



# United States Department of the Interior



## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Utah State Office

440 West 200 South, Suite 500

Salt Lake City, UT 84101

<http://www.blm.gov/ut/st/en.html>

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
3120  
LLUT922000

November 17, 2014

### ERRATA SHEET

This Errata Sheet amends the Notice of Competitive Lease Sale (NCLS) posted on August 15, 2014, for the competitive oil and gas lease auction to be held at the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Utah State Office on November 18, 2014.

1. In accordance with 43 CFR 3000.12, effective October 1, 2014, the non-refundable filing fee for noncompetitive leases was changed from \$400 to \$405. The NCLS is amended to reflect the aforementioned non-refundable filing fee change.
2. Lease stipulation UT-S-53, as described in the NCLS, has been removed from the following the lease parcels:

UTU90748 (UT1114 – 051)

UTU90753 (UT1114 – 109)

UTU90754 (UT1114 – 110)

UTU90755 (UT1114 – 112)

UTU90756 (UT1114 – 113)

UTU90757 (UT1114 – 114)

Lease stipulation UT-S-53 is only applicable to developed recreation sites. Any recreation sites within the above listed parcels would be primitive in nature.

3. The following parcels have been partially deferred:

As Posted in NCLS:

UTU90748

(UT1114-051)

T. 11 S., R. 14 E., Salt Lake

Sec. 1: All;

Sec. 11: S2;

Sec. 12: SW;

Sec. 14: NE.

1,279.08 Acres

Duchesne County, Utah

Vernal Field Office

Adjusted Parcels After Deferrals:

UTU90748

(UT1114-051)

T. 11 S., R. 14 E., Salt Lake

Sec. 1: All.

639.08 Acres

Duchesne County, Utah

Vernal Field Office

UTU90756  
(UT1114 – 113)  
T. 10 S., R. 16 E., Salt Lake  
Secs. 25 and 26: All;  
Sec. 35: W2, W2E2, NENE, NESE.  
1,840.00 Acres  
Duchesne County, Utah  
Vernal Field Office

UTU90756  
(UT1114 – 113)  
T. 10 S., R. 16 E., Salt Lake  
Sec. 25: SWSW;  
Sec. 26: All;  
Sec. 35: W2, W2E2, NENE, NESE.  
1,240.00 Acres  
Duchesne County, Utah  
Vernal Field Office

UTU90781  
(UT1114 – 195)  
T. 11 S., R. 23 E., Salt Lake  
Sec. 1: Lots 1-8;  
Sec. 5: Lots 1, 2, 7, 8, S2NE, SWSE;  
Sec. 15: SWNE, NESW, S2SW,  
W2SE.  
706.29 Acres  
Uintah County, Utah  
Vernal Field Office

UTU90781  
(UT1114 – 195)  
T. 11 S., R. 23 E., Salt Lake  
Sec. 5: Lots 1, 2, 7, 8, S2NE, SWSE;  
Sec. 15: SWNE, NESW, S2SW,  
W2SE.  
473.13 Acres  
Uintah County, Utah  
Vernal Field Office

4. The following parcels are deferred in their entirety :

UTU90579 (UT1114 – 118)  
UTU90761 (UT1114 – 121)  
UTU90763 (UT1114 – 126)  
UTU90776 (UT1114 – 173)

5. Lease notice T&E-12, as described below, has been applied to the following parcels:

UTU90758 (UT1114 – 116)  
UTU90762 (UT1114 – 124)  
UTU90764 (UT1114 – 132)  
UTU90765 (UT1114 – 133)  
UTU90766 (UT1114 – 134)  
UTU90767 (UT1114 – 135)  
UTU90768 (UT1114 – 137)  
UTU90770 (UT1114 – 153)  
UTU90781 (UT1114 – 195)  
UTU90783 (UT1114 – 209)

PARIETTE CACTUS (*SCLEROCACTUS BREVISPINUS*) AND UINTA BASIN  
HOOKLESS CACTUS [*SCLEROCACTUS GLAUCUS (BREVISPINUS AND  
WETLANDICUS)*]

The Lessee/Operator is given notice that the lands in this parcel contain suitable habitat for the Pariette cactus and Uinta Basin hookless cactus, under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The following avoidance and minimization measures have been developed to facilitate review and analysis of any submitted permits under the authority of this lease.

