard, including associated designations and classifications. However, EPA had previously classified the SJAVB as extreme nonattainment for this standard. Many applicable requirements for extreme 1-hour ozone nonattainment areas continue to apply to the SJVAB.

^gKern County is classified as Attainment for CO.

Within the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin, Kern and Kings Counties have consistently been in exceedances of the NAAQ's for 1-hour and 8-hour ozone. In the year 2007 alone, the San Joaquin Valley experienced 65 days above the National 8-hour ozone standard, and 138 days above the more stringent State 8-hour ozone standard (California Air Resources Board, 2007). Concentrations of several pollutants not only exceed California's health-based standards, but are often measured at levels up to two to three times the state standards (CARB 2007). Furthermore, residents in nearly every area in the state are exposed to PM levels over the current standards. Nonattainment area designations were made for the new 8-hour ozone standard in April 2004 and the *San Joaquin Valley 2007 8-hour Ozone Plan* was approved by the CARB in June 2007.

The EPA recently re-designated the San Joaquin Valley to attainment of the NAAQS for PM10 and approved the *2007 PM10 Maintenance Plan*. In doing so, the EPA first approved the state's request to change the boundary of the SJV nonattainment area into two separate areas based on natural geographical and jurisdictional divisions: San Joaquin Valley air basin PM10 area and East Kern PM10 area.

In 1997, the EPA set two PM2.5 standards, a 24-hour standard and an annual standard. Based on data from 2004 to 2006, the San Joaquin Valley complied with the 24-hour standard. In 2006, EPA revised the 24-hour standard to a lower level. Attainment plans for this new standard will be required; however, the 2008 PM2.5 Plan focuses on the strategy to attain the 1997 annual standard. The *2008 PM2.5 Plan* builds upon the strategy adopted in the *2007 8-Hour Ozone Plan* to bring the Valley into attainment of the 1997 NAAQS.

Emissions, in general, are emitted from large stationary fuel combustion sources (such as electric utilities and industrial boilers), industrial and other processes (such as metal smelters, petroleum refineries, manufacturing facilities, and solvent utilization), and mobile sources including highway vehicles and non-road sources (such as mobile equipment, marine vessels, aircraft, and locomotives). The EPA figure below indicates national total emissions by source category for the year 2007.

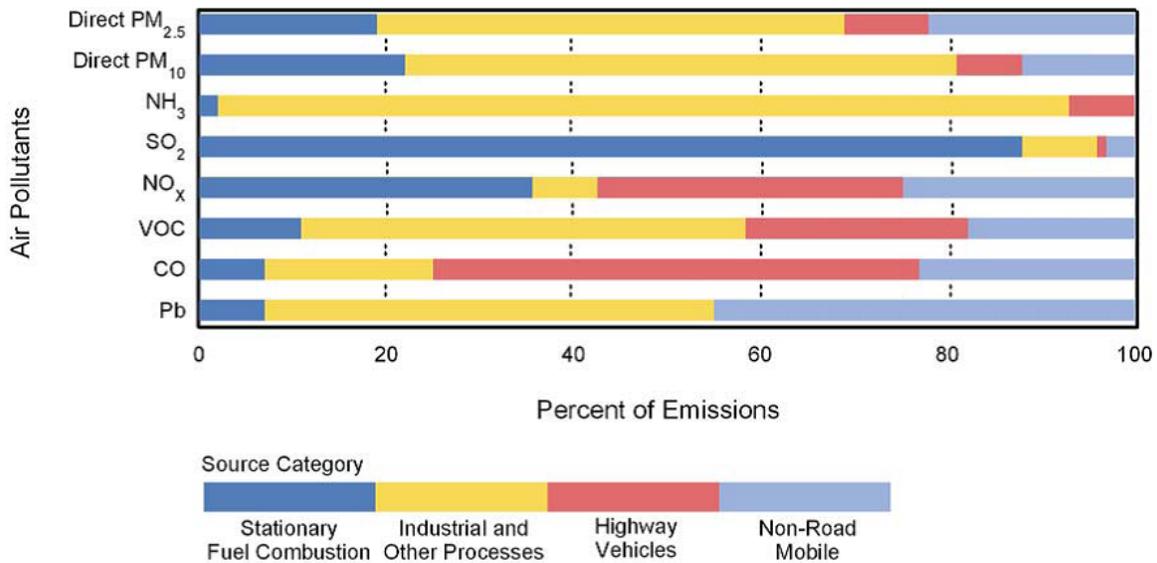


Figure 1. Distribution of national total emissions by source category for specific pollutants, 2007.(U.S. EPA, 2008)

Currently there are a number of emission sources in the air basin which affect pollution levels. The Districts have documented these in their air plan inventories. The *SJVUAPCD* shows the baseline (1990) emissions for NO_x at 787 tons per day in the summer time. Of that total, 165.1 tons (21%) were from oil and gas production. Kern County oil and gas activities accounted for approximately 15% of the NO_x emissions (117.3 tons per day). Kern County has 1,500-2,600 new oil and gas wells drilled every year. In addition, emissions from hundreds of thousands of automobiles and trucks and significant other industrial and agricultural sources accounted for another 147 tons of NO_x per day in Kern County in 1990.

The *SJVUAPCD* has prepared air quality plans for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, and ozone for inclusion in the State Implementation Plan. The San Joaquin Valley has the following plans in place to address air quality: *Best Available Control Measures/Technology and Reasonable Available Control Measures/Technology Demonstration for Sources of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} precursors in the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin*, *San Joaquin Valley 2007 8-hour Ozone Plan*, and *2008 PM_{2.5} Plan*. The *2008 PM_{2.5} Plan* builds upon the strategy adopted in the *2007 8-Hour Ozone Plan* to bring the Valley into attainment of the 1997 NAAQS.

These plans include sections on emissions inventory and control strategies and include discussions on oil and gas development. The Oil and Gas industry is highly regulated by the Districts. The air plans are implemented through rule making which include a number of categories including permitting, equipment requirements and performance standards, dust and precursor emissions (NO_x and SO₂) and several others. Any oil and gas and lands activities authorized by BLM, including oil and gas leasing and rights-of-way, would also have to comply with all of the applicable air quality rules and regulations, and air permit requirements. Nearly all activities that have the potential to emit criteria pollutants are regulated by local, state, and federal air regulatory agencies.

As a federal agency, BLM is required to comply with all applicable air quality laws, regulations, standards and implementation plans (Section 118). The BLM Manual 7300-Air Resource Program Management indicates responsibilities and requirements to analyze all actions for conformity to air quality plans through its permitting programs and Clean Air Act as amended (42

USC 7401 et seq.). SJVUAPCD Rule 9110 (adopted October 20, 1994) specifies the criteria and procedures for determining the conformity of federal actions with the District's air quality implementation plan. Rule 9110 indicates general conformity applies to federal actions except actions with emissions less than the de minimis levels and actions exempt or presumed to conform.

7. Climate and Meteorology

The Central Valley is one of the dominant features in the California landscape. The valley extends nearly 500 miles in length, while the width of the floor is approximately 45 miles. At the south end of the Valley, Bakersfield is approximately 400 feet in elevation. The San Joaquin Valley is surrounded by the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the east, the Pacific Coast range to the west, and the Tehachapi Mountains to the south.

California lies within the zone of prevailing westerlies and on the east side of the semi-permanent high pressure area of the northeast Pacific Ocean. The basic flow in the free air above the State, therefore, is from the west or northwest during most of the year. Within the State, several mountain chains are responsible for deflecting these winds and wind direction is likely to be more a product of local terrain than it is of prevailing circulation.

Isotherms run mostly north-south, parallel to the contours of the mountains, instead of east-west as is common in most parts of the temperate zone. The climate and geography of the Valley create optimal conditions for forming and trapping air pollution. The San Joaquin Valley is particularly vulnerable to air pollution formation because of its topography, climate, and growing population. Surrounding mountains trap airborne pollutants near the Valley floor where people live and breathe. In addition, the Valley's hot, summer temperatures promote the formation of harmful ground-level ozone, a major component of smog (www.valleyair.org).

The northern Central Valley has a hot Mediterranean climate while the southern portions in rainshadow zones are dry enough to be considered low-latitude desert. It is hot and dry during the summer and cool and damp in the winter, when frequent ground fog known regionally as "tule fog" can obscure visibility. Summer daytime temperatures are generally in the 90 degree F range, and heat waves may bring temperatures in excess of 104 °F. The rainy season occurs mid autumn to spring and the northern half of the Valley receives greater precipitation than the arid southern half. Normal annual precipitation in the Bakersfield area is 5.72 inches, based on the 1961-1990 record period. The region is seasonably dry, as are most parts of the West. However, the current annual average precipitation in Bakersfield is 6.49 inches (<http://coolweather.net/staterainfall/california.htm>).

8. Climate Change

Climate change refers to any significant change in measures of climate (e.g., temperature or precipitation) lasting for an extended period of time (decades or longer). Climate change may result from natural processes, such as changes in the sun's intensity; natural processes within the climate system (such as changes in ocean circulation); human activities that change the atmosphere's composition (such as burning fossil fuels) and the land surface (such as urbanization) (IPCC 2007).

Some greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide occur naturally and are emitted to the atmosphere through natural processes and human activities. Other greenhouse gases (e.g., fluorinated gases) are created and emitted solely through human activities. The primary greenhouse gases that enter

the atmosphere as a result of anthropogenic activities include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and fluorinated gases such as hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. These synthetic gases are powerful GHGs that are emitted from a variety of industrial processes.

Ongoing scientific research has identified the potential impacts of anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and changes in biological sequestration due to land management activities on global climate. Through complex interactions on a regional and global scale, these GHG emissions and net losses of biological carbon sinks cause a net warming effect of the atmosphere, primarily by decreasing the amount of heat energy radiated by the earth back into space. Although GHG levels have varied for millennia, recent industrialization and burning of fossil carbon sources have caused CO₂e concentrations to increase dramatically, and are likely to contribute to overall global climatic changes. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC 2007) recently concluded that “warming of the climate system is unequivocal” and “most of the observed increase in globally average temperatures since the mid-20th century is very likely due to the observed increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gas concentrations.” Several activities contribute to the phenomena of climate change, including emissions of GHGs (especially carbon dioxide and methane) from fossil fuel development, large wildfires and activities using combustion engines; changes to the natural carbon cycle; and changes to radiative forces and reflectivity (albedo). It is important to note that GHGs will have a sustained climatic impact over different temporal scales. For example, recent emissions of carbon dioxide can influence climate for 100 years. In contrast, black carbon is a relatively short-lived pollutant, as it remains in the atmosphere for only about a week. It is estimated that black carbon is the second greatest contributor to global warming behind CO₂ (Ramanathan and Carmichael, 2008). Global mean surface temperatures have increased nearly 1.8°F from 1890 to 2006. Models indicate that average temperature changes are likely to be greater in the Northern Hemisphere. Northern latitudes (above 24°N) have exhibited temperature increases of nearly 2.1° F since 1900, with nearly a 1.8°F increase since 1970 alone. If emissions proceed at a medium to high rate, temperatures in California are expected to rise 4.7 to 10.5° F by the end of the century; a lower emissions rate would keep the projected warming of the state to 3 to 5.6° F (Luers *et al.* 2006). Without additional meteorological monitoring systems, it is difficult to determine the spatial and temporal variability and change of climatic conditions, but increasing concentrations of GHGs are likely to accelerate the rate of climate change. In 2001, the IPCC indicated that by the year 2100, global average surface temperatures would increase 2.5° to 10.4° F above 1990 levels. The National Academy of Sciences has confirmed these findings, but also has indicated there are uncertainties regarding how climate change may affect different regions. Recent analyses of global climate model predictions indicate that southern California will become hotter and drier (Christensen *et al.* 2007). Higher temperatures are projected to increase the frequency, intensity, and duration of conditions conducive to air pollution formation, potentially increasing the number of days conducive to air pollution by 75 to 85 percent in the San Joaquin Valley, under a higher emissions scenario, and by 25 to 35 percent under a lower emissions scenario (California Climate Action Team 2006). In California, annual precipitation will decrease and most areas will have fewer heavy precipitation events. Overall, snow depth will decrease as a result of delayed autumn snowfall and earlier spring snowmelt. There will be increases in extreme hot temperature events, more prolonged hot spells, an increased diurnal temperature range, and a concurrent decrease in extreme cold events. This prediction is the most current and thorough analysis of expected global climate change and is based on information from four sources: Atmosphere-Ocean General Circulation Model (AOGCM) simulations, downscaling of AOGCM-simulated data using techniques to enhance regional detail, physical understanding of the processes governing regional responses, and recent historical climate change. Based on the “Climate

Scenarios” analysis summarized by the California Climate Change Action Team (2006), the projected temperature increases in California would result in widespread consequences including:

Increased frequency, duration, and intensity of conditions conducive to air pollution formation

Rising sea levels, which would inundate coastal areas, accelerate coastal erosion, threaten inland water systems and disrupt wetlands and natural habitats

An increase in coastal water temperatures

A 70-90 percent reduction of Sierra Nevada snowpack

Range expansion in many species, range contractions in other species with significant populations already established

A likely shift in the ranges of existing invasive plants and weeds

Up to a 55 percent increased risk of large wildfires

Although there is a lot of new information indicating the type and nature of impacts on particular biological resources (butterflies, polar bear, etc.), it is often difficult to discern just how global climate change is affecting resources on a local or regional level. Existing and anticipated effects of climate change on resources and resource uses are incorporated into the relevant sections below and discussed in cumulative impacts.

With enactment of the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32; Stats. 2006, chapter 488), the California Air Resources Board (ARB) was tasked with several new responsibilities to help address the threat of global warming. AB 32 requires that by 2020 California’s greenhouse gas emissions be reduced to 1990 levels, which represents a 25% reduction under a business as usual scenario. Two of these new responsibilities, [greenhouse gas emissions inventory](#) and [mandatory reporting](#), are complementary efforts undertaken by CARB to assess and monitor California’s progress toward greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions quantification and mitigation. The first effort established the [California 1990 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Level and 2020 Emissions Limit](#). The second effort led to the [adoption by the ARB of a regulation](#) to require the mandatory reporting and [verification](#) of greenhouse gas. To improve ARB’s estimates of GHG emissions in California, they designed an Oil and Gas Industry Survey to accurately quantify equipment and operation processes for the 2007 calendar year. The ARB Stationary Source Division is conducting studies aimed at reducing GHG emissions of carbon dioxide and fugitive methane from oil and natural gas productions, and the Oil & Natural Gas Production, Processing, and Storage (Extraction) measure is scheduled to be adopted in early 2010 (<http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/oil-gas/oil-gas.htm>). A number of scoping plan measures have already been approved and/or adopted, including the Heavy-Duty Vehicle GHG Emission Reduction, Low Carbon Fuel Standard, Landfill Methane Control Measure, Tire Pressure and Tread Programs, Cool Car Standards and Test Procedures, and Port Ship Electrification (http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/sp_measures_implementation_timeline.pdf). These measures and efforts will contribute to the goal of achieving emissions reductions, as outlined in the AB 32 Implementation Timeline.

E. Soil Quality

1. Soil-Forming Factors & Erosion Potential

The development of soils is governed by many factors, including climatic conditions (the amount and timing of precipitation, temperature, and wind), the parent material that the soil is derived from, topographic position (slope, elevation, and aspect), and vegetation type and cover. For evaluation of potential environmental impacts to soils, the key attributes are their erosion potential and ease of reclamation after soil disturbance. Erosion potential can vary widely among soil units within a given area, and is dependent on the particle size distribution of the soil, the slopes on which it is found, and the amount and type of vegetative cover. Reclamation potential is dependent on the soil structure, pH conditions, and soil salinity. Excessive salinity (salt content), acidity, or alkalinity can inhibit the growth of desirable vegetation. Soil mapping conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) typically provides information about each soil type within the mapped area that can be used to evaluate any soil limitations. Data used to evaluate erosion and reclamation potential of soils include slope, soil pH range, salinity, clay content, and hydrological group.

The erosion potential of a soil is directly related to the slopes on which it is found. Typically, soils found on steeper slopes have a higher erosion hazard than those found on gentler slopes. According to the USDA-NRCS (2004), all soils occurring on slopes greater than 40% have poor reclamation potential based upon their high erosion rates.

9. Project Area Soils

A soil map unit represents a delineated area dominated by one or more (complex) type of soil. Soils are identified and named according to taxonomic classification; types are based on defined properties and characteristics. The United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) soil surveys provide maps and detailed map unit descriptions that are useful tools for land management. Soils within the parcels proposed for leasing are described according to three NRCS Soil Surveys: 1) Kern County, California (Northwestern Part); 2) Kern County, California (Southwestern Part); and 3) Kings County, California. For discussion purposes, soils are described by lease parcel and grouped by geographic “unit”.

a. Antelope Plain Unit (Parcels 1-3)

Three soil map units occur on the Antelope Plain Unit (Parcels 1-3). These include Lethent clay loam, Delgado sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes, and Rock outcrop-Lithic Torriorthents complex, 15 to 75 percent slopes. Lethent clay loam is a very deep, moderately well drained, saline-alkali soil on lower lying alluvial fans and on basin rims. Slope is generally 0 to 1 percent. If used for development, this soil is limited by very slow permeability, the potential for shrinking and swelling, and its saline-alkali condition, which causes high corrosivity to steel and concrete.

Delgado sandy loam is a shallow, somewhat excessively drained soil lower lying on rims on basin floors. This unit occurs on hills. These soils have medium runoff and a high hazard of water erosion. Although limited by low precipitation, very low available water capacity and the hazard of erosion, these soils are mainly used as rangeland and wildlife habitat. If plant cover is overgrazed or adequate plant cover is not maintained, the Delgado soils become susceptible to erosion.

The Rock outcrop-Lithic Torriorthents complex, 15 to 75 percent slopes, occurs on ridges. The rock outcrop is composed of highly fractured shale; as a result of being highly fractured, the soils have a rapid rate of infiltration. Lithic Torriorthents are very shallow and excessively drained, have very low available water capacity, slow runoff, and only a slight hazard of erosion. There are a number of dirt roads and other linear disturbances on Parcels 1-3. Based on aerial maps there appears to be a lot of bare ground, particularly on south facing slopes. Current land use appears to be livestock grazing.

b. Crocker Unit (Parcels 4-8)

The Crocker Unit (Parcels 4-8) is covered by two separate soil surveys in Kern County. A total of seven soil map units occur on these parcels. Two map units occur on Parcel 4: Reward shaly loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, and Aramburu very shaly clay loam, 50 to 75 percent slopes. Both soils are moderately deep and well drained, and are on hills and mountains. The Reward shaly loam occurs at elevations ranging from 1,200 to 3,000 feet while the Aramburu soils occur at 1,500 to 4,400 feet in elevation. The Aramburu soil is characterized by moderate permeability, and low to very low available water capacity. Runoff is very rapid, and the hazard of water erosion is very high. The Reward soil has medium runoff and a moderate hazard of water erosion. These soils have no major limitations, however, if adequate plant cover is not maintained these soils are more susceptible to erosion.

The other soil map units within the Crocker Unit (Parcels 5-8) include the Elkhills-Westport association, 9 to 30 percent slopes; the Reward-Hillbrick association, 15 to 30 percent slopes; Reward channery loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes; the Beam-Panoza-Hillbrick complex, 30 to 50 percent slopes; and the Hillbrick-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 50 percent slopes.

These soils occur on hills and hillslopes; soils are considered well drained, and generally have high available water capacity and high to very high surface runoff. Where slopes exceed 40 percent, the rate of surface runoff increases and soils become more susceptible to water erosion. Existing disturbances on Parcels 4-8 include a number of dirt roads and trails.

c. Tupman Unit (Parcel 9)

Five soil map units occur on the Tupman Unit, Parcel 9. These map units include Buttonwillow clay, drained; Lokern clay, drained; Cajon loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes; Cajon loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes; and Garces silt loam. Buttonwillow clay, Lokern clay, and Garces silt loam occur on basin floors, on slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent, and at elevations of 200 to 300 feet. Buttonwillow soils are somewhat poorly drained and are subject to rare periods of flooding, although most areas of the unit are protected by dams, levees, or both. The Buttonwillow and Lokern soils are used for irrigated crops, irrigated hay and pasture, and some homesite development. Main limitations include the fine texture of the clay soils, high shrink-swell potential, and rare periods of flooding.

The Lokern clay and Garces silt loams are deep and moderately well drained soils. The Garces soil is saline-alkali, has very slow permeability, low to high available water capacity, very slow runoff, and a slight hazard of water erosion. Toxic levels of boron may be present in places. Most areas of the unit are used for irrigated crops, other uses include irrigated pasture, livestock grazing, and urban development. The soil is mainly limited by its saline-alkali condition, and if adequate plant cover is not maintained the soil becomes more susceptible to blowing.

Cajon loamy sands occur on alluvial fans, on slopes ranging from 0 to 5 percent. These soils have low available water capacity and are somewhat excessively drained. Cajon soils have rapid permeability, low available water capacity, and very slow runoff. These soils have only a slight

hazard of water erosion; however, the hazard of soil blowing is high. Cajon soils are mainly used and suited for irrigated crops, such as alfalfa, cotton, and grapes, while other uses include some urban development. The soil is mainly limited by low available water capacity and the high hazard of soil blowing.

Old plowlines are evident on aerial maps of Parcel 9 and approximately 7 miles of the California Aqueduct bisect this parcel.

d. Famoso East Unit (Parcel 10)

Two soil map units occur on Parcel 10. These are Chanac clay loams, on slopes ranging from 9 to 15 percent and 15 to 30 percent, respectively. These deep, well drained soils are on alluvial fans and terraces, at 575 to 1,000 feet in elevation. The Chanac soil has moderate permeability, high available water capacity, rapid runoff, and a moderate hazard of water erosion. Most areas of these units are used and suited for irrigated crops such as almonds, oranges, lemons, and pistachios. Other uses include dryfarmed grain and livestock grazing. These soils are limited by a moderate hazard of erosion; maintenance of adequate plant cover protects the soil from erosion.

Current land use on Parcel 10 appears to be livestock grazing and rural residential development. Existing disturbances include dirt and paved roads, two houses, an old dam, and a dry reservoir. Portions of this parcel appear to have been cultivated in the past.

<http://www.soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov> (accessed 8/10/2010)

<http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov/manuscripts/CA691/0/kernSW.pdf> (accessed 8/11/10)

F. Water Quality

The parcels are in areas where there are or may be fresh water aquifers. There are no rivers, lakes, or streams on the parcels that contain water year round; however, 1/3 mile of Little Creek crosses Parcel 10 in the Famoso East Unit. Little Creek appears as a dry drainage which may seasonally support surface waters; this creek does not support riparian vegetation. In addition, an old dam and a dry reservoir are evident in aerial maps of Parcel 10. Approximately 7 miles of the California Aqueduct bisects the Tupman Unit (Parcel 9).

All parcels are within watersheds governed by basin plans subject to federal and state Clean Water Acts. BLM will require full compliance with all applicable federal, State, and local laws, policies, and rules and regulations to protect both surface and groundwater.

G. Biological Resources Including Riparian and Wetlands

To facilitate discussion, the properties included in this action have been divided into five Biological Units, i.e., groupings of adjacent parcels with similar ecological values. Unit names reflect some aspect of local geography. Information presented for each Biological Unit includes general topography, notable disturbance, vegetation, common animals, and potential sensitive species. For some units, particular characteristics of individual parcels are also noted.

1. Special Status Species

Special Status Species includes federally listed, state listed and BLM California sensitive species. Each unit discussion includes a discussion of Special Status Species. The California condor is not discussed because all parcels within the historic range of the California condor (based on 1996

Condor Recovery Plan Figure 1) and current use areas (based on GPS data from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) were deferred from leasing as discussed in Ch. 2 above. Information on potential rare plants for these parcels comes from CNDDDB, the CNPS Rare Plant Inventory, and the Consortium of California Herbaria.

a. Antelope Plain Unit (Parcels 1, 2, 3)

The Antelope Plain parcels are located on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley within the Pyramid Hills, north of Antelope Plain. Elevation ranges from 600 to 870 feet. Topography on parcels 1 and 3 is mostly steep to moderately steep slopes and ridge tops on parcels 1 and 3. Parcel 2 is a gentler southeast facing slope. Soils tend to be thin and the underlying marine shales are exposed in many areas. A lot of bare ground is present, especially on south facing slopes. There are a number of dirt roads and other linear disturbances on the parcels. Current use appears to be as grazing lands.

Vegetation within the Antelope Plain parcels consists of fairly sparse non-native grassland and scattered clumps of shrubs. The shrub component can be characterized as Upper Sonoran Sub-Shrub Scrub and includes bladderpod (*Isomeris arborea*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), common saltbush (*Atriplex polycarpa*), and alkali goldenbush (*Isocoma acradenia* var. *bracteosa*). Vegetation is very sparse in some areas and there are large patches of naturally bare shale. The grassland is dominated by the non-native red brome and filaree, but also contains native wildflower genera such as *Amsinckia*, *Crypthantha*, *Camissonia*, *Eschscholtzia*, *Eriogonum*, *Phacelia*, *Lupinus*, and *Lepidium*. Overall, the habitat is quite xeric. Potential weeds on these parcels include saltcedar (*Tamarix* spp.), horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), and Russian thistle (*Salsola* spp.).

Potential wildlife in the area includes reptiles and amphibians such as side-blotched lizard, desert night lizard, western whiptail, gopher snake, and western diamondback rattlesnake. Potential birds include turkey vulture, golden eagle, sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, northern harrier, red-tailed hawk, American kestrel, prairie falcon, mourning dove, greater roadrunner, burrowing owl, black-chinned hummingbird, Costa's hummingbird, western kingbird, Say's phoebe, ash-throated flycatcher, horned lark, scrub jay, common raven, rock wren, Bewick's wren, wrenit, northern mockingbird, California thrasher, phainopepla, loggerhead shrike, lark sparrow, sage sparrow, white-crowned sparrow, dark-eyed junco, western meadowlark, Lawrence goldfinch, and the house finch. Local mammals include species such as Yuma myotis, California myotis, western pipistrelle, big brown bat, pallid bat, Mexican free-tailed bat, desert cottontail, black-tailed hare, California ground squirrel, Bottas' pocket gopher, Heermann's kangaroo rat, western harvest mouse, deer mouse, desert woodrat, California vole, coyote, raccoon, long-tailed weasel, striped skunk, badger, bobcat, and mule deer.

The federally listed San Joaquin kit fox and blunt-nosed leopard lizard, and the state listed San Joaquin antelope squirrel are also known to occur in the general area. BLM sensitive species include burrowing owl, San Joaquin pocket mouse, Tulare grasshopper mouse and pallid bat.

