



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Colorado Quarter 4 (December) 2025 Oil and Gas Lease Sale
DRAFT Environmental Assessment
DOI-BLM-CO-0000-2025-0002-EA

Garfield, Jackson, Mesa, Moffat, Rio Blanco, and Routt Counties

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Colorado State Office
Denver Federal Center – Building 40
Lakewood, Colorado 80225

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1. BACKGROUND	1
1.2. PURPOSE AND NEED	1
1.3. DECISION TO BE MADE	1
1.4. RELATIONSHIP TO STATUTES AND REGULATIONS	1
1.5. CONFORMANCE WITH THE LAND USE PLANS	2
1.6. SCOPING AND ISSUES.....	4
CHAPTER 2. ALTERNATIVES.....	8
2.1. NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	8
2.2. FULL LEASING ALTERNATIVE	9
2.3. MODIFIED LEASING ALTERNATIVE	9
CHAPTER 3. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	9
3.1. GENERAL AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT.....	10
3.2. REASONABLY FORESEEABLE FUTURE ACTIONS COMMON TO ALL ISSUES.....	12
3.3. GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE.....	15
3.4. GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE FULL LEASING ALTERNATIVE	16
3.5. GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE MODIFIED LEASING ALTERNATIVE	16
3.6. ISSUE 1: HOW WOULD LEASING AND POTENTIAL OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT AFFECT AIR QUALITY AND RELATED VALUES?	17
3.7. ISSUE 2: HOW WOULD LEASING AND POTENTIAL OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT AFFECT GHG EMISSIONS LEVELS AT MULTIPLE SCALES?	32
3.8. ISSUE 3: HOW WOULD OIL AND GAS LEASING AND POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AFFECT THE SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE SURROUNDING AREAS?	44
CHAPTER 4. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT, CONSULTATION, AND COORDINATION	55
4.1. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT	55
4.2. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION.....	55
CHAPTER 5. LIST OF PREPARERS	55

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Issues Identified and Analyzed in Detail in the EA.....	6
Table 2. Issues Considered but Not Analyzed in Detail	7
Table 3. Highest Predicted New Federal O&G Impacts for Northwest Colorado Field Offices – CARMMS 2.0 Low Scenario.....	22
Table 4. Highest Predicted Impacts for Western Colorado New Federal Oil and Gas – 2032 Modeling Study	26
Table 5. Foreseeable New Oil and Gas Development / Operations – 2032 Modeling Study.....	31
Table 6. Global, National, and State Fossil Fuel GHG Emissions, 2016 to 2021	33
Table 7. Estimated Upstream and Midstream/Downstream Emissions from the Lease Parcels on an Annual and Life-of-Lease Basis – 2025 Q4	36
Table 8. Estimated Life-of-Lease Emissions from Well Development, Well Production Operations, Mid- stream, and End-use – 2025 Q4	37
Table 9. Comparison of BLM Colorado 2025 Leasing Related Total Emissions to Other Sources.....	38
Table 10. GHG Emissions from Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Federal Onshore Lease Development.....	40

Table 11. Socioeconomic Study Area Land Ownership	45
Table 12. Socioeconomic Study Area Population 2000 to 2023	45
Table 13. Socioeconomic Study Area Population Demographics	46
Table 14. Socioeconomic Study Area Income and Poverty.....	47
Table 15. Rents, Royalty, and Bonus Revenue Collected for Colorado and Study Area Counties (Fiscal Year 2023)	48
Table 16. Estimated Federal Revenue from the Full Leasing Alternative	50
Table 17. Interdisciplinary Review.....	55

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. 4th Highest Daily Maximum Ozone 8-Hour Average – Cumulative	24
Figure 2. 4th Highest Daily Maximum Ozone 8-Hour Average – Western Colorado New Federal O&G Contribution.....	25
Figure 3. PM _{2.5} 8 th Highest Daily Average - Cumulative.....	25
Figure 4. Highest 10 Modeled Days of Ozone Concentrations for the Rio Blanco County Monitor	27
Figure 5. Predicted Cumulative O&G Related Cancer Risks	28
Figure 6. Predicted New Federal O&G Contributions to Cumulative Cancer Risks.....	28
Figure 7. Recent Well Development in Northwest Colorado	29
Figure 8. Example - Estimated GHG Emissions Profile over Life of Group of O&G Leases.....	38

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. Parcels Available for Lease
APPENDIX B. Parcels Available for Lease with Applied Stipulations
APPENDIX C. Stipulation Exhibits
APPENDIX D. Leasing Preference Review under 43 C.F.R. § 3120.32
APPENDIX E. Basis for Issues Considered but Not Analyzed in Detail
APPENDIX F. Basis for Hypothetical Future Parcel Oil and Gas Development Scenarios
APPENDIX G. Responses to Public Comments

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Colorado State Office is holding a December 2025 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale. This environmental assessment (EA) analyzes the potential effects of leasing 61 parcels (51,067.87 acres) for potential future oil and gas exploration and development. The BLM Grand Junction Field Office (GJFO) has four parcels, Kremmling Field Office (KFO) has four parcels (RGFO, Rocky Mountain District), Little Snake Field Office (LSFO) has 47 parcels, and White River Field Office has six parcels proposed for leasing in Garfield, Jackson, Mesa, Moffat, Rio Blanco, and Routt counties, Colorado. The nominated parcels contain Federal minerals managed by the BLM and consist of BLM-administered surface land, US Fish and Wildlife Service-administered surface land, State surface land, and private surface land. **Appendix A** lists the parcels by legal land description. For detailed information on the leasing process, see the following website: <https://www.blm.gov/programs/energy-and-minerals/oil-and-gas/leasing/parcel-nominations>.

1.2. PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of preparing this EA is to respond to expressions of interest in leasing specific parcels of land for potential future exploration and development of Federal oil and gas resources. The need is established by BLM's responsibility under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (MLA), as amended, to make mineral resources, such as oil and gas, available for development, and is consistent with BLM's multiple-use and sustained-yield mandate under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA).

1.3. DECISION TO BE MADE

The BLM Authorized Officer will determine whether certain nominated parcels of land are eligible and available for lease and whether constraints in the form of lease stipulations based on the applicable land use plans are necessary. The BLM Authorized Officer will decide whether to offer for lease the nominated parcels with or without constraints, in the form of lease stipulations. If the decision is to offer the parcels for lease, and, if sold, subsequently issue leases, standard terms and conditions under Section 6 of the BLM lease form (Form 3100-11, Offer to Lease and Lease for Oil and Gas) would apply. The BLM Authorized Officer also has the authority to defer parcels based on the analysis of potential effects presented in this EA. The Decision Record will identify whether the BLM decided to offer and issue leases for the nominated parcels and the rationale for the decision.

1.4. RELATIONSHIP TO STATUTES AND REGULATIONS

The BLM, under the MLA and FLPMA, as amended, must make mineral resources, such as oil and gas, available for development. Additionally, the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 states that lease sales shall be held for each state where eligible lands are available at least quarterly and more frequently if the Secretary of the Interior determines such sales are necessary.

Under FLPMA, the BLM must manage public lands, resources, and resource values according to its multiple-use, sustained-yield mandate in a manner that will best meet the present and future needs of the public, and in accordance with applicable land use plans. For split estate lands where the surface estate and mineral estate differ, the BLM is required to identify appropriate lease stipulations. 43 Code of Federal Regulations [C.F.R.] § 3101.13 and 43 C.F.R. § 1601.0-7(b). For lands managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the FWS prescribes site-specific stipulations in order to minimize impacts to fish and wildlife populations and habitat and other refuge resources on areas proposed for leasing. 43 C.F.R. § 3101.13(d).

1.5. CONFORMANCE WITH THE LAND USE PLANS

The alternatives evaluated in this EA conform with the following approved land use plans (43 C.F.R. § 1610.5-3) and Records of Decision (RODs) for the applicable planning areas:

BLM Office: Colorado State Office

Land Use Plan Name: Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment for Big Game Habitat Conservation for Oil and Gas Management in Colorado (Big Game RMPA) (BLM 2024a)

Date Approved: October 2024

Pertinent Decisions:

Fluid Mineral Objective: “Minimize impacts of new oil and gas leasing and development within big game HPH [high priority habitat] on BLM land and mineral estate (decision area). Additionally, consider and avoid indirect impacts from BLM management actions that may push new oil and gas leasing and development onto big game HPH on non-BLM lands and minerals, to the extent practicable.”

BLM Office: Colorado State Office

Land Use Plan Name: Greater Sage-Grouse Rangewide Planning Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment for Colorado (2025 GRSG RMPA) (BLM 2025)

Date Approved: January 2025

Pertinent Decisions:

Fluid Mineral Objective: “Manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.”

BLM Office: GJFO

Land Use Plan Name: Grand Junction Field Office Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan, as revised (2015 GJFO RMP) (BLM 2015a)

Date Approved: August 2015

Pertinent Decision:

- “Manage [692,300]¹ acres of federal mineral estate as open to fluid mineral leasing and geophysical exploration.”

BLM Office: GJFO

Land Use Plan Name: Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan for the Grand Junction Field Office (2024 GJFO RMP) (BLM 2024b)

Date Approved: October 2024

Pertinent Decisions:

Goal: “Provide opportunities for leasing, exploration, and development of fluid minerals using balanced multiple-use management to meet local and national energy needs.”

Objective: “Facilitate orderly, economic, and environmentally sound exploration and development of oil and gas resources (including coalbed natural gas and geothermal), using the best available technology.”

BLM Office: KFO

Land Use Plan Name: Kremmling Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan (KFO RMP) (BLM 2015b)

Date Approved: June 2015

Pertinent Decisions:

Goal: “Provide opportunities for leasing, exploration, and development of fluid minerals (oil and gas, including coalbed methane) using balanced, multiple-use and sustained-yield management in order to meet local and national energy needs.”

Objective: “Facilitate orderly, economic, and environmentally sound exploration and development of oil and gas resources in conjunction with other resource uses and objectives, using the best available technology.”

BLM Office: LSFO

Land Use Plan Name: Little Snake Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan (LSFO RMP) (BLM 2011)

Date Approved: October 2011

Pertinent Decisions:

Management Actions:

“Lease with standard lease terms and conditions in addition to specified stipulations. Areas have been designated for leasing with standard stipulations, CSU and NSO, closed to leasing, and timing limitations.”

“Any portion of BLM surface or mineral estate that does not have one of the closures or stipulations identified above will be managed as open to oil and gas leasing, but will continue to be subject to the standard terms and conditions associated with the oil and gas lease form. A total of 168,150 acres of the LSFO will be subject to existing standard terms and conditions, consistent with applicable law.”

¹ The 2015 GJFO RMP notes 935,600 acres of federal mineral estate as open to fluid mineral leasing; however, as a result of the 2024 GJFO RMP ROD that revises the 2015 GJFO RMP, the acreage is reduced to 692,300.

BLM Office: WRFO

Land Use Plan Name: White River Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan (WRFO RMP) (BLM 1997)

Date Approved: July 1997

Pertinent Decisions:

Fluid Mineral Objective: “Make federal oil and gas resources available for leasing and development in a manner that provides reasonable protection for other resource values.”

BLM Office: WRFO

Land Use Plan Name: White River Field Office Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment for Oil and Gas Development (WRFO RMPA) (BLM 2015c)

Date Approved: August 2015

Pertinent Decisions:

Minerals Goals

- “Reduce potential conflicts of oil and gas activities with other resource uses while promoting efficient recovery of oil and gas resources.
- Promote environmental stewardship among oil and gas operators.”

Minerals Objectives

- “Make federal oil and gas resources available for leasing and development in a manner that provides reasonable protection for other resource values.
- Manage oil and gas activities to prevent degradation of resources (including oil and gas resources).
- Manage oil and gas activities to complement or contribute to improving trends in achieving Colorado Public Land Health Standards.
- Establish partnerships with cooperating entities to develop and adapt BMPs in response to site-specific conditions and other resource objectives.”

The nominated lease parcels are in areas open to leasing under the land use plans indicated above, as amended, and are subject to stipulations. **Appendix B** details the lease parcels with surface ownership, legal land description, total acreage, and applicable lease stipulations and notices. **Appendix C** provides the descriptions of stipulations and lease notices.

1.6. SCOPING AND ISSUES

1.6.1. Scoping and Comments

The principal goal of scoping is to identify issues and alternatives that may require detailed analysis. To identify potentially affected resources and values, scoping included:

- internal BLM scoping through discussions among interdisciplinary teams of resource specialists;
- courtesy letters to surface owners whose lands overlay the Federal minerals proposed for leasing;
- notifications to pertinent counties;
- letters to potentially interested federally recognized Tribes; and

- public scoping.

On February 14, 2025, a project summary page for the “CO December 2025 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale” (DOI-BLM-CO-0000-2025-0002-EA) was posted on BLM’s National NEPA Register website (<https://eplanning.blm.gov>). The posting included the preliminary parcel list, links to associated land use plans, links to other informative websites, maps, and map data. A 30-day public scoping period was open from February 14 to March 17, 2025.

The BLM Colorado State Office received 56 comment submissions during the 30-day public scoping period, comprising 44 submissions from individuals, 4 from governmental entities, 7 from environmental organizations or societies, and 1 from an industry group. Scoping comments expressed concerns related to air resources, aquatic species, conservation easements, lands with wilderness characteristics, local regulations, plant species, policy and procedure, recreation, socioeconomics, water resources, wild horses, and wildlife, including big game and Greater Sage-grouse. The scoping comments were considered during development of this EA.

In **Appendix D**, the parcels were evaluated for leasing preference based on the following criteria: proximity to existing oil and gas development, presence of important fish and wildlife habitats or connectivity areas (giving preference to lands that would not impair the proper functioning of such habitats or corridors), presence of cultural resources, presence of recreation and other important uses or resources, and oil and gas development potential. Two overlapping resources are identified in the evaluation: (1) big game habitat migration corridors and (2) Greater Sage-grouse habitat. All but five parcels overlap with big game or Greater Sage-grouse habitat. Application of stipulations from the Big Game RMPA (BLM 2024a) mitigate impacts to big game migration corridors. Similarly, the application of stipulations from the 2025 GRSG RMPA (BLM 2025) mitigate significant impacts to Greater Sage-grouse habitat.

The BLM considered the issues identified during internal and external scoping in determining the scope of the analysis in this EA. Although many issues may be raised during scoping, not all raised issues warrant detailed analysis. **Section 1.6.2** identifies the issues analyzed in detail and the rationale for providing additional analysis. **Section 1.6.3** identifies the issues considered but not analyzed in detail, and provides the rationale for no additional analysis.

Considering the comments received during scoping, the BLM produced an EA in compliance with NEPA. The EA was made available for a 30-day public comment period from June 18 to July 18, 2025. One-hundred-twenty-four (124) public comments were submitted on time via ePlanning. The comment submissions included 108 from individual public members, nine from non-governmental organizations, three from county governments, one from a conservation district, one from a federal agency, one from an industry group, and one from a state agency. Public comments expressed concerns related to big game, conservation easements, greenhouse gases (GHGs), groundwater, grouse, hydraulic fracturing, lands with wilderness characteristics, policy, and special status species. Substantive comments are addressed in **Appendix G** and incorporated into the EA as appropriate.

1.6.2. Issues Analyzed in Detail

This analysis adheres to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321 *et seq.* (NEPA), the Department of the Interior’s NEPA regulations at 43 C.F.R. Part 46 and 516 DM 1 – U.S. Department of the Interior Handbook of National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures.² **Table 1** lists the issues identified for detailed analysis.

Table 1. Issues Identified and Analyzed in Detail in the EA		
Issue	Issue Statement	Impact Indicator
1. Air Quality	How would leasing and the potential subsequent oil and gas development /operations affect air quality and related values?	Predicted air pollutant emission levels relative to current and foreseeable baselines, Federal action contributions compared to significant impact levels, predicted reasonably foreseeable concentrations compared to ambient air quality standards, predicted visibility levels relative to planning goals, and predicted deposition levels relative to critical loads.
2. GHG Emissions	How would leasing and potential oil and gas development affect GHG emissions levels at multiple scales?	Metric tonnes (t) or megatonnes (Mt). Net changes to overall GHG levels.
3. Social and Economic Conditions	How would oil and gas leasing and potential development affect the socioeconomic conditions of the surrounding areas?	Potential effects to public revenues, employment opportunities, natural resources and mining, agricultural industries, and property values.

1.6.3. Issues Considered but Not Analyzed in Detail

The final environmental impact statements (FEISs) for each of the land use plans identified in **Section 1.5** analyzed reasonably foreseeable effects of oil and gas leasing and development in the planning areas, and include the following:

- Proposed Resource Management Plan Amendment and Final Environmental Impact Statement for Big Game Habitat Conservation for Oil and Gas Management in Colorado (Big Game FEIS) (BLM 2024c);
- Greater Sage-Grouse Rangewide Planning Proposed Resource Management Plan Amendment and Final Environmental Impact Statement (2024 GRSF FEIS) (BLM 2024d);
- 2015 Grand Junction Field Office Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (2015 GJFO FEIS) (BLM 2015d);

² Executive Order 14154, Unleashing American Energy (Jan. 20, 2025), and a Presidential Memorandum, Ending Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity (Jan. 21, 2025), require the Department to strictly adhere to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321 *et seq.* Further, such Order and Memorandum repeal Executive Orders 12898 (Feb. 11, 1994) and 14096 (Apr. 21, 2023). Because Executive Orders 12898 and 14096 have been repealed, complying with such Orders is a legal impossibility. The BLM verifies that it has complied with the requirements of NEPA, including the Department’s regulations and procedures implementing NEPA at 43 C.F.R. Part 46 and Part 516 of the Departmental Manual, consistent with the President’s January 2025 Order and Memorandum.

- 2024 Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, Colorado River Valley Field Office and Grand Junction Field Office (2024 CRVFO and GJFO Supplemental) (BLM 2024e);
- Kremmling Field Office Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (KFO FEIS) (BLM 2015e);
- Little Snake Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (LSFO FEIS) (BLM 2010);
- White River Resource Area Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (WRRRA FEIS) (BLM 1996); and
- 2015 White River Field Office Proposed Resource Management Plan Amendment and Final Environmental Impact Statement for Oil and Gas Development (WRFO Oil and Gas FEIS) (BLM 2015f).

In addition to the avoidance or minimization of impacts achieved through lease stipulations, the FEISs account for regulatory requirements and project-specific conditions of approval (COAs) that can be applied to avoid or minimize effects of activities at the development proposal stage. For many resource issues, information allowing for more detailed analysis will not be available until a specific development project is submitted to the agency for review and potential approval. Based on a review of the available information, existing analyses, required stipulations, and public scoping, the interdisciplinary team determined that the potential issues listed in **Table 2** are not required to be analyzed in detail because they are either not present, do not warrant detailed analysis, were previously analyzed through prior NEPA reviews, and/or lease notices or stipulations will be applied to avoid and minimize impacts. **Appendix E** provides the rationale for not analyzing each resource or value in detail.

Table 2. Issues Considered but Not Analyzed in Detail		
Resource or Value	Not Present/ Applicable	Unlikely to Be Affected or Previously Analyzed
Access & Transportation		All
Cultural Resources		All
Farmlands, Prime & Unique	LSFO	GJFO, KFO, WRFO
Fire Management	GJFO	KFO, LSFO, WRFO
Forest Management	GJFO, KFO	LSFO, WRFO
Lands & Realty		All
Lands with Wilderness Characteristics	KFO	GJFO, LSFO, WRFO
Minerals		All
National & State Scenic & Historic Byways	LSFO, WRFO	GJFO, KFO
National Historic Trails	All	
Native American Cultural Interests		All
Paleontological Resources		All
Permitted Range Management		All
Public Recreation		All
Riparian Zones & Wetlands		All
Soil		All
Special Designations (Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wilderness Study Areas)	All	
Vegetation, Invasives		All

Table 2. Issues Considered but Not Analyzed in Detail		
Resource or Value	Not Present/ Applicable	Unlikely to Be Affected or Previously Analyzed
Vegetation, Special Status Species		All
Visual Resources		All
Wastes, Hazardous or Solid		All
Water Resources		All
Wild Horses and Burros	GJFO, KFO, WRFO	LSFO
Wildlife, Aquatic		All
Wildlife, Big Game		All
Wildlife, Greater Sage-grouse	GJFO	KFO, LSFO, WRFO
Wildlife, Migratory Birds		All
Wildlife, Special Status Species		All

CHAPTER 2. ALTERNATIVES

This chapter describes the alternatives for analysis in **CHAPTER 3**, as well as identifies and provides the rationale for alternatives considered but not analyzed in detail.

2.1. NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The No Action Alternative is used as the baseline for comparison of the alternatives. Under the No Action Alternative, BLM Colorado would not offer the nominated parcels for competitive leasing at the December 2025 sale. Subsequent impacts from oil and/or gas construction, drilling, completion, and production activities of the lease parcels, or downstream use of produced oil and gas, would not occur. The No Action Alternative would not affect the continuation of current land uses. Oil and gas exploration and development activities may continue in surrounding leased areas. In some areas, the No Action Alternative may increase the likelihood of oil and gas well development on adjacent private lands, which could “drain” Federal minerals of certain lease parcels or the stranding of Federal oil and gas if not leased due to the current spacing units and horizontal well development.

The No Action Alternative (no lease option) in the short-term may result in reduced Federal oil and gas production compared to the Full Leasing Alternative. This reduction would affect Federal and State royalty income and could increase the potential for Federal mineral estate to be drained by wells on adjacent private or State lands until such time as BLM leases the lands or establishes a Compensatory Royalty Agreement. Regardless, oil and gas production and consumption are driven by a variety of complex interacting factors including energy costs, energy efficiency, availability of other energy sources, economics, demographics, geopolitical circumstances, and weather. Therefore, the extent of the No Action Alternative’s effects on overall domestic oil and gas production and associated royalties is speculative.

Selection of the No Action Alternative would not prevent future nomination and potential offering of the parcels for lease consistent with land use planning decisions and subject to appropriate stipulations identified in the pertinent land use plans.

2.2. FULL LEASING ALTERNATIVE

Under this alternative, BLM Colorado would offer the 61 nominated parcels (51,067.87 acres) for competitive leasing of Federal mineral estate for potential future oil and gas exploration and development, subject to standard lease terms and conditions (43 C.F.R. Part 3100), stipulations, and lease notices. Stipulations to protect surface and subsurface resources would apply, as prescribed by the applicable land use plans listed in **Section 1.5**. These stipulations are identified in **Appendix B** and described in detail in **Appendix C**.

Development of an issued lease is not permitted until an Application for Permit to Drill (APD) is submitted, and the BLM approves (after completing a site-specific environmental review) a complete APD package (Form 3160-3) following the requirements specified in 43 C.F.R. § 3162.3-1 and 43 C.F.R. Part 3170, Subpart 3171. According to standard lease terms and conditions, the BLM has authority to attach COAs to an APD that reduce or avoid impacts to public land, resources, and/or resource values. Under 43 C.F.R. § 3101.12, such reasonable measures may include, but are not limited to, modification to siting or design of facilities, timing of operations, and specification of interim and final reclamation measures. Measures shall be deemed consistent with lease rights granted, provided they do not require relocation of proposed operations by more than 800 meters (2,625 feet); require that operations be sited off the leasehold; or prohibit new surface-disturbing operations for a period in excess of 90 days in any lease year.

2.3. MODIFIED LEASING ALTERNATIVE

Under this alternative, BLM Colorado would remove one parcel (CO-2025-12-0387) due to unavailable lands, thereby reducing the number of offered nominated parcels from 61 (51,067.87 acres) to 60 (50,987.87 acres) for competitive leasing of Federal mineral estate for potential future oil and gas exploration and development, subject to standard lease terms and conditions (43 C.F.R. Part 3100), stipulations, and lease notices.

CHAPTER 3. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The land use plans identified in **Section 1.5** are based on analyses of the affected environment and reasonably foreseeable effects of potential oil and gas leasing, exploration, and development in the planning areas. The following analysis tiers to and expands upon these previous land use plan analyses by incorporating new information. This new analysis will allow the BLM to determine whether the No Action or Full Leasing alternatives may have significant impacts on the affected environment, and if so, whether any of those impacts exceed the effects previously identified and analyzed.

Despite uncertainty at the lease sale stage of whether, when, and in what manner and intensity a lease may be explored or developed, the BLM considered the potential for future oil and gas development of the lease parcels based on recent nearby proposals and development. **Section 3.1** describes the general affected environment. **Section 3.2** describes the analysis assumptions related to potential future oil and gas development of the nominated lease parcels, as well as an overview of reasonably foreseeable actions. **Sections 3.3, 3.4, and 3.5** describe the general

environmental effects of the No Action Alternative, Full Leasing Alternative, and Modified Leasing Alternative. **Sections 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8** present in detail the environmental effects of leasing and potential future oil and gas development by the issues identified in **Section 1.6.2**.

3.1. GENERAL AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

3.1.1. Grand Junction Field Office, Garfield County

About 19 aerial miles to the north of the Town of Mack in a rural area, these parcels of BLM surface and mineral estate are generally surrounded by BLM surface and mineral estate in a landscape dominated by desert shrublands and canyons. Situated in Ashford Canyon and Correl Canyon, the lands drain to East Salt Creek. The surrounding areas are used for grazing, oil and gas development, recreation, transportation, and wildlife habitat. The Demaree Canyon Wilderness Study Area is 1.6 miles to the southwest. These parcels are within the area of the South Canyon and Gasaway fields that were originally developed from the 1970s to 1990s and, more recently, in the early 2010s.

3.1.2. Grand Junction Field Office, Mesa County

About 2.8 aerial miles to the southeast of the Town of Collbran in a rural agricultural area, this fragmented parcel has mixed surface ownership (BLM and private) and is surrounded by a mix of BLM and private surface and mineral estate in a high-desert mountain valley setting with ranches in the valley bottoms, transitioning to shrublands and ridgelines, and mountains of the Grand Mesa National Forest in the background. The fragmented parcel drains to Salt Creek and Spring Creek, which are tributaries of Plateau Creek. The surrounding areas are used for agriculture, grazing, oil and gas development, residences, recreation (Vega State Park is 3 aerial miles east), transportation, and wildlife habitat. Situated near Kirkendall Flats Deep Unit, this parcel is within the area of the Brush Creek, Buzzard Creek, Plateau, and Vega fields that have generally been developed from the early 2000s to present.

3.1.3. Kremmling Field Office, Jackson County

The parcels range from 4.6 to 7 aerial miles northeast, north, northwest, and south from the Town of Walden in a ranching area with meandering streams and rolling hills. The parcels have mixed surface ownership (BLM, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and private) and are surrounded by a mix of Federal and private surface and mineral estate. The parcels drain to tributaries of the North Platte River. The surrounding areas are used for agriculture, grazing, oil and gas development, residences, recreation, transportation, and wildlife habitat (Parcel CO-2025-12-0387 is within the Arapahoe National Wildlife Refuge). Near the Peterson Ridge Unit, these parcels are in the same general area as the Carlstrom, McCallum, Michigan River, and North Park Niobrara fields that have undergone multiple periods of development since the 1950s, including present-day Niobrara development. The parcels are situated amongst existing and planned oil and gas development, specifically the McCallum Unit, Peterson Ridge Unit, and South McCallum Unit. Historically, most of the development in this area is vertical gas wells; however, recent development plans include directional and horizontal oil wells.

3.1.4. Little Snake Field Office, Central Moffat County

About 9 aerial miles to the northwest of the Town of Craig in a rural area, this fragmented parcel of BLM surface and mineral estate is surrounded by private surface lands and BLM mineral estate in a landscape with rolling hills and valleys. Draining to the Big Gulch and the North Fork of the Big Gulch, the land in the surrounding area is used for agriculture, grazing, oil and gas development, residences, transportation, and wildlife habitat. This parcel is in the center of Moffat County, and adjacent to the Encore Field that has undergone multiple periods of development since the 1950s, including recent Niobrara development. New drilling of horizontal wells into the Sand Wash Niobrara are the basis for the spacing and activity in this area.

3.1.5. Little Snake Field Office, Moffat & Routt Counties

About 23 aerial miles to the north-northeast of the Town of Craig in an agriculture and forestry area, these parcels have mixed surface ownership (BLM, private, and State) and are surrounded by a mix of surface and mineral estate with views of mountains and National Forest System lands of the nearby Routt National Forest. The parcels drain to Slater Creek, a tributary of the Snake River. The surrounding areas are used for grazing, oil and gas development, residences, recreation, transportation, and wildlife habitat. These parcels are located in northeast Moffat and northwest Routt counties, and are adjacent to the Focus Ranch and Welba Peak units that were initially explored in the 1970s but generally developed periodically since the early 2000s. Present-day oil and gas development targets the Niobrara.

3.1.6. Little Snake Field Office, Northern Moffat County

About 21 to 50 aerial miles to the north and northwest of the Town of Maybell in the rural northwestern corner of the State, these parcels and their surrounding areas are primarily BLM surface and mineral estate with views of bluffs and buttes that drain to the Lower Colorado River. The surrounding areas are used for grazing, oil and gas development, recreation, transportation, wild horse management, and wildlife habitat. These parcels are near the Hiawatha Deep, Pilgrim, and Powder Wash units that have undergone multiple periods of development generally from the 1950s to the 2010s. These Federal units have been developed over numerous years through mainly shallow vertical drilling of gas wells. Recent drilling activity is directional.

3.1.7. Little Snake & White River Field Offices, Moffat & Rio Blanco Counties

About 15 aerial miles to the northwest of the Town of Meeker in a rural area, these parcels have mixed surface ownership (BLM and private) and are surrounded by a mix of surface estate and primarily BLM mineral estate with gulches and valleys draining to the White River. The land in the surrounding area is used for grazing, oil and gas development, transportation, and wildlife habitat. These parcels are within the Pinyon Ridge and White River fields, and are situated amongst existing and planned oil and gas development, specifically the Ant Hill and Wiley units that have undergone multiple periods of development since the 1950s, including present-day Niobrara development. Historically, most of the development in this area has been through vertical or directional gas wells in the Williams-Fork Formation; however, in northern Rio

Blanco and southern Moffat counties, recent development plans include drilling horizontal oil wells in the Niobrara Formation.

3.1.8. White River Field Office, Southern Rio Blanco County

About 30 aerial miles to the southwest of the Town of Meeker in a rural area, this parcel has private surface ownership and, while immediately surrounded by private surface estate and BLM mineral estate, the general area is dominated by BLM surface and mineral estate. The parcel is situated in a landscape characterized as pinyon and juniper shrublands with gulches that drain northward into Piceance Creek. The land in the surrounding area is used for grazing, oil and gas development, transportation, and wildlife habitat. Near the Sulphur Creek Field and Big Jimmy Unit, this parcel is situated near existing and planned oil and gas development that has undergone multiple periods of development generally from the 1950s to the early 2000s.

3.2. REASONABLY FORESEEABLE FUTURE ACTIONS COMMON TO ALL ISSUES

While leasing would not authorize any future oil and gas development, future oil and gas development is a reasonable outcome of a granted lease right. To inform this analysis, the following subsections outline hypothetical future oil and gas development scenarios of the nominated lease parcels by BLM field office and county.

3.2.1. Hypothetical Future Parcel Oil and Gas Development Scenarios

To formulate reasonably foreseeable future oil and gas development scenarios, the parcels were subdivided into eight hypothetical oil and gas development scenarios based on BLM field office, county, and/or nearby oil and gas development and reservoir data. Oil and gas development near the parcels was identified and characterized by well pad, well, well completion date, well spacing order, wells per pad, well lateral reach, surface disturbance, and water use. With these data, eight hypothetical development scenarios were developed. All wells are projected to produce oil and natural gas with variable quantities of condensate.

1. Grand Junction Field Office, Garfield County
2. Grand Junction Field Office, Mesa County
3. Kremmling Field Office, Jackson County
4. Little Snake Field Office, Central Moffat County
5. Little Snake Field Office, Moffat & Routt Counties
6. Little Snake Field Office, Northern Moffat County
7. Little Snake & White River Field Offices, Moffat & Rio Blanco Counties
8. White River Field Office, Southern Rio Blanco County

3.2.1.1. Grand Junction Field Office, Garfield County

6S 101W & 6S 102W

3 parcels (CO-2025-12-0388, CO-2025-12-0389, CO-2025-12-6259)

1,320 acres

- 2 pads based on distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, and maximum 2-mile lateral reach for directional drilling.
- Each pad has 3 wells based on average wells per pad.
- Each pad is 3 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- About 430,000 barrels of water are used to develop each well.
- Total of two 3-acre pads and 6 directional wells (95% Federal and 5% non-Federal based on fluid mineral estate within 2 miles).

3.2.1.2. *Grand Junction Field Office, Mesa County*

10S 94W

1 parcel (CO-2025-12-6155 Split Estate)

722.29 acres

- 4 pads based on distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, and maximum 0.5-mile lateral reach for directional drilling.
- Each pad has 16 wells based on average wells per pad.
- Each pad is 7 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- About 83,000 barrels of water are used to develop each well.
- Total of four 7-acre pads and 64 directional wells (55% Federal and 45% non-Federal based on fluid mineral estate within 0.5 mile).

3.2.1.3. *Kremmling Field Office, Jackson County*

8N 79W, 9N 78W, 10N 79W, & 10N 80W

Four parcels (CO-2025-12-0036 split estate, CO-2025-12-0387, CO-2025-12-0391, CO-2025-12-6156)

1,063.62 acres

- 4 pads based on distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, and maximum 2.5-mile lateral reach for horizontal drilling.
- Each pad has 6 wells based on average wells per pad.
- Each pad is 10 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- About 380,000 barrels of water are used to develop each well.
- Total of four 10-acre pads and 24 horizontal wells (58% Federal and 42% non-Federal based on fluid mineral estate within 2.5 miles).

3.2.1.4. *Little Snake Field Office, Central Moffat County*

7N 92W, 8N 92W

1 parcel (CO-2025-12-0554)

876.91 acres

- 2 pads based on distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, and maximum 1-mile lateral reach for horizontal drilling.

- Each pad has 2 wells based on average wells per pad.
- Each pad is 7 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- Since water use data are not available, water use is assumed to range from 97,000 to 475,000 barrels per well based on the mean water use of the other hypothetical horizontal well development scenarios.
- Total of two 7-acre pads and 4 horizontal wells (85% Federal and 15% non-Federal based on fluid mineral estate within 1 mile).

3.2.1.5. *Little Snake Field Office, Moffat & Routt Counties*

10N 87W, 10N 89W, 10N 90W, 11N 87W, 11N 88W, 11 N 89W, 11N 90W, 12N 89W, & 12N 90W

14 parcels (CO-2025-12-0244 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-0271 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-0273 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-0274 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-0275 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-0277 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-0379 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-0380 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-0393 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-0548, CO-2025-12-0550, CO-2025-12-6198 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-6199 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-6215 Split Estate)

16,218.61 acres

- 9 pads based on distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, and maximum 2-mile lateral reach for horizontal drilling.
- Each pad has 3 wells based on average wells per pad and in consideration of the most recent development.
- Each pad is 8 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- About 97,000 barrels of water are used to develop each well.
- Total of nine 8-acre pads and 27 horizontal wells (75% Federal and 25% non-Federal based on fluid mineral estate within 2 miles).

3.2.1.6. *Little Snake Field Office, Northern Moffat County*

10N 94W, 10N 95W, 10N 98W, 11N 98W, 12N 98W, 12N 101W, & 12N 102W

31 parcels (CO-2025-12-0006, CO-2025-12-0025, CO-2025-12-0026, CO-2025-12-0040, CO-2025-12-0152, CO-2025-12-0153, CO-2025-12-0154, CO-2025-12-0161, CO-2025-12-0165, CO-2025-12-0167, CO-2025-12-0171, CO-2025-12-0172, CO-2025-12-0175 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-0184, CO-2025-12-0185, CO-2025-12-0186, CO-2025-12-0187, CO-2025-12-0237, CO-2025-12-0238, CO-2025-12-0270, CO-2025-12-0276, CO-2025-12-0283, CO-2025-12-0284, CO-2025-12-6175, CO-2025-12-6176, CO-2025-12-6177, CO-2025-12-6179, CO-2025-12-6197 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-6212, CO-2025-12-6213, CO-2025-12-6214)

28,146.63 acres

- 58 pads based on distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, and maximum 0.4-mile lateral reach for directional drilling.
- Each pad has 3 wells based on average wells per pad.
- Each pad is 7 acres based on average surface disturbance.

- Since water use data are not available, water use is assumed to range from 97,000 to 475,000 barrels per well based on the mean water use of the other hypothetical horizontal well development scenarios.
- Total of fifty-eight 7-acre pads and 174 directional wells (93% Federal and 7% non-Federal based on fluid mineral estate within 0.4 mile).

3.2.1.7. *Little Snake & White River Field Offices, Moffat & Rio Blanco Counties*

2N 96W, 4N 96W, 3N 97W, & 4N 97W

6 parcels (CO-2025-12-0381, CO-2025-12-0382, CO-2025-12-0384, CO-2025-12-6256, CO-2025-12-6257, CO-2025-12-6258)

2,639.7 acres

- 5 pads based on distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, and maximum 2.5-mile lateral reach for horizontal drilling.
- Each pad has 5 wells based on average wells per pad.
- Each pad is 27 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- About 475,000 barrels of water are used to develop each well.
- Total of five 27-acre pads and 25 horizontal wells (80% Federal and 20% non-Federal based on fluid mineral estate within 2.5 miles).

3.2.1.8. *White River Field Office, Southern Rio Blanco County*

4S 98W

1 parcel (CO-2025-09-0278)

80.11 acres

- 1 pad based on distribution of the parcel, parcel acreage, and maximum 1-mile lateral reach for directional drilling.
- The pad has 9 wells based on average wells per pad.
- Each pad is 8 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- About 303,000 barrels of water are used to develop each well.
- Total of one 8-acre pad and 9 directional wells (83% Federal and 17% non-Federal based on fluid mineral estate within 1 mile).

3.3. GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Under the No Action Alternative, the 61 parcels totaling 51,067.87 acres would not be offered for competitive leasing in the December 2025 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale. Subsequent impacts from oil and/or gas construction, drilling, completion, and production activities of the lease parcels, or downstream use of produced oil and gas, would not occur. The No Action Alternative would not affect the continuation of current land uses. Oil and gas exploration and development activities may continue in surrounding leased areas. In some areas, the No Action Alternative may increase the likelihood of oil and gas well development on adjacent private or State lands, which could “drain” Federal minerals of certain lease parcels.

The No Action Alternative (no lease option) in the short-term may result in reduced Federal oil and gas production compared to the Full Leasing Alternative. This reduction would affect Federal and State royalty income and could increase the potential for Federal mineral estate to be drained by wells on adjacent private or State lands until such time as BLM leases the lands or establishes a Compensatory Royalty Agreement. Regardless, oil and gas production and consumption are driven by a variety of complex interacting factors including energy costs, energy efficiency, availability of other energy sources, economics, demographics, geopolitical circumstances, and weather. Therefore, the extent of the No Action Alternative's effects on overall domestic oil and gas production and associated royalties is speculative. The lands could be renominated and offered at a later sale.

3.4. GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE FULL LEASING ALTERNATIVE

Under the Full Leasing Alternative, the BLM would offer for lease all 61 nominated parcels (**Appendix A**). The sale of parcels and issuance of oil and gas leases are administrative actions. Under the approved RMPs, stipulations are applied to leases to mitigate any known environmental or resource conflicts that may occur on a lease parcel (**Appendix B** and **Appendix C**). On-the-ground impacts would not occur until a lessee or its designated operator applies for and receives approval to undertake surface-disturbing lease actions. Upon receipt of an APD, the BLM prepares site-specific environmental review documentation. At that time, the BLM may attach COAs to mitigate impacts to resource values and uses beyond the protections provided by the lease stipulations. Under 43 C.F.R. § 3101.12, such reasonable measures may include, but are not limited to, modification to siting or design of facilities, timing of operations, and specification of interim and final reclamation measures. Measures shall be deemed consistent with lease rights granted provided they do not require relocation of proposed operations by more than 800 meters (2,625 feet); require that operations be sited off the leasehold; or prohibit new surface-disturbing operations for a period in excess of 90 days in any lease year.

3.5. GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE MODIFIED LEASING ALTERNATIVE

Under the Modified Leasing Alternative, the BLM would offer for lease 60 nominated parcels instead of the 61 parcels originally proposed (**Appendix A**). The general environmental effects of the Modified Leasing Alternative are similar to those of the Full Leasing Alternative. The sale of parcels and issuance of oil and gas leases are administrative actions. Under the approved RMPs, stipulations are applied to leases to mitigate any known environmental or resource conflicts that may occur on a lease parcel (**Appendix B** and **Appendix C**). On-the-ground impacts would not occur until a lessee or its designated operator applies for and receives approval to undertake surface-disturbing lease actions. Upon receipt of an APD, the BLM prepares site-specific environmental review documentation. At that time, the BLM may attach COAs to mitigate impacts to resource values and uses beyond the protections provided by the lease stipulations. Under 43 C.F.R. § 3101.12, such reasonable measures may include, but are not limited to, modification to siting or design of facilities, timing of operations, and specification of interim and final reclamation measures. Measures shall be deemed consistent with lease rights granted provided they do not require relocation of proposed operations by more

than 800 meters (2,625 feet); require that operations be sited off the leasehold; or prohibit new surface-disturbing operations for a period in excess of 90 days in any lease year.

3.6. ISSUE 1: HOW WOULD LEASING AND POTENTIAL OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT AFFECT AIR QUALITY AND RELATED VALUES?

3.6.1. Affected Environment

Affected environment-related data and information describing historical trends and current conditions for air quality in the land use planning areas can be found in BLM Colorado's latest Air Resources Annual Report (www.blm.gov/programs/air-resources/colorado), which is incorporated by reference. The following outlines / summarizes existing conditions and recent air quality related trends for the project areas as described in the BLM Colorado Air Annual Report (2024f). See the online Annual Report for more data and information about existing air quality and related value conditions in Colorado.

- Section 4.2, Table 8 of the Air Annual Report (BLM 2024f) presents year 2020 National Emissions Inventory (NEI) oil and gas emissions levels for each BLM Colorado Field Office.
 - o As shown, RGFO oil and gas exploration and production is responsible for approximately 82 percent of oil and gas related nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and 60 percent of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) emissions statewide. WRFO is third among Colorado Field Offices for NO_x emissions and second for VOC emissions as WRFO has many oil producing wells that typically generate relatively higher VOC levels than gas wells. For the other three (3) Field Offices, LSFO has the highest level of oil and gas related emissions for the 2020 NEI at about half of the NO_x and one-tenth of the WRFO VOC emissions; NO_x emissions for GJFO and KFO are similar to the LSFO NO_x emissions level and VOC emissions for GJFO and KFO are about half the LSFO level.
 - o Table 10 of the Air Annual Report presents 2020 NEI oil and gas hazardous air pollutant (HAP) levels by BLM Colorado Field Office and shows that approximately 49 percent of the state-wide hexane and 12 percent of total benzene emissions from all sources are associated with oil and gas with over 50 percent of these oil-and-gas-related Colorado HAP emissions coming from RGFO-based oil and gas sources. WRFO ranks second in oil-and-gas-related HAPs emissions for BLM Colorado field offices and generates about one-half as much HAPs as RGFO. Similar to VOC emissions levels, HAPs emissions are relatively small for LSFO, GJFO and KFO when compared to CRVFO, WRFO and RGFO.
- Section 4.4 of the BLM Colorado Air Annual Report (BLM 2024f) discusses the air quality index (AQI). The AQI is designed to help individuals and communities understand the potential health effects associated with different pollution levels, providing guidance on protective measures, especially for vulnerable populations, during periods of poor air quality. For the past 10 plus years, BLM Colorado has operated two (2) air quality monitoring stations in WRFO and data from these stations is used by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) and the United States

(U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to estimate AQI values and standards attainment status for northwest Colorado. In addition, BLM Colorado has operated an air quality monitoring station in KFO for the past couple of years.

- o For Weld County years 2021 to 2023, the AQI was “good” (well below ambient air quality standards) 43 percent of the time, “moderate” (below but near ambient standards) 52 percent of the time, unhealthy for sensitive groups five (5) percent of the time, and unhealthy for all groups zero percent of the time.
- o For Rio Blanco County, the AQI was good 64 percent of the time, moderate 35 percent of the time, unhealthy for sensitive groups one percent of the time, and unhealthy for all groups zero percent of the time. Adverse air quality conditions in northwest Colorado are generally caused by regional wildfires or winter-time ozone intrusions from the Uinta Basin in northeast Utah.
- o For Jackson County, the AQI was good 86 percent of the time, moderate 14 percent of the time, and unhealthy for sensitive groups or unhealthy for all groups zero percent of the time.
- o For Mesa County, the AQI was good 71 percent of the time, moderate 29 percent of the time, and unhealthy for sensitive groups or unhealthy for all groups zero percent of the time.
- o For Routt County, the AQI was good 99 percent of the time, moderate 1 percent of the time, and unhealthy for sensitive groups or unhealthy for all groups zero percent of the time
- Section 4.5, Table 12 of the Air Annual Report (BLM 2024f) shows 2021 to 2023 design values for annual average particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5}).
 - o The Weld, Mesa, and Rio Blanco counties’ values shown for this period were below the current applicable ambient air quality standard. Table 16 of the Air Annual Report shows county-level ozone 8-hour design values; the Weld County 3-year average value was 74 parts per billions (ppb) for 2021 to 2023, which is above the ambient standard of 70 ppb. The Rio Blanco County 3-year average ozone 8-hour value was 67 ppb for 2021 to 2023. The Mesa County 3-year average ozone 8-hour value was 63 ppb for 2021 to 2023.
- Section 4.6 of the Air Annual Report (BLM 2024f) discusses air quality related values (AQRVs), including visibility and nitrogen deposition.
 - o Table 18 of the Air Annual Report shows significant visibility improvements for “clearest days” and “most impaired days” at Rocky Mountain National Park and White River National Forest over the historical monitoring periods. Table 19 of the Air Annual Report shows annual nitrogen deposition for years 2022 and 2023 at locations around Colorado; the annual nitrogen deposition at Rocky Mountain National Park and locations in northwest Colorado has been below the threshold determined to protect natural plant communities and ecosystem services.

Colorado is in attainment with all criteria air pollutants except some areas in the northern portion of the BLM Colorado Royal Gorge Field Office currently in non-attainment status for ozone. None of the subject lease parcels are in air quality non-attainment or maintenance areas.

3.6.2. Environmental Effects

3.6.2.1. *Impacts of the No Action Alternative*

Under this alternative, the parcels would not be offered for lease. Consequently, new oil and gas development and operations as analyzed for the Full Leasing Alternative would not occur in the short-term and potentially long-term if not renominated and subsequently offered. However, since the project-level impacts for new oil and gas development that could result from the Full Leasing Alternative would be minimal with respect to cumulative standards / thresholds, the potential impacts for the Action and No Action Alternatives would be similar. For many local areas in northwest Colorado, new oil and gas that could occur on the subject lease parcels would constitute a fraction of the cumulative oil and gas (i.e., air pollutant emissions) analyzed / modeled for the Full Leasing Alternative. There could be temporary elevated increases in local air pollutant concentrations during the development of the lease parcels but future regional air quality conditions under the No Action Alternative would be similar to those as described for the Full Leasing Alternative.

3.6.2.2. *Impacts of the Full Leasing Alternative*

Emissions inventories were developed for the projected levels of new oil and gas development and operations on the subject lease parcels based on the following data and design features consistent with recent existing and proposed nearby projects.

Northern WRFO / LSFO Representative Project

- Operation of drilling- and completion-related (including frac pump) engines meeting EPA's nonroad diesel engine Tier 2 emissions standards (<https://dieselnet.com/standards/us/nonroad.php>).
- "Green" completions utilizing a flare achieving up to 98 percent emissions control efficiency.
- Use of non-natural-gas- (methane) emitting pneumatic devices.
- Controlling up to 98 percent of production storage tank emissions utilizing a flare; tanks will be permitted by the CDPHE.
- Production phase stationary engines and heaters (both powered by natural gas) will be permitted by the CDPHE.
- Leak detection and repair (LDAR) monitoring of components, which reduces volatile organic compounds (VOCs, including HAPs) and methane emissions; components will be permitted by CDPHE.
- Controlling up to 98 percent of emissions from production-phase well blowdowns utilizing a flare.

After applying these assumptions that are based on existing and proposed nearby projects, including data inputs in BLM's emissions inventory tool (EMIT; see online technical support document for how emissions are calculated here: <https://emit-docs-v2.replit.app/>), the estimated

per-well emissions levels for the hypothetical future project are (values greater than one are rounded to the nearest integer; values less than one are rounded to the nearest tenth):

- Construction / development: approximately 1 ton per year of PM_{2.5} (does not include dust), 2 tons per year of VOCs, 31 tons per year of NO_x, and 0.4 ton per year of HAPs.
- Production (post-development): 0.2 ton per year PM_{2.5} (does not include dust), 8 tons per year of VOCs, 7 tons per year of NO_x, and 0.7 ton per year of HAPs.

KFO Representative Project

- Operation of drilling- and completion-related (including frac pump) engines meeting EPA's nonroad diesel engine Tier 2 emissions standards.
- "Green" completions utilizing a flare achieving up to 98 percent emissions control efficiency.
- Use of non-natural-gas- (methane) emitting pneumatic devices.
- Controlling up to 98 percent of production storage tank emissions utilizing a flare; tanks will be permitted by the CDPHE.
- Production phase stationary engines and heaters (both powered by natural gas) will be permitted by the CDPHE.
- Leak detection and repair (LDAR) monitoring of components, which reduces volatile organic compounds (VOCs, including HAPs) and methane emissions; components will be permitted by CDPHE.
- Controlling up to 50 percent of dust emissions from well-pad and local access roads during construction / development phase of the project.

After applying these assumptions that are based on existing and proposed nearby projects, including data inputs in EMIT, the estimated per-well emissions levels for the hypothetical future project are (values greater than one are rounded to the nearest integer; values less than one are rounded to the nearest tenth):

- Construction / development: approximately 0.2 ton per year of PM_{2.5} (does not include dust), 0.4 ton per year of VOCs, 7 tons per year of NO_x, and 0.1 ton per year of HAPs.
- Production (post-development): 0.1 ton per year PM_{2.5} (does not include dust), 8 tons per year of VOCs, 3 tons per year of NO_x, and 2 tons per year of HAPs.

GJFO / Southern WRFO Representative Project

- Drill rig spud engines would be powered by natural gas and diesel (dual fuel) and completion (fracing) engines would be powered by diesel meeting EPA Tier 2 non-road diesel engine emissions standards.
- "Green" completions utilizing a flare achieving up to 98 percent emissions control efficiency.
- Use of non-natural-gas- (methane) emitting pneumatic devices.

- Controlling up to 98 percent of production storage tank emissions utilizing a flare; tanks will be permitted by the CDPHE.
- Production phase heaters will burn natural gas produced at the site.
- Leak detection and repair (LDAR) monitoring of components, which reduces volatile organic compounds (VOCs, including HAPs) and methane emissions; components will be permitted by CDPHE.
- Controlling up to 50 percent of dust emissions from well-pad and local access roads during construction / development phase of the project.

After applying these assumptions that are based on existing and proposed nearby projects, including data inputs in EMIT, the estimated per-well emissions levels for the hypothetical future project are (values greater than one are rounded to the nearest integer; values less than one are rounded to the nearest tenth):

- Construction / development: approximately 1 ton per year of PM_{2.5} (does not include dust), 1 ton per year of VOCs, 18 tons per year of NO_x, and 0.2 ton per year of HAPs.
- Production (post-development): < 0.1 ton per year PM_{2.5} (does not include dust), 0.2 ton per year of VOCs, 0.2 ton per year of NO_x, and < 0.1 ton per year of HAPs.

Most of the air quality impacts associated with any new wells developed on the lease parcels would be relatively short-lived as most of the total NO_x and particulate matter (dust, etc.) emissions would occur during the construction / development phase of the projects. Emissions for the post-development / production phase are generally permitted and controlled / limited by the CDPHE. During the construction / development phase when NO_x and PM emissions are expected to be the highest, the maximum air quality impacts (contributions) associated with projects on the lease parcels would likely be insignificant based on the representative project-specific emissions inventory levels and considering the topography, typical meteorological conditions, and sparse network of “sensitive” receptors (residences) in the immediate vicinity of the subject parcels.

Using construction / development engines meeting Tier 4 diesel engine emissions standards (or cleaner) as opposed to dual fuel or natural gas-powered engines meeting Tier 2 diesel nonroad engine emissions standards could result in 50 percent or more NO_x emissions reductions. An ozone sensitivity analysis discussion is provided in the section below describing ozone benefits that could be realized with using cleaner drilling and fracing engines. As described for the mitigation discussion later, BLM will continue to work with operators to explore the feasibility of using cleaner development-related engines as BLM receives permit applications for new Federal oil and gas development.

Reasonably Foreseeable Effects

Colorado Air Resource Management Modeling Study (CARMMS)

In 2017, BLM completed air quality modeling for the CARMMS version 2.0 that modeled two oil and gas development scenarios (“low” and “high”) for 10 years (2016 through 2025) of new

oil and gas development / operations in Colorado. The CARMMS 2.0 low scenario assumes that new oil and gas development would follow historical trends, and the high scenario is based on full reasonably foreseeable development (RFD – upper-bound) levels for each BLM Colorado planning area. CARMMS 2.0 used the Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP) 2011 platform for meteorological dataset and reasonably foreseeable emissions inventories, boundary, and initial air quality conditions.

For CARMMS 2.0, new Federal oil and gas was modeled in separate source groups (one source group for each BLM Colorado Field Office) using source apportionment technology to describe potential Federal oil and gas contributions to cumulative air quality and related value conditions associated with new development that could be developed / operate in the land use planning areas. Currently, new Federal oil and gas in the subject Field Offices are tracking closer to the “low” scenario modeled for CARMMS 2.0 (see more discussion in sub-section “Oil and Gas Tracking” below).

A model performance evaluation (MPE) for CARMMS 2.0 can be found in Appendix A of that Report: <https://www.blm.gov/programs/air-resources/colorado>. As described in Appendix A for the CARMMS 2.0 Report, results from the abbreviated CARMMS 2.0 MPE show that the modified modeling platform for CARMMS 2.0 shows approximately equivalent model performance with the Western Air Quality Study and meets relevant goals and/or criteria for ozone and PM_{2.5} in general.

Table 3 summarizes the maximum Federal oil and gas source apportionment modeling results (contributions to cumulative levels) for the CARMMS 2.0 “low” scenario by Field Office. As shown, predicted contributions are minimal with respect to the ozone standard (70 ppb), PM_{2.5} annual standard (9 ug/m³), annual nitrogen deposition critical load (3 kg/ha) and metric for noticeable change in visibility (0.5 deciview change).

Table 3. Highest Predicted New Federal O&G Impacts for Northwest Colorado Field Offices – CARMMS 2.0 Low Scenario				
Field Office	Ozone Contribution (ppb)³	PM_{2.5} Annual Contribution (ug/m³)	Annual Nitrogen Deposition (kg/ha)²	Visibility - Delta Deciview at Class I Areas¹
GJFO	0.2	< 0.1	0.0025	0.02492
KFO	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.0007	0.00488
LSFO	0.1	< 0.1	0.0017	0.02567
WRFO	1.0	0.4	0.0166	0.24643

Source: CARMMS 2.0 report: <https://www.blm.gov/programs/air-resources/colorado>.
 kg/ha = kilogram per hectare; ppb = parts per billion; ug/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter
¹ See Table 5-16a in CARMMS 2.0 Report for maximum predicted visibility impacts.
² See Table 30 in CARMMS 2.0 Report for highest predicted annual nitrogen deposition levels.
³ See Table 40 in the CARMMS 2.0 report for maximum predicted ozone contributions.

Table 5-39a in the CARMMS 2.0 report shows that for all predicted exceedances of the ozone NAAQS at Colorado-based air quality monitoring stations, under the “low” oil and gas scenario, the Colorado-wide new Federal oil and gas contribution to those exceedances would be 0.1 ppb or less; see CARMMS 2.0 report for additional modeling results (<https://www.blm.gov/programs/air-resources/colorado>).

BLM 2032 Regional Air Quality Modeling Study

In 2023, a Rocky Mountain regional energy-focused air quality modeling study was completed for the BLM that predicted future year 2032 concentrations based on the EPA’s 2016 v2 year 2032 future projections for non-oil, gas and coal related upstream / midstream operations, other anthropogenic (mobile, etc.) activities and natural (vegetation, etc.) emissions sources while the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) Annual Energy Outlook (AEO) oil and gas projections were used with BLM fluid minerals specialists input to allocate new oil and gas development and production levels for each Rocky Mountain Region Basin. For the DJ Basin in northeast Colorado, the “high supply” AEO scenario was modeled for both future oil and gas development and production, while for the Piceance Basin in northwest Colorado (which includes the GJFO and WRFO), the “high supply” AEO scenario was modeled for gas well development / production and the “low” supply scenario for oil well development / production. For the Green River Basin portion in Colorado (LSFO), the AEO “low” supply scenario was modeled for both future oil and natural gas. Likewise, for the North Park Basin (KFO), the AEO “low” supply scenario was modeled for both future oil and natural gas. Currently, new Federal oil and gas in the subject Field Offices are tracking reasonably well compared to the trends projected for the 2032 Study (see more discussion in sub-section “Oil and Gas Tracking” below).

In the 2032 Study, new Federal oil and gas in Colorado was modeled in separate source groups (one source group for all western Colorado Federal oil and gas) using source apportionment technology to describe potential Federal oil and gas contributions to cumulative air quality and related value conditions associated with new development that could be developed / operate in the land use planning areas.

The CAMx modeling system used for the 2032 Regional Modeling Study previously underwent a model performance evaluation (MPE) for a 2016 base case simulation as part of EPA’s Good Neighbor ozone rule. Results for this MPE are available as an appendix to the EPA 2016v2 technical support document (EPA 2022). As described in Appendix A of the EPA technical support document, the predictions from the 2016v2 modeling platform correspond closely to observed concentrations in terms of the magnitude, temporal fluctuations, and geographic differences for 8-hour daily maximum (MDA8) ozone. The EPA’s document describes that the results of the MPE “provide confidence in the ability of the modeling platform to provide a reasonable projection of expected future year ozone concentrations and contributions.”

For the analysis area, the 2032 Regional Modeling Study predicted circa 2032 reasonably foreseeable PM_{2.5} annual concentrations well below the current ambient standard. Similarly, the predicted reasonably foreseeable NO₂ and ozone concentrations are well below ambient standards for the analysis area. Meaning that future AQI values would be “good” (no public

health impacts) for all air pollutants at the local areas. These reasonably foreseeable concentration predictions are due to emissions associated with new oil and gas development and operations as well as other anthropogenic and natural emissions sources. **Figure 1, Figure 2,** and **Figure 3** show the predicted circa 2032 reasonably foreseeable cumulative concentrations for the ozone 8-hour and PM_{2.5} daily averages, and the western Colorado new Federal oil and gas contributions to cumulative ozone 8-hour average concentrations from the 2032 Regional Modeling Study. The highest modeled cumulative ozone concentrations occur in the Denver Metro area while the highest modeled cumulative PM_{2.5} concentrations occur near historic wildfires that were included in the modeling study. The largest ozone contributions due to new western Colorado Federal oil and gas occurs where the relatively higher density of oil and gas exists (and is predicted to be developed) in northwestern Garfield County near Rio Blanco County.