In order to minimize effects to the federally threatened Pariette cactus and Uinta Basin hookless cactus, the BLM in coordination with the USFWS, developed the following avoidance and minimization measures. Integration of and adherence to these measures will help ensure the activities carried out during oil and gas development (including but not limited to drilling, production, and maintenance) are in compliance with the ESA. For the purposes of this document, the following terms are so defined: Potential habitat is defined as areas which satisfy the broad criteria of the species habitat description; usually determined by preliminary, in-house assessment. Suitable habitat is defined as areas which contain or exhibit the specific components or constituents necessary for plant persistence; determined by field inspection and/or surveys; may or may not contain Uinta Basin hookless cactus. Habitat descriptions can be found in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's 1990 Recovery Plan and Federal Register Notices for the Uinta Basin hookless cactus (<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/wildlife.html>). Occupied habitat is defined as areas currently or historically known to support Uinta Basin hookless cactus; synonymous with "known habitat." The following avoidance and minimization measures should be included in the Plan of Development:

T&E-12

1. Pre-project habitat assessments will be completed across 100% of the project disturbance area within potential habitat prior to any ground disturbing activities to determine if suitable Pariette cactus and Uinta Basin hookless cactus habitat is present.
2. Within suitable habitat, site inventories will be conducted to determine occupancy. Inventories:
  - a. Must be conducted by qualified individual(s) and according to BLM and Service accepted survey protocols,
  - b. Will be conducted in suitable and occupied habitat for all areas proposed for surface disturbance prior to initiation of project activities and within the same growing season, at a time when the plant can be detected, and during appropriate flowering periods:
    - i. *Sclerocactus brevispinus* surveys should be conducted March 15<sup>th</sup> to June 30<sup>th</sup>, unless extended by the BLM
    - ii. *Sclerocactus wetlandicus* surveys can be done any time of the year, provided there is no snow cover,
  - c. Will occur within 300' from the edge of the proposed right-of-way for surface pipelines or roads; and within 300' from the perimeter of disturbance for the proposed well pad including the well pad,
  - d. Will include, but not be limited to, plant species lists and habitat characteristics, and
  - e. Will be valid until March 15<sup>th</sup> the following year for *Sclerocactus*

*brevispinus* and one year from the survey date for *Sclerocactus wetlandicus*.