A number of rare plants have the potential to be found in the Antelope Plain unit. The area is within the historical range of the federally endangered California jewelflower (*Caulanthus californicus*) and San Joaquin wooly-threads (*Monolopia congdonii*). The unit also has potential habitat for a number of BLM sensitive plant species from the Temblor region: pale-yellow layia (*Layia heterotricha*), Munz's tidy tips (*Layia munzii*), showy madia (*Madia radiata*), Hall's tarplant (*Deiandra halliana*), Mason's neststraw (*Stylocline masonii*), Lemmon's jewelflower (*Caulanthus coulteri* var. *lemmonii*), Temblor buckwheat (*Eriogonum temblorense*), straight-

awned spineflower (*Chorizanthe rectispina*), San Benito spineflower (*Chorizanthe biloba* var. *immemoria*), recurved larkspur (*Delphinium recurvatum*), round-leaved filaree (*California macrophylla*), shining navarretia (*Navarretia nigelliformis* ssp. *radicans*), Panoche peppergrass (*Lepidium jaredii* ssp. *album*), and San Bernardino aster (*Symphotrichum defoliatum*).

b. Crocker Unit (Parcels 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8)

The Crocker Unit consists of 1,700 acres on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley. The five parcels are located in the Telephone Hills region of the Temblor Range, just north of Crocker Canyon. Elevations range from 1,600 to 3,516 feet. Topography ranges from gently sloping to moderately steep hills. Current land use is livestock grazing. There are a number of dirt roads and trails within the parcels.

Vegetation in the Crocker Unit is mostly non-native grassland, with some saltbush scrub on Parcels 5 and 6. Oak is present on parcel 4 on a north facing slope in the southwest portion of the parcel. The grassland is dominated by introduced species like red brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*), Arabian grass (*Schismus* spp.), and red-stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*). Native species include various buckwheats (*Eriogonum*), fiddleneck (*Amsinckia* sp.), lupine (*Lupinus* spp.), popcorn flower (*Crypthantha* spp.), peppergrass (*Lepidium* spp.), goldfields, (*Lasthenia* spp.), layia (*Layia* spp.), hillside daisy (*Monolopia lanceolata*), California poppy (*Eschscholtzia californica*), and red maids (*Calandrinia ciliata*). Grassland vegetation forms the understory of the saltbush scrub and oak woodland communities. The saltbush scrub, dominated by common saltbush (*Atriplex polycarpa*), can include shrubs such as alkali goldenbush (*Isocoma acradenia* var. *bracteosa*), bladderpod (*Isomeris arborea*), goldenbush (*Ericameria linearifolia*), and snakeweed (*Gutierrezia californica*). Weeds to be expected include horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), mustards (various Brassicaceae), and mallow (*Malva* sp.) in the highly disturbed zones surrounding cattle troughs. The oak woodland is composed of blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) or more likely Alvord oak (*Quercus x alvordii*).

Wildlife typical of the Crocker Unit include desert cottontail, black-tailed hare, San Joaquin antelope ground squirrel, California ground squirrel, Botta's pocket gopher, San Joaquin pocket mouse, Heerman's kangaroo rat, deer mouse, Tulare grasshopper mouse, coyote, San Joaquin kit fox, badger and bobcat. Small mammal activity is typically widespread across the landscape. Bat species, such as pallid bat, Mexican free-tail bat and western pipistrelle, forage in the open habitat. Characteristic bird species include turkey vulture, northern harrier, red-tailed hawk, American kestrel, California quail, mourning dove, roadrunner, barn owl, burrowing owl, horned lark, raven, mockingbird, loggerhead shrike, lark sparrow, sage sparrow, white-crowned sparrow and western meadowlark. The presence of mature saltbush and oaks influences the presence of many bird species and some of the mammal species. Reptile species include side-blotched lizard, southern alligator lizard, western whiptail, coachwhip, gopher snake, common kingsnake and western rattlesnake.

Special status animal species with the potential to occur on the Crocker Unit includes blunt-nosed leopard lizard, giant kangaroo rat, San Joaquin kit fox, San Joaquin antelope squirrel, burrowing owl, San Joaquin pocket mouse, Tulare grasshopper mouse and pallid bat.

Rare plants in the area include the federally endangered San Joaquin woolly-threads (*Monolopia congdonii*) and the recently delisted Hoover's woollystar (*Eriastrum hooveri*). BLM sensitive species which may be present include Temblor buckwheat (*Eriogonum temblorense*), recurved larkspur (*Delphinium recurvatum*), diamond-petaled California poppy (*Eschscholtzia*

rhombofolia), pale yellow layia (*Layia heterotricha*), Lemmon's jewelflower (*Caulanthus coulteri* var. *lemmonii*), and oil neststraw (*Stylocline citroleum*).

c. Tupman Unit (Parcel 9)

The Tupman Unit consists of 280 acres located on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley, northwest of the town of Tupman. The topography is almost flat. Elevation ranges from 285 to 370 feet. The California Aqueduct bisects the parcel.

The northeast portion of the parcel lies between the California Aqueduct and the West Side Canal. The Kern River Flood Canal parallels the West Side Canal in the area. The parcel north of the aqueduct is mostly barren, likely due to periodic flooding and alkali soils. Shrubs, likely spiny saltbush (*Atriplex spinifera*) occur in a band paralleling the California Aqueduct and a few scattered locations.

The southwest portion of the parcel is primarily non-native annual grassland with some saltbush scrub. Old plow lines are visible on approximately 245 acres. Saltbush scrub occupies a band paralleling the California Aqueduct and a 15 acre triangular area that extends out from the aqueduct. In addition to spiny saltbush, common saltbush (*Atriplex polycarpa*), pale-leaf goldenbush (*Isocoma acradenia* var. *bracteosa*) and snakeweed (*Gutierrezia californica*) may be present. Grassland species include the introduced bromes and Mediterranean grass (*Bromus* and *Schismus* spp.), as well as the typical grassland wildflower species such as goldfields (*Lasthenia* sp.), lupines (*Lupinus* spp.), and popcorn flower (*Plagiobotrys* spp.).

Weedy species found on the site include Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*) and red brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*). Saltbush (*Tamarix* spp.) may also be present.

Possible wildlife species include kangaroo rats (giant, Heerman's and short-nosed), Tulare grasshopper mouse, California pocket-mouse, San Joaquin kit fox, California ground squirrel, desert cottontail, black-tailed jackrabbit, burrowing owl, short-eared owl, horned lark, meadowlark, loggerhead shrike, and side-blotched lizard.

Special status animal species known to occur on the parcel include San Joaquin antelope squirrel, and burrowing owl (CNDDDB January 2010). Other special status animal species with the potential to occur on the parcel include blunt-nosed leopard lizard, giant kangaroo rat, Tipton kangaroo rat, short-nosed kangaroo rat, San Joaquin kit fox, mountain plover, San Joaquin pocket mouse, Tulare grasshopper mouse and pallid bat.

A number of rare plants have the potential to be found in the Tupman unit. The area is within the historical range of the federally endangered California jewelflower (*Caulanthus californicus*) and San Joaquin woolly-threads (*Monolopia congdonii*) and the recently delisted Hoover's woollystar (*Eriastrum hooveri*). Other special status plant species which may be present include Munz's tidy tips (*Layia munzii*), showy madia (*Madia radiata*), recurved larkspur (*Delphinium recurvatum*), Horn's milk vetch (*Astragalus hornii* var. *hornii*), Lost Hills crownscale (*Atriplex vallicola*), oil neststraw (*Stylocline citroleum*), and Temblor buckwheat (*Eriogonum temblorense*). The Federally listed Kern mallow (*Eremalche kernensis*) is known from the nearby Lokern area.

d. Famoso East Unit (Parcel 10)

The Famoso East Unit consists of 483 acres on the east side of the San Joaquin Valley, near the intersection of State Highway 65 and Famoso Woody Road. The topography is gently rolling

hills and elevation ranges from 800 to 851 feet. Portions of the parcel appear to have been cultivated in the past. Disturbance visible from aerial photos includes dirt and paved roads, two houses, an old dam and a dry reservoir. The Famoso Woody Road crosses the southern portion of the parcel. Approximately 1/3 mile of Little Creek occurs on the parcel. Little Creek does not support any riparian vegetation as it appears to be a dry drainage that flows only in response to rainfall. Current land use appears to be rural residences and livestock grazing.

Vegetation consists of non-native annual grassland, dominated by introduced species such as red brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*), red-stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), and foxtail fescue (*Vulpia myuros*). Native species may include fiddleneck (*Amsinkia* sp.), lupine (*Lupinus* sp.) pepper grass (*Lepidium* sp.), popcorn flower (*Cryptantha* sp.), milkweed (*Apocynum* sp.) locoweed (*Astragalus* sp.) and lotus (*Lotus* sp.). Weedy species in the area include Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*) and red brome. Saltbush (*Tamarix* spp.) may also be present.

Wildlife typical of the area includes species such as black-tailed hare, desert cottontail, California ground squirrel, Botta's pocket gopher, coyote, kit fox, American badger, red-tailed hawk, mourning dove, western kingbird, common raven, white-crowned sparrow, western meadow lark, side-blotched lizard, and western rattlesnake. Heerman's kangaroo rat and western whiptail may also be present.

Special status animal species with the potential to occur on these parcels include San Joaquin kit fox, burrowing owl, short-nosed kangaroo rat, San Joaquin pocket mouse, Tulare grasshopper mouse and pallid bat. Blunt-nosed leopard lizards are historically known from the area, but have not been observed in the area in the past 10 years.

Potential listed plants for this parcel include the federally endangered Bakersfield cactus (*Opuntia basilaris* var. *treleasei*) and the federally threatened San Joaquin adobe sunburst (*Pseudobahia peirsonii*). Surface disturbance will be limited to the previously disturbed area in the northwestern portion of this parcel, approximately 160 acres in size, in order to avoid impacts to any San Joaquin adobe sunburst (*Pseudobahia peirsonii*) that may be present on this parcel.

BLM sensitive species that may have potential of being in this area include oil neststraw (*Stylocline citroleum*), striped adobe lily (*Fritillaria striata*), and recurved larkspur (*Delphinium recurvatum*).

2. Riparian and Wetland Habitat

Approximately 7 miles of the California Aqueduct crosses the Tupman Unit and approximately 1/3 mile of Little Creek occurs on the Famoso East Unit. Little Creek does not support any riparian vegetation as it appears to be a dry drainage that flows only in response to rainfall. An old dam and dry reservoir are located within Little Creek. Neither the California Aqueduct nor Little Creek supports riparian vegetation.

H. Cultural Resources

The lease parcels within all of the Units identified in this document fall within the prehistoric territories of the Tulumne, Paleumne, Yowlumne and Tuhoumne Yokut Indians (Latta 1977: 201). These groups primarily inhabited the shores and sloughs of Tulare and Buena Vista Lakes. In addition to the lake environments, they also exploited specialized resources found in the foothills of the Temblor Mountains to the west and the Sierra foothills to the east. Prehistoric sites common to this region include, bedrock mortar and millingstone food processing stations,

lithic scatters and quarries, and village sites. From historical to modern times, locations for all of the lease parcels have been part of large-scale oil production development, as well as livestock and agricultural operations. Oil exploration became commercially productive in the area as early as the 1890s (Rintoul 1976: 4). Historical properties occurring in the area include facilities associated with the early phases of this agricultural and oil field development

A record search for the occurrence of any known prehistoric or historical cultural sites was completed for all twenty of the lease parcels. None of the lease parcels has been previously surveyed for the presence of cultural sites and no known cultural properties have been recorded within any of the parcel areas. One of the parcels is in close proximity to a known archaeological site.

I. Paleontological Resources

Based on the proximity to known paleontological localities or geological formations, specific areas can be assessed for the potential presence of paleontological deposits. This analysis was conducted for all of the lease parcels in order to assess potential sensitivity for the presence of paleontological resources. None of the parcels in this lease sale are in areas with known sensitivity for the presence of paleontological deposits.

J. Livestock Grazing

The public land in Parcels 5, 6 and 8 proposed for oil and gas leasing for which BLM owns the surface estate, are also leased by the BLM for livestock grazing. The federal surface lands in this parcel make up portions of grazing allotment #00015 (North Temblor). The lands in this allotment are authorized for grazing of cattle annually as resource conditions allow.

K. Lands

The lands proposed for competitive leasing of the federal mineral estate are mainly scattered split estate mineral parcels (private surface overlying federal minerals) under the jurisdiction of BLM. There is one parcel with full fee estate (surface + mineral estate) under the jurisdiction of BLM. For the split estate parcels, the United States not only owns any minerals in the land, but also surface entry rights that 'float' over the entire parcel.

Parcels 1, 2, and 3 are located on split estate lands; private surface overlying federal minerals. The lands are surrounded by private lands. Although there are some roads either throughout the parcels or near the parcels, the U.S. Government has no legal access. Parcel 4 is a split estate parcel; private surface overlying federal mineral estate located in the Santa Maria Valley. There is some public land in the N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$. There are no roads on this parcel. The U.S. Government has no legal access.

Parcel 5 is a federal surface and subsurface parcel located near Crocker Canyon and Derby Acres. The parcel is surrounded by private land. The U.S. Government has no legal access. Parcel 6 has both public and private land located near Crocker Canyon. There are federal lands north and south of this parcel. There appears to be roads through the private lands; however, the U.S. Government has no legal access.

Parcel 7 is a split estate parcel; private surface overlying federal minerals estate near. It is located near Crocker Canyon. There are roads through this parcel; however, the U.S. Government has no legal access.

Parcel 8 consists of both public and private land near Crocker Canyon. There are roads that go through the parcel on the federal and private lands. The U.S. Government has no legal access through the private lands.

Parcel 9 is a split estate parcel; private surface overlying federal minerals located in the Tupman area. The parcel is surrounded by private land, and the California Aqueduct goes through this parcel. The Kern River Flood Canal is located northeast of the parcel, and southwest of the parcel is land known as National Petroleum 1. The U.S. Government has no legal access.

Parcel 10 is a split estate parcel; private surface overlying federal mineral estate located northeast of the McVan oil field. A road goes through the southeast portion of the parcel. The parcel is surrounded by private land. The U.S. Government has no legal access.

L. Farmland

Based on review of aerial maps, past cultivation and/or sign of plowing are evident on several of the parcels proposed for leasing. Prime farmland is of major importance in meeting our Nation's short and long term needs for food and fiber. As defined by the USDA, this land has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and is available for these uses. Although public land cannot be classified, the USDA farmland classifications apply to split-estate parcels. Soil map units that have been identified by the USDA-NRCS (2008) as important farmlands occur on Parcel 9. Soils classified as prime farmland, if irrigated, include Buttonwillow clay, drained, and Cajon loamy sand (0 to 5 percent slopes). Garces silt loam is classified as farmland of statewide importance. Based on the RFD scenario, development subsequent to leasing may result in 1.0 acre of disturbance for one well. If lease development occurs on Parcel 9, it would result in the loss of 1.0 acre of soils classified as prime farmlands, if irrigated, or farmland of statewide importance.

M. Oil and Gas Resources

The parcels are in Kern and Kings Counties. All of them are classified as having high potential for occurrence of hydrocarbons. This is one of the oldest oil districts in the United States, and has been extensively developed in the anticlinal trends along the east and west sides of the Valley since the 1870's.

Most reservoirs in the area are sandstones which have adequate porosity and permeability for the migration of oil and gas. Some reservoirs in the area are fractured siliceous organic shales of the Monterey formation. The Monterey formation is both the source and reservoir rock. Compression and diagenesis severely degrade reservoir quality at depths exceeding 12,000 feet to the extent that only dry gas is produced from greater depths.

The following statistics are from the California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (CDOGGR) website shown below. There are over 75 oil and gas fields in the Valley, including several giant fields (more than 100 million barrels of oil each) and supergiants (more than 1 billion barrels each). As of the end of 2008, cumulative production in the area was about 12.4 billion barrels of oil equivalent. In recent years, the Valley has accounted for about 85-90% of

California's development completions. Over 90% of the wells are on private leases. Between 2005 and 2009, there were a total of 11,530 wells drilled in DOGGR District 4, which is mainly Kern County. In the same 5 years, there were a total of 1,153 federal wells drilled throughout California. Approximately 90% of those wells were in Kern County. The ratio of federal wells vs. total wells has remained relatively constant at 6-10% throughout time, although the exact numbers are not readily available.

The San Joaquin Valley is expected to continue as the primary source of oil in California's oil and gas development. Additional information such as the number of existing wells and expected drilling, completion and abandonment rates is in the section on Environmental Consequences.

Sources: ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/oil/annual_reports/2008/PR06_Blue_Anual_2008.pdf for 2008
Similar for other years 2004 - 2007.

Chapter 4. Environmental Impacts

A. Analysis Assumptions – Reasonable Foreseeable Oil and Gas Development (RFD) Scenario

1. General Discussion

Exploration activities within the area will generally focus on oil and not natural gas. The mid to southern San Joaquin Basin is primarily an oil province with small amounts of natural gas as an associated product. Less commonly, non-associated gas is also found. Exploration will use such tools as geophysical surveys (usually this means running seismic lines), and drilling exploration wells. A brief summary of these activities follows. In all cases, a site specific EA would be prepared prior to approval of any application to conduct surface disturbing activities (see previous discussion under *IV. Conformance with Existing Land Use Plans*). Detailed descriptions of typical oil and gas activities may be found in the Caliente Resource Management Plan, December 1996, Ch. 5 page 45.

Climate change analyses are comprised of several factors, including greenhouse gases (GHGs), land use management practices, the albedo effect, etc. The tools necessary to quantify climatic impacts are presently unavailable. As a consequence, impact assessment of specific effects of anthropogenic activities cannot be determined. Additionally, specific levels of significance have not yet been established. Therefore, climate change analysis for the purpose of this document is limited to accounting and disclosing of factors that contribute to climate change. Qualitative or quantitative evaluation of potential contributing factors are included where appropriate and practicable.

2. Exploration Activities

After seismic and/or detailed stratigraphic basin studies are made, an APD may be submitted. Because of the location of nearly all of the lands within this EA, any APDs would likely be for exploration drilling, which includes drilling to discover entirely new fields, or discovery of previously untapped reservoirs within existing fields. Drilling to discover new fields is of greatest concern in this EA because in most cases it would be more likely to involve disturbances of previously undisturbed lands. Historically in the San Joaquin Valley, only about 10-15% of wildcat wells have been successfully completed as producers. In fact, between 1990 and 2007, 64 total exploratory wells were drilled, both federal and private (source: personal email from Mark

Gamache, CDOGGR, to Jeff Prude, BLM, dated 3-27-07), and only one relatively small field (Rose field, discovered July 2000) was discovered.¹ The remaining 85-90% of the wells are non-producers which are immediately plugged and abandoned (P&A'd), so any disturbance associated with the drilling of these P&A'd wells would be temporary. It should be noted that only two exploratory (wildcat) wells have been drilled on federal leases issued in the last ten years.

3. Development Drilling

Development wells include step-out or field extension wells, enhanced oil recovery wells, or other infield wells. Even though the drilling of development wells will be adjacent to or actually within areas of current production, it still may require some disturbance on previously undisturbed lands.

Based on the data for the past 10 years, up to 26,000 wells are projected to be drilled on Federal, state and private lands in the San Joaquin Valley in the next 10 years. If historical trends continue, (and there is no data to suggest otherwise), about 1,500-2,800 of those will be on federal mineral estate. Nearly all of these will be within the same general area of the state as lands covered by this EA. The vast majority (up to 90% or more) of these wells will be on private mineral estate.

Approximately 95-97% of the wells projected to be drilled during the next ten years will be development wells (as opposed to exploratory wells). An estimated 95+% of the development wells will be successful, while the remainder will be unsuccessful and will be plugged and abandoned upon completion of drilling.

Most new leases in California are never drilled, and only a very few result in producing wells. In fact, from lease sales in this general area (Kern and Kings Counties) in the past 10 years (July 1, 2000, through July 1, 2010), only 4% of all leases issued have had any wells drilled (9 out of 218). The average number of wells drilled was 1 well per 3,188 acres (37 wells on 117,961 acres). See **Table 1 – Activity on New Leases from Past 10 Years Lease Sales.**

TABLE 1 - Activity on New Leases from Past 10 Years Lease Sales (Sales 7-1-2000 through 7-1-2010)	
	Kern / Kings Counties
Number of Lease Sales since 7-1-00	19
Leases Issued	218
Total Wells Drilled (may include wells in “drilling” status)	37 (32 productive)
Acres Leased	117,961
Leases w/ Wells Drilled	9 of 218
Leases with Successful Producing Wells	5 of 218
Lease Sales w/ at Least 1 Well Drilled on New Leases	7 of 19
Total New Surface Disturbance for all wells, including roads (acres)	29.6
Avg. Disturbance per Well (acres)	<1

¹ A new field discovery, reportedly near the Elk Hills field in Kern County, was reported by Oxy in July 2009. No further details are available as of press date.

The total number of acres of Federal mineral estate in the San Joaquin Valley is about 440,000 acres. The total number of acres in the parcels to be offered in this lease auction is about 2,743.8 acres or less than 1% of the total. From the 19 lease sales conducted in this general area (Kern and Kings Counties) during the past 10 years, (7-1-00 through 7-1-10), BLM has issued 218 leases covering approximately 117,961 acres. Only nine of the leases have had any wells drilled on them. Eight leases had 1-2 wells and one lease had 25 wells, for a total of 37 wells. Approximately 86% of the wells were productive. Nearly all of the dry holes and several that were productive only for a short time have already been plugged, and the well sites are in various states of reclamation, depending on how long it has been since abandonment.

Seven of the 19 lease sales conducted during 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006, and 2007 had at least one lease that had drilling. Of those, three years had a sale with at least one successful well drilled, and three years had no leases with any successful drilling.

The most wells drilled on any parcel was twenty five, on a lease in the Edison Field on the eastern edge of Bakersfield. See Appendix D – Oil and Gas Activity on Leases from Recent Lease Sales. Lands considered in this EA are all within five miles of existing oil fields, and they are all in areas classified as “high potential.” However, virtually all of the lands that were leased in the past also met the same criteria, and most were never developed.

This 10 year time frame includes periods with both very high and very low oil and gas prices: on average, it is a relevant base period from which reasonable projections can be made. Because prices are significantly higher now than in the past, there is a possibility that drilling on new leases will increase. However, the new leases offered herein still represent only a small fraction of lands already leased and available for drilling, so we do not expect these particular parcels to see anomalous levels of drilling. Data to suggest otherwise is not available. As mentioned earlier, only one new lease within the past 10 years has had more than two wells drilled on it, and there is no data to suggest that these parcels are likely to have more wells than that. Based on the historic levels of activity on new federal leases in California within the last 10 years, during a wide range of product prices, we would expect no more than one well total on all of these parcels, with no particular area being more likely than another to be drilled.

Location of Parcels and Past Drilling Activity. All parcels are within 0.5-5 miles of the administrative boundaries of existing oil fields. In addition, there is one parcel (Parcel 3) partly within the administrative boundary of an existing oil field (Pyramid Hills), with a total of 40 acres within that boundary. One-two dry holes were drilled on Parcels 1, 6, 8, and 10 (a total of 7 dry holes). There have been no wells that were originally productive on any of these parcels.

Although it could be argued that some areas are closer to known production, and therefore more likely to see development, it is also possible that those areas have been more effectively “condemned” by the unsuccessful exploratory wells that were drilled in the past. Overall, there is not enough data to make more accurate projections of where activity might occur, and whether it would be successful.

Although the range of wells drilled per lease sale during the last ten years has ranged from none to 25, nearly all of the leases issued in the past 10 years have not seen any drilling (209 out of 218). In addition, the average density of wells per acre was one well per 3,188 acres (37 wells on 117,961 acres). Therefore, it is reasonable to project one well for this lease sale. Any future development on parcels in this lease auction would therefore represent only a very small portion of the total wells drilled on the federal mineral estate, and is well within the scope of activities which have been previously analyzed in the Caliente Resource Management Plan and the

Reasonable Foreseeable Oil and Gas Development. The total expected number of wells expected on these parcels, one, is insignificant in comparison to the total number of wells and other activities expected in the area.

For details on the projected disturbance, see Table 2 below.

Table 2. Expected new surface disturbance on December 8, 2010 lease auction tracts with Preferred Alternative Lease with Limited Surface Use - Protected Species (LSU - Protected Species) and Limited Surface Use – Sensitive Species (LSU – Sensitive Species) Stipulations - Proposed Action).

SURFACE ACTIVITY	NUMBER	ACRES			
		PERMANENT	TEMPORARY	TRANSIENT	TOTAL
Wells Drilled, incl. roads and facilities	1 well	<1			<1

The acres of disturbance were based on the total new disturbance of 29.6 acres for the 37 wells drilled on leases issued at the last 10 years of lease sales. See Appendix D – “Oil and Gas Activity on Leases from Recent Lease Sales” for details on previous disturbance. Significant efforts will be made to use existing roads, rights of way, and to minimize disturbance wherever possible. In addition, no seismic exploration (vibroseis/shot holes, roads, etc.) was projected because seismic activities are not a result of leasing activities; in other words, seismic activities can occur regardless of whether or not the lands are leased.

4. Ongoing Reclamation of Existing Disturbed Surfaces

The potential disturbance of less than one acre will be considered to be permanent disturbance. Although new wells continue to cause surface disturbance, recent trends have shown that the total acres of newly disturbed land are being significantly offset by the large numbers of wells that are being abandoned in this area. According to the CDOGGR, during the last 5 years for which records are available (2005-2009), there were 11,530 wells drilled in Kern County, of which approximately 10,101 were completed. However, during that same period, 8,769 wells were abandoned (87% of the number of newly completed wells.). It is reasonable to assume that this trend will continue. (Data from the California Department of Conservation, Division of Oil and Gas).

Source: ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/oil/annual_reports/2008/0101summary3_08.pdf.

B. Proposed Action Alternative – Direct and Indirect Impacts

1. Social-Economic

The proposed action will potentially allow new development of these parcels for oil and gas production. Due to the very small amount of development expected on these lands, it is not likely that there will be any measurable impact to the local economy.

2. Visual Resources

Potential impacts from oil and gas development include changes to the basic landscape elements of form, line, colour and texture. These changes result from installation of new structures (e.g. oil wells, power lines, tanks etc.) and earthwork associated with well pads, roads and other

developments. In the areas identified for management for VRM Class IV objectives these changes are an acceptable impact to the existing landscape as other resource values outweigh the scenic aspects of the environment. For the one area occurring within land identified for VRM Class III objective management some level of development is allowable up until the point where the developments dominate the landscape for the casual viewer.

All development will implement, BLM Best Management Practices for Visual Resource Management in Oil and Gas Development. This includes, but is not limited to, proper site selection, minimizing disturbance, selecting colors that blend with the background, and reclaiming areas that are not in active use.

Within the VRM Class III area a site specific Visual Contrast Rating will be completed in conjunction with any development and specific mitigation measures included on APD's and Sundry approvals to ensure that both directly and cumulatively VRM objectives are met.

3. Recreation

Impacts to recreation opportunities and experiences come from several issues related to oil and gas development. These impacts are generally in-direct and result from impacts on other resources, such as changes to scenic quality and alterations in wildlife habitats and behaviors. However some direct impacts do exist, principally where there is oil and gas developed there is often conflict between the resource development and recreational use. Prime examples include conflicts between Off-Highway Vehicle activities, Hunting, Target Shooting and the oil and gas industry.

Often where there is oil and gas development the public perceives these areas as inaccessible, and in some cases this is further enforced as oil and gas representatives "shoo" the recreating public away. This action on the part of the oil and gas industry is not without reason, as areas of oil and gas development can often pose many public health and safety risks; such as the exposure to Hydrogen Sulphide Gas (H₂S), however these dangers are often unknown and miss-interpreted and poorly signed.