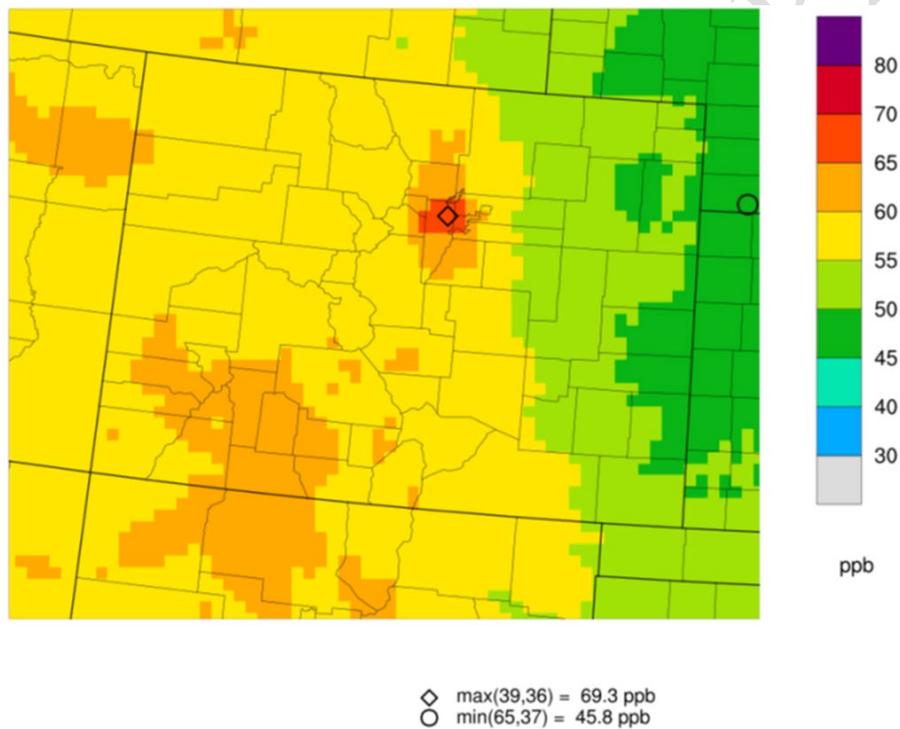
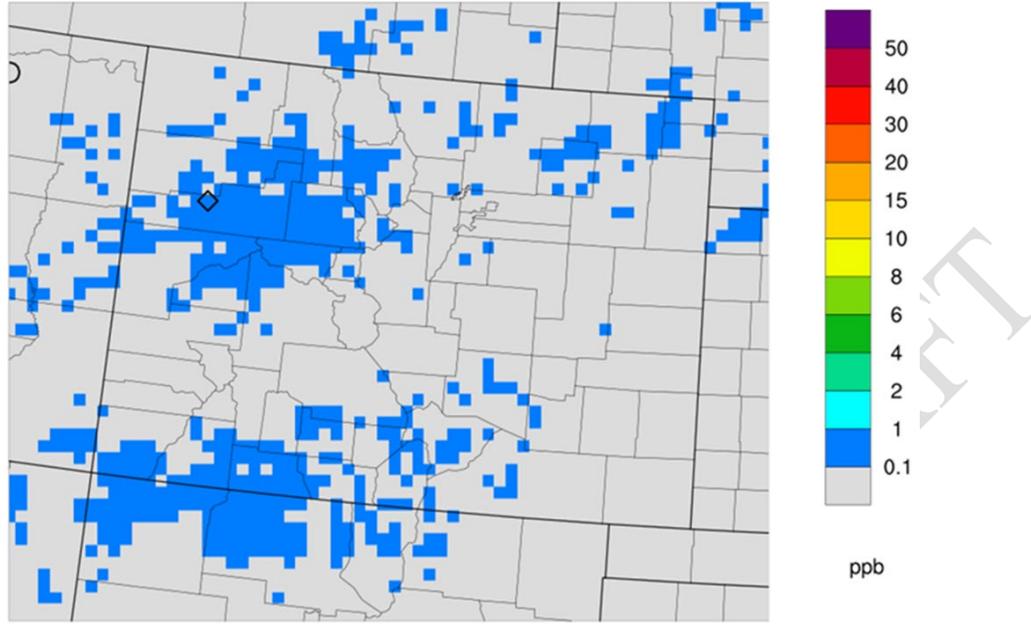
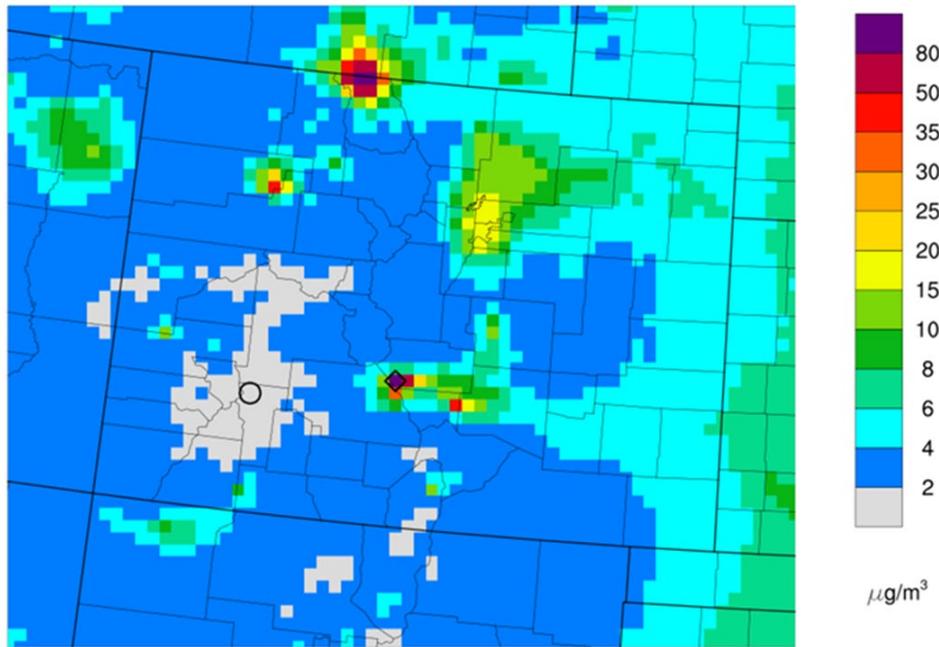


Figure 1. 4th Highest Daily Maximum Ozone 8-Hour Average – Cumulative



◇ max(18,37) = 0.8 ppb
○ min(1,48) = 0.0 ppb

Figure 2. 4th Highest Daily Maximum Ozone 8-Hour Average – Western Colorado New Federal O&G Contribution



◇ max(33,23) = 123.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
○ min(21,22) = 1.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Figure 3. PM_{2.5} 8th Highest Daily Average - Cumulative

Table 4 summarizes the western Colorado new (2020-2032) Federal oil and gas source apportionment modeling results for the 2032 Study. As shown, predicted contributions are minimal with respect to the ozone standard (70 ppb), PM_{2.5} 24-hour standard (35 ug/m³) and annual nitrogen deposition critical load (3 kg/ha), and new western Colorado Federal oil and gas is expected to cause very little visibility degradation at Class I Areas.

Table 4. Highest Predicted Impacts for Western Colorado New Federal Oil and Gas – 2032 Modeling Study				
Source Group	Ozone Contribution (ppb)	PM_{2.5} 8th Highest Daily Average Contribution (ug/m³)	Annual Nitrogen Deposition (kg/ha)	Visibility Impacts at Class I Areas (inverse megameters) – Most Impaired Days
OilGas_NewFed_WesternCO	0.76	0.19	0.02	0.03
Source: https://www.blm.gov/sites/default/files/docs/2023-08/BLM_Regional_2032_Air_Quality_Modeling_Study_Report-Colorado.pdf kg/ha = kilogram per hectare; ppb = parts per billion; ug/m ³ = micrograms per cubic meter				

Additional information including modeling results for other oil and gas source groups and emissions sectors for the 2032 Regional Modeling Study can be found online in the respective report at (see “Quick Links”): <https://www.blm.gov/programs/air-resources/colorado>.

In addition, for the 2032 Regional Modeling Study, an ozone sensitivity analysis was completed for five (5) sub-regions in the Rocky Mountain Region, including the DJ and Piceance Basins in Colorado. For this analysis, ozone source apportionment technology (OSAT) was used to determine whether the modeled 2032 ozone formation was more VOC- or NO_x-sensitive, and apportion the ozone formed to source groups based on the relative contribution of the limiting precursor to the total precursor. Within the DJ and Piceance Basins, analysis was completed for multiple air quality monitoring locations. For all monitors in both Basins, for the top 10 modeled reasonably foreseeable ozone days (worst ozone days), the ozone formed (although low) from new Federal oil and gas sources is predominantly NO_x-sensitive (driven by NO_x emissions). **Figure 4** shows the top 10 modeled days for the Rio Blanco County monitor (plots for other monitors in northwest Colorado are similar). Orange portions of the bars are associated with ozone contributions due to NO_x emissions / concentrations, and blue colored portions are ozone formation due to VOCs.

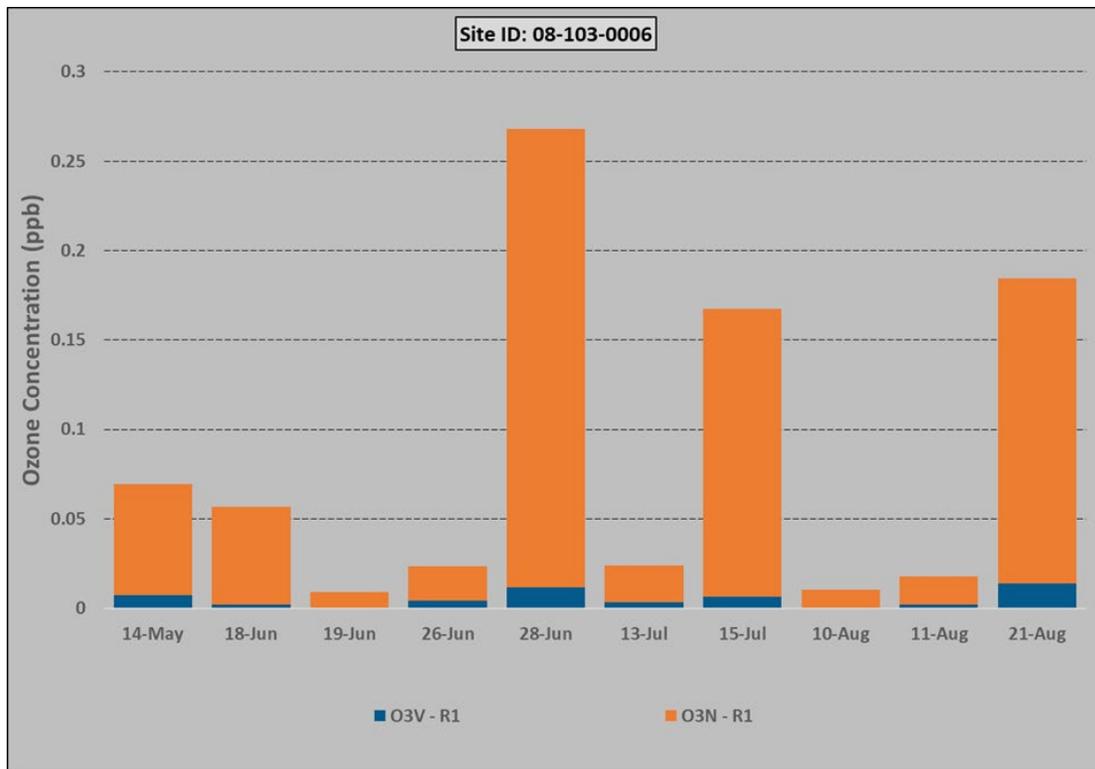


Figure 4. Highest 10 Modeled Days of Ozone Concentrations for the Rio Blanco County Monitor

For the 2032 Regional Modeling Study, future (about 2032) maximum modeled reasonably foreseeable nitrogen deposition is below the lowest critical load (3 kilograms of nitrogen per hectare annually [kg N/ha-year]) at all Class I areas in the analysis area (Colorado and parts of adjacent States) and modeled maximum reasonably foreseeable sulfur deposition is below the critical load threshold of 5 kilograms of sulfur per hectare annually [kg S/ha-year] at all Class I areas in the analysis area (Ramboll 2023). Modeled reasonably foreseeable visibility design values in Colorado for the most impaired days are projected to be below the uniform rate of progress toward year 2064 visibility goals. Design value contributions from the oil and gas sector are modeled to be less than 2 percent of the total future visibility impacts.

In addition to criteria air pollutants and related values, reasonably foreseeable HAPs modeling was completed for BLM's 2032 Regional Modeling Study to describe potential human health risks. As described above for the planning area specific discussions, there were adequate levels of oil-and-gas-related VOC (including HAPs) emissions modeled around the parcels to account for recently developed and foreseeable new oil and gas development / operations, meaning that the 2032 Regional Modeling Study results are applicable for describing projected HAPs concentrations / cancer risks. **Figure 5** and **Figure 6** show the total (new and existing, Federal and non-Federal) and new Federal oil and gas cancer risks. These model-predicted cancer risks were not adjusted lower using a residence factor specific to each county. The largest predicted health risks occur where the relatively higher density of oil and gas exists (and is predicted to be

developed) in the Colorado River Valley Field Office (CRVFO), WRFO and GJFO and extend north in the Piceance Basin. Additional data about the HAPs modeling results and emissions inputs for the 2032 Study can be found following this link: <https://www.blm.gov/content/iart/>.

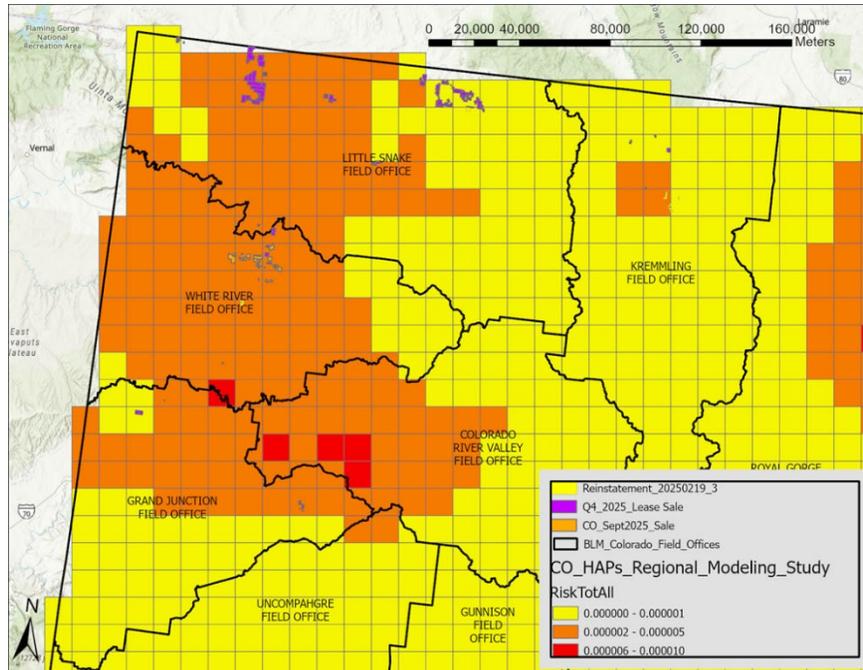


Figure 5. Predicted Cumulative O&G Related Cancer Risks

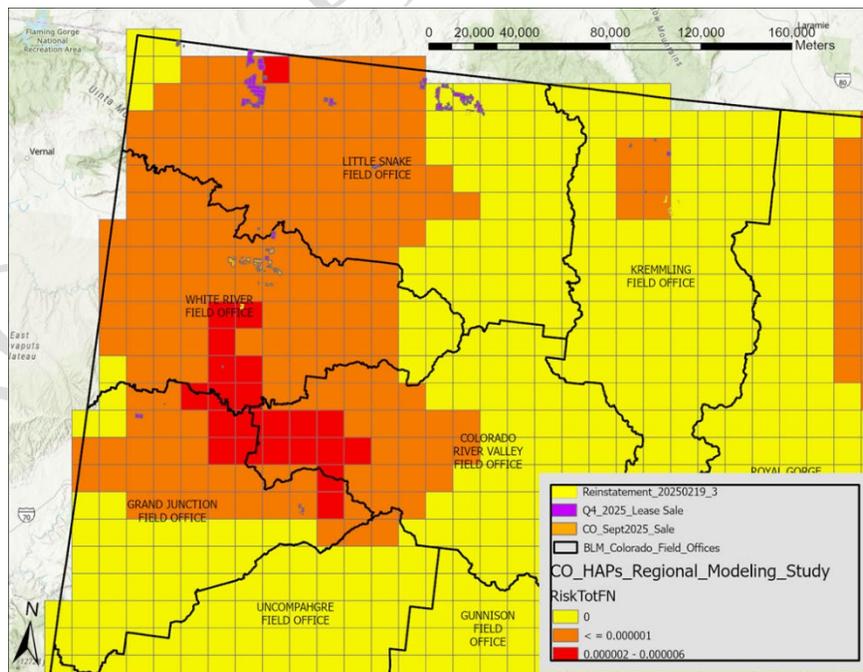


Figure 6. Predicted New Federal O&G Contributions to Cumulative Cancer Risks

A Reference Concentration (RfC) is an estimate of the safe level of a HAP in the air that people can breathe continuously over a lifetime and is used by EPA in its noncancer health assessments for HAPs. For all the planning areas, the 2032 Regional Modeling Study predicts annual average reasonably foreseeable concentrations below the EPA’s RfC thresholds for each modeled significant HAP associated with oil and gas, including benzene, n-hexane, and formaldehyde.

Oil and Gas Tracking

For this environmental assessment, a “budget” type analysis is used to compare the levels of oil and gas that have been developed in the planning areas to the levels modeled for CARMMS 2.0 and the 2032 Regional Study to determine whether the modeling studies projected and allocated adequate levels of new oil and gas development in areas near the subject lease parcels in order to validate using the modeling results to describe potential reasonably foreseeable air quality conditions.

Figure 7 shows 2025 Q3 and Q4 Lease Sale parcels, 2025 reinstatement parcels, new oil and gas well completions since year 2019 and Class I areas in northwest Colorado.

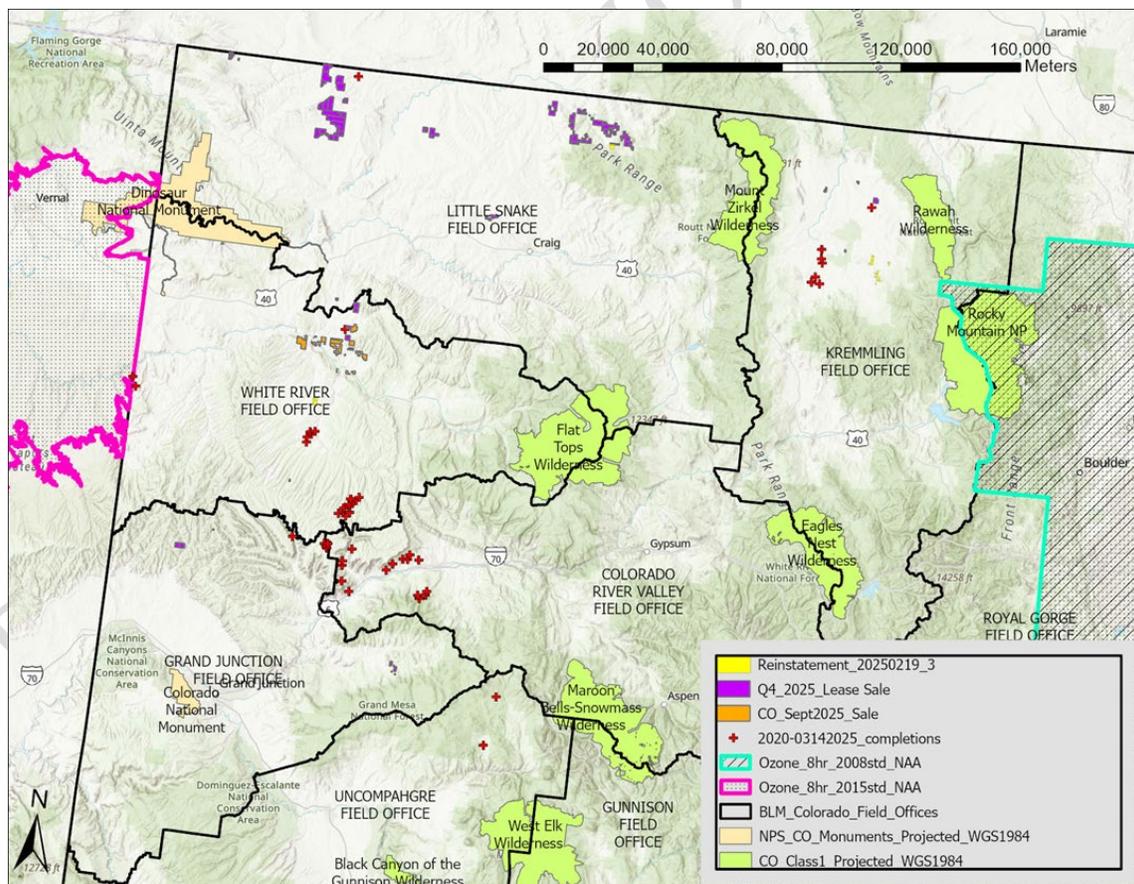


Figure 7. Recent Well Development in Northwest Colorado

CARMMS 2.0

As described earlier, the CARMMS 2.0 “low” scenario assumes that new oil and gas development would follow historical trends, and the “high” scenario is based on full RFD (upper-bound) levels for each BLM Colorado planning area.

- Section 5.3 of the BLM Air Resources Report (BLM 2024f) describes that Federal oil and gas development / operations in GJFO is tracking below the “low” development / production scenario modeled for CARMMS 2.0 for both oil and natural gas.
- Section 5.4 of the BLM Air Resources Report describes that Federal oil and gas development / operations in KFO is tracking below the “low” development / production scenario modeled for CARMMS 2.0 for natural gas. For years 2015 – 2022, oil production in KFO was tracking well below the CARMMS 2.0 low scenario and then jumped up above the low and high scenarios in 2023.
- Section 5.5 of the BLM Air Resources Report describes that Federal oil and gas development / operations in LSFO is tracking below the “low” development / production scenario modeled for CARMMS 2.0 for natural gas. Oil production in LSFO is tracking approximately equal to the CARMMS 2.0 low scenario.
- Section 5.9 of the BLM Air Resources Report describes that Federal oil and gas development / operations in WRFO is tracking below the “low” development / production scenario modeled for CARMMS 2.0 for natural gas. Oil production in WRFO is tracking consistently just above the CARMMS 2.0 low scenario.

Based on recent trends in annual oil and gas production and new development in the subject Field Offices, the CARMMS 2.0 “low” scenario is currently the most appropriate scenario for describing potential new Federal oil and gas related impacts to air quality conditions.

2032 Regional Modeling Study

Table 5 summarizes the number of Federal and non-Federal wells that have been developed since year 2019 (baseline year for new oil and gas development for 2032 Study) and could be developed using “left-over” emissions for each Field Office. The representative project-specific production phase emissions rates described earlier were multiplied by the recent well completion counts and then subtracted from the total emissions levels modeled for the 2032 Study to determine the left-over or remaining emissions that could be added in each Field Office while totals for recently completed oil and gas wells plus new oil and gas would still be within the levels modeled for the 2032 Study. These remaining emissions were then divided by the representative project-level emissions rates to determine the number of remaining Federal and non-Federal wells that could be developed or in operation for each Field Office.

Table 5. Foreseeable New Oil and Gas Development / Operations – 2032 Modeling Study				
Field Office	O&G Well Completions (2020 – 03/14/2025)	Remaining Wells that Could be Developed Annually – 2032 Study Budget	Remaining Wells that Could be Put into Operations Through 2032 – 2032 Study Budget	Number of Foreseeable Wells with BLM Colorado 2025 Q3 and Q4 Lease Sales and Reinstatements
GJFO	63	38	>1,000	70
KFO	17	9	100	62
LSFO	1	7	45	211
WRFO	232	41	>1,000	152

The 2032 Study shelf-life is dependent on many factors including whether the oil and gas emissions inventories modeled accounted for enough new oil and gas development / operations to include development since the baseline year 2019 as well as foreseeable oil and gas development / operations. Except for LSFO, there is enough “space” in the modeled emissions budgets to allow for levels of new oil and gas development / operations in the subject Field Offices that could include new oil and gas associated with the 2025 Q3 and Q4 Lease Sales and reinstatements. As shown, there has not been much oil and gas developed in LSFO in recent years (one well in the past 5 plus years) and since the AEO “low” future oil and gas supply scenario was modeled for the Green River Basin portion in Colorado, there was not much new oil and gas modeled for LSFO for the 2032 Study. For calculating the remaining well counts for LSFO, per-well emissions rates for a nearby project based in the WRFO was used which could provide for an underestimate of remaining allowable well counts. The BLM will continue to track oil and gas levels, comparing them to levels modeled, to determine the applicability of modeling studies (currently the 2032 Study covers all foreseeable wells at least in the next few years) and use appropriate analysis tools for authorizing new federal oil and gas development.

There have been several Federal oil and gas projects approved in the subject Field Offices over the past few years (some of the wells associated with these projects are included in the recent completion well counts). Based on the comparison of the foreseeable oil and gas development levels (that could occur after new leasing / reinstating leases, associated with recently approved projects, etc.) to the levels modeled for the 2032 Study, it is reasonable to use the 2032 Modeling Study results to describe future air quality conditions. The BLM will continue to track oil and gas for determining potential impacts and conduct up-to-date assessments when oil and gas development proposals (applications to drill) are submitted to the BLM.

Supplemental HAPs Discussion

An evaluation of potential public health risks was recently completed for various locations in northeast Colorado. More than 5,000 total measurements were collected in real-time in the communities surrounding the oil and gas well pads at distances as close as 500 feet. Additional analytical sampling was conducted at four fixed locations within local communities near well

pads. Over 99.9 percent of the real-time VOC measurements were non-detections, and all detected concentrations were well below their respective acute health guideline value. The data collected with this comprehensive monitoring study suggests that oil and gas related HAPs are not migrating to surrounding communities to any significant extent (ECMC 2024).

Future Project-Level Analyses and Potential Mitigation

For any future proposed project on the subject lease parcels, the BLM will develop a project-specific emissions inventory using operator-provided data inputs in EMIT, review the preliminary analysis conducted for this lease sale EA, conduct an up-to-date oil and gas tracking analysis specific to a project area and potentially complete an additional modeling analysis and / or require additional mitigation. Based on the ozone sensitivity analysis described earlier, the BLM will work with operators to discuss the feasibility of going above and beyond current Colorado regulations to operate non-emitting (grid powered) or Tier 4 development phase non-road engines before they are fully required. Not only would this reduce potential NO_x / NO₂ impacts but, as the ozone sensitivity analysis suggests, employing engines with lower NO_x emissions would reduce Federal oil and gas ozone contributions and cumulative reasonably foreseeable ozone concentrations.

3.6.2.3. Impacts of the Modified Leasing Alternative

Impacts to air quality and related values from the Modified Leasing Alternative would be similar to those of the Full Leasing Alternative, since a single 80-acre parcel would be removed from leasing and the remaining 60 parcels, covering a combined 50,987.87 acres, would be offered for leasing, potentially resulting in future oil and gas exploration and development.

3.7. ISSUE 2: HOW WOULD LEASING AND POTENTIAL OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT AFFECT GHG EMISSIONS LEVELS AT MULTIPLE SCALES?

Future development of lease parcels under consideration could lead to emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O); the three most common GHGs associated with oil and gas development. These GHGs would be emitted from activities occurring on the leased parcels and from the consumption of any fluid minerals produced. However, the BLM cannot reasonably determine at the leasing stage whether, when, and in what manner a lease would be explored or developed. The uncertainty that exists at the time the BLM offers a lease for sale includes crucial factors that would affect actual GHG emissions and associated impacts, including but not limited to the future feasibility of developing the lease, well density, geological conditions, development type (vertical, directional, or horizontal), hydrocarbon characteristics, specific equipment used during construction, drilling, and production, abandonment operations, product transportation, and potential regulatory changes over the 10-year primary lease term. Actual development on a lease is likely to vary from what is analyzed in this EA and will be evaluated through a site-specific NEPA analysis when an operator submits an APD or plan of development to the BLM.

For the purposes of this analysis, the BLM has evaluated the potential impacts of the proposed leasing action by estimating and analyzing the projected potential GHG emissions from oil and

gas development on the parcels. Projected emissions estimates are based on past actual oil and gas development analyses and any available information from existing development within Colorado.

Further discussion of the reasonably foreseeable GHG emissions associated with BLM’s oil and gas leasing actions and methodologies, are included in the 2023 BLM Specialist Report on Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Trends (hereinafter referred to as the Annual GHG Report) (BLM 2024g). This report presents the estimated emissions of greenhouse gases attributable to development and consumption of fossil fuels produced on lands and mineral estate managed by the BLM. The Annual GHG Report is incorporated by reference as an integral part of this analysis and is available at <https://www.blm.gov/content/ghg/>.

3.7.1. Affected Environment

The Earth’s climate system is very complex as there are many factors that can influence atmospheric conditions around the world. In general, reasonably foreseeable GHG concentrations can influence the global climate by increasing the amount of solar energy retained by land, water bodies, and the atmosphere, and have long atmospheric lifetimes, which allows them to become well mixed and uniformly distributed over the entirety of the Earth’s surface no matter their point of origin. A discussion of past, current, and projected future climate conditions is described in Chapters 4, 8, and 9 of the Annual GHG Report. These chapters describe currently observed conditions globally, nationally, and in each State, and present a range of projected scenarios depending on reasonably foreseeable GHG emission levels.

The incremental contribution from a single proposed land management action cannot be accurately translated into its potential effect on reasonably foreseeable GHG levels. The projected emissions from the Full Leasing Alternative can be compared to modeled emissions that have been shown to have a definitive or a quantifiable contribution to reasonably foreseeable GHG levels. **Table 6** shows the total estimated GHG emissions from fossil fuels at the global, national, and state scales over 6 recent years. Emissions are shown in megatonnes (Mt) per year of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e). Chapter 3 of the Annual GHG Report contains additional information on GHGs and an explanation of CO₂e. State and national energy-related CO₂ emissions include emissions from fossil fuel use across all sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, and electricity generation) and are released at the location where the fossil fuels are consumed.

Scale	Annual GHG Emissions (Mt CO ₂ e per year)					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Global	36,465.6	36,935.6	37,716.2	37,911.4	35,962.9	37,500
U.S.	4,909.9	4,852.5	4,989.8	4,855.9	4,344.9	4,639.1
Colorado	106.7	107.3	108.1	109.5	97.2	101.4

Source: Annual GHG Report, Chapter 5. Table 5-1 (Global and National) and Table 5-2 (State) (BLM, 2024f).
Mt (megatonne) = 1 million metric tons

Additional information on current state, national, and global GHG emissions, as well as the methodology and parameters for estimating emissions from BLM fossil fuel authorizations and reasonably foreseeable GHG emissions is included in the Annual GHG Report (see Chapters 5, 6, and 7) (BLM 2024g).

3.7.2. Environmental Effects

3.7.2.1. Impacts of the No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the BLM would not offer any of the nominated parcels in the lease sale. However, in the absence of a Land Use Plan Amendment closing the lands to leasing, they could be considered for inclusion in future lease sales. Although no new GHG emissions associated with the subject lease parcels would result under the No Action Alternative, the national demand for energy is not expected to differ regardless of BLM decision-making.

The BLM does not have a model to estimate energy market substitutions at a spatial resolution needed for this onshore production scenario. Reductions in oil and natural gas produced from Federal leases may be partially offset by non-Federal production (State and private) in the U.S. (in which case the GHG emissions would be similar), or overseas, in which case the GHG emissions would likely be higher, to the extent environmental protection requirements for production are less vigorous, and the produced energy would need to be physically transported into the U.S. There may also be substitution of other energy resources to meet energy demand. These substitution patterns will be different for oil and gas because oil is primarily used for transportation, while natural gas is primarily used for electricity production and manufacturing, and to a lesser degree by residential and commercial users (EIA 2023). Coal and renewable energy sources are stronger substitutes for natural gas in electricity generation. The effect of substitution between different fuel sources on downstream GHG emissions depends on the replacement energy source. For example, coal is a relatively more carbon-intensive fuel than natural gas, and hydroelectricity is the least carbon-intensive energy source (see Table 10-3 of the Annual GHG Report (BLM 2024g)). In the transportation sector, alternatives to oil are likely to be less carbon intensive.

In general, substitution across energy sources or oil and gas production from other locations may not fully meet the energy needs that would otherwise have been realized through production from these leases. Price effects may lower the market equilibrium quantity demanded for some fuel sources, which could lead to a reduction in midstream/downstream GHG emissions. These three effects (geographic substitution, fuel switch, and price effects) are likely to occur in some combination under the No Action Alternative, but the relative contribution of each is unknown. While GHG emissions under the No Action Alternative are unquantified, they are not expected to be zero.

See the “Reasonably Foreseeable Effects” sub-section below for modeled short- and long-term energy projections that would apply for both the No Action and Full Leasing Alternatives.

3.7.2.2. *Impacts of the Full Leasing Alternative*

While the leasing action does not result in development that would generate GHG emissions, emissions from future potential development of the leased parcels can be estimated for the purposes of this analysis. There are four general phases of post-lease development processes that would generate GHG emissions: 1) well development (well site construction, well drilling, and well completion), 2) well production operations (extraction, separation, gathering), 3) mid-stream (refining, processing, storage, and transport/distribution), and 4) end-use (combustion or other uses) of the fuels produced. While well development and production operation emissions (phases 1 and 2) occur on-lease and the BLM has authority over these activities, mid-stream and end-use emissions (phases 3 and 4) typically occur off-lease, where the BLM has little to no authority.

Emissions inventories at the leasing stage are generally imprecise due to uncertainties including the type of mineral development (oil, gas, or both), scale, and duration of potential development, types of equipment (drill rig engine tier rating, horsepower, fuel type), and the mitigation measures that a future operator may propose in their development plan. Estimates for per-well oil and gas production levels (this assessment assumes that each new horizontal well will produce both oil and gas) and upstream activities (on-site development / construction and production phase equipment operations, etc.) are based on existing and proposed operator-provided data inputs in EMIT for nearby projects; there are three (3) representative projects used for calculating potential emissions. See details for the representative projects in the air-quality-related “issue” for this EA. The BLM acknowledges that there may be additional sources of GHG emissions along the distribution, storage, and processing chains (commonly referred to as midstream operations) associated with production from the lease parcels. These sources may include emissions of methane (a more potent GHG than CO₂ in the short term) from pipeline and equipment leaks, storage, and maintenance activities. These sources of emissions are highly speculative at the leasing stage; therefore, the BLM has chosen to assume that mid-stream emissions associated with lease parcels for this analysis would be similar to the national level emissions identified by the Department of Energy's National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL 2009 and NETL 2019). Section 6.5 of the Annual GHG Report (BLM 2024g) includes a more detailed discussion of the methodology for estimating midstream emissions. While the BLM has no authority to direct or regulate the end-use of the products, for this analysis, the BLM assumes all produced oil or gas will be combusted (such as for domestic heating or energy production).

The emission estimates calculated for this analysis were generated using the assumptions previously described above in the lease development analysis and then evaluated in the BLM Lease Sale Emissions Tool. Emissions are presented for each of the four phases of post-lease development processes described above.

- Well development emissions occur over a short period and may include emissions from heavy equipment and vehicle exhaust, drill rig engines, completion equipment, pipe

venting, and well treatments such as hydraulic fracturing. For this assessment, these emissions are calculated using EMIT data inputs for a nearby project.

- Well production operations, mid-stream, and end-use emissions occur over the entire production life of a well, which is assumed to be 30 years for this analysis based on the productive life of a typical oil/gas field. For this assessment, these emissions are calculated using EMIT data inputs for a nearby project.
- Production operation emissions may result from storage tank breathing and flashing, truck loading, pump engines, heaters and dehydrators, pneumatic instruments or controls, flaring, fugitives, and vehicle exhaust. For this assessment, these emissions are calculated using EMIT data inputs for a nearby project.
- Mid-stream emissions occur from the transport, refining, processing, storage, transmission, and distribution of produced oil and gas. Mid-stream emissions are estimated by multiplying the estimated ultimate recovery (EUR) of produced oil and gas with emissions factors from NETL life cycle analysis of U.S. oil and natural gas. Additional information on emission factors can be found in the Annual GHG Report (Chapter 6, Table 6-8 and 6-10) (BLM 2024g).
- For the purposes of this analysis, end-use emissions are calculated assuming all produced oil and gas is combusted for energy use. End-use emissions are estimated by multiplying the EUR of produced oil and gas with emissions factors for combustion established by the EPA (Tables C-1 and C-2 to Subpart C of 40 C.F.R. Part 98). Additional information on emission factors and EUR factors can be found in the Annual GHG Report (Chapter 6).

Table 7 shows the estimated maximum-year and average-year GHG emissions over the life of the 2025 Q4 leases for both 100-year and 20-year CO₂e timescales. Section 3.4 of the Annual GHG Report provides a detailed explanation of 100-year and 20-year CO₂e values (BLM 2024g).

Table 7. Estimated Upstream and Midstream/Downstream Emissions from the Lease Parcels on an Annual and Life-of-Lease Basis – 2025 Q4					
Duration	Emissions (metric tonnes)				
	CO₂	CH₄	N₂O	CO₂e (100-year)	CO₂e (20-year)
Max Year	19,178,602	31,663.79	116.518	20,153,993	21,822,674
Average Year	6,192,841	9,548.35	36.787	6,487,424	6,990,622
Life of Lease	241,297,884	372,182.08	1,432.978	252,780,113	272,394,109
Source: BLM Lease Sale Emissions Tool.					

Table 8 lists the estimated upstream (well development and production operations) and downstream (mid-stream and end-use) GHG emissions in metric tonnes (t) for the subject leases over the average 30-year production life of the lease. In summary, potential GHG emissions from the Full Leasing Alternative could result in GHG emissions of approximately 272.4 Mt CO₂e over the life of the leases calculated using 20-year timescales.

Table 8. Estimated Life-of-Lease Emissions from Well Development, Well Production Operations, Mid-stream, and End-use – 2025 Q4					
Activity	Emissions (metric tonnes)				
	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	CO ₂ e (100-year)	CO ₂ e (20-year)
Well Development	1,196,179	21,431.72	26.567	1,842,097	2,971,549
Well Production Operations	16,590,714	57,809.61	6.720	18,315,275	21,361,841
Mid-Stream	30,238,308	287,281.06	454.360	38,923,324	54,063,036
End-Use	193,272,683	5,659.69	945.331	193,699,417	193,997,683
Total (Life of Lease)	241,297,884	372,182.08	1,432.978	252,780,113	272,394,109
Source: BLM Lease Sale Emissions Tool.					

To put the estimated GHG emissions for this lease sale in a relatable context, potential emissions that could result from development of the lease parcels for this sale can be compared to other common activities that generate GHG emissions. The EPA GHG equivalency calculator (EPA 2024) can be used to express the potential average-year GHG emissions on a scale relatable to everyday life (<https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator>). For instance, the projected average annual GHG emissions associated with development of the subject leases and minerals produced are equivalent to 1,398,152 gasoline-fueled passenger vehicles driven for one year, or 870,795 homes' annual energy use, or over 294 million barbecue propane tanks, or offset by the carbon sequestration of 7.7 million acres of forest land. Since over 76 percent of the total emissions would be associated with end-use activities, the everyday life activities as described here could be how 76 percent of the total emissions associated with the Full Leasing Alternative are eventually emitted.

GHG emissions vary annually over the production life of a well due to declining production rates over time. **Figure 8** shows an example of the estimated GHG emissions temporal profile over the typical production life of a group of oil and gas leases in northwest Colorado including the four phases of lease development processes (well development, well production operations, mid-stream, and end-use), and gross emissions (total of well development, well production, mid-stream, and end-use). As shown, new oil and gas development occurs on the leases for the first 10 years when projected emissions peak around year 10 and then emissions drop sharply as production declines with the new wells.

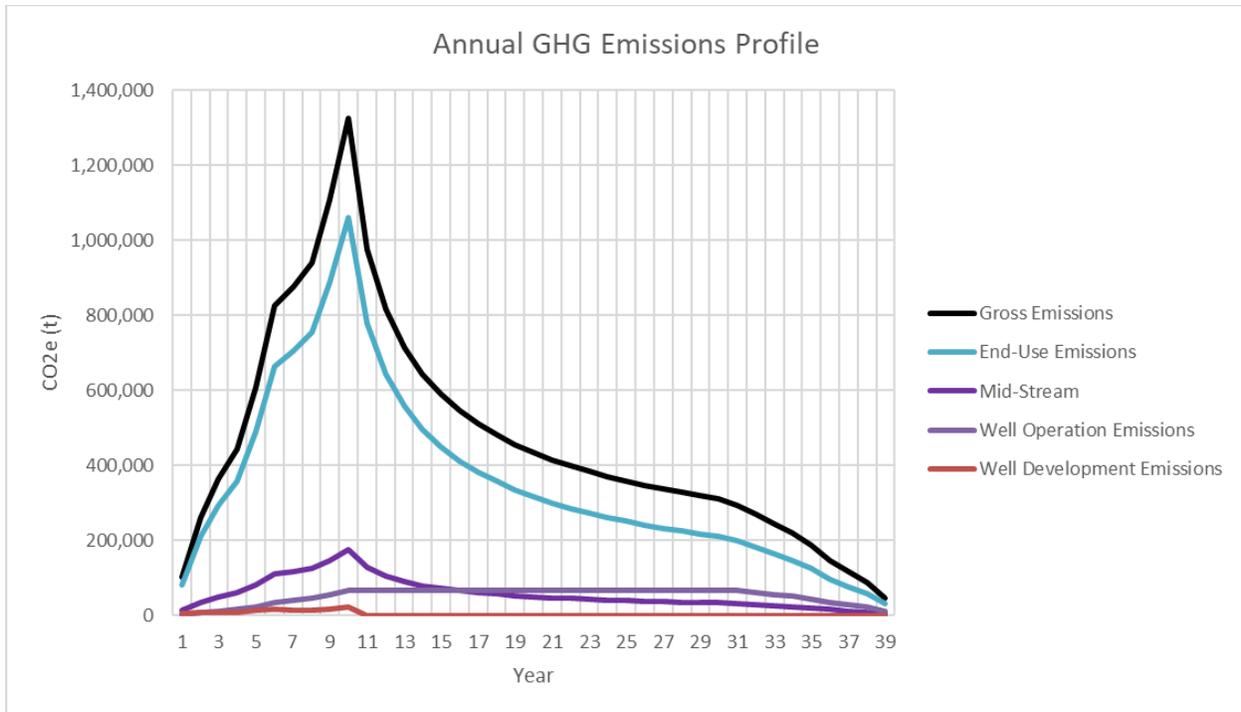


Figure 8. Example - Estimated GHG Emissions Profile over Life of Group of O&G Leases

Table 9 compares the estimated annual BLM Colorado 2025 oil and gas leasing related emissions to existing U.S. Federal fossil fuel (oil, gas, and coal) emissions, State, and U.S. total GHG emissions.

Table 9. Comparison of BLM Colorado 2025 Leasing Related Total Emissions to Other Sources	
Reference	Emissions (Mt CO ₂ e per year)
2025 Q3 - Lease Sale and Subsequent Potential Development Emissions (Average Year)	0.39
2025 Q4 - Lease Sale and Subsequent Potential Development Emissions (Average Year)	6.49
Northwest Colorado Reinstatement Parcels – 2025 (Average Year)	1.97
Colorado Onshore Federal (Oil & Gas) ²	44.72
U.S. Onshore Federal (Oil & Gas) ²	611.55
U.S. Offshore and Onshore Federal (Oil & Gas) ²	1,462.29
U.S. Onshore Federal (Oil, Gas, & Coal) ²	1,046.33
Colorado Total (all sectors) ³	101.35
U.S. Total (all sectors)	7,260.36
Note ¹ Estimates are based on 100-year GWP values. Mt (megatonne) = 1 million metric tons.	

Reasonably Foreseeable Effects

The analysis of GHGs contained in this EA includes estimated emissions from the lease as described above. An assessment of GHG emissions from other BLM fossil fuel authorizations, including coal leasing and oil and gas leasing and development, is included in the Annual GHG Report in Chapter 7 (BLM 2024g). The Annual GHG Report includes estimates of reasonably foreseeable GHG emissions related to BLM lease sales anticipated during the fiscal year, as well as the best estimate of emissions from ongoing production, and development of parcels sold in previous lease sales. It is, therefore, an estimate of reasonably foreseeable GHG emissions from the BLM fossil fuel leasing program based on actual production and statistical trends as they are presently known.

The methodologies used in the Annual GHG Report provide estimates of foreseeable short-term and projected long-term GHG emissions from activities across the BLM's oil and gas program (BLM 2024g). The foreseeable short-term methodology includes a trends analysis of (1) leased Federal lands that are held-by-production^[1]; (2) approved APDs; and (3) leased lands from competitive lease sales projected to occur over the next annual reporting cycle (12 months). The data are used to provide a 30-year life-of-lease projection of potential emissions from all U.S. Federal oil and gas activities and potential lease actions over the next 12 months. The projected long-term methodology uses oil and gas production forecasts from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to estimate GHG emissions out to 2050 that could occur from past, present, and future development of Federal fluid minerals. For both methodologies, the emissions are calculated using life-cycle-assessment data and emission factors. These analyses are the basis for projecting GHG emissions from lease parcels that are likely to go into production during the analysis period of the Annual GHG Report and represent both a hard look at GHG emissions from oil and gas leasing and the best available estimate of reasonably foreseeable emissions related to any one lease sale or set of quarterly lease sales that could occur annually across the entire Federal onshore mineral estate.

Table 10 presents the summation of the 30-year life-of-project emissions estimates for both the short and long-term as previously described for each state where Federal mineral actions have been authorized. The differences between the short- and long-term emissions estimates can be thought of as an approximation of additional leasing that could occur on Federal lands and does not take into consideration additional policies, technological advancements in production or end-use efficiency standards, or a transition away from fossil-fuel-derived energy production.

^[1] held-by-production - A lease that has economic production. A lease being held by production prevents the lease from expiring under its initial term.

Table 10. GHG Emissions from Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Federal Onshore Lease Development

State	GHG Emissions (Mt CO ₂ e)					
	Existing Wells (Report Year)	Existing Wells (Projected)	Approved APDs	New Leasing	Short-Term Foreseeable Totals	Long-Term Projected Totals
Alabama	0.57	8.52	0.00	0.18	8.70	16.62
Alaska	1.27	18.90	20.82	43.96	83.67	36.10
Arizona	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arkansas	0.60	9.52	0.24	0.24	9.99	17.56
California	5.10	70.48	4.75	2.17	77.41	140.49
Colorado	44.72	387.63	16.46	16.29	420.39	1,293.28
Idaho	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.30	0.00
Illinois	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.12	0.21
Indiana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
Kansas	0.23	3.43	0.00	0.22	3.65	6.70
Kentucky	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.10	0.22
Louisiana	5.20	64.56	31.84	14.98	111.38	151.44
Maryland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Michigan	0.06	1.17	0.00	0.29	1.46	1.74
Mississippi	0.11	1.50	0.38	0.38	2.25	3.06
Montana	2.02	20.63	1.53	5.41	27.57	56.36
Nebraska	0.01	0.21	0.00	0.03	0.24	0.39
Nevada	0.13	0.99	0.03	0.10	1.12	3.53
New Mexico	399.96	2,844.84	729.98	113.24	3,688.06	11,218.30
New York	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
North Dakota	33.50	280.74	29.58	6.63	316.95	933.79
Ohio	0.24	2.29	0.00	2.65	4.94	7.04
Oklahoma	1.34	13.21	1.42	1.18	15.81	38.41
Oregon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00
Pennsylvania	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.67	0.72	0.11
South Dakota	0.10	1.61	0.11	0.11	1.82	2.70
Tennessee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Texas	3.20	35.25	15.07	1.31	51.62	93.23
Utah	12.93	161.65	14.42	29.97	206.04	369.79
Virginia	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.16	0.25
West Virginia	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.59	0.64	0.12
Wyoming	100.22	892.55	100.35	253.66	1,246.56	2,872.25
Total Onshore Federal	612	4,820	967	495	6,282	17,264

Source: BLM Annual GHG Report, Section 7 (BLM 2024g)

A detailed explanation of the short-term and long-term emissions estimate methodologies are provided in Sections 6.6 and 6.7 of the Annual GHG Report (BLM 2024g).

Short-term energy outlook (STEO) projections by the EIA (<https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo/>) (EIA 2025) are useful for providing context for the reasonably foreseeable discussion as the global forecast models used for the STEO are dependent on global relationships (trade tariffs, military conflicts, etc.) but are not dependent on whether the BLM issues additional onshore leases. These EIA projections are based on foreseeable short-term global supply and demand dependent on economies, prices, and the weather, and include oil and gas production from U.S. Federal onshore leases. The latest STEO includes the following projections for the remaining part of 2025 and 2026:

- U.S. natural gas production is expected to average 104.9 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) in 2025 and increase to 106.42 Bcf/d in 2026.
- U.S. natural gas plant liquids production is expected to average 7.1 million barrels per day (b/d) in 2025 and rise to 7.4 million b/d in 2026.
- Two U.S. liquefied natural gas (LNG) export facilities started production in December 2024. Two additional U.S. LNG developments are expected to come online over the next two years. As a result, EIA forecasts LNG exports to increase 22 percent in 2025 and 10 percent in 2026. Additional growth in natural gas demand comes from pipeline exports, which are forecast to increase by 8 percent in 2025 and 7 percent in 2026.
- U.S. crude oil production for the Lower 48 States is expected to average 11.20 million b/d in 2025 and rise to 11.25 million b/d in 2026.
- EIA expects strong growth in U.S. ethane production and exports in their forecast. The EIA forecasts the United States will produce 2.9 million b/d of ethane this year and 3.1 million b/d next year, up from 2.8 million b/d in 2024. Most of this growth in ethane production will be exported to supply growing international demand.
- Global liquid fuels consumption is expected to grow from 103.7 million barrels per day in 2025 to 104.6 million barrels per day in 2026. Global liquid fuels production will increase by between 1.3 b/d and 1.4 million b/d in both 2025 and 2026 led by production growth in countries outside of OPEC+.
- U.S. power sector will generate 2 percent more electricity this year than it did in 2024, and generation from U.S. natural gas-fired power plants will decline by 3 percent in 2025, partially driven by rising natural gas prices. Less generation from natural gas contributes to a 6 percent increase in generation from coal. The EIA forecasts U.S. coal production will total 506 million short tons in 2025, nearly the same amount of coal that was produced last year. U.S. solar generation continues to provide the largest increases in electricity generation EIA's forecast, increasing by 34 percent in 2025 and 18 percent in 2026.

The EIA 2025 Annual Energy Outlook (<https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/aeo/>) Reference Case (assesses how the U.S. energy markets could operate under laws and regulations current as of December 2024 and historically observed technological growth assumptions) projects U.S. domestic dry natural gas and natural gas plant liquids production increases through year 2050

which would support the expected increase in U.S. produced oil and gas exports through mid-century. For the Rocky Mountain Region, the 2025 AEO describes that in addition to natural gas, oil production is expected to increase through year 2050 for the Reference Case. Note that for other AEO cases like the High Oil Price scenario, increases in U.S. and Rocky Mountain Region domestic oil and gas production and exports are projected to be higher than for the Reference Case. For the latest AEO, the use of coal for U.S. electricity generation is expected to significantly decline through year 2050 for all cases (although as described earlier, not expected to decline in the short-term). The EIA predicts that renewable energy will be the fastest-growing U.S. energy source through 2050. Further discussion of past, present, and projected global and state GHG emissions can be found in Chapter 5 of the Annual GHG Report (BLM 2024g).

The BLM lacks the data and tools to estimate specific, climate-related effects from the project alternatives. Nor has the EPA set specific limits on GHG emissions. As a result, there are no established thresholds, qualitative or quantitative, for the NEPA analysis to assess the GHG emissions of an action in terms of the action's effect on climate, incrementally or otherwise. Further, no scientific data in the record would allow the BLM, in the absence of a Federal carbon budget or similar standard, to evaluate the significance of the GHG emissions from the alternatives analyzed.

Emission Control Measures Considered in the Analysis

Emission controls (e.g., vapor recovery devices, no-bleed pneumatics, leak detection and repair, etc.) can substantially limit the amount of GHGs emitted to the atmosphere, while offsets (e.g., sequestration, low carbon energy substitution, plugging abandoned or uneconomical wells, etc.) can remove GHGs from the atmosphere or reduce emissions in other areas. Chapter 10 of the Annual GHG Report provides a more detailed discussion of GHG mitigation strategies (BLM 2024g).

The EPA is the U.S. Federal agency charged with regulation of air pollutants and establishing standards for protection of human health and the environment. The EPA has issued regulations that will reduce GHG emissions from any development related to the Full Leasing Alternative. These regulations include the New Source Performance Standard for Crude Oil and Natural Gas Facilities for Which Construction, Modification or Reconstruction Commenced After September 18, 2015, and On or Before December 6, 2022 (40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOOOa), Standards of Performance for Crude Oil and Natural Gas Facilities for which Construction, Modification or Reconstruction Commenced After December 6, 2022 (40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOOOb), and Emissions Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Existing Crude Oil and Natural Gas Facilities (40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOOOc). These regulations impose emission limits, equipment design standards, and monitoring requirements on oil and gas facilities.

Colorado has strict oil and gas regulations. CDPHE Regulations 3 and 7 for oil and gas have been updated numerous times over the past 10 years to enhance emissions control and reporting requirements for upstream and midstream operational emissions sources, including storage tanks, pneumatics, well completion practices, natural gas venting and flaring, and monitoring with additional requirements for sources located in the Denver – Front Range ozone non-attainment

area, where some of the subject parcels are located (CDPHE 2023 and 2024). These comprehensive requirements for upstream and midstream oil and gas are needed given the meteorological conditions, topography, and human population and emissions source distribution in Colorado to achieve compliance with standards and State-mandated goals. Colorado's oil and gas regulations leave little room for additional feasible emissions controls to be required by the BLM.

Future rules and regulations may further affect oil and gas development and operations on Federal mineral estate in Colorado. In January 2021, Colorado published its GHG Pollution Reduction Roadmap report to describe pathways and strategies for achieving goals described in House Bill 1261 (Colorado Governor Jared Polis 2021). Specifically, the Roadmap included near-term actions to reduce GHG emissions that progress towards Colorado's 2025 and 2030 GHG emissions reduction goals. Since it was published, Colorado has tracked the implementation of an identified list of the near-term actions, and by December 2022 had begun work or completed over 90 percent of the identified actions. In February 2024, Colorado published an update to the Roadmap referred to as Roadmap 2.0 (Colorado Governor Jared Polis 2024). Roadmap 2.0 includes an updated inventory of GHG emissions and a new set of near-term actions to guide implementation in the State through 2026. Roadmap 2.0 shows that without any new rules or laws beyond what is already underway as of the fall 2023, Colorado is projected to be more than 80 percent of the way to meeting its statutory goal of a 50 percent emissions reduction in 2030 from 2005 levels. Roadmap 2.0 describes that the oil and gas sector in Colorado is exceeding its GHG reduction targets compared to other sectors. As a part of this Roadmap update, Colorado has committed to 49 additional near-term actions to drive emissions reductions in every sector, including oil and gas. The additional oil and gas actions include enforcing intensity requirements for operations, developing strategies for net GHG neutral oil and gas development and operations, well plugging, reducing truck emissions associated with oil and gas operations, and studying alternative uses for oil and gas wells.

The majority of GHG emissions resulting from Federal fossil fuel authorizations occur outside of the BLM's authority and control. These emissions are referred to as downstream emissions and generally occur off-lease during the transport, distribution, refining, and end-use of the produced Federal minerals. The BLM's regulatory authority is limited to those activities authorized under the terms of the lease, which primarily occur in the "upstream" portions of natural gas and petroleum systems (i.e., the well-development and well-production phases). This decision authority is applicable when development is proposed on public lands and the BLM assesses the specific location, design, and plan of development. In carrying out its responsibilities under the NEPA, the BLM has developed best management practices (BMPs) designed to reduce emissions from field production and operations. BMPs may include limiting emissions from stationary combustion sources, mobile combustion sources, fugitive sources, and process emissions that may occur during development of lease parcels. Analysis and approval of future development may include the application of BMPs within BLM's authority, included as Conditions of Approval, to reduce or mitigate GHG emissions. Additional measures proposed at the project development phase may be incorporated as applicant-committed measures by the project proponent or added to requisite air quality permits. Additional information on mitigation

strategies, including emissions controls and offset options, are provided in Chapter 10 of the Annual GHG Report (BLM 2024g).

3.7.2.3. *Impacts of the Modified Leasing Alternative*

Impacts to GHG emissions from the Modified Leasing Alternative would be similar to those of the Full Leasing Alternative, since a single 80-acre parcel would be removed from leasing and the remaining 60 parcels, covering a combined 50,987.87 acres, would be offered for leasing, potentially resulting in future oil and gas exploration and development.

3.8. ISSUE 3: HOW WOULD OIL AND GAS LEASING AND POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AFFECT THE SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE SURROUNDING AREAS?

3.8.1. Affected Environment

The December 2025 lease sale includes 61 parcels covering 51,068 acres in Garfield, Jackson, Mesa, Moffat, Rio Blanco, and Routt counties, Colorado. Accordingly, the socioeconomic analysis includes these counties and the State of Colorado, as the effects of the economic activity generated by the lease sale may impact the conditions in these areas. The local customs, culture, and history of communities in Colorado are entwined with the lands and mineral estates administered by the BLM. People derive a wide range of values from their access, use, development, and enjoyment of natural landscapes administered by each field office. These values contribute to the unique sense of place indicative to the area, as well as the social and economic well-being of households and communities across the analysis area. Just as BLM management actions can affect future access, use, development, and enjoyment of these natural landscapes, field office land use and leasing decisions can affect the social, cultural, and economic well-being of surrounding towns, cities, and areas. At the lease sale stage, it is unknown where, or if, development would occur in the nominated lease parcels; as specific types and locations of development are proposed, their specific potential effects would be analyzed, and addressed in detail at the time of proposed site-specific development. However, in general, acquisition and development of new leases provide short-term local and regional jobs, and long-term revenue on a sustained basis. These may include employment opportunities related to the oil and gas service support industries in the region, as well as Federal, State, and local government revenues related to taxes, royalty payments, and other revenue streams.

As shown in **Table 11**, the six-county study area covers 11,650,858 acres, comprising 61.5 percent Federally administered lands (the majority [64 percent] of which are BLM-administered), 3.4 percent State/local/Tribal lands, and 35.1 percent private lands.

County	Total Area		Federal		BLM-Administered		State, Local, & Tribal		Private	
	acres	%	acres	%	acres	%	acres	%	acres	%
Garfield	1,885,709	16.2	1,175,764	21.6	659,367	14.4	16,864	4.3	693,081	16.9
Jackson	1,032,544	8.9	544,037	14	185,782	4.1	54,858	14	433,649	10.6
Mesa	2,129,915	18.3	1,553,059	23.1	978,691	21.4	5,650	1.4	571,206	14
Moffat	3,032,013	26	1,717,082	1.7	1,515,541	33.1	202,511	51.6	1,112,420	27.2
Rio Blanco	2,059,970	17.7	1,512,158	15.1	1,153,766	25.2	43,712	11.1	504,100	12.3
Routt	1,510,707	13	664,879	24.5	81,277	1.8	68,567	17.5	777,261	19
Study Area	11,650,858	100	7,166,979	100	4,574,424	100	392,162	100	4,091,717	100

Source: U.S. Geological Survey Gap Analysis Program, Protected Areas Database of the U.S. Version 3.0, 2022.

As shown in **Table 12**, the study area had a total population of 268,627 residents in 2023, the latest estimates available, which represents approximately 5 percent of the total State population of over 5.8 million. Garfield and Mesa Counties represented 83 percent of the total study area population. Since 2000, the study area’s population increased 33 percent, while the State of Colorado grew by 35 percent. Most of that growth occurred in Mesa County, with much of the population growth associated with the larger share of aging adults migrating to the region (Colorado Department of Local Affairs, State Demography Office 2024).

County	Population 2000	Population 2023	Percent Change	2023 Percent of Total Study Area Population
Garfield	44,239	62,722	+42%	23%
Jackson	1,574	1,311	-17%	0.5%
Mesa	117,649	159,637	+36%	59%
Moffat	13,182	13,317	+1.0%	5%
Rio Blanco	5,967	6,576	+10%	2%
Routt	20,122	25,064	+25%	9%
Study Area	202,733	268,627	+33%	100%

Source: Colorado Department of Local Affairs, State Demography Office 2024

Table 13 provides a demographic breakdown of the population. Garfield County has the highest percentage of minorities among the study area, totaling 37 percent, which is slightly below the country (42 percent) and about 3 percent above the State (34 percent). Garfield County’s demographics are categorized as 63 percent Caucasian, 1 percent Native American, and 32 percent Hispanic or Latino. Among the counties in the socioeconomic study area, five of the six counties have minority populations below the statewide and U.S. averages (U.S. Census Bureau 2023a).

Table 13. Socioeconomic Study Area Population Demographics									
Geographic Area	Black or African-American Alone	American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	Asian Alone	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone	Some Other Race Alone	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	White Alone	Total Minority Population ¹
U.S.	12%	0.90%	5.8%	0.20%	6.6%	11%	19%	58%	42%
Colorado	4.0%	1.0%	3.2%	0.10%	5.4%	13%	22%	66%	34%
Garfield County	0.6%	0.50%	0.90%	0.10%	11%	15%	32%	63%	37%
Jackson County	1.1%	0.20%	0.0%	0%	0%	9.1%	13%	84%	16%
Mesa County	0.60%	0.70%	0.90%	0%	2.5%	10%	15%	79%	21%
Moffat County	0.10%	0.80%	0.30%	0.30%	3.7%	9.8%	16%	77%	23%
Rio Blanco County	0.10%	0.80%	0.40%	0%	2.1%	11%	11%	82%	18%
Routt County	0.20%	0.60%	0.90%	0.10%	2.1%	11%	8.7%	81%	19%

Source: American Community Survey 2023 5-year estimates Table DP05 (U.S. Census Bureau 2023a)
¹ Defined as the total population minus the white alone (non-Hispanic) population.