3. Design project infrastructure to minimize impacts within suitable habitat<sup>2</sup>:
  - a. Reduce well pad size to the minimum needed, without compromising safety,
  - b. Limit new access routes created by the project,
  - c. Roads and utilities should share common right-of-ways where possible,
  - d. Reduce width of right-of-ways and minimize the depth of excavation needed for the road bed; where feasible, use the natural ground surface for the road within habitat,
  - e. Place signing to limit off-road travel in sensitive areas,
  - f. Stay on designated routes and other cleared/approved areas, and
  - g. All disturbed areas will be re-vegetated with native species comprised of species indigenous to the area and non-native species that are not likely to invade other areas.
4. Within occupied habitat<sup>3</sup>, project infrastructure will be designed to avoid direct disturbance and minimize indirect impacts to populations and to individual plants:
  - a. Follow the above (3.) recommendations for project design within suitable habitats,
  - b. Buffers of 300 feet minimum between the edge of the right of way (roads and surface pipelines) or surface disturbance (well pads) and plants and populations will be incorporated,
  - c. Surface pipelines will be laid such that a 300 foot buffer exists between the edge of the right of way and the plants, use stabilizing and anchoring techniques when the pipeline crosses the habitat to ensure the pipelines don't move towards the population,
  - d. Before and during construction, areas for avoidance should be visually identifiable in the field (e.g., flagging, temporary fencing, rebar, etc.),
  - e. Where technically and economically feasible, use directional drilling or multiple wells from the same pad,
  - f. Designs will avoid concentrating water flows or sediments into occupied habitat,
  - g. Place produced oil, water, or condensate tanks in centralized locations, away from occupied habitat, and
  - h. Minimize the disturbed area of producing well locations through interim and final reclamation. Reclaim well pads following drilling to the smallest area possible.
5. Occupied Pariette cactus and Uinta Basin hookless cactus habitats within 300' of the edge of the surface pipelines' right-of-ways, 300' of the edge of the roads' right-of-ways, and 100' from the edge of the well pad shall be monitored for a period of three years after ground disturbing activities. Monitoring will include annual plant surveys to determine plant and habitat impacts relative to project facilities. Annual reports shall be provided to the BLM and the USFWS. To ensure desired results are being achieved, minimization measures will be evaluated and may be changed after a thorough review of the monitoring results and annual reports during annual meetings between the BLM and the USFWS.
6. Re-initiation of Section 7 consultation with the USFWS will be sought

	<p>immediately if any loss of plants or occupied habitat for the Pariette cactus and Uinta Basin hookless cactus is anticipated as a result of project activities. Additional site-specific measures may also be employed to avoid or minimize effects to the species. These additional measures will be developed and implemented in consultation with the USFWS to ensure continued compliance with the ESA.</p>
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6. Lease notice T&E-20, as described below, has been applied to the following parcels:

UTU90764 (UT1114 – 132)

UTU90766 (UT1114 – 134)

UTU90767 (UT1114 – 135)

UTU90768 (UT1114 – 137)

UTU90771 (UT1114 – 155)

UTU90772 (UT1114 – 156)

T&E-20	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CLAY REED-MUSTARD (SCHOENCRAMBE ARGILLACEA)</b></p> <p>The Lessee/Operator is given notice that the lands in this parcel contain suitable habitat for clay reed-mustard under the Endangered Species Act. The following avoidance and minimization measures have been developed to facilitate review and analysis of any submitted permits under the authority of this lease:</p> <p>In order to minimize effects to the federally threatened clay reed-mustard, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) developed the following avoidance and minimization measures. Integration of and adherence to these measures will help ensure the activities carried out during oil and gas development (including but not limited to drilling, production, and maintenance) are in compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA). For the purposes of this document, the following terms are so defined: Potential habitat is defined as areas which satisfy the broad criteria of the species habitat description; usually determined by preliminary, in-house assessment. Suitable habitat is defined as areas which contain or exhibit the specific components or constituents necessary for plant persistence; determined by field inspection and/or surveys; may or may not contain clay reed-mustard; habitat descriptions can be found in Federal Register Notice and species recovery plan links at &lt;<a href="http://www.fws.gov/endangered/wildlife.html">http://www.fws.gov/endangered/wildlife.html</a>&gt;. Occupied habitat is defined as areas currently or historically known to support clay reed-mustard; synonymous with “known habitat.” The following avoidance and minimization measures should be included in the Plan of Development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pre-project habitat assessments will be completed across 100% of the project disturbance area within potential habitat prior to any ground disturbing activities to determine if suitable clay reed-mustard habitat is present.</li> <li>2. Site inventories will be conducted within suitable habitat to determine occupancy. Where standard surveys are technically infeasible and otherwise hazardous due to topography, slope, etc., suitable habitat will be assessed and mapped for avoidance (hereafter, “avoidance areas”); in such cases, in general,</li> </ol>
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300-foot buffers will be maintained between surface disturbance and avoidance areas. However, site specific distances will need to be approved by FWS and BLM when disturbance will occur upslope of habitat. Where conditions allow, inventories:

- a. Must be conducted by qualified individual(s) and according to BLM and Service accepted survey protocols,
  - b. Will be conducted in suitable and occupied habitat for all areas proposed for surface disturbance prior to initiation of project activities and within the same growing season, at a time when the plant can be detected (usually May 1<sup>st</sup> to June 5<sup>th</sup>, in the Uintah Basin; however, surveyors should verify that the plant is flowering by contacting a BLM or FWS botanist or demonstrating that the nearest known population is in flower),
  - c. Will occur within 300 feet from the edge of the proposed right-of-way for surface pipelines or roads; and within 300 feet from the perimeter of disturbance for the proposed well pad including the well pad,
  - d. Will include, but not be limited to, plant species lists and habitat characteristics, and
  - e. Will be valid until May 1<sup>st</sup> the following year.
3. Design project infrastructure to minimize impacts within suitable habitat<sup>2</sup>:
- a. Where standard surveys are technically infeasible, infrastructure and activities will avoid all suitable habitat (avoidance areas) and incorporate 300-foot buffers, in general; however, site specific distances will need to be approved by FWS and BLM when disturbance will occur upslope of habitat,
  - b. Reduce well pad size to the minimum needed, without compromising safety,
  - c. Limit new access routes created by the project,
  - d. Roads and utilities should share common right-of-ways where possible,
  - e. Reduce the width of right-of-ways and minimize the depth of excavation needed for the road bed; where feasible, use the natural ground surface for the road within habitat,
  - f. Place signing to limit off-road travel in sensitive areas, and
  - g. Stay on designated routes and other cleared/approved areas.
4. Within occupied habitat<sup>3</sup>, project infrastructure will be designed to avoid direct disturbance and minimize indirect impacts to populations and to individual plants:
- a. Where standard surveys are technically infeasible, infrastructure and activities will avoid all suitable habitat (avoidance areas) and incorporate 300-foot buffers, , in general; however, site specific distances will need to be approved by FWS and BLM when disturbance will occur upslope of habitat,
  - b. Follow the above recommendations (#3) for project design within suitable habitats,
  - c. To avoid water flow and/or sedimentation into occupied habitat and avoidance areas, silt fences, hay bales, and similar structures or practices will be incorporated into the project design; appropriate placement of fill is encouraged,
  - d. Construction of roads will occur such that the edge of the right of way is at least 300 feet from any plant and 300 feet from avoidance areas,
  - e. Roads will be graveled within occupied habitat; the operator is encouraged

	<p>to apply water for dust abatement to such areas from May 1<sup>st</sup> to June 5<sup>th</sup> (flowering period); dust abatement applications will be comprised of water only,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>f. The edge of the well pad should be located at least 300 feet away from plants and avoidance areas, in general; however, site specific distances will need to be approved by FWS and BLM when disturbance will occur upslope of habitat,</li> <li>g. Surface pipelines will be laid such that a 300-foot buffer exists between the edge of the right of way and plants and 300 feet between the edge of right of way and avoidance areas; use stabilizing and anchoring techniques when the pipeline crosses suitable habitat to ensure pipelines don't move towards the population; site specific distances will need to be approved by FWS and BLM when disturbance will occur upslope of habitat,</li> <li>h. Construction activities will not occur from May 1<sup>st</sup> through June 5<sup>th</sup> within occupied habitat,</li> <li>i. Before and during construction, areas for avoidance should be visually identifiable in the field, e.g., flagging, temporary fencing, rebar, etc.,</li> <li>j. Where technically and economically feasible, use directional drilling or multiple wells from the same pad,</li> <li>k. Place produced oil, water, or condensate tanks in centralized locations, away from occupied habitat, and</li> <li>l. Minimize the disturbed area of producing well locations through interim and final reclamation. Reclaim well pads following drilling to the smallest area possible.</li> </ul> <p>5. Occupied clay reed-mustard habitats within 300 feet of the edge of the surface pipelines' right of ways, 300 feet of the edge of the roads' right of ways, and 300 feet from the edge of the well pad shall be monitored for a period of three years after ground disturbing activities. Monitoring will include annual plant surveys to determine plant and habitat impacts relative to project facilities. Annual reports shall be provided to the BLM and the Service. To ensure desired results are being achieved, minimization measures will be evaluated and may be changed after a thorough review of the monitoring results and annual reports during annual meetings between the BLM and the Service.</p> <p>6. Re-initiation of section 7 consultation with the Service will be sought immediately if any loss of plants or occupied habitat for the clay reed-mustard is anticipated as a result of project activities.</p> <p>Additional site-specific measures may also be employed to avoid or minimize effects to the species. These additional measures will be developed and implemented in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure continued compliance with the ESA.</p>
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7. Lease notice T&E-21, as described below, has been applied to the following parcels:

UTU90758 (UT1114 – 116)

UTU90771 (UT1114 – 155)

UTU90772 (UT1114 – 156)

<p>T&amp;E-21</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SHRUBBY REED - MUSTARD (<i>SCHOENOCRAMBE SUFFRUTESCENS</i>)</b></p> <p>The Lessee/Operator is given notice that the lands in this parcel contain suitable habitat for shrubby reed-mustard under the Endangered Species Act. The following avoidance and minimization measures have been developed to facilitate review and analysis of any submitted permits under the authority of this lease.</p> <p>In order to minimize effects to the federally endangered shrubby reed-mustard, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) developed the following avoidance and minimization measures. Integration of and adherence to these measures will help ensure the activities carried out during oil and gas development (including but not limited to drilling, production, and maintenance) are in compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA). For the purposes of this document, the following terms are so defined: Potential habitat is defined as areas which satisfy the broad criteria of the species habitat description; usually determined by preliminary, in-house assessment. Suitable habitat is defined as areas which contain or exhibit the specific components or constituents necessary for plant persistence; determined by field inspection and/or surveys; may or may not contain shrubby reed-mustard; habitat descriptions can be found in the Federal Register 52(193):37416-37420 and in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s 1994 Utah Reed-Mustards Recovery Plan (<a href="http://www.fws.gov/endangered/wildlife.html">http://www.fws.gov/endangered/wildlife.html</a>). Occupied habitat is defined as areas currently or historically known to support shrubby reed-mustard; synonymous with “known habitat.” The following avoidance and minimization measures should be included in the Plan of Development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pre-project habitat assessments will be completed across 100% of the project disturbance area within potential habitat prior to any ground disturbing activities to determine if suitable shrubby reed-mustard habitat is present.</li> <li>2. Within suitable habitat, site inventories will be conducted to determine occupancy. Inventories:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Must be conducted by qualified individual(s) and according to BLM and Service accepted survey protocols,</li> <li>b. Will be conducted in suitable and occupied habitat for all areas proposed for surface disturbance prior to initiation of project activities and within the same growing season, at a time when the plant can be detected (April 15<sup>th</sup> to August 1<sup>st</sup>, unless extended by the BLM),</li> <li>c. Will occur within 300 feet from the edge of the proposed right-of-way for surface pipelines or roads; and within 300 feet from the perimeter of disturbance for the proposed well pad including the well pad,</li> <li>d. Will include, but not be limited to, plant species lists and habitat characteristics, and</li> <li>e. Will be valid until April 15<sup>th</sup> the following year.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Design project infrastructure to minimize impacts within suitable habitat:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Reduce well pad size to the minimum needed, without compromising safety,</li> <li>b. Limit new access routes created by the project,</li> <li>c. Roads and utilities should share common right-of-ways where possible,</li> <li>d. Reduce the width of right-of-ways and minimize the depth of excavation needed for the road bed; where feasible, use the natural ground surface for the</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
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- road within habitat,
  - e. Place signing to limit off-road travel in sensitive areas, and
  - f. Stay on designated routes and other cleared/approved areas.
4. Within occupied habitat, project infrastructure will be designed to avoid direct disturbance and minimize indirect impacts to populations and to individual plants:
    - a. Follow the above (#3) recommendations for project design within suitable habitats,
    - b. Construction of roads will occur such that the edge of the right of way is at least 300' from any plant,
    - c. Roads will be graveled within occupied habitat; the operator is encouraged to apply water for dust abatement to such areas from April 15<sup>th</sup> to May 30<sup>th</sup> (flowering period); dust abatement applications will be comprised of water only,
    - d. The edge of the well pad should be located at least 300 feet away from plants,
    - e. Surface pipelines will be laid such that a 300-foot buffer exists between the edge of the right of way and the plants, use stabilizing and anchoring techniques when the pipeline crosses the white shale strata to ensure the pipelines don't move towards the population,
    - f. Construction activities will not occur from April 15<sup>th</sup> through May 30<sup>th</sup> within occupied habitat,
    - g. Before and during construction, areas for avoidance should be visually identifiable in the field, e.g., flagging, temporary fencing, rebar, etc.,
    - h. Where technically and economically feasible, use directional drilling or multiple wells from the same pad,
    - i. Designs will avoid concentrating water flows or sediments into occupied habitat,
    - j. Place produced oil, water, or condensate tanks in centralized locations, away from occupied habitat, and
    - k. Minimize the disturbed area of producing well locations through interim and final reclamation. Reclaim well pads following drilling to the smallest area possible.
  5. Occupied shrubby reed-mustard habitats within 300 feet of the edge of the surface pipeline right of ways, 300 feet of the edge of the road right of ways, and 300 feet from the edge of well pads shall be monitored for a period of three years after ground disturbing activities. Monitoring will include annual plant surveys to determine plant and habitat impacts relative to project facilities. Annual reports shall be provided to the BLM and the Service. To ensure desired results are being achieved, minimization measures will be evaluated and may be changed after a thorough review of the monitoring results and annual reports during annual meetings between the BLM and the Service.
  6. Re-initiation of section 7 consultation with the Service will be sought immediately if any loss of plants or occupied habitat for the shrubby reed-mustard is anticipated as a result of project activities.
- Additional site-specific measures may also be employed to avoid or minimize effects to the species. These additional measures will be developed and implemented in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure continued compliance