Compounding these impacts further is as oil and gas development expands new routes are created, adding to the appeal of these potentially hazardous areas as recreation destinations. Of the entire Field Office 75% of its routes occur in oil and gas development areas; a mixture of authorized Rights-of-Way, authorized routes and short-cuts between facilities. As land is leased, explored and developed the potential for these industrial routes becoming part of the recreationally used trails grows.

The intensity of these direct impacts is often high and exists in both the short term (exploration and construction phases of oil and gas development) and in the long term (producing wells etc.). However, taken in context, these impacts do not meet the threshold of significances as they only apply to federally owned surface (approximately 125 acres) and where there is some level of exploration or development, which the reasonable foreseeable development, forecasts as limited. Cumulatively as more acreage is leased with federally owned surface the context of the impacts will become more significant as the potential to restrict the public from areas of oil and gas development increases. It is reasonably foreseeable that the forthcoming Bakersfield Resource Management Plan will address public access and recreation in oil fields and on leases, which could culminate in these areas moving from the perception of limited access to being officially restricted.

4. Air and Atmospheric Values

Planning Assumptions for Air Quality: State Implementation Plans (SIPs) are prepared for most of the federal nonattainment areas. These SIPs are implemented through a series of rules and are designed to result in compliance with the NAAQS by federal deadlines. In addition, air quality is highly regulated by a number of additional federal, state and regional rules and regulations. These rules and regulations apply to many of the activities that may occur as a result of the proposed action. These activities would be required to be conducted in compliance with the SJVAPCD Rules and Regulations. As new air plans are developed, or existing plans are updated, activities would be conducted in compliance with those plans also. A degree of uncertainty exists as to the exact development schedules, location of wells, which wells would produce, and a number of other factors which are addressed in the RFD. This analysis is based on the same assumptions discussed in the RFD.

a. Impacts to Air Quality

Impacts would be in the form of gaseous and particulate matter that is emitted into the air as a result of the activities associated with oil and gas lease development. All of the pollutants subject to analysis are addressed in federal, state and local laws, statutes, regulations and rules. The federal and state ambient air quality standards define the criteria pollutants that are part of the emissions that are typically analyzed. In addition to the criteria pollutants, there are criteria for air toxics, hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), fugitive dust and regional haze.

The proposed action could result in a number of activities which generate emissions. Project emissions include direct emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x), and Volatile organic compounds (VOC) (which are precursor emissions for ozone and PM_{2.5}), carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter smaller than 10 microns (PM₁₀), and particulate matter smaller than 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5}). These emissions are associated with combustion sources and fugitive sources associated with exploration, drilling, production and abandonment such as seismic exploration/diesel drill rig engines, drill pad construction equipment (e.g., dozers, backhoe, grader, etc.), temporary production flares, remedial well work, equipment trucks, hauling of liquids, drill rig crew trucks/vehicles, portable lift equipment, portable testing equipment and temporary and permanent production facilities.

In addition, PM₁₀ will be released during the drill pad construction phase and from the daily ingress and egress of vehicles on the unpaved access roads. The primary emission sources during any new construction at the drill sites and on rights-of-way would be from heavy equipment exhaust and fugitive dust. Other emission sources will occur during the operation and maintenance of these leases and rights-of-way. These sources include oil facilities, gas facilities, operator vehicle traffic, and gas powered oil well pumping units.

Providing a local source for oil production in an area with substantial infrastructure for refining and marketing the petroleum would serve to decrease the imports of gasoline and other refined fuel products into California, and would partially offset much larger emissions from long distance transportation of those products by ocean tankers, albeit by a very limited amount.

According to the California Air Resources Board emission factors for VOCs (volatile organic compounds), NO_x (nitrogen dioxide), SO_x (sulfur dioxide), PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are not available for individual wells, but can be calculated using total emission per day calculations that have been obtained from the California Air Resources Board website. These emissions totals are shown in the following table, for 2006.

Table 4. Estimated Statewide Annual Emissions from Oil and Gas Production, 2006

SOURCE	VOC (TONS/DAY)	NOX (TONS/DAY)	SOX (TONS/DAY)	PM10 (TONS/DAY)	PM2.5 (TONS/DAY)
Oil and Gas Production	47.87	2.77	0.28	0.06	0.06
Oil and Gas Production (combustion)	26.32	20.39	1.95	1.76	1.81
Total (tons/day)	74.19	23.16	2.23	1.82	1.87

This table illustrates the projected emissions for oil and gas production sources in tons of pollutants per day. Oil and gas production is defined as any source used in the production of oil and gas, including but not limited to wells, pumps, tanks, roads, maintenance traffic, and heaters. Steam generators are calculated separately and are represented on the table as oil and gas production (combustion). For our analysis, these numbers are summed together to get the total amount of pollutants emitted by oil and gas production statewide.

In regards to both PM10 and PM2.5, the SJVUAPCD does not have a standard for calculating emissions for individual wells (source: conversation 2007 with Leonard Scandura, SJVUAPCD). An emission formula and emission factor was provided by Air Quality Engineer Leonard Scandura of the SJVAPCD. The formula is $E = A \times EF$ where E= emissions, A= activity or source, and EF is the constant emission factor. Based on the Estimated Statewide Annual Emissions from Oil and Gas Production (2006) estimated emissions were calculated for one well. These calculations are included in Appendix F.

For one well, estimated emissions of PM2.5, PM10, and SOx range from approximately 30-36 lbs/year. Per well, NOx emissions are estimated at 375 lbs/year and 1,200 lbs/year of VOCs. This range of pollutant emissions represents 0.002% of the total emissions from oil and gas production, statewide. The expected emissions from the proposed action would be low both in relation to the overall activity in the region, and by itself. Small scale projects that have minimal impacts that are of short-duration would not likely contribute significantly to cumulative impacts (EPA 315-R-99-002; May 1999).

At the leasing stage, it is extremely difficult to generate a meaningful estimate of emissions associated with an unknown well type, target depth, in an unknown location, with an unknown lessee, operator, drilling contractor, etc. Since current federal oil and gas operators utilize various drilling contractors and construction companies, modeling at this time would be hypothetical. In order to complete a more thorough analysis of emissions and impacts, details on fleet will be obtained at the application stage. Vehicle and equipment make, model, engine size, etc., trip length, project acreage, construction schedule are among several variables required to generate emissions estimates. Combined, these factors determine the intensity, duration, and characteristics of associated pollutants.

The SJVAPCD does not permit individual wells; generally a facility such as a tank setting that serves a number of wells is the permitted stationary source. Wells in California are subject to Fugitive Inspection and Maintenance, Rule 4409. Indirect effects of point source emissions from legal and illegal motorized vehicle and off highway vehicle use associated with these lease offerings as proposed would be negligible. As

detailed in the affected environment, the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin is in nonattainment for ozone, and PM2.5. The District's adopted ozone and PM10 plans are already providing benefits for PM2.5 levels. The District attributes the Valley reaching attainment of PM10 standards ahead of schedule to the control strategies set forth in the 2003 PM10 Plan and the 2006 PM10 Plan (SJVAPCD 2008).

BLM requires that the lessee/operator take on the responsibility for ensuring that all operations are properly permitted with the appropriate agencies, and that the operations are in compliance with all mobile and stationary source guidelines. This is consistent with the SJVUAPCD requirements; the District holds the owner/operator responsible for obtaining permits, or ensuring that the proper permits are in place for their contractors (Personal communication, Homero Ramirez, SJVAPCD). Mitigation measures are imposed by the air permitting authority and would include such items as use of low-emission construction equipment, use of low sulfur fuel, and/or use of the existing power transmission facilities, where available, rather than temporary power generators. The failure of the lessee/operator to follow the air quality rules and permit requirements will result in penalties and would also lead to the loss of the BLM and air district authorizations.

The State and local air districts have air quality primacy; BLM may however choose to implement emissions control measures to reduce effects on air quality. BLM may apply emission control measures, apply Best Management Practices (BMPs) and implement adaptive management practices to reduce particulate matter emissions even though air quality standards would not be violated without implementation of such measures. BLM *Best Management Practices and Options for Air Quality Control for Specific Activities* would be applied. For oil and gas activities, BLM may impose controls on engines (drilling rigs), roads, monitoring devices, haul vehicles, noise, and sources of VOCs (condensate tanks, dehydrators, separators). Controls on engines can directly impact (lower) visibility impacts, which are often a leading concern. To reduce fugitive dust on roads, watering, graveling, applying surfactants, paving, inducing speed limits, and/or restricting vehicle access are control measures commonly implemented by BLM. Graveling can provide up to 85% reduction in fugitive dust; paving can provide even more. Water is cheap but temporary; magnesium chloride (a common surfactant) is more expensive and lasts about one year; and paving is the most expensive but it is long-term. A reduction in levels of fugitive dust, particulate and combustion emissions can be achieved by imposing a combination of control measures and technologies.

The SJVUAPCD requires all construction work (earth moving) to follow rule eight which details requirements for PM10, PM2.5, and fugitive dust minimization. More specifically under rule 8021, any project that is over 5 acres in non-residential areas will need to have a dust control plan that details particulate matter minimization (www.valleyair.org).

Projects less than 5 acres are considered by the SJVUAPCD as insignificant in regards to PM10 and PM2.5 emissions. According to the RFD associated with the proposed action, total disturbance will be less than or equal to 1.0 acre for one well; therefore the proposed action will not result in significant particulate emissions that impact air quality.

b. Climate Change

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32) is one of the first laws in the United States that mandates regulation of greenhouse gases at a state level. In April 2009, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the EPA has the authority to regulate GHGs under the Clean Air Act (*Massachusetts vs. EPA*, 05-1120). It is anticipated that, as more information becomes

available, and as California moves to implement the greenhouse gas regulations under the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB-32), additional restrictions will be placed on all activities, including those associated with the drilling and production of oil wells in the Southern San Joaquin Valley. All current and future operations on federal lands will be subject to those requirements.

The Department of the Interior is exploring whether global and regional climate modeling can be scaled to the point that it can be used to manage parks and refuges.² A new Secretarial order was issued earlier this year³ which directs each bureau to:

“consider and analyze potential climate change impacts when undertaking long-range planning exercises, setting priorities for scientific research and investigations, and/or when making major decisions affecting DOI resources.”

With respect to climate change, climate plays a significant role in the production of ozone. Sunlight and high temperatures are a major catalyst in reactions between VOCs and NOx in the production of ozone. With an increase in overall temperature, we can expect to have more hot days and less precipitation that will lead to a higher production of ozone.

The primary sources of greenhouse gases associated with oil and gas exploration and production are carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄). In addition, nitrous oxide (N₂O) and VOCs are indirect air pollutants that contribute to ozone production and aid in prolonging the life of methane in the atmosphere. GHGs are produced and emitted by various sources during phases of oil and gas exploration, well development, production, and site abandonment. The American Petroleum Institute (API) categorizes sources of emissions from all oil and gas operations into the following classifications⁴:

1) Direct Emissions

Combustion Sources – includes stationary devices (boilers, heaters, internal combustion engines, flares, burners) and mobile devices (barges, railcars, and trucks for material transport; vehicles for personnel transport; forklifts, construction equipment, etc.)

Process Emissions and Vented Sources - includes process emissions from glycol dehydrators, stacks, vents, ducts; maintenance/turnaround; and non-routine activities such as pressure relief valves, emergency shut-down devices, etc.

Fugitive Sources- includes fugitive emissions from valves, flanges, pumps, connectors, etc.; and other non-point sources from wastewater treatment

2) Indirect Emissions

Emissions associated with company operations, such as off-site generation of electricity, hot water or steam, and compression for on-site power, heat and cooling.

Direct and indirect GHG emissions may occur from various sources during each phase of exploration and development. During exploration and development, emissions are generated from

² GAO-07-863, 2007

³ Secretary of the Interior Order 3226, Amendment 1; January 16, 2009

⁴ American Petroleum Institute, Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies For The Oil and Natural Gas Industry; August 2009.

well pad and access road construction, rigging up/down, drilling, well completion, and testing phases. GHG emissions for these phases are mainly CO₂ emissions from fuel in internal combustion engines of diesel trucks, equipment, and rigs. As Zahniser (date unknown) noted in the *Characterization of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Involved in Oil and Gas Exploration and Production Operations, Review for the California Air Resources Board*, an additional one-time and potentially long term effect could include carbon sinks lost due to surface and vegetation disturbance associated with well site development.

Nearly 87% of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions come from energy production and use (Karl et al. 2009). In California, oil and gas production contributed a total of 18.64 million tons of CO₂ equivalent in the year 2006 (California Greenhouse Gas Inventory, 2000-2006). Of this total, 17.88 million tons of CO₂ equivalent were from fuel use associated with oil and gas extraction (CARB 2007). Oil and gas extraction/supply accounted for 3% of existing 1990 emissions estimates (total gross emissions of 433.28 MMT CO₂e) (CARB 2007).

Only rough estimates of the amount of greenhouse gasses produced by one well is possible since greenhouse gas emissions are based on the amount of oil produced (EPA 1999). If we assume that a new well produces an average of 4,000 barrels per year, annual methane emissions would be 25 lbs (.01 tons) per well (see EPA 1999 for formulas). In 2008, there were more than 2,800 wells in District 4, most of which were in Kern County with a few in Kings County; the two counties affected by this proposed lease sale⁵.

While global and national GHG inventories are established, regional and state specific inventories are in varying levels of development. Quantification techniques are in development – for example, there is a good understanding of climate change emissions related to fuel usage. Analytical tools necessary to quantify climatic impacts at the project level are presently unavailable. As a consequence, impact assessments of specific effects of anthropogenic activities are difficult to determine. The U.S. Global Change Research Program recognizes that further work is needed on how to quantify cumulative uncertainties across spatial scales, and the uncertainties associated with complex intertwined natural and social systems (Karl et al. 2009).

The current leasing proposal represents less than 0.06 percent of the annual new well activity for the area and a much smaller fraction of the existing well population. For this analysis, the RFD predicts that one well will be drilled as a result of the proposed action. Emissions from the construction of one well would be expected to be lower than the national average because of vapor recovery systems and other pollution controls (Best Performance Standards) mandated by the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District. Values for GHG emissions are expected to follow a similar pattern. Thus, direct GHG emissions from the proposed action would be undetectable on a nationwide basis and would be expected to have a very minor influence on global climate change. This is consistent with the SJVAPCD conclusion that existing science is inadequate to support quantification of impacts that project level GHG emissions would have on global climate change (SJVAPCD 2009b).

However, the effects of project specific GHG emissions are cumulative, and without mitigation their incremental contribution to global climatic change could be considered cumulatively considerable (SJVAPCD 2009a). The APCD's best approach in addressing cumulative impacts would be to require all projects to reduce their GHG emissions, through project design elements or mitigation. The proposed District policy for addressing GHG emissions impacts for stationary

⁵2008 Annual Report of the State Oil & Gas; California Department of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources; Sacramento, CA. (Publication No. PR06)

source projects indicates that the need to quantify project specific impacts is negated if emissions reductions are achieved by implementing BPS.

There is no generally accepted guidance for determining significance of project specific GHG impacts (SJVAPCD, 2009a). The SJVAPCD recognizes that project proponents, lead agencies, the District and the public need clear guidance; therefore, the District Board has recently directed staff to develop guidance for addressing GHG impacts. The District proposes that projects not implementing Best Performance Standards (BPS) must quantify GHG emissions and reduce or mitigate GHG emissions by 29% to be less than significant. Developing Performance Based Standards will streamline the significance determination process. The policy for addressing GHG emissions impacts for stationary source projects indicates that the need to quantify project specific impacts is negated if emissions reductions are achieved by implementing BPS (SJVAPCD 2009b). This approach is based on the use of BPS and their associated, pre-quantified GHG emission reduction effectiveness.

There is no reliable methodology to assess the relationship between the decision to lease and the ultimate consumption of the resources produced as a result of production from these lease(s). An attempt to analyze the impacts of GHG emissions and other climate change factors from the ultimate consumption of the resources produced from these leases would be a highly speculative exercise. The BLM does not dictate the destination of the resource produced from federal lands. The effects from consumption resulting from the proposed action are not only speculative, but are beyond the scope of BLM authority or control.

3) Conformity:

The USEPA rules require federal agencies to determine whether a proposal conforms to the existing SIP. USEPA rules state that an analysis is not necessary when the total emissions do not exceed de minimis levels, comply with the SIP and do not exceed 10% of the regional emissions. As the emissions are well below de minimis levels, comply with the SIP and are well below 10% of regional emissions, no further conformity analysis is necessary. This is consistent with SJVAPCD Rule 9110.

5. Impacts to Soil Quality

The parcels associated with the proposed action are on both disturbed and undisturbed surface. The reasonably foreseeable development (RFD) scenario projects one well will be drilled as a result of leasing these parcels, resulting in surface disturbance of approximately one acre. This RFD is based on actual oil and gas drilling activities that resulted from new leasing actions that have occurred over the past 10 years.

Onsite impacts to soils as a subsequent result of leasing may include topsoil removal, grading, filling, and compaction; all of which reduce soil quality. Erosion is an offsite impact that presents potential water quality issues as a result of increased sediment and nutrients. Impacts associated with any lease development may include erosion subsequent to the construction of a well pad and/or access roads on slopes and/or other unstable geography. The risk of erosion on and adjacent to lease parcels is of greatest concern in areas where slopes exceed 40 percent (Parcels 2, 4, and 8), as the potential hazard of erosion increases as slope increases. Since some soils on these parcels are described by NRCS as being susceptible to wind and water erosion in the absence of adequate (plant) cover, soil exposure should be minimized or reduced, particularly on portions of Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, and 10.

To minimize new or additional disturbance and impacts to soil quality, wells and access roads may be sited in areas that are disturbed by past land use. Soil impacts will be further reduced by identifying and protecting biological soil crusts; when soil crusts are present these will be conserved and stockpiled to encourage interim restoration subsequent to drilling. Regardless of crust presence or absence, topsoil conservation and replacement is generally used as a Best Management Practice (BMP) to minimize impacts to soil and habitat, thereby increasing the efficiency and success of site reclamation.

The intensity of both onsite and offsite effects of soil disturbance can be minimized by implementing basic principles of erosion control on construction sites, such as EPA's *Reasonable and Prudent Practices for Stabilization (RAPPS) of Oil and Gas Construction Sites* (cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/oilgas.cfm). These impacts will be considered and mitigated on a site-specific basis using proper well placement and implementing best management practices (BMPs). Overall soil compaction may be reduced by restricting vehicle and equipment use to limited, perhaps previously disturbed areas. Simple erosion control practices will apply, such as minimizing slope gradient, clearing smaller areas of vegetation, and vigilant scheduling of any excavation to avoid rainfall periods. Road(s) designed in accordance with BLM standards (Manual 9113) will decrease erosion effects, particularly in areas where soil limitations have been identified .

Any disturbances 1.0 acre or greater that result from the proposed leasing action will likely be subject to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board Storm Water Prevention and Protection plan (SWPPs). In 2010, a former Clean Water Act exemption under the 2005 Energy Policy Act for oil field construction will expire; therefore, all oil and gas construction projects will be subject to these permitting requirements, in compliance with state and federal Clean Water Acts. Impacts to soils from spills/contamination could cause a long term reduction in site productivity. Some of these direct impacts can be minimized or avoided through proper design, construction and maintenance; and by implementing BMPs. In the state of California, oil and gas operators are required to comply with state spill reporting requirements, per the California Office of Emergency Services (OES) and the CDOGGR. In addition, Federal lessees are required to comply with BLM spill reporting and clean up requirements. Any soil contamination resulting from an undesirable event will be removed/mitigated upon discovery and as required in those plans. Clean up may follow the Guidelines for Clean up of Heavy Crude on Federal Leases.

6. Impacts to Water Quality

Although there are no rivers, lakes, or streams on the parcels that contain water year round, 1/3 mile of Little Creek, an intermittent stream that appears as a dry drainage occurs on Parcel 10. No direct impacts to this creek or other drainages are expected because BLM will recommend avoiding surface disturbance in such areas. In the event that a "blue line" drainage cannot be avoided, California Department of Fish and Game notification and/or a Streambed Alteration Agreement (Section 1600) may be required.

Many of the parcels are in areas where there are or may be fresh water aquifers. All such aquifers will be fully protected by using standard oil field practices and BLM BMPs such as requiring a string of casing to be cemented across all fresh water aquifers and by requiring compliance with all appropriate laws, regulation, and BLM policies, such as state and federal Clean Water Act(s), Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) between BLM, EPA, CDF&G, and CDOGGR, and compliance with Regional Water Quality Control Board requirements.

Where there is a threat to water quality or where water quality does not meet state standards, coordination must occur with the regional water quality control board(s). All parcels that contain any water bodies (streams, lakes, springs, etc.) must have adopted Best Management Practices (BMP) for all activities associated with oil and gas operations that could affect water quality. A list of areas where there are aquifers that are considered to be fresh can be found in Volumes I, II, and/or III of California Oil and Gas Fields, published by the California Conservation Division. Conditions of approval will be attached to BLM permit approvals that require protective measures to be taken where spills or other contamination are potentially a concern to surface or ground water.

No direct impacts to ephemeral or intermittent streams, creeks or dry drainages are anticipated because a well location and/or access road would be sited in a manner that avoids direct impact or alteration (under BLM standard lease stipulations, a proposed well can be offset up to 200 meters). Furthermore, conditions of approval would be attached to permit approvals that require protective measures to be taken where spills or other contamination are potentially a concern to surface or ground water.

7. Floodplains

Parcel numbers 1 thru 10 are within Zone C; areas of minimal flooding. Regardless of where on the parcel development may be proposed, site-specific NEPA analysis would identify measures to minimize the risk of flood damage to oil and gas facilities/wells and oil spills or other contaminations entering any streams.

8. Biological Resources Including Riparian and Wetlands

There will be no direct effects to biological resources from offering the parcels for lease.

If a parcel is leased and developed, there could be indirect effects to biological resources from offering the parcels for lease. In the past 10 years, 218 parcels have been leased in Kern and Kings Counties. Of the 218 parcels leased, 37 wells have been drilled on 9 leases. All of these wells were drilled in native habitat. It is estimated that one well could be drilled as a result of offering the parcels for lease. Development of a lease can result in impacts to habitat and species.

All development proposals will be subject to site-specific NEPA and ESA review. Species and habitat surveys will be required. Project design criteria, mitigation measures and compensation, similar to those detailed in **Attachment Biology 1. Sample Oil and Gas Programmatic Biological Opinion Provisions**, are applied as part of the site-specific NEPA and ESA review. BLM and USFWS approved biological monitors are required for projects with the potential to disturb habitat. Biological monitors complete pre-construction surveys, implement on-site mitigation measures, and complete post-construction reports to document implementation of mitigation measures and evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation measures. BLM monitors project progress, mitigation implementation and effectiveness, and compares expected impacts to actual impacts. BLM and USFWS review mitigation effectiveness on a regular basis (individual project coordination, annual report and annual meetings).

In addition to site-specific NEPA and ESA review, all new oil and gas leases would be subject to the “Limited Surface Use – Protected Species” and “Limited Surface Use – Sensitive Species” stipulations. The LSU Sensitive Species and LSU Protected Species stipulations reserve to BLM the right to delay processing; move, modify or seasonally restrict activities; or prohibit surface disturbing activities on all or a portion of the lease to protect biological resources. In addition to

project specific measures to avoid or minimize impacts to biological resources, BLM has established landscape safeguards for BLM surface. BLM land within reserves would be managed to maintain 90% of the habitat, and BLM land within corridors would be managed to maintain 75% of the habitat.

Although the effects disclosed below can result from oil and gas development, the likelihood and extent of such potential impacts from leasing the subject parcels would be reduced because of BLM's site specific NEPA and ESA review, and the Limited Surface Use stipulations. BLM and FWS meet annually to review the effectiveness of project design criteria, mitigation and compensation associated with the BLM administered oil and gas leases. Based on these meetings, changes are made to the BLM program. FWS remains satisfied that BLM is meeting its obligation under the Caliente RMP Biological Opinion and Section 7 of the ESA.

a. Impacts to Habitat from Oil and Gas Activities

It is estimated that one well may be developed on the offered lease parcels. Development of the well and any associated road and facilities could result in permanent impacts to 1 acre of habitat (Table 2). This potential loss of habitat amounts to 2.5% of the smallest parcel (Parcels 3 and 5 with approximately 40 acres each) and 0.12% of the largest parcel (Parcel 8 with 850 acres). These estimates of habitat loss or alteration are within the range expected and analyzed in the Caliente RMP, EIS Ch. 4 and Biological Opinion.

Of the 2,744 acres, 2,328 acres are presently native lands, 405 acres have been cultivated in the past, and 11 acres are developed as residences. If the potential well was developed on native lands this would amount to less than 1% of the native lands offered under this lease auction.

Impacts to habitat on lands that have been cultivated in the past would depend on whether the lands continue to be fallow or are under active cultivation at the time of any development. If the lands continue to be fallow, that area may provide habitat for wildlife species that have reoccupied the area. Such habitat could be impacted by oil development and exploration activities. If the land is under active cultivation, impacts to native vegetation and wildlife are likely to be minimal.

Impacts to habitat on native lands would depend on the native vegetation type and the topography of the lease parcels. The lease parcels contain a combination of grassland, shrubland and man-made riparian vegetation communities. Habitat disturbance in grasslands generally has less of an impact than disturbance in shrublands and woodlands since shrubs and trees take longer to become re-established. Shrublands and woodlands also support a greater diversity and number of wildlife species as shrubs provide a high variety of food and cover. As the diversity of habitat structure increases from grassland to shrubland to woodland, so does the wildlife species richness. Thus, there is more potential for impacts to wildlife in shrubland and woodland communities, than in grassland communities. The impacts associated with well pads and roads, however, would be very site-specific and are not expected to significantly affect these habitats at the community scale. The footprint of the disturbance is also expected to be a small proportion of the habitat area.

Topography can play a role in the amount of surface disturbance that results from well and road construction. Flat areas will require little or no cut and fill, and road routes are not constrained by topography. In hilly areas, cut and fill may be required which disturbs additional land. Road routes may have to travel longer distances to meet engineering requirements and may also require cut and fill. Areas lacking roads near potential drilling sites will have more disturbance, as the

entire access route will need to be constructed rather than just a short spur route from an existing road.

Approximately 764 acres are relatively flat (Tupman and Famoso East Units) and includes 11 acres of residential/disturbed, 405 acres of past cultivated land, and 348 acres of native land. The disturbed or past cultivated lands have relatively good access with existing roads in the interior or on the edge of the parcels. Well pad and road construction on these disturbed or past cultivated parcels will result in minimal impacts to biological resources due to the presence of existing roads and the currently disturbed nature of the parcels. All of the flat native land parcels have existing roads.

The remaining 1,980 acres is native habitat that ranges from gentle to steep hills. These hilly parcels are likely to require new road construction to access well pads unless the wells are located adjacent to an existing road. While many of these lease parcels have one or more existing roads, it is likely that new roads would be required to reach the proposed well pad locations. As the terrain becomes steeper and hilly, more side slope, cut and fill construction may be required. Restoration of side slope, cut and fill pads and roads is more difficult. Impacts in such areas, even if the well is abandoned and the road restored, may persist as altered, but functional, habitat, for several decades.