Table 14 displays per capita income, median household income, and poverty rates for the counties in the study area. The per capita income in 2023 was highest in Routt County (\$131,507) and lowest in Moffat County (\$52,090) (BEA 2023a). The median household income was also highest in Routt County (\$104,803) but lowest in Jackson County (\$41,809) (U.S. Census Bureau 2023b). The percentage of people below poverty ranged from 6.4 percent in Routt County to 18 percent in Jackson County. Among the study area counties, Garfield, Rio Blanco, and Routt counties' percentages of people below poverty were less than the statewide average (9.4 percent); five of the six counties were equal to or less than the country's average (12 percent). Routt County was the only study area county to have a lower percentage of low-income people compared with the statewide average of 23 percent, while five of the six counties had a percentage of low-income people above the statewide average. Jackson and Moffat Counties had a percentage of low-income people that was higher than the country's average (29 percent). Since 1990, historical annual average unemployment rates have generally followed the same trend in the study area. In 2023, all counties in the study area had an unemployment rate between 2.3 percent (Jackson County) and 3.6 percent (Mesa County counties) (BLS 2024a).

Geographic Area	Per Capita Income (\$)	Median Household Income (\$)	People Below Poverty	Families Below Poverty	Low-Income
U.S.	69,810	78,538	12%	8.7%	29%
Colorado	80,068	92,470	9.4%	5.9%	23%
Garfield County	71,629	86,172	9.1%	7.0%	23%
Jackson County	68,367	41,809	18%	15%	48%
Mesa County	57,653	71,485	11%	7.3%	28%
Moffat County	52,090	70,975	12%	11%	34%
Rio Blanco County	63,017	72,620	9.0%	7.2%	27%
Routt County	131,507	104,803	6.4%	3.8%	17%

Source: BEA 2023a, U.S. Census Bureau 2023b, U.S. Census Bureau 2023c

Over half of the study area’s total employment is concentrated in five sectors, including government, healthcare and social assistance, retail trade, construction, and accommodation and food services. Since 2001, many of the study area’s employment sectors have experienced increased growth ranging from a 2.8-percent increase in construction to a 159-percent increase in management of companies employment. The only sectors to record job losses were in the information (-22 percent), manufacturing (-6.4 percent), and utilities (-5.7 percent) sectors (BEA 2023b). The mining sector was also among the fastest growing employment sectors in the study area. Between 2001 and 2022, mining sector employment rose 79 percent, adding over 2,100 jobs over the period. The industry is a major employer in Western Colorado, contributing both a large number of jobs and a high volume of wages.

The natural resources and mining industries (including quarrying and oil and gas extraction) have one of the highest average annual wages in the study area. The wages in those industries are 85 percent higher than the average annual wages across all industries in the study area. Average wage per job numbers are typically lower in agriculture and farming, and leisure and hospitality (BLS 2024b).

Revenues from oil, gas, and coal extraction are generated from bonus bids, royalties, and rents paid by producers on public lands. These funds are collected and subsequently distributed to the Federal and State governments. The Department of the Interior, through the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), collects a set percentage of the sales value of Federal oil, natural gas, and coal; this is known as a royalty. In April 2024, the BLM finalized the Fluid Mineral Leases and Leasing Process Rule that reformed and updated regulations for oil and gas leasing on public lands stewarded by the BLM. The Rule codified Federal oil and gas leasing terms, including the royalty rate, rental rate, and minimum bonus bid rate. Subsequently, in July 2025, Section 50101(a) of the One Big Beautiful Bill (Pub. L. 119-21) repealed the increased royalty rate of 16.67 percent “as if that subsection had not been enacted into law.” Therefore, the BLM is offering new oil and gas leases with a 12.5 percent royalty rate.

Leasing mineral rights for the development of Federal minerals generates public revenue. Leaseholders can competitively bid, pay an initial bonus (the minimum bonus bid or more), and subsequently pay rent (until production is established) for the right to develop the resources on public lands. The Fluid Mineral Leases and Leasing Process Rule also increased the annual rental rates for new competitive oil and gas leases to \$3.00 per acre for the first 2 years, \$5 per acre for years 3 to 8, and \$15 per acre thereafter.

Other revenues not included in the royalty, rent, or bonus categories are minimum royalties, estimated royalties, and expression of interest fees. Approximately 50 percent of revenues go to the U.S. Treasury and 49 percent of Federal mineral revenues for oil and gas development in Colorado are transferred to the Colorado State Treasurer. The portion of revenue allocated to the State, in turn, is distributed to counties, cities, and school districts based on Senate Bill 08-218. Lease revenues and royalties thus provide an additional economic contribution to the State and counties from mineral resource extraction.

Table 15 provides information on revenues, including rental and bonus bid revenue, from existing oil and gas leases for the study area counties. Existing Federal oil and gas leases on properties located in these counties produced over \$804,000 in rental income and \$320 in bonus bids in fiscal year 2023. Royalties from oil and gas leases in Garfield County, which totaled approximately \$126 million, were notably the highest among all counties in the study area.

Table 15. Rents, Royalty, and Bonus Revenue Collected for Colorado and Study Area Counties (Fiscal Year 2023)					
County	Commodity	Revenue (\$)			
		Rentals	Royalties	Bonus Bids	Other Revenues
Colorado	Oil & Gas	1,225,971	339,555,287	8,646	-13,964,464
	Coal	204,673	25,014,992	686,880	88,455
Garfield	Oil & Gas	132,263	126,382,712	0	-9,762,965
Jackson	Oil & Gas	123,529	1,136,530	320	21,275
Mesa	Oil & Gas	100,044	9,089,011	0	-674,051
Moffat	Oil & Gas	108,692	7,451,716	0	-270,586
Rio Blanco	Oil & Gas	311,799	51,099,373	0	-3,238,768
Routt	Oil & Gas	27,763	1,406	0	3,790
Study Area Counties Total	Oil & Gas	804,090	195,159,342	320	-13,921,306

Source: ONRR 2025
 Negative Bonus Bid values may be due to companies correcting errors in royalty, rental and bonus bid payments. If the correction takes place in a different year than the original payment, it appears as a negative entry in the total.

The leasing of these minerals supports local employment and income and generates public revenue for surrounding communities. The economic contributions of Federal fluid mineral leasing actions are largely influenced by the number of acres leased, and can be measured in terms of jobs, income, economic output, and public revenue generated. Additional details on the

economic contribution of Federal fluid minerals are discussed in the RMPs identified in **Section 1.5**.

3.8.2. Environmental Effects

3.8.2.1. Impacts of the No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, where the proposed parcels would not be offered and subsequently sold, the employment, revenue, and purchasing opportunities associated with developing and producing wells on these parcels would be foregone, as would the opportunity to provide oil and gas resources from the lease parcels to aid in meeting associated energy demands. The proposed parcels would not be offered for lease, resulting in reduced bonus bid revenues and rentals. Since not leasing these minerals would prevent private entities from exploring and developing these minerals, subsequent associated oil and gas production and generation of royalty revenues would not occur. The State of Colorado, as well as many counties and communities within, rely on oil and gas development as an important part of their economic base. There would be no anticipated impacts from oil and gas development to socioeconomics beyond existing impacts. Existing Federal leases for oil and gas properties would continue to generate rental income.

3.8.2.2. Impacts of the Full Leasing Alternative

The effect of leasing and development would be the payments received by the Federal and State governments from leasing the offered acres of Federal mineral estate. Other effects that might result, should exploration or development of the leases occur, could include increased employment opportunities related to the oil and gas and service support industry in the region, labor income, and economic output as well as the economic contributions to Federal, State, and county governments related to lease payments, royalty payments, severance taxes, and property taxes.

Under the Full Leasing Alternative, the complete set of proposed parcels would be offered for sale. The successfully leased parcels would generate Federal bonus bid revenue and annual rents, which would be collected on leased parcels not held by production. As previously noted, these revenues are collected by the Federal government, which then distributes a portion of the collected revenues to the State and counties. The distributed amount is determined by the Federal authority under which the Federal minerals are managed. The bidding process for the December 2025 lease sale is modeled to follow the minimum bonus bids (\$10 per acre) and rental prices (\$3.00 per acre for the first 2 years, \$5 per acre for years 3 to 8, and \$15 per acre thereafter). It is assumed that all the offered parcels successfully sell for these minimum values, which are conservative estimates. It is also assumed that the winning bidder for a lease parcel will pay the first-year rental fees and the bonus bid, and continue to pay all rental fees for the full 10-year lease term.

In this analysis, Federal leasing revenue estimates (10-year rentals and bonus bids) are based upon the number of acres offered. There are no guarantees that any of the parcels offered for

lease would receive bids. Until the lease sale is conducted, it is unknown which and how many of the offered parcels will be leased.

Due to energy market volatility and the dynamics of the oil and gas industry, the BLM cannot predict the exact economic effects of this leasing action. These effects are specific to which successfully leased parcels will be developed and which developed parcels will produce paying quantities of Federal fluid minerals.

Given this uncertainty, revenue estimates are limited to the effects of leasing and are calculated under the following assumptions:

1. All proposed parcels will be sold and leases will be issued.
2. Federal rental income will be collected during the full 10-year term of the leases.
3. All parcels will be leased at the regulatory minimum bonus bid and rental rates.

The estimates based upon these assumptions are provided in (Table 16). The Full Leasing Alternative would generate bonus bids totaling \$510,680 and annual rental income totaling \$3.4 million. The total value of all rentals and bonus bids received over the 10-year term of the leases would be \$3.9 million.

County	Parcel Quantity	Area (acres)	10-Year Rental	Bonus Bid (Minimum \$10/acre)	Federal Revenue	State Revenue (including County/Local)	Total Revenue
Garfield	3	1,320	\$87,120	\$13,200	\$51,163	\$49,157	\$100,320
Jackson	4	1,063.6	\$70,199	\$10,636	\$41,226	\$39,609	\$80,835
Mesa	1	722.3	\$47,671	\$7,223	\$27,996	\$26,898	\$54,894
Moffat	44	39,943.1	\$2,636,245	\$399,431	\$1,548,195	\$1,487,481	\$3,035,676
Rio Blanco	4	1,279.8	\$84,467	\$12,798	\$49,605	\$47,660	\$97,266
Routt	5	6,739.1	\$444,777	\$67,391	\$261,206	\$250,962	\$512,168
Total	61	51,067.9	\$3,370,479	\$510,679	\$1,979,391	\$1,901,767	\$3,881,158

As noted above, Federal rental income and bonus bids from the lease sale described in the Full Leasing Alternative would be shared with the State and pertinent county. During the term of the leases, the Federal government would collect approximately \$2 million in revenue while the State would collect approximately \$1.9 million, a portion of which would be distributed to pertinent counties, cities, and school districts based on Senate Bill 08-218. The amounts distributed to local governments fluctuates, which make it difficult to estimate.

Past research on social impacts associated with energy development shows that social well-being often decreased during a boom, but then tended to increase once the boom is over. A comparative and longitudinal study conducted in Delta, Vernal, and Tremonton, Utah, and Evanston, Wyoming, addressed issues of social well-being in boomtowns (Brown et al. 1989, Brown et al. 2005, Greider et al. 1991, Hunter et al. 2002, Smith et al. 2001). With the exception

of Tremonton, each of these communities experienced a boom during the late 1970s and early 1980s. Delta's boom resulted after the construction of a power plant, while the booms in Evanston and Vernal were primarily related to oil and gas development. At least four surveys were conducted in these communities from 1975 to 1995. Several indicators of social well-being were examined, including perceived social integration, relationships with neighbors, trust of community residents, and community satisfaction. Delta and Evanston showed similar patterns associated with these indicators. During the peak boom years, residents experienced diminished perceived social integration, relationships with neighbors, trust of residents, and community satisfaction. Interestingly, Brown and others (2005) pointed out that the greatest declines in community satisfaction in Delta occurred just before the largest population increase of the 20-year study period, indicating that changes in population cannot alone account for shifts in community satisfaction and social integration. Nonetheless, by 1995, the levels of these indicators had returned to or exceeded pre-boom levels.

Another 2011 study highlights several of the changes seen across the Bakken oil counties and the impacts to quality of life (Bohnenkamp et al. 2011). For example, the study highlights that the familiarity of residents with other residents and the safety often felt in small rural communities has shifted to in-migration of new people and safety concerns resulting from not knowing the new people. The study also highlights concerns over housing prices and values increasing and the changing population. While there is an in-migration of people for oil field jobs, there has also been an out-migration of longtime residents due to not being able to afford the rising housing costs (Bohnenkamp et al. 2011).

A study from 2018 examines five dimensions of social well-being of residents living in an oil boomtown in western North Dakota (Archbold, et al. 2018). Research findings showed that people who reported that they interact with new residents moving into their community felt safe from crime and violence in their community; felt more socially integrated in their community; had high levels of community trust and community satisfaction, and believed that they could count on their neighbors. These findings are important because they highlight the significance of social interaction in communities that experience rapid population growth resulting from increased energy production. Findings from this study are important as they suggest that interactions among old and new residents can improve the lives of all people who live and work in boomtown communities.

The proximity of oil and gas wells and related facilities can influence nearby residential property sales. Several studies have attempted to estimate how property values are impacted by nearby oil or gas exploration, drilling, and production. See Krupnick and Echarte (2017) for a summary of recent studies. In general, these studies find that, at the time of sale, the presence of oil and gas wells near the property reduces the property value relative to what it would have sold for without a nearby well. Unfortunately, the explicit and implicit assumptions used in these estimates (such as the maximum distance to a 'nearby well') vary a great deal from study to study, as does the size of the price impacts, which range from zero to negative 37 percent (Krupnick and Echarte 2017).

Other studies report that the density of pipelines and proximity to pipelines have significant negative impacts on property values in residential neighborhoods (Pan and Daniel 2015). More recently, a study analyzed housing sales from 2006 to 2014 in the Front Range region and found that oil and gas exploration in Colorado's Front Range negatively impacts home prices (Stephens and Weinstein 2019). The study analyzed housing sales from 2006 to 2014 in the Front Range and found that drilling negatively affected the value of proximity to the mountains and mountain views. The study also found that shale development activity lowers housing prices. Further, the study found an expansion of oil and gas production in an amenity-rich area will affect the natural capital of the area; thus, there is a substitution effect between increased growth from shale oil and gas development and a reduction in the value of amenities. Investing the immediate gains, through severance taxes or other fees, from oil and gas extraction into the natural capital of these areas may help ensure these amenity-rich areas maintain their quality of life and continue to experience growth in the long term.

Several studies have found who owns the mineral rights is a possible source of property value differences. Split estates (where the surface estate owner differs from the mineral estate owner) may subject non-Federal surface landowners to Federal mineral development on their lands. In one study (Boslett et al. 2016), property value estimates tended to be significantly lower in a Colorado region where the minerals were owned by the Federal government compared to other areas where a comparable property was located above a non-Federal mineral estate. Usually, split estate landowners enter into a surface use agreement with the developer and receive compensation, i.e., income, for the use of their land. Estimates of how individual properties are affected by nearby oil and gas development vary from case to case depending on specific location and the exact character and features of a property.

Multiple studies identify concerns about the possible environmental impacts associated with oil and gas exploration and development as one reason for property value differences. But these concerns (and their influence on prices) can be tempered. Roddewig and Cole (2014) state that "(p)ast real estate market studies indicate that investigation and remediation can limit price and value impacts from oil and gas contamination." Note that the BLM actively investigates and seeks remediation of oil and gas contamination resulting from production activities on Federal land or involving Federal minerals.

Current research provides little information on how long these price impacts persist. In a study from Bennett and Loomis (2015), researchers estimated a one percent decrease in urban house prices for every well being drilled within one-half mile "during the time the buyer is deciding upon buying the house," but "(o)nce the well moves out of active drilling and into becoming a producing well, all our models show there is no statistically significant negative effect on house prices."

Similar to the studies cited above, counties in the study area have all experienced significant growth over the last several decades with several communities in these counties considered boomtowns. Between 2000 and 2022, the study area counties' population increased 32 percent and added nearly 64,180 residents. Growth was particularly notable between 2000 to 2010 with

an addition of 29,500 residents in Mesa County, which was the State's sixth-fastest growing county during the period.

Between 2000 and 2022, employment in the study area grew 36 percent, adding 46,940 workers. During this period, oil and gas-related employment doubled, adding nearly 2,420 workers, and was one of the fastest growing employment sectors. In several counties across the study area, growth has been largely attributable to oil and gas exploration. Counties across the study area, particularly in Garfield County, have experienced several boom-and-bust cycles, with periods of rapid growth followed by economic downturns driven by regulatory change, fluctuating oil prices, and technological advancements.

Oil and gas exploration, development, and production may increase traffic and traffic delays, noise, air, and visual impacts. Short-term increases in truck traffic hauling heavy equipment, hydraulic fracturing fluids, and water, as well as increased traffic associated with workers and increased populations, could cause more traffic congestion, increase commuting times, and affect public safety during drilling and completion phases of well development. Traffic levels and their impacts would decrease once wells are in long-term production. However, it is unknown at the leasing stage when, where, how, or if future surface disturbance activities associated with oil and gas exploration and development, such as access roads, well pads, pipelines, facilities, and associated infrastructure, would be proposed. Potential future exploration and development of the leases would involve new surface disturbance and additional infrastructure (e.g., roads, pipelines, equipment, facilities).

Subsequent development of a lease may also generate other effects to people living near or using the area in vicinity of the lease. As it is unknown where or even if development would occur at this time, these effects would be analyzed and addressed during the APD stage of development. Other effects could include an increase in overall employment opportunities related to the oil and gas and service support industry in the region, as well as the economic benefits to State and county governments related to royalty payments and severance taxes. Furthermore, other effects could include a small increase in activity and noise disturbance in areas used for agriculture and recreational activities. However, these effects would apply to all land users in the area.

Populations exist within the study area counties that may be adversely affected by leasing and potential future oil and gas exploration and development. The percentage of low-income people in Garfield, Jackson, Mesa, Moffat, and Rio Blanco counties exceeds the statewide average of 22.5 percent. Additionally, Garfield County has a higher proportion of minority populations compared with the statewide average. Impacts from potential new oil and gas development on these lease parcels may adversely affect neighboring communities. These populations may experience adverse impacts including quality of life, visual and noise effects from well drilling and operations, human health and air quality effects, and access to cultural, historical, and subsistence resources.

The BLM realizes that additional adverse impacts may be identified by local communities as specific development locations and types are proposed. Additional site-specific analysis would occur during the APD stage, when COAs are developed to minimize impacts to nearby

populations during development and operations. As a result, this discussion assesses only the effects for the issues identified by the BLM during scoping and public comment for the lease sale (**Section 1.5**).

Reasonably Foreseeable Trends and Planned Actions

Any possible future development of fluid mineral resources resulting from this lease sale, together with current oil and gas development, could generate the socioeconomic impacts described in the Full Leasing Alternative. The magnitude of these types of socioeconomic effects would depend on the level and pace of development of the parcels. The parcels have a higher likelihood of development due to proximity to other existing development and high development in the area.

Mitigation Strategies

The type, magnitude, and duration of potential impacts cannot be precisely quantified at this time. Any future drilling activity requires an APD and requisite environmental review, which would include consideration of potential socioeconomic impacts associated with the disturbance and development of specific parcels that exist at the time of the APD submittal. Mitigation, if any, would be determined if and when the leased parcels are proposed for development.

The BLM can mitigate impacts via lease stipulations and notices and other actions throughout the leasing and permitting processes. As listed in **Appendix B** and described in **Appendix C**, stipulations and notices applied to leases identify development restrictions (stipulations) that mitigate potential impacts to resources and values and notify the operator of additional information to consider when planning development (notice). This informs the potential lessee, at the time of bidding on the parcel, of the range of requirements when lease rights are exercised. Additional control measures may be warranted and imposed at the APD or other permitting stage, such as design measures and BMPs. By applying stipulations and notices, the BLM can further minimize impacts from development activities. At the APD stage, conditions of approval (COAs) may be applied to mitigate potential impacts based on site-specific environmental analysis. Design measures, BMPs, and COAs would be informed by regional modeling studies or other analysis or changes in regulatory standards.

3.8.2.3. Impacts of the Modified Leasing Alternative

Impacts to socioeconomic conditions from the Modified Leasing Alternative would be similar to those of the Full Leasing Alternative, since a single 80-acre parcel would be removed from leasing and the remaining 60 parcels, covering a combined 50,987.87 acres, would be offered for leasing, potentially resulting in future oil and gas exploration and development.

CHAPTER 4. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT, CONSULTATION, AND COORDINATION

4.1. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

On February 11, 2025, courtesy letters were mailed to pertinent surface landowners and nominators of the lease parcels.

The BLM Colorado State Office submitted an informational letter to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on April 2, 2025.

4.2. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

At the biannual consultation meeting held with the Ute tribes in October 2018, all three tribes requested a meeting to develop a consultation process specific to the 2018 leasing reform (Instruction Memorandum WO-2018-034). This resulted in the development of the Tribal Consultations for Oil and Gas Leasing Handbook, revised 2022:

<https://www.blm.gov/colorado/public-room/handbook/tribal-consultations-oil-and-gas-leasing-handbook>.

Tribal consultation for the leasing actions is done on a government-to-government basis. The BLM initiated consultation with the following potentially interested Federally recognized tribes: Eastern Shoshone Tribe, Northern Arapaho Tribe, Pueblo of Jemez, Pueblo of Zia, Southern Ute Indian Tribe, The Hopi Tribe, Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray, and Ute Mountain Ute Tribe. Letters were sent by certified mail on February 18, 2025. Letters with more detailed parcel information were sent by certified mail on April 3, 2025.

The BLM is continuing to engage with the tribes on this consultation. The BLM will consider all communications received from tribes throughout the NEPA analysis of the proposed lease sale and will continue efforts to consult with the tribes and understand potential concerns prior to issuing a leasing decision.

Note that if the parcels are leased, the BLM will initiate Tribal consultation on any proposed oil and gas development of the leases. All tribes have routinely requested additional information for future site-specific development proposals should any oil and gas leases be issued and later proposed for development for each quarterly sale.

CHAPTER 5. LIST OF PREPARERS

Table 17. Interdisciplinary Review			
Name	Office	Title	Resource(s)
Anderson, Chase	COSO	Geographic Information System (GIS) Specialist	Mapping
Cook, Forrest	COSO	Air Quality Scientist	Air Resources
Ausmus, Desa	LSFO	Wildlife Biologist	Migratory Birds, Special Status Wildlife Species, Terrestrial Wildlife

Table 17. Interdisciplinary Review			
Name	Office	Title	Resource(s)
Brady, Colin	UCRD	Fisheries Biologist	Aquatic Wildlife, Riparian Zones and Wetlands
Cummings, Thomas	WRFO	Geologist	Minerals
Day, Katie	WRFO	Realty Specialist	Lands and Realty
Elowe, Kristin	COSO	Planning & Environmental Coordinator	NEPA Compliance
Freels, Catherine	KFO	Archaeologist	Cultural Resources
Geertsen, Justin	WRFO	Hydrologist	Soil, Water Resources
Haymes, Geoffrey	GJFO	Archaeologist	Cultural Resources
Gubbins, Anna	KFO	Wildlife Biologist	Migratory Birds, Special Status Wildlife Species, Terrestrial Wildlife
Kelley, Zachary	GJFO	Outdoor Recreation Planner	Visual Resources
Knight, Russell	GJFO	Wildlife Biologist	Migratory Birds, Special Status Wildlife Species, Terrestrial Wildlife
Letalik, Melanie	GJFO	Hydrologist	Water Resources
McCall, Emily	CRVFO	Wildlife Biologist	Migratory Birds, Special Status Wildlife Species, Terrestrial Wildlife
Monkouski, John	KFO	Outdoor Recreation Planner	National and State Scenic and Historic Byways, Public Recreation Visual Resources
Naze, Brian	LSFO	Archaeologist	Cultural Resources
Nichols, Andrea	KFO	Rangeland Management Specialist	Invasive Plants, Range Management, Special Status Plant Species
Riebold, San	WRFO	Outdoor Recreation Planner	Lands with Wilderness Characteristics, Recreation, Visual Resources
Rhyne, Christina	LSFO	Rangeland Management Specialist	Invasive Plants, Range Management
Scherff, Eric	LSFO	Hydrologist	Soil, Water Resources
Strunk, Lisa	COSO	Economist	Social and Economic Conditions
Trout, Lukas	WRFO	Archaeologist	Cultural Resources, Native American Religious Concerns
Turner, Tyrell	LSFO	Wild Horse and Burro Specialist	Wild Horses and Burros
Von Guerard, Joy	GJFO	Range Technician	Wild Horses and Burros
Wiser, Shawn	WRFO	Wildlife Biologist	Migratory Birds, Special Status Wildlife Species, Terrestrial Wildlife
Woodruff, Heather	WRFO	Ecologist	Special Status Plant Species, Terrestrial Plants, Wild Horses, Prime and Unique

Table 17. Interdisciplinary Review			
Name	Office	Title	Resource(s)
			Farmlands, Range Management, Forest Management, Invasive Plants, Soil, Special Designations
Woolley, Carmia	COSO	Natural Resource Specialist	NEPA Compliance

PROTEST PERIOD DRAFT

REFERENCES

- Archbold, C., Mrozla, T., Huynh, C., Dahle, T.O., Robinson, C., and Marcel, A. 2018. Resident interaction and social well-being in an oil boomtown in western North Dakota. *The Social Science Journal*, 55(4), 463-472. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.soscij.2018.03.003>.
- Bennett, A. and Loomis, J. 2015. Are Housing Prices Pulled Down or Pushed Up by Fracked Oil and Gas Wells? A Hedonic Price Analysis of Housing Values in Weld County, Colorado. *Society & Natural Resources*, 28:11, 1168-1186.
- Bohnenkamp, S., Finken, A., McCallum, E., Putz, A., and Goreham, G. 2011. Concerns of the North Dakota Bakken Oil Counties: Extension Service and Other Organizations' Program Responses to These Concerns. A report prepared for Center for Community Vitality, NDSU Extension Service, North Dakota State University, Fargo.
- Boslett, A., Guilfoos, T., and Lang, C. 2016. Valuation of the External Costs of Unconventional Oil and Gas Development: The Critical Importance of Mineral Rights Ownership. University of Rhode Island.
- Brown, R.B., Geertsen, H.R., and Krannich, R.S. 1989. Community satisfaction and social integration in a boomtown—A longitudinal analysis. *Rural Sociology*, 54:4, 568–586.
- Brown, R.B., Dorius, S.F., and Krannich, R.S. 2005. The boom-bust recovery cycle—Dynamics of change in community satisfaction and social integration in Delta, Utah: *Rural Sociology*, 70:1, 28–49.
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 1996. White River Resource Area Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement. White River Resource Area, Craig District, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available online at: https://eplanning.blm.gov/public_projects/lup/65266/79031/91296/WRFO_1996_Proposed_RM_P.pdf. Accessed on May 9, 2025.
- _____. 1997. White River Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan. Craig District, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available online at: https://eplanning.blm.gov/public_projects/lup/65266/79029/91294/WRFO_1997_ROD.pdf. Accessed on May 9, 2025.
- _____. 2010. Little Snake Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement. Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available online at: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/65605/570>. Accessed on May 9, 2025.

_____. 2011. Little Snake Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan. Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available online at: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/65605/570>. Accessed on May 9, 2025.

_____. 2015a. Grand Junction Field Office Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan. Grand Junction Field Office, Colorado State Office, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available online at: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/55944/570>. Accessed on May 9, 2025.

_____. 2015b. Kremmling Field Office Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan. Kremmling Field Office, Colorado State Office, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available online at: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/68543/570>. Accessed on May 9, 2025.

_____. 2015c. White River Field Office Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment for Oil and Gas Development. White River Field Office, Northwest Colorado District, Colorado State Office, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available online at: https://eplanning.blm.gov/public_projects/lup/65266/79043/91308/2015_Oil_and_Gas_Development_RMPA_ROD.pdf. Accessed on May 9, 2025.

_____. 2015d. Grand Junction Field Office Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement. Grand Junction Field Office, Colorado State Office, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available online at: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/55944/570>. Accessed on May 9, 2025.

_____. 2015e. Kremmling Field Office Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement. Kremmling Field Office, Colorado State Office, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available online at: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/48543/570>. Accessed on May 9, 2025.

_____. 2015f. White River Field Office Proposed Resource Management Plan Amendment and Final Environmental Impact Statement for Oil and Gas Development. White River Field Office, Northwest Colorado District, Colorado State Office, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available online at: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/65266/570>. Accessed on May 9, 2025.

_____. 2021. Travel and Transportation Management Resource Management Plan Amendment for the WRFO, Decision Record and Approved RMPA. White River Field Office, Northwest Colorado District, Colorado State Office, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available online at: https://eplanning.blm.gov/public_projects/65266/200123614/20050384/250056567/2021_WRFO%20Travel%20RMPA%20DR.pdf. Accessed on June 9, 2025.

_____. 2022. Tribal Consultations for Oil and Gas Leasing Handbook. Colorado State Office, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available online at: <https://www.blm.gov/colorado/public-room/handbook/tribal-consultations-oil-and-gas-leasing-handbook>. Accessed on May 27, 2025.

_____. 2024a. Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment for Big Game Habitat Conservation for Oil and Gas Management in Colorado. Colorado State Office, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. BLM/CO/PL-25-002. October 17. Available online at: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/2018400/510>. Accessed on May 9, 2025.

_____. 2024b. Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan for the Grand Junction Field Office. Grand Junction Field Office, Upper Colorado River District, Colorado State Office, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available online at: https://eplanning.blm.gov/public_projects/2016085/200525292/20121134/251021114/GJFO_ROD_ApprovedRMP_10.16.24_signed.pdf. Accessed on May 9, 2025.

_____. 2024c. Proposed Resource Management Plan Amendment and Final Environmental Impact Statement for Big Game Habitat Conservation for Oil and Gas Management in Colorado. Colorado State Office, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. BLM/CO/PL24-002. July. Available online at: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/2018400/510>. Accessed on May 9, 2025.

_____. 2024d. Greater Sage-Grouse Rangewide Planning Proposed Resource Management Plan Amendment and Final Environmental Impact Statement. Colorado State Office, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. November. Available online at: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/2016719/510>. Accessed on May 9, 2025.

_____. 2024e. Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, Colorado River Valley Field Office and Grand Junction Field Office. Upper Colorado River District, Colorado State Office, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available online at: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/2016085/570>. Accessed on May 9, 2025.

_____. 2024f. Colorado State Office 2024 Air Annual Report. Colorado State Office, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available online at: https://www.blm.gov/sites/default/files/docs/2024-10/Colorado_Annual_Report_2024_Updated.pdf. Accessed on May 12, 2025.

_____. 2024g. 2023 BLM Specialist Report on Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Trends. Available online at: <https://www.blm.gov/content/ghg/>. Accessed on May 12, 2025.

_____. 2025. Greater Sage-Grouse Rangewide Planning Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment for Colorado. Colorado State Office, Bureau of Land

Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available online at: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/2016719/510>. Accessed on May 9, 2025.

Colorado Department of Local Affairs, State Demography Office. 2024. Population Totals for Colorado Counties, Historical Census, Population Estimates, Population Forecasts. Internet website: <https://demography.dola.colorado.gov/assets/html/county.html>.

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). 2023. Air Quality Control Commission Regulations, Regulation Number 7: Control of Emissions from Oil and Gas Emissions Operations. Available online at: <https://cdphe.colorado.gov/aqcc-regulations>.

_____. 2024. Air Quality Control Commission Regulations, Regulation Number 3: Stationary Source Permitting and Air Pollutant Emission Notice Requirements. Available online at: <https://cdphe.colorado.gov/aqcc-regulations>.

Colorado Governor Jared Polis. 2021. Colorado Greenhouse Gas Pollution Reduction Roadmap. Available online at: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jzLvFcrDryhhs9ZkT_UXkQM_0LiiYZfq/view.

_____. 2024. Colorado Greenhouse Pollution Reduction Roadmap 2.0. Available online at: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ltnNkUsGx_7ZgpAR1LeFzLczQu7DRbZR/view.

DiGiulio, Dominic and Robert B. Jackson. 2016. Impact to Underground Sources of Drinking Water and Domestic Wells from Production Well Stimulation and Completion Practices in the Pavillion, Wyoming, Field. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 2016, 50, 4524-4536. DOI: 10.1021/acs.est.5b04970.

E.O. 14154. 2025. Unleashing American Energy. Available online at: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/unleashing-american-energy/>. Accessed June 4, 2025.

Energy and Carbon Management Commission (ECMC). 2024. Applications for Comprehensive Area Plans (CAPs). Lowry Ranch CAP. 08/07/2024. Report for Screening Level Health Risk Evaluation of Community Air Monitoring and Sampling Study included in Appendix B. Link: <https://ecmc.state.co.us/permits4.html>

Fleckenstein, W.W., A.W. Eustes, C.H. Stone, and P.K. Howell. 2015. An Assessment of Risk of Migration of Hydrocarbons or Fracturing Fluids to Fresh Water Aquifers: Wattenberg Field, CO. SPE Kuwait Oil and Gas Show and Conference. SPE, 2015.

Greider, T., R.S. Krannich, and E. H. Berry. 1991. Local Identity, Solidarity, and Trust in Changing Rural Communities. *Sociological Focus*, 24:4, 263-282.

Hunter, L.M., Krannich, R.S., and Smith, M.D. 2002. Rural migration, rapid growth, and fear of crime. *Rural Sociology*, 67:1, 71-89.

H.R. 5376. 2022. Inflation Reduction Act of 2022. 117th Congress. Internet Website: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/5376/text>.

Krupnick, A. and Echarte, I. 2017. Housing Market Impacts of Unconventional Oil and Gas Development: The Community Impacts of Shale Gas and Oil Development. Resources for the Future.

National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL). 2009. 2008 Development of Baseline Data and Analysis of Life Cycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Petroleum-Based Fuels. Tables 3-10, 4-55, and 5-10. DOE/NETL-2009/1346.

_____. 2019. Life Cycle Analysis of Natural Gas Extraction and Power Generation. Appendix F, Table F-31. DOE/NETL-2019/2039.

Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR). 2025. County and Colorado Mineral Revenues. Internet website: <https://revenue.data.doi.gov/query-data#>.

Pan, Qisheng and Rickenson Daniel. 2015. The Impacts of Oil and Gas Pipelines on Urban Residential Property Values: A Case Study in Houston. The 2015 ESRI User Conference https://proceedings.esri.com/library/userconf/proc15/papers/109_217.pdf.

Ramboll. 2023. BLM Western US Photochemical Air Quality Modeling for 2032. Available online at: https://www.blm.gov/sites/default/files/docs/2023-08/BLM_Regional_2032_Air_Quality_Modeling_Study_Report-Colorado.pdf.

Roddewig, R. and Cole, R. 2014. Real Estate Value Impacts from Fracking: Industry Response and Proper Analytical Techniques. Real Estate Issues 39:3, 6-20.

Shonkoff, S.B.C., J. Hays, and M.L. Finkel. 2014. Environmental Public Health Dimensions of Shale and Tight Gas Development. Environmental Health Perspectives. Available online at: <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/1307866/>. Accessed on July 26, 2024.

Smith, M.D., Krannich, R.S., and Hunter, L.M. 2001. Growth, decline, stability, and disruption—A longitudinal analysis of social well-being in four Western rural communities. Rural Sociology, 66:3, 425–450.

Stephens, H. M. and A. L. Weinstein. 2019. Household valuation of energy development in amenity-rich regions. Growth and Change, 50:1375-1410.

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). 2023a. Table 1 Personal Income by County and Metropolitan Area, 2023. Internet website: <https://www.bea.gov/sites/default/files/2024-11/lapi1124.pdf>.

_____. 2023b. CAEMP25N Total Full-Time and Part-Time Employment by NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) Industry. Internet website: <https://apps.bea.gov/itable/>.

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). 2024a. Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Internet website: <https://data.bls.gov>.

_____. 2024b. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, as reported in Headwaters Economic Profile System. Internet website: <https://headwaterseconomics.org/tools/economic-profile-system>.

U.S. Census Bureau. 2023a. American Community Survey 5-year data 2019-2023. Table DP05, ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates. Internet website: https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP5Y2023.DP05?q=DP05:+ACS+Demographic+and+Housing+Estimates&g=010XX00US_040XX00US08_050XX00US08045,08057,08077,08081,08103,08107&moe=false.

_____. 2023b. American Community Survey 5-year data 2019–2023. Table S1901. Internet website: https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2023.S1901?q=s1901&g=010XX00US_040XX00US08_050XX00US08045,08057,08077,0808+1,08081,08103,08107&moe=false.

_____. 2023c. American Community Survey 5-year data 2019–2023. Table S1701, Poverty Status in the Past 12 months. Internet website: https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2023.S1701?q=Poverty&g=010XX00US_040XX00US08_050XX00US08+081,08045,08057,08077,08081,08103,08107&moe=false.

U.S. Geological Survey Gap Analysis Program, Protected Areas Database of the U.S. Version 3.0, 2022. as reported in Headwaters Economic Profile System. Internet website: <https://headwaterseconomics.org/tools/economic-profile-system>.

APPENDICES

PROTEST PERIOD DRAFT

APPENDIX A: Parcels Available for Lease

December 2025 Oil & Gas Preliminary Parcel List
Total Parcel Count: 61 Total Acres: 51067.87

– NOTE: THE PARCEL UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR REMOVAL IS HIGHLIGHTED IN GRAY. –

CO-2025-12-0006

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 12 N., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 23 LOTS 13 thru 18.

Moffat County

240 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015053

CO-2025-12-0025

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 12 N., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 14 LOTS 2 thru 8.

Moffat County

277.16 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015053

CO-2025-12-0026

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 12 N., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 23 N1/2N1/2, S1/2SW1/4.

Moffat County

240 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015053

CO-2025-12-0036 Split Estate

CO, Kremmling Field Office, PRIVATE: BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, PD
T. 10 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 21 N1/2NW1/4,SE1/4NW1/4.

Jackson County

120 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015848

CO-2025-12-0040

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 12 N., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 19 LOTS 7,8.

Moffat County

72.79 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015055

CO-2025-12-0152

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 1 LOTS 5 thru 8;
Sec. 1 S1/2N1/2,S1/2.

Moffat County

640.8 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016722

CO-2025-12-0153

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 2 LOTS 8;
- Sec. 2 S1/2N1/2,S1/2;
- Sec. 3 LOTS 5 thru 8;
- Sec. 3 S1/2N1/2,S1/2;
- Sec. 4 LOTS 5 thru 8;
- Sec. 4 S1/2N1/2,S1/2;
- Sec. 5 LOTS 5 thru 8;
- Sec. 5 S1/2N1/2,S1/2.

Moffat County

2437.75 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016723

CO-2025-12-0154

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 9 ALL;
- Sec. 10 ALL;
- Sec. 11 ALL;
- Sec. 12 ALL.

Moffat County

2560 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016723

CO-2025-12-0161

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 13 ALL;
- Sec. 14 ALL;
- Sec. 15 N1/2,N1/2S1/2;
- Sec. 24 ALL.

Moffat County

2400 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016723

CO-2025-12-0165

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 12 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 26 SW1/4;
Sec. 27 E1/2SW1/4,SW1/4SW1/4,SE1/4;
Sec. 34 ALL;
Sec. 35 W1/2.

Moffat County

1400 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016729

CO-2025-12-0167

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 12 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 29 W1/2W1/2,SE1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 30 LOTS 5 thru 8;
Sec. 30 E1/2,E1/2W1/2;
Sec. 31 LOTS 5 thru 8;
Sec. 31 E1/2,E1/2W1/2;
Sec. 32 ALL.

Moffat County

2111.96 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016729

CO-2025-12-0171

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 NE1/4,NE1/4NW1/4,S1/2NW1/4,S1/2;
Sec. 28 ALL;
Sec. 33 ALL.

Moffat County

1880 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016726

CO-2025-12-0172

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 24 E1/2NE1/4,SW1/4NE1/4,S1/2.

Moffat County

440 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016726

CO-2025-12-0175 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, PRIVATE: BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, PD
T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 30 SE1/4SW1/4,SE1/4;
Sec. 31 LOTS 5 thru 8;
Sec. 31 E1/2,E1/2W1/2.

Moffat County

835.92 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016726

CO-2025-12-0184

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 23 E1/2,NE1/4NW1/4;
Sec. 25 ALL.

Moffat County

1000 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016723

CO-2025-12-0185

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 32 NW1/4NE1/4,N1/2NW1/4,SW1/4NW1/4.

Moffat County

160 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016723

CO-2025-12-0186

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 28 W1/2W1/2,SE1/4SW1/4,SW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 29 ALL.

Moffat County

880 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016723

CO-2025-12-0187

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 30 LOTS 5 thru 8;
Sec. 30 E1/2,E1/2W1/2;
Sec. 31 LOTS 5 thru 8;
Sec. 31 NE1/4,E1/2W1/2,N1/2SE1/4,SW1/4SE1/4.

Moffat County

1233.08 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016723

CO-2025-12-0237

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, ACQ
T. 10 N., R. 95 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 11 E1/2.

Moffat County

320 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016974

CO-2025-12-0238

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 N., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 7 LOTS 1 thru 4;
Sec. 7 E1/2,E1/2W1/2;
Sec. 17 N1/2;
Sec. 18 LOTS 1,2;
Sec. 18 NE1/4,E1/2NW1/4.

Moffat County

1268.77 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016974

CO-2025-12-0244 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, PRIVATE: BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, PD
T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 3 LOTS 12,13,18,19;
Sec. 11 LOTS 1 thru 16;
Sec. 12 LOTS 1 thru 16.

Moffat County

1412.49 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017063

CO-2025-12-0270

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 26 NE1/4,S1/2.

Moffat County

480 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016723

CO-2025-12-0271 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 33 LOTS 2,5,7 thru 9,12,14 thru 21;
Sec. 34 LOTS 1,2,7 thru 16.

Moffat County

949.24 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017619

CO-2025-12-0273 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 27 LOTS 16;
Sec. 28 LOTS 1,10,11,13 thru 15,28,29.

Moffat County

268.33 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017619

CO-2025-12-0274 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 S1/2NW1/4;

Sec. 6 LOTS 8,9;

Sec. 6 NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4.

T. 10 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOTS 5,6,11,12.

Moffat County

549.01 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017868

CO-2025-12-0275 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 11 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOTS 5,6,11 thru 20;

Sec. 12 LOTS 1 thru 9,12,13,15,16;

Sec. 13 LOTS 1,2,6 thru 16;

Sec. 24 LOTS 1,2,7,8;

Sec. 25 LOTS 15,16;

Sec. 36 LOTS 1,2,7 thru 10,15,16.

Moffat County

2034.52 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017874

CO-2025-12-0276

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, ACQ

T. 10 N., R. 95 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 12 W1/2.

Moffat County

320 Acres
50 % US Mineral Interest
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016974

CO-2025-12-0277 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 LOTS 17;
Sec. 30 LOTS 8, 9, 13 thru 20;
Sec. 31 LOTS 5 thru 20;
Sec. 32 LOTS 9 thru 16.

Moffat County

1343.83 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017871

CO-2025-12-0278 Split Estate

CO, White River Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 4 S., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 3 LOTS 4;
Sec. 3 SW1/4NW1/4.

Rio Blanco County

80.11 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017854

CO-2025-12-0283

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 2 LOTS 5 thru 7.

Moffat County

120.97 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016723

CO-2025-12-0284

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 24 NW1/4NE1/4,NE1/4NW1/4,S1/2NW1/4.

Moffat County

160 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016726

CO-2025-12-0379 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 9 SE1/4;
Sec. 15 NW1/4;
Sec. 15 SW1/4;
Sec. 16 NE1/4;
Sec. 16 NW1/4;
Sec. 17 NE1/4, W1/2, SW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 18 LOTS 5 thru 8;
Sec. 18 E1/2, E1/2W1/2.

Routt County

1997 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00019302, CO00019303, CO00019269, CO00019352

CO-2025-12-0380 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 N., R. 87 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 6 LOTS 8, 9;
Sec. 6 S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4.
T. 11 N., R. 87 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 31 LOTS 5 thru 7;

Sec. 31 LOTS 8;
Sec. 31 SE1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 31 E1/2NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4.

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 SW1/4;
Sec. 25 E1/2;
Sec. 25 W1/2;
Sec. 34 SE1/4SE1/4.

Routt County

1357.16 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00019353, CO00019269

CO-2025-12-0381

CO, Little Snake Field Office and White River Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 4 N., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 30 ALL.

Moffat County

640 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00018362

CO-2025-12-0382

CO, White River Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 4 N., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 31 ALL.

Moffat County

640 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00018362

CO-2025-12-0384

CO, White River Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 2 N., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 7 LOTS 7;
Sec. 7 E1/2SW1/4,N1/2SE1/4,SE1/4SE1/4.

Rio Blanco County

239.7 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00018365

CO-2025-12-0387

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 8 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 31 E1/2SE1/4.

Jackson County

80 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015089

CO-2025-12-0388

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 33 ALL.

Garfield County

640 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017934

CO-2025-12-0389

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 32 ALL.

Garfield County

640 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017934

CO-2025-12-0391

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 9 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 6 LOTS 8 thru 22.

Jackson County

623.62 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015434

CO-2025-12-0393 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth principal
Sec. 23 E1/2;
Sec. 33 S1/2S1/2;
Sec. 34 SW1/4SE1/4, S1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 36 W1/2;
Sec. 36 E1/2.
T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 9 E1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 26 N1/2.

Routt County

1640 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00019461, CO00019463

CO-2025-12-0548

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 11 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 5 LOTS 6 thru 11,14 thru 19;
Sec. 6 LOTS 8,9,14 thru 17,24,26.

Moffat County

765.45 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00002430

CO-2025-12-0550

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 12 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 29 LOTS 1 thru 16;
Sec. 31 LOTS 6,7,10,11,14,15,19;
Sec. 32 LOTS 1 thru 3,7 thru 10,16.

Moffat County

1229.24 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00002430

CO-2025-12-0554

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 7 N., R. 92 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 4 LOTS 5,6.
T. 8 N., R. 92 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 32 E1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 33 NE1/4NE1/4, W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 34 N1/2, N1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 35 N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4.

Moffat County

876.91 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00002430

CO-2025-12-6155 Split Estate

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 S., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 4 SE1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 5 LOTS 1,2;
Sec. 5 S1/2NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 9 E1/2;
Sec. 16 NW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4.

Mesa County

722.29 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015306

CO-2025-12-6156

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 32 E1/2NE1/4,SE1/4.

Jackson County

240 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015394

CO-2025-12-6175

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 12 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 17 LOTS 1 thru 5;
Sec. 17 S1/2SW1/4,SW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 18 LOTS 5 thru 9;
Sec. 18 SE1/4SW1/4,S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 19 LOTS 5 thru 8;
Sec. 19 E1/2,E1/2W1/2;
Sec. 20 NE1/4NW1/4,W1/2W1/2.

Moffat County

1390.66 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016729

CO-2025-12-6176

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 2 LOTS 5 thru 8;
- Sec. 2 S1/2N1/2,S1/2;
- Sec. 3 LOTS 5 thru 8;
- Sec. 3 S1/2NE1/4,SE1/4NW1/4,E1/2SW1/4,SE1/4;
- Sec. 10 NE1/4;
- Sec. 11 N1/2.

Moffat County

1647.2 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016726

CO-2025-12-6177

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 6 LOTS 8 thru 14;
- Sec. 6 S1/2NE1/4,SE1/4NW1/4,E1/2SW1/4;
- Sec. 7 LOTS 5.

Moffat County

513.02 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016726

CO-2025-12-6179

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 20 NE1/4SE1/4,S1/2SE1/4;
- Sec. 29 NE1/4,NE1/4NW1/4,S1/2NW1/4,S1/2;
- Sec. 32 ALL.

Moffat County

1360 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016726

CO-2025-12-6197 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, PRIVATE: BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, PD
T. 10 N., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 18 LOTS 3,4;
Sec. 18 E1/2SW1/4,SE1/4.

Moffat County

316.55 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016974

CO-2025-12-6198 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, PRIVATE: BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, PD
T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 7 LOTS 7,8;
Sec. 7 E1/2SW1/4,NW1/4SE1/4,S1/2SE1/4.

Routt County

301.63 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017063

CO-2025-12-6199 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, PRIVATE: BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, PD
T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 16 NE1/4SW1/4,SW1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 19 LOTS 5,6,11 thru 17,24 thru 26;
Sec. 19 N1/2NE1/4,NE1/4NW1/4;
Sec. 20 LOTS 1 thru 9;
Sec. 20 E1/2NE1/4,SE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 21 S1/2NE1/4,SE1/4NW1/4,NE1/4SW1/4,SE1/4;
Sec. 29 LOTS 1 thru 3;
Sec. 29 NE1/4NE1/4,S1/2N1/2.

Routt County

1443.26 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017063

CO-2025-12-6212

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 33 E1/2NE1/4,NW1/4NE1/4,NE1/4NW1/4.

Moffat County

160 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016723

CO-2025-12-6213

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 34 ALL.

Moffat County

640 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016723

CO-2025-12-6214

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 35 ALL.

Moffat County

640 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016723

CO-2025-12-6215 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 3 LOTS 8.

T. 12 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 LOTS 5,6,11 thru 14,19,20;

Sec. 32 LOTS 1 thru 4,6,8 thru 11,13;

Sec. 33 LOTS 4,13 thru 16.

Moffat County

927.45 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017875

CO-2025-12-6256

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 4 N., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 SW1/4.

Moffat County

160 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00018362

CO-2025-12-6257 Split Estate

CO, White River Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 3 N., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 36 ALL.

Rio Blanco County

640 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00018363

CO-2025-12-6258 Split Estate

CO, White River Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 3 N., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 24 N.

Rio Blanco County

320 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00018363

CO-2025-12-6259

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 3 SW1/4SW1/4.

Garfield County

40 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017932

APPENDIX B: Parcels Available for Lease with Applied Stipulations and Lease Notices

December 2025 Oil & Gas Preliminary Parcel List with Stipulations and Lease Notices

Total Parcel Count: 61 Total Acres: 51067.87

- NOTE: THE PARCEL UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR REMOVAL IS HIGHLIGHTED IN GRAY. -

Total Parcel Count: 60 Total Acres: 50979.79

CO-2025-12-0006

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 12 N., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 23 LOTS 13 thru 18.

Moffat County

240 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015053

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:
T. 12 N., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 23 LOTS 13, 16 thru 18.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-106 to protect raptor nest sites:
T. 12 N., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 23 LOTS 13, 14, 17, 18.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:
T. 12 N., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 23 LOTS 13, 15 thru 18.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-103 to protect raptor nesting activity:
T. 12 N., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 23 LOTS 13, 14, 17, 18.

CO-2025-12-0025

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 12 N., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 14 LOTS 2 thru 8.

Moffat County

277.16 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015053

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TES-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-138 to protect pronghorn antelope crucial winter habitat.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 12 N., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 14 LOT 8.

CO-2025-12-0026

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 12 N., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 23 N1/2N1/2, S1/2SW1/4.

Moffat County

240 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015053

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and

compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 12 N., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 23 NW1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, S1/2SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 12 N., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 23 NE1/4NE1/4, S1/2SW1/4.

CO-2025-12-0036 Split Estate

CO, Kremmling Field Office, PRIVATE: BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, PD

T. 10 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 N1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4.

Jackson County

120 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015848

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-1 to protect soil productivity, rare or sensitive biota, thereby minimizing risk to water bodies, fisheries and aquatic species habitats; and the protection of human health and safety (from landslides, mass wasting, etc.).

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-3 to protect public water supplies, water quality, aquatic habitat and human health and for protecting a watershed that serves a “public water system.”

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-4 to protect perennial streams, water bodies, fisheries, and riparian areas.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-5 to protect intermittent and ephemeral streams.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-16 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-1 to improve reclamation potential; maintain soil stability and productivity of sensitive areas; and minimize contributions of salinity, selenium, and sediments likely to affect downstream water quality, fisheries, and other downstream aquatic habitats.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-2 to protect public water supplies, water quality, aquatic habitat and human health, and for protecting a watershed that serves a “public water system”.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-3 to protect perennial streams, water bodies, fisheries, and riparian areas.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-5 to protect BLM sensitive plant species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-6 to protect significant plant communities and relict vegetation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-13 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-14 to protect paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-17 to protect State and US highway viewsheds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-18 to protect State and US highway viewsheds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-22 to exclude oil and gas development and operations within foreground and Middleground distances of BLM-managed public lands adjoining significant residential developments, communities, and municipalities.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-1 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-2 to protect federally Threatened, Endangered, or Proposed species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 for biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-5 to alert lessee of potential cultural resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential deep subsurface cultural resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-8 to protect high value wildlife habitat.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-5 to protect intermittent and ephemeral streams.

T. 10 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 NW1/4NW1/4

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-11 to protect bald and golden eagle nest sites.

T. 10 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 NW1/4 NW1/4

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-TL-11 to protect bald and golden eagle nest sites.

T. 10 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 NW1/4NW1/4

CO-2025-12-0040

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 12 N., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 LOTS 7, 8.

Moffat County

72.79 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015055

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TES-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 12 N., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 LOT 8.

CO-2025-12-0152

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOTS 5 thru 8;

Sec. 1 S1/2N1/2,S1/2.

Moffat County

640.8 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016722

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-09, where no drilling or development operations will be permitted within a 1-mile radius from wild horse water sources from March 1 to December 1 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-148 no oil and gas helicopter or motor use will be allowed in the HMA during foaling season, which runs from March 1 to June 30 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOTS 5 thru 8;

Sec. 1 S1/2N1/2, SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 1 LOTS 6 thru 8;
- Sec. 1 SW, S1/2NW, W1/2SE, SWNE.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 1 Lots 5 thru 8;
- Sec. 1 S1/2N1/2, NESE.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 1 LOTS 5 thru 7;
- Sec. 1 S1/2N1/2,S1/2.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-1 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG General Habitat Management Areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 1 LOT 5;
- Sec. 1 SENE,NESE,SESE.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 1 LOTS 6 thru 8;
- Sec. 1 S1/2NW, SW, SWNE, W1/2SE.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to protect big game production high priority habitat:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 1 Lots 5 thru 8;
- Sec. 1 S1/2N1/2, NESE.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres):

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 Lots 5 thru 8;

Sec. 1 S1/2N1/2, NESE.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 Lots 5 thru 8;

Sec. 1 S1/2N1/2, NESE.

CO-2025-12-0153

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 2 LOTS 8;

Sec. 2 S1/2N1/2,S1/2;

Sec. 3 LOTS 5 thru 8;

Sec. 3 S1/2N1/2,S1/2;

Sec. 4 LOTS 5 thru 8;

Sec. 4 S1/2N1/2,S1/2;

Sec. 5 LOTS 5 thru 8;

Sec. 5 S1/2N1/2,S1/2.

Moffat County

2437.75 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016723

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TES-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-09, where no drilling or development operations will be permitted within a 1-mile radius from wild horse water sources from March 1 to December 1 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-148 no oil and gas helicopter or motor use will be allowed in the HMA during foaling season, which runs from March 1 to June 30 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 2 S1/2SE1/2;

Sec. 5 LOT 6.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 2 LOTS 8;
- Sec. 2 S1/2N1/2;
- Sec. 3 LOTS 5 thru 8;
- Sec. 3 S1/2N1/2,N1/2S1/2;
- Sec. 4 LOTS 5 thru 8;
- Sec. 4 SENW, SWNE, SENE, NESE;
- Sec. 5 LOT 5.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 2 S1/2N1/2,N1/2SW1/4;
- Sec. 3 S1/2NE1/4,NE1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to protect big game production high priority habitat:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 2 LOT 8;
- Sec. 2 S1/2N1/2;
- Sec. 3 LOTS 5 thru 8;
- Sec. 3 S1/2N1/2,N1/2S1/2;
- Sec. 4 LOTS 5 thru 8;
- Sec. 4 SENW, SWNE, SENE, NESE;
- Sec. 5 LOT 5.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres):

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 2 LOT 8;
- Sec. 2 S1/2N1/2;
- Sec. 3 LOTS 5 thru 8;
- Sec. 3 S1/2N1/2,N1/2S1/2;
- Sec. 4 LOTS 5 thru 8;
- Sec. 4 SENW, SWNE, SENE, NESE;
- Sec. 5 LOT 5.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 2 LOT 8;
- Sec. 2 S1/2N1/2;
- Sec. 3 LOTS 5 thru 8;
- Sec. 3 S1/2N1/2,N1/2S1/2;
- Sec. 4 LOTS 5 thru 8;
- Sec. 4 SENW, SWNE, SENE, NESE;
- Sec. 5 LOT 5.

CO-2025-12-0154

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 9 ALL;
- Sec. 10 ALL;
- Sec. 11 ALL;
- Sec. 12 ALL.

Moffat County

2560 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016723

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TES-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-09, where no drilling or development operations will be permitted within a 1-mile radius from wild horse water sources from March 1 to December 1 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-148 no oil and gas helicopter or motor use will be allowed in the HMA during foaling season, which runs from March 1 to June 30 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 9 W1/2NW1/4;
- Sec. 10 NE1/4;
- Sec. 11 W1/2NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 9 NE1/4SE1/4;
- Sec. 10 SW1/4SW1/4, SE1/4NE1/4;
- Sec. 11 NW1/4SW1/4, SE1/4SE1/4, NE1/4NE1/4;
- Sec. 12 NE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4, E1/2NE1/4.

CO-2025-12-0161

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 13 ALL;
Sec. 14 ALL;
Sec. 15 N1/2,N1/2S1/2;
Sec. 24 ALL.

Moffat County

2400 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016723

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-09, where no drilling or development operations will be permitted within a 1-mile radius from wild horse water sources from March 1 to December 1 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-148 no oil and gas helicopter or motor use will be allowed in the HMA during foaling season, which runs from March 1 to June 30 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 13 N1/2, NESW,NWSE;
- Sec. 14 W1/2, NE, W1/2SE;
- Sec. 15 N1/2, N1/2S1/2;
- Sec. 24 SWNW, SW, E1/2SE.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 13 NW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, S1/2;
- Sec. 14 NE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;
- Sec. 15 N1/2,N1/2S1/2;
- Sec. 24 NE1/4NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 13 W1/2NW1/4,SE1/4NW1/4,SW1/4,S1/2SE1/4;
- Sec. 14 E1/2;
- Sec. 24 N1/2,SE1/4,NE1/4SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-1 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG General Habitat Management Areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 13 ALL;
- Sec. 14 ALL;
- Sec. 24 ALL.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 13 N1/2, NESW,NWSE;
- Sec. 14 W1/2, NE, W1/2SE
- Sec. 15 N1/2,N1/2S1/2;
- Sec. 24 SWNW, SW, E1/2SE

CO-2025-12-0165

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 12 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 26 SW1/4;
- Sec. 27 E1/2SW1/4,SW1/4SW1/4,SE1/4;
- Sec. 34 ALL;
- Sec. 35 W1/2.

Moffat County

1400 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016729

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TES-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in

GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 12 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 26 NW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 27 N1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 34 S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, W1/2SE1/4, SW1/4;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 12 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 26 NE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 34 E1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4;

Sec. 35 NW1/4NW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4.

CO-2025-12-0167

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 12 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 29 W1/2W1/2, SE1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 30 LOTS 5 thru 8;

Sec. 30 E1/2, E1/2W1/2;

Sec. 31 LOTS 5 thru 8;

Sec. 31 E1/2, E1/2W1/2;

Sec. 32 ALL.

Moffat County

2111.96 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016729

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 12 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 29 SW1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 30 S1/2,SE1/4;
Sec. 31 LOT 8;
Sec. 31 NE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 32 W1/2NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 12 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 30 LOT 5;
Sec. 30 NE1/4NE1/4;
Sec. 31 LOT 8;
Sec. 31 NW1/4NE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 32 NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4.

CO-2025-12-0171

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 21 NE1/4,NE1/4NW1/4,S1/2NW1/4,S1/2;
Sec. 28 ALL;
Sec. 33 ALL.

Moffat County

1880 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016726

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TEs-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-09, where no drilling or development operations will be permitted within a 1-mile radius from wild horse water sources from March 1 to December 1 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-148 no oil and gas helicopter or motor use will be allowed in the HMA during foaling season, which runs from March 1 to June 30 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to protect big game production high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 NE1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 28 SW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4, S1/2;

Sec. 33 NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 S1/2NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4, S1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 28 NW1/4, NE1/4NE1/4, W1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 33 S1/2,NW1/4.