with the ESA.
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8. Lease notice UT-LN-113, as described below, has been applied to the following parcels:

- UTU90729 (UT1114 – 029)
- UTU90730 (UT1114 – 030)
- UTU90734 (UT1114 – 035)
- UTU90740 (UT1114 – 043)
- UTU90741 (UT1114 – 044)
- UTU90744 (UT1114 – 047)
- UTU90749 (UT1114 – 054)
- UTU90750 (UT1114 – 055)
- UTU90770 (UT1114 – 153)
- UTU90773 (UT1114 – 157)
- UTU90775 (UT1114 – 169)
- UTU90777 (UT1114 – 174)
- UTU90778 (UT1114 – 176)
- UTU90779 (UT1114 – 177)
- UTU90784 (UT1114 – 214)
- UTU90785 (UT1114 – 216)
- UTU90789 (UT0514 – 009)

UT-LN-113	<b>YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO</b> The lessee/operator is given notice that portions of this lease may be located within yellow-billed and no surface-disturbing activities will be conducted within 100 meters of Yellow-billed Cuckoo habitat (riparian areas) from May 15 <sup>th</sup> through July 20 <sup>th</sup> .
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Please direct any questions regarding this Errata Sheet to Justin Abernathy, Fluid Minerals Leasing Coordinator, at 801-539-4067.

*/s/ Juan Palma*

Juan Palma  
State Director