Habitat restoration also takes longer in shrublands and woodlands as opposed to grasslands. Grassland habitats may resemble their pre-project conditions in 2 to 5 years. Shrublands may require 5 to 15 years and woodlands even longer as trees must be reestablished on the site. The parcels in this lease auction are generally grassland and shrubland habitats that return to their pre-project composition and structure relatively easily and quickly.

Certain type of soils and exposures may take longer to restore. Vegetation on exposed, dry shale areas, such as in the Antelope Plain Unit, may be slow to recover. Such areas, however, have naturally sparse vegetation and much exposed soil.

Preliminary results from an ongoing study of the effects of oilfield development on wildlife communities in Western Kern County indicates that ecological communities in saltbush scrub remain largely intact up through medium levels of oilfield development. At high levels of development, however, some species typical of the saltbush scrub community may not be present. Bird and small mammal communities differed along the oil field disturbance gradient. Plots within medium and high oilfield development exhibited higher bird species richness as disturbance increased. This was, however, largely due to the presence of human-commensal species (Brewer's blackbird, European starling, common raven, brown-headed cowbird, northern mockingbird, and western flycatcher) that are typically not found in saltbush scrub habitat. Relative abundance of small mammals increased, but habitat generalists, such as deer mice, were favored. Several special status species, such as San Joaquin kit fox, American badger, San Joaquin antelope squirrel, burrowing owl, and Le Conte's thrasher were observed in the control, and low and medium development plots, but not in the high development plots. The plots in high development areas had a higher species diversity of native and non-native bird and plant species, but many of these species were not native to the saltbush scrub habitat. The availability of water, greater amount of edge habitat and the increased structural diversity that oilfield features add, may create additional niches that are colonized by opportunistic, non-endemic species. Any development that results from leasing the proposed parcels is expected to result in a low level of oil field development. Based on the preliminary results of the 2010 study, a low level of oil field development is expected to have little effect on wildlife communities.

Although the impacts described above can occur as a result of oil and gas development, it is estimated that indirect effect will be limited to 1 well with 1 acre of habitat loss. Measures to minimize impacts to habitat, such as those contained in Attachment Biology 1. Sample Oil and Gas Programmatic Biological Opinion Provisions would be employed to reduce the amount of habitat impacted. In addition, compensation, in the form of additional habitat protected, would be required. The rate of compensation would range from 1.1 acre (temporary impact) to 4 acres (permanent impact) for every acre disturbed. For new leases offered in the past 10 years of lease sales, 37 wells have been drilled. All of these wells were located in native habitat and resulted in 29.6 acres of disturbance. The 29.6 acres of disturbance was compensated with more than 60 acres of compensation habitat. The 1 acre of habitat loss would have a localized, moderate effect on habitat in the immediate vicinity of the well and access road, but a negligible to minor impact on habitat within the Southern San Joaquin Valley.

b. Impacts to Species from Oil and Gas Activities

If a well is developed on the offered lease parcels, impacts to plant and animal species may occur. Measures to minimize impacts, such as those contained in Attachment Biology 1. Sample Oil and Gas Programmatic Biological Opinion (BO) Provisions would be employed to reduce the amount of impact, but not all impacts would be avoided.

Potential impacts to plants include direct mortality from earth excavation or crushing by vehicles. Adverse impacts could also result from soil erosion resulting in loss of the supporting substrate for plants, or from soil compaction resulting in reduced germination rates. Impacts to plants occurring after seed germination but prior to seed set could be particularly harmful as both current and future generations would be adversely affected. Weeds which are introduced and/or promoted by soil disturbing activities compete against and displace native vegetation.

Development associated with oil and gas activities has the potential to affect rare plants. Soil disturbing activities directly affect species by destroying habitat, churning soils, impacting biological crusts, disrupting seedbanks, burying individual plants, and generating sites for undesirable weedy species. Weeds may be introduced during construction and operation of the lease. Roads generate weedy habitat along their edges, as well as avenues for weed invasion into unoccupied territory. Dust generated by construction activities and travel along dirt roads can affect nearby plants by depressing photosynthesis, disrupting pollination, and reducing reproductive success. Oil or other chemical spills could contaminate soils as to render them temporarily unsuitable for plant growth until cleanup measures were fully implemented. If cleanup measures were less successful, longer term impacts could be expected.

A variety of project design features and minimization measures are typically employed to reduce impacts to plant species and populations. Typical measures are contained in Attachment Biology 1. Sample Oil and Gas Programmatic Biological Opinion Provisions. Previously disturbed lands are used as much as possible and the project footprint is minimized. Shrubs and sensitive plant species populations are avoided whenever possible. If sensitive areas cannot be avoided, work is completed after seed set and before germination.

Potential impacts to animals, including listed species, include direct mortality or injury, loss of dens or burrows, displacement, and human disturbance. Direct mortality or injury could result from vehicle strikes, or from collapsed dens and burrows resulting in animals being crushed or entombed. Burrows and dens could be destroyed or damaged by vehicle traffic, particularly heavy equipment. Animals could be displaced during project activities. Such displacement of animals into unfamiliar areas could increase the risk of predation and increase the difficulty of

finding required resources such as food and shelter. Human disturbance could result in displacement of animals, even though dens and burrows may not be directly impacted. Human disturbance also might alter the behavior of animals (e.g., activity periods, space use) resulting in increased predation risk, reduced access to resources, and reduced breeding success. Project activities during the spring breeding season could increase the potential for adverse impacts. Animals could also become entrapped in oil spills, leaks, sumps or improperly maintained well cellars or other facilities.

A variety of project design features and minimization measures are typically employed to reduce impacts to individual animals and populations. Typical measures are contained in Attachment Biology 1. Sample Oil and Gas Programmatic Biological Opinion Provisions. Speed limits and employee education are employed to reduce the likelihood of vehicle strikes. Dens are monitored and when vacant, excavated or temporarily blocked to prevent entrapment of animals. Pipes and culverts are searched before being moved or sealed. Biological monitors are required to assist crews and trouble shoot unexpected situations.

Roads and large areas of disturbance can be a barrier to movement for some animal species. Animals in the San Joaquin Valley suite of sensitive animal species, however, generally do not have difficulty crossing roads or disturbed areas. It is not unusual to observe kangaroo rats, kit foxes, antelope squirrels or blunt-nosed leopard lizards using and crossing roads. This tendency does expose these animals to vehicle strikes, especially on paved roads with higher vehicle speeds. The impact of roads, large areas of disturbance, barriers and vehicle strikes is within the range analyzed in the Caliente RMP, EIS Ch. 4 and the Caliente RMP Biological Opinion.

Structures such as utility poles, buildings, and pumping units may provide perches for raptors. Addition of such structures in flat terrain may increase predation rates on small mammals and other prey species. The types of structures typically found in oil fields, however, do not tend to provide nesting structures for raptors, including ravens. Introducing nesting structures can have a greater impact on prey species since much more prey is taken by raptors that are rearing young, and the nest site is continuously occupied for the season increasing the duration and frequency of the predation effect. The effect of introducing structures that will only serve as perches is not expected to be significant as such perches are likely to only occasionally be used for hunting.

BLM utilizes a double review process for leasing and development of oil and gas. At the leasing stage a comprehensive NEPA and Biological Opinion addresses leasing and potential development. The March 31, 1997 Caliente RMP Biological Opinion serves as the comprehensive Biological Opinion for leasing, including the proposed action. Should a development proposal actually be submitted, BLM then completes a site specific NEPA and ESA review. If the development proposal may affect listed species, a secondary formal consultation is completed before approving the development.

If a project may affect listed species, a secondary consultation will be required. In 2001 BLM completed the Oil and Gas Programmatic Biological Opinion (O&G Programmatic BO). Development projects which meet certain criteria may be authorized under the O&G Programmatic BO. If the project does not meet the O&G Programmatic BO criteria, a separate consultation will be completed. The requirements of the separate consultation are likely to be similar to those contained in the O&G Programmatic BO.

Under the Oil and Gas Programmatic Biological Opinion, listed species and habitat surveys are required prior to BLM authorizations and surface disturbing activities. Habitat features used by listed plants and animals, special status plant populations, and important habitats are avoided as

required in the O&G Programmatic BO. Direct incidental take is avoided for San Joaquin kit fox and blunt-nosed leopard lizards, and direct take is avoided to the greatest extent practicable for the other listed animals species (rarely resulting in direct take). Impacts to the habitats supporting these species are mitigated through the O&G Programmatic BO's requirement that "compensation habitat" be acquired and managed as habitat in perpetuity in an agency-approved off-site location. The O&G Programmatic BO requires that three acres be acquired for each acre subject to permanent disturbance and 1.1 acres be acquired for each acre of temporary disturbance. Beginning in October 2008, BLM also agreed to require a 4:1 compensation ratio for permanent habitat disturbance within the Western Kern County Kit Fox Core Area. The O&G Programmatic BO also requires that each acre of BLM listed species habitat on federally owned surface be "replaced," acre for acre, since the BLM lands are considered conserved lands by the Recovery Plan and Draft Kern Valley Floor Habitat Conservation Plan. Typical survey requirements, project design criteria, mitigation and compensations requirements for BLM authorized projects are included in Attachment Biology 1. Sample Oil and Gas Programmatic Biological Opinion Provisions.

In addition to site- specific NEPA and ESA review, all new oil and gas leases would be subject to the "Limited Surface Use – Protected Species" and "Limited Surface Use – Sensitive Species" stipulations. The LSU Sensitive Species and LSU Protected Species stipulations reserve to BLM the right to delay processing; move, modify or seasonally restrict activities; or prohibit surface disturbing activities on all or a portion of the lease to protect biological resources. Leasing of lands under these constraints will provide strong protection for protected species and special status species.

Although the impacts described above can occur as a result of oil and gas development, it is estimated that indirect effects will be limited to 1 well with 1 acre of habitat loss. This would have a localized, moderate effect on individual animals in the immediate vicinity of the well and access road, but a negligible to minor impact on populations within the Southern San Joaquin Valley. These potential impacts are within the range analyzed in the Caliente RMP, EIS Ch. 4 and the Caliente RMP Biological Opinion.

c. Effects to Federally Listed and Proposed Species, and Critical Habitat

Several federally listed species (San Joaquin woolly-threads, California jewelflower, Kern mallow, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, giant kangaroo rat, Tipton kangaroo rat and San Joaquin kit fox) may occur on or in the vicinity of nearly all of the parcels. In addition, the delisted Hoover's woollystar may occur on or in the vicinity of most of the parcels. If exploration or development occurs on one of these parcels, the proposed action may affect listed species.

Habitat loss is the primary reason for the endangerment and listing of these species. Habitat loss from agricultural, urban and industrial (including oil and gas) land uses continues to occur. The 1998 Recovery Plan for Upland Species of the San Joaquin Valley defines a system of reserves and corridors as part of the recovery strategy. Maintaining suitable habitat and compatible land uses is considered key in the successful recovery of these species. In the Caliente RMP, BLM committed to managing all BLM lands within these reserves and corridors as part of the conservation and recovery system. These lands are managed to maintain 90% of the habitat in reserves and 75% of the habitat in the corridors. While leasing the parcels may result in additional habitat disturbance and loss, the small amount of habitat loss (1 acre) that is projected to occur, implementation of site-specific mitigation measures to minimize habitat disturbance and avoid direct impacts to individuals, and the BLM's commitment to maintain habitat in reserves and corridors at 90% and 75% respectively, the impacts associated with leasing these

parcels are expected to result in negligible to minor impacts to listed species at the site-specific scale, and negligible impacts at the landscape scale.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires a federal agency to complete Formal Consultation with the USFWS prior to undertaking an action which may affect a listed species. Formal Consultation addressing the impacts of oil and gas leasing, exploration and development, to these species, was completed on March 31, 1997 (Caliente RMP Biological Opinion 1-1-97-F-64). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service concluded that oil and gas leasing, exploration and development, as proposed by the Caliente RMP, was not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of these species. As a condition of the Caliente RMP and other biological opinions, BLM and FWS meet annually. Based on these meetings, changes are made to how BLM administered its programs to comply with the various biological programs and its responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act. FWS remains satisfied that BLM is meeting its obligation under the Caliente RMP Biological Opinion and Section 7 of the ESA.

The proposed action is in compliance with the Caliente RMP, and thus, is consistent with the March 31, 1997 Caliente RMP BO. Should an exploration or development proposal be submitted for any of these proposed parcels, it will be subject to additional site specific ESA review as described above.

There will be no effect to critical habitat as none of the parcels include designated or proposed critical habitat.

d. Relationship to San Joaquin Valley Endangered Species Recovery

The conservation and recovery strategy outlined in the *Recovery Plan for Upland Species of the San Joaquin Valley* (USFWS 1998) defines a system of reserves and corridors. In the Caliente RMP, BLM committed to managing all BLM lands within these reserves and corridors as part of the conservation and recovery system. These lands are managed to maintain 90% of the habitat in reserves and 75% of the habitat in the corridors. Restoration is undertaken on lands that do not meet the habitat maintenance goal before new development is authorized. BLM also requires mitigation and compensation for development activities. Disturbance of habitat is compensated at a rate of 1.1 acre for every acre temporarily disturbed, and 3 acres for every acre permanently disturbed. In addition, disturbance to BLM surface requires an additional replacement factor of 1 acre for every acre disturbed and disturbance within the Western Kern County Kit Fox Core Area requires a 4:1 compensation ratio. Species surveys, avoidance of habitat features and implementation of measures to minimize take are also standard requirements. These requirements were put in place to implement the Recovery Plan and to meet the BLM's obligation under Sections 7(a) 1 and 2(c) of the Endangered Species Act to conserve listed species.

BLM's program for the management of reserve and corridor lands has been reviewed and approved by the USFWS as part the Caliente RMP Biological Opinion 1-1-97-F-64 and more recently in the Oil and Gas Programmatic Biological Opinion 1-1-01-F-0063. In these Biological Opinions, the Service concluded that the BLM's program was not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species and is in compliance with Section 7(a) 2 of the Endangered Species Act.

Of the lands offered in this sale 840 acres are within reserves, 1,980 acres are within corridors, and 484 are not part of the San Joaquin Valley strategy. The RFD estimates that 1 well with 1 acre of habitat disturbance could result from this lease sale. Any disturbance would be subject to

the survey, avoidance, mitigation, compensation and replacement requirements described above. Any disturbance within reserves would be subject to the 90% habitat maintenance objective and disturbance within corridors would be subject to the 75% habitat maintenance objective. Given these restrictions, the limited amount of habitat that will be disturbed (1 acre), and the localized nature of the impact (immediate vicinity of one well and access road), indirect effects associated with this lease sale are expected to be compatible with the conservation and recovery strategy prescribed by the Recovery Plan. While it is possible that up to one acre of habitat in a reserve or corridor could be disturbed, the loss of one acre is expected to have a negligible effect on the effectiveness of the reserve or corridor.

Species Specific Impacts. Table Biology 1 and Table Biology 2 lists the Federally listed, state listed and BLM sensitive species with the potential to occur on the offered lease parcels.

1) Federally and State Listed Species

San Joaquin woolly-threads. There is potential for San Joaquin woolly-threads to be found within the Antelope Plain, Crocker, and Tupman Units. To the greatest extent possible, BLM would require populations to be avoided. Otherwise, measures, such as delaying surface disturbance until after seed set, collection of seed, reseeded, and stockpiling of topsoil, may be required to minimize impacts. This is currently required by the O&G Programmatic BO and would likely be required in any separate consultation.

California jewelflower. The Antelope Plain and Tupman Units are within the historic range of California jewelflower, but no extant populations are known within Kern County. Under the Oil and Gas Programmatic BO, any populations discovered will be avoided by a 50-foot buffer. Jewelflower plants can be identified during flowering season, typically February to March. Since the populations would be avoided, the impacts would be avoided or would be negligible to populations and at the landscape scale.

Hoover's woollystar. Hoover's woollystar may be found on the Crocker and Tupman Units. Hoover's woollystar could be adversely impacted by earth excavation, off-road vehicle traffic, erosion and spills. It is projected that the post-leasing activities will result in temporary or transient habitat disturbance. Hoover's woollystar can quickly colonize disturbed areas and is expected to re-colonize temporary or transient disturbance areas. Survey and avoidance measures will also be implemented for Hoover's woollystar to further minimize impacts to this species. Thus, the impacts would be avoided or would be negligible to populations and at the landscape scale.

Bakersfield cactus. The Ant Hill Unit is within the range of Bakersfield cactus. Under the Oil and Gas Programmatic BO, any populations discovered will be avoided by a 50-foot buffer. Bakersfield cactus plants can be identified during any time of the year. Since the populations would be avoided, the impacts would be avoided or would be negligible to populations and at the landscape scale.

San Joaquin adobe sunburst. The Famoso East Unit is within the range of San Joaquin adobe sunburst. Surveys for this species would be required before the authorization of any surface disturbing activity. San Joaquin adobe sunburst is an annual plant and population size and location can vary depending on precipitation and other weather factors. As such, a single year's survey may not be adequate to determine its presence or absence on a parcel. If populations are discovered, a 50-foot buffer would be established, similar to conservation measures established for other listed species. As part of the proposed action, the Famoso East Unit would be subject to

a Limited Surface Use Stipulation that restricts surface disturbance to the previously cultivated northwest quarter of Section 4. The requirement for surveys, combined with restricting development to the previously cultivated area would ensure that any development avoids adobe sunburst populations, thus, there would be no impacts to the species.

Blunt-nosed leopard lizard. Blunt-nosed leopard lizards may occur on natural lands within the Antelope Plain, Tupman and Famoso East Units. Potential impacts to blunt-nosed leopard lizards include direct mortality, loss or alteration of habitat, and harassment. Blunt-nosed leopard lizards are active during the day, which enhances the threat of some impacts, such as vehicle strikes. Project activities could destroy burrows used by blunt-nosed leopard lizards. Lizards can become entrapped or buried inside destroyed burrows as well. Discharge of waste water could drown lizards using drainages. Lizards can become entrapped or drown in oil or tarry substances. Improperly covered well cellars, buried valve boxes, buckets and vertical pipe sections can act as pitfall traps and entrap lizards. BLM would require pre-construction surveys and implementation of mitigation measures to reduce the potential for these impacts to occur. Example measures include, installing flashing around the project footprint, protocol level survey prior to habitat disturbance and burrow destruction, escorting vehicles through blunt-nosed leopard lizard activity areas, and scheduling activities for time periods when blunt-nosed leopard lizards are not active. Such measures are currently required by the O&G Programmatic BO and would likely be required in any separate consultation. BLM lease operating standards (e.g. waste water discharge policies, proper maintenance of equipment and facilities, etc) will also reduce the potential for these impacts. Given these measures, the indirect impacts of leasing these parcels on blunt-nosed leopard lizards are expected to be negligible to minor at the site-specific scale, and negligible at the population and landscape scales.

Giant kangaroo rat. Potential impacts to giant kangaroo rats include direct mortality, loss of burrow systems, loss or alteration of habitat, and harassment. The construction and maintenance of well pads, access roads, pipelines, and other oil field structures may trap or bury kangaroo rats in their burrows. Kangaroo rats can also drown or become entrapped in spilled oil or tarry substances. Kangaroo rats may be killed by vehicles. Burrows can be damaged or destroyed by project activities. Some habitat may be lost or altered. Studies conducted by Spiegel (1996) indicated that kangaroo rat abundance was lower in developed oil field sites as compared to undeveloped sites. The lower abundance was attributed to a lower carrying capacity due to habitat alteration and fragmentation. The amount of oil field habitat disturbance in the study site was much greater (in excess of 70%) than is expected to result from the leasing of these parcels (less than 1% surface disturbance).

Giant kangaroo rats have the potential to occur in the Tupman Unit. BLM would require pre-construction surveys and implementation of mitigation measures to reduce the potential for these impacts. Examples include, trapping to temporarily remove animals from the construction site, and designing project footprints to avoid burrows when possible. Such measures are currently required by the O&G Programmatic BO and would likely be required in any separate consultation. Pre-construction surveys and implementation of mitigation measures that are part of the Oil and Gas Programmatic Biological Opinion will reduce the potential for impacts. Giant kangaroo rats are mostly active at night and most vehicle traffic is expected during daylight hours. This combination will reduce the chances of a vehicle strike. Giant kangaroo rats would be avoided and the low amount of habitat disturbance would have a negligible effect to any kangaroo rats inhabiting the area.

Tipton kangaroo rat. Tipton kangaroo rats have the potential to occur on the Tupman Unit. Potential impacts to Tipton kangaroo rats are the same as those described for the giant kangaroo

rat. Survey, take avoidance, mitigation, and compensation measures would be required at the site-specific project stage under the programmatic biological opinion and would be similarly required for any separate biological opinion. Thus, Tipton kangaroo rats would be avoided and the low amount of habitat disturbance would have a negligible to minor effects on any Tipton kangaroo rats inhabiting the area.

San Joaquin kit fox. San Joaquin kit fox may occur within all units. Potential impacts to San Joaquin kit fox include direct mortality from vehicle strikes, accidental entombment, drowning or entrapment in spilled oil or sumps, entrapment in pipes, and entrapment in old well cellars. Construction of well pads, roads, pipelines, and facilities result in alteration and fragmentation of habitat, loss of den sites and features, and loss of habitat to support prey species. Oil fields are often places of continual human disturbance from well drilling, maintenance, and monitoring, operation of production facilities, transportation of produced oil, and associated industrial activities. There is also exposure to oil field chemicals around production facilities and from unintentional events (e.g., spills, well head and pipeline leaks, well blow-outs). However, the incidence of these causes of mortality, sickness, and habitat loss are avoided and ameliorated by the implementation of biological surveys prior to new authorizations, take avoidance, project mitigation, terms and conditions of biological opinions, best management practices, spill avoidance and cleanup measures, and habitat restoration of disturbed sites. For example, new well pads, roads and pipelines locations and routes are surveyed for kit fox dens and these projects may be moved to a distance approved by the FWS and CDFG to preserve the den site and minimize disturbance to foxes that may be present. The projects may be relocated onto previously disturbed sites to minimize habitat alteration. Facilities are inspected to ensure that oil leaks are remediated, well cellars are covered, and sumps are covered or removed. Speed limits are posted, and enforced under company health and safety standards. Employee training of endangered species features, habitat, avoidance and mitigation measures, required conservation measures, and reporting are included in employee and contractor project orientation.

Studies of San Joaquin kit fox in oil field landscapes in western Kern County have evaluated the effects of oil and gas land uses on this species. Spiegel (1996) compared several life history traits of San Joaquin kit fox (e.g., den characteristics, diet, spatial ecology and habitat use, reproduction, mortality, relative abundance, and prey relative abundance) in undeveloped, moderately developed and intensively developed oil fields. The moderately developed site had variable amounts of disturbance from 0% to 50% disturbance, with the intensively disturbed site having >70% disturbance. This study, conducted between 1989 and 1993, found that the abundance of San Joaquin kit fox was 50% higher in undeveloped areas compared to the moderately and intensively developed oil field sites. The relative abundance and biomass of prey species was also greater in the undeveloped site. Within the oil field sites, prey species were more diverse than in the undeveloped site. Kangaroo rats were more frequently used in undeveloped sites but rabbits/hares, pocket mice, deer mice, and house mice were used more frequently in the developed sites. The diets were reflective of prey availability of the different areas. Atypical dens (pipes, culverts, woodpiles) accounted for 50% of the den sites in the developed sites, while only 15% were atypical dens in the undeveloped site. Dens in developed sites were usually <5 meters from a human-related disturbance. Habitat features associated with den locations were typical of those most available. Activities associated with oil field production did not appear to affect kit fox survivorship or reproduction. Reproductive success and litter sizes did not differ between developed and the undeveloped sites. However, the cumulative survivorship of young foxes was higher in the undeveloped area. Predation accounted for 88.9% of deaths during this study, with only one death attributable to oil-related activities. The mortality risk to kit foxes from exposure to oil in the developed area was considered minimal. There was a lack of vehicle-related mortality during the study which was attributed to reduced speed limits in

the developed area. This study also found that foxes in the developed areas were able to maintain smaller home ranges than foxes from the undeveloped site, presumably due to the availability of human-derived food sources widely dispersed throughout the oil field. Disturbed sites were used in proportion to that available which was attributed to the presence of prey adapted to disturbed sites. Denning ranges and high activity areas in the developed site contained disturbed habitat in amounts greater than that available, which was likely related to the extensive use of pipe dens. This study concluded that the opportunistic nature of kit foxes allows them to persist in oil-developed areas, provided that adequate foraging resources and denning opportunities exist. The most significant effect of oil development on kit fox populations appears to be lower carrying capacity for populations of both foxes and their prey from reduction of habitat (about 28% vegetative cover) and fragmentation of habitat caused by oil field-related construction and maintenance activities.

A more extensive and longer term kit fox study in an oil field landscape was conducted at the Naval Petroleum Reserves, California (NPRC) from 1980 to 1985. For this study, a site was considered developed if disturbance was >15%; the undeveloped sites averaged 7.8% disturbance and the developed sites averaged 25.8% disturbance. Cypher et. al. (2000) found that kit fox capture rates were higher in the undeveloped areas than in the developed area, but these rates exhibited similar trends and were related. Survival rates were higher in developed areas during 1980 -1986, but rates declined in both areas during that period. Deaths attributed to various causes were similar in developed and undeveloped areas. Juvenile survival rates were similar in developed and undeveloped areas as were the causes of deaths. Of 712 dead foxes, 43 died from oil field-related causes (35 hit by vehicles, 1 accidentally entombed, 3 drowned in spilled oil, 1 drowned in an oil sump, 2 entrapped in pipes, and 2 died entrapped in a well cellar). Reproductive success among adult and juvenile kit fox and litter size did not differ between developed and undeveloped areas. The abundance of rabbits and hares (leporids) was always lower in the undeveloped areas while the mean capture of all rodents and kangaroo rats was higher in the undeveloped areas. In both the developed and undeveloped areas the kit fox use of leporids declined while the use of kangaroo rats increased. The use of leporids was higher in developed areas while the use of kangaroo rats was higher in undeveloped areas. Predators were the primary cause of mortality at NPRC. Vehicles did not appear to be a significant source of mortality due to the relatively low percentage of occurrence. Oil field activities did not appear to significantly affect the population dynamics of kit foxes at NPRC. Fox abundance was usually lower in developed areas, but trends in developed and undeveloped areas were similar, indicating that the same factors were influencing population dynamics in both areas. Relatively few foxes died on NPRC as a direct result of oil field activities. The majority of these animals were accidentally hit by vehicles, but the frequency is probably similar to that on roads off-site and was possibly lower due to reduced speed limits. The exposure to toxic chemicals was detected among some kit foxes, but levels and occurrence rates were not considered to negatively impact the population. Hematological values did not differ between foxes in developed and undeveloped areas. Individual foxes used an average of 11.8 dens each year and over 1,000 dens were located on NPRC, so den availability is probably not a limiting factor. Den use patterns were similar among developed and undeveloped areas. Space-use patterns of foxes were not affected by oil field activities. Nightly movements and home range patterns were similar in developed and undeveloped areas. Disturbances associated with oil field activities did not appear to affect kit foxes which were observed around facilities and frequently used man-made structures as dens. Dens were frequently located near disturbances (roads, pipelines, disturbed habitat). This study concluded that in general, kit foxes appear to be tolerant of human activity and exhibit an ability to coexist with humans, even in areas of intense disturbance. The most significant impact to foxes from oil field activities probably is habitat loss associated with facility construction and

concomitant reduction in carrying capacity. Based on results from NPRC and elsewhere, kit foxes are able to adapt to oil field activities and persist in areas of oil development.