CO-2025-12-0172

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 E1/2NE1/4,SW1/4NE1/4,S1/2.

Moffat County

440 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016726

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-09, where no drilling or development operations will be permitted within a 1-mile radius from wild horse water sources from March 1 to December 1 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to protect big game production high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-148 no oil and gas helicopter or motor use will be allowed in the HMA during foaling season, which runs from March 1 to June 30 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 S1/2NE1/4,N1/2SE1/4,SW1/4.

CO-2025-12-0175 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, PRIVATE: BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, PD
T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 30 SE1/4SW1/4,SE1/4;
Sec. 31 LOTS 5 thru 8;
Sec. 31 E1/2,E1/2W1/2.

Moffat County

835.92 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016726

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-09, where no drilling or development operations will be permitted within a 1-mile radius from wild horse water sources from March 1 to December 1 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-148 no oil and gas helicopter or motor use will be allowed in the HMA during foaling season, which runs from March 1 to June 30 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 30 SE1/4SW1/4,SE1/4;

Sec. 31 LOTS 7, 8;

Sec. 31 E1/2,E1/2W1/2.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat:

T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 30 SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-1 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG General Habitat Management Areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 LOTS 5,6.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 30 SE1/4SW1/4,SE1/4;

Sec. 31 LOTS 7,8;

Sec. 31 E1/2,E1/2W1/2.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to protect big game production high priority habitat:

T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 30 SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 30 SE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 31 LOTS 5 thru 7;

Sec. 31 E1/2, NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres):

T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 30 SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP:

T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 30 SE1/4.

CO-2025-12-0184

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 23 E1/2, NE1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 25 ALL.

Moffat County

1000 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016723

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TEs-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-09, where no drilling or development operations will be permitted within a 1-mile radius from wild horse water sources from March 1 to December 1 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-148 no oil and gas helicopter or motor use will be allowed in the HMA during foaling season, which runs from March 1 to June 30 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 23 SE1/4SE1/4, NE1/4NE1/4;

Sec. 25 W1/2SW1/4, E1/2NE1/4, NW1/4NE1/4,NW1/4NW1/4.

CO-2025-12-0185

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 32 NW1/4NE1/4,N1/2NW1/4,SW1/4NW1/4.

Moffat County

160 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016723

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-09, where no drilling or development operations will be permitted within a 1-mile radius from wild horse water sources from March 1 to December 1 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-148 no oil and gas helicopter or motor use will be allowed in the HMA during foaling season, which runs from March 1 to June 30 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 32 W1/2NW1/4, NW1/4NE1/4.

CO-2025-12-0186

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 28 W1/2W1/2,SE1/4SW1/4,SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 29 ALL.

Moffat County

880 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016723

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-09, where no drilling or development operations will be permitted within a 1-mile radius from wild horse water sources from March 1 to December 1 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-148 no oil and gas helicopter or motor use will be allowed in the HMA during foaling season, which runs from March 1 to June 30 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 29 SE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, S1/2NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 28 W1/2W1/2, SE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 29 NW1/4NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SW1/4.

CO-2025-12-0187

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 30 LOTS 5 thru 8;
Sec. 30 E1/2,E1/2W1/2;
Sec. 31 LOTS 5 thru 8;
Sec. 31 NE1/4,E1/2W1/2,N1/2SE1/4,SW1/4SE1/4.

Moffat County

1233.08 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016723

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TEs-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-09, where no drilling or development operations will be permitted within a 1-mile radius from wild horse water sources from March 1 to December 1 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-148 no oil and gas helicopter or motor use will be allowed in the HMA during foaling season, which runs from March 1 to June 30 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 30 LOTS 7,8;
- Sec. 30 E1/2SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4;
- Sec. 31 LOT 5;
- Sec. 31 NE1/4NW1/4, NW1/4NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 30 LOT 8;
- Sec. 30 E1/2,E1/2W1/2;
- Sec. 31 LOTS 5 thru 8;
- Sec. 31 NE1/4,E1/2W1/2,N1/2SE1/4,SW1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 30 LOTS 5 thru 8;
- Sec. 30 E1/2NW1/4,W1/2NE1/4,SE1/4NE1/4,E1/2SW1/4,N1/2SE1/4;
- Sec. 31 W1/2NE1/4,SE1/4NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-1 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG General Habitat Management Areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 30 LOTS 5 thru 7.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 30 LOT 8;
- Sec. 30 E1/2,E1/2W1/2;
- Sec. 31 LOTS 5 thru 8;
- Sec. 31 NE1/4,E1/2W1/2,N1/2SE1/4,SW1/4SE1/4.

CO-2025-12-0237

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, ACQ
T. 10 N., R. 95 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 11 E1/2.

Moffat County

320 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016974

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TES-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 10 N., R. 95 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 11 S1/2SE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4.

CO-2025-12-0238

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 N., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 LOTS 1 thru 4;
Sec. 7 E1/2,E1/2W1/2;
Sec. 17 N1/2;
Sec. 18 LOTS 1,2;
Sec. 18 NE1/4,E1/2NW1/4.

Moffat County

1268.77 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016974

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TES-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 10 N., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 18 LOT 2;

Sec. 18 S1/2NE1/4,SE1/4NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 10 N., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 LOT 4.

CO-2025-12-0244 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, PRIVATE: BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, PD

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 3 LOTS 12,13,18,19;

Sec. 11 LOTS 1 thru 16;

Sec. 12 LOTS 1 thru 16.

Moffat County

1412.49 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017063

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TES-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 11 LOTS 3, 4, 9, 10, 14, 15;
Sec. 12 LOTS 5, 12.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-1 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG General Habitat Management Areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 3 LOTS 12,13,18.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 12 LOTS 1 thru 16.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 3 LOTS 12,13,18,19;
Sec. 11 LOTS 1 thru 16;
Sec. 12 LOTS 5 thru 16.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to protect big game production high priority habitat.

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 11 LOTS 1 thru 16;
Sec. 12 LOTS 1 thru 16.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-104 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse crucial winter range.

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 3 LOTS 12,13,18,19;
- Sec. 11 LOTS 1 thru 16;
- Sec. 12 LOTS 5 thru 16.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 3 LOTS 12, 13, 18, 19;
- Sec. 11 LOTS 2 thru 16;
- Sec. 12 LOTS 5, 12, 13.

CO-2025-12-0270

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 26 NE1/4,S1/2.

Moffat County

480 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016723

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-09, where no drilling or development operations will be permitted within a 1-mile radius from wild horse water sources from March 1 to December 1 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-148 no oil and gas helicopter or motor use will be allowed in the HMA during foaling season, which runs from March 1 to June 30 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 26 NE1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4, E1/2SW1/4.

CO-2025-12-0271 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 LOTS 2,5,7 thru 9,12,14 thru 21;

Sec. 34 LOTS 1,2,7 thru 16.

Moffat County

949.24 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017619

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 33 LOTS 2, 9,12,14 thru 21;
Sec. 34 LOTS 1,2,7 thru 16.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 33 LOTS 7,15,18 thru 20;
Sec. 34 LOTS 2,7 thru 10,16.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-104 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse crucial winter range:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 33 LOTS 2,5,7;
Sec. 34 LOTS 1,2.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-112 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse nesting habitat:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 33 LOTS 2,5,7.

CO-2025-12-0273 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 27 LOTS 16;

Sec. 28 LOTS 1,10,11,13 thru 15,28,29.

Moffat County

268.33 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017619

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TEs-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-104 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse crucial winter range.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-112 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 28 LOTS 10,11,15.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-118 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse lek sites:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 28 LOTS 10, 11.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 27 LOTS 16;

Sec. 28 LOTS 1,10,11,13,14,28,29.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to protect big game production high priority habitat:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 28 LOTS 1,13.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 28 LOTS 10,11,15.

CO-2025-12-0274 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 S1/2NW1/4;

Sec. 6 LOTS 8,9;

Sec. 6 NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4.

T. 10 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOTS 5,6,11,12.

Moffat County

549.01 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017868

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 10 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 S1/2NW1/4;
Sec. 6 LOTS 8,9;
Sec. 6 NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 10 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 S1/2NW1/4;
Sec. 6 LOT 8;
Sec. 6 NW1/4NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4.

T. 10 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOT 5.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-104 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse crucial winter range:

T. 10 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOTS 6, 11

CO-2025-12-0275 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 11 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 1 LOTS 5,6,11 thru 20;
- Sec. 12 LOTS 1 thru 9,12,13,15,16;
- Sec. 13 LOTS 1,2,6 thru 16;
- Sec. 24 LOTS 1,2,7,8;
- Sec. 25 LOTS 15,16;
- Sec. 36 LOTS 1,2,7 thru 10,15,16.

Moffat County

2034.52 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017874

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 11 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 1 LOTS 5,6;
- Sec. 12 LOTS 1,7,8, 9,15,16;
- Sec. 13 LOTS 1,7,8;
- Sec. 24 LOTS 7,8;
- Sec. 25 LOTS 15,16;
- Sec. 36 LOTS 1,2,7,9,10,15,16.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 11 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 1 LOTS 5,6,11 thru 20;
- Sec. 12 LOTS 1 thru 8,12,13,15,16;
- Sec. 13 LOTS 1,2,7 thru 16;
- Sec. 24 LOTS 2, 8;
- Sec. 25 LOTS 16;
- Sec. 36 LOTS 15,16.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat:

T. 11 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 1 LOTS 5,6.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to protect big game production high priority habitat:

T. 11 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 1 LOTS 5,6,11 thru 20;
- Sec. 12 LOTS 1 thru 9,12,13,15,16;
- Sec. 13 LOTS 1,2.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-104 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse crucial winter range:

T. 11 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 1 LOTS 5,6,11 thru 20;
- Sec. 12 LOTS 1 thru 4, 6 thru 9;
- Sec. 13 LOTS 13 thru 16;
- Sec. 24 LOTS 1,2,7,8;
- Sec. 25 LOTS 15,16;
- Sec. 36 LOTS 1,2,7 thru 10,15,16.

CO-2025-12-0276

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, ACQ
T. 10 N., R. 95 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 12 W1/2.

Moffat County

320 Acres
50 % US Mineral Interest
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016974

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:
T. 10 N., R. 95 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 12 SW1/4SW1/4.

CO-2025-12-0277 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 LOTS 17;
Sec. 30 LOTS 8, 9, 13 thru 20;
Sec. 31 LOTS 5 thru 20;
Sec. 32 LOTS 9 thru 16.

Moffat County

1343.83 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017871

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TEs-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 19 LOT 17;
- Sec. 30 LOTS 14 thru 20;
- Sec. 31 LOTS 5 thru 20;
- Sec. 32 LOTS 9 thru 16.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 19 LOT 17;
- Sec. 30 LOTS 8, 9,13 thru 20;
- Sec. 31 LOTS 5 thru 10.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 30 LOTS 8, 9,13 thru 20;
- Sec. 31 LOTS 5 thru 7; 9 thru 20;
- Sec. 32 LOTS 15,16.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-104 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse crucial winter range:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 19 LOT 17;
- Sec. 30 LOTS 8, 9,13 thru 20;
- Sec. 31 LOTS 5 thru 12, LOT 16.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-112 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse nesting habitat:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 30 LOTS 13,14,20;

Sec. 31 LOT 5.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 30 LOTS 13,14,20.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres):

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 LOT 17;

Sec. 30 LOTS 8, 9,13 thru 20;

Sec. 31 LOTS 5 thru 10.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 LOT 17;

Sec. 30 LOTS 8, 9,13 thru 20;

Sec. 31 LOTS 5 thru 10.

CO-2025-12-0278 Split Estate

CO, White River Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 4 S., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 3 LOT 4;

Sec. 3 SW1/4NW1/4.

Rio Blanco County

80.11 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017854

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TEs-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-10 to protect soils on natural slopes greater than or equal to 35 percent but less than 50 percent.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to protect big game production high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-06 to alert the lessee that the lease may now or hereafter contain plants, animals, or their habitats determined to be threatened, endangered, or other special status species.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-NSO-12 to protect soils on natural slopes greater or equal to 50 percent:

T. 4 S., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 3 Lot 4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-12 to maintain the vegetative, hydrologic, and geomorphic functionality of stream channels, water quality characteristics, spring function, water well integrity, proper wetland/riparian function, aquatic health, aquatic and wetland habitat, macroinvertebrate communities, downstream fisheries and natural sediment and salt processes:

T. 4 S., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 3 SW1/4NW1/4.

CO-2025-12-0283

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 2 LOTS 5 thru 7.

Moffat County

120.97 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016723

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TEs-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-09, where no drilling or development operations will be permitted within a 1-mile radius from wild horse water sources from March 1 to December 1 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to protect big game production high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-148 no oil and gas helicopter or motor use will be allowed in the HMA during foaling season, which runs from March 1 to June 30 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

CO-2025-12-0284

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 24 NW1/4NE1/4,NE1/4NW1/4,S1/2NW1/4.

Moffat County

160 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016726

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TES-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to protect big game production high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 S1/2NW1/4.

CO-2025-12-0379 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 SE1/4;

Sec. 15 NW1/4;

Sec. 15 SW1/4;

Sec. 16 NE1/4;

Sec. 16 NW1/4;

Sec. 17 NE1/4, W1/2, SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 18 LOTS 5 thru 8;

Sec. 18 E1/2, E1/2W1/2.

Routt County

1997 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00019302, CO00019303, CO00019269, CO00019352

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to protect big game production high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-104 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse crucial winter range.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-112 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 17 SW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 18 LOTS 6 thru 8;

Sec. 18 W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-118 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse lek sites:

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 16 SWNW, SENW;

Sec. 17 S1/2NE, SENW, E1/2SW,SWSE;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 16 W1/2NW, SENW;

Sec. 17 NE1/4, W1/2, SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 18 N1/2NE, SENE.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-1 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG General Habitat Management Areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 17 W1/2SW, SESW;

Sec. 18 LOTS 6 thru 8;

Sec. 18 E1/2, E1/2W1/2.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 16 W1/2NW, SENW;

Sec. 17 NE1/4, W1/2, SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 18 N1/2NE, SENE.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat:

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 18 LOTS 5 thru 8;

Sec. 18 E1/2W1/2.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 16 W1/2NW, SENW;
- Sec. 17 NE1/4, W1/2, SW1/4SE1/4;
- Sec. 18 LOTS 6 thru 8;
- Sec. 18 E1/2, E1/2W1/2.

CO-2025-12-0380 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 N., R. 87 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 6 LOTS 8, 9;
- Sec. 6 S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4.

T. 11 N., R. 87 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 31 LOTS 5 thru 7;
- Sec. 31 LOTS 8;
- Sec. 31 NE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4;
- Sec. 31 E1/2NW1/4.

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 24 SW1/4;
- Sec. 25 E1/2;
- Sec. 25 W1/2;
- Sec. 34 SE1/4SE1/4.

Routt County

1357.16 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00019353, CO00019269

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TES-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to protect big game production high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-104 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse crucial winter range.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 10 N., R. 87 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOTS 8, 9;

Sec. 6 S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4.

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 E1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 25 W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 34 SE1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-112 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse nesting habitat:

T. 10 N., R. 87 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 10 N., R. 87 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOTS 8, 9;

Sec. 6 S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4.

CO-2025-12-0381

CO, Little Snake Field Office and White River Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 4 N., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 30 ALL.

Moffat County

640 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00018362

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-NSO-35 to protect wilderness characteristics LWC Unit Pinto Gulch (Tier 1) as a priority over other multiple uses.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-10 to protect soils on natural slopes greater than or equal to 35 percent but less than 50 percent.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-26 to protect visual resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-NSO-12 to protect soils on natural slopes greater than or equal to 50 percent.

T. 4 N., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 30 Lot 6 and 8;

Sec. 30 N1/2, E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-NSO-29 to protect Douglas-fir and aspen on slopes greater than 25 percent:

T. 4 N., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 30 E1/2NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-12 to maintain the vegetative, hydrologic, and geomorphic functionality of stream channels, water quality characteristics, spring function, water well integrity, proper wetland/riparian function, aquatic health, aquatic and wetland habitat, macroinvertebrate communities, downstream fisheries and natural sediment and salt processes:

T. 4 N., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 30 LOTS 6, 7, 8;

Sec. 30 E1/2SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4

CO-2025-12-0382

CO, White River Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 4 N., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 31 ALL.

Moffat County

640 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00018362

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TES-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-NSO-35 to protect wilderness characteristics LWC Unit Pinto Gulch (Tier 1) as a priority over other multiple uses.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-10 to protect soils on natural slopes greater than or equal to 35 percent but less than 50 percent.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-26 to protect visual resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-NSO-12 to protect soils on natural slopes greater or equal to 50 percent:

T. 4 N., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 Lot 8;

Sec. 31 NE1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-11 to protect the productivity of saline soils and reduce salt and sediment loading of surface waters:

T. 4 N., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 Lot 8;

Sec. 31 SW1/4NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-12 to maintain the vegetative, hydrologic, and geomorphic functionality of stream channels, water quality characteristics, spring function, water well integrity, proper wetland/riparian function, aquatic health, aquatic and wetland habitat, macroinvertebrate communities, downstream fisheries and natural sediment and salt processes:

T. 4 N., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 Lots 5, 6 and 8;

Sec. 31 E1/2SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4.

CO-2025-12-0384

CO, White River Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 2 N., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 LOT 7;

Sec. 7 E1/2SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4.

Rio Blanco County

239.7 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00018365

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TEs-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-10 to protect soils on natural slopes greater than or equal to 35 percent but less than 50 percent.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-26 to protect visual resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to protect big game production high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-TL-17 to protect golden eagle and prairie falcon nests.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-NSO-12 to protect natural slopes greater or equal to 50 percent:

T. 2 N., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 E1/2SW1/4, E1/2SE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-NSO-19 to protect raptor, special status raptor, golden eagle and prairie falcon nests:

T. 2 N., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 E1/2SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-12 to maintain the vegetative, hydrologic, and geomorphic functionality of stream channels, water quality characteristics, spring function, water well integrity, proper wetland/riparian function, aquatic health, aquatic and wetland habitat, macroinvertebrate communities, downstream fisheries and natural sediment and salt processes:

T. 2 N., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 Lot 7;

Sec. 7 SE1/4SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 2 N., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 SE1/4SE1/4.

CO-2025-12-0387

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 8 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 E1/2SE1/4.

Jackson County

80 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015089

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TES-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-1 to protect soil productivity, rare or sensitive biota, thereby minimizing risk to water bodies, fisheries and aquatic species habitats; and the protection of human health and safety (from landslides, mass wasting, etc.).

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-3 to protect public water supplies, water quality, aquatic habitat and human health and for protecting a watershed that serves a “public water system.”

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-4 to protect perennial streams, water bodies, fisheries, and riparian areas.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-5 to protect intermittent and ephemeral streams.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-16 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-21 to prohibit surface occupancy or use within the boundaries of all SWAs and Federal Wildlife Refuges.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-1 to improve reclamation potential; maintain soil stability and productivity of sensitive areas; and minimize contributions of salinity, selenium, and sediments likely to affect downstream water quality, fisheries, and other downstream aquatic habitats.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-2 to protect public water supplies, water quality, aquatic habitat and human health, and for protecting a watershed that serves a “public water system”.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-3 to protect perennial streams, water bodies, fisheries, and riparian areas.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-5 to protect BLM sensitive plant species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-6 to protect significant plant communities and relict vegetation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-13 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-14 to protect paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-17 to protect State and US highway viewsheds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-18 to protect State and US highway viewsheds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-1 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-2 to protect federally Threatened, Endangered, or Proposed species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 for biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-5 to alert lessee of potential cultural resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential deep subsurface cultural resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-8 to protect high value wildlife habitat.

CO-2025-12-0388

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 33 ALL.

Garfield County

640 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017934

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TES-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Geology Slope NSO CO to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Geology Soil NSO CO to protect fragile slumping soils.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-23 to protect golden eagle nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-24 to protect bald eagle nesting and winter roosting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 to protect cultural resources and unique scientific information of sites allocated to conservation use.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 to protect cultural resources and values that contribute to sites allocated to traditional use.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-Wildlife Habitat-NSO to protect current and historically occupied habitat and critical habitat of threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate plant and animal species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-Wildlife Habitat Bat-NSO to protect bat habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Geology Soil CSU CO to protect fragile soils, Mancos shale, and saline soils.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-9 to protect potential special status plant species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-10 to protect potential special status wildlife species and wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-13 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-14 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-15 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-16 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-17 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-18 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-19 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 to protect cultural resources and unique scientific information of sites that may be damaged from inadvertent or unauthorized uses.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 to protect cultural resources and the values that contribute to sites allocated to public use.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-37 to protect the quality of the visual values of scenic, historic, or backcountry byways.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ TL-13 to protect golden eagle nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-14 to protect bald eagle nest sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-15 to protect bald eagle winter roosts.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-Wildlife Raptor Nests-TL to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nests-TL to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 for working in wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to protect paleontological resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-2 to protect streams and springs possessing lotic riparian characteristics:

T 6 S., R 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 SW1/4NE1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-4 to protect lentic riparian areas:

T 6 S., R 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 SW1/4NE1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-26 to protect special status species:

T 6 S., R 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 SW1/4NE1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 to protect streams:

T 6 S., R 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 SW1/4NE1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-30 to protect visual resources:
T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 33 NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 for biological inventories:
T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 33 SW1/4NE1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

CO-2025-12-0389

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 32 ALL.

Garfield County

640 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017934

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Geology Slope NSO CO to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Geology Soil NSO CO to protect fragile slumping soils.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-23 to protect golden eagle nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-24 to protect bald eagle nesting and winter roosting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 to protect cultural resources and unique scientific information of sites allocated to conservation use.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 to protect cultural resources and values that contribute to sites allocated to traditional use.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-Wildlife Habitat-NSO to protect current and historically occupied habitat and critical habitat of threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate plant and animal species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-Wildlife Habitat Bat-NSO to protect bat habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Geology Soil CSU CO to protect fragile soils, Mancos shale, and saline soils.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-9 to protect potential special status plant species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-10 to protect wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-13 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-14 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-15 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-16 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-17 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-18 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-19 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 to protect cultural resources and unique scientific information of sites that may be damaged from inadvertent or unauthorized uses.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 to protect cultural resources and the values that contribute to sites allocated to public use.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ TL-13 to protect golden eagle nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-14 to protect bald eagle nest sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-15 to protect bald eagle winter roosts.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-Wildlife Raptor Nests-TL to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nests-TL to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 for working in wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to protect paleontological resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-2 to protect streams and springs possessing lotic riparian characteristics:

T 6 S., R 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 32 SW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-4 to protect lentic riparian areas:

T 6 S., R 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 32 SW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-26 to protect special status species:

T 6 S., R 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 32 SW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 to protect streams:

T 6 S., R 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 32 SW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 for biological inventories:

T 6 S., R 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 32 SW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4.

CO-2025-12-0391

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 9 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOTS 8 thru 22.

Jackson County

623.62 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015434

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TEs-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-3 to protect public water supplies, water quality, aquatic habitat and human health and for protecting a watershed that serves a “public water system.”

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-16 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-2 to protect public water supplies, water quality, aquatic habitat and human health, and for protecting a watershed that serves a “public water system”.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-5 to protect BLM sensitive plant species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-6 to protect significant plant communities and relict vegetation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-13 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-14 for paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-15 to meet the visual resource management objective classes.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-16 to protect backcountry and scenic byway viewsheds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-17 to protect State and US highway viewsheds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-18 to protect State and US highway viewsheds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-20 to restrict surface occupancy or use within foreground-middleground distance zones of KOPs within any National Park or State Park.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-22 to exclude oil and gas development and operations within foreground and Middleground distances of BLM-managed public lands adjoining significant residential developments, communities, and municipalities.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-25 to restrict surface occupancy or use to existing travel routes and corridors, and avoid upgrading them.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-1 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-2 to protect federally Threatened, Endangered, or Proposed species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 for biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-5 to alert lessee of potential cultural resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential deep subsurface cultural resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-8 to protect high value wildlife habitat.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-1 to protect fragile soils or slopes greater than 40 percent:

T. 9 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOTS 9, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-4 to protect perennial streams, water bodies, fisheries, and riparian areas:

T. 9 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOTS 8, 11, 12, 22.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-5 to protect intermittent and ephemeral streams:

T. 9 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOTS 8, 9, 11, 12, 18, 22.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-1 to protect soils:

T. 9 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOT 22.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-3 to protect perennial streams, water bodies, fisheries, and riparian areas:

T. 9 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOTS 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 22.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-TL-1 to protect native fish and important sport fish:

T. 9 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOT 8.

CO-2025-12-0393 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth principal

Sec. 23 E1/2;

Sec. 33 S1/2S1/2;

Sec. 34 SW1/4SE1/4, S1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 36 W1/2;

Sec. 36 E1/2.

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 E1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 26 N1/2.

Routt County

1640 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00019461, CO00019463

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TES-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to protect big game production high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-104 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse crucial winter range.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth principal

Sec. 23 SE1/4NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 33 SW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 34 SE1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 36 NW1/4NE1/4, NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4.

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 26 NE1/4NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-112 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse nesting habitat:

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth principal

Sec. 36 W1/2;

Sec. 36 E1/2.

CO-2025-12-0548

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 11 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 LOTS 6 thru 11,14 thru 19;

Sec. 6 LOTS 8,9,14 thru 17,24,26.

Moffat County

765.45 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00002430

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to protect big game production high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-104 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse crucial winter range.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 11 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 LOTS 6,7,11;

Sec. 6 LOTS 9,14,16,17,24,26.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 11 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOTS 9,14,17,24.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 11 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 LOTS 7 thru 11,14 thru 19;

Sec. 6 LOTS 8,9,1415,17,24,26.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 11 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOTS 9,14,17,24.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 11 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOTS 9,14,17,24.

CO-2025-12-0550

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 12 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 29 LOTS 1 thru 16;

Sec. 31 LOTS 6,7,10,11,14,15,19;

Sec. 32 LOTS 1 thru 3,7 thru 10,16.

Moffat County

1229.24 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00002430

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TEs-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-104 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse crucial winter range.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 12 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 29 LOTS 1 thru 16;

Sec. 31 LOTS 6,7,10,11,14,15,19;

Sec. 32 LOTS 2, 3,7,16.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 12 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 29 LOTS 1 thru 10, 13,14,15;
- Sec. 31 LOTS 6,7,10,11,14,15,19;
- Sec. 32 LOT 3.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 12 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 29 LOTS 2 thru 6,9,12,16;
- Sec. 31 LOTS 6,7,10,11,14,19;
- Sec. 32 LOTS 1 thru 3,7 thru 10,16.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 12 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 29 LOTS 1 thru 10, 13,14,15;
- Sec. 31 LOTS 6,7,10,11,14,15,19;
- Sec. 32 LOT 3.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to protect big game production high priority habitat:

T. 12 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 31 LOT 19;
- Sec. 32 LOTS 1 thru 3,7 thru 10,16.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-112 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse nesting habitat:

T. 12 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 29 LOTS 1, 7 thru 10, 15, 16;
- Sec. 32 LOTS 1,2,8,9.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 12 N., R. 90 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 29 LOTS 1 thru 10, 13,14,15;
- Sec. 31 LOTS 6,7,10,11,14,15,19;
- Sec. 32 LOT 3.

CO-2025-12-0554

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 7 N., R. 92 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 4 LOTS 5,6.

T. 8 N., R. 92 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 32 E1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 33 NE1/4NE1/4, W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 34 N1/2, N1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 35 N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4.

Moffat County

876.91 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00002430

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TES-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 7 N., R. 92 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 4 LOTS 5,6.

T. 8 N., R. 92 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 32 SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 33 E1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 34 S1/2, NE1/4;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 7 N., R. 92 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 4 LOT 5.

T. 8 N., R. 92 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 32 E1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 33 NE1/4NE1/4, W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 34 S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NE1/4,NW1/4,N1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 35 N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds:

T. 8 N., R. 92 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 34 N1/2, N1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 35 N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4.

CO-2025-12-6155 Split Estate

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 S., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 4 SE1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 5 LOTS 1,2;
Sec. 5 S/1/2NE1/4, N/1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 9 E1/2;
Sec. 16 NW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4.

Mesa County

722.29 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015306

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-6 to protect municipal watersheds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 to protect cultural resources and unique scientific information of sites allocated to conservation use.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 to protect cultural resources and values that contribute to sites allocated to traditional use.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-Wildlife Habitat-NSO to protect current and historically occupied habitat and critical habitat of threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate plant and animal species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-Wildlife Habitat Bat-NSO to protect bat habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-23 to protect golden eagle nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-24 to protect bald eagle nesting and winter roosting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-9 to protect potential special status plant species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-10 to protect potential special status wildlife species and wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-13 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-14 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-15 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-16 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-17 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-18 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-19 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 to protect cultural resources and unique scientific information of sites that may be damaged from inadvertent or unauthorized uses.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 to protect cultural resources and the values that contribute to sites allocated to public use.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-Geology Soil to protect fragile soils, Mancos shale, and saline soils.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to protect big game production high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ TL-13 to protect golden eagle nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-14 to protect bald eagle nest sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-15 to protect bald eagle winter roosts.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 for working in wildlife habitat.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Geology Slope NSO CO to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent:

T. 10 S., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 LOTS 1,2;

Sec. 4 SE1/4SW1/4.

Sec. 16 NW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-2 to protect streams and springs possessing lotic riparian characteristics:

T. 10 S., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 NE1/4 NE1/4, SE1/4 NE1/4, SW1/4 NE1/4, NW1/4 SE1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4.

Sec. 16 NE1/4SE1/4

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-4 to protect lentic riparian areas:

T. 10 S., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 NE1/4 NE1/4, SE1/4 NE1/4, SW1/4 NE1/4, NW1/4 SE1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4.

Sec. 16 NE1/4SE1/4

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-26 to protect special status species:

T. 10 S., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 NE1/4 NE1/4, SE1/4 NE1/4, SW1/4 NE1/4, NW1/4 SE1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4.

Sec. 16 NE1/4SE1/4

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-Lands for Disposal to protect lands identified for disposal to preserve the value of disposal tracts and/or protect facilities or uses for which these tracts of land were identified for disposal:

T. 10 S., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 4 SE1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 16 NW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 to protect streams:

T. 10 S., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 NE1/4 NE1/4, SE1/4 NE1/4, SW1/4 NE1/4, NW1/4 SE1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4.
Sec. 16 NE1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-20 to protect big game winter range:

T. 10 S., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 LOTS 1, 2;
Sec. 5 S1/2NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 for biological inventories:

T. 10 S., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 NE1/4 NE1/4, SE1/4 NE1/4, SW1/4 NE1/4, NW1/4 SE1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4;
Sec. 16 NE1/4SE1/4.

CO-2025-12-6156

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 32 E1/2NE1/4, SE1/4.

Jackson County

240 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015394

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-1 to protect soil productivity, rare or sensitive biota, thereby minimizing risk to water bodies, fisheries and aquatic species habitats; and the protection of human health and safety (from landslides, mass wasting, etc.).

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-3 to protect public water supplies, water quality, aquatic habitat and human health and for protecting a watershed that serves a “public water system.”

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-5 to protect intermittent and ephemeral streams.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-7 to protect special status plant species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-16 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-26 to protect core wildlife areas.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-1 to improve reclamation potential; maintain soil stability and productivity of sensitive areas; and minimize contributions of salinity, selenium, and sediments likely to affect downstream water quality, fisheries, and other downstream aquatic habitats.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-2 to protect public water supplies, water quality, aquatic habitat and human health, and for protecting a watershed that serves a “public water system”.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-5 to protect BLM sensitive plant species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-6 to protect significant plant communities and relict vegetation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-13 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-14 for paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-15 to meet the visual resource management objective classes.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-17 to protect State and US highway viewsheds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-18 to protect State and US highway viewsheds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-22 to exclude oil and gas development and operations within foreground and Middleground distances of BLM-managed public lands adjoining significant residential developments, communities, and municipalities.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-25 to restrict surface occupancy or use to existing travel routes and corridors, and avoid upgrading them.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-1 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-2 to protect federally Threatened, Endangered, or Proposed species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 for biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-5 to alert lessee of potential cultural resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential deep subsurface cultural resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-8 to protect high value wildlife habitat.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-4 to protect perennial streams, water bodies, fisheries, and riparian areas:

T. 10 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 32. SE1/4NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-3 to protect perennial streams, water bodies, fisheries, and riparian areas:

T. 10 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 32. SE1/4NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4.

CO-2025-12-6175

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 12 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 17 LOTS 1 thru 5;
Sec. 17 S1/2SW1/4,SW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 18 LOTS 5 thru 9;
Sec. 18 SE1/4SW1/4,S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 19 LOTS 5 thru 8;
Sec. 19 E1/2,E1/2W1/2;
Sec. 20 NE1/4NW1/4,W1/2W1/2.

Moffat County

1390.66 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016729

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TEs-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 12 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 S1/2NE1/4,N1/2SE1/4,SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 20 SW1/4NW1/4,W1/2SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 12 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 17 LOTS 2,3;

Sec. 17 S1/2SW1/4,SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 18 LOTS 5 thru 9;

Sec. 18 SE1/4SW1/4,S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 19 LOTS 5 thru 8;

Sec. 19 SW1/4NE1/4,SE1/4NW1/4,W1/2SW1/4,NW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 20 NW1/4NW1/4,W1/2SW1/4.

CO-2025-12-6176

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 2 LOTS 5 thru 8;
Sec. 2 S1/2N1/2,S1/2;
Sec. 3 LOTS 5 thru 8;
Sec. 3 S1/2NE1/4,SE1/4NW1/4,E1/2SW1/4,SE1/4;
Sec. 10 NE1/4;
Sec. 11 N1/2.

Moffat County

1647.2 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016726

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TES-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 3 LOT 8.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 2 LOTS 5 thru 8;

Sec. 2 S1/2NW1/4,N1/2SW1/4,SW1/4SW1/4,E1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 3 SE1/4NE1/4,E1/2SW1/4,SE1/4;

Sec. 10 NW1/4NE1/4;

Sec. 11 NE1/4,SW1/4NW1/4.

CO-2025-12-6177

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOTS 8 thru 14;

Sec. 6 S1/2NE1/4,SE1/4NW1/4,E1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 7 LOTS 5.

Moffat County

513.02 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016726

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TES-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOTS 8 thru 14;

Sec. 6 SW1/4NE1/4,SE1/4NW1/4,E1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 7 LOT 5.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOT 8;

Sec. 6 SE1/4NE1/4;

Sec. 7 LOT 5.

CO-2025-12-6179

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 20 NE1/4SE1/4,S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 29 NE1/4,NE1/4NW1/4,S1/2NW1/4,S1/2;
Sec. 32 ALL.

Moffat County

1360 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016726

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TES-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-09, where no drilling or development operations will be permitted within a 1-mile radius from wild horse water sources from March 1 to December 1 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-148 no oil and gas helicopter or motor use will be allowed in the HMA during foaling season, which runs from March 1 to June 30 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to protect big game production high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 32 SE1/4,E1/2SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 11 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 20 S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 29 N1/2NE1/4,SE1/4NE1/4,SE1/4SE1/4,W1/2SE1/4,SW1/4;
Sec. 32 N1/2NW1/4,SE1/4NE1/4,E1/2SE1/4,SW1/4SE1/4,S1/2SW1/4.

CO-2025-12-6197 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, PRIVATE: BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, PD
T. 10 N., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 18 LOTS 3,4;

Sec. 18 E1/2SW1/4,SE1/4.

Moffat County

316.55 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016974

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 10 N., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 18 LOT 3;

Sec. 18 N1/2SE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 10 N., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 18 LOT 4.

CO-2025-12-6198 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, PRIVATE: BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, PD

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 LOTS 7,8;

Sec. 7 E1/2SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4.

Routt County

301.63 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017063

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TES-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to protect big game production high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-104 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse crucial winter range.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 7 NWSE,SWSE,SESE.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 7 NWSE,SWSE,SESE.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat:

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 7 LOT 8.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 7 NWSE,SWSE,SESE.

CO-2025-12-6199 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, PRIVATE: BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, PD

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 16 NE1/4SW1/4,SW1/4SW1/4;
- Sec. 19 LOTS 5,6,11 thru 17,24 thru 26;
- Sec. 19 N1/2NE1/4,NE1/4NW1/4;
- Sec. 20 LOTS 1 thru 9;
- Sec. 20 E1/2NE1/4,SE1/4SE1/4;
- Sec. 21 S1/2NE1/4,SE1/4NW1/4,NE1/4SW1/4,SE1/4;
- Sec. 29 LOTS 1 thru 3;
- Sec. 29 NE1/4NE1/4,S1/2N1/2.

Routt County

1443.26 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017063

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TES-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to protect big game production high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-104 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse crucial winter range.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-112 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:
T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 16 NE1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 19 LOTS 5, 6, 11 thru 13, 17;

Sec. 19 N1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 20 LOTS 4, 5;

Sec. 20 SE1/4NE1/4;

Sec. 21 SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, E1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 29 SE1/4NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-118 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse lek sites:

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 16 NE1/4SW1/4,SW1/4SW1/4;
- Sec. 19 NENE
- Sec. 19 LOTS 13-16, 25,26;
- Sec. 20 LOTS 1 thru 9;
- Sec. 20 E1/2NE1/4,SE1/4SE1/4;
- Sec. 21 SENW;
- Sec. 29 LOTS 1 thru 3.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 16 NE1/4SW1/4,SW1/4SW1/4;
- Sec. 20 LOTS 1,2,5;
- Sec. 20 NENE,SENE.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-1 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG General Habitat Management Areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 19 LOTS 5,6,11 thru 17,24 thru 26;
- Sec. 19 N1/2NE1/4,NE1/4NW1/4;
- Sec. 20 LOTS 2,3,4,7,8;
- Sec. 29 LOTS 1 thru 3;
- Sec. 29 SWNW,SENW.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 16 NE1/4SW1/4,SW1/4SW1/4;
- Sec. 20 LOTS 1,2,5;
- Sec. 20 NENE,SENE.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat:

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 19 LOT 5.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 11 N., R. 88 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 16 NE1/4SW1/4,SW1/4SW1/4;
- Sec. 19 LOTS 5,6,11 thru 17,24 thru 26;
- Sec. 19 N1/2NE1/4,NE1/4NW1/4;
- Sec. 20 LOTS 1 thru 8;
- Sec. 20 NENE,SENE;
- Sec. 29 LOTS 1 thru 3;
- Sec. 29 SWNW,SENW.

CO-2025-12-6212

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 33 E1/2NE1/4,NW1/4NE1/4,NE1/4NW1/4.

Moffat County

160 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016723

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TES-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-09, where no drilling or development operations will be permitted within a 1-mile radius from wild horse water sources from March 1 to December 1 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-148 no oil and gas helicopter or motor use will be allowed in the HMA during foaling season, which runs from March 1 to June 30 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 33 E1/2NE1/4, NW1/4NE1/4.

CO-2025-12-6213

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 34 ALL.

Moffat County

640 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016723

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-09, where no drilling or development operations will be permitted within a 1-mile radius from wild horse water sources from March 1 to December 1 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-148 no oil and gas helicopter or motor use will be allowed in the HMA during foaling season, which runs from March 1 to June 30 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 34 W1/2NE1/4,N1/2SE1/4,SE1/4SE1/4.

CO-2025-12-6214

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 35 ALL.

Moffat County

640 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016723

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-09, where no drilling or development operations will be permitted within a 1-mile radius from wild horse water sources from March 1 to December 1 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-148 no oil and gas helicopter or motor use will be allowed in the HMA during foaling season, which runs from March 1 to June 30 except under exceptions in Appendix B of the LSFO RMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 10 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 35 W1/2NE1/4,SE1/4SW1/4,SW1/4SE1/4.

CO-2025-12-6215 Split Estate

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 3 LOT 8.

T. 12 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 LOTS 5,6,11 thru 14,19,20;

Sec. 32 LOTS 1 thru 4,6,8 thru 11,13;

Sec. 33 LOTS 4,13 thru 16.

Moffat County

927.45 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017875

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-104 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse crucial winter range.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 3 LOT 8.

T. 12 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 LOTS 6, 12 thru 14, 19;

Sec. 32 LOTS 1, 2, 4, 8, 11;

Sec. 33 LOTS 4, 16.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 12 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 31 LOTS 5,6,11,14,19;
- Sec. 32 LOTS 1 thru 4,6,8,9;
- Sec. 33 LOTS 4,13,14,16.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-111 to protect steep slopes:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 3 LOTS 8.

T. 12 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 31 LOTS 5,11 thru 14,19,20;
- Sec. 32 LOTS 1 thru 4,6,8 thru 11,13;
- Sec. 33 LOTS 4,13 thru 16.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-1 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG General Habitat Management Areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 3 LOT 8.

T. 12 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 31 LOT 19.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 12 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 31 LOTS 5,6,11 thru 14,19,20;
- Sec. 32 LOTS 1 thru 4,6,8 thru 11,13;
- Sec. 33 LOTS 4,13 thru 16.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to protect big game production high priority habitat:

T. 12 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 31 LOTS 5,6,11 thru 14,19,20;
- Sec. 32 LOTS 2,3,8 thru 11.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-143 to protect Greater sandhill cranes:

T. 12 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 33 LOTS 4,13 thru 16.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 11 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 3 LOT 8.

T. 12 N., R. 89 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 LOTS 5,6,11 thru 14,19;

Sec. 32 LOTS 1 thru 4,6,8,9;

Sec. 33 LOTS 4,13,14,16.

CO-2025-12-6256

CO, Little Snake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 4 N., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 SW1/4.

Moffat County

160 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00018362

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-NSO-105 to protect perennial water sources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-TL-149 to reduce impact to domestic sheep lambing grounds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

CO-2025-12-6257 Split Estate

CO, White River Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 3 N., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 36 ALL.

Rio Blanco County

640 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00018363

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TEs-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to protect big game production high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-09 to maintain the occupancy, integrity, and extent of white-tailed prairie dog habitat.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-NSO-12 to protect soils on natural slopes greater than or equal to 50 percent:

T. 3 N., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 36 E1/2SE1/4

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-NSO-35 to protect wilderness characteristics LWC Unit North Colorow (Tier 1) as a priority over other multiple uses:

T. 3 N., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec 36 SW1/4/SE1/4

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 3 N., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 36 N1/2, NW1/4SE1/4, N1/2SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-10 to protect soils on natural slopes greater than or equal to 35 percent but less than 50 percent:

T. 3 N., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 36 E1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-12 to maintain the vegetative, hydrologic, and geomorphic functionality of stream channels, water quality characteristics, spring function, water well integrity, proper wetland/riparian function, aquatic health, aquatic and wetland habitat, macroinvertebrate communities, downstream fisheries and natural sediment and salt processes:

T. 3 N., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 36 N1/2, W1/2SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 3 N., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 36 NE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction:

T. 3 N., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 36 N1/2, NW1/4SE1/4, N1/2SW1/4.

CO-2025-12-6258 Split Estate

CO, White River Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 3 N., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 N.

Rio Blanco County

320 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00018363

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1 in Priority Habitat Management Areas to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2 to manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas and Colorado Management Zones to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to protect big game winter range high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1 to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing, and manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-09 to maintain the occupancy, integrity, and extent of white-tailed prairie dog habitat.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-12 to maintain the vegetative, hydrologic, and geomorphic functionality of stream channels, water quality characteristics, spring function, water well integrity, proper wetland/riparian function, aquatic health, aquatic and wetland habitat, macroinvertebrate communities, downstream fisheries and natural sediment and salt processes:

T. 3 N., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 NE1/4NW1/4, SE1/4NE1/4.

CO-2025-12-6259

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 3 SW1/4SW1/4.

Garfield County

40 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017932

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection.

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-MLA-1 concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A).

All lands are subject to Exhibit HQ-TESS-1 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-29 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-56 to alert lessee of potential supplementary air analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Geology Slope NSO CO to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Geology Soil NSO CO to protect fragile slumping soils.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-23 to protect golden eagle nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-24 to protect bald eagle nesting and winter roosting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 to protect cultural resources and unique scientific information of sites allocated to conservation use.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 to protect cultural resources and values that contribute to sites allocated to traditional use.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-Wildlife Habitat-NSO to protect current and historically occupied habitat and critical habitat of threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate plant and animal species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-Wildlife Habitat Bat-NSO to protect bat habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to protect big game high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Geology Soil CSU CO to protect fragile soils, Mancos shale, and saline soils.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-9 to protect potential special status plant species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-10 to protect wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-13 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-14 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-15 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-16 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-17 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-18 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-19 to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 to protect cultural resources and unique scientific information of sites that may be damaged from inadvertent or unauthorized uses.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 to protect cultural resources and the values that contribute to sites allocated to public use.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to protect big game production high priority habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ TL-13 to protect golden eagle nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-14 to protect bald eagle nest sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-15 to protect bald eagle winter roosts.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-Wildlife Raptor Nests-TL to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nests-TL to protect raptor nesting sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres).

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 for biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 for working in wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to protect paleontological resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-2 to protect streams and springs possessing lotic riparian characteristics:

T 6 S., R 101 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 3 SW1/4SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-4 to protect lentic riparian areas:

T 6 S., R 101 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 3 SW1/4SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-26 to protect special status species:
T 6 S., R 101 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 3 SW1/4SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 to protect streams:
T 6 S., R 101 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 3 SW1/4SW1/4.

APPENDIX C: Stipulation and Lease Notice Exhibits

Exhibit HQ-CR-1, Cultural Resources

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

Exhibit HQ-MLA-1, Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

Provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act (MLA) of 1920, as amended by the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976, affect an entity's qualifications to obtain an oil and gas lease. Section 2(a)(2)(A) of the MLA, 30 U.S.C. 201(a)(2)(A), requires that any entity that holds and has held a Federal Coal Lease for 10 years beginning on or after August 4, 1976, and that is not producing coal in commercial quantities from each such lease cannot qualify for the issuance of any other lease granted under the MLA. 43 C.F.R. 3472 explains coal lessee compliance with Section 2(a)(2)(A). 37 In accordance with the terms of this oil and gas lease with respect to compliance by the initial lessee with qualifications concerning Federal coal lease holdings, all assignees and transferees are hereby notified that this oil and gas lease is subject to cancellation if: (1) the initial lessee as assignor or as transferor has falsely certified compliance with Section 2(a)(2)(A) because of a denial or disapproval by a State Office of a pending coal action, i.e., arms-length assignment, relinquishment, or logical mining unit; (2) the initial lessee as assignor or as transferor is no longer in compliance with Section 2(a)(2)(A); or (3) the assignee or transferee does not qualify as a bona fide purchaser and, thus, has no rights to bona fide purchaser protection in the event of cancellation of this lease due to noncompliance with Section 2(a)(2)(A).

The lease case file, as well as in other Bureau of Land Management (BLM) records available through the State Office issuing this lease, contains information regarding assignor or transferor compliance with Section 2(a)(2)(A).

HQ-TES-1, Endangered Species Act Section 7 Consultation

The lease area may now or hereafter contain plants, animals, or their habitats determined to be threatened, endangered, or other special status species. The BLM may recommend modifications to exploration and development proposals to further its conservation and management objective to avoid BLM-approved activity that will contribute to a need to list such a species or their habitat. The BLM may require modifications to or disapprove proposed activity that is likely to result in jeopardy to the continued existence of a proposed or listed threatened or endangered

species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of a designated or proposed critical habitat. The BLM will not approve any ground-disturbing activity that may affect any such species or critical habitat until it completes its obligations under applicable requirements of the Endangered Species Act as amended, 16 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq., including completion of any required procedure for conference or consultation.

Exhibit CO-29

The lessee is hereby notified that prior to any surface disturbing activities, an inventory of paleontological resources (fossils) may be required. Mitigation may be required such as monitoring in any area of PFYC 4 or 5 and also upon the discovery of any vertebrate fossil or other scientifically important paleontological resource. Mitigation of scientifically important paleontological resources may include avoidance, monitoring, collection, excavation, or sampling. Mitigation of discovered scientifically important paleontological resources may require the relocation of the surface disturbance activity over 200 meters. Inventory and any subsequent mitigation shall be conducted by a BLM permitted paleontologist.

Exhibit CO-34

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

Exhibit CO-39

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

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

Exhibit CO-56

Due to potential air quality concerns, supplementary air quality analysis may be required for any proposed development of this lease. This may include preparing a comprehensive emissions inventory, performing air quality modeling, and initiating interagency consultation with affected land managers and air quality regulators to determine potential mitigation options for any predicted significant impacts from the proposed development. Potential mitigation may include limiting the time, place, and pace of any proposed development, as well as providing for the best air quality control technology and/or management practices necessary to achieve area-wide air resource protection objectives. Mitigation measures would be analyzed through the appropriate level of NEPA analysis to determine effectiveness, and will be required or implemented as a permit condition of approval (COA). At a minimum, all projects and permitted uses implemented under this lease will comply with all applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standards and ensure Air Quality Related Values are protected in nearby Class I or Sensitive Class II areas that are afforded additional air quality protection under the Clean Air Act (CAA).

Exhibit CO-NSO-BG-1

Stipulation: Prohibit surface occupancy and use and apply restrictions within bighorn sheep production areas.

Purpose: To protect bighorn sheep production areas.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

In addition, an EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, or WAIVER may be granted in coordination with Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW). This may include special design, construction, and implementation measures, including relocation of proposed facilities and operations, timing limitations, and may require additional compensatory mitigation to offset the adverse impacts associated with high intensity activities (e.g., construction, drilling, and completions) that would provide conservation benefits sufficient to offset the residual direct and indirect impacts to big game HPH caused by the proposed oil and gas activities.

Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1

Stipulation: Surface occupancy and use may be restricted within big game high priority habitat (HPH). Authorization of new oil and gas facility locations within big game HPH will be avoided when the oil and gas location density exceeds one active oil and gas location per square mile or contributes to an increased density beyond one active oil and gas location per square mile. In addition, a BLM- and CPW-approved Wildlife Mitigation Plan (WMP) will be required and

implemented for new oil and gas facility locations within big game HPH. The WMP will address direct and indirect functional habitat loss, including consideration of the impacts of both oil and gas facilities and new oil and gas routes, and offset the unavoidable adverse impacts to the affected big game habitat.

Purpose: To maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

In addition, the Authorized Officer may grant an EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, or WAIVER in coordination with CPW, where a proposed action:

- Would have negligible or nominal direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on big game HPH;
- Is an alternative to a similar action on a nearby parcel with greater overall adverse impacts to big game HPH or species of higher conservation concern (e.g., ESA listed species, BLM sensitive species);
- Where the oil and gas location density exceeds one active oil and gas location per square mile, the BLM in coordination with CPW, may require additional compensatory mitigation to offset the adverse impacts associated with high intensity activities (e.g., construction, drilling, and completions) that would provide conservation benefits sufficient to offset the residual direct and indirect impacts to big game HPH caused by the proposed oil and gas activities.

Such an exception, modification, or waiver will not be granted unless the BLM, in coordination with CPW, finds that the proposed action satisfies the above. Such finding shall initially be made by a team of one field biologist or other expert from each respective agency. In the event the initial finding is not unanimous, the finding may be elevated to the appropriate senior official for final resolution. In the event their finding is not unanimous, the exception will not be granted.

Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1

Stipulation: Prohibit surface use and surface-disturbing and disruptive activities during the following time period(s) in the big game winter range high priority habitat as mapped by Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) and analyzed and accepted by the BLM:

- Bighorn sheep winter range - November 1 to April 30;
- Elk and mule deer severe winter range and winter concentration areas, - December 1 to April 30; and
- Pronghorn winter concentration areas - January 1 to April 30.

Purpose: To reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

In addition, an EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, or WAIVER may be granted in coordination with CPW. This may require additional compensatory mitigation to offset the adverse impacts associated with high intensity activities (e.g., construction, drilling, and completions) that would provide conservation benefits sufficient to offset the residual direct and indirect impacts to big game HPH caused by the proposed oil and gas activities.

Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2

Stipulation: Prohibit surface use and surface-disturbing and disruptive activities during the following time period(s) in the big game production high priority habitat as mapped by Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) and analyzed and accepted by the BLM:

- Bighorn sheep production areas - Rocky Mtn bighorn sheep April 15 - June 30, Desert bighorn sheep - February 1 to May 1;
- Elk production (calving) areas - May 15 to June 30.

Purpose: To reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

In addition, an EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, or WAIVER may be granted in coordination with CPW. This may require additional compensatory mitigation to offset the adverse impacts associated with high intensity activities (e.g., construction, drilling, and completions) that would provide conservation benefits sufficient to offset the residual direct and indirect impacts to big game HPH caused by the proposed oil and gas activities.

Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1

Lease Notice (LN): This lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game high priority habitat and requires a wildlife mitigation plan (WMP). CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres). The lessee or their designated operator shall consult with the BLM prior to seeking approval for an application for permit to drill (APD) or surface disturbance, whichever occurs first, to discuss best management practices and potential habitat mitigation requirements. The lessee or their designated operator shall work with the BLM and coordinate with Colorado Parks and Wildlife to take reasonable measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate impacts to big game habitat functionality. The BLM will encourage the use of Master Development Plans or agreements for operations proposed on this lease.

Exhibit CO-LN-BG-2

Lease Notice (LN): The lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game high priority habitat review by the State of Colorado and requires a wildlife mitigation plan (WMP). The lessee or their designated operator shall work with the BLM and coordinate with Colorado Parks and Wildlife to take reasonable measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate impacts to big game habitat functionality. Big game habitats are mapped in land use plans, BLM's GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal or tribal agencies that are analyzed and may be incorporated by the BLM in future RMP amendments or maintenance actions. The BLM will encourage the use of Master Development Plans or agreements for operations proposed on this lease.

Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse NSO-1

Stipulation: Greater Sage-grouse (GRSG) Priority Habitat Management Area (PHMA) is open to fluid mineral leasing and subject to No Surface Occupancy (NSO).

Purpose: Manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

Exception 1: The Authorized Officer may consider and grant an exception to the NSO stipulation within 1 mile of occupied leks in PHMA if it can be demonstrated that development and surface occupancy will have no direct impacts to or disruption of GRSG or its habitat based on at least one of the following conditions – after documenting the review of available information associated with the site proposed for the exception – both internally compiled and as provided by State, County and other local agencies,

- I. The location of the proposed authorization is determined to be non-habitat (refer to Appendix 6, Glossary; as determined by a qualified biologist and confirmed by BLM using Criteria Based Management for Non-Habitat methods outlined in the Greater Sage-grouse Rangelwide Planning Record of Decision (ROD) and Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment (ARMPA) for Colorado (2025), does not provide important connectivity between habitat areas, and the project includes design features to prevent indirect
- II. Topography/areas of non-habitat create an effective barrier to adverse impacts (e.g., protected from visual and audible disturbances to GRSG and its habitat).
- III. By co-locating the proposed authorization with existing disturbance, no additional impacts will be realized above those already associated with the existing similarly sized infrastructure, including indirect disturbance to or disruption of adjacent seasonal habitats that will impair their biological function.

Beyond considering an exception where no direct or indirect impacts on GRSG or its habitat will occur, an exception could also be considered if the proposed location on public lands will be undertaken as an alternative to a similar action occurring on a nearby non-public lands parcel (for example, due to landownership patterns), and development on the public parcel in question will eliminate impacts on more important and/or limited GRSG habitat (e.g., wet meadows, brood-rearing habitat, etc.) on the non-public nearby parcel; this exception must also include measures sufficient to allow the BLM to conclude in its documenting analysis that such benefits will endure for the duration of the proposed action's impacts on public lands (e.g., confirmation of an easement).

To approve this exception based on any of the above criteria, after coordination with the appropriate State agency, the Authorized Officer must document, that the proposed action satisfies at least one of the criteria listed above. If the State agency does not concur with granting the exception, the Authorized Officer must provide rationale for how the criteria are met considering the information the State provides.

If the area associated with the proposed development seeking the exception (e.g., well pad, compressor station, etc.) is in an area (neighborhood lek cluster or as appropriate an alternative adaptive management unit as described and allowed in the adaptive management section) that has met one of the adaptive management thresholds (hard or soft) (refer to Adaptive Management section), no exceptions will be considered until the causal factor analysis is completed. If the causal factor analysis concludes that development associated with the type of activity seeking the exception is or could contribute to the threshold being met or not recovering, no exception will be granted. If the causal factor analysis is inconclusive on cause, exceptions could be considered by the authorized officer.

Exception 2: The Authorized Officer may consider and grant an exception to the NSO stipulation associated with the remainder of PHMA beyond 1 mile from occupied leks if one of the following criteria apply – after documenting the review of available information associated with the site proposed for the exception – both internally compiled and as provided by State, County and other local agencies, tribal governments, project proponents, other federal agencies, or interested stakeholders:

- I. The criteria presented in Exception #1. OR
- II. Granting the exception must be in conformance with the RMP GRSG goal and habitat objectives, and the impacts anticipated by the proposed activity will be addressed through application of the mitigation hierarchy, including consideration of compensatory mitigation in accordance with compensatory mitigation direction in the Mitigation section of the Greater Sage-grouse Rangewide Planning ROD and ARMPA for Colorado (2025). To grant this exception based on the use of compensatory mitigation, the compensatory mitigation direction in the Mitigation section must be followed, though the compensation project must be completed and habitat functionality documented before the exception is granted. The compensation must also provide offsetting benefits to the population being impacted. If it can be demonstrated by a qualified biologist and confirmed by the BLM, based on site-specific information (using tools such as the Habitat Assessment

Framework), that the project cannot be avoided or minimized and granting the mitigated exception will not result in adverse effects to GRSG seasonal habitats.

Prior to granting an exception to an NSO stipulation the potential exception shall be subject to public review for at least a 30-day period (e.g., could be part of the APD NEPA process) and all exceptions granted will be tracked in a public place and the exception tracker will be consulted when exceptions are being considered.

If the area associated with the proposed development seeking the exception (e.g., well pad, compressor station, etc.) is in an area (neighborhood cluster or CO Management Zone) that has met one of the adaptive management thresholds (hard or soft) (refer to Adaptive Management Section in the Greater Sage-grouse Rangewide Planning ROD and ARMPA for Colorado (2025)), no exceptions will be considered until the causal factor analysis is completed. If the causal factor analysis concludes that development associated with the type of activity seeking the exception is or could contribute to the threshold being met or not recovering, no exception will be granted. If the analysis is inconclusive on cause, exceptions could be considered.

Modification: The Authorized Officer may consider and grant a modification to the fluid mineral lease NSO stipulation, allowing for surface occupancy only where:

- 1) An exception is granted, as described above, for the primary disturbance (e.g., well pad, compressor station), AND
- 2) The potential associated infrastructure related to the development is not individually precluded by other actions (e.g., roads, pipelines, power lines that could otherwise be considered through a ROW).

While the NSO stipulation could be modified for these additional developments, they must still comply with other GRSG management actions (e.g., mitigation, disturbance cap, minerals/energy density, seasonal restrictions, RDFs, etc.) if an exception to the NSO is granted. Prior to modifying the area subject to the NSO stipulation, the potential modification shall be subject to public review for at least a 30-day period (e.g., could be part of the APD NEPA process).

If the area (neighborhood cluster or Colorado Management Zone (MZ)) associated with the proposed exception has met one of the adaptive management thresholds (hard or soft) (refer to Adaptive Management section in the Greater Sage-grouse Rangewide Planning ROD and ARMPA for Colorado (2025)), no modification will be considered until the causal factor analysis is completed. If the causal factor analysis concludes that development associated with the type of activity seeking the exception is or could contribute to the threshold being met or not recovering, no modification will be granted. If the analysis is inconclusive on cause, modifications could be considered.

Waiver: The Authorized Officer may consider and grant a waiver of the NSO stipulation on an existing lease after documenting, in coordination with the appropriate State agency, that the lease with the GRSG NSO stipulation is no longer in PHMA. This will only be applicable on leases that were issued when the parcel was in PHMA, then the PHMA boundaries were subsequently adjusted through the appropriate planning process.

Prior to waiving the NSO stipulation for a given area, the potential waiver shall be subject to public review for at least a 30-day period (e.g., could be part of the APD NEPA process).

Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-1

Stipulation: Apply CSU constraints on surface use, occupancy, placement of permanent tall structures, and surface-disturbing activities in General Habitat Management Area (GHMA) within 1 mile of Priority Habitat Management Area (PHMA) and within 1 mile of occupied leks occurring in GHMA that will decrease habitat availability or functionality of important seasonal habitats including breeding, nesting, or winter concentration; or that create new perching/nesting/food subsidy opportunities for avian predators.

Surface use including infrastructure and surface-disturbing activities may require special design, construction, and implementation measures. The actual required measures will be based on the purpose, nature, and extent of the surface occupancy including infrastructure and total surface disturbance, the affected seasonal habitat, and the feasibility of relocating the project. A tall structure is any man-made structure that provides for perching/nesting opportunities for predators (e.g., raptors, ravens) that may naturally be absent, or that decreases the use of an area. A determination as to whether something is considered a tall structure will be made based on local conditions such as existing vegetation or topography.