Both studies indicate that while many of the kit fox population and life history characteristics were similar between areas developed for oil and gas and those undeveloped, there were fewer foxes or captures in the developed areas. This is likely due to reduced carrying capacity that is the result of habitat alteration and fragmentation. Both of the oil and gas developed study sites were at levels of disturbance far in excess of what is projected to result from this lease sale. Considering the small amount of habitat disturbance projected to occur as a result of leasing these parcels and the site-specific NEPA analysis and ESA compliance measures, the risk of impacts to an individual San Joaquin kit fox is very unlikely. BLM would require pre-construction surveys and implementation of mitigation measures to reduce the potential for these impacts. Example measures include monitoring of potential dens prior to excavation, complete avoidance of natal dens during the pupping season, speed limits to avoid vehicles hitting foxes, trash containment and removal, and checking pipes and culverts prior to moving. Such measures are currently required by the O&G Programmatic BO and would likely be required in any separate consultation. Thus, with implementation of avoidance and mitigation measures required at the site-specific project stage, little impact is likely to occur to individual kit foxes and no effects would be likely at the population level as a result from the oil and gas activities on these leases.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service identified three core populations as important for kit fox recovery. One goal for the core populations is to protect natural lands with appropriate land use and management. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has expressed concern about the low amount of habitat conserved within the Western Kern County core population. Approximately 1,700 acres within the Crocker Unit are within the Western Kern County core kit fox area. All of the 1,700 acres is native lands. It is possible that 1 well and 1 acre could be developed within the Western Kern County core kit fox area. As described above, disturbance to kit fox habitat is compensated at a rate of 1.1 acre for every acre temporarily disturbed, and 3 acres for every acre permanently disturbed. In addition, disturbance within the Western Kern County kit fox core area requires a 4:1 compensation ratio for permanent disturbance. Species surveys, standard kit fox mitigation measures, avoidance of habitat features are also standard requirements. The loss of one acre of habitat within the Western Kern County core kit fox area, especially if it is compensated with the protection of four acres of habitat within the Western Kern County core, is expected to have a negligible effect on the Western Kern County core kit fox population.

The habitat loss of one acre, whether within a reserve, corridor or the Western Kern County core kit fox area, is not expected to conflict with recovery plan goals. In addition, individual projects are expected to be relatively small (less than one acre on average) compared to the home range of a kit fox (average 1,144 acres) and widely dispersed over space and time. Thus, the indirect impacts of leasing these parcels on San Joaquin kit fox would be negligible to minor at the site-specific scale and negligible at the population and landscape scales.

San Joaquin Antelope Squirrel. San Joaquin antelope squirrel have the potential to occur in the Antelope Plain, Crocker and Tupman Units. Impacts to the San Joaquin antelope squirrel would be similar to those described for the giant kangaroo rat. Antelope squirrels are, however, more widely distributed and are more likely to occur on or near a project site than giant kangaroo rats. BLM would require pre-construction surveys and implementation of mitigation measures to reduce the potential for these impacts. Example measures include monitoring for antelope squirrel activity patterns, avoidance of potential burrows, hand removal of shrubs to increase visibility, checking below vehicles and equipment, and destruction of potential burrows only when animals are observed to be away from the burrow. Such measures are currently

recommended to operators as part of the O&G Programmatic BO. These measures are currently being reviewed by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDF&G). Compliance with these measures will minimize impacts to antelope squirrel and thus the indirect impacts of leasing these parcels on San Joaquin antelope squirrels would be negligible to minor at the site-specific scale and negligible at the population and landscape scales.

2) BLM Sensitive Animal Species

Mountain Plover. Wintering mountain plovers have the potential to make use of open lands in the Tupman Unit. Potential impacts to mountain plover include temporary displacement by human activities associated with oil field construction. Plovers are opportunistic in their foraging and would likely make use of some other foraging area. Any development would have a negligible impact on mountain plovers.

Burrowing Owl. The burrowing owl has the potential to occur in all units. Potential impacts to burrowing owls include loss of burrows, entrapment in burrows, and collision with vehicles. Burrowing owl burrows would be treated like potential kit fox dens. Such dens would be monitored for use before destruction or plugging, allowing detection of burrowing owl use. If owl use is detected and the burrow cannot be avoided, burrow destruction or plugging would occur only after the owl has vacated the site. As a result some burrows sites may be lost, but individual owls should avoid becoming entrapped inside burrows. The one acre of habitat disturbance that may result from leasing these parcels and the avoidance measures would result in negligible to minor impacts to burrowing owls at the site-specific scale and negligible at the population and landscape scales.

Short-nosed kangaroo rat. Impacts to short-nosed kangaroo rats would be similar to those described for the giant kangaroo rat. Short-nosed kangaroo rats are also widely distributed, and like the antelope squirrel, are more likely to occur on or near a project site than giant kangaroo rats. Short-nosed kangaroo rats have the potential to occur in the Tupman and Famoso East Units. The one acre of habitat disturbance that may result from leasing these parcels and the avoidance measures would result in negligible to minor impacts to short-nosed kangaroo rats at the site-specific scale and negligible at the population and landscape scales.

San Joaquin pocket mouse and Tulare grasshopper mouse. The San Joaquin pocket mouse and the Tulare grasshopper mouse have the potential to occur on natural lands in all units. Impacts to these species would be similar to those described for the giant kangaroo rat. Burrows of small mammals would be avoided to the extent practicable, but some impacts to these two species would likely occur. Considering the small amount of habitat expected to be disturbed during the construction of one well, the site-specific impacts would be minor and the impacts to populations would be negligible.

Pallid bat. The pallid bat has the potential to occur in the all units. Impacts to the pallid bat are not expected as roost sites (rocky grottos, buildings, mines) are not expected to be impacted by development activities and very little foraging habitat would be altered. Thus, the impacts would be negligible.

3) BLM Sensitive Plant Species.

Thirteen of the seventeen BLM sensitive plants identified as having the potential to occur are annual species. As such, populations are not always easy to identify, especially given the high yearly variation in precipitation and the annual plants' response. Because of this, a single year's

survey may not adequately identify existing population boundaries and, thus, development may inadvertently destroy existing, but unidentified sensitive plant habitat and populations (i.e., seed banks). Additional years of surveys may be required before any development may proceed. Impacts would be dependent on the location of the disturbance relative to populations of the species in question. The construction of roads, well pads, and similar development could destroy plants or disrupt continuity between populations. New weedy species could be introduced and weeds would benefit from the additional moisture generated by runoff from roads and pads. To minimize impacts to BLM sensitive species, mitigation measures would consider the type of impact, the rareness of the species, the population size and distribution, and the species' response to disturbance. Heavy grazing on some parcels may further complicate the identification of rare plant population boundaries. The one acre of habitat disturbance that may result from leasing these parcels and the avoidance measures would result in negligible to moderate impacts to BLM sensitive plants at the site-specific scale. Depending on the distributions and abundance of the plant populations, the impacts would be negligible to moderate at the population and landscape scales.

e. Riparian and Wetland Habitat

Impacts to riparian and wetland areas are not expected. Neither the California Aqueduct nor Little Creek supports riparian vegetation. Wetland habitat is limited to the California Aqueduct. BLM regulations prohibit operations in riparian and wetland areas unless BLM specifically approves such activity in a Surface Use Plan of Operations. No other wetland or riparian areas occur within the lease parcels.

f. Indirect Effects to Biological Resources as a result of Climate Change

Since the level of greenhouse gas associated with the proposed action (possible 1 well) is not expected to detectably influence climate change, indirect effects to biological resources are not expected. The effects to biological resources from climate change are discussed instead under cumulative effects.

9. Cultural Resources

Approval of this document will have no adverse effect upon cultural resources through compliance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* and the *Supplemental Procedures for Fluid Minerals Leasing, an amendment to the State Protocol Agreement between California Bureau of Land Management and the California State Preservation Officer and the Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer*. These Supplemental Procedures state that a Class I record search and Tribal consultation will be considered adequate inventory and identification methodology for the purposes of Fluid Minerals decisions at the leasing stage. This proposal and analysis deal only with the action of leasing, and does not consider ground disturbing activities. Any subsequent realty or oil and gas projects or development will be subject to a separate NEPA document and compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. As oil and gas development actions or associated realty actions are proposed, the areas of potential effect (APE) will be defined and assessments of the impacts upon cultural resources will be undertaken. NEPA and Sec. 106 compliance will be completed on all undertakings. In the event that cultural resources are identified within a project area, an evaluation of significance will occur and steps will be taken to mitigate impacts to that resource. Mitigation most frequently involves site avoidance, but may include data recovery through excavation. It should be noted that BLM has discretionary control over mitigation stipulations and/or avoidance measures imposed on a project.

Although a lessee has a right to develop a lease, BLM may require development activities to be moved up to 200 meters in any direction. This should allow nearly all sites to be avoided. Sites that cannot be avoided will be evaluated for listing on the National Register and mitigation measures will be instituted if the site is found eligible. Should development uncover subsurface sites, the lessee is required to halt all work until the site can be evaluated and proper mitigation and avoidance measures identified.

A record search for the occurrence of any known prehistoric or historical cultural sites was completed for all ten of the proposed lease parcels. None of the proposed lease parcels has been previously surveyed for the presence of cultural sites. One of the lease parcels is immediately adjacent to a large recorded archaeological site. The lease for this particular parcel will include a No Surface Occupancy (NSO) stipulation. This means that subsurface fluid minerals underlying the parcel surface area may be extracted from a location outside of the parcel surface area. The ground surface of the lease parcel area will not be disturbed during the extraction of any underlying resources thereby preserving cultural deposits existing in that area. No known cultural properties have been recorded within any of the other proposed lease parcel areas. As described above, prior to any future development within these proposed lease parcels, a Class III complete coverage field survey for project APEs will be completed for those areas not previously inventoried or those which have been judged inadequately surveyed in the past. Impacts to any sites identified during the course of these inventories will be addressed through the procedures outlined above.

a. Native American Values

December 2010 oil and gas lease sale and maps showing parcel locations were mailed to members of the Native American community and federally recognized tribes known to have ancestral ties to the lease parcel areas. In this letter, the BLM requested information regarding sites of traditional cultural or religious value which may lie within the boundaries of the listed lease sale parcels. The mailing list is provided below. No concerns were expressed by these groups or individuals as a result of this consultation. Therefore, there are no known potentially adverse impacts to places of traditional cultural and religious importance to Native Americans as a result of the – December 2010 oil and gas lease sale.

10. Paleontological Resources

There will no direct or indirect impacts to paleontological resources from the proposed action. This proposal and analysis deal only with the action of leasing, and does not consider ground surface disturbing activities. A review of paleontological locality records indicates that none of the proposed lease parcels are within areas with known sensitivity for the presence of paleontological resources.

11. Livestock Grazing

There are no substantial direct or indirect impacts anticipated to livestock grazing operations or opportunities from the proposed action because such grazing use could occur concurrently. Should development activities on the surface lands leased under this action be proposed, subsequent site-specific NEPA documentation will address any site specific impacts and affected federal grazing lessees would be notified.

12. Lands

Leasing BLM lands for oil/gas exploration and production does not typically impact land uses in this area, because the chances of a successful new find are so slim. However, leasing can sometimes cause conflicts with other surface uses that may be taking place on the lands. This is especially possible if the leased lands are split estate, where the surface estate is privately owned and the mineral estate is federally owned and under the jurisdiction of BLM. Surface owners are often not aware of the Federal ownership of the mineral estate, or are not aware of the implications of the Federal ownership.

The surface landowners will be notified that the Federal mineral estate underneath their surface is proposed for oil and gas competitive leasing.

Along with the ownership of the minerals the Federal government retains the right to use any part of the surface for exploration or development. These “surface entry rights” can cause distress for private surface owners who do not wish to see new roads and well pads on their land. Adjacent private lands can also be impacted due to leasing, in that new road access to the leased areas is sometimes necessary. Although the responsibility for obtaining access to leased areas is the lessee’s and not BLM’s, leasing can sometimes cause an indirect impact to adjacent lands due to the need for road access.

Any surface disturbing activity requires BLM approval. For those parcels that are split estate (private surface overlying Federal minerals), the BLM requires the lessee/operator to make a good faith effort to obtain an agreement with the private surface owner prior to access on the leased land issued through competitive bid.

Where the lessee/operator is unable to reach an agreement with the private surface owner, the lessee/operator can file a surface owner protection bond. This bond should be in an amount sufficient to protect against damages to the surface as allowed in the statute that reserved the mineral rights to the Federal government. However, the minimum amount of the surface owner protection bond is \$1,000.00. More information regarding the rights and responsibilities of the landowner, the BLM, and the mineral lessee is covered in a pamphlet available on the internet, and in selected local BLM Field Offices.⁶

a. Oil and Gas and Other Mineral Exploration and Development

This alternative will have a beneficial effect on mineral exploration and development, since the land will be offered for competitive auction. The practical utilization of the lands will have a positive local effect in the generation of long term jobs and revenues to the State and county. The royalties and rentals from competitive auctions are also a dependable source of long term income for the Federal government. The impacts from this particular auction may be small, including an unknown (but probably relatively small) amount of new reserves, due to the small amount of acreage offered. However, the positive action of the auction would provide the industry with increased opportunity for exploration, potentially resulting in increased stability and profitability of domestic companies.

In most instances, application of the LSU – Protected Species and LSU – Sensitive Species stipulations would not prevent surface occupancy for the entire lease. That is, an alternative site

⁶ http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/energy/oil_and_gas/best_management_practices/split_estate.html

or other mitigation or compensation measure would probably be available that would still allow the lessee to drill and develop the lease.

13. Farmland

Portions of Parcel 9 contain soils designated as Prime Farmland, when irrigated. The parcel is on split-estate lands and old plowlines are evident on a portion of the parcel. Although there may be local or state laws that require the lease holder (lessee) to compensate the landowner for any crop loss or damage caused by the development of the leased lands, the only compensation provided by federal law on these split estate lands is the value of loss of crops and tangible improvements that are related to stock-raising; such as corn, hay, barn and fences for livestock. Crops include those for feeding domestic animals, such as grasses, hay, and corn, but not plants unrelated to stockraising. Tangible improvements include those relating to domestic, agriculture and stockraising uses, such as barns, fences, ponds or other works to improve the utilization of water, but not those associated with nonagricultural development.

C. Proposed Action Alternative – Cumulative Impacts

In the Caliente Resource Management Plan and EIS, published December 1996, BLM analyzed the overall effects of oil and gas activities in the area. The analyses and conclusions contained in those documents are still valid and, to date, impacts from oil and gas leasing and development are still significantly under the level of cumulative impacts that were projected/analyzed in those documents. See Table 2 - Oil and Gas Surface Disturbance Projected in Existing Caliente RMP/EIS, below.

TABLE 2 –Oil and Gas Surface Disturbance Projected in Existing Caliente RMP/EIS (acres) (Valley Planning area, 10 years)			
		Projected	Actual
Total Fed Wells Drilled (All leases, new + existing)		1459-2200	1564
Habitat Disturbance		147 acres/year	48
Total Habitat Disturbance Projected on New Lease Sales EAs Past 10 Years		>500	25.5

The existing RMP/EIS projected and analyzed the impacts from permanent new disturbance in habitat of up to 147 acres per year. In fact, between July 99 and October 2009, a total of only 480 acres was disturbed throughout the entire Bakersfield Field Office area, a larger area than considered in this sale. This amounts to only 48 acres per year, not the 147 acres that was analyzed. There have not been and are not expected to be any additional impacts in the parcels covered in this EA that would change those conclusions. In addition, as mentioned previously, there have been 19 lease sales in this area in the past 10 years (since 7-1-2000), each of which projected various numbers of wells, both exploratory and development, as well as other types of activities that would cause surface disturbance. However, out of 218 leases that have been issued in this area since July 1, 2000, only 9 leases have seen any drilling at all. Only 29.6 acres of temporary or permanent disturbance has occurred, which means nearly of all the projected disturbance on those leases never occurred. In addition, as shown elsewhere in this document, nearly all of the other impacts (air, soil, etc.) also never occurred.

1. Cumulative Impacts to Minerals

Only a small portion of the land in the project area is managed by the BLM (less than 10%). Nearly all of the minerals that are managed by the BLM that is most prospective for oil and gas (i.e., within the boundaries of existing producing areas) is already leased. In addition, all (or virtually all) of the private minerals within the project area where there is likelihood for development is already leased. There are many opportunities for development both on private and public minerals and more than 11,000 wells have been drilled in western Kern County in the past 5 years alone. Since the Caliente RMP/EIS was completed, permitting requirements have become increasingly stringent, especially regarding minimizing impacts to air quality and endangered species habitat. This has resulted in an unknown (probably small to moderate) number of wells not being drilled. However, the significant rise in oil prices since then has resulted in an increase in the number of wells drilled. In any event, the extremely small amount of development projected for this sale, although positive for oil and gas development, is considered to be negligible from a cumulative impact viewpoint.

For a more complete discussion of the types of activities associated with exploration, drilling, and production, in addition to the environmental consequences to Minerals and the cumulative impacts on Minerals see the Caliente RMP/EIS, Ch. 5 Pg. 33 to which this document is tiered. These discussions include Reasonable Foreseeable Development scenarios (RFDs) and impacts, both general and cumulative. Many of these activities are also described in Appendix C.

2. Cumulative Impacts to Air Quality

The cumulative impacts area of analysis is the San Joaquin Valley air basin. Based on the RFD, the expected emissions from drilling one well on one acre would be minimal and low in relation to the overall activity in the region. Existing and new stationary and mobile source emissions are permitted by the San Joaquin Valley APCD and California Air Resources Board, respectively. Small scale projects that have minimal impacts that are of short-duration would not likely contribute significantly to cumulative impacts (EPA 315-R-99-002; May 1999).

Providing a local source for oil production in an area with substantial infrastructure for refining and marketing the petroleum would serve to decrease the imports of gasoline and other refined fuel products into California, and would partially offset much larger emissions from long distance transportation of those products by ocean tankers, albeit by a very limited amount.

3. Cumulative Impacts to Climate Change

For this analysis, the RFD predicts that one well will be drilled as a result of the proposed action. There is no generally accepted guidance for determining significance of project specific GHG impacts (SJVAPCD, 2009a). Emissions from the construction of one well would be expected to be lower than the national average because of vapor recovery systems and other pollution controls (Best Performance Standards) mandated by the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District. Values for GHG emissions are expected to follow a similar pattern. Thus, direct GHG emissions from the proposed action would be undetectable on a nationwide basis and would be expected to have a very minor influence on global climate change. This is consistent with the SJVAPCD conclusion that existing science is inadequate to support quantification of impacts that project level GHG emissions would have on global climate change (SJVAPCD 2009b).

However, the effects of project specific GHG emissions are cumulative, and without mitigation their incremental contribution to global climatic change could be considered cumulatively considerable (SJVAPCD 2009a). The APCD's best approach in addressing cumulative impacts would be to require all projects to reduce their GHG emissions, through project design elements or mitigation. The proposed District policy for addressing GHG emissions impacts for stationary

source projects indicates that the need to quantify project specific impacts is negated if emissions reductions are achieved by implementing BPS.

4. Cumulative Impacts to Soil Resources

There are a number of past and existing disturbances on the parcels proposed for leasing. The direct and indirect effects of the proposed action are limited to the localized region of the reasonably foreseeable development scenario, which equates to approximately 1 acre of soil that may be temporarily or permanently impacted. The cumulative effects analysis area includes each parcel proposed for leasing, and a 1-mile radius surrounding each parcel. Based on significance thresholds of percent developed, development will not exceed 10% in areas designated as Red zone, or 25% developed in Green zone. These thresholds are consistent with BLM Land Use and Management objectives, and support strategies for the conservation and recovery of San Joaquin Valley upland species and their habitat. This is further discussed below in Cumulative Impacts to Biological Resources.

Based on aerial map review to determine the acreage of existing disturbances, surface disturbance does not exceed percent development thresholds on the parcels proposed for leasing. Thus the development of one well (on one acre of habitat) would not be significant on these parcels if the new disturbance occurs in natural land habitat.

In 2010, a former Clean Water Act exemption under the 2005 Energy Policy Act for oil field construction expires; therefore, *all* oil and gas construction projects measuring 1.0 acres in size or greater would be subject to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board Storm Water Prevention and Protection Plan (SWPPs) requirements, in compliance with state and federal Clean Water Acts. There will be no cumulative effects to soil resources from the proposed action because all oil field construction projects 1.0 acres or greater in size would require storm water protection plans in 2010.

5. Cumulative Impacts to Water Resources

The direct and indirect effects of the proposed action are limited to the localized area of the reasonably foreseeable development scenario (one well approximately 1.0 acre in size). By implementing standard operating procedures for oil field practices and BLM best management practices, direct impacts to water quality would be avoided. Since there would be no direct or indirect effects to water quality as a result of the proposed action, there will be no cumulative effects to water resources.

Furthermore, any oil field construction project 1.0 acre or greater in size would be subject to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board Storm Water Prevention and Protection plan (SWPPs) in 2010; development associated with the RFD for the proposed action would be subject to these requirements.

6. Cumulative Impacts to Biological Resources

Loss, degradation and fragmentation of habitat have resulted in population declines for many San Joaquin Valley species. Development for agriculture, energy production, and urban areas, and recreational activities such as off-highway vehicles, has resulted in loss of habitat. Development at key locations, roads, trails and water canals have fragmented habitat. Incompatible land uses, such as trash dumping and heavy grazing has degraded habitat. Invasion of non-native weeds, and increases in predators, such as ravens and red fox, also contribute to habitat degradation. Large landscape fires have replaced mature shrub communities with non-native grasslands that can persist for one or more decades.

The conservation and recovery strategy for San Joaquin Valley species is a system of reserves and corridors. In the Caliente RMP, BLM committed to managing all BLM lands within reserves and corridors as part of the conservation and recovery system. The Bakersfield RMP is likely to do the same. These lands are managed to maintain 90% of the habitat in reserves and 75% of the habitat in the corridors. Restoration is undertaken on lands that do not meet the habitat maintenance goal before new development is authorized.

Beginning in about the early 1990's, compensation has been required for most new development. For every acre permanently disturbed, 3 acres must be set aside, and for every acre temporarily disturbed 1.1 acres must be set aside. In addition, if the land being disturbed is already part of the conservation and recovery system, an additional acre must be set-aside to replace the conserved acre. This increases the ratio to 4:1 or 2.1 to 1 for lands that are already part of the reserve and corridor system. This compensation requirement helped to establish large mitigation banks, such as Coles Levee, Semitropic Ridge, and Kern Water Bank. Numerous other entities have also secured or pledged lands in various locations to the reserve and corridor system. Energy companies and conservation organizations have added reserve and corridor lands to the system in such areas as Lokern, Kettleman Hills, Buena Vista Valley and Buena Vista Hills. Future development is likely to require compensation and more lands are likely to be added to the reserve and corridor system.

Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation are likely to continue as a threat to species conservation and recovery in the San Joaquin Valley. However, the requirement for compensation and replacement acres will help secure lands for the reserve and corridor system. As habitat is incrementally disturbed, habitat will also be incrementally conserved, helping to prevent significant habitat losses. This will allow the conservation and recovery strategy for the San Joaquin Valley species to be implemented and offset impacts from development.

To determine if the effects of the proposed action, when taken together with the effects of past, present and reasonably foreseeable habitat disturbance, would result in significant impacts to biological resources, the following thresholds were used:

1. Effects to San Joaquin kit fox, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, giant kangaroo rat, Tipton kangaroo rat, and San Joaquin antelope squirrel would be significant if the amount of habitat disturbance exceeds the 90% and 75% habitat conservation objectives of the San Joaquin Valley reserve and corridor strategy.
2. Within reserve areas, impacts to listed species conservation and recovery would be significant if habitat disturbance exceeds 10% of a reserve area. Lands within reserve areas that were identified as agricultural or non-habitat in the 1990 baseline studies would be excluded from the disturbance calculation.
3. Within corridors, impacts to listed species conservation and recovery would be significant if a) habitat disturbance decreases the corridor width to less than one mile at any point, or b) habitat disturbance within a one mile polygon around the lease parcel exceeds 25% .

Aerial photography for each parcel was reviewed to determine the existing level of disturbance. An assessment was made to determine if any of the thresholds would be exceeded with the additional acre loss from leasing the parcels, and any reasonably foreseeable unrelated project.

Parcel 9 is located within the Lokern reserve area. The current estimated habitat disturbance within one mile of the proposed lease parcel in the Lokern area is 7.3 percent. An analysis of the cumulative effects of one well (one acre of habitat impact), combined with past, present, and

future actions that are recently certain to occur would not exceed the 10 percent threshold. Parcels 1-8 are located within the corridor areas. An analysis of the cumulative effects of one well (one acre of habitat impact), combined with past, present, and future actions that are recently certain to occur, would not exceed the 25 percent threshold criteria. Parcels 5, 6 and 8 contain federal surface ownership (40, 42 and 532 acres, respectively) with very little habitat disturbance. The development of one well on these parcels would not exceed the significance threshold for the federal surface if it occurs in native habitat.

Parcel 10 is located outside of the habitat corridor zone. There would not be a cumulative effect to listed species conservation and recovery since the habitat disturbance would occur outside of the corridor or reserve zones.

a. Cumulative Impacts to Biological Resources from Climate Change

Climate models predict that, as a result of global warming, Southern California will tend to be hotter and drier in the future, with an increase in the frequency and duration of drought (Christensen et al. 2007). Drier conditions for the San Joaquin Valley means that overall, there will be less vegetative growth. A shift in vegetation zones is also expected. Oak and Juniper woodlands will give way to scrublands, and scrublands to grasslands. Future grasslands will have more areas of bare soil and vegetation will be sparser. Woodlands may disappear from some portions of the San Joaquin Valley and become restricted to the higher elevations of the San Joaquin Valley and surrounding foothills. Plant communities and animal guilds may migrate upward or northward in elevation, as the general area becomes drier. With a slight drying, the wild oat grasslands in the northern part of the San Joaquin Valley would be expected to shift to brome-dominated grasslands. As precipitation levels and recharge decline, some springs will dry up, while others will diminish in flow. This may have consequences for those plants and animals depending on these water sources.

The result of this change in the southern San Joaquin Valley may result in conditions that are similar to those currently experienced during a series of drought years when very little rain falls in the region. During current drought conditions, herbaceous vegetation cover and production decreases, while the amount of bare ground increases. In some locations, individual plants and stands of perennial shrubs become dormant or even die due to increased stress.

A more arid environment would have varied effects on the San Joaquin Valley suite of species. Currently, during a series of extremely low rainfall years when annual plant production is reduced or absent and food resources become scarce, populations of blunt-nosed leopard lizards and small mammals, including giant kangaroo rat, Tipton kangaroo rat and San Joaquin antelope squirrel, tend to decline (Germano and Williams 2005, Rathbun 1998, Williams et. al. 1993). The decline continues until more widespread germination of annual plants resumes (Germano and Williams 2005, Rathbun 1998, Williams et. al. 1993). In the predicted more arid climate, during years with a low to average rainfall, herbaceous plant production would be reduced, and grass cover would be sparser and less persistent than what currently occurs during average rainfall years. Annual vegetation that is lower and sparser may partially benefit the small mammals and lizards of the San Joaquin Valley since persistent non-native plant cover reduces habitat suitability for these species (Germano et. al. 2001). Population levels of these species will reflect the benefits of a more open structure versus the liabilities of decreased food resources.

Since San Joaquin Valley animal species have evolved under desert conditions they may be better able to persist in a more arid climate than other species. During drought conditions, populations

decline but do not completely disappear. Populations recover once rainfall sufficient for germination occurs. So long as future drought periods do not exceed the time period that source animals can persist, the San Joaquin Valley suite of species are expected to persist. A more arid climate may also promote a more open and sparser vegetation pattern that these species favor. The non-native grasses and filaree that have invaded the region over the past two hundred years may become less persistent and dense, favoring a habitat structure the San Joaquin Valley species prefer.

The indirect impacts from leasing these parcels could result in one acre of habitat loss. Since the predicted changes discussed above would generally maintain suitable habitat for the natural communities of the southern San Joaquin Valley, adding the loss of one acre of habitat to the effects of climate change would have a negligible cumulative effect on the biological resources of the region.

D. No Action Alternative – Direct, Indirect and Cumulative Impacts

Should the No Action alternative be selected, these lands would not be leased for oil and gas at the present time. They would remain available for competitive leasing in the future, should circumstances change to make that option worth re-considering. If these parcels are not leased, then foreseeable future resources and uses, as well as their current rates of change, would remain as described in the Affected Environment. Cumulative impacts of management activities with the no action alternative on public lands would remain as they exist presently and as described in the Affected Environment section of this document.

Socio-Economic – No additional impacts would occur.

Visual Resources – No additional impacts would occur.

Recreation – No additional impacts would occur.

Air, Soil, and Water – There would be no additional impacts to air, soil, and water since these leases would not be offered. Under the no action alternative, the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin would continue to be in nonattainment of federal and state air quality standards.

Biological Resources – No additional impacts would occur.

Cultural Resources – No additional impacts would occur.

Livestock Grazing – No additional impacts would occur.

Lands and Farmland – No additional impacts would occur.

Oil and Gas – The no action alternative would represent a fundamental change in the decisions of the Caliente RMP and would not comply with Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and subsequent amendments, The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-579), the Energy Policy Act of August 5, 2005, and current regulations and policies to manage lands for multiple uses. Failure to make these lands available for leasing and subsequent development would also result in the loss of potential additional reserves of oil and/or gas. The amount and value of lost reserves would be difficult to predict at this time without additional data.

Chapter 5. Consultation and Public Involvement

A. Persons, Groups and Agencies Consulted

1. Native American Contacts

Mr. Neil Peyron, Chairperson - Tule River Reservation

Mr. Ruben Barrios Sr., Chairperson - Santa Rosa Rancheria

Mr. Hector Franco – Cultural Resource Specialist, Santa Rosa Rancheria
Ms. Gloria Morgan – Tejon Indian Tribe

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Denis Kearns, Botanist
Amy Kuritsubo, Wildlife Biologist
Jeff Prude, Petroleum Engineer
Tamara Whitley, Archaeologist

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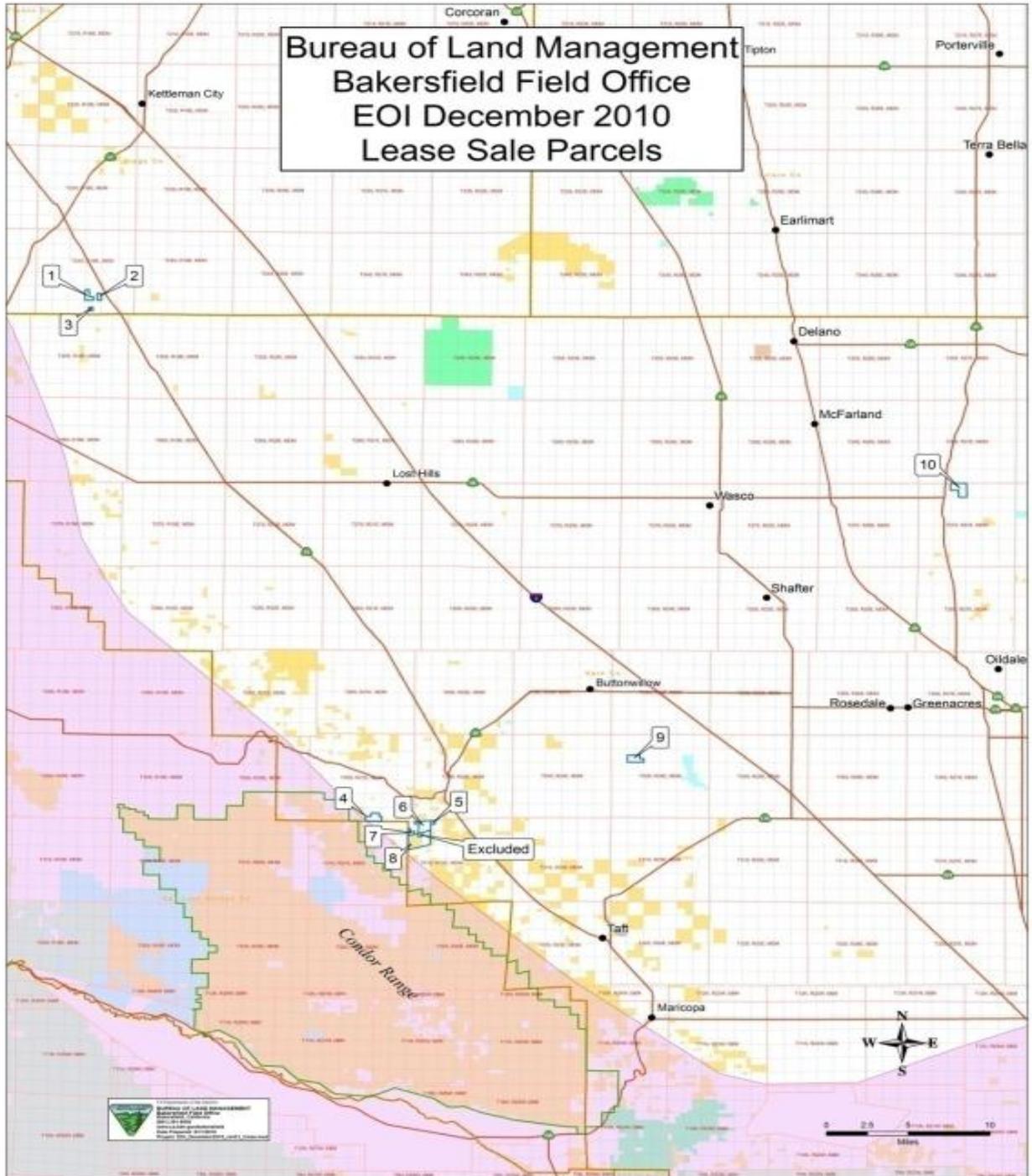
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APPENDIX A - Description of Lease Sale Parcels

Following is a map showing the general location of the parcels analyzed in this EA.



The following public domain lands all located within the Bakersfield Field Office administered lands, are subject to filings in the manner specified in the applicable portions of the regulations at 43 CFR, Subpart 3120. These parcel numbers will be different from those on the actual Lease Sale Notice, and officially parcelized for the day of the auction.

Table 1. December 8, 2010 Oil and Gas Competitive Lease Auction Parcels

No.	LOCATION	COUNTY	ACRES	TYPE
1	T. 24 S., R. 18 E., MD Mer., Sec. 27, SW/4NW/4, W2SW/4, SE/4SW/4;	Kings	160.00	Split Estate Land Subject to Special Stipulations
2	T. 24 S., R. 18 E., MD Mer., Sec. 27, E2SE;	Kings	80.00	Split Estate Land Subject to Special Stipulations
3	T. 24 S., R. 18 E., MD Mer., Sec. 34, NE/4SW/4;	Kings	40.00	Split Estate Land Subject to Special Stipulations
4	T. 30 S., R. 21 E., MD Mer., Sec. 34, Lots 2-8, S2S2;	Kern	310.31	Split Estate Land Subject to Special Stipulations
5	T. 31 S., R. 22 E., MD Mer., Sec. 5, Lot 4;	Kern	40.04	Public Land Subject to Special Stipulations
6	T. 31 S., R. 22 E., MD Mer., Sec. 6, Lots 1-4, 10, 11, SE/4;	Kern	413.15	Public & Split Estate Land Subject to Special Stipulations
7	T. 31 S., R. 22 E., MD Mer., Sec. 6, Lots 14, 15, S2 Lot 13;	Kern	85.05	Split Estate Land Subject to Special Stipulations
8	T. 31 S., R. 22 E., MD Mer., Sec. 7, Lots 2-10, S2 Lot 1, E2;	Kern	851.56	Public & Split Estate Land Subject to Special Stipulations
9	T. 30 S., R. 24 E., MD Mer., Sec. 8, SW/4, W2SE/4, SESE;	Kern	280.00	Split Estate Land Subject to Special Stipulations
10	T. 27 S., R. 27 E., MD Mer., Sec. 4, Lots 1 & 2 NE/4, Lots 1 & 2 NW/4, SE/4;	Kern	483.65	Split Estate Land Subject to Special Stipulations

APPENDIX B - Special Lease Stipulations

Stipulation No. 1 - Limited Surface Use - Protected Species: All or a portion of this lease is within the range of one or more plant or animal species that are either listed as threatened or endangered, or are proposed for such listing by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

The lessee is notified that time frames for processing applications may be delayed beyond established standards to allow for species surveys, and consultation or conferencing with the USFWS. Notice is also given that surface-disturbing activities may be moved or modified, and that some activities may be prohibited during seasonal time periods. Surface-disturbing activities will be prohibited on the lease only where:

- a. The proposed action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed or proposed species, or
- b. The proposed action is inconsistent with the recovery needs of a listed species as identified in an approved USFWS Recovery Plan.

Prior to the authorization of any surface-disturbing activities, a preliminary environmental review will be conducted to identify the potential presence of habitat for these species. Authorizations may be delayed until completion of the necessary surveys during the appropriate time period for these species. The lessee should be aware that the timing of the surveys is critical, in that some species can only be surveyed during a brief period each year.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) may need to initiate consultation or conference with the USFWS if the site inspection concludes that a listed or proposed species may be affected by the proposed activity. The lessee should be aware that the USFWS has up to 135 days to render their biological opinion, and that there are provisions for an additional 60-day extension. Offsite habitat protection or enhancement for wildlife or vegetation (compensation) may be required by the USFWS when habitat is disturbed. The consultation may also result in some restrictions to the lessee's plan of development, including movement or modification of activities, and seasonal restrictions. Surface-disturbing activities will be prohibited on the lease if the consultation or conference concludes that either of the conditions identified in a or b above exist.

Stipulation No. 1a.- Limited Surface Use - Protected Species: Surface disturbance will be limited to the previously disturbed northwestern portion (approximately 160 acres) of this parcel in order to avoid impacts to any San Joaquin adobe sunburst (*Pseudobahia peirsonii*) that may be present on this parcel.

Stipulation No. 2 - Limited Surface Use - Sensitive Species: All or a portion of this lease is within the range of one or more plant or animal species that are either Federal candidates for listing as threatened or endangered (Federal Candidate), or are listed by the State of California as threatened or endangered (State Listed), or are designated by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as Sensitive (Bureau Sensitive).

The lessee is notified that time frames for processing applications may be delayed beyond established standards to allow for species surveys and coordination with the USFWS and California Department of Fish and Game. Notice is also given that surface-disturbing activities

may be relocated beyond the standard 200 meters but not more than 1/4 mile and that surface disturbing activities may be prohibited during seasonal time periods.

Prior to the authorization of any surface-disturbing activities, a preliminary environmental review will be conducted to identify the potential presence of habitat for these species. Authorizations may be delayed until completion of the necessary surveys during the appropriate time period for these species. The lessee should be aware that the timing of the surveys is critical, in that some species can only be surveyed during a brief period each year. The BLM may need to coordinate with the USFWS or the California Department of Fish and Game if the site inspection concludes that a Federal Candidate, State Listed, or Bureau Sensitive species may be affected by the proposed activity. Coordination may delay application processing beyond established time frames.

To prevent or reduce disturbance to Federal Candidate, State Listed, or Bureau Sensitive species, surface operations may be moved up to 1/4 mile and surface-disturbing activities may be prohibited during seasonal time periods.

Table Biology 1.

Federal & State Listed, and BLM Sensitive animal species with potential to occur on the lease parcels

Species	Blunt-nosed leopard lizard	Giant kangaroo rat	Tipton kangaroo rat	San Joaquin kit fox	San Joaquin antelope squirrel	Buena Vista Lake shrew	Mountain plover	Burrowing owl	Le Conte's thrasher	Tricolored blackbird	Short-nosed kangaroo rat	San Joaquin pocket mouse	Tulare grasshopper mouse	Pallid bat
Status	FE, SE	FE, SE	FE, SE	FE, ST	ST	FE	BLM Sensitive	BLM Sensitive	BLM Sensitive	BLM Sensitive	BLM Sensitive	BLM Sensitive	BLM Sensitive	BLM Sensitive
NW Kern Co.	X	X		X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X
Lost Hills	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X
Kern Front	X			X			X	X				X	X	X
Ant Hill				X				X		X		X	X	X
Maricopa	X	X		X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X

Status

FE – Federally Endangered

FT – Federally Threatened

SE – State Endangered

ST – State Threatened

BLM Sensitive – BLM California Sensitive Species

Occurrence

Potential – (X) parcel is within species range or known occurrence nearby

Table Biology 2.

Federally Listed & BLM sensitive plant species with potential to occur on the lease parcels.

Species	Federal	State	CNPS	NW Kern Co.	Lost Hills	Kern Front	Ant Hill	Maricopa
<i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i> (Horn's milk-vetch)			1B.1		X			
<i>Atriplex depressa</i> (brittlescale)			1B.2		X			
<i>Atriplex vallicola</i> (Lost Hills crownscale)			1B.2	X	X			X
<i>Calochortus striatus</i> (alkali mariposa lily)			1B.2					X
<i>Caulanthus californicus</i> (California jewelflower)	FE	SE	1B.1				X	
<i>Delphinium purpusii</i> (rose-flowered larkspur)			1B.3		X			
<i>Delphinium recurvatum</i> (recurved larkspur)			1B.2			X	X	X
<i>Eriastrum hooveri</i> (Hoover's woollystar).	FD		4.2	X	X			
<i>Eriogonum temblorense</i> (Temblor buckwheat)			1B.2	X				
<i>Fritillaria striata</i> (striped adobe lily)			1B.1			X	X	
<i>Layia heterotricha</i> (pale-yellow layia)			1B.1	X				
<i>Layia munzii</i> (Munz's tidy-tips)			1B.2		X			
<i>Lepidium jaredii</i> subsp. <i>jaredii</i> (Jared's pepper-grass)			1B.2	X				
<i>Madia radiata</i> (showy golden madia)			1B.1	X				
<i>Mimulus pictus</i> (calico monkeyflower)			1B.2				X	
<i>Monolopia congdonii</i> (San Joaquin wooly-threads)	FE		1B.2	X				
<i>Navarretia setiloba</i> (Piute Mountains navarretia)			1B.2				X	
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>treleasei</i> (Bakersfield cactus)	FE	SE	1B.1			X	X	
<i>Pseudobahia peirsonii</i> (San Joaquin adobe sunburst)			1B.1			X	X	
<i>Stylocline citroleum</i> (oil neststraw)			1B.1			X		

Status

FE – Federally Endangered

FT – Federally Threatened

FD – Federally Delisted

BLM SS – BLM California Sensitive Species

Biology Table 3.

**Federally Listed, Proposed and Candidate Species
Designated and Proposed Critical Habitat Bakersfield Field Office**

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	Status ¹		Occurrence ^{2,3}			CPNM	FM
		SP	CH	C	V	S		
Snails								
MORRO SHOULDERBAND SNAIL	HELMINTHOGLYPHA WALKERIANA	FE	CH	K	N3	N3		
Fairy Shrimp								
LONGHORN FAIRY SHRIMP	BRANCHINECTA LONGIANTENNA	FE	CH	N1	L1	N3	K	
VERNAL POOL FAIRY SHRIMP	BRANCHINECTA LYNCHI	FT	CH	N1	L1	N3	H	x
VERNAL POOL TADPOLE SHRIMP	LEPIDURUS PACKARDI	FT	CH	N3	N3	N3		x
Insects								
VALLEY ELDERBERRY	DESMOCERUS DIMORPHUS	FT	CH	N	L	L		x
LONGHORN BEETLE								
KERN PRIMROSE SPHINX MOTH	EUPROSERPINUS EUTERPE	FT		N	K?	L	K	
Fish								
LITTLE KERN GOLDEN TROUT	ONCORHYNCHUS AQUABONITA WHITEI	FT	CH	N3	N3	N1		
CA GOLDEN TROUT	ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISS AGUABONITA	90-day		N3	N3	N2?		
LAHONTAN CUTTHROAT TROUT	ONCORHYNCHUS CLARKI HENSHAWI	FT		N3	N3	N3		N1
PAIUTE CUTTHROAT TROUT	ONCORHYNCHUS CLARKI SELENIRIS	FT		N3	N3	N3		N1
UNARMORED THREESPINE	GASTEROSTEUS ACULEATUS	FE	PCH	N1	N3	N3		
STICKLEBACK	WILLIAMSONI							
TIDEWATER GOBY	EUCYCLOGOBIUS NEWBERRYI	FE	CH	N1	N3	N3		
STEELHEAD (southern CA coast)*	ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISS	FE	CH	N1	N3	N3		
STEELHEAD (south central CA coast)*	ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISS	FT	CH	N1	N3	N3		
Amphibians								
CA TIGER SALAMANDER (SB DPS)	AMBYSTOMA CALIFORNIENSE	FEa	CH	H	N3	N3		
CA TIGER SALAMANDER (Cen CA DPS)	AMBYSTOMA CALIFORNIENSE	FT	CH	H	M1	H		K?
ARROYO SOUTHWESTERN TOAD	BUFO MICROSCAPHUS CALIFORNICUS	FE	CH	L1	L1	N3		
CALIFORNIA RED-LEGGED FROG	RANA AURORA DRAYTONI	FT	CH	M1	L1	L1		
MTN YELLOW-LEGGED FROG (So. CA DPS)	RANA MUSCOSA	FE		N3	N3	N3		
MTN YELLOW-LEGGED FROG (Sierran DPS)	RANA MUSCOSA	FC		N3	N3	N2		N1
Reptiles								
BLUNT-NOSED LEOPARD LIZARD	GAMBELIA SILA	FE		M1	K	K	K	x
ISLAND NIGHT LIZARD	XANTUSIA RIVERSIANA	FT		N1	N3	N3		
GIANT GARTER SNAKE	THAMNOPHIS GIGAS	FT		N3	L1	N3		x
Birds								
CALIFORNIA BROWN PELICAN	PELECANUS OCCIDENTALIS CALIFORNICUS	R		K	N1	N1		
ALEUTIAN CANADA GOOSE	BRANTA CANADENSIS LEUCOPAREIA	FT		N1	L1	N1		
CALIFORNIA CONDOR	GYMNOGYPS CALIFORNIANUS	FE	CH	K	K	K		
BALD EAGLE	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	R		M2	H	M2	K	x
AMERICAN PEREGRINE FALCON	FALCO PEREGRINUS ANATUM	R		K	H	M2		
LIGHT-FOOTED CLAPPER RAIL	RALLUS LONGIROSTRIS LEVIPES	FE		N1	N3	N3		
CALIFORNIA CLAPPER RAIL	RALLUS LONGIROSTRIS OBSOLETUS	FE		N1	N3	N3		
WESTERN SNOWY PLOVER (COAST)	CHARADRIUS ALEXANDRINUS NIVOSUS	FT	CH	H	N3	N3		
MOUNTAIN PLOVER	CHARADRIUS MONTANUS	PT		M2	K	M1	K	x
CALIFORNIA LEAST TERN	S'TERNA ANTILLARUM BROWNI	FE		H	N3	N3		
MARBLED MURRELET	BRACHYRAMPHUS MARMORATUS	FT	CH	H	N3	N3		
WESTERN YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO	COCCYZUZ AMERICANUS OCCIDENTALIS	FC		N3	L1	L1		
SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW	EMPIDONAX TRAILLII EXTERMIS	FE	CH	N1	N1	K		

FLYCATCHER								
LEAST BELL'S VIREO	VIREO BELLII PUSILLUS	FE	CH	N2	N2	N2		

Mammals

BUENA VISTA LAKE SHREW	SOREX ORNATUS RELICTUS	FE		N3	K	N3		
PACIFIC LITTLE POCKET MOUSE	PEROGNATHUS LONGIMEMBRIS PACIFICUS	FE		N3	N3	N3		
MORRO BAY KANGAROO RAT	DIPODOMYS HEERMANNI MORROENSIS	FE	CH	L1	N3	N3		
GIANT KANGAROO RAT	DIPODOMYS INGENS	FE		L1	K	N3	K	x
TIPTON KANGAROO RAT	DIPODOMYS NITRATOIDES NITRTOIDES	FE		N3	K	N3		
FRESNO KANGAROO RAT	DIPODOMYS NITRATOIDES EXILIS	FE	CH	N3	L1	N3		x
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY WOODRAT	NEOTOMA FUSCIPES RIPARIA	FC		N3	N3	N3		
SAN JOAQUIN KIT FOX	VULPES MACROTIS MUTICA	FE		K	K	K	K	x
FISHER (West Coast DPS)	MARTES PENNANTI	FC	PCH	N3	N3	K		?
CA BIGHORN SHEEP (Sierra Nevada pop.)	OVIS CANADENSIS CALIFORNIANA	FE		N3	N3	N2		N1
GUADALUPE FUR SEAL*	ARCTOCEPHALUS TOWNSENDI	FT		L1	N3	N3		
NORTHERN SEA LION (eastern pop.)*	EUMETOPIAS JUBATUS	FT	CH	K	N3	N3		
SOUTHERN SEA OTTER	ENHYDRA LUTRIS NEREIS	FT		H	N3	N3		
GRAY WHALE*	ESCHRICHTIUS ROBUSTUS	REC		K	N	N		
BLUE WHALE*	BALAENOPTERA MUSCULUS	FE		L	N	N		
HUMPBACK WHALE*	MEGAPTERA NOVAEANGLIAE	FE		H	N	N		

1) STATUS

	Species (SP)		Critical Habitat (CH)
FE	Endangered	CH	Designated Critical Habitat
FT	Threatened	PCH	Proposed Critical Habitat
FPE	Proposed endangered		
FPT	Proposed threatened	a	8/19/05 vacated downlisting CBD & EDC vs. USFWS
FC	Candidate		
REC	Recovered		
90-day	90-day may be warranted finding		
Not warr	Not warranted		

2) OCCURRENCE on public land

K	Known
H	Highly likely
M1	Likely but limited habitat
M2	Likely but localized species
L	Unlikely
L1	Unlikely – localized species and limited habitat
L2	Unlikely – very localized species
N	Very unlikely
N1	Very unlikely - no suitable habitat
N2	Very unlikely – limited suitable habitat exists but known not
N3	Very unlikely – outside of normal range
U	Unknown

3) Column headings referring to Management Areas

C	Coast
V	Valley
S	Sierra
CPNM	Carrizo
FM	Eastern Fresno and Madera counties

Biology Table 4.