Examples of measures and limitations include:

1. Relocate operations beyond the standard relocation setback defined in CFR 3101.12 to areas outside of habitat, to areas of existing disturbance, or to areas where site-specific topography mitigates project impacts;
2. Defer activities beyond the standard development timeframe deferral defined in CFR 3101.12 to avoid seasonal habitat use periods;
3. Modify project design to discourage avian predator perching;
4. Limit, relocate, or collocate placement of tall structures to reduce impacts of project infrastructure;
5. Limit activity associated with construction, drilling, or completions to certain seasons or times of day;
6. Minimize noise using the best available technology to dampen or direct noise away from breeding or nesting habitat.
7. Modify access routes to avoid important areas or habitats.

Purpose: Manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

Exception: The Authorized Officer may consider and provide temporary relief from controlled surface use constraints by granting an exception after documenting the review of available information associated with the site proposed for the exception. While the BLM considers information from all sources, the State wildlife agency can provide information directly

associated with bird use. Based on this information and recommendation, and documented variability in climatic conditions (e.g., early/late spring, long/heavy winter), use patterns, or other applicable information the Authorized Officer may consider a one-time exception if development associated with it will not have direct/indirect negative impacts on GRSG and/or their habitat.

Modification: The BLM can and does grant modifications to controlled surface use restrictions if the BLM, in coordination with the state wildlife agency and other appropriate state authorities on a case-by-case basis, determines that granting the modification will not adversely impact the population being protected. The authorized officer may consider and grant a modification to the dates and areas associated with restrictions based on the criteria described below – after documenting the review of available information associated with the site proposed for the modification, if:

- 1) The geographic and temporal conditions demonstrate that any modification is justified on the basis that it serves to better protect or enhance GRSG and its habitat than if the strict application of controlled surface use restrictions are implemented. Under this scenario modifications can occur if one or more of the following conditions can be documented:
 - a) A proposed authorization is expected to have beneficial or neutral impacts on GRSG and its habitat.
 - b) Topography or other factors eliminate direct and indirect impacts from visibility and audibility to GRSG and its habitat.
 - c) There are documented local variations that indicate the locations of use are different than presented.
- 2) Modifications are needed to address an immediate public health and safety concern in a timely manner (e.g., maintaining a road impacted by flooding).

Waiver: The Authorized Officer may consider and grant a waiver of the stipulation on an existing lease if the area that was mapped as a GRSG habitat management area (regardless of type) when the lease was issued is no longer mapped as such through the appropriate planning process.

Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse CSU-2

Stipulation: New leases in Priority Habitat Management Area (PHMA) are subject to the restrictions of 3% disturbance and an average of 1 disturbance per 640 acres calculated by each Colorado Management Zone (MZ) to allow clustered development.

Purpose: Manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

Exception: The Authorized Officer may consider projects on public lands that could result in exceeding the disturbance cap across all ownership at the Colorado MZ scale only if the project meets the criteria for one of the following categories of exceptions and also meets the following conditions applicable to that exception:

Categories for Disturbance Cap Exceptions:

- a. If the disturbance is associated with the renewal or re-authorization of existing infrastructure in previously disturbed sites or expansions of existing infrastructure that do not result in new direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts on GRSG and its habitat, and is documented.
- b. If a technical team evaluates and concludes site-specific GRSG habitat and population information, combined with project design elements – including compensatory mitigation, indicates the proposed project is expected to improve the condition of GRSG habitat within the proposed project analysis area. The technical team should consist of, at a minimum, a BLM field office biologist and a biologist from the appropriate State agency. The methods, rationale, and data used in developing recommendations shall be retained as part of the project record.
- c. If the disturbance is within an RMP designated utility corridors, the disturbance cap may be exceeded if site specific NEPA analysis indicates doing so will decrease impacts to GRSG habitat in comparison to siting a project outside the designated corridor. This exception is limited to projects that fulfill the use for which the corridors were designated (ex., transmission lines, pipelines) and the designated width of a corridor will not be exceeded as a result of any project co-location. (Note: A plan amendment would be required for the development of new corridors and, as necessary, would need to appropriately address any changes in the disturbance cap.)
- d. If the environmental review document(s) explains how the GRSG RMP goals and objectives will be met, including compliance with the RMP’s GRSG mitigation strategy (Greater Sage-grouse Rangeland Planning Record of Decision (ROD) and Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment (ARMPA) for Colorado (2025) Table 1) of avoidance first (e.g., locating the proposed projects outside PHMA, colocation within footprint of existing disturbance, etc.), then minimization (including application of RDFs, etc.) with appropriate documentation. The environmental review document must also consider the cumulative effects of other exceptions granted in adjacent project scale units. If avoidance is not possible and minimization does not address all direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts, compensatory mitigation can be considered, in coordination with the appropriate State agency.

If one or more of the exception criteria can be met, the activity associated with the disturbance must also meet all of the following conditions in order to be permitted:

- a. If the exception relies on compensatory mitigation:
 1. The mitigation must be completed prior to the disturbance that results in the exceedance of the disturbance cap and provide the same or better value habitat based on site limitations, or better based on site limitations,
AND
 2. The compensation must be implemented in the same Colorado Management Zone unit as the potential development. Consideration may be given to providing compensatory mitigation in adjacent Colorado Management Zone areas if doing so will more effectively provide the offsetting benefit.
- b. All disturbance cap exceptions MUST have concurrence from the State Director.

- c. If proposed disturbance cap exception is requested in an area (neighborhood lek cluster or as appropriate an alternative adaptive management unit) that has met one of the adaptive management thresholds, no exceptions to the disturbance cap at the Colorado Management Zone scale would be considered until the causal factor analysis is completed and cause identified and corrected unless the disturbance is needed for the protection of human life and safety, as concurred by the State Director.
- d. All disturbance cap exceptions will be tracked by the BLM state sage-grouse lead and provided for cumulative analyses for any proposed development within the same neighborhood cluster or appropriate biological area. All requests for the use of compensatory mitigation to exceed the disturbance cap should be reviewed by the technical team for likelihood of success and efficacy of offsetting impacts to the affected habitats and associated populations.
- e. All Colorado Management Zone Scale disturbance cap exceptions approved by the State Director will be tracked by the BLM State sage-grouse lead.
- f. Apply the disturbance cap to the extent consistent with applicable law (such as the Mining Law of 1872) and valid existing rights.

Prior to granting an exception to the disturbance cap stipulation for fluid minerals, the potential exception shall be subject to public review for at least a 30-day period (e.g., could be part of the APD NEPA process).

Modification: None.

Waiver: The Authorized Officer may consider and grant a waiver of the stipulation on an existing lease if the area mapped as PHMA when the lease was issued is no longer mapped as such through the appropriate planning process. Prior to waiving the disturbance cap stipulation for a given area, the potential waiver shall be subject to public review for at least a 30-day period (e.g., could be part of the APD NEPA process).

Exhibit Wildlife Greater Sage-grouse TL-1

Stipulation: New leases in Priority Habitat Management Area (PHMA) and General Habitat Management Area (GHMA) are subject to Timing Limitation stipulations (GRSG TL-1) to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing. No activity associated with construction, drilling, or completions within 4 miles from occupied leks during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing (March 1 to July 15). Authorized Officer could grant an exception, modification, or waiver in consultation with the State of Colorado.

Purpose: Manage fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) in GRSG habitat management areas to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction.

Exception: The Authorized Officer may consider and provide temporary relief from seasonal constraints by granting an exception after documenting the review of available information,

including best available science, associated with the site proposed for the exception. This direction applies in PHMA, GHMA, and all other state identified HMAs. While the BLM considers information from all sources, the State wildlife agency can provide information directly associated with bird use (including whether GRSG populations are not using the seasonal habitat during that year's seasonal life cycle period if available). Based on this information and recommendation, and documented variability in climatic conditions (e.g., early/late spring, long/heavy winter), use patterns, or other applicable information the Authorized Officer may consider a one-time exception if development associated with it will not have direct/indirect negative impacts on GRSG and/or their habitat.

Modification: The BLM can and does grant modifications to seasonal restrictions if the BLM, in coordination with the state wildlife agency and other appropriate state authorities, on a case-by-case basis, determines that granting the modification will not adversely impact the population being protected. The authorized officer may consider and grant a modification to the dates and areas associated with seasonal timing restrictions based on one of the criteria described below – after documenting the review of available information associated with the site proposed for the modification, if:

- 1) The geographic and temporal conditions demonstrate that any modification (shortening/extending seasonal timeframes) is justified on the basis that it serves to better protect or enhance GRSG and its habitat than if the strict application of seasonal timing restrictions is implemented. Under this scenario, modifications can occur if one or more of the following conditions can be documented:
 - a. A proposed authorization is expected to have beneficial or neutral impacts on GRSG and its habitat.
 - b. Topography or other factors eliminate direct and indirect impacts from visibility and audibility to GRSG and its habitat.
 - c. There are documented local variations that indicate the seasonal life cycle periods are different than presented.
- 2) Modifications are needed to address an immediate public health and/or safety concern in a timely manner (e.g., maintaining a road impacted by flooding).

Waiver: The Authorized Officer may consider and grant a waiver of the stipulation on an existing lease if the area that was mapped as a GRSG habitat management area (regardless of type) when the lease was issued is no longer mapped as such through the appropriate planning process.

Grand Junction Field Office

GJ-Geology Slope NSO CO All Surface-disturbing Activities

STIPULATION: Prohibit surface occupancy and use on lands with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

PURPOSE: To minimize the risk of mass wasting and sedimentation; reduce reclamation costs; protect soil productivity, rare, or sensitive biota; minimize risk to water bodies, fisheries, and aquatic species habitats; and protect human health and safety (e.g., from landslides and mass wasting).

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2).

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary because accelerated erosion from soils on steep slopes in the GJFO can be a major contributor of nonpoint source pollution in rivers and streams.

GJ-Geology Soil NSO CO

All Surface-disturbing Activities

STIPULATION: No surface occupancy or use is allowed on lands with soils, as mapped in the Resource Management Plan, BLM's GIS database or other maps provided by local, state, federal or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM, with the following special characteristics:

Baxter/Douglas Pass Slump Area and the Plateau Creek Slump Area.

PURPOSE: To minimize the risk of mass wasting and sedimentation; reduce reclamation costs; protect soil productivity, rare, or sensitive biota; minimize risk to water bodies, fisheries, and aquatic species habitats; and protect human health and safety (e.g., from landslides and mass wasting).

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2).

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary because accelerated erosion from fragile soils in the GJFO is a major contributor of nonpoint source pollution in rivers and streams. The 25-meter (82-foot) buffer is necessary to adequately protect fragile soils from stormwater runoff and other impacts associated with surface-disturbing actions.

GJ-NSO-2

Streams/Springs Possessing Lotic Riparian Characteristics

NSO SURFACE OCCUPANCY

Stipulation: No surface occupancy and use and surface-disturbing activities are allowed within 100 meters (328 feet) from the edge of the ordinary high-water mark (bank-full stage). Where the riparian corridor width is greater than 100 meters (328 feet) from bank-full, prohibit surface occupancy and use and surface-disturbing activities within the riparian zone.

On the following lands:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTION>

Purpose: To protect water quality and aquatic values and prevent channel degradation, as riparian corridors/flood-prone areas are lands adjacent to waterbodies where activities on land are likely to affect water quality.

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

Exception: An exception is a one-time exemption for a particular site within the leasehold. Exceptions are determined on a case-by-case basis. The stipulation continues to apply to all other sites on the lease.

The Authorized Officer may grant an exception to a stipulation if it is determined that the factors leading to its inclusion in the lease have changed sufficiently such that: 1) the protection provided by the stipulation is no longer justified or necessary to meet resource objectives established in the RMP; or 2) proposed operations would not cause unacceptable impacts. The Authorized Officer may require additional plans of development, surveys, mitigation proposals, or environmental analysis, and may consult with other agencies and/or the public in order to make this determination.

Modification: A modification is a change to the provisions of a lease stipulation, either temporarily or for the term of the lease. Depending on the specific modification, the stipulation may or may not apply to all sites on the lease to which the restrictive criteria are applied. The Authorized Officer may modify a stipulation or the area subject to the stipulation if it is determined that the factors leading to its inclusion in the lease have changed sufficiently. The Authorized Officer may modify a stipulation as a result of new information if: 1) the protection provided by the stipulation is no longer justified or necessary to meet resource objectives established in the RMP; 2) the protection provided by the stipulation is no longer sufficient to meet resource objectives established in the RMP; or 3) proposed operations would not cause unacceptable impacts. The Authorized Officer may require additional plans of development, surveys, mitigation proposals, or environmental analysis, and may consult with other agencies and/or the public in order to make this determination.

Waiver: A waiver is a permanent exemption from a lease stipulation. When a waiver is granted, the stipulation no longer applies anywhere within the leasehold.

The Authorized Officer may waive a stipulation if it is determined that the factors leading to its inclusion in the lease no longer exist. The Authorized Officer may require additional plans of development, surveys, mitigation proposals, or environmental analysis, and may consult with other agencies and/or the public in order to make this determination.

GJ-NSO-4

Lentic Riparian Areas

NSO SURFACE OCCUPANCY

Stipulation: No surface occupancy and use and surface-disturbing activities are allowed within 100 meters (328 feet) from the mapped extent of perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams; riparian areas, fens and/or wetlands; and water impoundments. For streams, the buffer will be measured from ordinary high-water mark (bank-full stage), whereas for wetland features, the buffer will be measured from the edge of the mapped extent.

On the following lands:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTION>

Purpose: To maintain the proper functioning condition, including the vegetation, hydrologic, and geomorphic functionality of wetland features. To protect water quality, riparian zones, fens, fish habitat, and aquatic habitat, and to provide a clean, reliable source of water for downstream users. Buffers are expected to indirectly benefit migratory birds, wildlife habitat, amphibians, and other species.

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

Exception: An exception is a one-time exemption for a particular site within the leasehold. Exceptions are determined on a case-by-case basis. The stipulation continues to apply to all other sites on the lease.

The Authorized Officer may grant an exception to a stipulation if it is determined that the factors leading to its inclusion in the lease have changed sufficiently such that: 1) the protection provided by the stipulation is no longer justified or necessary to meet resource objectives established in the RMP; or 2) proposed operations would not cause unacceptable impacts. The Authorized Officer may require additional plans of development, surveys, mitigation proposals, or environmental analysis, and may consult with other agencies and/or the public in order to make this determination.

Modification: A modification is a change to the provisions of a lease stipulation, either temporarily or for the term of the lease. Depending on the specific modification, the stipulation may or may not apply to all sites on the lease to which the restrictive criteria are applied.

The Authorized Officer may modify a stipulation or the area subject to the stipulation if it is determined that the factors leading to its inclusion in the lease have changed sufficiently. The Authorized Officer may modify a stipulation as a result of new information if: 1) the protection provided by the stipulation is no longer justified or necessary to meet resource objectives established in the RMP; 2) the protection provided by the stipulation is no longer sufficient to meet resource objectives established in the RMP; or 3) proposed operations would not cause unacceptable impacts. The Authorized Officer may require additional plans of development, surveys, mitigation proposals, or environmental analysis, and may consult with other agencies and/or the public in order to make this determination.

Waiver: A waiver is a permanent exemption from a lease stipulation. When a waiver is granted, the stipulation no longer applies anywhere within the leasehold.

The Authorized Officer may waive a stipulation if it is determined that the factors leading to its inclusion in the lease no longer exist. The Authorized Officer may require additional plans of development, surveys, mitigation proposals, or environmental analysis, and may consult with other agencies and/or the public in order to make this determination.

GJ-NSO-6

Palisade and Grand Junction Municipal Watersheds, Collbran and Mesa/ Powderhorn Source Water Protection Areas, and Jerry Creek Watershed
No Surface Occupancy

STIPULATION: Prohibit surface occupancy and other activities in the Palisade and Grand Junction municipal watersheds, Collbran and Mesa/Powderhorn source water protection areas, and Jerry Creek watershed.

PURPOSE: To protect municipal watersheds providing drinking water to local communities.

EXCEPTION: Exceptions would require professionally engineered design and construction for a 100-year flood event along strait and stable stream reaches. MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to reduce potential for groundwater contamination and/or dewatering of domestic and municipal sources.

GJ-NSO-23

Golden Eagle Nest Sites.

All Surface-disturbing Activities

STIPULATION: Prohibit surface occupancy and use and surface-disturbing activities (beyond that which historically occurred in the area prior to nest establishment) within 402 meters (0.25-mile) of active golden eagle nest sites and associated alternate nests.

PURPOSE: To protect golden eagle nesting habitat.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2). In addition, the NSO area may be altered depending on the status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barriers and vegetation screening to the nest site.

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to protect golden eagle nesting habitat per CPW's Recommended Buffer Zones and Seasonal Restrictions for Colorado Raptors (CPW 2008).

GJ-NSO-24

Bald Eagle Nest Sites.

All Surface-disturbing Activities

STIPULATION: Prohibit surface occupancy and use and surface-disturbing activities (beyond that which historically occurred in the area prior to nest establishment) within 402 meters (0.25-mile) of active bald eagle nests.

PURPOSE: To protect bald eagle nesting habitat.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2). In addition, the NSO area may be altered depending on the status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barriers and vegetation screening to the nest site.

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to protect bald eagle nesting habitat per CPW's Recommended Buffer Zones and Seasonal Restrictions for Colorado Raptors (CPW 2008).

GJ-NSO-26

Canyon Treefrog, Midget Faded Rattlesnake, Northern Leopard Frog, Great Basin Spadefoot, Boreal Toad (no buffer)
No Surface Occupancy

STIPULATION: Prohibit surface occupancy and surface disturbing activities within all identified canyon treefrog, northern leopard frog, midget faded rattlesnake, Great Basin spadefoot, and boreal toad breeding and denning sites.

PURPOSE: To protect breeding habitat for canyon treefrog, northern leopard frog, midget faded rattlesnake, Great Basin spadefoot, and boreal toad. Note: no midget faded rattlesnake or boreal toad breeding locations are currently identified in the GJFO.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2).

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to protect important breeding habitat for these species. The Northern Leopard Frog has been petitioned for listing under the ESA.

GJ-NSO-37

Allocation to Conservation Use Category
No Surface Occupancy

STIPULATION: Prohibit surface occupancy and surfacedisturbing activities, including archaeological excavation, within 100 meters (328 feet) around eligible sites allocated to Conservation Use.

PURPOSE: To protect unique scientific information in sites allocated to Conservation Use.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2).

MODIFICATION: The BLM's Authorizing Officer may modify the site-protection boundary on a case-by-case basis, taking into account topographical barriers, the design of the proposed action, and the characteristics of the cultural resource site and/or area.

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to preserve sites allocated to Conservation Use, where mitigation through data recovery is not an option. This stipulation allows the BLM to mitigate impacts that can cause significant degradation to the site integrity criteria that are applied in the designation of the cultural resource as eligible or potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP (36 CFR part 800.5(a)(1)).

GJ-NSO-38

Allocation to Traditional Use Category
No Surface Occupancy

STIPULATION: Prohibit surface occupancy and surface disturbing activities within 200 meters (656 feet) around eligible or potentially eligible sites allocated to Traditional Use. In addition, consider visual impacts that projects may have on sites allocated to this use, and apply appropriate mitigation, which may include redesign.

PURPOSE: To protect values that contribute to sites allocated to Traditional Use.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2).

MODIFICATION: The BLM's Authorizing Officer may modify the site-protection boundary on a case-by-case basis after completion and documentation of Native American Consultation, taking into account topographical barriers, the design of the proposed action, and the characteristics of the cultural resource site and/or area.

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to address indirect or secondary impacts that can occur to cultural resources that have been identified by the Ute Indian Tribe and Ute Mountain Ute Indian Tribe. This stipulation buffer has been established through consultation conducted with the Ute Indian Tribe for the Orchard GAP (shared CRVFO-GJFO MDP) and during the RMP Ute Ethnohistory project with the Ute Indian Tribe and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe. Impacts to Traditional Use sites are typically not mitigated through data recovery. This stipulation allows the BLM to mitigate impacts that can cause significant degradation to the site integrity criteria that are applied in the designation of the cultural resource as eligible or potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP (36 CFR part 800.5(a)(1)).

GJ-Wildlife Habitat-NSO-CO

All Surface-disturbing Activities

STIPULATION: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within the following wildlife emphasis or priority areas, as identified in the Resource Management Plan:

- Blue Mesa (wintering habitat for mule deer and elk) (9,300 acres);
- Bull Hill (wintering habitat for mule deer and elk) (4,800 acres);
- A portion of East Salt Creek (wintering habitat for mule deer and elk) (4,500 acres);
- A portion of Prairie Canyon (pronghorn antelope habitat) (5,600 acres);
- Sunnyside (wintering and migratory habitat for bighorn sheep, mule deer, elk, and Greater Sage-Grouse) (14,500 acres); and
- Timber Ridge (habitat for mule deer, elk, and Gunnison Sage-Grouse) (11,800 acres).

PURPOSE: To protect lands identified in the Resource Management Plan as unique and important wildlife habitat.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2).

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to protect the highest priority wildlife habitat for deer, elk, antelope, bighorn sheep, and sage-grouse. Wildlife emphasis areas were identified in coordination with CPW biologists.

GJ-Wildlife Bat-NSO-CO

All Surface-disturbing Activities

STIPULATION: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within a 402 meter (0.25 mile) radius of the entrance of maternity roosts or hibernacula of BLM sensitive bat species, as mapped in the Resource Management Plan, BLM's GIS database or other maps provided by local, state, federal or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM.

PURPOSE: To protect sensitive bat species' maternity roosts and hibernacula.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2).

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to minimize impacts on important bat areas.

GJ-CSU-3

Definable Streams

Controlled Surface Use

STIPULATION: Surface disturbing actions within a minimum distance of 30 meters (98 feet) from the edge of the ordinary high-water mark (bank-full stage) should be avoided to the greatest extent practicable and disturbances would be subject to site specific relocation at the discretion of the BLM.

PURPOSE: To protect watershed resource values and reduce non-point source pollutant contributions to the Colorado River system.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2).

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2)

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to carefully plan and appropriately mitigate disturbances near surface water drainages in order to reduce non-point source pollutant contributions from BLM lands to the Colorado River system

GJ-CSU-9

BLM Sensitive Plant Species Occupied Habitat

Controlled Surface Use

STIPULATION: For plant species listed as sensitive by BLM, special design, construction, and implementation measures within a 100-meter (328 feet) buffer from the edge of occupied habitat

may be required. In addition, relocation of operations by more than 200 meters (656 feet) may be required.

PURPOSE: To protect BLM sensitive plant species from direct and indirect impacts, including loss of habitat. The protection buffer reduces dust transport, weed invasion, chemical and produced-water spills and those effects on BLM sensitive plant populations. It also reduces impacts to important pollinators and their habitat.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2).

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to reduce direct impacts to sensitive status species by placing disturbances outside of occupied habitat.

GJ-CSU-10

Wildlife Habitat

Controlled Surface Use

STIPULATION: Require proponents of surface-disturbing activities to implement specific measures to reduce impacts of operations on wildlife and wildlife habitat within high-value or crucial wildlife habitat. Measures would be determined through biological surveys, onsite inspections, effects of previous actions in the area, and BMPs.

PURPOSE: To reduce impacts of surface disturbing activities and related actions on wildlife and wildlife habitat within highvalue or crucial wildlife habitat including, but not limited to, big game winter range and Gunnison and greater sage grouse habitat.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2).

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to remain in compliance with current BLM sage grouse direction and allow for protection of essential habitat for wildlife species.

GJ-CSU-13

Osprey Nest Sites.

All Surface-disturbing Activities

STIPULATION: Apply CSU (site-specific relocation) restrictions within 402 meters (0.25-mile) of active osprey nest sites.

PURPOSE: To protect osprey habitat and nest sites.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2). In addition, the CSU area may be altered depending on the status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barriers and vegetation screening to the nest site.

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to protect osprey nesting habitat per CPW's Recommended Buffer Zones and Seasonal Restrictions for Colorado Raptors (CPW 2008).

GJ-CSU-14

Ferruginous Hawk Nest Sites.
All Surface-disturbing Activities

STIPULATION: Apply CSU (site-specific relocation) restrictions within 805 meters (0.5-mile) of active ferruginous hawk nest sites, and associated alternate nests.

PURPOSE: To protect ferruginous hawk nesting habitat.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2). In addition, the CSU area may be altered depending on the status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barriers and vegetation screening to the nest site.

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to protect ferruginous hawk nesting habitat per CPW's Recommended Buffer Zones and Seasonal Restrictions for Colorado Raptors (CPW 2008).

GJ-CSU-15

Red-tailed Hawk Nest Sites.
All Surface-disturbing Activities

STIPULATION: Apply CSU (site-specific relocation) restrictions within 531 meters (0.33-mile) of active red-tailed hawk nest sites, and associated alternate nests.

PURPOSE: To protect red-tailed hawk nesting habitat.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2). In addition, the CSU area may be altered depending on the status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barriers and vegetation screening to the nest site.

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to protect red-tailed hawk nesting habitat per CPW's Recommended Buffer Zones and Seasonal Restrictions for Colorado Raptors (CPW 2008).

GJ-CSU-16

Swainson's Hawk Nest Sites.
All Surface-disturbing Activities

STIPULATION: Apply CSU (site-specific relocation) restrictions within 402 meters (0.25-mile) of active Swainson's hawk nest sites and associated alternate nests.

PURPOSE: To protect ferruginous hawk nesting habitat.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2). In addition, the CSU area may be altered depending on the status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barriers and vegetation screening to the nest site.

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to protect Swainson's hawk nesting habitat per CPW's Recommended Buffer Zones and Seasonal Restrictions for Colorado Raptors (CPW 2008).

GJ-CSU-17

Peregrine Falcon Nest Sites.

All Surface-disturbing Activities

STIPULATION: Apply CSU (site-specific relocation) restrictions within 805 meters (0.5-mile) of active peregrine falcon nest sites.

PURPOSE: To protect peregrine falcon nesting habitat.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2). In addition, the CSU area may be altered depending on the status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barriers and vegetation screening to the nest site.

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to protect peregrine falcon nesting habitat per CPW's Recommended Buffer Zones and Seasonal Restrictions for Colorado Raptors (CPW 2008).

GJ-CSU-18

Prairie Falcon Nest Sites.

All Surface-disturbing Activities

STIPULATION: Apply CSU (site-specific relocation) restrictions within 805 meters (0.5-mile) of active prairie falcon nest sites.

PURPOSE: To protect prairie falcon nesting habitat.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2). In addition, the CSU area may be altered depending on the status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barriers and vegetation screening to the nest site.

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to protect prairie falcon nesting habitat per CPW's Recommended Buffer Zones and Seasonal Restrictions for Colorado Raptors (CPW 2008).

GJ-CSU-19

Other Raptor Species (accipiters, falcons [except kestrel], buteos, and owls).
All Surface-disturbing Activities

STIPULATION: Apply CSU (site-specific relocation) restrictions within 201 meters (0.125-mile) of an active nest site of all accipiters, falcons (except kestrel), buteos, and owls not listed in other CSU stipulations. Raptors that are listed and protected by the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act are addressed separately.

PURPOSE: To protect nesting habitat.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2). In addition, the CSU area may be altered depending on the status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barriers and vegetation screening to the nest site.

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to protect raptor nesting habitat per CPW's Recommended Buffer Zones and Seasonal Restrictions for Colorado Raptors (CPW 2002).

GJ-CSU-27

Allocation to Scientific Use Category
Controlled Surface Use

STIPULATION: Apply CSU (site-specific relocation) restrictions to surface-disturbing activities, except archaeological documentation and excavation, within 100 meters (328 feet) around eligible or potentially eligible sites allocated to Scientific Use.

PURPOSE: To protect unique scientific information in sites that may be damaged from inadvertent or unauthorized uses.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2).

MODIFICATION: The BLM's Authorizing Officer may modify the site-protection boundary on a case-by-case basis, taking into account topographical barriers, the nature of the proposed action, and the nature of the cultural resource site and/or area

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to address indirect or secondary impacts that can occur to cultural resources. Indirect and secondary impacts are typically not mitigated through data recovery by the proponent. Managing properties by addressing only direct impacts can lead to adverse effect and the loss of the resource. This stipulation allows the BLM to mitigate impacts that can cause significant degradation to the site integrity criteria that are applied in the

designation of the cultural resource as eligible or potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP (36 CFR part 800.5(a)(1)).

GJ-CSU-28

Allocation to Public Use Category
Controlled Surface Use

STIPULATION: Apply CSU (site-specific relocation) restrictions to surface-disturbing activities within 100 meters (328 feet) around sites allocated to Public Use. In addition, consider factors such as integrity of setting, recreation opportunity, or visual impacts that projects may have on sites allocated to this use.

PURPOSE: To protect the values that contribute to sites allocated to Public Use.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2).

MODIFICATION: The BLM's Authorizing Officer may modify the site-protection boundary on a case-by-case basis, taking into account topographical barriers, the nature of the proposed action, and the nature of the cultural resource site and/or area.

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to protect sites allocated to Public Use, including those that may not meet the criteria for the NRHP but are important for heritage tourism as a visual resource of a rural landscape.

GJ-CSU-37

Scenic Byways (0.5-mile)
Controlled Surface Use

STIPULATION: Apply CSU (site-specific relocation) restrictions to fluid mineral leasing and other surface-disturbing activities within 0.5-mile of the following scenic byways:

- Dinosaur Diamond Prehistoric Highway (National Scenic Byway and All American Road) (14,300 acres);
- Grand Mesa Scenic and Historic Byway (1,200 acres); and
- Unaweep-Tabeguache Scenic and Historic Byway (17,000 acres). PURPOSE: To protect scenic views in driving corridors.

EXCEPTION: An exception could be granted if: (a) a viewshed analysis indicates minimal impairment of the visual resources from the driving corridor; or (b) the action is determined to be consistent and compatible with protection or enhancement of the resource values, or the use would provide suitable opportunities for public enjoyment of these resources. An exception could also be granted for bond projects within scenic byways to ensure that visual and reclamation objectives are achieved. Facility design should incorporate viewshed analysis and modeling to minimize impacts to visual resources. Special mitigation measures such as facility placement and color selection have been proposed to reduce impacts to visual resources.

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to place surface-disturbing activities along scenic byways in areas that do not affect values associated with the identified scenic byway.

GJ-Geology Soil CSU CO

All Surface-disturbing Activities

STIPULATION: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted on lands within mapped soils with the following special characteristics:

Fragile soils and mapped Mancos shale and saline soils.

Special design, construction, and implementation measures, including relocation of operations by more than 200 meters (656 feet), may be required. Prior to authorizing activities in this area, the operator may be required to submit an engineering/reclamation plan to avoid, minimize and mitigate potential effects to soil productivity.

PURPOSE: To improve reclamation potential, maintain soil stability and productivity of sensitive areas, minimize contributions of salinity, selenium and sediments likely to affect downstream water quality, fisheries and other downstream aquatic habitats.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2).

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to decrease potential degradation to soil and watershed resources within the Greater Colorado River Basin. Land use decisions occurring on mapped areas of Mancos Shale (e.g., conversion of native vegetative communities to irrigated hay fields or golf courses) have been documented to mobilize selenium and contaminate ground and surface water resources. The Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act of 1974 directed the BLM to manage the Colorado River's salinity, including salinity contributed from public lands.

GJ-TL-3

Migratory Bird Habitat.

All Surface-disturbing Activities

STIPULATION: Prohibit surface occupancy and use and surface-disturbing activities, including vegetation-removal projects, in migratory bird habitat during nesting season when nesting birds are present.

May 15 to July 15 or as site-specific analysis dictates.

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to protect migratory bird habitat and ensure compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (Information Bulletin No. 2010-110); BLM

GJ-TL-13

Golden Eagle Nest Sites.
All Surface-disturbing Activities

STIPULATION: Prohibit human encroachment within an 805-meter (0.5-mile) radius of active golden eagle nests and associated alternate nests, as mapped in the RMP, BLM's GIS database, or other maps provided by local, state, federal, or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM, during the following time period, or until fledging and dispersal of young:
December 15 to July 15.

PURPOSE: To prevent disruption of reproductive activity of golden eagles.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2). In addition, the TL area may be altered depending on the status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barriers and vegetation screening to the nest site.

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to protect golden eagle nesting habitat per CPW's Recommended Buffer Zones and Seasonal Restrictions for Colorado Raptors (CPW 2008).

GJ-TL-14

Bald Eagle Nest Sites.
All Surface-disturbing Activities

STIPULATION: Prohibit human encroachment within an 805-meter (0.5-mile) radius of active bald eagle nests from November 15 to July 31.

PURPOSE: To prevent disruption of reproductive activity of bald eagles.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2). In addition, this stipulation only applies to construction and drilling, and does not apply to operations and maintenance. The TL area may be altered depending on the status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barriers and vegetation screening to the nest site.

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

GJ-TL-15

Bald Eagle Winter Roost.
All Surface-disturbing Activities

STIPULATION: Prohibit activity within 402 meters (0.25-mile) of bald eagle winter roosts from November 15 to March 15. Additional restrictions may be necessary within 805 meters (0.5-mile) of active bald eagle winter roosts if there is a direct line of sight from the roost to the activities.

PURPOSE: To protect bald eagles from human impacts that could affect winter survival.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2). In addition, the TL area may be altered depending on the status of the roost site or the geographical relationship of topographic barriers and vegetation screening to the roost site.

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to protect bald eagle winter roosts per CPW's Recommended Buffer Zones and Seasonal Restrictions for Colorado Raptors (CPW 2008).

GJ-TL-20

Big Game Winter Range.

Timing Limitation

STIPULATION: Prohibit surface occupancy, surface-disturbing activities, and intensive human activities from December 1 to May 1 to protect big game winter range as mapped by the CPW. Certain areas within big game winter range may be closed to foot, horse, motorized, and/or mechanized travel from December 1 to May 1.

PURPOSE: To protect big game winter range.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2). An exception will be granted only when the proposed action would not cause unacceptable harm to big game based on the following factors:

1. Winter conditions (such as snow cover and crusting) at the project site and vicinity;
2. Predictable, short-term (1 week) storm forecasts for the project area;
3. Period of winter in which the exception is requested (e.g., after April 15, before December 15, heart of winter);
4. Project site location relative to the size and spatial configuration of delineated critical winter range, open roads and trails, and other background disturbance;
5. Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the winter range stipulation;
6. Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site;
7. Time of day that activity occurs (after dark generally prohibited);
8. Actual big game use of the area;
9. Cumulative impacts on big game (such as other activities in the area); and
10. Additional site-specific or general concerns, as appropriate.

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to protect big game winter habitat from surface-disturbing and major human activities during the periods of the year when the habitat is occupied. This habitat is critical to the viability of big game herds. These areas will be managed by BLM to reflect CPW most current big game winter range maps.

GJ-Wildlife Raptor Nests-TL
All Surface-disturbing Activities

STIPULATION: No surface use is allowed within a 402 meter (0.25-mile) radius of active raptor nests, as mapped in the Resource Management Plan, BLM's GIS database or other maps provided by local, state, federal or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM, during the following time period(s), or until fledging and dispersal of young:

- Osprey nests: April 1 to August 31.
- Red-tailed hawk nests, including any alternate nests: February 15 to July 15.
- Swainson's hawk nests and associated alternate nests: April 1 to July 15.
- Burrows or burrowing owl nest sites: March 1 to August 15.
- Great horned owl nests: February 1 to August 15.
- Other owls and raptors: March 1 to August 15.
- Cooper's hawk, sharp shinned hawk, and northern harrier nests: April 1 to August 15.

PURPOSE: To prevent disruption of reproductive activity of raptors during the production period.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2). This stipulation only applies to construction and drilling, and does not apply to operations and maintenance.

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to protect nesting habitat per CPW's Recommended Buffer Zones and Seasonal Restrictions for Colorado Raptors (CPW 2008).

GJ-Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nests-TL
All Surface-disturbing Activities

STIPULATION: No surface use is allowed within an 805 meter (0.5-mile) radius of active or inactive raptor nests, as mapped in the Resource Management Plan, BLM's GIS database or other maps provided by local, state, federal or tribal agencies that are analyzed and accepted by the BLM, during the following time period(s), or until fledging and dispersal of young:

- Ferruginous hawk nests, including any alternate nests: February 1 to July 15.
- Goshawk nest sites: March 1 to September 30.
- Peregrine and prairie falcon nest cliff(s): March 15 to July 31.

PURPOSE: To prevent disruption of reproductive activity of raptors during the production period.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2). This stipulation only applies to construction and drilling, and does not apply to operations and maintenance.

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to protect ferruginous hawk nesting habitat per CPW's Recommended Buffer Zones and Seasonal Restrictions for Colorado Raptors (CPW 2008).

GJ-LN-3

Biological Inventories

Lease Notice

The operator is required to conduct a biological inventory prior to approval of operations in areas of known or suspected habitat of special status species, or habitat of other species of interest such as but not limited to raptor nests, sage-grouse leks, or significant natural plant communities. The operator, in coordination with the BLM, shall use the inventory to prepare mitigating measures to reduce the impacts on affected species or their habitats. These mitigating measures may include, but are not limited to, relocation of roads and other facilities and fencing operations or habitat. Where impacts cannot be mitigated to the satisfaction of the BLM's Authorized Officer, surface occupancy on that area is prohibited.

GJ-LN-5

Working in Wildlife Habitat.

Lease Notice

Require operators to establish and submit to the GJFO a set of operating procedures for employees and contractors working in important wildlife habitats. Design such procedures to inform employees and contractors of ways to minimize the effect of their presence on wildlife and wildlife habitats. Procedures may address, but are not limited to, items such as working in bear or snake country, controlling dogs, and understanding and abiding by hunting and firearms regulations.

GJ-LN-6

Class 4 and 5 Paleontological Areas

Lease Notice

Have a permitted paleontologist approved by the Authorized Officer perform an inventory of surface-disturbing activities in Class 4 and 5 paleontological areas per Instruction Memorandum No. 2008-009: Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) System for Paleontological Resources on Public Lands.

Kremmling Field Office

FRAGILE SOILS SLOPES GREATER THAN 40 PERCENT KFO-NSO-1 NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY

Stipulation: Prohibit surface occupancy or use in all areas of fragile soils (as defined below) as well as a 75-foot buffer around the fragile areas, which includes slumps, landslides, highly erosive soils, flooding, and biological soil crusts. The buffer can be extended based upon site specific conditions; conversely, if the soil mapping is incorrect, no fragile area is found, a NSO may be waived. NSO/No Ground Disturbance (NGD) for slopes greater than 40 percent. [NOTE: “Fragile soils” --Many soils are termed “fragile,” in that they have shallow depth to bedrock, minimal surface layer organic material content and structure, soil textures that are more easily detached and eroded, or are on slopes over 35 percent. The soil map unit description rate all soils in the resource area as to their susceptibility to water erosion. Wind erosion may also be a hazard, especially when surface litter and vegetation is removed by fire.] The following soil/slope characteristics are indicative of a potentially fragile soil or high erosion hazard: 1. soils rated as highly or severely erodible by wind or water, as described in National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey reports; 2. soils on slopes greater than 35 percent, especially if they have 1 of the following characteristics: a) a surface texture that is sand, loamy sand, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, silty clay, or clay Table B-2 No Surface Occupancy Stipulations Applicable to Oil and Gas Leasing

On the following lands described below:

1) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To protect soil productivity, rare or sensitive biota, thereby minimizing risk to water bodies, fisheries and aquatic species habitats; and the protection of human health and safety (from landslides, mass wasting, etc.).

Exception: A one-time exemption from a stipulation for a particular site within the leasehold. Exceptions are determined on a case-by-case basis and, if granted, suspend the restrictions of a stipulation for a specified period, location, or activity. The stipulation continues to apply to other sites in the stipulation area.

Modification: A modification is a change to the provisions of a lease stipulation. Modifications may be temporary, or they may be for the term of the lease. Depending upon the specific modification, the stipulation may, or may not, apply to all sites within the leasehold to which the restrictive criteria are applied. Modifications are made if it is determined that the stipulation is no longer required as written (e.g., when it is based upon the results of monitoring data.)

Waiver: Waivers are permanent exemptions to a stipulation. Under a waiver, the stipulation no longer applies anywhere within the leasehold. Waivers apply to an entire stipulation area. They are applied only after preparation of an environmental analysis document, in accordance with the

NEPA, and after a subsequent decision has been made that a stipulation is no longer required to protect a specific resource.

**MUNICIPAL WATERSHED AND PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES
KFO-NSO-3
NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY**

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed on the lands described below: Lands within 1,000 horizontal feet of either side of a classified surface water supply stream segment (as measured from the average high water mark of a water body) for a distance of five (5) miles upstream of a public water supply intake with the classification "Water Supply" by the State of Colorado used as a public (municipal) water supply.

Justification: No surface occupancy on lands with the highest migration potential and the closest proximity to a public water supply intake will provide protection for human health, and protect water quality for Water Supply Use Classification standards. Potential contaminant migration may vary by geologic strata, depth, transmissivity, percolation of groundwater. Shorter migration paths and times of travel mean less chance for dilution or degradation of the contaminant before it reaches the intake. The proximity of the potential contaminant source to the surface water drainage network and its proximity to the intake approximate the relative migration path and time that a contaminant must travel to enter the source water and then flow to the intake.

ON THE FOLLOWING LANDS DESCRIBED BELOW:

2) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To protect public water supplies, water quality, aquatic habitat and human health and for protecting a watershed that serves a "public water system". As defined by the State of Colorado, a "public water system" is a system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least fifteen service connections or regularly serves an average of at least twenty-five individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Exception: BLM may consider use of new technology or engineered plans designed to protect water supply streams and intakes from operations located closer than specified in the stipulation. Consideration of special technology or designs will be coordinated with appropriate water authorities and owners.

Modification: MODIFICATIONS or WAIVERS of this stipulation are not anticipated except in the unlikely event of an alteration of the water supply or water intake.

Waiver: MODIFICATIONS or WAIVERS of this stipulation are not anticipated except in the unlikely event of an alteration of the water supply or water intake.

**PERENNIAL STREAMS, WATER BODIES, FISHERIES, AND RIPARIAN AREAS
KFO-NSO-4
NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY**

Stipulation: Prohibit surface occupancy or use within a minimum buffer distance of 325 horizontal feet for all perennial waters. For perennial streams, the buffer will be measured from the ordinary high-water mark (bankfull stage). For wetland features, the buffer will be measured from the edge of the mapped extent (see Table 1). For unmapped wetlands, the vegetative boundary (from which the buffer originates) will be determined in the field. Where the riparian zone extends beyond 325

NSO Buffers for Perennial Waters	
Water Body Type	Buffer Width in Feet
Fens and wetlands	325 feet Perennial Streams (with or without fish)
Lotic or lentic springs and seeps	325 325 feet (as measured from ordinary high water mark) 325 feet (as measured from wetland/vegetation edge)
Riparian	325 feet (or greater, if riparian area is wider than 325 feet)

ON THE FOLLOWING LANDS DESCRIBED BELOW:

3) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To maintain the proper functioning condition (PFC), including the vegetative, hydrologic, and geomorphic functionality of the perennial water body; protect water quality, fish habitat, aquatic habitat; and provide a clean, reliable source of water for downstream users. Buffers are expected to indirectly benefit migratory birds, wildlife habitat, amphibians, and other species.

Exception: A one-time exemption from a stipulation for a particular site within the leasehold. Exceptions are determined on a case-by-case basis and, if granted, suspend the restrictions of a stipulation for a specified period, location, or activity. The stipulation continues to apply to other

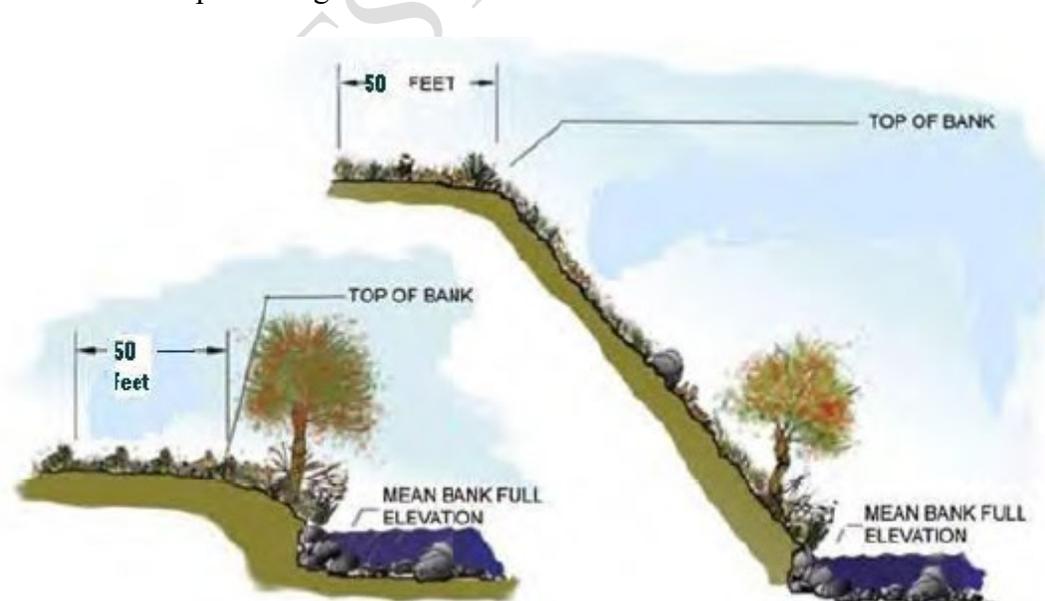
sites in the stipulation area. In addition, an exception may be granted for stream crossings if the Authorized Officer determines that no other alternative exists (such as another route).

Modification: Wetland buffer dimensions may be averaged in order to accommodate variability in terrain or development plans. Up-gradient distances should be maintained (up-gradient buffer distances of 325 feet), while down-gradient buffers may be reduced to no less than 100 feet. The buffer averaging must, however, not adversely affect wetland functions and values; and a minimum buffer distance of 100 feet from the wetland edge must be maintained. The buffer's intent is to protect the water source area of the wetland, which is more important than the down-gradient portion of the wetland.

Waiver: Waivers are permanent exemptions to a stipulation. Under a waiver, the stipulation no longer applies anywhere within the leasehold. Waivers apply to an entire stipulation area. They are applied only after preparation of an environmental analysis document, in accordance with the NEPA, and after a subsequent decision has been made that a stipulation is no longer required to protect a specific resource.

STREAMS INTERMITTENT AND EPHEMERAL KFO-NSO-5 NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY

Stipulation: Prohibit surface occupancy or use within 50 horizontal feet, as measured from the top of the stream bank, for all intermittent or ephemeral streams (see diagram). If riparian vegetation extends beyond the top of the stream bank, the buffer will be measured from the extent of the riparian vegetation.



On the following lands described below:

4) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To maintain and protect water quality, stream stability, aquatic health, seasonal use, and downstream fisheries; and sediment processes downstream.

Exception: A one-time exemption from a stipulation for a particular site within the leasehold. Exceptions are determined on a case-by-case basis and, if granted, suspend the restrictions of a stipulation for a specified period, location, or activity. The stipulation continues to apply to other sites in the stipulation area.

Modification: None.

Waiver: None.

**THREATENED, ENDANGERED, PROPOSED, AND CANDIDATE PLANTS
KFO-NSO-7
NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY**

Stipulation: Prohibit surface occupancy or use within a 656-foot (200-meter) buffer from the edge of occupied habitat for the following Threatened, Special Status plant species: federally Listed Species, Proposed Species Endangered, and Candidate Species. In addition, prohibit surface occupancy within Proposed, and areas designated as critical habitat.

ON THE FOLLOWING LANDS DESCRIBED BELOW:

5) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To protect federally Listed, Proposed, and Candidate plant species, and designated critical habitat, from direct and indirect impacts, including loss of habitat. The protection buffer reduces the risk of impacts on Special Status plant populations resulting from dust transport, weed invasion, chemical and produced-water spills; and those effects on Special Status plant populations. It also reduces impacts to important pollinators and their habitat.

Exception: An exception may be granted by the Authorized Officer if it can be demonstrated that the activity will not cause adverse impacts, or have negligible impacts. In addition, surface occupancy may be authorized following ESA Section 7 Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (for species listed under the ESA). If an exception is granted, special design, construction, and implementation measures, including relocation of operations by more than (656 feet) (200 meters), may be required.

Modification: The Authorized Officer may modify (increase, decrease, or relocate) the area subject to the stipulation if it is determined that the species has relocated; the occupied habitat has increased or decreased; or that the nature or conduct of the activity, as proposed or conditioned, will not impair values associated with the maintenance or recovery of the species.

Waiver: A waiver may be granted by the Authorized Officer if the species is delisted, becomes extinct, or if the site has been unoccupied by the species for a minimum period of 15 years.

**RAPTORS – BALD EAGLE AND GOLDEN EAGLE NEST SITES
KFO-NSO-11
NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY**

Stipulation No surface occupancy or use is allowed on the lands described below:

- Bald Eagle: within 0.25 mile radius of active and inactive nest sites or within 100 meters of abandoned nests (unoccupied for 5 consecutive years, but with all or part of the nest remaining)
- Golden Eagle: within 0.25 mile radius of active and inactive nest sites.

On the following lands described below:

6) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To maintain integrity of nest sites and surrounding habitat.

Exception: An exception can be granted if an environmental analysis of the Proposed Action indicates that the nature or conduct of the activity could be conditioned so as not to impair the utility of the nest for current, or subsequent, nesting activity or occupancy.

Modification: The Field Manager may modify the stipulation buffer distances, or substitute with a TL, if an environmental analysis indicates that a portion of the area is non-essential to nest utility or function, or that the Proposed Action could be conditioned so as not to impair the utility of the nest site for current, or subsequent, nest activities or occupation. The stipulation may also be modified if the proponent, the BLM, the USFWS, and, where necessary, other affected interests, negotiate compensation that satisfactorily offsets anticipated impacts to raptor breeding

activities and/or habitats. Modifications could also occur if sufficient information is provided that supports the contention that the action will not contribute to the suppression of breeding population densities, or to the population's production or recruitment regime from a regional perspective. A modification may be granted if the nest has remained unoccupied for a minimum of 5 years, or conditions have changed such that there is no reasonable likelihood of site occupation over a minimum 10-year period.

Waiver: The Field Manager may grant a waiver if conditions have changed such that there is no reasonable likelihood of site occupation within the lease area.

**CULTURAL RESOURCES
KFO-NSO-16
NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY**

Stipulation: The lessee is prohibited from surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities within a 100-meter-wide protection boundary Cultural around known historic properties, traditional cultural properties, listed Resources National Register sites/districts, outstanding cultural resources to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), interpreted and/or public use sites, and experimental-use sites (BLM Manual 8110.42(A-E).

ON THE FOLLOWING LANDS DESCRIBED BELOW:

7) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To protect cultural resource sites that may be damaged from inadvertent, unauthorized, or authorized uses. The following characteristics are to be protected: 1) significant scientific information; 2) areas that contain dense concentrations of significant sites; 3) integrity of physical setting; 4) integrity of visual setting associated with a place and/or cultural landscape; and 5) recreational opportunity for public use sites.

Typically, mitigation using data recovery is not an option for traditional cultural properties, sites set aside for long-term conservation, and interpreted and/or public use sites.

Exception: The Authorizing Officer may: 1) allow archaeological documentation, controlled surface collection, and/or excavation that, where not prohibited, may result in the sites physical alteration or destruction; and 2) change the site protection boundary on a case-by-case basis, taking into account topographical barriers, the nature of the Proposed Action, and the nature of the cultural resource site and/or area.

Modification: None.

Waiver: The complete destruction of the geographical area containing the site. When circumstances change or new data become available, the Authorized Officer shall re-evaluate and revise the cultural resource site use allocation to discharged from management. Specific cultural resource sites must be inspected in the field and recorded before they may be discharged from management. Cultural resources discharged from management are removed from further management attention and do not constrain other land uses [BLM Manual 8110.42(F)]. These locations no longer possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association that qualify them for nomination to the NRHP [36 CFR 60.4(a)(d).]

**RECREATION AND VISITOR RESOURCES
KFO-NSO-21
NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY**

Stipulation: Prohibit surface occupancy or use within the boundaries of all SWAs and Federal Wildlife Refuges.

ON THE FOLLOWING LANDS DESCRIBED BELOW:

8) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To protect these areas' recreation-tourism attractions and their social and economic significance to nearby communities, and to Colorado's Statewide economy.

Exception: None.

Modification: At the discretion of the Authorized Officer, boundaries of the stipulated areas may be modified for specific areas, projects, etc., wherever it can be positively determined that such modification will have no significant adverse effect to benefiting communities and economies.

Waiver: None.

**CORE WILDLIFE AREAS
KFO-NSO-26
NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY**

Lease Number: <LEASE_NUMBER>

Stipulation: Prohibit surface occupancy or use on core wildlife areas. (Core wildlife areas are areas of high habitat value for multiple Core Wildlife species, including sage-grouse, elk, and mule deer.) This stipulation Areas applies to the following:

ON THE FOLLOWING LANDS DESCRIBED BELOW:

9) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To help reduce fragmentation of core wildlife areas.

Exception: A one-time exemption from a stipulation for a particular site within the leasehold. Exceptions are determined on a case-by-case basis and, if granted, suspend the restrictions of a stipulation for a specified period, location, or activity. The stipulation continues to apply to other sites in the stipulation area. In addition, habitat and range improvements may be allowed.

Modification: A modification is a change to the provisions of a lease stipulation. Modifications may be temporary, or they may be for the term of the lease. Depending upon the specific modification, the stipulation may, or may not, apply to all sites within the leasehold to which the restrictive criteria are applied. Modifications are made if it is determined that the stipulation is no longer required as written (e.g., when it is based upon the results of monitoring data.)

Waiver: Waivers are permanent exemptions to a stipulation. Under a waiver, the stipulation no longer applies anywhere within the leasehold. Waivers apply to an entire stipulation area. They are applied only after preparation of an environmental analysis document, in accordance with the NEPA, and after a subsequent decision has been made that a stipulation is no longer required to protect a specific resource.

Controlled Surface Use

**SOILS
KFO-CSU-1
CONTROLLED SURFACE USE**

Lease Number: <LEASE_NUMBER>

Stipulation: Apply CSU restrictions to surface-disturbing activities within mapped Mancos shale and saline soils. For slopes between 25 percent and 40 percent, site conditions may warrant an engineering/reclamation plan in order to mitigate potential impacts to slope stability or soil productivity. (Examples of site conditions include poor vegetative cover, evidence of ravel, and/or extended slope lengths that directly reach a water body.) The Plan must be approved by the Authorized Officer, and must demonstrate how site productivity will be restored; surface runoff will be adequately controlled; off-site areas will be protected from accelerated erosion (such as drilling, gulying, piping, and mass wasting); surface-disturbing activities will not be conducted during extended wet periods; and construction will not be allowed when soils are frozen. Operations shall cease when 3-inches of saturated soils or rutting exists.

ON THE FOLLOWING LANDS DESCRIBED BELOW:

10) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To improve reclamation potential; maintain soil stability and productivity of sensitive areas; and minimize contributions of salinity, selenium, and sediments likely to affect downstream water quality, fisheries, and other downstream aquatic habitats.

Exception: A one-time exemption from a stipulation for a particular site within the leasehold. Exceptions are determined on a case-by-case basis and, if granted, suspend the restrictions of a stipulation for a specified period, location, or activity. The stipulation continues to apply to other sites in the stipulation area.

Modification: A modification is a change to the provisions of a lease stipulation. Modifications may be temporary, or they may be for the term of the lease. Depending upon the specific modification, the stipulation may, or may not, apply to all sites within the leasehold to which the restrictive criteria are applied. Modifications are made if it is determined that the stipulation is no longer required as written (e.g., when it is based upon the results of monitoring data.)

Waiver: Waivers are permanent exemptions to a stipulation. Under a waiver, the stipulation no longer applies anywhere within the leasehold. Waivers apply to an entire stipulation area. They are applied only after preparation of an environmental analysis document, in accordance with the NEPA, and after a subsequent decision has been made that a stipulation is no longer required to protect a specific resource.

MUNICIPAL WATERSHEDS AND PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES KFO-CSU-2 CONTROLLED SURFACE USE

Stipulation: Surface occupancy or use is subject to the following special operating constraints: Oil and Gas operations located greater than 1,000 horizontal feet but less than 2,640 horizontal feet of a classified surface water supply stream segment (as measured from the average high water mark of a water body) for a distance of five (5) miles upstream of a public water supply intake with the classification "Water Supply" by the State of Colorado will require the following protective measures. The buffer may be extended beyond 2,640 horizontal feet if site specific conditions warrant it.

- Pitless drilling systems.
- Flowback and stimulation fluids contained within tanks that are placed on a well pad or in an area with down-gradient berming.
- Follow COGCC rules for fracking operations and disclosure.
- Berms or other containment devices shall be constructed in compliance with rule 603e (12) around crude oil, condensate and produced water storage tanks.

- Notification of potentially impacted Public Water Systems 15 miles downstream.
- The use of evaporation ponds for means of disposing of produced water shall not be permitted on BLM administered lands or split estate within the municipal watershed.

Collection of baseline water quality data (surface and/or groundwater) consisting of a pre drilling sample collected within a 100 feet of well pad, or where sufficient water exists to collect a sample per EPA or USGS collection methods. Additional sampling must be conducted during drilling operations and immediately following well completion. Each sample should analyze at a minimum: pH, alkalinity, specific conductance, major cations, major anions, total dissolved solids, BTEX/GRO/DRO, TPH, PAH's (including benzene (a) pyrene; and metals (arsenic, barium, calcium, iron, magnesium, manganese, lead, and selenium. For municipal watersheds, a coordinated water resources monitoring plan must be developed with the Bureau of Land Management and municipality. Each office will determine the sampling site, intensity, and need for groundwater sampling, depending on site specific geology and risk. Results must be submitted to BLM within 3 months of data collection per Section 317b of the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission regulations.

ON THE FOLLOWING LANDS DESCRIBED BELOW:

11) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To protect public water supplies, water quality, aquatic habitat and human health, and for protecting a watershed that serves a "public water system". As defined by the State of Colorado, a "public water system" is a system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least fifteen service connections or regularly serves an average of at least twenty-five individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Exception: BLM may consider use of new technology or engineered plans designed to protect water supply streams and intakes from operations located closer than specified in the stipulation. Consideration of special technology or designs will be coordinated with appropriate water authorities and owners.

Modification: This stipulation may be modified or reduced in scope if circumstances change, or if the lessee can demonstrate that operations can be conducted without causing unacceptable impacts on the concern(s) identified and/or applicable best management practices and operating procedures will result in substantially equivalent protection.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived or reduced in scope if circumstances change, or if the lessee can demonstrate that operations can be conducted without causing unacceptable impacts on the concern(s) identified and/or applicable best management practices and operating procedures will result in substantially equivalent protection.

PERENNIAL STREAMS, WATER BODIES, FISHERIES, AND RIPARIAN AREAS

KFO-CSU-3
CONTROLLED SURFACE USE

Stipulation: From 325 horizontal feet to 500 horizontal feet from the perennial water body, CSU restrictions will apply. Surface-disturbing activities may require special engineering design, construction, and implementation measures, including re-location of operations beyond 656 feet (200 meters), in order to protect water resources within the 325-foot NSO buffer. For perennial streams, the buffer will be measured from the ordinary high-water mark (bankfull stage). For wetland features, the buffer will be measured from the edge of the mapped extent (see Table 1). For unmapped wetlands, the vegetative boundary (from which the buffer originates) will be determined in the field.

CSU Buffers for Perennial Waters	
Water Body Type	Buffer Width in Feet
Fens and wetlands	325 feet to 500 feet
Perennial Streams (with or without fish)	325 feet to 500 feet (as measured from ordinary high water mark)
Lotic or lentic springs and seeps	325 feet (as measured from wetland/vegetation edge)

ON THE FOLLOWING LANDS DESCRIBED BELOW:

12) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To maintain the PFC, including the vegetative, hydrologic, and geomorphic functionality of the perennial water body; to protect water quality, fish habitat, aquatic habitat; and to provide a clean, reliable source of water for downstream users. Buffers are expected to indirectly benefit migratory birds, wildlife habitat, amphibians, and other species.

Exception: A one-time exemption from a stipulation for a particular site within the leasehold. Exceptions are determined on a case-by-case basis and, if granted, suspend the restrictions of a stipulation for a specified period, location, or activity. The stipulation continues to apply to other sites in the stipulation area.

Modification: A modification is a change to the provisions of a lease stipulation. Modifications may be temporary, or they may be for the term of the lease. Depending upon the specific modification, the stipulation may, or may not, apply to all sites within the leasehold to which the restrictive criteria are applied. Modifications are made if it is determined that the stipulation is no longer required as written (e.g., when it is based upon the results of monitoring data.)

Waiver: Waivers are permanent exemptions to a stipulation. Under a waiver, the stipulation no longer applies anywhere within the leasehold. Waivers apply to an entire stipulation area. They

are applied only after preparation of an environmental analysis document, in accordance with the NEPA, and after a subsequent decision has been made that a stipulation is no longer required to protect a specific resource.

**BLM-SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES
KFO-CSU-5
CONTROLLED SURFACE USE**

Stipulation: For plant species listed as Sensitive by the BLM, special design, construction, and implementation measures within a 328-*BLM-Sensitive* foot (100-meter) buffer from the edge of occupied habitat may be required. Plant Species In addition, relocation of operations by more than 656-feet (200 meters) may be required.

ON THE FOLLOWING LANDS DESCRIBED BELOW:

13) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To protect BLM Sensitive plant species from direct and indirect impacts, including loss of habitat. The protection buffer will reduce the risk of impacts resulting from dust transport, weed invasion, chemical and produced-water spills; and those effects on BLM Sensitive plant populations. It will also reduce impacts to important pollinators and their habitat.

Exception: Operations may be authorized if the Authorized Officer determines that the activity will not impair values associated with the maintenance or viability of the species.

Modification: The Authorized Officer may modify (increase, decrease, or relocate) the area subject to the stipulation if it is determined that the species has relocated; the occupied habitat has increased or decreased; or that the nature or conduct of the activity, as proposed or conditioned, will not impair values associated with the maintenance or viability of the species, and will minimize or eliminate threats affecting the status of the species.

Waiver: A waiver may be granted by the Authorized Officer if the species is no longer designated as BLM Sensitive, or if the site has been unoccupied by the species for a minimum period of 15 years.

**SIGNIFICANT PLANT COMMUNITIES AND RELICT VEGETATION
KFO-CSU-6
CONTROLLED SURFACE USE**

Stipulation: For those plant communities that meet the BLM's criteria for significant plant communities, special design, construction, and implementation measures, including relocation of operations by more than 656 feet (200 meters), may be required. Habitat areas include occupied habitat and habitat necessary for the maintenance or viability of the species or communities.

ON THE FOLLOWING LANDS DESCRIBED BELOW:

14) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To conserve significant plant communities and relic communities (such as old growth forests and woodlands) that are not otherwise protected.

Exception: A one-time exemption from a stipulation for a particular site within the leasehold. Exceptions are determined on a case-by-case basis and, if granted, suspend the restrictions of a stipulation for a specified period, location, or activity. The stipulation continues to apply to other sites in the stipulation area. In addition, operations may be authorized if the Authorized Officer determines that the activity will not impair values associated with the maintenance or viability of the species or communities.

Modification: The Authorized Officer may modify (increase, decrease, or relocate) the area subject to the stipulation if it is determined that the plant community has shifted; the occupied habitat of the species or community has increased or decreased; or that the nature or conduct of the activity, as proposed or conditioned, will not impair values associated with the maintenance or viability of the species or community.

Waiver: A waiver may be granted by the Authorized Officer if the species or community is no longer designated as significant or relict, or if the site has been unoccupied by the species or community for a subsequent minimum period of 15 years.

**CULTURAL RESOURCES
KFO-CSU-13
CONTROLLED SURFACE USE**

Stipulation: This lease may be found to contain historic properties and/or resources protected under the National Historic Preservation Act Cultural (NHPA), American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA), Native Resources American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Executive Order (EO) 13007; or laws, rules, regulations, policies, standards, and guidelines. The BLM will not approve any ground-disturbing activities that may affect any such properties or resources until it completes its obligations under applicable requirements of the NHPA and other authorities. The BLM may require modification to exploration or development proposals in or der to protect such properties, or disapprove any activity that is likely to result in adverse effects that cannot be successfully avoided, minimized, or mitigated.

ON THE FOLLOWING LANDS DESCRIBED BELOW:

15) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To protect cultural resource sites that may be damaged from inadvertent, unauthorized, or authorized uses. The following characteristics are to be protected: 1) significant scientific information; 2) areas that contain dense concentrations of significant sites; 3) integrity of physical setting; 4) integrity of visual setting associated with a place and/or cultural landscape; and 5) recreational opportunity for public use sites. Typically, mitigation using data recovery is not an option for traditional cultural properties, sites set aside for long-term conservation, and interpreted and/or public use sites.

Exception: None.

Modification: None.

Waiver: None.

**PALEONTOLOGICAL (FOSSIL) RESOURCES
KFO-CSU-14
CONTROLLED SURFACE USE**

Stipulation: The lessee is hereby notified that prior to any surface-disturbing activities an inventory of paleontological resources (fossils) in Paleontological “Potential Fossil Yield Classification” (PFYC) Class 4 and Class 5 Areas (Fossil) shall be done. Mitigation of scientifically important paleontological Resources resources may include avoidance, monitoring, collection, excavation, or sampling. Mitigation of discovered scientifically important paleontological resources might require the relocation of disturbance over 100 meters. This, and any subsequent, mitigation work shall be conducted by a BLM -permitted Paleontologist. The lessee shall bear all costs for inventory and mitigation (WO IM-2009-011).

ON THE FOLLOWING LANDS DESCRIBED BELOW:

16) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To protect scientific information that may be damaged from inadvertent or authorized uses.

Exception: None.

Modification: None.

Waiver: None.

VRM Objective class areas
KFO-CSU-15
Controlled Surface Use

Stipulation: Oil and gas development and operations, and post-operation rehabilitation, must comply with VRM contrast limits by VRM Objective ensuring that project design does not exceed the following contrast ratings Class Areas by VRM Objective Classes in approved RMPs:

- Class II: weak/low
- Class III: moderate
- Class IV: strong/high

On the following lands described below:

17) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To maintain scenic quality in accordance with documented public sensitivity to visual aesthetics and visibility.

Exception: If VRM objective classes are downgraded by the Authorized Officer, the new VRM objective class stipulations will apply instead.

Modification: None.

Waiver: None.

BACKCOUNTRY AND SCENIC BYWAY VIEWSHEDS
KFO-CSU-16
CONTROLLED SURFACE USE

Stipulation: Surface occupancy is restricted within viewsheds of designated back country, Scenic and Historic Byways, at foreground and middleground distances (within 5 miles), unless topographically screened from view.

ON THE FOLLOWING LANDS DESCRIBED BELOW:

18) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To protect scenic integrity of Colorado's Scenic and Historic Byways and their social and economic significance to nearby communities, and to Colorado's Statewide economy.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the Authorized Officer wherever Byway designation is revoked by the Governor's Scenic and Historic Byway Commission.

Modification: At the discretion of the Authorized Officer, this stipulation may be modified for specific areas, projects, etc., by removing the restriction for middle ground distances only during other than peak recreation-tourism seasons (dates) for each Byway, conditioned by a determination of no significant adverse effect to benefiting communities and economies.

Waiver: None.

**STATE AND US HIGHWAY VIEWSHEDS
KFO-CSU-17
CONTROLLED SURFACE USE**

Stipulation: Restrict the siting of oil and gas development and operations from all locations and all VRM objective classes at locations where they will otherwise be sky-lined above the horizon, as viewed from all State and U.S. Highways.

ON THE FOLLOWING LANDS DESCRIBED BELOW:

19) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To protect Colorado's scenic horizons and their social and economic significance to nearby communities, and to Colorado's statewide economy.

Exception: For landscapes that are currently visually compromised, there may be an exception at the discretion of the Authorized Officer.

Modification: At the discretion of the Authorized Officer, this stipulation may be modified for specific areas, projects, etc., by adjusting the CSU where viewsheds in which oil and gas development and operations occur are not a scenic focal point, are visible for only a short travel distance, and lie in a background distance zone.

Waiver: None.

**STATE AND US HIGHWAY VIEWSHEDS
KFO-CSU-18
CONTROLLED SURFACE USE**

Stipulation: Rehabilitate all post-exploration and development within the foreground distance zone viewshed of all State, U.S., and Interstate Highways in order to replicate the original landscape contour and vegetation.

ON THE FOLLOWING LANDS DESCRIBED BELOW:

20) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To protect the scenic quality of Colorado's major travel thoroughfares and their significant contributions to nearby communities, and to Colorado's Statewide economy.

Exception: None.

Modification: At the discretion of the Authorized Officer, this stipulation may be modified for specific areas, projects, etc., by adjusting the CSU where viewsheds in which oil and gas development and operations occur are not a scenic focal point, are visible for only a short travel distance, and lie in a background distance zone.

Waiver: None.

**KEY OBSERVATION POINTS
KFO-CSU-20
CONTROLLED SURFACE USE**

Stipulation: Restrict surface occupancy or use within foreground-middleground distance zones of KOPs within any National Park or State Park.

ON THE FOLLOWING LANDS DESCRIBED BELOW:

21) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To protect scenic integrity of Colorado's State and National Parks and their social and economic significance to nearby communities, and to Colorado's Statewide economy.

Exception: Unless topographically screened from view.

Modification: At the discretion of the Authorized Officer, this stipulation may be modified for specific areas, projects, etc., by removing the restriction for foreground-middleground distances only during other than peak recreation-tourism seasons (dates), on a Park-specific basis, for landscapes visible from KOPs whose visual quality is already compromised by other developments within this specific distance zone. This stipulation may be further modified for Parks that have already issued oil and gas leases within their boundaries. All modifications are conditioned further by a determination of no significant adverse effect to benefitting communities and economies.

Waiver: None.

BLM PUBLIC LANDS NEAR RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS

KFO-CSU-22
CONTROLLED SURFACE USE

Stipulation: Exclude oil and gas development and operations within foreground and middleground distances of BLM-managed public lands BLM Public adjoining significant residential developments, communities, and Lands Near municipalities.

ON THE FOLLOWING LANDS DESCRIBED BELOW:

22) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To protect significant social and economic productivity of adjoining natural resource settings and their contribution to affected open space aesthetics (sight and sound) of adjoining public lands, property values, and associated investments.

Exception: Unless topographically screened from view.

Modification: At the discretion of the Authorized Officer, this stipulation may be modified for specific areas, projects, etc., by removing the CSU for landscapes whose visual quality is already compromised by other developments, and conditioned by a determination of no significant adverse effect to benefitting communities and economies, and the visiting guests they jointly share with the BLM.

Waiver: None.

RECREATION TRAVEL ROUTES AND CORRIDORS
KFO-CSU-25
CONTROLLED SURFACE USE

Stipulation: Restrict surface occupancy or use to existing travel routes and corridors, and avoid upgrading them.

ON THE FOLLOWING LANDS DESCRIBED BELOW:

23) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To avoid creating new travel routes and corridors by restricting access to existing travel routes.

Exception: None.

Modification: At the discretion of the Authorized Officer, this stipulation may be modified by allowing, on a case-by-case basis: 1) access route improvements to existing routes for surface

occupancy where existing routes provide insufficient access; and/or 2) new access route construction where upgrades to existing routes will prevent the achievement of recreation management objectives or setting character specifications outlined in Approved RMPs.

Waiver: None.

**NATIVE FISH AND IMPORTANT SPORT FISH
KFO-TL-01
TIMING LIMITATION**

Stipulation: Prohibit in-channel work in all occupied cutthroat trout (Colorado River, greenback, and Rio Grande) streams during spring spawning periods of April 1 to August 1, and fall spawning periods from October 1 to November 30.

ON THE FOLLOWING LANDS DESCRIBED BELOW:
24) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To protect redds (egg masses) in the gravel and emerging fry of native fish populations (Colorado River, greenback, and Rio Grande cutthroat trout, flannelmouth and bluehead sucker, and roundtail chub), and important sport fish populations (rainbow, brown, and brook trout).

Exception: A one-time exemption from a stipulation for a particular site within the leasehold. Exceptions are determined on a case-by-case basis and, if granted, suspend the restrictions of a stipulation for a specified period, location, or activity. The stipulation continues to apply to other sites in the stipulation area. In addition, the dates may be modified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (UASCE) via the 404 Permit compliance process.

Modification: A modification is a change to the provisions of a lease stipulation. Modifications may be temporary, or they may be for the term of the lease. Depending upon the specific modification, the stipulation may, or may not, apply to all sites within the leasehold to which the restrictive criteria are applied. Modifications are made if it is determined that the stipulation is no longer required as written (e.g., when it is based upon the results of monitoring data.)

Waiver: Waivers are permanent exemptions to a stipulation. Under a waiver, the stipulation no longer applies anywhere within the leasehold. Waivers apply to an entire stipulation area. They are applied only after preparation of an environmental analysis document, in accordance with the NEPA, and after a subsequent decision has been made that a stipulation is no longer required to protect a specific resource.

**Bald Eagle and golden Eagle nest sites
KFO-TL-11**

Timing Limitation

Stipulation: No surface use is allowed within the area described below during the following time period, or until fledgling and dispersal of young:

- Bald Eagle: Nov. 15 to July 31, a 0.5-mile radius around active nests
- Golden Eagle: Dec. 15 to July 15, a 0.5-mile radius around active nests

On the following lands described below:

25) <LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To protect reproductive activity at nest sites.

Exception: An exception can be granted if an environmental analysis of the Proposed Action indicates that the nature or conduct of the activity could be conditioned so as not to impair the utility of nest for current, or subsequent, nesting activity or occupancy. The Field Manager may also grant an exception if the nest is unattended, or remains unoccupied, by May 15 of the project year.

Modification: The Field Manager may modify the stipulation dates or buffer distances if an environmental analysis indicates that a portion of the area is non-essential to nest utility or function; or that the Proposed Action could be conditioned so as not to impair the utility of the nest site for current, or subsequent, nest activities or occupation. The stipulation may also be modified if the proponent, the BLM, the USFWS, and, where necessary, other affected interests, negotiate compensation that satisfactorily offsets anticipated impacts to raptor breeding activities and/or habitats. Modifications could also occur if sufficient information is provided that supports the contention that the action will not contribute to the suppression of breeding population densities, or to the population's production or recruitment regime from a regional perspective. A modification may also be granted if the nest has remained unoccupied for a minimum of 5 years, or conditions have changed such that there is no reasonable likelihood of site occupation over a minimum 10-year period.

Waiver: The Field Manager may grant a waiver if conditions have changed such that there is no reasonable likelihood of site occupation within the lease area.

Bald Eagle and golden Eagle nest sites

KFO-TL-11

Timing Limitation

Stipulation: No surface use is allowed within the area described below during the following time period, or until fledgling and dispersal of young:

- Bald Eagle: Nov. 15 to July 31, a 0.5-mile radius around active nests
- Golden Eagle: Dec. 15 to July 15, a 0.5-mile radius around active nests

On the following lands described below:

26) <LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To protect reproductive activity at nest sites.

Exception: An exception can be granted if an environmental analysis of the Proposed Action indicates that the nature or conduct of the activity could be conditioned so as not to impair the utility of nest for current, or subsequent, nesting activity or occupancy. The Field Manager may also grant an exception if the nest is unattended, or remains unoccupied, by May 15 of the project year.

Modification: The Field Manager may modify the stipulation dates or buffer distances if an environmental analysis indicates that a portion of the area is non-essential to nest utility or function; or that the Proposed Action could be conditioned so as not to impair the utility of the nest site for current, or subsequent, nest activities or occupation. The stipulation may also be modified if the proponent, the BLM, the USFWS, and, where necessary, other affected interests, negotiate compensation that satisfactorily offsets anticipated impacts to raptor breeding activities and/or habitats. Modifications could also occur if sufficient information is provided that supports the contention that the action will not contribute to the suppression of breeding population densities, or to the population's production or recruitment regime from a regional perspective. A modification may also be granted if the nest has remained unoccupied for a minimum of 5 years, or conditions have changed such that there is no reasonable likelihood of site occupation over a minimum 10-year period.

Waiver: The Field Manager may grant a waiver if conditions have changed such that there is no reasonable likelihood of site occupation within the lease area.

Endangered species act

KFO-LN-2

Lease Notice

Lease Notice: The lease area may now, or hereafter, contain plants, animals, or their habitats determined to be federally Threatened, Endangered, or Proposed for listing. The BLM may recommend modifications to exploration and development proposals to further its conservation and management objective in order to avoid BLM-approved activity that will adversely affect listed species or their habitat. The BLM may require modifications to (or disapprove) proposed activity that is likely to result in jeopardy to the continued existence of a Proposed or Listed Threatened or Endangered Species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of a designated or proposed critical habitat. The BLM will not approve any ground-disturbing activity that may affect any such species or critical habitat until it completes its obligations under applicable requirements of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) as amended (16 USC 1531 et seq.), including completion of any required procedure for conference or consultation.

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES PLANTS AND WILDLIFE

KFO-LN-3

Lease Notice

Lease Notice: In areas of known or suspected habitat of Special Status Species (federally Listed, Proposed, Candidate, or BLM Sensitive), or significant plant communities, a biological inventory may be required prior to the approval of operations. The inventory will be used in environmental analysis (in accordance with the NEPA) and mitigating measures designed to reduce the impacts of surface disturbance on the affected species or their habitats may be required.

Special design and construction measures designed to mitigate impacts, may include, but are not limited to, relocation of roads, well pads, pipelines, and other facilities; and fencing operations or habitat. The lessee/Operator may be required to submit to the BLM's Authorized Officer a plan for avoidance or mitigation of impacts on the identified species.

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

CULTURAL RESOURCES

KFO-LN-5

Lease Notice

Lease Notice: The lessee is hereby notified that Class III Cultural Resource Inventory may be required prior to surface-disturbing activities. Mitigation measures Cultural may be required in order to reduce the impacts of surface disturbances on Resources the affected cultural resources. These mitigating measures may include, but are not limited to, relocation of roads, well pads, and other facilities; evaluative testing; data recovery; and/or fencing. Mitigation measures may be required upon the discovery of any cultural resource. All cultural resource work must be performed by a BLM-permitted Archaeologist. The BLM may charge Federal licensees and permittees project costs of preservation activities conducted under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as a condition to the issuance of such license or permit [NHPA, as amended Section 110(g)].

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Buried cultural Resources

KFO-LN-6

Lease Notice

Lease Notice: The lessee is hereby notified that deep, subsurface survey may be required for subsurface-disturbing operations in areas that have a high potential for Buried Cultural deeply buried cultural resources. All cultural resource work must be Resources performed by a BLM-permitted Archaeologist. The BLM may charge Federal licensees and permittees project costs of

preservation activities conducted under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as a condition to the issuance of such license or permit [NHPA, as amended Section 110(g)]. The purpose of this stipulation is to protect significant scientific information in cultural resource sites that may be damaged from inadvertent, unauthorized, or authorized uses.

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Buried cultural Resources

KFO-LN-6

Lease Notice

Lease Notice: The lessee is hereby notified that deep, subsurface survey may be required for subsurface-disturbing operations in areas that have a high potential for Buried Cultural deeply buried cultural resources. All cultural resource work must be Resources performed by a BLM-permitted Archaeologist. The BLM may charge Federal licensees and permittees project costs of preservation activities conducted under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as a condition to the issuance of such license or permit [NHPA, as amended Section 110(g)]. The purpose of this stipulation is to protect significant scientific information in cultural resource sites that may be damaged from inadvertent, unauthorized, or authorized uses.

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Little Snake Field Office

LS-NSO-09

WILD HORSE WATER SOURCES NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION

Stipulation: No drilling or development operations will be permitted within a 1 mile radius from wild horse water sources from March 1 to December 1. No oil- and gas- related helicopter or motor vehicle use will be allowed in the wild horse HMA during foaling season, which runs from March 1- June 30.

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Exception, Modification, Waiver: Refer to the Little Snake Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan, Appendix B: Procedures and Criteria for Granting Exception, Modification or Waiver; pp. B-15 to B-18, October 2011.

LS-NSO-105
PERRENIAL WATER
NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION

Stipulation: No surface occupancy for up to 0.25 mile from perennial water sources, if necessary, depending on type and use of the water source, soil type, and slope steepness.

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Exception, Modification, Waiver: Refer to the Little Snake Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan, Appendix B: Procedures and Criteria for Granting Exception, Modification or Waiver; pp. B-15 to B-18, October 2011.

LS-NSO-106
RAPTOR NEST SITES (GOLDEN EAGLE, OSPREY, ALL ACCIPITER, FALCONS
[EXCEPT THE KESTREL], BUTEOS, AND OWLS, NOT INCLUDING SPECIAL
STATUS SPECIES RAPTORS)
NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION

Stipulation: No surface occupancy will be allowed within a 0.25 mile radius of raptor nest sites. The NSO area could be altered depending upon the active status of the nest site or upon the geographical relationship of topographical barriers and vegetation screening to the nest site.

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Exception, Modification, Waiver: Refer to the Little Snake Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan, Appendix B: Procedures and Criteria for Granting Exception, Modification or Waiver; pp. B-15 to B-18, October 2011.

LS-NSO-118
COLUMBIAN SHARP-TAILED GROUSE LEK SITES
NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION

Stipulation: No surface occupancy (NSO) will be allowed within a 0.25 mile radius of a Columbian sharp-tailed grouse lek site. The NSO area may be altered depending upon the active status of the lek or the geographical relationship of topographical barriers and vegetation screening to the lek site.

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Exception, Modification, Waiver: Refer to the Little Snake Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan, Appendix B: Procedures and Criteria for Granting Exception, Modification or Waiver; pp. B-15 to B-18, October 2011.

**LS-CSU-111
SLOPES GREATER THAN 35 PERCENT
CONTROLLED SURFACE USE STIPULATION**

Stipulation: Before surface disturbance on slopes of 35 percent or greater, an engineering or reclamation plan must be approved by the authorized officer. Controlled Surface Use (CSU) stipulations may be accepted subject to an onsite impact analysis. CSU stipulations will not be applied when the authorized officer determines that relocation up to 200 meters can be applied to protect the riparian system during well siting. Before surface disturbance on slopes of 35 percent or greater, an engineering or reclamation plan must be approved by the authorized officer. Controlled Surface Use (CSU) stipulations may be accepted subject to an onsite impact analysis. CSU stipulations will not be applied when the authorized officer determines that relocation up to 200 meters can be applied to protect the riparian system during well siting.

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS>

Exception, Modification, Waiver: Refer to the Little Snake Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan, Appendix B: Procedures and Criteria for Granting Exception, Modification or Waiver; pp. B-15 to B-18, October 2011.

**LS-CSU-130
SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES HABITAT
CONTROLLED SURFACE USE STIPULATION**

Stipulation: Before any surface disturbance activity, surveys will be conducted of potential habitat for Colorado BLM Sensitive Species, including plants and wildlife. Should any such species be found, all disruptive activities will be halted until species-specific protective measures are developed and implemented. There will be CSU stipulations on habitat areas containing special status species, such as federally listed, proposed, and candidate species.

BLM will also survey for rare plant species, and if any such communities were found, all disruptive activities will be delayed until specific protective measures are developed and implemented, if appropriate.

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Exception, Modification, Waiver: Refer to the Little Snake Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan, Appendix B: Procedures and Criteria for Granting Exception, Modification or Waiver; pp. B-15 to B-18, October 2011

**LS-TL-103
RAPTOR NESTING AND FLEDGLING HABITAT
TIMING LIMITATION STIPULATION**

Stipulation: Raptor nesting and fledgling habitat will be closed to surface disturbing activities from February 1 to August 15 within a 0.25 mile buffer zone around the nest site. However, during years when a nest site is unoccupied, or unoccupied by or after May 15, these seasonal limitations may be excepted. They may also be excepted once the young have fledged and dispersed from the nest.

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Exception, Modification, Waiver: Refer to the Little Snake Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan, Appendix B: Procedures and Criteria for Granting Exception, Modification or Waiver; pp. B-15 to B-18, October 2011.

**EXHIBIT LS-TL-104
COLUMBIA SHARP-TAILED GROUSE CRUCIAL WINTER HABITAT
TIMING LIMITATION STIPULATION**

Stipulation: Columbian sharp-tailed grouse crucial winter habitat will be closed from December 16 to March 15.

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Exception, Modification, Waiver: Refer to the Little Snake Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan, Appendix B: Procedures and Criteria for Granting Exception, Modification or Waiver; pp. B-15 to B-18, October 2011.

**EXHIBIT LS-TL-112
COLUMBIAN SHARP-TAILED GROUSE NESTING HABITAT
TIMING LIMITATION STIPULATION**

Stipulation: Columbian sharp-tailed grouse nesting habitat will be closed to surface disturbing activities from March 1 to June 30.

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Exception, Modification, Waiver: Refer to the Little Snake Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan, Appendix B: Procedures and Criteria for Granting Exception, Modification or Waiver; pp. B-15 to B-18, October 2011.

**LS-TL-138
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE WINTER HABITAT
TIMING LIMITATION STIPULATION**

Stipulation: Crucial winter habitat will be closed to surface disturbing activities from December 1 to April 30, with the intent that this stipulation apply after the big game hunting season. In the case that hunting season extends later, exceptions will be applied through normal procedures.

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Exception, Modification, Waiver: Refer to the Little Snake Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan, Appendix B: Procedures and Criteria for Granting Exception, Modification or Waiver; pp. B-15 to B-18, October 2011.

**LS-TL-143
FERRUGINOUS HAWK NESTING AND FLEDGLING HABITAT
TIMING LIMITATION STIPULATION**

Stipulation: From February 1 to August 15, a 1 mile buffer around nesting and fledgling habitat will be closed to surface disturbing activities to avoid nest abandonment.

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Exception, Modification, Waiver: Refer to the Little Snake Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan, Appendix B: Procedures and Criteria for Granting Exception, Modification or Waiver; pp. B-15 to B-18, October 2011.

LS-TL-148
WILD HORSES, SAND WASH HMA
TIMING LIMITATION STIPULATION

Stipulation: No oil- and gas-related helicopter or motor vehicle use will be allowed in the wild horse HMA during foaling season, which runs from March 1 to June 30.

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Exception, Modification, Waiver: Refer to the Little Snake Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan, Appendix B: Procedures and Criteria for Granting Exception, Modification or Waiver; pp. B-15 to B-18, October 2011.

LS-TL-149
DOMESTIC SHEEP LAMBING GROUNDS
TIMING LIMITATION STIPULATION

Stipulation: Exploration (including seismic exploration, drilling, or other development or production activity) will generally not be allowed on domestic sheep lambing grounds during lambing activity. Lambing activities usually fall between April 10 and June 30 and last for approximately six weeks. Dates for the six week closure will be determined for each operation as local conditions dictate.

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Exception, Modification, Waiver: Refer to the Little Snake Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan, Appendix B: Procedures and Criteria for Granting Exception, Modification or Waiver; pp. B-15 to B-18, October 2011.

White River Field Office

EXHIBIT WR-NSO-12
STEEP NATURAL SLOPES
NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or disturbance will be allowed on natural slopes greater than or equal to 50 percent (as defined by digital elevation model data).

On the following lands:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To protect soils on natural slopes greater than or equal to 50 percent.

Exception: The Authorized Officer may authorize surface occupancy if an environmental analysis finds the nature of the proposed action could be conditioned so as not to negatively impact the stability of or productivity of the steep slopes identified.

Modification: Site-specific modification may be granted by the Authorized Officer pending determination that a portion of the proposed surface disturbance meets the following conditions:

- 1) More than 75 percent of the proposed surface disturbance and infrastructure are on stable soils that are not on natural slopes greater than or equal to 50 percent; and

The proposed action utilizes construction, reclamation, and design features that stabilize the site during occupation and restore the original contours after occupation.

Waiver: If better elevation data indicates that there are no natural slopes greater than or equal to 50 percent anywhere within the leasehold, the stipulation no longer applies.

**EXHIBIT WR-NSO-17
ENDANGERED COLORADO RIVER FISH
NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION**

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or disturbance will be allowed within designated critical habitat for federally listed fish species (e.g., 100-year floodplain of the White River below Rio Blanco Lake).

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: Confining surface disturbance and surface use activities to areas outside the flood prone area would reduce the immediate risk of sediment and contaminant discharge into occupied riverine habitat and the compromise of physical and biological habitat features that are essential to the proper functioning condition of the aquatic systems that support federally listed fishes.

Exception: The Authorized Officer, in consultation with the FWS and CPW, may grant an exception to this stipulation if environmental analysis establishes that the proposed action would not adversely influence important fishery functions or compromise the integrity of constituent elements of critical habitat. Exception requests will require the submission of a proponent-prepared spill/leak contingency plan that would be analyzed integral with BLM's biological assessment to the FWS.

Specific measures that could be considered for granting exceptions include, but would not be limited to the following:

- 2) Pipelines could not be constructed in sites identified by the CPW or FWS as important for Colorado pikeminnow reproduction and recruitment of young.
- 3) Pipelines transporting potential contaminants will be equipped with automatic shut off valves and may be required to be double-walled where they cross the White River's 100-year floodplain or the lower mile of its larger perennial tributaries (e.g., Piceance Creek, Yellow Creek, Crooked Wash).

Modification: The Authorized Officer, in consultation with the FWS, may modify the provisions of the NSO if the proposed action can be sited, conducted, or conditioned to remain compatible with habitat protection and species recovery objectives.

Waiver: The Authorized Officer may grant a waiver if the BLM, in consultation with the FWS, establishes that the White River's designated critical habitat is incapable of serving the long term requirements of Colorado pikeminnow and that this aquatic system no longer warrants consideration as a recovery component for the four species of endangered Colorado River fishes.

WR-NSO-19
SPECIAL STATUS RAPTOR, GOLDEN EAGLE, AND PRAIRIE FALCON NESTS
NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or disturbance will be allowed within 0.5 mile of functional nest sites of federal endangered, threatened, proposed, and candidate raptor species; Colorado state endangered, threatened, and special-status raptor species; BLM sensitive raptor species; golden eagles, and prairie falcons.

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To maintain the integrity of the nest substrate and the character of habitat surrounding the nest site.

Exception: An exception can be granted if an environmental analysis of the proposed action indicates that nature or conduct of the activity could be conditioned so as not to impair the utility of the nest site for current or subsequent nesting activity or occupancy. Section 7 consultation procedures will be instituted in those instances where an exception is being considered that involves a federally listed or proposed species. An exception to the NSO may also be granted by the Authorized Officer consistent with policies and regulations derived from federal administration of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

Modification: The Authorized Officer may modify the stipulation buffer distances or substitute with a timing limitation if an environmental analysis indicates that a portion of the area is nonessential to nest utility or function, or that the proposed action could be conditioned so as not to impair the utility of the nest site for current or subsequent nest activities or occupation.

Specifically, the buffer distance applied to burrowing owl nest burrows may be reduced to 0.25 mile where appropriate. The stipulation may also be modified if the proponent, BLM, FWS, and where necessary, other affected interests, negotiate compensation that satisfactorily offsets anticipated impacts to raptor breeding activities and/or habitats. Modifications could also occur if sufficient information is provided that supports the contention that the action will not contribute to the suppression of breeding population densities or the population's production or recruitment regime from a regional perspective. A modification may be granted if the nest has remained unoccupied for a minimum of five years or conditions have changed such that there is no reasonable likelihood of site occupation over a minimum 10-year period. Section 7 consultation procedures will be instituted in those instances where a modification is being considered that involves a federally listed or proposed species.

Waiver: The Authorized Officer may grant a waiver if conditions have changed such that there is no reasonable likelihood that the lease area can support further nesting activity. Section 7 consultation procedures will be instituted in those instances where a waiver is being considered that involves a federally listed or proposed species.

**EXHIBIT WR-NSO-25
FEDERALLY LISTED PLANT SPECIES
NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY**

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or disturbance will be allowed within 660 feet of occupied and suitable habitat for federally listed, proposed, and candidate plant species, including any new habitat mapped as a result of future surveys.

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To protect federally listed, proposed, and candidate plant species and designated critical habitat from direct and indirect impacts, including loss and degradation of habitat due to dust transport, weed invasion, chemical and produced-water spills. It also reduces impacts to important pollinators and their habitat.

Exception: The following exceptions may only be granted if they do not preclude the survival and recovery of the species, as agreed or consulted upon by the BLM and FWS, with particular emphasis on protecting populations within ACECs:

- 4) Maintenance of existing facilities.
- 5) Surface occupancy may be authorized within 330 feet of occupied habitat following an environmental analysis and ESA Section 7 consultation or conference with the FWS (for

species listed under the ESA) that results in “no effect” or concurrence with a wholly beneficial effect determination. Surface occupancy may be considered for actions when the overall impacts to the species’ habitat from an action would be less than compared to other project alternatives that maintain a 330 foot buffer around occupied habitat. The proponent must convincingly demonstrate through in-depth biological analyses and collaboration with BLM and FWS that any action within 330 feet is the least damaging option when compared to other project alternatives. The FWS must concur with the proposed action in their Biological Opinion for approval of the exception to be considered by the BLM.

- 6) Surface occupancy may be authorized within 330-660 feet of occupied habitat or anywhere within suitable habitat if the proposed action results in insignificant (not reasonably measured/detected), discountable (extremely unlikely to occur), or wholly beneficial effects (no negative impacts) to occupied habitat or a similar level of impacts to suitable habitat (as defined under ESA Section 7 implementing regulations).
- 7) Surface occupancy may be authorized anywhere within suitable habitat for new construction/disturbances located adjacent to an existing disturbance if an environmental analysis of the proposed action indicates that the activity could be conditioned so as to result in a much reduced cumulative environmental impact to the species compared to other project alternatives.
- 8) Exceptions may be contingent on special design, construction, and implementation measures. Mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to:
 - a) Relocation of operations by more than 660 feet;
 - b) Delaying operations by more than 60 days so that construction occurs outside of the blooming season (i.e., construction could occur September through March;
 - c) Minimizing the area of disturbance;
 - d) Intensive control of fugitive dust;
 - e) Using signs, fencing, and other deterrents to reduce possible human disturbance;
 - f) Monitoring and control of invasive plants;
 - g) Specialized reclamation procedures (e.g., separating soil and subsoil layers with barriers to reclaim in the correct order and additional emphasis on forbs in seed mixes to promote pollinator habitat;
 - h) Long term monitoring of the species and/or habitat;
 - i) Use of a qualified, independent third-party contractor provide general oversight and assure compliance with project terms and conditions; and/or
 - j) Consideration of off-site mitigation such as conservation easements, or mitigation banking to offset impacts to occupied plant populations, adequate funding of research, or habitat protection/improvement projects.

Modification: If the site has been unoccupied by the species for a minimum period of 20 years then the habitat will be considered as suitable instead of occupied. Due to the persistence of the

seed bank and variability in environmental conditions related to germination, surveys would be required over multiple years to make a determination that the area is no longer occupied. The BLM will confer with FWS in determining whether an area should be considered as suitable or occupied habitat.

Waiver: A waiver may be granted by the Authorized Officer if the species becomes extinct or if the species is downgraded in status, the NSO stipulation may be replaced with less stringent criteria.

WR-NSO-26
BLM SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES
NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or disturbance will be allowed within 330 feet of occupied or suitable habitat for BLM sensitive plants.

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To protect BLM sensitive plant species from direct and indirect impacts, including loss of habitat. The protection buffer reduces the risk of impacts to special status plant populations from dust transport, weed invasion, chemical and produced-water spills. It also reduces impacts to important pollinators and their habitat.

Exception: An exception may be granted by the Authorized Officer if it can be demonstrated that the activity would not cause adverse impacts or have negligible impacts to occupied and suitable habitat. An exception may be granted for maintenance of existing facilities or for new construction/disturbances located adjacent to an existing disturbance if an environmental analysis of the proposed action indicates that the activity could be conditioned so as to result in a much reduced cumulative environmental impact to the species compared to other project alternatives. If an exception is granted, special design, construction, reclamation, and implementation measures, including relocation of operations and postponing construction by more than 60 days, may be required. Specialized reclamation procedures may include:

1. Collection of seeds for sensitive plant species' genetic preservation, grow-out, and future reclamation attempts; and
2. Using a higher percentage of forbs in the reclamation seed mix to promote pollinator habitat.

Modification: The Authorized Officer may modify (increase, decrease, or relocate) the area subject to the stipulation if it is determined that the nature or conduct of the activity, as proposed

or conditioned, would not impair values associated with the maintenance or recovery of the species. If the site has been unoccupied by the species for a minimum period of 20 years then the habitat will be considered as suitable instead of occupied. Due to the persistence of the seed bank and variability in environmental conditions related to germination, surveys would be required over multiple years to make a determination that the area is no longer occupied.

Waiver: If the species is removed from the Colorado BLM State Director's Sensitive Species List, a waiver may be granted by the Authorized Officer or the NSO stipulation may be replaced with less stringent criteria.

**WR-NSO-29
DOUGLAS-FIR AND ASPEN ON SLOPES
NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY**

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or disturbance will be allowed in areas with Douglas-fir and aspen on slopes greater than 25 percent.

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To preserve forest communities on slopes where forest health is difficult to maintain and would otherwise have no protection.

Exception: Operations may be permitted if the Authorized Officer determines through an environmental analysis, that the activity would not impair values associated with the protection or health of the forest communities.

Modification: The Authorized Officer may modify (increase, decrease, or relocate) the area subject to the stipulation if it is determined that the forest communities have decreased through natural causes (e.g., wildland fire, insects, blow down, etc.) or that the nature or conduct of the activity would not impair the preservation or viability of the forest community.

Waiver: None.

**WR-NSO-35
TIER 1 AREAS WITHIN
LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS UNITS
NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY**

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or disturbance will be allowed in Tier 1 areas within lands with wilderness characteristics units. All acreage within land with wilderness characteristic units 24, 26, and 33 are classified as Tier 1 areas and portions of land with wilderness characteristic units 1, 2, 19, 20, 21, 29, 32, and 34 are classified as Tier 1 areas (refer to Map 2-9).

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To protect wilderness characteristics as a priority over other multiple uses.

Exception: None.

Modification: None.

Waiver: None

**WR-CSU-10
STEEP NATURAL SLOPES
CONTROLLED SURFACE USE**

Stipulation: Surface disturbing activities will be allowed on natural slopes greater than or equal to 35 percent but less than 50 percent (as defined by digital elevation model data) only after an engineered construction/reclamation plan is submitted by the operator and approved by the Authorized Officer. The following items must be addressed in the plan:

- 9) How soil productivity will be restored; and
- 10) How surface runoff will be treated to avoid accelerated erosion such as riling, gullyng, piping, and mass wasting.

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To protect soils on natural slopes greater than or equal to 35 percent but less than 50 percent.

Exception: An exception may be granted by the Authorized Officer if an environmental analysis of the proposed action identifies that the scale or nature of the operation would not result in any long term decrease in site productivity or increased erosion. An exception may also be granted

by the Authorized Officer if a more detailed survey determines that the proposed action will not disturb soils on slopes greater than or equal to 35 percent.

Modification: None.

Waiver: None.

**WR-CSU-11
SALINE SOILS
CONTROLLED SURFACE USE**

Stipulation: Surface disturbing activities will be allowed in areas with saline soils (i.e., greater than 8 mmhos/cm), as identified in USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey, only after a reclamation plan is submitted by the operator and approved by the Authorized Officer. Operators must consider the stability and productivity of these soils in the reclamation plan and specifically address:

- 11) How soil productivity will be restored; and
- 12) How reclamation success will be evaluated.

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To protect the productivity of saline soils and to reduce salt and selenium loading of surface waters.

Exception: An exception may be granted by the Authorized Officer if an environmental analysis of the proposed action identifies that the scale of the operation would not result in any long term decrease in site productivity or increased erosion. An exception may also be granted if a more detailed soil survey, i.e., Order I, conducted by a qualified soil scientist, finds the soil properties associated with the proposed action are not saline.

Modification: None.

Waiver: None.

**WR-CSU-12
WATER RESOURCES
CONTROLLED SURFACE USE**

Stipulation: Surface disturbance and occupation will be avoided in the following areas:

- 1) Mapped 100-year floodplains;

- 2) Areas within 500 feet from perennial waters, springs, water wells, and wetland/riparian areas; and
- 3) Areas within 100 feet from the inner gorge of ephemeral or intermittent stream channels. (See Approved RMPA Glossary for definition of inner gorge.).

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To maintain the vegetative, hydrologic, and geomorphic functionality of stream channels, water quality characteristics, spring function, water well integrity, proper wetland/riparian function, aquatic health, aquatic and wetland habitat, macroinvertebrate communities, downstream fisheries and natural sediment and salt processes.

Exception: An exception may be granted by the Authorized Officer to the avoidance of these areas if an environmental analysis determines that the proposed activity would not or if the activity could be conditioned so as to not degrade the resources identified (see the modification criteria below). The Authorized Officer may authorize surface disturbance and occupation in identified areas when avoidance would result in the degradation of off-site resources to an extent that contravenes the BLM management direction or objectives, provided that adverse effects to water resources are satisfactorily resolved by design considerations, engineering, reclamation, and best management practices.

Modification: The stipulation may be modified by the Authorized Officer pending an environmental analysis of site specific information by BLM staff that finds the sites proposed for surface disturbance or occupancy after construction, during operation, and after final abandonment would:

- 1) Pass the 10-year peak flow event without erosion;
- 2) Pass the 25-year peak flow without failed infrastructure;
- 3) Pass the 50-year peak flow event without failure (when surface occupancy is planned for greater than 50 years);
- 4) Not impede a 100-year peak flow event causing upstream flooding beyond floodplain boundaries;
- 5) Not negatively impact springs or water wells, and
- 6) Beyond temporary, short-term timeframes would:
 - a) Not degrade water quality;

- b) Not compromise, degrade, or forestall attainment of proper wetland/riparian conditions or channel functions; and
- c) Maintain aquatic health and habitat.

The proposed activity must further not represent a vector for the transmission of aquatic pathogens or invasive/nuisance aquatic organisms, and must include provisions to restore wetland/riparian/floodplain vegetation and stream channel features temporarily impacted by the proposed activity. Modifications may also include the use of timing limitations designed to limit impacts to aquatic, riparian or channel resources (e.g., restrictions on activities during high or low flow conditions or during times that are critical for fish reproduction).

Waiver: None.

WR-CSU-26
VISUAL RESOURCES, NIGHT SKIES, AND SOUNDSCAPES
WITHIN VRM CLASS II AREAS
CONTROLLED SURFACE USE

Stipulation: Prior to initiating construction operations, a site-specific Visual Resources Management and Noise Reduction Plan (Plan) must be submitted to the BLM by the operator as a component of the Application for Permit to Drill (BLM Form 3160-3) or Sundry Notice (BLM Form 3160-5) – Surface Use Plan of Operations. The operator shall not initiate surface disturbing activities unless the BLM Authorized Officer has approved the Plan (with conditions, as appropriate).

The Plan must demonstrate to the BLM Authorized Officer's satisfaction how the operator will meet the following performance standards:

- 1) In order to retain the existing character of the landscape, all energy development and related activities will be located, designed, constructed, operated, and reclaimed using environmental Best Management Practices so that the development meets VRM Class II objectives within 1 year from initiation of construction. VRM Class II objectives do not apply to workover operations, reclamation operations, or geophysical exploration operations conducted by the lessee taking less than one year to complete. Development, production, and drilling operations lasting more than one year at a location will be designed so that they are integrated into the surrounding landscape and minimize visual contrast to meet VRM Class II standards. This may include the use of practices such as full interim reclamation of roads and pads, vegetative and topographic screening, vegetation preservation, proper siting, minimizing hill cuts, utilization of low profile tanks, the effective use of digital camouflage painting of above

ground facilities, using existing disturbance where practical, disguising facilities as ranching structures, and other Best Management Practices to avoid or minimize visual impacts.

- 2) Minimize noise using the best available technology such as installation of multi-cylinder pumps, hospital-grade sound reducing mufflers, and placement of exhaust systems to direct noise away from sensitive receptors (e.g., residences, the DNM Visitor's Center/Headquarters, overlooks along Harpers Corner Road, established campgrounds, and sensitive wildlife habitat). The goal for the minimum level of acceptable change will be a 10 db(A) or less increase from ambient background levels. However, at no time should operations exceed Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission 800 Series Rules regarding maximum permissible noise levels at residential/agricultural/rural zones (which currently limit noise levels to between 50 and 55 db(A) at 350 feet from the source).
- 3) The lighting component of the Plan should specify the following:
 - a) Number of lights and lumen output of each (minimum number of lights and the lowest luminosity consistent with safe and secure operation of the facility);
 - b) Alternatives to lighting (retro-reflective or luminescent markers in lieu of permanent lighting where feasible);
 - c) Fixture design (lights of the proper design, shielded to eliminate uplight, placed and directed to eliminate light spill and trespass to offsite locations);
 - d) Lamp color temperature (lights of the proper color to minimize night-sky impacts);
 - e) Standard operating procedures (minimization of unnecessary lighting use through alternatives to permanent lighting, such as restricting lighting usage to certain time periods);
 - f) Any activities that may be restricted to avoid night-sky impacts; and
 - g) A process for promptly addressing and mitigating complaints about potential lighting impacts.

In areas north of Highway 40, the Plan must also be coordinated with the National Park Service, with particular emphasis on views seen from key observation points within Dinosaur National Monument (DNM), along the Harpers Corner Road, and at the Visitor's Center/Headquarters.

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To manage lands in a manner to protect view sheds, night skies, and soundscapes within the Dinosaur Trail MLP, with emphasis on those areas in the proximity of Dinosaur National Monument (including the Visitor's Center/Headquarters and Harpers Corner Road).

Exception: The BLM Authorized Officer may grant an exception if it is determined that the action as proposed in the Surface Use Plan of Operation or Master Development Plan would not result in a failure to meet the performance standards above; or, a BLM evaluation, in consultation with the National Park Service, determines that the area is not visible, cannot be heard, and night skies would not be affected as observed from key observation points on the National Monument, including along Harpers Corner Road and near the Visitor Center.

Modification: The stipulation and performance standards identified above may be modified based on negative or positive monitoring results from similar actions on similar sites or increased national, state, or field office performance standards.

Waiver: The BLM Authorized Officer, in consultation with the National Park Service, determines that operations (visual, noise, light) on the entire lease area would not be detectable from Dinosaur National Monument.

WR-TL-17

Golden Eagle and Prairie Falcon Nests Timing Limitation

Stipulation: Surface-disturbing and disruptive activities will not be allowed within 0.5 mile of active nest sites of golden eagle and prairie falcon during the period from nest territory establishment to dispersal of young from nest (within a period from February 1 through August 31).

On the following lands described below:

<LEGAL_DESCRIPTIONS>

Purpose: To prevent disruptions of nesting raptors that may result in absences of adults sufficient to cause direct or indirect mortality of the eggs or young or the premature departure of young from the nest.

Exception: An exception to the TL can be granted if an environmental analysis of the proposed action indicates that nature or conduct of the activity could be conditioned so as not to interfere with adult attendance and visitation of the nest site, jeopardize survival of the eggs or nestlings, or otherwise impair the utility of nest for current or subsequent nesting activity or occupancy. The Authorized Officer may also grant an exception if the nest is unattended or remains unoccupied by May 15 of the project year. An exception may be granted to these dates by the

Authorized Officer, consistent with policies derived from federal administration of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

Modification: The Authorized Officer may modify the TL dates or buffer distances if an environmental analysis indicates that a portion of the area is nonessential to nest utility or function, or that the proposed action could be conditioned so as not to interfere with adult attendance and visitation of the nest site, jeopardize survival of the eggs or nestlings, or otherwise impair the utility of the nest site for current or subsequent nest activities or occupation. The stipulation may also be modified if the proponent, BLM, and where necessary, other affected interests, negotiate compensation that satisfactorily offsets anticipated impacts to raptor breeding activities and/or habitats. Modifications could also occur if sufficient information is provided that supports the contention that the action would not contribute to the suppression of breeding population densities or the population's production or recruitment regime from a regional perspective. A modification may be granted if the nest has remained unoccupied for a minimum of 5 years or conditions have changed such that there is no reasonable likelihood of site occupation over a minimum 10 year period.

Waiver: The Authorized Officer may grant a waiver if conditions have changed such that there is no reasonable likelihood of site occupation within the lease area in the long term.

WR-LN-09
Prairie Dog Towns
Lease Notice

Lease Notice: Lands within this lease parcel involve prairie dog ecosystems that constitute potential habitat for wild or reintroduced populations of the federally endangered black-footed ferret. Conservation and recovery efforts for the black-footed ferret are authorized by the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (as amended). The successful lessee may be required to perform special conservation measures prior to and during lease development. These measures may include one or more of the following:

Participating in the preparation of a surface use plan of operations with BLM, FWS, and CPW, which will be expected to integrate and coordinate long term lease development with measures necessary to minimize adverse impacts to black-footed ferrets or their habitat;

Abiding by special daily and seasonal activity restrictions on construction, drilling, product transport, and service activities;

Incorporating special modifications to facility siting, design, construction, and operation; and/or

Providing in-kind compensation for habitat loss and/or displacement (e.g., special on site rehabilitation/revegetation measures or off-site habitat enhancement).

APPENDIX D: Leasing Preference Review under 43 C.F.R. § 3120.32

BLM Field Office	Parcel CO-2025-12-	1 Proximity Criteria	2 Habitat Criteria	3 Cultural Resources Criteria	4 Recreation Resources Criteria	5 Oil & Gas Potential
GJFO	0388	High	High	High	High	High
GJFO	0389	High	High	High	High	High
GJFO	6155	High	High	High	High	High
GJFO	6259	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
KFO	0036	High	Low ²	High	High	High
KFO	0387	High	Low ²	High	High	High
KFO	0391	High	Low ²	High	High	High
KFO	6156	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0006	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0025	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0026	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0040	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0152	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0153	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0154	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0161	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0165	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0167	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0171	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0172	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0175	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0184	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0185	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0186	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0187	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0237	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0238	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0244	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
LSFO	0270	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0271	High	High	High	High	High
LSFO	0273	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
LSFO	0274	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0275	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
LSFO	0276	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0277	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
LSFO	0283	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0284	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	0379	High	Low ^{1,2}	High	High	High
LSFO	0380	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
LSFO	0381	High	Low ^{1,2}	High	High	High
LSFO	0393	High	Low ¹	High	High	High

BLM Field Office	Parcel CO-2025-12-	1 Proximity Criteria	2 Habitat Criteria	3 Cultural Resources Criteria	4 Recreation Resources Criteria	5 Oil & Gas Potential
LSFO	0548	High	Low ^{1,2}	High	High	High
LSFO	0550	High	Low ^{1,2}	High	High	High
LSFO	0554	High	Low ^{1,2}	High	High	High
LSFO	6175	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	6176	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	6177	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	6179	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	6197	High	Low ^{1,2}	High	High	High
LSFO	6198	High	Low ^{1,2}	High	High	High
LSFO	6199	High	Low ^{1,2}	High	High	High
LSFO	6212	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	6213	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	6214	High	Low ²	High	High	High
LSFO	6215	High	Low ^{1,2}	High	High	High
LSFO	6256	High	Low ^{1,2}	High	High	High
WRFO	0278	High	Low ^{1,2}	High	High	High
WRFO	0382	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
WRFO	0384	High	High	High	High	High
WRFO	6257	High	Low ²	High	High	High
WRFO	6258	High	Low ^{1,2}	High	High	High

H = high; L = low
¹ big game migration corridor
² GRSG PHMA

APPENDIX E: Basis for Issues Considered but Not Analyzed in Detail

Resource or Value	Rationale for No Detailed Analysis
Access & Transportation	<p>Potential impacts to Access and Transportation from future development to public use and the existing transportation systems are unknown until specific development is proposed, and the level of operations may be anticipated with additional information. The BLM may complete a detailed analysis with any future site-specific development proposals which may impact Access and Transportation.</p> <p>GJFO: The proposed lease parcels are within areas Limited to Designated Routes on BLM managed lands.</p> <p>KFO: The proposed lease parcels are within areas Limited to Designated Routes on BLM managed lands. Jackson County has adjudicated County Roads that access all four parcels. County Road 8B bisects CO-2025-12-0036, County Road 9A bisects parcel CO-2025-12-6156, County Road 10 bisects parcel CO-2025-12-0391 and County Road 10 bisects parcel CO-2025-12-0387. Parcel CO-2025-12-0387 is within the Arapahoe National Wildlife Refuge management area and Access and Transportation requests or needs would be determined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.</p> <p>LSFO: To manage non-motorized areas for the continued provision of diverse recreational experiences, certain parcels are designated as closed to off-highway vehicle motorized travel, including Parcel CO-2025-12-0379, Parcel CO-2025-12-0548, and CO-2025-12-0550. Other parcels limit motorized travel to existing routes.</p> <p>WRFO: To manage non-motorized areas for the continued provision of diverse recreational experiences, certain parcels are designated as closed to off-highway vehicle motorized travel, including Parcel CO-2025-12-0381 and Parcel CO-2025-12-0382 in the Pinto Gulch non-motorized area, and Parcel CO-2025-12-6257 and Parcel CO-2025-12-6258 in the Indian Valley non-motorized area (BLM 2021). These areas provide non-motorized primitive recreational settings and outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreational activities, such as backpacking, big game hunting, hiking, and horseback riding. Parcel CO-2025-12-0384 is within areas not designated as open or closed to motorized travel, and where motorized travel is limited to existing routes. The BLM will complete additional analysis as necessary for future site-specific development proposals that may impact access and transportation.</p>
Cultural Resources	<p>The GJFO, KFO, LSFO, and WRFO have determined that the December 2025 lease sale would have “no adverse effect” to historic properties as defined in 36 CFR 800.5(b).</p> <p>No new physical or visual impacts would occur to the landscape as leasing itself does not involve ground disturbance. However, future activities related to lease exploration and development could have the potential to adversely affect properties protected under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). If a lease is sold, additional NEPA analysis would be completed prior to the BLM approving any surface-disturbing activity. The BLM would require Class III (completely pedestrian) cultural resource inventories prior to surface-disturbing development proposals, including the approval of APDs. The BLM’s standard cultural program procedure is to avoid all sites; operators would work with the BLM to attempt to redesign planned development to avoid any known historic properties by at least 328 feet (100 meters). In addition, the BLM could apply conditions of approval (COAs) to protect cultural</p>

Resource or Value	Rationale for No Detailed Analysis
	<p>resources, which may affect or limit oil and gas development. Through Tribal consultation, such measures may include COAs to mitigate visual and audible impacts to sensitive cultural sites.</p> <p>The KFO, LSFO, and WRFO parcels partially overlap with previous Class III cultural inventories that have identified sensitive cultural resources. All parcels retain the potential for containing unidentified historic properties.</p> <p>The following stipulation and lease notice (LN) would apply to each parcel to protect cultural resources: CO-39 would apply to all lands and KFO-LN-5 would also apply to the KFO parcels.</p>
Farmlands, Prime & Unique	<p>GJFO: According to the USDA web soil survey (2025), a fraction of Parcel CO-2025-12-0388 may be prime farmland if irrigated. The other parcels are not identified as prime farmland.</p> <p>KFO: According to the USDA web soil survey (2025), the following parcels contain farmland of statewide importance: Parcel CO-2025-12-0036, Parcel CO-2025-12-0391, and Parcel CO-2025-12-6156.</p> <p>LSFO: The resource or value is not present or applicable.</p> <p>WRFO: According to the USDA web soil survey (2025), the following parcel contains farmland of statewide importance: 4.9 acres of Parcel CO-2025-12-6258. The following parcels contain prime farmland if irrigated: 12.7 acres of Parcel CO-2025-12-0384, 324.8 acres of Parcel CO-2025-12-6257, and 7.4 acres of Parcel CO-2025-12-6258.</p> <p>Note that on split-estate lands, the BLM does not manage prime and unique farmlands.</p> <p>At the APD phase, a site-specific analysis would evaluate site-specific design features and consider the application of COAs to protect this value. No further analysis is required at this time.</p>
Fire Management	<p>GJFO: The resource or value is not present or applicable.</p> <p>KFO, LSFO, WRFO: Leasing will not affect the ability of fire managers to implement the Northwest Colorado Fire and Aviation Management Unit's Fire Management Plan.</p>
Forest Management	<p>GJFO, KFO: The resource or value is not present or applicable.</p> <p>LSFO: Some of the lease parcels do contain forest resources, which if developed could be harvested. However, the LSFO RMP states it will provide forest and woodland products on a sustainable basis based on the Materials Act of 1947. Like with any materials removed from Federal lands, the trees will be purchased prior to removal from BLM-administered lands. If trees are removed, then applicable COAs will be attached to the APD at that stage. Leasing parcels will have no effect to forestry resources at this time.</p> <p>WRFO: Parcel CO-2025-12-0381 is stipulated with Exhibit WR-NSO-29 to protect known Douglas-fir that occurs on slopes greater than 25%. Generally foreseeable effects of development were sufficiently considered in the WRFO Oil and Gas FEIS (Chapter 3 Affected Environment, Section 3.3.1.1 page 3-41) (BLM 2015f). The</p>

Resource or Value	Rationale for No Detailed Analysis
	BLM will complete more detailed analysis if it receives a site-specific development proposal, and COAs may be attached, as appropriate to protect the resource.
Lands & Realty	<p>GJFO: Development and infrastructure on a parcel may impact the value and interest in the land. With the application of Lease stipulation GJFO-CSU-Lands for Disposal to Parcel CO-2025-12-6155, the BLM may move facilities to areas on the parcel with the least impact (GJFO RMP Appendix B, page B-48). Thus, no potentially significant impact is anticipated.</p> <p>KFO, LSFO, WRFO: Right-of-ways are present in the areas proposed for leasing, which would have little to no impact to realty actions.</p>
Lands with Wilderness Characteristics	<p>GJFO: Parcels CO-2025-12-0389 and CO-2025-12-6259 overlap with the Spink Canyon and East Salt Creek LWC units, respectively.</p> <p>KFO: The resource or value is not present or applicable.</p> <p>LSFO: Much but not all the parcels proposed for leasing are inventoried for wilderness characteristics. If the parcels are proposed for development in the future, standard lease terms apply to protect wilderness characteristics, if present. The BLM will complete more detailed analysis if it receives a site-specific development proposal, and COAs may be attached, as appropriate.</p> <p>WRFO: Lands with Wilderness Characteristics units (LWCs) were inventoried under Section 201 of FLPMA, requiring the BLM to maintain an inventory of all public lands and their resources and values (wilderness characteristics, sufficient size, naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude or unconfined recreation, and supplemental values). In 2013, the WRFO completed this inventory and identified 35 LWC units. Section 2.23 of the WRFO RMPA identifies goals, objectives, and management actions of the LWCs (BLM 2015c). Parcel CO-2025-12-0381 and Parcel CO-2025-12-0382 are within the LWC Pinto Gulch Unit. Parcel CO-2025-12-6257 is within the LWC #19 North Colorow Unit. Both of the aforementioned LWC units are managed as Tier 1, in which Exhibit WR-NSO-35 applies to protect wilderness character as a priority over other multiple uses, and in which the areas are managed for ROW exclusion. Consistent with existing lease rights and the management objective for each tier, COAs may be applied to leased acreage in Tier 1, 2, and 3 areas that contain wilderness characteristics. Parcels CO-2025-12-6258 and CO-2025-12-0384 do not overlap with a LWC unit.</p>
Minerals	<p>Development of these parcels for fluid minerals may impact future development of solid mineral resources present in the area.</p> <p>GJFO: There is no development or proposed action for solid mineral development within the proposed lease parcels. There was prior coal mining activity in the area but there are no current leases within the proposed lease parcels.</p> <p>KFO: Coal resources are likely present within the proposed lease parcels; however, no current leases or permits exist. Development of these parcels for fluid minerals could potentially create difficulties for future development of solid mineral resources.</p> <p>LSFO: Some parcels in the greater Indian Valley area are presently encumbered with mining claims, likely for uranium. Currently development or proposed development of locatable minerals does not exist in the area; however, exploration for uranium has occurred in the area in the past. Additionally, coal is likely present within many of the proposed lease parcels, however, no current leases or permits exist. Parcels in southern Rio Blanco County and northern Moffat County overlie known oil shale</p>