California State Listed Only Animal Species

Species that are both federally listed and state listed are NOT repeated on this list:

Tehachapi slender salamander - *Batrachoseps stebbinsi*

Kern Canyon slender salamander - *Batrachoseps simatus*

Southern rubber boa - *Charina bottae umbratica*

Swainson's hawk - *Buteo swainsoni*

American peregrine falcon - *Falco peregrinus anatum*

Greater sandhill crane - *Grus Canadensis tabida*

Western yellow-billed cuckoo - *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*

Willow flycatcher - *Empidonax traillii*

Belding's savannah sparrow - *Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*

San Joaquin antelope squirrel - *Ammospermophilus nelsoni*

**Biology Table 5.
Federally Listed Plant Species in the Bakersfield Field Office**

FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	SSP/ VAR	SUB TAXON NAME	COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS
Apiaceae	Lomatium	shevockii			Owens Peak lomatium	threatened
Asteraceae	Calycadenia	hooveri			Hoover's calycadenia	endangered
Asteraceae	Cirsium	crassicaule			slough thistle	endangered
Asteraceae	Cirsium	fontinale	var.	obispoense	Chorro creek bog thistle	endangered
Asteraceae	Cirsium	loncholepis			La Graciosa thistle	endangered
Asteraceae	Cirsium	rhopophilum			surf thistle	endangered
Asteraceae	Erigeron	multiceps			Kern River daisy	endangered
Asteraceae	Monolopia	congdonii			San Joaquin woollythreads	endangered
Asteraceae	Pseudobahia	peirsonii			Tulare pseudobahia	threatened
Brassicaceae	Caulanthus	californicus			California jewelflower	endangered
Cactaceae	Opuntia	basilaris	var.	treleasei	Bakersfield cactus	endangered
Ericaceae	Arctostaphylos	morroensis			Morro manzanita	threatened
Fabaceae	Lupinus	nipomensis			Nipomo mesa lupine	endangered
Hydrophyllaceae	Eriodictyon	altissimum			Indian Knob mountainbalm	threatened
Hydrophyllaceae	Eriodictyon	capitatum			Lompoc yerba santa	endangered
Liliaceae	Allium	shevockii			Spanish Needle onion	threatened
Liliaceae	Brodiaea	insignis			Kaweah brodiaea	endangered
Liliaceae	Fritillaria	striata			striped adobe-lily	endangered
Malvaceae	Eremalche	parryi	ssp.	kernensis	Kern mallow	endangered
Malvaceae	Sidalcea	hickmanii	ssp.	parishii	Parish's checkerbloom	candidate
Onagraceae	Clarkia	springvillensis			Springville clarkia	threatened
Polemoniaceae	Eriastrum	Hooveri			Hoover's eriastrum	delisted
Portulacaceae	Calyptridium	pulchellum			Mariposa pussypaws	threatened
Scrophulariaceae	Castilleja	campestris	var.	succulenta	succulent owl's-clover	threatened
Scrophulariaceae	Castilleja	mollis			soft-leaved Indian paintbrush	endangered
Scrophulariaceae	Mimulus	gracilipes			slender-stalked monkeyflower	threatened

Biology Table 6.
BLM Sensitive Plant Species in the Bakersfield Field Office

FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	SSP/V AR	SUB TAXON NAME	COMMON NAME
Alismataceae	Sagittaria	sanfordii			Sanford's arrowhead
Apiaceae	Cymopterus	deserticola			desert cymopterus
Apiaceae	Eryngium	aristulatum	var.	hooveri	Hoover's button-celery
Apiaceae	Eryngium	spinosepalum			spiny-sepaled button-celery
Apiaceae	Lomatium	shevockii			Owens Peak lomatium
Apiaceae	Sanicula	maritima			Adobe Sanicle
Asteraceae	Baccharis	plummerae	ssp.	glabrata	San Simeon baccharis
Asteraceae	Calycadenia	hooveri			Hoover's calycadenia
Asteraceae	Centromadia	parryi	ssp.	congdonii	Congdon's tarplant
Asteraceae	Centromadia	parryi	ssp.	australis	southern tarplant
Asteraceae	Cirsium	crassicaule			slough thistle
Asteraceae	Cirsium	occidentale	var.	compactum	compact cobwebby thistle
Asteraceae	Cirsium	rhopophilum			surf thistle
Asteraceae	Deinandra	arida			Red Rock tarplant
Asteraceae	Deinandra	halliana			Hall's tarplant
Asteraceae	Deinandra	increscens	ssp.	villosa	Gaviota tarplant
Asteraceae	Deinandra	minthornii			Santa Susana tarplant
Asteraceae	Ericameria	gilmanii			Gilman's goldenbush
Asteraceae	Erigeron	aequifolius			Hall's daisy
Asteraceae	Erigeron	blochmaniae			Blochman's leafy daisy
Asteraceae	Erigeron	inornatus	var.	keilii	Keil's daisy
Asteraceae	Erigeron	multiceps			Kern River daisy
Asteraceae	Eriophyllum	lanatum	var.	hallii	Fort Tejon woolly sunflower
Asteraceae	Grindelia	hirsutula	var.	maritima	San Francisco gumplant
Asteraceae	Heterotheca	shevockii			Shevock's golden-aster
Asteraceae	Lasthenia	conjugens			Contra Costa goldfields
Asteraceae	Lasthenia	glabrata	ssp.	coulteri	coulter's goldfields
Asteraceae	Layia	carnosa			beach layia
Asteraceae	Layia	heterotricha			pale-yellow layia
Asteraceae	Layia	jonesii			Jones' layia
Asteraceae	Layia	leucopappa			Comanche Point layia
Asteraceae	Layia	munzii			Munz' tidy tips
Asteraceae	Madia	radiata			Showy madia
Asteraceae	Malacothrix	saxatilis	var.	arachnoidea	Carmel Valley malacothrix
Asteraceae	Pentachaeta	lyonii			Lyon's pentachaeta
Asteraceae	Pseudobahia	bahiaefolia			Hartwig's golden sunburst
Asteraceae	Stylocline	citroleum			Oil neststraw
Asteraceae	Stylocline	masonii			Mason neststraw
Boraginaceae	Plagiobothrys	uncinatus			Hooked popcorn-flower
Brassicaceae	Caulanthus	amplexicaulis	var.	barbarae	Santa Barbara Jewelflower

FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	SSP/V AR	SUB TAXON NAME	COMMON NAME
Brassicaceae	Caulanthus	coulteri	var.	lemmonii	Lemmon's jewelflower
Brassicaceae	Dithyrea	maritima			Beach spectaclepod
Brassicaceae	Lepidium	jaredii	ssp.	album	Panchoe pepper-grass
Brassicaceae	Lepidium	jaredii	ssp.	jaredii	Jared's peppergrass
Brassicaceae	Lepidium	virginicum	var.	robinsonii	Robinson's pepper-grass
Brassicaceae	Rorippa	gambelii			Gambel's water cress
Brassicaceae	Streptanthus	cordatus	var.	piutensis	Piute Mtns. Jewel flower
Brassicaceae	Twisselmannia	californica			Kings gold
Campanulaceae	Nemacladus	twisselmannii			Twisselmann's nemacladus
Caryophyllaceae	Arenaria	paludicola			marsh sandwort
Chenopodiaceae	Aphanisma	blitoides			Aphanisma
Chenopodiaceae	Atriplex	cordulata			heartscale
Chenopodiaceae	Atriplex	coulteri			Coulter's saltbrush
Chenopodiaceae	Atriplex	depressa			brittlescale
Chenopodiaceae	Atriplex	erecticaulis			Earlimart orache
Chenopodiaceae	Atriplex	joaquiniana			San Joaquin spearscale
Chenopodiaceae	Atriplex	minuscula			lesser saltscale
Chenopodiaceae	Atriplex	pacifica			South Coast saltscale
Chenopodiaceae	Atriplex	serenana	var.	davidsonii	Davidson's saltscale
Chenopodiaceae	Atriplex	subtilis			subtle orache
Chenopodiaceae	Atriplex	tularensis			Bakersfield smallscale
Chenopodiaceae	Atriplex	vallicola			Lost Hills saltbush
Chenopodiaceae	Suaeda	californica			California seablite
Convolvulaceae	Calystegia	subacaulis	ssp.	episcopalis	Cambria morning-glory
Crassulaceae	Dudleya	abramsii	ssp.	bettinae	San Luis Obispo serpentine dudleya
Crassulaceae	Dudleya	abramsii	ssp.	murina	San Luis Obispo dudleya
Crassulaceae	Dudleya	blochmaniae	ssp.	blochmaniae	Blochman's dudleya
Crassulaceae	Dudleya	cymosa	ssp.	marcescens	marcescent dudleya
Crassulaceae	Dudleya	cymosa	ssp.	costifolia	Pierpoint Springs dudleya
Crassulaceae	Dudleya	parva			Conejo dudleya
Crassulaceae	Dudleya	verityi			Verity's dudleya
Cupressaceae	Cupressus	arizonica	ssp.	nevadensis	Arizona Cypress
Cyperaceae	Carex	obispoensis			San Luis Obispo Sedge
Ericaceae	Arctostaphylos	luciana			Santa Lucia manzanita
Ericaceae	Arctostaphylos	osoensis			Oso manzanita
Ericaceae	Arctostaphylos	pechoensis			Pecho manzanita
Ericaceae	Arctostaphylos	pilosula			Santa Margarita manzanita
Ericaceae	Arctostaphylos	purissima			La Purisima manzanita
Ericaceae	Arctostaphylos	refugioensis			Refugio manzanita
Ericaceae	Arctostaphylos	rudis			Sand mesa manzanita
Ericaceae	Arctostaphylos	tomentosa	ssp.	daciticola	dacite manzanita
Ericaceae	Arctostaphylos	tomentosa	ssp.	eastwoodiana	Eastwood's manzanita
Ericaceae	Arctostaphylos	wellsii			Wells' manzanita

FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	SSP/V AR	SUB TAXON NAME	COMMON NAME
Euphorbiaceae	Chamaesyce	hooveri			Hoover's spurge
Fabaceae	Astragalus	brauntonii			Braunton's milk-vetch
Fabaceae	Astragalus	ertterae			Walker Pass milkvetch
Fabaceae	Astragalus	pycnostachyus	var.	lanosissimus	Ventura marsh milk vetch
Fabaceae	Astragalus	shevockii			Shevock's milk-vetch
Fabaceae	Lupinus	citrinus	var.	citrinus	Orange lupine
Fabaceae	Lupinus	ludovicianus			San Luis Obispo County Lupine
Fabaceae	Lupinus	padre-crowleyi			Father Crowley's lupine
Fabaceae	Trifolium	macilentum	var.	dedeckerae	DeDecker's clover
Fagaceae	Quercus	dumosa			Nuttall's scrub oak
Grossulariaceae	Ribes	tulareense			Sequoia gooseberry
Hydrophyllaceae	Phacelia	nashiana			Charlotte's phacelia
Hydrophyllaceae	Phacelia	novenmillensis			Nine-mile canyon phacelia
Iridaceae	Iris	munzii			Munz's iris
Lamiaceae	Monardella	crispa			Crisp monardella
Lamiaceae	Monardella	frutescens			San Luis Obispo monardella
Lamiaceae	Monardella	linoides	ssp.	oblonga	flax-like monardella
Liliaceae	Allium	hickmanii			Hickman's onion
Liliaceae	Allium	howellii	var.	clokeyi	Mt. Pinos onion
Liliaceae	Allium	shevockii			Spanish Needle onion
Liliaceae	Bloomeria	humilis			dwarf goldenstar
Liliaceae	Brodiaea	insignis			Kaweah brodiaea
Liliaceae	Calochortus	clavatus	ssp.	recurvifolius	Arroyo De La Cruz Mariposa Lily
Liliaceae	Calochortus	obispoensis			San Luis mariposa lily
Liliaceae	Calochortus	palmeri	var.	palmeri	Palmer's mariposa lily
Liliaceae	Calochortus	plummerae			Plummer's mariposa lily
Liliaceae	Calochortus	simulans			San Luis Obispo mariposa lily
Liliaceae	Calochortus	striatus			alkali mariposa lily
Liliaceae	Calochortus	weedii	var.	vestus	late-flowered mariposa lily
Liliaceae	Calochortus	westonii			Shirley Meadows star-tulip
Liliaceae	Chlorogalum	pomeridianum	var.	minus	Dwarf soaproot
Liliaceae	Chlorogalum	pomeridianum	var.	reductum	Camatta Canyon amole
Liliaceae	Fritillaria	brandegeei			Greenhorn fritillary
Liliaceae	Fritillaria	ojaiensis			Ojai fritillary
Liliaceae	Fritillaria	striata			striped adobe-lily
Liliaceae	Fritillaria	viridea			San Benito fritillary
Malvaceae	Malacothamnus	davidsonii			Davidson's bush mallow
Malvaceae	Malacothamnus	palmeri	var.	involucratus	Carmel Valley bushmallow
Malvaceae	Sidalcea	hickmanii	ssp.	anomala	Cuesta Pass Checkerbloom
Malvaceae	Sidalcea	keckii			Keck's checkerbloom
Onagraceae	Camissonia	hardhamiae			Hardham's evening primrose
Onagraceae	Camissonia	integrifolia			Kern River evening primrose
Onagraceae	Clarkia	australis			Small southern clarkia

FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	SSP/V AR	SUB TAXON NAME	COMMON NAME
Onagraceae	Clarkia	speciosa	ssp.	immaculata	Pismo clarkia
Onagraceae	Clarkia	tembloriensis	ssp.	calientensis	Caliente clarkia
Onagraceae	Clarkia	xantiana	ssp.	parviflora	Kern Canyon clarkia
Papaveraceae	Eschscholzia	lemmonii	ssp.	kernensis	Tejon Poppy
Papaveraceae	Eschscholzia	rhombipetala			diamond-petaled California poppy
Philadelphaceae	Carpenteria	californica			Tree anemone
Pinaceae	Pinus	radiata			Monteret pine
Poaceae	Agrostis	hooveri			Hoover's bent grass
Poaceae	Orcuttia	inaequalis			San Joaquin Valley orcutt grass
Poaceae	Tuctoria	greenei			Greene's tuctoria
Polemoniaceae	Eriastrum	luteum			Yellow-Flowered eriastrum
Polemoniaceae	Leptosiphon	serrulatus			Madera linanthus
Polemoniaceae	Navarretia	nigelliformis	ssp.	radians	shining navarretia
Polemoniaceae	Navarretia	peninsularis			Baja navarretia
Polemoniaceae	Navarretia	setiloba			Piute Mtns. Navaretia
Polygonaceae	Aristocapsa	insignis			Indian Valley spineflower
Polygonaceae	Chorizanthe	breweri			Brewer's spineflower
Polygonaceae	Chorizanthe	pungens	var.	pungens	Monterey spineflower
Polygonaceae	Chorizanthe	rectispina			Straight-awned spineflower
Polygonaceae	Eriogonum	breedlovei	var.	breedlovei	Breedlove's buckwheat
Polygonaceae	Eriogonum	crocatum			Conejo buckwheat
Polygonaceae	Eriogonum	kennedyi	var.	pinicola	Cache Peak buckwheat
Polygonaceae	Eriogonum	nudum	var.	murinum	Mouse Buckwheat
Polygonaceae	Eriogonum	temblorense			Temblor Buckwheat
Portulacaceae	Lewisia	disepala			Yosemite lewisia
Pottiaceae	Tortula	californica			California tortula moss
Ranunculaceae	Delphinium	inopinum			Unexpected larkspur
Ranunculaceae	Delphinium	parryi	ssp.	blochmaniae	Dune larkspur
Ranunculaceae	Delphinium	purpusii			Kern County larkspur
Ranunculaceae	Delphinium	recurvatum			Valley Larkspur
Ranunculaceae	Delphinium	umbracolorum			Umbrella larkspur
Rhamnaceae	Ceanothus	hearstiorum			Hearst's ceanothus
Rhamnaceae	Ceanothus	maritimus			Maritime ceanothus
Rosaceae	Horkelia	cuneata	ssp.	sericea	Kellogg's horkelia
Rosaceae	Horkelia	tularensis			Kern Plateau horkelia
Rubiaceae	Galium	angustifolium	ssp.	onycense	Onyx peak bedstraw
Rubiaceae	Galium	hardhamiae			Hardham's bedstraw
Scrophulariaceae	Castilleja	densiflora	ssp.	obispoensis	Obispo indian paintbrush
Scrophulariaceae	Cordylanthus	maritimus	ssp.	maritimus	salt marsh bird's-beak
Scrophulariaceae	Cordylanthus	mollis	ssp.	hispidus	hispid bird's beak
Scrophulariaceae	Cordylanthus	rigidus	ssp.	littoralis	Sea-side bird's beak
Scrophulariaceae	Gratiola	heterosepala			Bogg's lake hedge-hyssop
Scrophulariaceae	Mimulus	gracilipes			slender-stalked monkeyflower

FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	SSP/V AR	SUB TAXON NAME	COMMON NAME
Scrophulariaceae	Mimulus	norrisii			Kaweah monkeyflower
Scrophulariaceae	Mimulus	pictus			Calico monkeyflower
Scrophulariaceae	Mimulus	shevockii			Kelso Creek monkeyflower
Scrophulariaceae	Pedicularis	dudleyi			Dudley's lousewort
Scrophulariaceae	Scrophularia	atrata			Black Flowered figwort

APPENDIX C – Oil & Gas Management Guidelines

A. Oil and Gas Leasing Availability Categories

The Caliente Resource Management Plan describes the various categories of land availability for leasing for oil and gas. A determination has been made that the lands covered by this EA are open to leasing for oil and gas. In addition, the plan identifies the appropriate stipulations to be associated with each new lease.

Public lands that are closed to leasing separate into two groups. Tracts that have been closed by previous legislation or secretarial policy form one group of lands and are known as non-discretionary closures. The second group of closed lands, consisting of those that would possibly be proposed for closure under this plan, is called proposed discretionary closures.

Lands open to oil and gas leasing separate into the following groups: open to leasing under standard lease terms and conditions; open to leasing under a no surface use stipulation; and open to leasing under a limited surface use stipulation. The standard oil and gas lease form includes those preprinted lease terms and conditions that apply to all leases. Other stipulations developed in this plan are applied in lease areas with special resource concerns, and supersede any inconsistent provisions of the standard lease form. The special stipulations proposed in this plan address limited surface use for areas with resource protection needs slightly different from the standard lease stipulation. The Limited Surface Use (LSU) stipulation provides additional protection for Federally Proposed and Listed Species; Proposed and Designated Critical Threatened and Endangered Species Habitat; and Federal Candidate, State Listed and Bureau Sensitive Species. Three additional special stipulations were contained in the Caliente RMP that are not applicable to any of the land in the subject parcels. Those special stipulations are: No surface use for areas where very unique resources exist, LSU – Department of Defense lands, and LSU – Coast (for management of Coast Area ACEC's/SMA's).

B. Lands Open to Oil and Gas Leasing

All public land and federally reserved mineral estate within the area covered under this EA are open for oil and gas leasing activities. The process of nominating a federal parcel for this lease sale was initiated when a letter of interest in oil and gas leasing was submitted to the Sacramento Office of the Bureau of Land Management. The RMP was used to determine the applicability of lease stipulations attached to the parcels in this sale. There are three categories of lease stipulations, described in detail below, and they are:

- Offer for lease with a Standard Lease stipulation
- Offer for lease with a No Surface Use stipulation
- Offer for lease with a Limited Surface Use stipulation

All new leases covered by this EA would be offered with Limited Surface Use Stipulation(s) (LSU). If new leases expire or terminate and the lands are re-leased, they will also be leased with Limited Surface Use Stipulation(s).

1. Leasing with Standard Lease Stipulation

The Standard Lease stipulation includes the terms and conditions that are the national standards printed on Bureau of Land Management lease forms (Form 3100-11, February 2003).

Under standard terms, a proposed exploration and development operation can be modified by the operator and Bureau to minimize impacts of the project's operation design. Modifications are limited to moving the proposed operation less than 200 meters and delaying the project less than 60 days in one lease year.

No lands covered by this EA are proposed to have this stipulation.

a. Additional Information

Application. The No Surface Use stipulation is intended for use when adequate protection of surface resources cannot be provided through mitigation, and there are no suitable sites for development anywhere on the entire lease. Mineral development of the lease from an off-site location is recommended.

Review Process. If conditions change so that the NSU stipulation becomes necessary for lands to be leased at a future date, the No Surface Use stipulation would be applied at the time of a lease sale. An exception or modification to the stipulation may be approved if it can be demonstrated that operations can be conducted without causing unacceptable impacts to the critical cultural or natural values or to the other pre-existing use. Any decision to grant an exception or modification would be based on field inspection and inventory and the NEPA review process. The lessee should be aware that the timing of the surveys is critical, in that some species can only be surveyed during a brief period each year. The stipulation may be waived if a determination is made by the Bureau that the resource or other use no longer exists on the leased lands.

Although there may be specific discrete areas within the parcels under this EA where No Surface Use is allowed due to pre-existing conditions, there are no leases where the entire surface is precluded from development.

2. Leasing with the Limited Surface Use Stipulation

Special stipulations may be proposed for use to protect unique resources or values where it may be necessary to modify surface activities beyond authorities contained under the standard lease terms (43 CFR 3103.1-3). The Limited Surface Use Stipulation allows BLM, in consultation with the applicant, to extend modification of development proposals beyond the standard 200 meters and 60-day conditions. By reserving the additional leeway in siting facilities, the BLM and applicant can generally use the combination of increased siting and timing flexibility to modify development proposals to entirely avoid or significantly minimize surface-disturbing effects associated with lease development. The Limited Surface Use stipulation thus allows BLM to offer for lease parcels known to or suspected to contain unique resources or values and resolve any potential conflicts at the time when the lessee is prepared to design development proposals.

This stipulation also advises prospective lessees that they are considering the purchase of a lease in areas known or suspected to contain unique resources or values and advises them of potential constraints and development options available. Historically, the BLM in cooperation with the lessee has been able to find sufficient flexibility in designing lease development proposals, even in the most sensitive of locations, to facilitate development without adversely affecting either the resource values of concern or the oil and gas lease.

Special conditions that may be attached to new leases issued in the area managed by the Bakersfield Field Office are collectively referred to as the Limited Surface Use stipulation (LSU) and supersede any inconsistent provisions of the standard lease form. The wording of the Limited Surface Use stipulation

has been adjusted to address two differing resource concerns (there were six in the Caliente RMP, but four are not currently applicable because the resource values or other pertinent criteria do not exist in the subject parcels). The Limited Surface Use Stipulation would be applied at the lease sale, to parcels located as shown on the RMP map and as described below.

This stipulation has been developed to be utilized over the life of the plan without the need for further plan amendments. The LSU stipulation has been worded to allow for adjusting the geographic locations where they would be applied based on the resource condition at the time of the lease sale offering. The locations identified in this EA address 2007 resource conditions that will be updated and modified on an annual basis. Information on those updates will be available to those interested in potential lease sales.

3. Limited Surface Use Stipulations

- a. Federally Proposed and Listed Species (LSU - Protected Species)
- b. Federal Candidate, State Listed and Bureau Sensitive Species (LSU - Sensitive Species)

The following LSU categories from the Caliente RMP are shown for informational purposes only – there are currently no lands in the parcels covered by this EA area subject to these stipulations. However, if a determination is made in the future that one or more of the following stipulations would be appropriate, then the stipulation(s) would be applied according to the criteria in the Caliente RMP.

- c. Proposed Critical Habitat and Designated Critical Habitat (LSU - Critical Habitat) N/A for the parcels in this EA
- d. Raptor (LSU - Raptor) N/A for the parcels in this EA
- e. Department of Defense lands (LSU – Defense) – N/A for the parcels in this EA
- f. Coast Management Area (LSU – Coast, for management of Coast Area ACEC's/SMA's) – N/A for the parcels in this EA

4. Waivers, Modification, Exceptions and Deferral to Other Plans

The Authorized Officer may grant a waiver, modification, or exception to the Limited Surface Use stipulation if the factors leading to the stipulation's inclusion in the lease have changed or if new information has been made available. If the protection provided by the stipulation is no longer necessary or can be adequately mitigated and the proposed operation on a lease would not cause unacceptable impacts, a waiver would be evaluated (see 43 CFR 3101.1-4).

The Authorized Officer may also defer the addition of the Limited Surface Use stipulation referred to under b, c, and d above to requiring compliance with other existing approved plans. Those plans may include Habitat Conservation Plans, Programmatic Consultations, Conservation Agreements or others that provide for adequate protection and conservation of resources and compliance with all Federal and State laws.

As an example, once completed, the Kern County Valley Floor Habitat Conservation Plan and associated BLM Programmatic Section 7 Consultation on oil and gas development activities will provide adequate protection for resources identified in b, c, and d above for lands within CDOG administrative boundaries and for all federally reserved mineral estate in Kern County. Future lease sales covering parcels in those areas would defer the addition of a Limited Use Stipulation to notation that compliance with the above approved programs or plans is required.

a. Limited Surface Use Stipulation - Federally Proposed and Listed Species (LSU - Protected Species)

All or a portion of this lease is within the range of one or more plant or animal species (a list of species would be included with the stipulation for each lease) that are either listed as threatened or endangered, or are proposed for such listing by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The lessee is notified that time frames for processing applications may be delayed beyond established standards to allow for species surveys, and consultation or conferencing with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Notice is also given that surface-disturbing activities may be moved or modified, and that some activities may be prohibited during seasonal time periods. Surface disturbing activities will be prohibited on the lease only where:

the proposed action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed or proposed species, or
the proposed action is inconsistent with the recovery needs of a listed species as identified in an approved U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Recovery Plan.

Prior to the authorization of any surface disturbing activities, a preliminary environmental review will be conducted to identify the potential presence of habitat for these species. Authorizations may be delayed until completion of the necessary surveys during the appropriate time period for these species. The lessee should be aware that the timing of the surveys is critical, in that some species can only be surveyed during a brief period each year.

The BLM may need to initiate consultation or conference with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service if the site inspection concludes that a listed or proposed species may be affected by the proposed activity. The lessee should be aware that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has up to 135 days to render their biological opinion, and that there are provisions for an additional 60 day extension. Offsite habitat protection or enhancement for wildlife or vegetation (compensation) may be required by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service when habitat is disturbed. The consultation may also result in some restrictions to the lessee's plan of development, including movement or modification of activities, and seasonal restrictions. Surface disturbing activities will be prohibited on the lease if the consultation or conference concludes that either of the conditions identified in 1. or 2. above exists.

1) Additional Information

Application. The Limited Surface Use - Federally Proposed and Listed Species (LSU - Protected Species) stipulation would be attached, at the time of lease sale, to leases within the range of certain federally listed or proposed species, or to leases containing, or adjacent to, documented locations of certain federally listed or proposed species. (A list of species would be included with the stipulation for each lease.)

See BLM Biology Tables 4 and 6 for the Federally Proposed and Listed Species in the Bakersfield Field Office.

Documented locations for currently proposed species will be used to determine current applicability of the LSU - Protected Species stipulation for proposed species. If additional species become proposed, or new location information becomes available, the species and parcel lists will be modified and all subsequent lease sales will be evaluated against the modified parcel list.

Review Process. Generally, the following process will be used to approve surface disturbing activities on leases with the LSU - Protected Species stipulation. The proposed activity would be reviewed to determine if listed or proposed species would be affected. This review may involve site-specific surveys

for plant and animal species, conducted according to established methodologies that may specify certain seasons or other conditions. In some cases, this may mean that a survey cannot be completed until the next growing season for some plant species or after seasonal appearance for some animal species. If the review determines that listed or proposed species will not be affected, approval of the application will normally be granted within 30 days of the review.

If the review determines that listed or proposed species may be affected, but in a beneficial, insignificant or benign manner, and written concurrence is received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, approval of the application will normally be granted within 30 days of receiving U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service concurrence.

If it is determined that a listed or proposed species may be adversely affected, the BLM will work with the applicant to modify the proposal to minimize impacts. Modifications may include movement of activities, seasonal restrictions, mitigation and/or compensation. Modified proposals will be developed cooperatively with the applicant to ensure that the modified project still meets the applicant's objective. If the modified project may still adversely affect a listed or proposed species, BLM will initiate formal consultation or conference with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on Listed Species. Currently there are two options for meeting the formal consultation requirement. A new consultation may be initiated or a previously completed formal consultation may be utilized.

If a new consultation is initiated, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will issue a document, called the Biological Opinion. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has up to 135 days to complete a Biological Opinion and they may request an additional 60-day extension. Extensions beyond 195 days require the consent of any applicant.

A previously completed formal consultation may also be used to meet the formal consultation requirement. An example of a previously completed consultation that may be used is the San Joaquin Valley Oil and Gas Programmatic Biological Opinion.

Upon completion of a new consultation or determination that a previously completed consultation can be used, approval of the application will normally be granted within 30 days. If the new consultation concludes that a listed species may be jeopardized, then surface disturbance will be prohibited on the lease. Surface disturbance will also be prohibited if the consultation concludes that the proposed action is inconsistent with the recovery needs of the listed species as identified in an approved U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Recovery Plan.

Coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on Proposed Species. Bureau policy requires a conferencing with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on any action that may adversely affect proposed species. Depending on the complexity of the situation, a conference may be completed in a single telephone conversation or may require the time frames of a consultation. Generally, upon completion of the conference, approval of the application will be granted within 30 days. If the conference concludes that a proposed species may be jeopardized, surface-disturbing activities will be prohibited on the lease. Final Approval. Final approval of applications that will have no effect on listed or proposed species will normally be granted within 30 days of the review.

Final approval for projects that may affect listed or proposed species in a beneficial, insignificant or benign manner will normally be granted within 30 days of receiving U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service written concurrence. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service generally responds to requests for concurrence in 30 days.

For projects that require consultation or conference with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, final approval will normally be granted within 30 days of consultation or conference completion. Conditions of approval will include any conditions specified by the BLM or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for minimizing impacts.

b. Limited Surface Use - Federal Candidate, State Listed and Bureau Sensitive Species (LSU - Sensitive Species)

All or a portion of this lease is within the range of one or more plant or animal species (see attached list) that are either Federal candidates for listing as threatened or endangered (Federal Candidate), are listed by the State of California as threatened or endangered (State Listed), or are designated by the Bureau of Land Management as Sensitive (Bureau Sensitive).

The lessee is notified that time frames for processing applications may be delayed beyond established standards to allow for species surveys and coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and California Department of Fish and Game. Notice is also given that surface-disturbing activities may be relocated beyond the standard 200 meters but not more than 1/4 mile and that surface disturbing activities may be prohibited during seasonal time periods.

Prior to the authorization of any surface disturbing activities, a preliminary environmental review will be conducted to identify the potential presence of habitat for these species. Authorizations may be delayed until completion of the necessary surveys during the appropriate time period for these species. The lessee should be aware that the timing of the surveys is critical, in that some species can only be surveyed during a brief period each year.

The Bureau of Land Management may need to coordinate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the California Department of Fish and Game if the site inspection concludes that a Federal Candidate, State Listed or Bureau Sensitive species may be affected by the proposed activity. Coordination may delay application processing beyond established time frames.