Resource or Value	Rationale for No Detailed Analysis
	<p>resources; however, no current leases or permits exist in the area. Development of these parcels for fluid minerals could potentially create difficulties for future development of solid mineral resources present in the area.</p> <p>WRFO: Certain WRFO parcels are presently encumbered with mining claims likely for uranium. No existing or proposed development of locatable minerals occurs in the area; however, exploration for uranium has occurred in the area in the past. Additionally, coal is likely present within many of the proposed lease parcels, however, no current leases or permits exist.</p>
National & State Scenic & Historic Byways	<p>GJFO: Parcel CO-2025-12-0388 is within 0.5 mile of the Dinosaur Diamond Prehistoric Highway, which is a National Scenic Byway and All American Road. Exhibit GJ-CSU-37 applies to protect the scenic byway.</p> <p>KFO: Parcel CO-2025-12-0391 is north of the Cache la Poudre-North Park Scenic and Historic Byway ranging in distance from 3.5 to 8 miles in distance. The general topography of the area is flat to rolling terrain with low lying vegetation found in a sagebrush-steppe environment with the visual background primarily dominated by the Medicine Bow Range when looking north. Visibility is dependent on the location, height, and type of infrastructure, which is unknown. Due to the rolling nature of the terrain and strong visual background, development is likely to be obscured and unlikely to be highly visible. Exhibit KFO-CSU-16, Exhibit KFO-CSU-17, and Exhibit KFO-CSU-18 apply to protect visual resources.</p> <p>LSFO, WRFO: The resource or value is not present or applicable.</p>
National Historic Trails	GJFO, KFO, LSFO, WRFO: The resource or value is not present or applicable.
Native American Cultural Interests	<p>Consultation is ongoing with potentially interested Federally recognized Tribes, including the Eastern Shoshone Tribe, Hopi Tribe, Northern Arapaho Tribe, Pueblo of Jemez, Pueblo of Zia, Southern Ute Indian Tribe, Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe. The BLM will continue efforts to consult with Tribes and understand potential concerns prior to issuing leases.</p> <p>All parcels have the potential to contain surface and buried archaeological materials or may be in an area that could affect the setting of known or unknown historic sites, and/or traditional cultural properties. If lease development is proposed in the future, an area-specific cultural records review is completed to determine whether a cultural inventory of the areas proposed for surface disturbance is necessary. Generally, a cultural inventory is required before new surface disturbance. Potential impacts to historic or archaeological sites eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places are either avoided, minimized or mitigated, including via extraction through archaeological data recovery.</p> <p>The application of standard lease terms, cultural resource lease stipulations, and cultural resource lease notices (See Appendix B and Appendix C) at leasing provides protection to cultural resources, paleontology, traditional cultural properties, and historic trails. The BLM will not approve any ground disturbing activities that may affect such properties or resources until it completes its obligations associated with the stipulations applied to each respective parcel, as well as applicable requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act and any other authorities. The BLM may require modification to exploration or development proposals to protect such properties or disapprove any activity that is likely to result in adverse effects that cannot be avoided, minimized, or mitigated.</p>

Resource or Value	Rationale for No Detailed Analysis
Paleontological Resources	As appropriate, stipulation KFO-CSU-13 and Lease Notice LN CO-29 apply to the lease parcels to avoid or minimize impacts to fossil resources. Surveys are required in areas of high potential for scientifically significant fossils, and COAs may be added during the APD review if the BLM determines that mitigation is necessary to avoid or minimize impacts to paleontological resources.
Permitted Range Management	<p>Allotment management and/or permitted Animal Unit Months (AUMs) would be adjusted where oil and gas activity conflicts with grazing operations, Colorado Public Land Health Standards, and rangeland management objectives. Potential effects from possible future oil and gas development include loss of forage, unsuccessful reclamation of disturbed areas, invasive species, safety hazards, improper livestock distribution, or other circumstances. Adjustments in livestock grazing use would be implemented based on monitoring results and through consultation, coordination, and cooperation with grazing permittees, other affected interests, and State agencies.</p> <p>The BLM will actively pursue opportunities and facilitate voluntary collaboration between operators and grazing permittees to identify and implement projects and actions to increase flexibility in livestock grazing management in areas temporarily impacted by oil and gas development and to enhance reclamation success. Additional effects of development were considered in the 2024 CRVFO and GJFO Supplemental (BLM 2024e); KFO FEIS (BLM 2015e); Section 2.14 of the LSFO FEIS (BLM 2010); and Chapter 3, Affected Environment, Section 3.7.2 page 3-107, of the WRFO Oil and Gas FEIS (BLM 2015f). The BLM will complete more detailed analysis if it receives a site-specific development proposal, and COAs may be attached, as appropriate.</p> <p>GJFO: Five permitted livestock grazing allotments overlap with the WRFO proposed lease parcels.</p> <p>KFO: Nine permitted livestock grazing allotments overlap with the KFO proposed lease parcels. The KFO manages resources to sustain a variety of uses, including livestock grazing, to maintain the long-term health of rangelands.</p> <p>LSFO: Twenty-five permitted livestock grazing allotments overlap with the LSFO proposed lease parcels. Stipulation LS-TL-149 applies to those allotments, which are authorized for domestic sheep lambing from April 10 to June 30. The BLM LSFO manages resources to sustain a variety of uses, including livestock grazing, to maintain the long-term health of rangelands.</p> <p>WRFO: Four permitted livestock grazing allotments overlap with the WRFO proposed lease parcels.</p>
Public Recreation	<p>GJFO: General dispersed recreation within or in the vicinity of the GJFO parcels includes hunting, camping associated with hunting, and off-highway vehicular use. Potential impacts to dispersed recreation from future development is unknown until development is proposed and implemented. However, based on the nature of the areas and similar developments, impacts are generally dependent on location, scale, and timing of construction and level of operations.</p> <p>KFO: General recreation within or in the vicinity of the KFO parcels includes fishing, hunting, scenic driving, wildlife and scenic viewing. Parcel CO-2025-12-0387 is within the Arapaho National Wildlife Refuge, which includes a scenic overview area with informational kiosks related to wildlife habitat and viewing. There are 3 Commercial Special Recreation Permits (SRPs) authorized on BLM managed lands for Parcels CO-2025-12-0391 and CO-2025-12-6156. One authorizes Guided Big</p>

Resource or Value	Rationale for No Detailed Analysis
	<p>Game Hunting and Outfitting Services and all 3 are permitted for Guided Mountain Lion Hunting. Potential impacts to recreation from future development is unknown until development is proposed and implemented. However, based on the nature of the areas and similar developments, impacts are generally anticipated to be low to moderate and are dependent on location, scale, and timing of construction and level of operations.</p> <p>LSFO: The lease parcels overlap with two Special Recreation Management Areas, Fly Creek and Serviceberry, which are open to oil and gas leasing and where rights-of-way are considered on a case-by-case basis. A portion of two lease parcels CO-2025-12-0244 and CO-2025-12-0379 overlap with the Fly Creek, which provides for a backcountry non-motorized hunting experience in a primitive setting. The portion of Serviceberry that overlaps lease parcels (CO-2025-12-0548 and CO-2025-12-0550) provides national and regional visitation for the purpose of non-motorized big game hunting and undeveloped camping, hiking, and other primitive recreation activities. If the parcels are proposed for development in the future, standard lease terms apply to protect the prescribed settings and targeted recreational experiences of the special recreation management areas. The level, type, and location of potential recreational impacts will be considered if a site-specific development proposal is received, and COAs may be attached, as appropriate.</p> <p>WRFO: Public recreation overlaps with the five WRFO parcels (CO-2025-12-0381, CO-2025-12-0382, CO-2025-12-0384, CO-2025-12-6258, and CO-2025-12-6257). There are 13 Commercial Mountain Lion SRPs and 3 Commercial Big Game SRPs. There are no commercial hunting drop camp areas within the lease parcels. Due to the various public outdoor recreation opportunities available throughout the WRFO, little to no impacts to public recreation are anticipated. Consistent with the WRFO RMP (BLM 1997), the objective for management of the White River Extensive Recreation Management Area is to support, sustain, and promote existing principal opportunities for dispersed, self-directed recreation while allowing for the production of oil and gas resources.</p>
Riparian Zones & Wetlands	<p>GJFO: Aerial imagery indicates that Parcels CO-2025-12-0388, CO-2025-12-0389, CO-2025-12-6155, and CO-2025-12-6259 have potential riparian vegetation. Stipulation NSO-2, Stream/Springs Possessing Lotic Riparian, applies. Aerial imagery did not indicate the presence of lentic riparian areas within the parcel boundaries. Further wetland inventories would be required if development of parcels is proposed.</p> <p>KFO: Stipulations KFO-CSU-3, KFO-NSO-4, and KFO-NSO-5 apply to the parcels where applicable to protect riparian zones and wetlands.</p> <p>LSFO: LS-NSO-105 applies to parcels where applicable to protect water sources.</p> <p>WRFO: Stipulations CO-28 and WR-CSU-12 apply to the parcels where applicable to protect riparian zones and wetlands.</p> <p>Due to these protections, along with standard lease terms and conditions, site-specific design features, COAs, and State requirements that apply at the APD phase, as necessary, little to no impacts to riparian zones and wetlands are anticipated.</p> <p>See "Water Resources" for water quality protections.</p>
Soil	<p>GJFO: The mapped soils of four parcels include 12 unique soil types and a total of approximately 2,039.2 acres. Combined, parcels CO-2025-12-0388 and CO-2025-12-</p>

Resource or Value	Rationale for No Detailed Analysis
	<p>0389 are a total of 1,277.5 acres and are 75.3% comprised by Torriorthents, cool-Rock outcrop complex for a total of 961.4 acres. Soil is shallow and consists of channery loam over bedrock and is deemed well drained with a high runoff class. Both parcels are dominated by fragile soils. Parcel CO-2025-12-6259 is 39.9 acres with 69.5% Caballo very channery loam with 40 to 80 percent slopes (28.2 acres). Soil is considered well drained and in a high runoff class. The entirety of the parcel is in fragile soils. Parcel CO-2025-12-6155 is 725.4 acres and is comprised of 7 soil types. Of the 7, Hesperus-Empedrado, moist-Pagoda complex is the predominate type comprising 55.5% of the parcel (403.1 acres). Soil texture is loam to clay loam. 25.9% of the parcel is Pagoda-Hesperus complex with 12 to 40 percent slopes. Soil texture ranges from clay loam to clay. Both soil types are well drained with very high runoff. Approximately 77% of the parcel is located in fragile soil (563.8 acres). As a result, the following stipulations apply: Geology Slope NSO CO, Geology Soil NSO CO, Geology Soil CSU.</p> <p>KFO: Soils on KFO parcels are primarily characterized by grayish-brown clay soils derived from shales. These shales include the Niobrara, Pierre, and Troublesome formations. Additionally, there are Seitz soils, which are very deep, well-drained, and slowly permeable, formed in colluvium or slope alluvium. Operators will submit detailed engineered plans that include reclamation specifications and stormwater engineering, which will be carefully reviewed by resource specialists. Applicable stipulations requiring No Surface Occupancy and Controlled Surface Use apply to protect soils.</p> <p>LSFO: About 90% of the LSFO parcels are mapped as having slopes of 35 percent or greater. LS-CSU-111 applies to parcels where applicable to protect steep slopes and fragile soils. This CSU requires an engineering or reclamation plan to be approved by the authorized officer prior to surface disturbance on these lands prior to development.</p> <p>WRFO: Of approximately 2,533 acres of soil in total on all six parcels, 1,677 acres of that total or 66% are listed in either slow or very slow infiltration rate hydrologic soil groups such as Rentsac-Moyerson complex and Pricecreek clay loams. These soil groups are typically made up of either particularly fine sediment or clays that cause high runoff potential. As a standard procedure, operators will submit detailed engineered plans that include reclamation specifications and stormwater engineering, which will be carefully reviewed by WRFO resource specialists. With the exception of CO-2025-12-6258, all parcels will be affected by soil stipulations WR-NSO-12 and WR-CSU-10. WR-NSO-12 prohibits any surface occupancy or disturbance on natural slopes greater than or equal to 50 percent. WR-CSU-10 requires an engineered construction/reclamation plan be submitted by the operator and approved by the authorized officer prior to any surface disturbance and occupancy on slopes greater than or equal to 35 percent but less than 50 percent. Finally, WR-CSU-11 applies to Parcel CO-2025-12-0382 for the protection of saline soils and the mitigation of salt and selenium loading to surface waters.</p>
Special Designations (Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wilderness Study Areas)	GJFO, KFO, LSFO, WRFO: The resource or value is not present or applicable.
Vegetation, Invasives	The occurrence of invasive plants on BLM and split-estate lands varies. Common land uses in the areas of parcels are livestock grazing, oil and gas development, and recreation. Lessees and BLM manage weeds annually.

Resource or Value	Rationale for No Detailed Analysis
	<p>GJFO: Based on the Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA) website, one known list A species occurs in the GJFO, which is purple loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>). There are many known instances of list B and C species within the GJFO boundary, including but not limited to: black henbane (<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>), bull thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), jointed goatgrass (<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>), and Russian knapweed (<i>Rhaponticum repens</i>). Cheatgrass (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>) is also a large problem in the disturbed lower elevation areas within the GJFO. The BLM will complete a detailed analysis if a site-specific development proposal is received, and COAs may be attached, as appropriate.</p> <p>KFO: There are no known occurrences of Colorado State A Listed noxious invasive species within the KFO boundary. Common List B species are black henbane, bull thistle, Canada thistle, cheatgrass, diffuse knapweed, hoary cress, houndstongue, jointed goatgrass, leafy spurge, musk thistle, perennial pepperweed, Russian knapweed, Russian olive, salt cedar, Scotch thistle, spotted knapweed, and yellow toadflax. Common List C species are bindweed, common burdock, common mullein, halogeton, hemlock, and redstem filaree. The KFO works to reduce the occurrence of noxious and invasive species by working with partners and resource users to manage known populations. This is also managed by clear and concise terms and conditions where applicable. If a site-specific proposal is brought to KFO, a more detailed analysis will be completed and COAs may be attached.</p> <p>LSFO: The LSFO works to reduce the occurrence of noxious and undesirable plant species by ensuring all land use actions are conducted using best management practices and by identifying ways of partnering with resource users and stakeholders to reduce the occurrence of noxious weeds (Section 2.4 of the LSFO RMP) (BLM 2011). Colorado List B species likely to be in the project area include black henbane, Canada thistle, hoary cress, houndstongue, leafy spurge, and Scotch thistle. Additional List C species common to the project area are bulbous bluegrass, cheatgrass, common mullein, field bindweed, and Halogeton. COAs may be attached to mitigate potential impacts identified in a detailed analysis if a development proposal is received.</p> <p>WRFO: There are no known occurrences of Colorado State A Listed noxious invasive weed species within the WRFO boundaries. Common List B species are black henbane, bull thistle, Canada thistle, cheatgrass, diffuse knapweed, hoary cress, houndstongue, jointed goatgrass, leafy spurge, musk thistle, perennial pepperweed, Russian knapweed, Russian olive, salt cedar, Scotch thistle, spotted knapweed, and yellow toadflax. Common List C species are bindweed, common burdock, common mullein, halogeton, hemlock, and redstem filaree. Generally foreseeable effects of development are considered in Chapter 3, Affected Environment, Section 3.3.1.4 page 3-49 of the WRFO Oil and Gas FEIS (BLM 2015f). The BLM will complete more detailed analysis if it receives a site-specific development proposal, and COAs may be attached, as appropriate.</p>
Vegetation, Special Status Species	<p>Stipulations HQ-TES-1 and CO-34 apply to all parcels and alert the lessee of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant and/or animal. The BLM will complete more detailed analysis if it receives a site-specific development proposal, and COAs may be attached, as appropriate. At the APD stage, the BLM will review site-specific vegetation conditions and will require reclamation, including successful revegetation, as appropriate. If a Federally listed plant species may be affected by a site-specific development proposal, the BLM would complete ESA Section 7 Consultation with the FWS.</p>

Resource or Value	Rationale for No Detailed Analysis
	<p>GJFO: Parcels CO-2025-12-0388 and CO-2025-12-0389 are within potential habitat for the Federally listed Ute ladies'-tresses (<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>). This species is currently not documented in these areas and no suitable habitat is known to exist. Stipulation GJ-CSU-9 applies to all parcels and may require for plant species listed as sensitive by BLM, special design, construction, and implementation measures within a 100-meter (328 feet) buffer from the edge of occupied habitat. In addition, relocation of operations by more than 200 meters (656 feet) may be required. This is to protect BLM sensitive plant species from direct and indirect impacts, including loss of habitat. The protection buffer reduces dust transport, weed invasion, chemical and produced-water spills and those effects on BLM sensitive plant populations. It also reduces impacts to important pollinators and their habitat. Stipulation GJ-LN-3 applies to all parcels and requires the operator to conduct a biological inventory prior to approval of operations in areas of known or suspected habitat of special status species, or habitat of other species of interest such as but not limited to significant natural plant communities. The operator, in coordination with the BLM, shall use the inventory to prepare mitigating measures to reduce the impacts on affected species or their habitats. These mitigating measures may include, but are not limited to, relocation of roads and other facilities and fencing operations or habitat. Where impacts cannot be mitigated to the satisfaction of the BLM's Authorized Officer, surface occupancy and use on that area is prohibited.</p> <p>KFO: Parcels with special status plant species are subject to Exhibit KFO- NSO-7.</p> <p>LSFO: Parcels CO-2025-12-0036, CO-2025-12-0278, CO-2025-12-0381, CO-2025-12-0382, CO-2025-12-0384, CO-2025-12-0387, CO-2025-12-0391, CO-2025-12-6156, CO-2025-12-6257, and CO-2025-12-6258 currently do not have mapped occupied or suitable habitat for any special status plant species. Parcel CO-2025-12-0167 at present has two mapped occurrences of BLM sensitive plant species Bessey locoweed (<i>Oxytropis besseyi</i> var. <i>obnapiformis</i>). To protect the BLM sensitive plant species, LSFO-CSU-130 applies to Parcel CO-2025-12-0167. In Colorado, the species is known from twenty occurrences of which 90% are located on lands managed by the BLM LSFO (CNHP 2025).</p> <p>WRFO: The WRFO RMPA (BLM 2015c) has two stipulations to protect special status plant species: WR-NSO-25 and WR-NSO-26. WR-NSO-25 stipulates that no surface occupancy or disturbance is allowed within 660 feet of occupied and suitable habitat for Federally listed, proposed, and candidate plant species, including any new habitat mapped as a result of future surveys. WR-NSO-26 stipulates no surface occupancy or disturbance is allowed within 330 feet of occupied or suitable habitat for BLM sensitive plants. While WRFO has no mapped habitat at this time, future surveys may identify occurrences in the future and, consequent to potential impacts identified in a detailed analysis of a future proposed oil and gas development, COAs may be applied to protect special status plant species, similar to NSO-25 and NSO-26.</p>
Visual Resources	<p>GJFO: All of Parcels CO-2025-12-0388, CO-2025-12-6155, and CO-2025-12-6259 and a portion of CO-2025-12-6155 are managed as VRM Class III. As such, the level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate per a visual contrast rating. The remaining portion of Parcel CO-2025-12-6155 is managed as VRM Class II due to it occurring in the viewshed of the Dinosaur Diamond Prehistoric Byway viewshed, which allows a low level of change to the characteristic landscape per a visual contrast rating.</p>

Resource or Value	Rationale for No Detailed Analysis
	<p>KFO: Parcel CO-2025-12-0036 is on private lands and does not have designated Visual Resource Management Class objectives. Parcel CO-2025-12-0391 is within a designated Visual Resource Management Class IV objective and may be visible from Colorado State Highway 14 and the Cache La Poudre-North Park Scenic and Historic Byway. Parcel CO-2025-12-6156 is within a Visual Resource Management Class III objective and may be visible from Colorado State Highway 125. Parcel CO-2025-12-0387 is within the Arapaho National Wildlife Refuge, which does not have BLM designated Visual Resource Management Class objectives, but is bisected by Colorado Highway 125 which has stipulations related to the viewshed as seen from the highway. The following stipulations apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibit KFO-NSO-21 (Parcel CO-2025-12-0387); • Exhibit KFO-CSU-15 (Parcels CO-2025-12-0391 and CO-2025-12-6156); • Exhibit KFO-CSU-17 (Parcels CO-2025-12-0387, CO-2025-12-0391, and CO-2025-12-6156); • Exhibit KFO-CSU-18 (Parcels CO-2025-12-0387, CO-2025-12-0391, and CO-2025-12-6156); • Exhibit KFO-CSU-20 (Parcel CO-2025-12-0391); • Exhibit KFO-CSU-22 (Parcels CO-2025-12-0391 and CO-2025-12-6156); and • Exhibit KFO-CSU-25 (Parcels CO-2025-12-0391 and CO-2025-12-6156). <p>LSFO: The majority of the lease parcels are designated as Visual Resource Management Class III, which allows a moderate level of change to the characteristic landscape, where management activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Five parcels are designated as Visual Resource Management Class IV, where management activities may attract attention, as well as dominate the view. Eight parcels are on non-Federal surface estate, which does not have Visual Resource Management Class objectives.</p> <p>WRFO: All five proposed lease parcels are designated as Visual Resource Management Class III, which allows a moderate level of change to the characteristic landscape, where management activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. In consultation with the BLM visual resource specialist, the site design (including above ground facilities) will be integrated with the surrounding landscape in such a way that minimizes visual contrast. This may include the use of vegetative and topographic screening, vegetation preservation, proper siting, minimization of hill cuts, minimization of the number of facility structures, utilization of low-profile tanks, and use of existing disturbance where practical.</p>
Wastes, Hazardous or Solid	<p>Oil and Gas leasing does not in itself affect public health and safety. However, if the leases are to be explored and if operations are proposed for any of the subject lease parcels, the BLM will complete a site-specific NEPA analysis of the proposal(s) utilizing the best available and most current data.</p> <p>The development of oil and gas resources may generate solid wastes, and a variety of exploration and production (E&P) wastes may also be generated throughout the development life of a well. Many E&P wastes are exempt from regulation as hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle C, these wastes are generally subject to non-hazardous waste regulation under RCRA Subtitle D and applicable state regulations. However, the exemption does not mean that these wastes present no hazard to human health and the environment, nor does the exemption relieve the operator from corrective action to</p>

Resource or Value	Rationale for No Detailed Analysis
	<p>address release of exempt wastes. Non-exempt wastes, such as lubricants, fuels, caustics or acids, and other chemicals would be used during E&P activities. The EPA has delegated to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) the authority to implement the RCRA and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission's (ECMC's) 900 series rules apply to oil and gas operations on Federally administered well locations. The BLM and ECMC evaluate waste management plans at the APD stage and require compliance with applicable State and Federal pollution control laws.</p> <p>Regarding chemicals utilized in hydraulic fracturing, some of these are consumed during the process, and portions that return to the surface in flowback fluids and produced fluids are present at low concentrations. Once at the surface, a variety of operational and technological requirements imposed by the BLM and the State are designed to avoid or minimize the risk of exposure of these chemicals to human and environmental receptors while being stored, transported, or disposed.</p> <p>Documented occurrences of contamination of ground water resources due to use of hydrologic fracturing technology is rare, even at a national level. This very low incidence reflects the careful review of drilling and completion plans for proposed wells by both the BLM and State petroleum engineers and advances in engineering protections that have accompanied use of this technology. These include isolating the well bore from all but the targeted hydrocarbon-bearing zones with cement and providing further isolation from freshwater or other usable aquifers with the use of additional surface casing around the well bore. The geologic regions where the proposed current parcels are located are characterized by target formations thousands of feet below the ground surface and thousands of feet below freshwater and surface waters, minimizing the potential impacts of these usable waters by hydraulic fracturing in the region. In addition, the ECMC rules require operators to collect and analyze groundwater baseline samples and subsequent multi-year monitoring samples from up to four domestic wells within a 0.5-mile radius of a proposed oil and gas well, multi-well pad, and dedicated disposal well. The ECMC also requires operators to monitor the well's bradenhead pressure during hydraulic fracturing and to report any significant pressure increase.</p> <p>Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive materials (TENORM) chemicals are of public interest. PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in numerous industries. In oil and gas E&P, they are typically found in aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) fire sprays, hydraulic oils used to prevent corrosion, and surfactants (compounds used to lower surface tension between two liquids), and can be used to increase production in oil reservoirs.</p> <p>TENORM may be found in numerous waste streams (e.g., scrap metal, sludge, slags) and includes materials such as radon and radium. In oil and gas E&P, these materials are typically found in specific areas where sludges and solids accumulate, mainly separators and tank bottoms. This equipment is surveyed for the presence of radioactivity and are disposed in accordance with regulations at commercial disposal facilities. The other area that may contain elevated levels of TENORM is produced water, which is usually disposed in accordance with Colorado's underground injection regulations.</p> <p>The transport, use, storage, generation, and disposal of all chemicals (including PFAS and TENORM) would be in accordance with applicable regulations to reduce the</p>

Resource or Value	Rationale for No Detailed Analysis
	<p>potential for release into the environment. In addition, if a release occurs, it is remediated to the appropriate regulatory level protective of human health and safety.</p> <p>Disposal of produced water requires authorization by the BLM under 43 C.F.R. Part 3170, Subpart 3177 – Onshore Oil and Gas Production: Disposal of Produced Water. The preferred disposal of produced fluids is through a Class II injection well, which requires an Underground Injection Permit authorized by the ECMC as delegated by the EPA. Disposal or use of water produced from Federal wells must be approved by the BLM before such operations begin, even if the operator has approval from the surface management agency. In addition, operators may also use a number of options outlined in 43 C.F.R. Subpart 3177 for the ultimate disposal of produced water through the appropriate regulatory reviews.</p> <p>While there is a potential for chemicals to be released into the environment throughout the oil and gas E&P process, these releases are infrequent and when they do occur, BLM and ECMC regulations require prompt notification and appropriate actions to clean releases to a regulated level.</p>
Water Resources	<p>The State of Colorado has agencies that administer water rights and regulate water quality, including but not limited to the Division of Water Resources (a.k.a., Office of the State Engineer), the Department of Public Health and Environment, and the ECMC. In addition, the State administers numerous water quality laws and regulations, including the Clean Water Act of 1977, the Water Resources Planning Act of 1962, the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, and the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1977. The Anti-degradation Policy in the Clean Water Act mandates the maintenance of the level of water quality that has been identified as being necessary to support the existing uses of a waterbody (40 C.F.R. § 131.12(a)).</p> <p>The split estate parcels are subject to management decisions contained in the RMPs and RMPAs, which designate areas open or closed to fluid mineral leasing and assign standard terms and conditions as well as stipulations to protect water resource values.</p> <p>Fluid mineral development activities and ROW development have the potential to affect water resources qualitatively and quantitatively. As detailed in Appendix B and Appendix C, impacts to water resources from potential oil and gas development on the parcels would be avoided or minimized by applying lease stipulations. Qualitative impacts to water resources from potential oil and gas development are associated with 1) the transport of sediment and other parameters into surface waters by stormwater runoff from areas of surface disturbance; 2) the transport of chemical pollutants to surface waters from spills or equipment failures on the well pad or during vehicle or pipeline transport; 3) subsurface movement of pollutants to waters from pits containing fluids or cuttings stored on the pad; and 4) movement through the well bore to water due to improper casing or cementing.</p> <p>These potential impacts are avoided or minimized by project design measures, BMPs, and regulations at the site-specific development proposal stage. Each project proposal is designed and developed to manage stormwater in a manner that minimizes erosion, transport of sediment offsite, and site degradation, and is reviewed by the BLM and regulated by the CDPHE and ECMC. Temporarily disturbed surfaces are revegetated during interim reclamation to reduce erosion potential, and the working surface of the pad that remains open during long-term production has stormwater controls. Requisite Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure plans reduce the risk of spills, addressing the transport of chemicals and materials, including loading and unloading operations; vehicle/equipment fueling; outdoor storage activities, including</p>

Resource or Value	Rationale for No Detailed Analysis
	<p>those for chemicals and additives; produced water and drilling fluids storage; erosion and vehicle tracking from well pads, road surfaces, and pipelines; waste disposal practices; and leaks and spills. Should a spill occur on-site or during material transport, the BLM works with the operator to immediately remediate the spill in accordance with Federal and State standards. In addition, remote (radiotelemetric) monitoring of production facilities and containment of fluid-containing structures within secondary containment – coupled with regular BLM, ECMC, and operator inspections – reduce the potential for releases related to equipment failure and facilitate identification and control. Pits are required to be lined to avoid contact between the pit contents and subsurface materials. Cuttings are either buried once meeting ECMC Table 915-1 standards or disposed at a properly licensed facility.</p> <p>Potential impacts to water resources could occur with improper borehole construction, casing, and cementing, and when other drilling, completion, and operational procedures are not executed in compliance with Federal and State rules and regulations. This may result in inadequate aquifer isolation, the loss of well integrity, surface spills, or loss of fluids (chemical additives, TENORM, etc.) in the drilling and completion process. To avoid or minimize these potential water resource impacts, both the BLM and ECMC review and approve site-specific proposed drilling plans and require adherence to Federal and State rules and regulations, as well as BMPs. Site-specific review occurs during the APD approval process, including review of the drilling plan and Surface Use Plan of Operations. The drilling plan is verified by the BLM petroleum engineer to ensure the well bore design meets the casing and cementing requirements of 43 C.F.R. Part 3170, Subpart 3171 and 43 C.F.R. Part 3170, Subpart 3172 for the protection and/or isolation of all usable water zones, lost circulation zones (including faults), and abnormally pressured zones. Wells are cased with multiple layers of steel and sealed with surrounding layers of cement to isolate usable water zones from the wellbore and avoid possible migration of fluids associated with oil and gas development. BLM petroleum engineering technicians witness the setting of surface casing to verify cementing operations on wells in a field with potential for lost circulation or in areas of exploratory drilling. A production casing is set to provide an added layer of separation between the oil or natural gas stream and usable water zones. A cement bond log (well survey) is performed to ensure the cement is properly sealed around the casing. Prior to hydraulic fracturing, the casing is pressure tested with fluid to the maximum pressure anticipated in the casing. In addition, ECMC Rule 615 requires groundwater sampling, including baseline and subsequent monitoring from up to four sources within 0.5 mile of a proposed oil and gas well, multi-well pad, or disposal well.</p> <p>Potential water resource impacts from hydraulic fracturing are a public concern, including groundwater contamination and seismicity. While various authors (e.g., Shonkoff et al. 2014) have described the potential for contamination of groundwater via induced fractures, no such contamination has been demonstrated as a result of normal operations. One case of contamination, which did not involve normal or appropriate operations, was the subject of a lengthy investigation by the EPA at Pavilion, Wyoming (DiGiulio et al. 2016). In that study, initiated due to the presence of oil and related contaminants in a shallow freshwater aquifer and water wells, the EPA found the following: 1) flowback fluids and produced water containing hydrocarbons and high salinity were stored in 33 open pits nearby; 2) the surface casing did not extend below the elevation of the shallow aquifer and deepest water well; 3) no cementing or other bonding was used around the production casing; and 4) the vertical spacing between the fractured zones and domestic wells was</p>

Resource or Value	Rationale for No Detailed Analysis
	<p data-bbox="500 226 1419 285">inadequate. These situations would not be permitted in Colorado, and severe penalties would be levied against an operator undertaking such actions.</p> <p data-bbox="500 317 1419 772">A research network funded by the National Science Foundation, which engaged 29 researchers at nine institutions, undertook a study of hydrocarbon and fracturing fluid migration in the Wattenberg Field, Denver Basin, Colorado (Fleckenstein et al. 2015). The mission of the research was to provide a science-based framework for evaluating the tradeoffs between hydrocarbon development and protection of water and air resources. The study of the Wattenberg Field found the following: 1) there was no evidence of aquifer contamination due to stimulation through wellbores; 2) of the 17,948 wells in the study area, ten exhibited signs of hydrocarbon migration to usable water zones; 3) the probability of hydrocarbon migration in vertical wells due to failure of one or more barriers was 0.06%; 4) migration of hydrocarbons only occurred in older vertical wells in which the casing did not extend through all usable water zones; thus, the probability of hydrocarbon migration is directly correlated with the age of the well; 5) there was no evidence of failure of one or more barriers in horizontal wells for shale development; and 6) there was no evidence of hydrocarbon migration in horizontal wells used for shale development.</p> <p data-bbox="500 804 1419 1381">Based on research, current technology, and practices, the BLM has concluded that use of hydraulic fracturing technology in completions of oil and gas wells to facilitate recovery of Federal fluid minerals does not present a significant risk of impacts to human health and the environment. The risks are reduced through the careful review of drilling and completion plans for proposed wells by both the BLM and ECMC petroleum engineers and advances in engineering protections. The BLM and ECMC require proper casing and cementing of wellbores to isolate the aquifer(s) penetrated by the well bore. Surface casing extends below the depth of any usable water zones that could support a human use or connect to surface waters. The upper extent of fractures is vertically separated from such zones. In addition, the ECMC regulates a number of aspects of hydraulic fracturing and requires operators to publicly disclose chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing. In 2011, the COGCC (now ECMC) published an analysis of the use of hydraulic fracturing in Colorado and potential risks to human health and the environment, which notes that, “Hydraulic fracturing has occurred in Colorado since 1947. Nearly all active wells in Colorado have been hydraulically fractured. The COGCC serves as first responder to incidents and complaints concerning oil and gas wells, including those related to hydraulic fracturing. To date, the COGCC has not verified any instances of groundwater contaminated by hydraulic fracturing.”</p> <p data-bbox="500 1413 1419 1598">Regarding chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing, some of these are consumed during the process, and portions that return to the surface in flowback fluids and produced fluids are present at low concentrations. Once at the surface, a variety of operational and technological requirements by the BLM and the State are designed to avoid or minimize the risk of exposure of these chemicals to human and environmental receptors while being stored, transported, or disposed.</p> <p data-bbox="500 1629 1419 1835">The process of hydraulic fracturing during well completions results in the inducement of microseismicity due to pressures generated that result in fracturing of the surrounding bedrock as a method to enhance recovery of hydrocarbons. However, these microseismic events are normally not detectable at the surface (except by geophysical instruments) or, if felt, are not at a magnitude to cause damage to structures or to trigger slope failure. With very few exceptions, the incidence of felt earthquakes is not related to hydraulic fracturing but to disposal of flowback fluids</p>

Resource or Value	Rationale for No Detailed Analysis
	<p>and produced water in deep disposal wells. Both Federal and private disposal wells in Colorado are regulated by the ECMC, under its delegated authority from the EPA, with regard to location, injection depth, injection pressure, injection rate, and total injected volume. The restrictions are specifically intended to avoid or minimize the risk of felt earthquakes, and of earthquake-related damage.</p> <p>If oil and gas development occurred from the parcels in the future, water resources would be impacted from water consumption, with the minority volume for dust abatement and well drilling and with the majority volume for well completions. The amount of water required for oil and gas development varies widely, even within the same basin (Gallegos et al. 2015). Water use is typically higher for wells drilled horizontally, which is a type of oil and gas well development anticipated for the parcels. Water used for oil and gas operations is associated with existing water rights or unappropriated sources; water use is administered by the State of Colorado. To minimize the freshwater consumption, produced water and reused/recycled water are used for well completions when feasible.</p> <p>Water depletions associated with oil and gas development can contribute to the deterioration of critical habitat for threatened and endangered species, but these effects have been evaluated by the BLM and FWS and continue to be appropriately mitigated through programmatic and project-specific consultation and ongoing oversight by both agencies.</p> <p>Effects to springs and groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDEs) could occur where roads, stream crossings, pipelines, well pads, and facilities are in proximity, thereby affecting their functionality and associated ecosystem processes. Surface and groundwater depletions could affect springs and associated habitat. Springs and GDEs are critical for providing habitat for terrestrial and aquatic species, a perennial water source supporting streamflow, water quality, water storage, carbon storage, as well as a water source for animal use. In addition to springs, other GDEs include fens, wet meadows, riparian areas, and wetlands. Individual RMPs, lease stipulations, and analysis at the APD stage address potential impacts to springs and GDE.</p> <p>GJFO: All four parcels have surface waters that run through or within the parcel boundaries. The streams are listed as intermittent and therefore GJ-NSO-2 applies within 100 meters (328 feet) from the edge of the ordinary high-water mark (bank-full stage). Where the riparian corridor width is greater than 100 meters (328 feet) from bank-full, surface occupancy and use and surface-disturbing activities within the riparian zone could be prohibited. Based on remote sensing, Parcel CO-2025-12-6155 may have lentic riparian characteristics, thus GJ-NSO-4 applies within 100 meters from lentic riparian areas. Further surveys would be completed to verify wetland characteristics and map parameters if the parcel were proposed for development.</p> <p>KFO: To protect water resources, Parcel CO-2025-12-0036 is subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-5 to protect intermittent and ephemeral streams, Exhibit KFO-CSU-2 to protect public water supplies, water quality, aquatic habitat and human health, and Exhibit KFO-CSU-3 to protect perennial streams, water bodies, fisheries, and riparian areas. Parcel CO-2025-12-0387 is subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-3 to protect public water supplies, water quality, aquatic habitat and human health, Exhibit KFO-CSU-2 to protect public water supplies, water quality, aquatic habitat and human health, and Exhibit KFO-CSU-3 to protect perennial streams, water bodies, fisheries, and riparian areas. Parcel CO-2025-12-0391 is subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-3 to protect public water supplies, water quality, aquatic habitat and human health and KFO-CSU-3 to</p>

Resource or Value	Rationale for No Detailed Analysis
	<p>protect perennial streams, water bodies, fisheries, and riparian areas. Parcel CO-2025-12-6156 is subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-3 to protect public water supplies, water quality, aquatic habitat and human health, Exhibit KFO-NSO-5 to protect intermittent and ephemeral streams, and Exhibit KFO-CSU-3 to protect perennial streams, water bodies, fisheries, and riparian areas.</p> <p>LSFO: Perennial water resources throughout LSFO are protected during any development by application of Exhibit LS-NSO-105. This will require no surface occupancy for up to 0.25 miles from perennial water sources, depending on type and use of the water source, soil type, and slope steepness. This protection applies wherever perennial waters are present, including on 23 parcels.</p> <p>WRFO: In accordance with WR-CSU-12, surface disturbance and occupation will be avoided within 100 feet from the inner gorge of ephemeral or intermittent stream channels, which are present in all six parcels. Surface disturbance and occupation will additionally be avoided within 500 feet of listed wetland/riparian areas, which potentially occur on Parcel CO-2025-12-6258. Wetlands, riparian areas and the inner gorges of surface channels will be identified during site-specific analysis if the parcels are proposed for development.</p>
Wild Horses and Burros	<p>GJFO, KFO, WRFO: The resource or value is not present or applicable.</p> <p>LSFO: Parcels within the Sandwash Basin Herd Management area are subject to LS-NSO-09 and LS-TL-148 stipulations, which provide timing limitations for development near wild horse water sources as well as limits of motor vehicle use during foaling season. If APDs are submitted to develop the proposed parcels, a site-specific analysis would be completed and consider design features, COAs, and BMPs to avoid or minimize impacts to wild horses.</p>
Wildlife, Aquatic	<p>Parcels with aquatic wildlife habitat have the following stipulations to provide habitat protection: CO-28, GJ-NSO-2, GJ-NSO-4, GJ-CSU-3, KFO-NSO-4, KFO-NSO-5, LS-NSO-105, LS-CSU-130, WR-NSO-17, and WR-CSU-12. Due to the application of these stipulations, along with standard lease terms, regulations, and applicable site-specific design features, COAs, and BMPs applied at the APD stage, impacts to these resources are anticipated to be avoided or minimized if these parcels are developed. Additionally, standard lease terms allow the BLM to require relocation of proposed operations by up to 800 meters and prohibit new surface disturbing operations for a period of up to 90 days in any lease year to mitigate adverse impacts to other resources and values (43 C.F.R. § 3101.12).</p> <p>See “Water Resources” and "Wildlife, Special Status Species" for additional protections.</p>
Wildlife, Big Game	<p>Impacts to big game habitat are avoided, minimized, or mitigated by applying surface use stipulations (Appendix B and Appendix C), which are derived from each land use plan identified in Section 1.5.</p> <p>The BLM approved the Big Game RMPA in October 2024, which amended land use plans to incorporate oil and gas lease stipulations to enhance protection for important habitat areas for bighorn sheep, elk, mule deer, and pronghorn (BLM 2024a). CPW, the State agency that manages big game in Colorado, was a cooperating agency during the development of the Big Game RMPA; the resultant stipulations align with those of the State to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to big game habitat. Big game stipulations are applied to the parcels statewide, as applicable (See Appendix B and Appendix C for stipulation information).</p>

Resource or Value	Rationale for No Detailed Analysis
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO-NSO-BG-1 for the protection of big horn sheep production areas. • CO-NSO-BG-2 for the protection of big game migratory highway crossing pinch point areas and within CPW-mapped big game non-highway crossing pinch point areas. • CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game in crucial big game winter habitat. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Bighorn sheep winter range for November 1 to April 30; o Elk and mule deer severe winter range and winter concentration areas from December 1 to April 30; and o Pronghorn winter concentration areas from January 1 to April 30. • CO-TL-BG-2 to reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Bighorn sheep production areas, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep April 15 to June 30; o Desert bighorn sheep February 1 to May 1; and o Elk production (calving) areas from May 15 to June 30. • CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game high priority habitat (HPH) on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate, surface occupancy and use may be restricted within big game HPH. Authorization of new oil and gas facility locations within big game HPH will be avoided when the oil and gas location density exceeds one active oil and gas location per square mile or contributes to an increased density beyond one active oil and gas location per square mile. In addition, a BLM- and CPW-approved Wildlife Mitigation Plan (WMP) will be required and implemented for new oil and gas facility locations within big game HPH. The WMP will address direct and indirect functional habitat loss, including consideration of the impacts of both oil and gas facilities and new oil and gas routes, and offset the unavoidable adverse impacts to the affected big game habitat. • CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game HPH and requires a WMP; and CPW recommends a surface density limitation of less than one linear mile of routes per square mile (640 acres). • CO-LN-BG-2 to alert the lessee that the lease area is located within big game habitat or currently under big game HPH review by the State of Colorado and requires a WMP. <p>The BLM coordinates with CPW to create master development plans and WMPs as operators develop oil and gas fields. When APDs are submitted, the BLM collaborates with CPW to review design features and operator-committed measures, and determine the need for additional mitigation and/or COAs. However, until a site-specific development is proposed, the presence or extent of surface disturbance and the resulting potential effects may not be adequately analyzed. Leasing does not authorize any surface disturbance or use. Therefore, in-depth analyses will be conducted as necessary once an action is proposed that involves surface disturbance or use of the parcel; and the aforementioned stipulations will apply accordingly.</p> <p>Parcels CO-2025-12-0244, CO-2025-12-0273, CO-2025-12-0275, CO-2025-12-0277, CO-2025-12-0278, CO-2025-12-0379, CO-2025-12-0380, CO-2025-12-0381, CO-2025-12-0382, CO-2025-12-0393, CO-2025-12-0548, CO-2025-12-0550, CO-2025-12-0554, CO-2025-12-6197, CO-2025-12-6198, CO-2025-12-6199, CO-2025-</p>

Resource or Value	Rationale for No Detailed Analysis
	12-6215, CO-2025-12-6256, CO-2025-12-6258, and CO-2025-12-6259 overlap with big game migration corridors.
Wildlife, Greater Sage-grouse	<p>Since the majority of the parcels overlap functional Greater sage-grouse (GRSG) habitat, they are subject to habitat-specific management direction and stipulations as addressed and authorized through the 2025 GRSG RMPA. The RMPA identifies and incorporates appropriate measures to conserve, enhance, and restore GRSG habitat in the context of BLM’s multiple use and sustained yield mission under FLPMA. Several agencies, including CPW, served as cooperators and provided data and input during development of the 2025 GRSG RMPA and its stipulations to adequately protect GRSG habitat.</p> <p>Consistent with the fluid minerals objective, fluid mineral leasing and development in GRSG habitat management areas are managed to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse impacts to GRSG habitat to the extent practical under the law and BLM jurisdiction. Impacts to GRSG habitat are avoided, minimized, or mitigated by application of stipulations (Appendix B and Appendix C), which are derived from each land use plan identified in Section 1.5.</p> <p>GJFO: The resource or value is not present or applicable.</p> <p>KFO, LSFO, WRFO: Applicable to certain parcels, stipulations may include the following (Appendix B and Appendix C):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife GRSG-NSO-1: Applies a NSO constraint to leases in GRSG PHMAs unless a waiver, exception, or modification is granted. • Wildlife GRSG-CSU-1: Applies CSU constraints on surface use, occupancy, placement of permanent tall structures, and surface-disturbing activities in GHMAs within 1 mile of a PHMA that will decrease habitat availability or functionality of important seasonal habitats including breeding, nesting, or winter concentration; or that create new perching/nesting/food subsidy opportunities for avian predators. • Wildlife GRSG-CSU-2: New leases in PHMAs are subject to the restrictions of 3% disturbance and an average of 1 disturbance per 640 acres calculated by each Colorado Management Zone to allow clustered development. • Wildlife GRSG TL-1: Applies a TL constraint to new leases in PHMAs and GHMAs to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing. No activity associated with construction, drilling, or completions is allowed within 4 miles from occupied leks during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing (March 1 to July 15).
Wildlife, Migratory Birds	<p>In accordance with the RMPs and RMPAs, stipulations apply for migratory birds, including raptors and waterbirds, where potential habitat occurs. The BLM does not have data on the occurrence of migratory birds on parcels with private surface ownership. If leases were developed, the BLM, within its authority, would require development to avoid or, where impractical, minimize the disruption of migratory bird nesting activity by scheduling or prioritizing vegetation clearing, facility construction, and concentrated operational activities (e.g., drilling, completion, utility installation) to avoid involvement of better quality nesting habitats (e.g., siting on edge-of-type, avoiding better developed/more mature/more extensive and contiguous habitat parcels, consolidating with pre-existing disturbance) during the core migratory bird nesting season (generally from May 15 to July 15). If APDs are received, relevant site-specific analyses will be conducted.</p>

Resource or Value	Rationale for No Detailed Analysis
	<p>The act of leasing does not authorize any development or use of the surface of lease lands without further application by the lessee and approval by the BLM. In the future, the BLM may receive APDs for leased parcels. The BLM would conduct additional site-specific NEPA analysis before deciding whether to approve an APD and apply COAs to avoid or minimize potential impacts. At that time, when site-specific proposed development information is known, the BLM would conduct relevant analysis on effects on migratory birds from the proposal. For instance, the BLM, in coordination with the ECMC, the operator, and other entities as warranted, may consider avoiding or minimizing light pollution from proposed oil and gas development by limiting the hours of development activities, the types of work lights, and/or the casting of work lights (downward and inward).</p> <p>GJFO: Parcels are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird habitat.</p> <p>KFO: Parcels are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-1 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.</p> <p>LSFO: The following stipulations apply to parcels as appropriate, in conformance with the relevant RMPs, providing habitat protection and minimizing impacts to nesting migratory birds and raptors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LS-NSO-106 to protect raptor nest sites; • LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species; and • LS-TL-103 to protect raptor nesting activity. <p>WRFO: The following stipulations apply to parcels as appropriate, in conformance with the relevant RMPs, providing habitat protection and minimizing impacts to nesting migratory birds and raptors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WR-NSO-19 to protect raptor, special status raptor, golden eagle and prairie falcon nests; and • WR-TL-17 to protect golden eagle and prairie falcon nests.
Wildlife, Special Status Species	<p>Lease Notice CO-34 applies to all Federal leases in Colorado, alerting lessees of potential habitat for a threatened, endangered, candidate, or other special status plant or animal species. Numerous stipulations apply to the parcels for various special status species that may occur, or have potential habitat, in the proposed leasing areas in accordance with the pertinent RMPs and RMPAs (Appendix B and Appendix C). The BLM consulted with the FWS regarding listed species during preparation of the pertinent RMPs and RMPAs. The stipulations attached to the proposed leases are consistent with management described in the respective RMPs and RMPAs. The BLM also would apply conservation measures developed through the ESA Section 7 consultation process to any future development of leases.</p> <p>The act of leasing does not authorize any development or use of the surface of lease lands without further application by the lessee and approval by the BLM. In the future, the BLM may receive APDs for leased parcels. The BLM would conduct additional site-specific NEPA analysis before deciding whether to approve an APD and apply COAs to avoid or minimize potential impacts. For instance, the BLM, in coordination with the ECMC, the operator, and other entities as warranted, may consider avoiding or minimizing light pollution from proposed oil and gas development by limiting the hours of development activities, the types of work lights, and/or the casting of work lights (downward and inward). At that time, when site-</p>

Resource or Value	Rationale for No Detailed Analysis
	<p>specific proposed development information is known, the BLM would conduct Section 7 consultation as appropriate.</p> <p>The BLM may recommend modifications to exploration and development proposals to further its conservation and management objective to avoid BLM-approved activity that may contribute to a need to list a species or their habitat. The BLM may require modifications to or disapprove proposed activity likely to result in jeopardy to the continued existence of a proposed or listed threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated or proposed critical habitat.</p> <p>A number of BLM Colorado sensitive animal species (BLM 2023) may inhabit or may be influenced from development of the proposed lease parcels, including Bluehead sucker, Boreal toad, Brewer’s sparrow, Colorado River cutthroat trout, Columbian sharp-tailed grouse, Flannelmouth sucker, Gray vireo, Midget faded rattlesnake, Monarch butterfly, Mountain sucker, Northern leopard frog, Roundtail chub, Suckley’s cuckoo bumblebee, and Western bumblebee.</p> <p>The following FWS iPAC species list was generated on April 14, 2025, to identify threatened and endangered (proposed or listed) species that may occur and/or may be affected by potential future development consequent to leasing: Bonytail Chub, Canada Lynx, Colorado Pikeminnow, Eastern Black Rail, Gray Wolf, Humpback Chub, Mexican Spotted Owl, Monarch Butterfly, Pallid Sturgeon, Piping Plover, Preble’s Meadow Jumping Mouse, Razorback Sucker, Silverspot, Suckley’s Cuckoo Bumble Bee, Tricolored Bat, Whooping Crane, and Yellow-billed Cuckoo.</p> <p>For oil and gas related water depletions from the Colorado, White, and Yampa River basins, the FWS issued a Programmatic Biological Opinion (PBO) (ES/GJ-6-CO-08-F-0006 TAILS 65413-2008-F-0073-R001) on December 26, 2017, which concurred with BLM’s determination that water depletions are “Likely to Adversely Affect” the Bonytail Chub, Colorado Pikeminnow, Humpback Chub, and Razorback Sucker. The BLM obtains data on actual freshwater used for Federal actions via a COA and subsequent sundry notice. These water-use amounts are summarized to calculate a total annual water depletion amount that is annually submitted to the FWS and tracked against the overall projected threshold freshwater use.</p> <p>GJFO: All lands are subject to GJFO-LN-3 for biological inventories. All lands are subject to GJFO-LN- 4 to protect Federally Threatened and Endangered species. All lands are subject to GJFO-LN-5, requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat. GJFO-NSO-13 prohibits new disturbance within 200 meters of current and historically occupied and suitable habitat of Threatened, Endangered, Proposed and Candidate species. GJFO-CSU-10 requires mitigation of impacts to high-value wildlife habitat by surface-disturbing activities as determined by biological surveys. GJFO-TL-19 prohibits surface occupancy and surface disturbance in active white-tailed prairie dog towns from April 1 to July 15.</p> <p>KFO: All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-2 to protect Federally Threatened, Endangered, or Proposed species. All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 for biological inventories.</p> <p>LSFO: The following exhibits are applied to parcels as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LS-NSO-118 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse lek sites;

Resource or Value	Rationale for No Detailed Analysis
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LS-CSU-130 to protect potential special status plant and wildlife species; • LS-TL-104 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse crucial winter range; and • LS-TL-112 to protect Columbian sharp-tailed grouse nesting habitat. <p>WRFO: Exhibit WR-LN-09 applies to Parcels CO-2025-12-6257 and CO-2025-12-6258 to maintain the occupancy, integrity, and extent of white-tailed prairie dog habitat.</p> <p>Also see “Wildlife, Aquatic.”</p>

APPENDIX F: Basis for Hypothetical Future Parcel Oil and Gas Development Scenarios

To formulate reasonably foreseeable future oil and gas development scenarios, the parcels were subdivided into eight hypothetical oil and gas development scenarios based on BLM field office, county, and/or nearby oil and gas reservoir:

1. Grand Junction Field Office, Garfield County
2. Grand Junction Field Office, Mesa County
3. Kremmling Field Office, Jackson County
4. Little Snake Field Office, Central Moffat County
5. Little Snake Field Office, Moffat & Routt Counties
6. Little Snake Field Office, Northern Moffat County
7. Little Snake & White River Field Offices, Moffat & Rio Blanco Counties
8. White River Field Office, Southern Rio Blanco County

Oil and gas development near the parcels was identified and characterized by well pad, well spacing order, actual well density, wells per pad, well lateral reach, surface disturbance, and water use. (Note that the provision of water use data for proposed development is a relatively new requirement; thus, water use data are provided where available.) With these data, the eight hypothetical development scenarios were developed. Recent oil and gas development in the vicinity of the parcels is assumed to represent the manner in which future oil and gas is developed (e.g., type of drilling, well lateral reach, targeted formation). With these data and assumption, a hypothetical development scenario for each area was developed. However, factors that influence future oil and gas development but are not reasonably foreseeable include, but are not limited to, geopolitics, global economic conditions, market volatility, regulation, resource availability, supply chain disruptions, and technological advancements. While these hypothetical future parcel oil and gas development scenarios are reasonably foreseeable at this time to inform leasing analysis, the BLM will evaluate future site-specific development proposals and complete detailed analyses, as appropriate.

1. Grand Junction Field Office, Garfield County
 - 6S 101W & 6S 102W
 - 3 parcels (CO-2025-12-0388, CO-2025-12-0389, CO-2025-12-6259)
 - 1,320 acres

General Description: About 19 aerial miles to the north of the Town of Mack in a rural area, these parcels of BLM surface and mineral estate are generally surrounded by BLM surface and mineral estate in a landscape dominated by desert shrublands and canyons. Situated in Ashford Canyon and Correl Canyon, the lands drain to East Salt Creek. The surrounding areas are used for grazing, oil and gas development, recreation, transportation, and wildlife habitat. The Demaree Canyon Wilderness Study Area is 1.6 miles to the southwest. These parcels are within the area of the South Canyon and Gasaway fields that were originally developed from the 1970s to 1990s and, more recently, in the early 2010s.

Recent Nearby Oil and Gas Development Data

Location ID	Pad	Well Spacing Order			Actual Well Density (acres per well)	Wells per Pad	Maximum Lateral Reach (mile)	Disturbance (acre)	Water Use (barrels/)
		No.	Density	Formation					
322478	Atchee Federal 66S103W/24SWSW	285-4	320-acre/1 well	DAKOTA	320	1	0	0.8	--
323791	Cedar Bench Federal A28 6100	--	--	DAKOTA	640	1	0	1.8	453,000
323992	South Canyon Federal B07 6103	285-9	320-acre/2 wells	DAKOTA	160	1	0	0.9	--
383009	Cedar Bench K29 6100	--	--	DAKOTA	--	8	0	2.0	408,000
423633	KM C08 799	1-229	1280-acre/2 wells	MANCOS	640	3	2	7.1	--
383216	KM B07 799	1-229	640-acre/1 well	MANCOS	640	3	1	5.2	--
427788	Albertson G15 7101	--	640-acre/1 well	MANCOS	640	3	0.5	2.9	--
Mininum					160	1	0	1	408,000
Mean					507	2.9	0.5	3.0	430,500
Maximum					640	8	2	7	453,000

Hypothetical Future Oil and Gas Development Scenario of Parcels:

- 2 pads based on distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, and maximum 2-mile lateral reach for directional drilling.
- Each pad has 3 wells based on average wells per pad.
- Each pad is 3 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- About 430,000 barrels of water are used to develop each well.
- **Total of two 3-acre pads and 6 directional wells (95% Federal and 5% non-Federal based on fluid mineral estate within 2 miles).**

2. Grand Junction Field Office, Mesa County

- 10S 94W
- 1 parcel (CO-2025-12-6155 Split Estate)
- 722.29 acres

General Description: About 2.8 aerial miles to the southeast of the Town of Collbran in a rural agricultural area, this fragmented parcel has mixed surface ownership (BLM and private) and is surrounded by a mix of BLM and private surface and mineral estate in a high-desert mountain valley setting with ranches in the valley bottoms, transitioning to shrublands and ridgelines, and mountains of the Grand Mesa National Forest in the background. The fragmented parcel drains to Salt Creek and Spring Creek, which are tributaries of Plateau Creek. The surrounding areas are used for agriculture, grazing, oil and gas development, residences, recreation (Vega State Park is 3 aerial miles east), transportation, and wildlife habitat. Situated near Kirkendall Flats Deep Unit, this parcel is within the area of the Brush Creek, Buzzard Creek, Plateau, and Vega fields that have generally been developed from the early 2000s to present.

Recent Nearby Oil and Gas Development Data

Location ID	Pad	Well Spacing Order			Actual Well Density (acres per well)	Wells per Pad	Maximum Lateral Reach (mile)	Disturbance (acre)	Water Use (barrels/
		No.	Density	Formation					
450760	Nichols 24-7	429-16	10-acre/1 wells	MESAVERDE	10	20	0.3	9.5	62,830
450842	Bruton 19-06	369-14	10-acre/1 wells	WILLIAMS FORK-ILES	10	23	0.5	6.3	90,980
334440	Sup & Shep 25-11	369-12	10-acre/1 wells	WILLIAMS FORK-ILES-MESAVERDE	10	25	0.4	7.0	51,950
455725	Hayward 0993-25-09	1-229	10-acre/1 wells	WILLIAMS FORK-ILES	10	22	0.4	7.6	96,980
485981	Currier BCU 0993-16-07	1-229	10-acre/1 wells	WILLIAMS FORK-ILES	10	23	0.4	10.9	99,360
334436	Piceance 29-07	399-4	10-acre/1 wells	WILLIAMS FORK-ILES-MESAVERDE	10	24	0.5	12.6	93,250
334523	My Way Ranch 16-15	166-20	160-acre/4 wells	ILES/COZZETTE/WILLIAMS FORK	40	2	0.4	3.5	--
334510	Esperanza 9-5	166-23	160-acre/4 wells	ILES/CORCORAN/COZZETTE/ WILLIAMS FORK	40	6	0.2	5.4	--
334541	My Way Ranch 8-4	166-23	160-acre/4 wells	MESAVERDE/CORCORAN/ COZZETTE/WILLIAMS FORK	40	5	0.4	5.5	--
334512	Red Mountain Ranch 4-6	166-23	160-acre/4 wells	ILES/CORCORAN/COZZETTE/ WILLIAMS FORK	40	7	0.2	5.0	--
Minumum					10	2	0.2	3.5	51,950
Mean					22	15.7	0.37	7.329	82,558
Maximum					40	25	0.5	12.6	99,360

Hypothetical Future Oil and Gas Development Scenario of Parcel:

- 4 pads based on distribution of the fragmented parcel, parcel acreage, and maximum 0.5-mile lateral reach for directional drilling.
- Each pad has 16 wells based on average wells per pad.
- Each pad is 7 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- About 83,000 barrels of water are used to develop each well.
- **Total of four 7-acre pads and 64 directional wells (55% Federal and 45% non-Federal based on fluid mineral estate within 0.5 mile).**

3. Kremmling Field Office, Jackson County

- 8N 79W, 9N 78W, 10N 79W, & 10N 80W
- Four parcels (CO-2025-12-0036 split estate, CO-2025-12-0387, CO-2025-12-0391, CO-2025-12-6156)
- 1,063.62 acres

General Description: The parcels range from 4.6 to 7 aerial miles northeast, north, northwest, and south from the Town of Walden in a ranching area with meandering streams and rolling hills. The parcels have mixed surface ownership (BLM, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and private) and are surrounded by a mix of Federal and private surface and mineral estate. The parcels drain to tributaries of the North Platte River. The surrounding areas are used for agriculture, grazing, oil and gas development, residences, recreation, transportation, and wildlife habitat (Parcel CO-2025-12-0387 is within the Arapahoe National Wildlife Refuge). Near the Peterson Ridge Unit, these parcels are in the same general area as the Carlstrom, McCallum, Michigan River, and North Park Niobrara fields that have undergone multiple periods of development since the 1950s, including present-day Niobrara development. The parcels are situated amongst existing and planned oil and gas development, specifically the McCallum Unit, Peterson Ridge Unit, and South McCallum Unit. Historically, most of the development in this area is vertical gas wells; however, recent development plans include directional and horizontal oil wells.