To prevent or reduce disturbance to Federal Candidate, State Listed or Bureau Sensitive species, surface operations may be moved up to 1/4 mile and surface disturbing activities may be prohibited during seasonal time periods.

1) Additional Information

The Limited Use - Federal Candidate, State Listed and Bureau Sensitive Species (LSU - Sensitive Species) stipulation would be attached to leases that are either within the range of certain species, or that contain or are adjacent to a documented location of a certain species. A list of species would be included with the stipulation for each lease.

See Biology Tables 4, 5, 7 for the Federal Candidate, State Listed and BLM Sensitive Species within the Bakersfield Field Office.

The current list of parcels or potential geographic area for each species will be maintained in the Bakersfield Field Office. As species are added or removed from special designation, or new location information becomes available, the species list, parcel lists and geographic area lists will be modified. All subsequent lease auctions will be evaluated against the modified species list, parcel list or geographic area list.

Generally the following process will be used to approve surface disturbing activities on leases with the LSU - Sensitive Species stipulation. The proposed activity would be reviewed to determine if special status species would be affected. This review may involve site-specific surveys for plant and animal

species, conducted according to established methodologies that may specify certain seasons or other conditions. In some cases this may mean that a survey cannot be completed until the next growing season for some plants or after seasonal appearance for some animal species.

If the review determines that a special status species may be adversely affected, then surface disturbing activities may be relocated up to 1/4 mile and certain surface disturbing activities may be prohibited during seasonal periods. Bureau policy may also require coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or California Department of Fish and Game.

c. Limited Surface Use Stipulation - Proposed Critical Habitat and Designated Critical Habitat (LSU - Critical Habitat)

Although there is not currently any Proposed or Designated Critical Habitat within the areas that are identified for lease in this sale, should Proposed or Critical Habitat be designated within these lands in the future, the following stipulation would apply:

All or a portion of this lease lies within an area that is designated as critical habitat, or is proposed for designation as critical habitat (see attached species and parcel list) by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The lessee is notified that time frames for processing applications may be delayed beyond established standards to allow for species surveys, and consultation or conferencing with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Notice is also given that surface disturbing activities may be moved or modified and that some activities may be prohibited during seasonal time periods. Surface disturbing activities will be prohibited on the lease only where:

1. the proposed action is likely to destroy or adversely modify critical habitat or proposed critical habitat, or
2. the proposed action is inconsistent with the recovery needs of a listed species as identified in an approved U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Recovery Plan.

Prior to the authorization of any surface disturbing activities, a preliminary environmental review will be conducted to identify the potential presence of habitat for these species. Authorizations may be delayed until completion of the necessary surveys during the appropriate time period for these species. The lessee should be aware that the timing of the surveys is critical, in that some species can only be surveyed during a brief period each year.

The Bureau of Land Management may need to initiate consultation or conference with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service if the site inspection concludes that designated or proposed critical habitat may be affected by the proposed activity. The lessee should be aware that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has up to 135 days to render their biological opinion, and that there are provisions for an additional 60 day extension. Offsite habitat protection or enhancement for wildlife or vegetation (compensation) may be required by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service when designated or proposed critical habitat is disturbed. The consultation may also result in some restrictions to the lessee's plan of development, including movement or modification of activities, and seasonal restrictions. Surface disturbing activities will be prohibited on the lease only if the consultation or conference concludes that either of the conditions identified in 1. or 2. above exist.

1) Additional Information

Application. The Limited Surface Use - Designated and Proposed Critical Habitat (LSU - Critical Habitat) stipulation would be attached to leases within areas that are designated as critical habitat, or

proposed for designation as critical habitat for certain species. A list of species and parcels would be included with the stipulation for each lease. Critical habitat is designated or proposed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service according to the regulations found in 50 CFR 424. Critical habitat means (1) the specific areas within geographical area currently occupied by a species, at the time it is listed in accordance with the Endangered Species Act, on which are found those physical or biological features (i) essential to the conservation of the species and (ii) that may require special management considerations or protection, and (2) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by a species at the time it is listed upon a determination by the Secretary that such areas are essential for conservation of the species (50 CFR 424.02).

There is currently no designated or proposed critical habitat, or else the constituent elements do not exist, within the parcels covered by this EA. Consequently, no critical habitat would be affected by leasing and developing these parcels and none of the parcels would have this stipulation. If additional areas are designated within these parcels, future permit approvals would be evaluated using those criteria as appropriate.

Review Process. Generally, the following process will be used to approve surface disturbing activities on leases with the LSU - Critical Habitat stipulation. The proposed activity would be reviewed to determine if designated or proposed critical habitat would be affected. This review may involve site specific surveys for plant and animal species, conducted according to established methodologies which may specify certain seasons or other conditions. In some cases this may mean that a survey cannot be completed until the next growing season for some plant species or after seasonal appearance for some animal species. If the review determines that listed or proposed critical habitat will not be affected, approval of the application will normally be granted within 30 days of the review.

If the review determines that listed or proposed critical habitat may be affected, but in a beneficial, insignificant or benign manner, and written concurrence is received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, approval of the application will normally be granted within 30 days of receiving U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service concurrence.

If it is determined that a listed or proposed critical habitat may be adversely affected, the BLM will work with the applicant to modify the proposal to minimize impacts. Modifications may include movement of activities, seasonal restrictions, mitigation and compensation. Modified proposals will be developed cooperatively with the applicant to ensure that the modified project still meets the applicant's objective. If the modified project may still adversely affect designated or proposed critical habitat, BLM will initiate formal consultation or conference with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on Designated Critical Habitat. The BLM is required to initiate formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for any action that may adversely affect designated critical habitat. As a result of the consultation, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service issues a document, called the Biological Opinion. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has up to 135 days to complete a Biological Opinion and they may request an additional 60 day extension. Extensions beyond 195 days require the consent of any applicant.

As part of the Biological Opinion, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will determine if the proposed action is likely to destroy or adversely modify critical habitat. Destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat means a direct or indirect alteration that appreciably diminishes the value of critical habitat for both the survival and recovery of a listed species. Such alterations include, but are not limited to, alterations adversely modifying any of those physical or biological features that were the basis for determining the habitat to be critical (50 CFR 402.02).

If consultation concludes that critical habitat will be destroyed or adversely modified, then surface disturbance will be prohibited on the affected portion of the lease. Surface disturbance will also be prohibited if the consultation concludes that the proposed action is inconsistent with the recovery needs of the listed species as identified in an approved U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Recovery Plan.

Coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on Proposed Critical Habitat. Bureau policy requires conferencing with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on any action that may adversely affect proposed critical habitat. Depending on the complexity of the situation, a conference may be completed in a single telephone conversation or may require the time frames of a consultation. Generally, upon completion of the conference, approval of the application will be granted within 30 days. If the conference concludes that proposed critical habitat will be destroyed or adversely modified, then surface disturbance will be prohibited on the affected portion of the lease.

Final Approval. Final approval of applications that will have no effect on designated or proposed critical habitat will normally be granted within 30 days of the review.

Final approval for projects that may affect designated or proposed critical habitat in a beneficial, insignificant or benign manner will normally be granted within 30 days of receiving U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service written concurrence. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service generally responds to requests for concurrence in 30 days.

For projects that require consultation or conference with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, final approval will normally be granted within 30 days of consultation or conference completion. Conditions of approval will include any conditions specified by the BLM or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for minimizing impacts.

d. Limited Surface Use - Raptor (**LSU - Raptor**) – N/A

e. Department of Defense lands (**LSU – Defense**) – N/A

f. Coast Management Area (**LSU – Coast, for management of Coast Area ACEC's/SMA's**) – N/A

5. Standard Engineering Practices

Recognized engineering practices for the routine operation of oil and gas exploration and development are known as Conditions of Approval or COAs. These standard procedures are described in the Federal Onshore Orders and further clarified in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR 43, October, 2005). Standard regulations may be supplemented with additional COAs. The additional COAs address sensitive issues within the Area managed by the Bakersfield Field Office. Critical issues underlying the federal regulations and supplemental COAs are the protection of usable aquifers, mineral zones including hydrocarbons, surface environmental issues, site safety and well control, and site reclamation.

Bureau inspection and monitoring of oil field activity on public lands is discussed within the phases of oil and gas development:

Drilling a New Well

Temporary Abandonment of a Producing Well (Idle Well)

Plugging and Abandonment of a Well

Surface Reclamation

No special COAs are normally added for routine producing operations.

a. Drilling a New Well

After an Application for Permit to Drill (APD) has been received by the Bakersfield Office of the Bureau of Land Management, a review of engineering design as well as potential effects to sensitive resources is undertaken. Special conditions would be noted on the application at this review stage of an oil and gas project by either the operator or the Bureau of Land Management. Modified proposals would be developed cooperatively with the applicant to ensure that the modified project still meets the applicant's objective. Any special conditions would be attached to the APD by the Bureau and the applicant would be informed within seven days of receipt of the APD. In addition to Bureau-wide regulations, the Bakersfield Field Office has developed procedures - these may include but are not limited to: Steam Injectors. All steam injection wells within a 300' radius of a new location must be shut-in a minimum of 3 days prior to the spudding of a new well.

Conductor Pipe. A minimum of 50' of conductor pipe is to be set and cemented to surface. The conductor pipe must be equivalent to or exceed the properties of A-25 grade line pipe.

Diverter. Prior to spud, a diverter system will be installed on the conductor pipe and function tested. The test will be recorded in the drilling log. The diverter system, at a minimum, will consist of an annular type preventer (minimum working pressure 1000 psi); 2" (minimum ID) kill line, and 6" (minimum ID) diverter line with no internal restrictions or turns. A full opening hydraulically-controlled valve will be installed in the diverter line which will automatically open when the annular preventer is closed. The accumulator system will have sufficient capacity to close the annular preventer and open the hydraulically-controlled valve.

Remote controls for the diverter system will be located on the rig floor and readily accessible to the driller. Remote controls will be capable of closing the annular preventer and opening the hydraulically-controlled valve. Master controls will be located at the accumulator and will be capable of closing and opening the annular preventer and opening the hydraulically-controlled valve. The diverter system will be function-tested daily and the test recorded in the drilling log.

General Casing and Cementing. A Subsequent Report (Form 3160-5) detailing the size, weight, and grade of the casing; the amount and type of cement, including additives; and a copy of the service company's materials ticket and job log will be submitted to the BLM within five (5) business days following the cementing of the casing string. Each casing string (except conductor pipe) will be pressure tested, prior to drilling out the casing shoe, to 0.22 psi/ft of casing string length or 1000 psi, whichever is greater, but not to exceed 70% of the internal yield pressure of the casing. The casing pressure test will be recorded in the drilling log. The wait-on-cement (WOC) time for each casing string will be adequate to achieve a minimum of 500 psi compressive strength at the casing shoe prior to drilling out.

Drilling Fluids. Sufficient quantities of drilling fluid (mud and water) will be maintained at the well site, at all times, for the purpose of controlling steam kicks.

b. Temporary Abandonment of a Producing Well (Idle Well)

Economic conditions often depress the California market for the typical heavy oil produced in the area managed by the Bakersfield Field Office. When the producing market is depressed, an operator may decide to shut-in his uneconomic, producing wells and wait for conditions to improve. The highly

viscous nature of most Kern County crude oil, typical low well head pressures, and the relatively low corrosive properties of the fluids (low sulfur crude) make the known dangers of shutting in a well for long periods and then bringing it back on-line less of a mechanical problem here in this Field Office Area than in other producing regions of the country. As a result, by 1990, a large number of wells were remaining idle for longer and longer periods. Monitoring and correction of the problem have been successfully undertaken by the California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources and the local BLM Field Office. The following additional conditions *may* be required as applicable prior to the temporary abandonment (TA) of a producing oil/gas well, service well, or an injection well.

Zone Isolation. The requirement to isolate the producing interval (General Requirement #4) is waived. This waiver is based on the information submitted with the application and the geologic data in Volume # 1 California Oil and Gas Fields, Central California, (Buena Vista Oil field) which indicates the absence of usable water aquifers above the producing horizon in (section in which well is located).

Mechanical Integrity of Casing. The mechanical integrity of the casing may be determined using the ADA pressure test method.

Fluid Surveys. A fluid level survey will be performed at 2-5 year intervals during the period the well is temporarily abandoned. A copy of the survey will be submitted to the BLM with the TA well request (sundry notice form 3160-5).

Monitoring of Wellhead Pressures and Temperatures. Wellhead pressure and temperature will be continuously monitored throughout the period the well is temporarily abandoned. Any pressure/temperature change will be promptly reported to the BLM.

Isolation of the Producing Interval. The producing interval will be isolated by setting a plug in the casing within 100' above the producing interval if a rising fluid level, an increasing wellhead pressure, or an increasing wellhead temperature is detected. The plug can be either a retrievable or drillable-type bridge plug or a cement plug of at least 100' in length.

c. Plugging and Abandonment of a Well

No additional conditions are typically attached to the abandonment of a well in California. Onshore Orders describe the plugging procedure. While final abandonment will normally be witnessed by the BLM, no final site marker is currently required by the Bakersfield field office.

d. Surface Reclamation

Conditions for the recovery of an oil well site are unique to each area's ecosystem and habitat. The following examples of Conditions of Approval have been developed for use within the Area managed by the Bakersfield Field Office. The applicability of any or all of these COAs will be determined based on site-specific conditions.

General. The operator (or holder) will prepare a seedbed by: a) scarifying the disturbed area, (b) distributing topsoil uniformly, or c) disking the topsoil, as directed by the BLM Authorized Officer (use one as appropriate).

The operator will recontour the disturbed area and obliterate all earthwork by removing embankments, backfilling excavations, and grading to re-establish the approximate original contours of the land in the area of operation.

The operator will uniformly spread topsoil over all unoccupied disturbed area (outside the ditch line, fence line, and work area). Spreading will not be done when the ground or topsoil is frozen or wet.

The operator will seed all disturbed area, using an agreed upon method suitable for the location. Seeding will be repeated if a satisfactory stand is not obtained as determined by the BLM Authorized Officer upon evaluation after the first growing season.

The operator will arrange to have a biologist available to assist the construction workers in the identification and avoidance of endangered species.

Producing Wells. Site reclamation for producing wells will be accomplished for portions of the site not required for continued operation of the well. The following measures are typical reclamation requirements, and any or all of these may be required on a site by site basis:

Reclamation of drilling fluid pit (mud pit). Polluting substances, contaminated materials moved offsite or buried.

Site fencing.

Berm removal and site grading.

Cut and fill slope vegetation.

Non-producing Wells. Rehabilitation on the entire site will be required and will commence as soon as practical, dependent upon prevailing weather conditions. Cut and fill slopes will be reduced and graded to blend to the adjacent terrain.

Drilling fluids held within pits may be allowed to dry. Fluids that will not dry must be removed. All polluting substances or contaminated materials such as oil, oil-saturated soils, and gravels will be buried with a minimum of 2 feet of clean soil as cover, or be removed to an approved site.

Drainages will be re-established and temporary measures will be required to prevent erosion to the site until vegetation is established.

After final grading and before replacement of topsoil, the entire surface of the site will be scarified to eliminate slippage surfaces and to promote root penetration. Topsoil will then be spread over the site to achieve an approximate uniform, stable thickness consistent with the established contours.

Permanent Well Abandonment. The surface management agency is responsible for establishing and approving methods for surface rehabilitation and determining when this rehabilitation has been satisfactorily accomplished. At this point, a Subsequent (Final) Report of Abandonment will be approved.

**APPENDIX D – Oil & Gas Activity on Leases from Recent Lease Sales Conducted
within the Past 10 Years (7-1-00 through 7-1-10)**

CASE NUMBER	Lease Issue Date	OPERATOR	WELLNo.	WELL NAME	TWP	RGE	SEC	QTR	SME	SPUDDED	*STATUS AS OF 4-1-10	**Notice of First Prod Rec'd	Wildcat?	Total New Disturbance (acres)
CACA43782	2/01/2002	OCCIDENTAL ELK HILLS INC	374X-6R		30S	23E	6	SENE	BLM	6/29/2004	P+A		Yes	1.04
CACA43782 Count			1									no		
CACA44937	10/18/02	E & B EXPLORATION	16x-34	USL	1N	20W	34			2/11/10			Yes	1.86
CACA44937 Count			1									no		
CACA45939 (Unit CACA51616X)	02/25/04	VENOCO	1-29	BLM	31S	22E	29			2/14/10	POW		yes	2.51
CACA45939 Count			1									yes		
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX OPERATING CO	1-3	USL	29S	29E	26	NWNW	FEE	3/4/2007	POW		No	
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX OPERATING CO	1-4	USL	29S	29E	26	SWNW	FEE	3/7/2007	POW		No	
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX OPERATING CO	1-4B	USL	29S	29E	26	SWNW	FEE	7/3/2008	POW		No	
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX OPERATING CO	1-3B	USL	29S	29E	26	SWNW	FEE	7/7/2008	POW		No	
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX OPERATING CO	2-4	USL	29S	29E	26	SWNW	FEE	7/10/2008	POW		No	
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX OPERATING CO	2-6	USL	29S	29E	26	SWNW	FEE	7/14/2008	POW		No	
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX OPERATING CO	3-5	USL	29S	29E	26	SWNW	FEE	7/16/2008	POW		No	
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX OPERATING CO	4-5	USL	29S	29E	26	SENW	FEE	7/19/2008	POW		No	
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX OPERATING CO	2-5	USL	29S	29E	26	SWNW	FEE	3/31/2009	POW		No	
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX OPERATING CO	2-4B	USL	29S	29E	26	SWNW	FEE	4/3/2009	POW		No	
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX	2-3	USL	29S	29E	26	NWNW		4/5/2009	POW		No	12.61

CASE NUMBER	Lease Issue Date	OPERATOR	WELLNo.	WELL NAME	TWP	RGE	SEC	QTR	SME	SPUDED	*STATUS AS OF 4-1-10	**Notice of First Prod Rec'd	Wildcat?	Total New Disturbance (acres)
		OPERATING CO							FEE					
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX OPERATING CO	2-3B	USL	29S	29E	26		SWNW FEE	6/24/09	POW		No	
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX OPERATING CO	3-3B	USL	29S	29E	26		SWNW FEE	6/28/09	POW		No	
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX OPERATING CO	4-5B	USL	29S	29E	26		SENW FEE	7/1/09	POW		No	
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX OPERATING CO	1-5	USL	29S	29E	26		SWNW FEE	11/10/09	POW		No	
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX OPERATING CO	3-5B	USL	29S	29E	26		SWNW FEE	11/14/09	DRG		No	
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX OPERATING CO	1-5B	USL	29S	29E	26		SWNW FEE	11/14/09	POW		No	
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX OPERATING CO	2-5B	USL	29S	29E	26		SWNW FEE	11/16/09	POW		No	
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX OPERATING CO	3-6	USL	29S	29E	26		SWNW FEE	11/19/09	DRG		No	
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX OPERATING CO	3-4B	USL	29S	29E	26		SENW	5/30/09	POW		No	
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX OPERATING CO	4-3	USL	29S	29E	26		NENW	5/27/09	DRG		No	
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX OPERATING CO	5-6	USL	29S	29E	26		SENW	5/24/09	POW		No	
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX OPERATING CO	4-6	USL	29S	29E	26		SENW	5/15/09	POW		No	
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX OPERATING CO	1-2B	USL	29S	29E	26		NWNW	6/2/09	DRG		No	
CACA46601	12/30/2004	NAFTEX OPERATING CO	1-2	USL	29S	29E	26		NWNW	6/8/09	DRG		No	
CACA46601 Count			25									yes		
CACA47598	7/18/2006	NATIONS PETROLEUM USA LTD	E-G15	USL	25S	20E	33		SWNE BLM	12/15/2007	DRG		No	
CACA47598	7/18/2006	NATIONS PETROLEUM USA LTD	E-M20	USL	25S	20E	33		SWNE BLM	12/17/2007	DRG		No	1.7

CASE NUMBER	Lease Issue Date	OPERATOR	WELLNo.	WELL NAME	TWP	RGE	SEC	QTR	SME	SPUDED	*STATUS AS OF 4-1-10	**Notice of First Prod Rec'd	Wildcat?	Total New Disturbance (acres)
CACA47598 Count			2									no		
CACA47611	7/20/2006	SOLIMAR ENERGY LLC	6	WELLIN GTON-MARI	11N	23W	8	SESE FEE		3/16/2008	POW		No	
CACA47611	7/20/2006	SOLIMAR ENERGY LLC	7	WELLIN GTON-MARI	11N	23W	8	SESE FEE		8/28/2008	POW		No	1.72
CACA47611 Count			2									yes		
CACA48007	7/18/2006	PLAINS EXPL & PROD CO LP	340M	USL 34Z WEST	30S	22E	34	SWSW BLM		8/7/2007	POW		No	
CACA48007	7/18/2006	PLAINS EXPL & PROD CO LP	338M	USL 34Z WEST	30S	22E	34	SESE BLM		8/8/2007	POW		No	1.86
CACA48007 Count			2									yes		
CACA49192	9/27/2007	OCCIDENTAL ELK HILLS INC	581X-22Z		30S	22E	22	NENE BLM		12/7/2007	POW		No	
CACA49192	9/27/2007	OCCIDENTAL ELK HILLS INC	371X-22Z		30S	22E	22	NENE BLM		7/13/2008	POW		No	5.34
CACA49192 Count			2									yes		
CACA44895	1/8/03	CARNEROS/VINTAGE	27-15	USL						4/23/04			yes	1
CACA44896 Count			1									no		
Grand Count			37											29.6
<p>*All wells are included, but the current status may be outdated because records have not been received from the operator. ** Notice of first production rec'd means that at least one well on the lease was successful.</p>														
<p>For the 12-2010 lease sale analysis: A total of 37 wells have been drilled on leases issued from lease sales after 7-1-00, 10 years prior to the date of this analysis (7-1-2010). A total of 9 leases have had at least one well. Eight leases have had 1-2 wells and 1 lease had 25 wells. Five leases have had at least 1 successful well, and three leases have not. A total of 7 lease sales conducted in 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006, and 2007 had at least one lease that had drilling. Of those, 3 years had a sale with at least one successful well drilled, and 3 years had no leases with any successful drilling. Total disturbance of 29.6 acres for all 37 wells (plus other disturbance) = avg. of <1 acre per well.</p>														

APPENDIX E - Lands Deferred

Township	Range	Sec.	Aliquot	Acres	Meridian	County	Land Status	Reason
0110N	0240W	14	NW ¹ / ₄ NW ¹ / ₄ ;	40.00	San Bernardino	Kern	Split Estate	Critical habitat; consultation pending

APPENDIX F - Air Emissions Calculations

For the purpose of this exercise, there are a number of assumptions. First, as a maximum, it is assumed that the emission numbers in the above table are for wells alone and not for all of the other equipment and sources previously described. In making this assumption, BLM is conceding that these estimates are above actual individual well emission factors, and the numbers calculated are higher than actual emission factors that would be found if the appropriate data were available. We are also using a 45,000 oil and gas well estimate gathered from the California Division of Oil and Gas (www.consrv.ca.gov/DOG) for the number of total oil and gas wells in the San Joaquin Valley. Furthermore, we are using the values for Kern County, CDOGGR District 4, and the San Joaquin Valley APCD in analyzing the environmental effects related to air quality under this EA. This is necessary because the data are not available on an individual field or well by well basis. This will not cause a statistically significant error because all of the parcels are in Kern County.

An emission formula and emission factor was provided by Air Quality Engineer Leonard Scandura of the SJVAPCD. The formula is $E = A \times EF$ where E= emissions, A= activity or source, and EF is the constant emission factor. Using a derivative of the $E = A \times EF$ formula and the Estimated Statewide Annual Emissions from Oil and Gas Production, 2006, the emission calculations for VOCs, NO_x, SO_x, PM₁₀ and PM 2.5 for one well are included below.

The emission calculation for VOCs is as follows:

$$74.19 \text{ tons VOCs/day} = 148,380 \text{ lbs VOCs/day}$$

$$EF = E/A$$

$$EF = 148,380 \text{ lbs VOCs/day} / 45,000 \text{ total wells} = 3.30 \text{ lbs VOCs /day/well}$$

$$3.30 \text{ lbs VOCs/day/well} \times 365 \text{ days/year} = 1,204.5 \text{ lbs VOCs/year/well}$$

This is 0.002% (3.30 lbs/day/well / 148,380 lbs VOCs/day) of the total oil and gas production emissions for VOCs, and below the *de minimis* level for VOCs.

The emission calculation for NO_x is as follows:

$$23.16 \text{ tons NO}_x\text{/day} = 46,320 \text{ lbs NO}_x\text{/day}$$

$$EF = E/A$$

$$EF = 46,320 \text{ lbs NO}_x\text{/day} / 45,000 \text{ total wells} = 1.03 \text{ lbs NO}_x\text{/day/well}$$

$$1.03 \text{ lbs NO}_x\text{/day/well} \times 365 \text{ days/year} = 375.7 \text{ lbs NO}_x\text{/year/well}$$

This is 0.002% (1.03 lbs/day / 46,320 lbs NO_x/day) of the total oil and gas production emissions for NO_x, and below the *de minimis* level for NO_x of 10 tons/year/stationary source.

The emission calculations for SO_x are as follows:

$$2.23 \text{ tons SO}_x\text{/day} = 4,460 \text{ lbs SO}_x\text{/day}$$

$$EF = E/A$$

$$EF = 4,460 \text{ lbs SO}_x\text{/day} / 45,000 \text{ total wells} = 0.10 \text{ lbs SO}_x\text{/day/well}$$

$$0.10 \text{ lbs SO}_x\text{/day/well} \times 365 \text{ days/year} = 36.5 \text{ lbs SO}_x\text{/year/well}$$

This is 0.002% (0.10 lbs/day / 4,460 lbs SO_x/day) of the total oil and gas production emissions for SO_x, which is below the *de minimis* level for SO_x of 10 tons/year/stationary source.

The emission calculations for PM₁₀ are as follows:

$$1.82 \text{ tons PM}_{10}\text{/day} = 3,640 \text{ lbs PM}_{10}\text{/day}$$

$$EF = E/A$$

$$EF = 3,640 \text{ lbs PM}_{10}\text{/day} / 45,000 \text{ total wells} = 0.081 \text{ lbs PM}_{10}\text{/day/well}$$

$$0.081 \text{ lbs PM}_{10}\text{/day/well} \times 365 \text{ days/year} = 29.565 \text{ lbs PM}_{10}\text{/year/well}$$

This is 0.002% (0.081 lbs/day / 3,640 lbs PM10/day) of the total oil and gas production emissions for PM10, which is below the *de minimis* level for PM10 of 15 tons/year/stationary source.

The emission calculations for PM2.5 are as follows:

1.87 tons PM2.5/day = 3,740 lbs PM2.5/day

EF = E/A

EF = 3,740 lbs PM2.5/day / 45,000 total wells = 0.083 lbs PM2.5/day/well

0.083 lbs PM2.5/day x 365 days/year = 30.30 lbs PM2.5/year/well

This is 0.002% (0.083 lbs/day / 3,740 lbs PM10/day) of the total oil and gas production emissions for PM2.5, which is below the *de minimis* level for PM2.5 of 15 tons/year/stationary source.