Recent Nearby Oil and Gas Development Data

Location ID	Pad	Well Spacing Order			Actual Well Density (acres per well)	Wells per Pad	Maximum Lateral Reach (mile)	Disturbance (acre)	Water Use (barrels/)
		No.	Density	Formation					
324735	Rooke 9-79	--	--	SUDDUTH COAL	320	1	0.4	7.1	--
324761	Bush Draw Federal 10-2	--	--	FRONTIER/NIOBRARA	640	2	0.4	3.7	--
487288	PRU Janet 0880	531-71	2097-acre/10 wells	NIOBRARA	210	6	2	22.0	615,205
439603	Gregory 0780 S9	531-71	2097-acre/10 wells	NIOBRARA	210	14	2	11.0	--
438250	Evans 0780 21	531-71	2097-acre/10 wells	NIOBRARA	210	4	2	3.5	--
324757	Mutual 0780 S17	531-45	1280-acres/8 wells	NIOBRARA	160	11	1	7.1	--
479032	PRU High Point 0880 S28	531-71	2097-acre/10 wells	NIOBRARA	--	4	2	15.3	210,000
416625	Damfino S6	531-63	1837-acre/8 wells	NIOBRARA	230	6	2	9.9	210,000
467526	Spicer S32 Annex	531-66	2560-acre/16 wells	NIOBRARA	160	4	2.5	14.8	489,000
447512	Open Range 18	531-58	640-acre/9 wells	NIOBRARA	71	5	2	9.0	--
Mininum					71	1	0	4	210,000
Mean					246	6	2	10	381,051
Maximum					640	14	3	22	615,205

Hypothetical Future Oil and Gas Development Scenario of Parcels:

- 4 pads based on distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, and maximum 2.5-mile lateral reach for horizontal drilling.
- Each pad has 6 wells based on average wells per pad.
- Each pad is 10 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- About 380,000 barrels of water are used to develop each well.
- **Total of four 10-acre pads and 24 horizontal wells (58% Federal and 42% non-Federal based on fluid mineral estate within 2.5 miles).**

4. Little Snake Field Office, Central Moffat County

- 7N 92W, 8N 92W
- 1 parcel (CO-2025-12-0554)
- 876.91 acres

General Description: About 9 aerial miles to the northwest of the Town of Craig in a rural area, this fragmented parcel of BLM surface and mineral estate is surrounded by private surface lands and BLM mineral estate in a landscape with rolling hills and valleys. Draining to the Big Gulch and the North Fork of the Big Gulch, the land in the surrounding area is used for agriculture, grazing, oil and gas development, residences, transportation, and wildlife habitat. This parcel is in the center of Moffat County, and adjacent to the Encore Field that has undergone multiple periods of development since the 1950s, including recent Niobrara development. New drilling of horizontal wells into the Sand Wash Niobrara are the basis for the spacing and activity in this area.

Recent Nearby Oil and Gas Development Data

Location ID	Pad	Well Spacing Order			Actual Well Density (acres per well)	Wells per Pad	Maximum Lateral Reach (mile)	Disturbance (acre)	Water Use (barrels/
		No.	Density	Formation					
438580	WELKER 6-92 1-2H11	540-49	800 acres /28 H & 4 V wells	NIOBRARA	640	1	1	5.1	--
438248	DIAMOND T SHEEP 7-92 1-26	540-52	1200 acres / 40 H & 4 V	NIOBRARA	320	3	1	9.0	--
425419	Bret Grandbouche 24-02H	540-49	800 acres /28 H & 4 V wells	NIOBRARA	320	1	1	7.8	--
Minumum					320	1	1	5	--
Mean					427	2	1	7	--
Maximum					640	3	1	9	--

Hypothetical Future Oil and Gas Development Scenario of Parcel:

- 2 pads based on distribution of the fragmented parcel, parcel acreage, and maximum 1-mile lateral reach for horizontal drilling.
- Each pad has 2 wells based on average wells per pad.
- Each pad is 7 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- Since water use data are not available, water use is assumed to range from 97,000 to 475,000 barrels per well based on the mean water use of the other hypothetical horizontal well development scenarios.
- **Total of two 7-acre pads and 4 horizontal wells (85% Federal and 15% non-Federal based on fluid mineral estate within 1 mile).**

5. Little Snake Field Office, Moffat & Routt Counties

- 10N 87W, 10N 89W, 10N 90W, 11N 87W, 11N 88W, 11 N 89W, 11N 90W, 12N 89W, & 12N 90W
- 14 parcels (CO-2025-12-0244 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-0271 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-0273 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-0274 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-0275 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-0277 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-0379 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-0380 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-0393 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-0548, CO-2025-12-0550, CO-2025-12-6198 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-6199 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-6215 Split Estate)
- 16,218.61 acres

General Description: About 23 aerial miles to the north-northeast of the Town of Craig in an agriculture and forestry area, these parcels have mixed surface ownership (BLM, private, and State) and are surrounded by a mix of surface and mineral estate with views of mountains and National Forest System lands of the nearby Routt National Forest. The parcels drain to Slater Creek, a tributary of the Snake River. The surrounding areas are used for grazing, oil and gas development, residences, recreation, transportation, and wildlife habitat. These parcels are located in northeast Moffat and southwest Routt counties, and are adjacent to the Focus Ranch and Welba Peak units that were initially explored in the 1970s but generally developed periodically since the early 2000s. Present-day oil and gas development targets the Niobrara.

Recent Nearby Oil and Gas Development Data

Location ID	Pad	Well Spacing Order			Actual Well Density (acres per well)	Wells per Pad	Maximum Lateral Reach (mile)	Disturbance (acre)	Water Use (barrels/)
		No.	Density	Formation					
431036	FRU Federal 11-14	--	--	NIOBRARA	640	1	--	10.5	8,800
429855	Dry Sage 1-23	540-68	960-acre/1H 3V	NIOBRARA	240	1	0.1	10.7	--
421159	Battle Mountain Federal/14-10L	--	--	NIOBRARA	320	1	0.7	4.2	--
454873	WPU 25-2	--	--	NIOBRARA	640	6	2	7.94	195,000
436485	WPU 36-1		4190-acre/8 wells	NIOBRARA	524	1	2	8.6	88,000
Mininum					240	1	0	4	8,800
Mean					473	2	1	8	97,267
Maximum					640	6	2	11	195,000

Hypothetical Future Oil and Gas Development Scenario of Parcels:

- 9 pads based on distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, and maximum 2-mile lateral reach for horizontal drilling.
- Each pad has 3 wells based on average wells per pad and in consideration of the most recent development.
- Each pad is 8 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- About 97,000 barrels of water are used to develop each well.
- **Total of nine 8-acre pads and 27 horizontal wells (75% Federal and 25% non-Federal based on fluid mineral estate within 2 miles).**

6. Little Snake Field Office, Northern Moffat County

- 10N 94W, 10N 95W, 10N 98W, 11N 98W, 12N 98W, 12N 101W, & 12N 102W
- 31 parcels (CO-2025-12-0006, CO-2025-12-0025, CO-2025-12-0026, CO-2025-12-0040, CO-2025-12-0152, CO-2025-12-0153, CO-2025-12-0154, CO-2025-12-0161, CO-2025-12-0165, CO-2025-12-0167, CO-2025-12-0171, CO-2025-12-0172, CO-2025-12-0175 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-0184, CO-2025-12-0185, CO-2025-12-0186, CO-2025-12-0187, CO-2025-12-0237, CO-2025-12-0238, CO-2025-12-0270, CO-2025-12-0276, CO-2025-12-0283, CO-2025-12-0284, CO-2025-12-6175, CO-2025-12-6176, CO-2025-12-6177, CO-2025-12-6179, CO-2025-12-6197 Split Estate, CO-2025-12-6212, CO-2025-12-6213, CO-2025-12-6214)
- 28,146.63 acres

General Description: About 21 to 50 aerial miles to the north and northwest of the Town of Maybell in the rural northwestern corner of the State, these parcels and their surrounding areas are primarily BLM surface and mineral estate with views of bluffs and buttes that drain to the Lower Colorado River. The surrounding areas are used for grazing, oil and gas development, recreation, transportation, wild horse management, and wildlife habitat. These parcels are near the Hiawatha Deep, Pilgrim, and Powder Wash units that have undergone multiple periods of development generally from the 1950s to the 2010s. These Federal units have been developed over numerous years through mainly shallow vertical drilling of gas wells. Recent drilling activity is directional.

Recent Nearby Oil and Gas Development Data

Location ID	Pad	Well Spacing Order			Actual Well Density (acres per well)	Wells per Pad	Maximum Lateral Reach (mile)	Disturbance (acre)	Water Use (barrels/well)
		No.	Density	Formation					
416378	Jacks Draw Unit 18	--	--	FORT UNION/WASATCH	64	2	0.3	5.2	--
416341	BW Musser 35	--	--	FORT UNION/WASATCH/LANCE	64	3	0.3	5.5	--
414060	BW Musser 36	--	--	FORT UNION/WASATCH	64	5	0.3	6.9	--
416378	Jacks Draw Unit 18	--	--	FORT UNION/WASATCH	64	2	0.3	5.2	--
311773	LION GOVERNMENT 612N101W/26SENW	133-22	320-acre/8 wells	LEWIS-FORT UNION- WASATCH	64	2	0.3	3.1	--
313408	SPARKS RIDGE UNIT 611N101W/7NENW	--	--	BAXTER	640	1	0.8	6.9	--
414020	B W MUSSER 31	--	--	FORT UNION	64	4	0.1	7.8	--
416367	BW Musser 34	--	--	FORT UNION	106	6	0.1	6.6	--
333022	WHEELER 612N100W/30SWNE	133-20	320-acre/5 wells	LANCE/LEWIS/MESAVERDE	128	5	0.25	7.9	--
313417	CHEROKEE RIDGE 612N95W/14SWSE	--	--	BAXTER/FRONTIER/ NIOBRARA/MANCOS	640	2	--	8.2	--
333326	EVANS 611N93W/28SWNW	--	--	LEWIS	640	2	0.4	5.6	--
313413	MOFFAT COUNTY 69N94W/8SWSE	--	--	MANCOS/LEWIS/ MESAVERDE/NIOBRARA	640	1	--	8.8	--
Minimum					64	1.0	0.1	3.1	--
Mean					265	2.9	0.3	6.5	--
Maximum					640	6.0	0.8	8.8	--

Hypothetical Future Oil and Gas Development Scenario of Parcels:

- 58 pads based on distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, and maximum 0.4-mile lateral reach for directional drilling.
- Each pad has 3 wells based on average wells per pad.
- Each pad is 7 acres based on average surface disturbance.

- Since water use data are not available, water use is assumed to range from 97,000 to 475,000 barrels per well based on the mean water use of the other hypothetical horizontal well development scenarios.
- **Total of fifty-eight 7-acre pads and 174 directional wells (93% Federal and 7% non-Federal based on fluid mineral estate within 0.4 mile).**

7. Little Snake & White River Field Offices, Moffat & Rio Blanco Counties

- 2N 96W, 4N 96W, 3N 97W, & 4N 97W
- 6 parcels (CO-2025-12-0381, CO-2025-12-0382, CO-2025-12-0384, CO-2025-12-6256, CO-2025-12-6257, CO-2025-12-6258)
- 2,639.7 acres

General Description: About 15 aerial miles to the northwest of the Town of Meeker in a rural area, these parcels have mixed surface ownership (BLM and private) and are surrounded by a mix of surface estate and primarily BLM mineral estate with gulches and valleys draining to the White River. The land in the surrounding area is used for grazing, oil and gas development, transportation, and wildlife habitat. These parcels are within the Pinyon Ridge and White River fields, and are situated amongst existing and planned oil and gas development, specifically the Ant Hill and Wiley units that have undergone multiple periods of development since the 1950s, including present-day Niobrara development. Historically, most of the development in this area has been through vertical or directional gas wells in the Williams-Fork Formation; however, in northern Rio Blanco and southern Moffat counties, recent development plans include drilling horizontal oil wells in the Niobrara Formation.

Recent Nearby Oil and Gas Development Data

Location ID	Pad	Well Spacing Order			Actual Well Density (acres per well)	Wells per Pad	Maximum Lateral Reach (mile)	Disturbance (acre)	Water Use (barrels/)
		No.	Density	Formation					
487080	Mohee Fed 0297-17-8 & 29	593-1	2560-acre/8 wells	NIOBRARA	320	8	2.5	15.2	561,250
455017	Quandary Fed 0297-27-34	547-23	1280-acre/4 wells	NIOBRARA	320	3	2	13.8	400,230
486773	Sylvester Fed 0397-12-13 & 36	568-3	2560-acre/6 wells	NIOBRARA	427	6	2	38.1	561,667
484545	Coyote Fed 0397-14-2, 3, & 23	568-2	3840-acre/6 wells	NIOBRARA	640	6	2	47.5	560,000
--	Mongo Fed 0297-16-9 & 28	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.4	--
--	Leghorn Fed 0497-34-3 & 22	--	--	--	--	--	--	64.6	510,000
--	Buckskin Fed 0297-27-22 & 34	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.9	--
430926	Road Runner Fed 0397-23-14	568-1	640-acre/1 well	NIOBRARA-CODELL	640	4	1	5.0	400,230
430927	BHR J22 Fed 0397-22-15, 34, & 35	568-1	640-acre/1 well	FRONTIER/NIOBRARA	640	2	1.75	41.2	407,250
430926	Road Runner Fed 0397-23-14	506-3	320-acre/1 well	FRONTIER/NIOBRARA	320	4	2	5.0	400,230
Minumum					320	2	1	5	400,230
Mean					472	5	2	27	475,107
Maximum					640	8	3	65	561,667

Hypothetical Future Oil and Gas Development Scenario of Parcels:

- 5 pads based on distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, and maximum 2.5-mile lateral reach for horizontal drilling.
- Each pad has 5 wells based on average wells per pad.
- Each pad is 27 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- About 475,000 barrels of water are used to develop each well.
- **Total of five 27-acre pads and 25 horizontal wells (80% Federal and 20% non-Federal based on fluid mineral estate within 2.5 miles).**

8. White River Field Office, Southern Rio Blanco County

- 4S 98W
- 1 parcel (CO-2025-09-0278)
- 80.11 acres

General Description: About 30 aerial miles to the southwest of the Town of Meeker in a rural area, this parcel has private surface ownership and, while immediately surrounded by private surface estate and BLM mineral estate, the general area is dominated by BLM surface and mineral estate. The parcel is situated in a landscape characterized as pinyon and juniper shrublands with gulches that drain northward into Piceance Creek. The land in the surrounding area is used for grazing, oil and gas development, transportation, and wildlife habitat. Near the Sulphur Creek Field and Big Jimmy Unit, this parcel is situated near existing and planned oil and gas development that has undergone multiple periods of development generally from the 1950s to the early 2000s.

Recent Nearby Oil and Gas Development Data

Location ID	Pad	Well Spacing Order			Actual Well Density (acres per well)	Wells per Pad	Maximum Lateral Reach (mile)	Disturbance (acre)	Water Use (barrels/
		No.	Density	Formation					
419501	ELU 396-6A1	590-1	285-acre/8 wells	MESAVERDE/OHIO CREEK/WASATCH	35	9	0.5	6.93	279,500
485795	PCU B27 197	579-3	484-acre/21 wells	--	23	22	0.5	23.4	394,500
335602	RGU 23-6-297	348-5	792-acre/34 wells	ILES/SEGO/WILLIAMS FORK/WASATCH	--	26	1	7.7	234,688
316628	ANT HILL UNIT 62N96W/7SWSE	--	--	COZZETTE-CORCORAN/ILES/OHIO CREEK/ROLLINS/ SEGO/WILLIAMS FORK/WASATCH	160	8	0.4	6.1	--
335790	Figure Four Unit 64S98W/1SWSW	--	--	ILES/OHIO CREEK/WILLIAMS FORK/WASATCH	160	3	0.4	8	--
335782	Figure Four 64S98W/2NENE	--	--	ILES/LOYD/OHIO CREEK/WILLIAMS FORK/WASATCH	160	2	0.4	5.5	--
336392	WRD Unit 62N96W/ 29 NWSW	1-229	10-acre/1 well	WILLIAMS FORK-ILES/MESAVERDE	160	3	0.3	4.4	--
336451	WRD FEDERAL 62N96W19SWNW	1-229	10-acre/1 well	WILLIAMS FORK-ILES/MESAVERDE	160	2	0.4	5.1	--
Mininum					23	2	0	4	234,688
Mean					123	9	0	8	302,896
Maximum					160	26	1	23	394,500

Hypothetical Future Oil and Gas Development Scenario of Parcel:

- 1 pad based on distribution of the parcel, parcel acreage, and maximum 1-mile lateral reach for directional drilling.
- The pad has 9 wells based on average wells per pad.
- Each pad is 8 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- About 303,000 barrels of water are used to develop each well.
- **Total of one 8-acre pad and 9 directional wells (83% Federal and 17% non-Federal based on fluid mineral estate within 1 mile).**

PROTEST PERIOD DRAFT

APPENDIX G: Responses to Public Comments

Colorado Parks and Wildlife, Colorado Wildlands Project (CWP) et al., Mesa County, public members, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Rio Blanco County, Routt County, Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership (TRCP) et al., US Fish and Wildlife Service, Western Environmental Law Center (WELC) et al., and White River and Douglas Creek Conservation Districts submitted substantive comments.

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)			
WELC et al., CWP et al.	GHG-1	<p>BLM Must Consider an Alternative that Minimizes Methane Waste Through both Technology and Regulatory Authority. BLM must include in their analysis an alternative that applies a stipulation that mandates the use of best available methane reduction technologies to parcels. In addition to these best available methane reduction technologies, BLM must also consider an alternative that implements its legal obligation to use all reasonable precautions to prevent waste, including a stipulation on leases that provides for no routine venting or flaring, similar to regulations that are already being implemented in the states of Colorado and New Mexico.</p> <p>BLM Must Take a Hard Look at Methane Emissions and Waste. BLM must take a hard look at the impacts of methane, preferably in both a programmatic NEPA review, and an aggregated EIS for the proposed 2025 sales as discussed above. Methane is an incredibly potent greenhouse gas. Methane has contributed to approximately 30% of the global rise in temperatures to date. Because of methane’s potent short-term warming characteristics, curbing methane emissions is one of</p>	<p>Emissions inventories for projects recently approved by the BLM and located near the subject lease parcels are used for the upstream portion of the project-level GHG emissions estimates for new oil and gas development and operations that could occur on the subject lease parcels. Emissions inventories for these projects are based on operator provided data and account for the most recent Colorado and federal oil and gas regulations. Methane emissions for all oil and gas activities including engine start-up, equipment components, pneumatics, completion venting, flaring, product storage and transfer, and maintenance activities (well blowdowns and workovers), which are included in the project-level emissions inventories and upstream GHG emissions estimates for the EA. Section 3.7 of the EA incorporates the BLM 2023 Specialist Report on Annual GHG Emissions and Climate Trends. The cumulative GHG (including methane) inventories as part of that Report account for methane emitted at all phases of oil and gas (upstream, midstream and downstream) for all foreseeable federal oil and gas. As shown in the Report, U.S. federal oil-and-gas-related GHGs, including methane emissions, are expected to minimally contribute to cumulative GHG emissions levels.</p> <p>For the EA, BLM does not include an additional alternative with emissions control requirements above and beyond current State and Federal requirements because as described in the EA, there is very little residual methane and volatile organic compounds</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		<p>the most effective near-term ways to address the climate crisis. Methane emissions from fossil fuel operations represent nearly one-third of human-caused emissions. These emissions represent both a major climate threat and also an opportunity. Slowing and ultimately halting fossil fuel demand will not by itself achieve needed GHG cuts, particularly in the near-term. This means that curbing wasteful methane emissions from oil and gas production is an essential element of reducing climate-warming emissions.</p>	<p>(VOCs) emissions left to feasibly control; Colorado has comprehensive and stringent oil and gas regulations and as a result, methane and VOC emissions would be very small when compared to the emissions levels for the same amount of oil and gas development / production outside of Colorado. As described in Section 3.7.2 of the EA, Colorado's aggressive Roadmap 2.0 for achieving state-wide GHG emissions goals describes that the oil and gas sector in Colorado is exceeding its targets compared to other sectors. Roadmap 2.0 shows that without any new rules or laws beyond what is already underway as of the fall 2023, Colorado is projected to be more than 80 percent of the way to meeting its statutory goal of a 50-percent emissions reduction in 2030 from 2005 levels. Colorado's Clean Energy Transition allows for new future oil and gas development / production with a focus on reducing GHG emissions, primarily methane. As described in Section 3.7 of the EA, for any future proposed project on the subject lease parcels, the BLM will develop a project-specific emissions inventory using operator-provided data, review the preliminary analysis conducted for this lease sale EA, and potentially conduct additional analysis and / or require additional mitigation. Additionally, the BLM may not require any stipulations not included in the approved resource management plan.</p> <p>Also see the responses to Comments P-2, P-4, P-5, GHG-2, GHG-4, GHG-5, and GHG-9.</p> <p>As for “regulations that are already being implemented in the states of Colorado and New Mexico”, these parcels are located in the State of Colorado and, thus, will be subject to such regulations.</p>
WELC et al.	GHG-2	Federal Fossil Fuel Emissions Are Significant Under NEPA. EPA GHG Equivalency Calculator - We request BLM contextualize the GHG emissions of the 2025 lease sales by using the EPA GHG	The emissions used in this analysis are estimated using the BLM Lease Sale Emissions Tool and evaluated with the EPA GHG equivalency calculator. The EPA GHG equivalency calculator is available online if the commenter wishes to calculate

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		<p>equivalency calculator to consider the GHG emissions over the average 30-year production life of the leases. BLM evaluated GHG emissions estimated from the proposed lease sale and from the cumulative GHG emissions from BLM's onshore federal fossil fuel program using several analytical tools, all of which indicate federal fossil fuel emissions of GHGs are significant under NEPA. BLM used EPA's greenhouse gas equivalency calculator to express the estimated annual GHG emissions from the lease sale in terms of the GHG emissions produced from gas-fueled vehicles driven for one year, or the emissions that could be avoided by operating wind turbines as an alternative energy source or offset by the carbon sequestration of forest land. However, we request BLM contextualize the GHG emissions of the 2025 lease sales by using the EPA GHG equivalency calculator to consider the GHG emissions over the average 30-year production life of the leases. We also request BLM contextualize the cumulative GHG emissions from the federal fossil fuel program using EPA's GHG equivalency calculator. BLM cannot fulfill its NEPA obligations with this type of comparison, which artificially minimizes significance and tells the public nothing about the actual impacts of emissions.</p>	<p>equivalencies for additional data inputs (https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator).</p> <p>The BLM analyzes potential impacts from GHGs in detail in Section 3.7 of the EA. The EA also incorporates by reference the BLM 2023 Specialist Report on Annual GHG Emissions and Climate Trends. That report provides context for all current and reasonably foreseeable federal fossil fuel emissions. There is no scientific data that would allow the BLM, in the absence of an agency carbon budget or similar standard, to evaluate the significance of the GHG emissions from proposed projects. However, there are multiple approaches used for the EA, which, when all combined, strongly support the determination of non-significance and issuing a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). The BLM discloses GHG emissions and climate impacts and provides context and analysis for those emissions and impacts to render a determination of significance for the proposed action.</p> <p>BLM recognizes the national and global impact potential of GHG emissions, and the likewise broad scope of impacts related to them and has therefore prepared the BLM Specialist Report on Annual GHG Emissions and Climate Trends. This report accounts for current and projected future agency-wide GHG emissions related to fossil fuel actions on Public Land, national and global GHG emission trends, and potential climate impacts related to these emissions. The report is specifically referenced in and incorporated into each State Office lease sale NEPA analysis and provides the information necessary to properly assess agency-wide, nationwide, and global reasonably foreseeable cumulative impacts of each State Office lease sale. Cumulative impacts from the Federal oil and gas mineral estate are addressed in the EA and are inclusive of emissions from the proposed lease sale and other lease sales in the U.S. Regardless, because individual lease sales in</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
			<p>multiple states are not connected actions, the BLM is not required to treat them as such. Individual lease sales are not interdependent on other lease sales or part of a larger action. The BLM assesses each lease sale individually based on the specific parcels and resources at issue in that sale. BLM’s GHG analysis and its use of the Annual GHG report was upheld in <i>Dakota Resource Council v. DOI et al.</i>, No. 22-cv-1853 (D.D.C.).</p> <p>See the response to Comment P-2.</p>
WELC et al.	GHG-3	<p>Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases - BLM failed to use the social cost of greenhouse gases (SC-GHG) as a tool to assess GHG emissions and climate change effects from the proposed lease sale. The social cost of greenhouse gases provides an estimate of the monetized global damages associated with the incremental increases of GHGs. BLM should not only provide the SC-GHG, but also an analysis of the decision making pursuant to those numbers.</p>	<p>The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) does not require an agency to quantify project impacts through a specific methodology, such as estimating the “social cost of carbon,” “social cost of methane,” or “social cost of GHGs.” A protocol to estimate what is referenced as the “social cost of carbon” (SCC) associated with GHG emissions was developed by a federal Interagency Working Group on the Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases (IWG). Executive Order 14154, Unleashing American Energy (Jan. 20, 2025), disbanded the IWG and withdrew any guidance, instruction, recommendation, or document issued by the IWG. Section 6(c) of Executive Order 14154 states:</p> <p>“The calculation of the ‘social cost of carbon’ is marked by logical deficiencies, a poor basis in empirical science, politicization, and the absence of a foundation in legislation. Its abuse arbitrarily slows regulatory decisions and, by rendering the United States economy internationally uncompetitive, encourages a greater human impact on the environment by affording less efficient foreign energy producers a greater share of the global energy and natural resource market. Consequently, within 60 days of the date of this order, the Administrator of the EPA shall issue guidance to address these harmful and detrimental inadequacies, including consideration of eliminating the “social cost of carbon” calculation from any Federal permitting or regulatory decision.”</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
			<p>Executive Order 14154 further directs agencies to ensure consistency with the guidance in OMB Circular A-4 of September 17, 2003, when estimating the value of changes in GHG emissions from agency actions. The SCC or SC-GHG is not an appropriate tool to assess this lease sale for multiple reasons. First, this action is not a rulemaking. Rulemakings are the administrative actions for which the IWG originally developed the SCC protocol. Second, Executive Order 14154 clarifies that the IWG has been disbanded, and its guidance withdrawn.</p> <p>Further, NEPA does not require agencies to conduct a cost-benefit analysis. Including an SCC analysis without a complete cost-benefit analysis, which would include the social benefits of the proposed action to society as a whole and other potential positive benefits, would be unbalanced, potentially inaccurate, and not useful to foster informed decision-making. Any increased economic activity—in terms of revenue, employment, labor income, total value added, and output—that is expected to occur as a result of the proposed action is simply an economic impact, not an economic benefit, inasmuch as any such impacts might be viewed by another person as a negative or undesirable impact due to a potential increase in the local population, competition for jobs, and concerns that changes in population will change the quality of the local community. “Economic impact” is distinct from “economic benefit,” as understood in economic theory and methodology, and the socioeconomic impact analysis required under NEPA is distinct from a cost-benefit analysis, which NEPA does not require. In addition, many benefits and costs from agency actions cannot be monetized and, even if monetizable, cannot meaningfully be compared directly to SCC calculations for a number of reasons, including differences in scale (local impacts vs global impacts).</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
			<p>Finally, purported estimates of SCC would not measure the actual environmental impacts of a proposed action and may not accurately reflect the effects of GHG emissions. Estimates of SCC attempt to identify economic damages associated with an increase in carbon dioxide emissions—typically expressed as a one metric ton increase in a single year—and typically includes, but is not limited to, potential changes in net agricultural productivity, human health, and property damages from increased flood risk over hundreds of years. The estimate is developed by aggregating results across models, over time, across regions and impact categories, and across multiple scenarios. The dollar cost figure arrived at based on consideration of SCC represents the value of damages avoided if, ultimately, there is no increase in carbon emissions. But SCC estimates are often expressed in an extremely wide range of dollar figures, depending on the particular discount rates used for each estimate, and would provide little benefit in informing BLM decision. For these reasons, the Department of the Interior has also rescinded its memorandum of October 16, 2024, entitled, “Updated Estimates of the Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases,” which had directed Interior bureaus to calculate SCC using the methodology contained in the Environmental Protection Agency’s Final Rule of March 8, 2024, 89 Fed. Reg. 16,820.</p> <p>To summarize, BLM is not assessing this lease sale using SCC or SC-GHG because: (1) BLM is not engaged in a rulemaking for which the now-rescinded SCC protocol was originally developed; (2) the IWG has been disbanded and all technical supporting documents and associated guidance have been withdrawn; (3) NEPA does not require agencies to prepare SCC or SC-GHG estimates or cost-benefit analyses; (4) costs attributed to GHGs are often so variable and uncertain that they are unhelpful for BLM’s analysis; and (5) the full social benefits of carbon-based energy production have not been monetized, and quantifying only the costs of GHG emissions, but not the benefits, would yield</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
			<p>information that is both potentially inaccurate and not useful. The EA, and the Specialist Report, which is incorporated by reference, quantify and contextualize GHG emissions by, for example, comparing them to emissions at other scales, using the EPA GHG equivalency calculator to express them on more relatable scales and placing them in the context of climate science and trends.</p>
WELC et al.	GHG-4	<p>Carbon Budgeting - BLM failed to use a tool to evaluate the impact of GHG emissions associated with BLM’s onshore fossil fuel authorizations on the remaining atmospheric capacity to take on further GHG emissions without exceeding different degrees of additional warming. BLM improperly omitted carbon budget analysis of the United States’ share of the global carbon budget. Nonetheless, GHG emissions from the onshore federal fossil fuel program consume a tremendous amount of the global budget – the “long term totals” from New Mexico Past, Present, and Reasonably 1.37% of the remaining global carbon budget of 380 GtCO₂ needed to limit global warming to 1.5 C. Importantly, scientists are increasingly able to show the significant impacts. We request BLM evaluate and consider the impacts of climate change that have already occurred as a result of the cumulative emissions of GHGs. BLM’s NEPA analysis of GHGs and climate change tends to frame the impacts of climate change as long-term impacts, estimated to be realized at some future point in time. However, the climate has already changed as a result of anthropogenic GHG emissions, and the consequences of global climate change are already being realized.</p>	<p>NEPA does not require an agency to quantify project impacts through a specific methodology, such as a carbon budget. Section 3.7.2 of the EA addresses carbon budgets, as does the Specialist Report. As explained, at present, no federal carbon budgets have been established. At this time, the United States has not developed a standard or emissions budget that it can apply uniformly to make a determination of significance based on climate change or GHG emissions. The commenter does not identify such a standard or budget. Until such time as further tools to analyze the relative emissions impact of its activities nationwide become available, the BLM can disclose GHG emissions and provide context and analysis for those emissions and impacts; the agency cannot render a determination of significance for a proposed action based on GHG emissions or climate impacts. The EA, and the Specialist Report which is incorporated by reference, quantify and contextualize GHG emissions by, for example, comparing them to emissions at other scales, using the EPA GHG equivalency calculator to express them on more relatable scales and placing them in the context of climate science and trends. BLM’s GHG analysis and its use of the Annual GHG report was upheld in <i>Dakota Resource Council v. DOI et al., No. 22-cv-1853 (D.D.C.)</i>.</p> <p>The analysis requested is included in the BLM Specialist Report on Annual GHG Emissions and Climate Trends which was incorporated by reference in the lease sale EA. At this time, there are no established thresholds, qualitative or quantitative, for NEPA analysis to assess GHG emissions in terms of the proposed action’s effect on the climate, incrementally or otherwise. There is</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		<p>BLM Inadequately Analyzes the Global and National Over-Commitment of Fossil Fuels Relative to Global Carbon Budgets Necessary to Avoid 1.5°C Warming - BLM's EA for the proposed lease sale omits analyzing and evaluating the estimated GHG emissions from the lease sales and cumulative GHG emissions within the context of the widening production gap, or the difference between global fossil fuel production projected by governments and fossil fuel production consistent with the 1.5 C-warming pathway and other pathways.</p>	<p>also no scientific data – including no data provided by the commenter – that would allow the BLM, in the absence of an agency carbon budget or similar standard, to evaluate the significance of the GHG emissions from leasing and potential future oil and gas development. Therefore, the BLM can disclose GHG emissions and provide context and analysis for those emissions and impacts; the agency cannot render a determination of significance for a proposed action based on GHG emissions or climate impacts. The District Court for the District of Columbia recently affirmed this position in <i>Dakota Resource Council v. DOI et al.</i>, No. 22-cv-1853 (D.D.C.).</p>
WELC et al.	GHG-5	<p>The BLM Specialist Report Fails to Adequately Quantify and Assess All Related Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future GHG Emissions and Climate Impacts.</p>	<p>The BLM 2023 Specialist Report on Annual GHG Emissions and Climate Trends, which was incorporated by reference in the EA, provides a detailed assessment of GHG emission trends and potential climate impacts from energy development projects from BLM-authorized coal, oil, and gas leases and approved development on public lands (including the federal mineral estate) managed by the BLM. The BLM Specialist Report also provides estimated GHG estimates from the full life cycle including emissions from both onshore and offshore oil and gas sources. BLM calculated past emissions related to BLM fossil fuel approvals over the preceding 5 years, estimated total emissions related to BLM fossil fuel approvals for the 12-month period including the lease sale, and projected total emissions for the life cycle of potential BLM leases which was determined to be appropriate and a reasonably foreseeable scope of emissions for decision making by BLM State Directors. This analysis scope provides a thorough cumulative assessment of GHG emissions. All past and in-process BLM leases were considered in the preparation of the estimates. Current lease approval timeframes along with current data on the development status of all approved and in-process leases were also considered. In addition, Chapters 8, 9 and 10 of the Specialists Report presents the range of potential impacts</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
			<p>based on results of observations, experimental research, and model simulations conducted by thousands of scientists from all over the world as well as mitigation strategies to reduce impacts of climate change. Overall, the analysis provided emissions estimates, compared the emissions to state, national, and global GHG emissions, and described potential cumulative environmental impacts of the proposed action. The District Court for the District of Columbia recently affirmed this position in <i>Dakota Resource Council v. DOI et al.</i>, No. 22-cv-1853 (D.D.C.).</p> <p>The BLM provided a wide range of potential impact contexts in the 2023 Specialists Report. The Specialists Report presents the life-cycle representation of the federal onshore mineral estate GHG emissions relative to various local, state, national and global emissions and impact contexts. Furthermore, the lease sale analysis did contextualize the estimated emissions in comparison to other sources as well as address the cumulative emissions for the proposed action along with existing and future leasing actions. The BLM will consider adding additional comparisons to contextualize the emissions to future EAs; however, the BLM is not required to provide an exhaustive list of comparisons for the purposes of the NEPA analysis.</p>
WELC et al.	GHG-6	<p>BLM's Analysis of Uncertainty is Inadequate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) have a large uncertainty ● Climate feedback mechanisms add uncertainty; there is uncertainty concerning estimates of the climate sensitivity ● An uncertainty range exists with climate (GHG) budgets 	<p>The EA incorporates by reference the comprehensive BLM 2023 Specialist Report on Annual GHG Emissions and Climate Trends. The uncertainties associated with GWPs and earth's complex climate system are discussed in this Report that was incorporated by reference in Section 3.7 of the EA. For the Report, Section 3.4 introduces and discusses GWPs, and Section 4.1 discusses climate forcings and feedbacks, describing the complexities of the earth's climate system.</p> <p>See responses to Comments GHG-2, GHG-3, and GHG-4 regarding SC-GHGs and carbon budgets. All carbon budget related analysis included for the EA was conducted at the national</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inherent uncertainty in SC-GHG estimates (costs per ton of emissions, discount rates, etc.) 	scale and is included in the BLM 2023 Specialist Report. SC-GHGs was not included in the EA for several reasons including the uncertainty as described by the commenter.
WELC et al.	GHG-7	<p>BLM’s Analysis of Controversy Over Impacts from GHG is Absent</p> <p>BLM’s omission of the intensity factor of controversy in the Draft EA is improper. As the global body of scientific research and understanding of climate change reflects, there is controversy concerning critical aspects of the nature and effect of GHG emissions and their impact on climate change. This controversy is exemplified by the BLM’s conclusions that the emissions from the proposed lease sales and the cumulative emissions from the federal fossil fuel program are not significant as compared to a robust scientific literature, indicating current and foreseeable fossil fuel development is not aligned with GHG reductions necessary to prevent warming exceeding 1.5°C. We request BLM address the NEPA intensity factor for controversy and do so for all 2025 lease sales in a single EIS.</p>	<p>On February 25, 2025, CEQ issued an interim final rule to remove its NEPA regulations. 90 Fed. Reg. 10610. That interim final rule took effect on April 11, 2025. Therefore, this intensity factor no longer exists.</p> <p>The commenter advocates for an EIS. Courts have held that “the risks of GHG emissions are not ‘unique or unknown’” such that they must be analyzed in an EIS, <i>WildEarth Guardians v. Zinke</i>, 368 F. Supp. 3d 41, at *83 (D.D.C. March 19, 2019) (<i>WildEarth I</i>), and the effects of leasing are not highly controversial where BLM has adequately “considered the various methodological challenges raised by the interested parties and addressed their concerns appropriately,” <i>WildEarth I</i>, 368 F. Supp. 3d at *82. BLM oil and gas lease sales are administered by individual state offices for important statutory, policy, and administrative reasons, including the unique circumstances of each state and the BLM resources within that state, with the respective director of each state office acting as delegated authority over sales administered by that office. It is therefore necessary for effective decision making that the NEPA analysis for a lease sale focus on the jurisdictional area of the administering office.</p>
WELC et al.	GHG-8	<p>BLM’s Analysis of State Law and Policy is Insufficient</p> <p>In Colorado, HB19-1261 requires the state to reduce GHG emissions by at least 26 percent in 2025, at least 50 percent by 2030, and at least 90 percent by 2050, relative to 2005 pollution levels.</p>	The 2023 Annual GHG BLM Specialist Report presents analysis in Section 2.0, Relationship to Other Laws and Policies, focused on orders, laws, and regulations related to GHGs and Climate Change including those specific to the State of Colorado. The Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission (ECMC) regulates oil and gas related activities in Colorado. In addition, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) has regulations, as well as reporting and permitting requirements for oil and gas operations in Colorado. The BLM currently requires all federal oil and gas development and operations in

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
			<p>Colorado to obtain the necessary permits and follow the applicable rules and regulations set forth by the ECMC and CDPHE.</p> <p>See response to Comment GHG-1 and Section 3.7.2 of the EA for a discussion on Colorado’s GHG Pollution Reduction Roadmap.</p>
CWP et al.	GHG-9	<p>The Draft EA does not adequately analyze greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate effects or factor GHG emissions and climate effects into the leasing decision.</p> <p>The BLM must not only properly analyze and quantify the direct, indirect, and cumulative GHG emissions and climate impacts that may result from leasing, but it must also factor GHG emissions into its leasing decisions. Court decisions clearly establish that NEPA mandates consideration and analysis of the indirect and cumulative climate impacts of BLM fossil fuel production decisions, including at the leasing stage.</p> <p>The indirect and cumulative impacts must be given meaningful context, including within carbon budgets, rather than simply dismissed as insignificant compared to national or global total GHG emissions.</p>	<p>The BLM analyzes potential impacts from climate change and GHGs in detail in Section 3.7 of the EA. The document also incorporates by reference the BLM 2023 Specialist Report on Annual GHG Emissions and Climate Trends, which provides a more robust assessment of cumulative emissions, climate impacts, and reputable climate science sources. In accordance with various statutory and policy requirements, BLM conducted a robust assessment of air quality emissions and GHG emissions using reputable science-based sources. The 2023 Specialist Report (incorporated by reference in the EA) provides a detailed discussion and analysis of GHGs, including direct and indirect emissions from BLM-authorized federal mineral estates, short-term and long-term oil and gas projections, and climate change impacts. Specifically, Chapter 5 provides direct and indirect GHG emission estimates for both existing and projected federal fossil fuel production, and Chapter 6 provides a background on cumulative GHG emissions at global, national, and state scales.</p> <p>See also responses to Comments GHG-2, GHG-3, and GHG-4.</p>
CWP et al.	GHG-10	<p>The Draft EA fails to quantify climate impacts with a tool such as the social cost of greenhouse gases.</p> <p>In analyzing these impacts, the BLM must consider the full lifecycle of development activities and GHG emissions that are reasonably foreseeable under a BLM oil and gas lease. The social cost of greenhouse gases (SC-GHG) is a useful tool to aid in this analysis.</p>	See response to Comment GHG-3.

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		<p>Monetizing climate damages using the SC-GHG helps the agency assess the incremental and actual effects bearing on the public interest. SC-GHG calculates how the emission of an additional unit of GHG affects atmospheric greenhouse concentrations, how that change in atmospheric concentrations changes temperature, and how that change in temperature incrementally contributes to economic damages, including property damages, energy demand effects, lost agricultural productivity, human mortality and morbidity, lost ecosystem services and non-market amenities, and others. The SC-GHG therefore captures the factors that actually affect public welfare and assesses the degree of impact to each factor, in ways that simply estimating the volume of emissions cannot.</p>	

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
Lands with Wilderness Characteristics			
CWP et al.	LWC-1	<p>There are 30 parcels in this proposed lease sale overlapping 14 LWC units that were inventoried after completion of the 2011 RMP. Because these LWC units were inventoried by the BLM after the relevant RMP was completed, the impacts from oil and gas development to their wilderness values were never properly analyzed and the current lease sale cannot rely on their analysis. BLM has not yet fully considered management alternatives, including allocation and stipulation decisions, for those LWC units in a land use planning process, including</p>	<p>Section 201 of FLPMA states that preparing or maintaining a wilderness characteristics inventory does not change or prevent a change to the management or use of public lands. 43 U.S.C. § 1711(a). The inventory documents findings on wilderness characteristics. It does not represent a formal land use allocation or a final agency decision subject to administrative remedies under 43 CFR Part 1610.5-3, Conformity and Implementation [of land use plans].</p> <p>When the BLM inventories and determines that an area possesses wilderness characteristics, the BLM is not required to protect</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		<p>managing to protect them for their wilderness characteristics. Until BLM has considered how to best manage these LWC units in an RMP process, with public input and NEPA analysis, the agency must defer them from any new lease sale.</p>	<p>those characteristics as a priority over other resources or values. Inventory and management are separate activities, carried out under different provisions of FLPMA (Sections 201 and 202, respectively). The BLM has full discretion in how to manage an area that possesses wilderness characteristics and may decide not to prioritize protection of such characteristics. See BLM Policy Manual 6320 - Considering Lands with Wilderness Characteristics in the BLM Land Use Planning Process, which establishes BLM policy on considering lands with wilderness characteristics in land use plans and land use plan amendments or revisions.</p> <p>The act of leasing does not authorize any development or use of the surface of lease lands without further application by the lessee and approval by the BLM. In the future, the BLM may receive APDs for leased parcels. The BLM would conduct additional site-specific NEPA analysis before deciding whether to approve an APD and apply COAs to avoid or minimize potential impacts as appropriate.</p>
CWP et al.	LWC-2	<p>The Draft EA also incorrectly identifies that LWC impacts are not applicable or present in the Grand Junction field office. <i>See</i> Draft EA at Table 2, p. 7. As emphasized in our scoping comments, two parcels within the Grand Junction field office overlap with lands that have been identified by the BLM as having wilderness characteristics. CO-2025-12-6259 overlaps with the East Salt Creek LWC unit and CO-2025-12-0389 overlaps with the Spink Canyon LWC unit. The East Salt Creek unit is an important and discrete LWC unit within the area, adjacent to the Book Cliffs South LWC, separated by one parcel of private property and a pipeline right-of-way. This area provides important big game habitat, as well as hiking and hunting opportunities. Additionally, this parcel does not</p>	<p>The East Salt Creek and Spink Canyon units were evaluated for wilderness characteristics management under Alternative C of the 2015 GJFO FEIS and Alternative F of the 2024 CRVFO and GJFO Supplemental. However, the records of decision for the 2015 GJFO RMP and 2024 GJFO RMP did not identify the units for wilderness characteristic management. While wilderness characteristics were identified during the land use planning process, the governing land use plans designate the lands to be managed under BLM's multiple-use mandate (energy development, grazing, recreation, etc.). See Section 1.5 of the EA, Conformance with the Land Use Plans.</p> <p>See also the response to Comment LWC-1 for BLM's obligations regarding lands inventoried for wilderness characteristics.</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		<p>have producing wells nearby. The Spink Canyon unit is adjacent to the Demaree Canyon Wilderness Study area, which provides a critical place for quiet and unconfined recreation. This area is a prime example of wilderness quality lands that should be closed to future oil and gas development to increase the preservation of wilderness values. As such, BLM must acknowledge that LWC units are applicable and present within the Grand Junction field office.</p>	
CWP et al.	LWC-3	<p>Where the impact of new leasing on wilderness character has not been considered in an RMP process supported by a thorough NEPA analysis, BLM must defer new leasing. As emphasized in our scoping comments, the BLM has not yet analyzed potential impacts from oil and gas development to the overlapping inventoried LWC in the Little Snake field office, and has yet to make management decisions based on such analysis. The Little Snake RMP Record of Decision was issued in October 2011, whereas the LWC units impacted by this lease sale were inventoried in 2013. The Proposed RMP only considered protective management for wilderness characteristics in the Vermillion Basin, Dinosaur North, Cold Spring Mountain, and Little Yampa Canyon/Juniper Mountain. Little Snake Proposed RMP, p. 2-159-162. The RMP did not inventory or consider management for the remainder of the public lands in the field office. There are 30 parcels in this proposed lease sale overlapping 14 LWC units that were inventoried after completion of the 2011 RMP. Because these LWC units were inventoried by the BLM after the relevant RMP was completed, the impacts from oil</p>	See the response to Comment LWC-1.

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		and gas development to their wilderness values were never properly analyzed and the current lease sale cannot rely on their analysis. BLM has not yet fully considered management alternatives, including allocation and stipulation decisions, for those LWC units in a land use planning process, including managing to protect them for their wilderness characteristics. Until BLM has considered how to best manage these LWC units in an RMP process, with public input and NEPA analysis, the agency must defer them from any new lease sale.	

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
Policy and Regulations			
CWP et al.	P-1	Where conflicts with other uses exist, the BLM must analyze the deferral of lease parcels. The Mineral Leasing Act (MLA) does not contravene the Federal Land Policy and Management Act's (FLPMA's) resource conservation requirements. Lands merely being designated as "open" for leasing under a particular Resource Management Plan (RMP) does not mean the BLM is required to lease them. Under FLPMA, the BLM must manage public lands according to "multiple use" and "sustained yield" and "in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resources, and archeological values." 43 U.S.C. §§ 1701(a)(7) & (8), 1712(c)(1), 1732(a).	Per Section 17(b)(1)(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act, "Lease sales shall be held for each State where eligible lands are available at least quarterly or more frequently if the Secretary of the Interior determines such sales are necessary." Additionally, Executive Order 14154, Unleashing American Energy, states that it is the policy of the United States to "encourage energy exploration and production on Federal lands and waters." This lease sale is consistent with that policy and the law.
WELC et al.	P-2	BLM Must Prepare a Programmatic EIS to take a Hard Look at Federal Oil and Gas Leasing.	The proposed lease sale is in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (MLA), as amended, Federal Onshore Oil and Gas

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		<p>a. There Is a Small Remaining Window to Avoid the Most Catastrophic Effects of Climate Change and a Programmatic Review Is Necessary to Inform Future Action.</p> <p>b. BLM Must Prepare a Programmatic EIS to take a Hard Look at the Impacts of the Resumption of Federal Oil and Gas Leasing and to Avoid Any New Greenhouse Gas Pollution.</p> <p>c. BLM Must Complete the Analysis Begun in the Specialist Reports.</p> <p>d. A Programmatic EIS for the Federal Oil and Gas Program Is Consistent with The Department’s Review of the Federal Coal Leasing Program.</p>	<p>Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (FOOGLRA), the Code of Federal Regulations (CFRs), and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). BLM’s approach to this lease sale was recently affirmed in <i>Dakota Resource Council v. DOI et al.</i>, No. 22-cv-1853 (D.D.C.).</p> <p>The BLM’s responsibility under the FLPMA is to ensure that public lands are managed “under principals of multiple use and sustained yield.” 43 U.S.C. 1732(a) “ ‘Multiple use management’ is a deceptively simple term that describes the enormously complicated task of striking a balance among the many competing uses to which lands be put, ‘including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and [uses serving] natural scenic, scientific and historical values.’ ” <i>Norton v. S. Utah Wilderness Alliance</i>, 542 U.S. 55, 58 (2004) (quoting 43 U.S.C. 1702(c). BLM’s second goal, sustainable yield, “requires BLM to control depleting uses over time, so as to ensure a high level of valuable uses in the future.” (Id.) (citing 43 U.S.C. 1702(h)). Accordingly, the BLM is not required, under FLPMA, to adopt the practices best suited to protecting wildlife, but instead to balance the protection of wildlife with the nation’s immediate and long-term need for energy resources. (See <i>TRCP vs. Salazar</i>, 744 F. Supp.2d 151 (D.D.C. 2010)). All parcels brought forward in this sale are in conformance with the existing land use plans as required by 43 CFR 1610.5.</p> <p>BLM oil and gas lease sales are administered on a State Office by State Office basis for important statutory, policy, and administrative reasons, with the respective Director of each State Office acting as delegated authority over sales administered by that office. It is therefore necessary to effective decision-making that the NEPA analysis for a lease sale focus on the jurisdictional area of the administering State office. In recognition of the national and global impact potential of GHG emissions and the</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
			<p>broad scope of associated climate change and air quality impacts, the BLM prepares annual BLM specialist reports on annual GHG emissions and climate trends. These reports account for current and projected future agency-wide GHG emissions related to fossil fuel actions on Public Land, national and global GHG emission trends, and potential climate impacts related to these emissions. The report is specifically referenced in and incorporated into each State Office lease sale NEPA analysis and provides the information necessary to properly assess agency wide, nationwide, and global reasonably foreseeable cumulative impacts of each State Office lease sale. Reasonably foreseeable effects of potential GHGs from the Federal oil and gas program are addressed in Section 3.7.2 of the EA in and are inclusive of emissions from the proposed lease sale. Because individual lease sales in multiple states are not connected actions, the BLM is not required to treat them as such and prepared an EA.</p> <p>An agency need not prepare an EIS if it determines the action will not have significant effect on the human environment or where such effects may be mitigated by adoption of appropriate measures. The level of environmental analysis conducted by the BLM for the December 2025 Lease Sale is consistent with the purpose and requirements of NEPA.</p>
WELC et al.	P-3	BLM Must Prepare an EIS to Address the Cumulative Impacts of All Lease Sales Proposed for 2025.	See the response to Comment P-2.
WELC et al., CWP et al.	P-4	<p>BLM Has Failed to Consider a Reasonable Range of Alternatives.</p> <p>BLM Must Consider a No-Leasing Alternative.</p> <p>BLM Must Consider an Alternative That Considers Adopting a Policy of Managed Decline of Fossil Fuel Production from the Entire Federal Mineral Estate.</p>	NEPA directs the BLM to “study, develop, and describe appropriate alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal that involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources” (42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(E)). The BLM analyzed two alternatives in detail for the sale parcels – no action (no leasing) and leasing. The suggested policy adoption alternative constitutes an oil and gas program regulatory or policy preference rather than an alternative required for consideration for the

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
			<p>December 2025 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale. The BLM has analyzed a range of alternatives for proceeding lease sales, taking into account a number of factors, including resource conflicts and development potential, as part of exercising its discretion in leasing decisions. The alternatives under consideration adequately weigh the courses of action that BLM could take based on potential resource conflicts and whether making certain lands available would meet the purpose and need of the EA. The BLM has considered a reasonable range of alternatives and disclosed the impacts based on GHG emissions over the range of alternatives.</p> <p>Climate impacts are one of many factors considered in the NEPA analysis to evaluate the significance of a proposed action and the BLM’s exercise of its discretion in deciding on leasing actions.</p> <p>The commenter has not provided any new information that BLM has not considered, nor identified impacts that BLM has not already considered.</p> <p>Adoption of policy is outside the scope of this EA.</p>
WELC et al.	P-5	Leasing New Federal Fossil Fuels for Development Would Cause Unnecessary and Undue Degradation That Is Prohibited Under FLPMA	<p>Under FLPMA’s “multiple use and sustained yield” management directive, 43 U.S.C. § 1701(a)(7), the federal government must manage public lands and resources in a manner that “takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific and historical values; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land[.]” Id. § 1702(c). Congress also declared that the public lands should be managed “in a manner which recognizes the Nation’s need for domestic sources of minerals,” 43 U.S.C. § 1701(a)(12), and identified mineral development as a “principal use” for the public</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
			lands, id. 1702(l). Unnecessary and undue degradation is determined in proportion to the authorized activity, i.e., excessive in comparison to the degradation needed for the authorized activity. The unnecessary and undue degradation standard does not alter FLPMA's mandate to accommodate mineral development on public lands, among other uses. For leasing, the BLM has taken actions to avoid unnecessary and undue degradation, including the application of stipulations to parcels as appropriate. The District Court for the District of Columbia recently affirmed this position in <i>Dakota Resource Council v. DOI et al.</i> , No. 22-cv-1853 (D.D.C.).
WELC et al.	P-6	Endangered Species Act (ESA) - Greenhouse Gas Emissions Have Direct, Predictable, and Devastating Effects on Endangered Species and Habitats	The BLM is complying with its legal obligations regarding the Endangered Species Act (ESA). With respect to the ESA, where the BLM determines that a particular action may affect a species listed as threatened or endangered, the BLM will consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service, as appropriate, under section 7(a)(2) of the ESA, 16 U.S.C. § 1536(a)(2) and the ESA implementing regulations. Any surface disturbing activities that may be proposed on parcels (if sold) will be further evaluated for impacts to threatened or endangered species during site-specific analysis.
CWP et al.	P-7	The BLM has not ensured that leasing is compliant with FLPMA. Land use plans or RMPs project both the present and future use of the land. The BLM uses RMPs to identify which areas will be open to oil and gas leasing and development. As emphasized in our scoping comments, plans governing lands subject to this lease sale are old or inadequately analyze impacts. Furthermore, the Colorado Big Game and Gunnison Sage Grouse RMP Amendments, rely on additional analysis at the lease sale or permitting stage, leaving the agency discretion to make decisions on whether to offer lands for lease and under what conditions.	<p>The BLM Colorado State Office verified that each parcel was available and eligible for leasing. Section 1.5 of the EA also noted conformance with the pertinent Land Use Plans (LUPs). Each LUP indicates which lands are open to oil and gas development, and which stipulations may apply to mitigate potential significant impacts. Staff of each pertinent field office reviewed the parcels and applied stipulations as appropriate. The proposed lease sale is in conformance with each field office LUP and impacts to specific resources and values are evaluated within each respective LUP EIS identified in Section 1.6.3 of the EA or Chapter 3 of the EA.</p> <p>The BLM evaluates and amends or revises its LUPs in response to changing conditions and demands on public lands. While the BLM</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
			<p>revises or amends an existing LUP, the existing plan decisions remain in effect, which is consistent with the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA). The OBBBA states that the initiation of an amendment to an approved resource management plan shall not prevent or delay the Secretary from making the applicable parcel of land available for leasing in accordance with that approved resource management plan. In Section 1.5 of the EA, eight LUPs pertain to the December 2025 lease sale, including the recent Big Game RMPA, 2025 GRSG RMPA, and 2024 GJFO RMP. (Note that parcels in the December 2025 lease sale are not located within Gunnison Sage Grouse Habitat Management Areas.)</p> <p>The act of leasing does not authorize any development or use of the surface of lease lands without further application by the lessee and approval by the BLM. In the future, the BLM may or may not receive APDs for leased parcels. The BLM would conduct additional site-specific NEPA analysis before deciding whether to approve an APD and would determine which COAs to apply. Site-specific impacts at the project or well level cannot be thoroughly analyzed until the parcels are leased and a site-specific plan of development is submitted, as the exact locations of well sites and facilities remain unknown at the time of leasing. Without this crucial information, attempts to determine and analyze site-specific impacts would be largely speculative. Subsequently, the BLM examines potential resources within the lease area and strives to mitigate potential impacts through the application of stipulations and lease notices.</p>
CWP et al.	P-8	The Draft EA and Draft FONSI do not adequately analyze the conservation and multiple use conflicts and environmental impacts associated with the proposed lease parcels under NEPA and FLPMA, along with evaluating the deferral of parcels based on such conflicts, including through use of the	Under the Mineral Leasing Act (MLA), lands “known or believed to contain oil or gas deposits may be leased” by the Interior Department. 30 U.S.C. § 226(a). If DOI chooses to lease lands, sales are held “where eligible lands are available.” 30 U.S.C. § 226(b)(1)(A). Consistent with Instruction Memorandum 2025-028, in Appendix D of the EA, the BLM identifies the leasing preference criteria (43 CFR § 3120.32) to inform the

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		leasing preference criteria. The Draft EA fails to comply with the leasing preference criteria.	<p>decisionmaker of those considerations when deciding whether to offer parcels for lease.</p> <p>In accordance with 43 C.F.R. § 3120.32, Expression of interest leasing preference, given the Q4 2025 parcels' conformance with their LUPs and protections offered through stipulations, the BLM kept the parcels for leasing consideration. The BLM Authorized Officer has the authority to defer some or all of the parcels based on the analysis presented in this EA.</p> <p>Removal of parcels from lease consideration for these reasons would not contribute to the fulfillment of EO 14154, Unleashing American Energy.</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
Socioeconomics			
Routt County	SE-1	Federal public lands make up nearly half of Routt County's total surface area and are thus an integral part of our economies, lifestyles, and the long-term health of our residents and ecosystems. Land within Routt County is under increasing stress from direct, indirect and cumulative impacts such as climate change, development, recreation and most recently a lack of appropriate funding to steward our shared public places. We emphasized then, as we do now, that oil and gas development does not provide substantial economic benefit or an improved quality of life to the citizens and visitors of Routt County but rather detracts from these parcels' future viability for future multiple use benefits.	Thank you for this comment.
Theodore Roosevelt	SE-2	Wildlife-dependent recreation in Colorado is estimated to contribute over \$7.5 billion annually	Thank you for this comment. Wildlife-dependent recreation in Colorado is an important aspect of Colorado's economy and

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
Conservation Partnership (TRCP) et al.		according to the 2023 Economic Contributions of Outdoor Rec in Colorado study. Colorado BLM's decisions on deferring vs. leasing proposed parcels; applying stipulations; permitting; issuing waivers, exemptions, and modifications to lease terms; and on other land uses including renewable energy and recreation all impact Colorado's wildlife-dependent economy. Conserving big game habitat is critical to supporting rural and wildlife-dependent economies.	<p>culture. The BLM recognizes and considers the importance of other sectors in the state. The BLM analyzed social and economic impacts in detail, particularly other sectors including hunting, wildlife, and recreation, in the Socioeconomics (Section 3.4.3) of the Resource Management Plan Amendment and Environmental Impact Statement (RMPA/EIS) for Big Game Habitat Conservation for Oil and Gas Management in Colorado across the state. While all parcels overlap with big game habitat, due to the application of stipulations from the Big Game RMPA (BLM 2024a), significant impacts will be mitigated. The BLM coordinates with CPW to evaluate master development plans and wildlife mitigation plans. Additionally, the Big Game RMPA/EIS guides BLM's decision making on future development proposals.</p> <p>The BLM evaluated potential impacts to recreation in Appendix E of the EA. Potential impacts to big game habitat is analyzed in the Big Game RMPA/EIS.</p>
Multiple Public Members (Form Letter)	SE-3	Towns that rely on hunting and fishing tourism would be adversely affected. The United States already produces more than enough energy to achieve energy independence and fracked gas from Colorado is typically sold overseas instead of used domestically. Instead of contributing to the climate crisis by fracking more wells, we should be implementing the efficient clean energy solutions that already exist.	<p>Thank you for this comment. See the response to Comment SE-2 regarding impacts to other sectors. The EA analyzes the potential effects of leasing in the defined planning areas rather than gas export activity outside of the planning areas, which is outside the scope of the EA. The Seven County Infrastructure Coalition v. Eagle County, Colorado Supreme Court decision significantly impacts how federal agencies, like the BLM, approach environmental reviews, particularly concerning upstream and downstream effects within their planning areas.</p> <p>Section 3.8 of the EA addresses socioeconomic conditions. Appendix E of the EA considers potential impacts to public recreation and wildlife.</p>
Western Environmental Law Center (WELC) et al.	SE-4	BLM Must Take a Hard Look at Environmental Justice	Executive Order 14154, <i>Unleashing American Energy</i> (Jan. 20, 2025), and a Presidential Memorandum, <i>Ending Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity</i> (Jan. 21, 2025), require the Department to strictly adhere to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321 et seq.

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
			<p>Further, such Order and Memorandum repeal Executive Orders 12898 (Feb. 11, 1994) and 14096 (Apr. 21, 2023). Because Executive Orders 12898 and 14096 have been repealed, complying with such Orders is a legal impossibility. BLM verifies that it has complied with the requirements of NEPA, including the Department’s regulations and procedures implementing NEPA at 43 C.F.R. Part 46 and Part 516 of the Departmental Manual, consistent with the President’s January 2025 Order and Memorandum.</p> <p>The BLM discusses potentially impacted communities in Section 3.8 of the EA. The screening and analysis informing this section of the EA complies with the guidance set forth by CEQ, DOI, and BLM policy, and assists in determining whether proposed actions would have disproportionately high and adversely environmental impact local communities. The associated EA analysis contains sufficient information to meet the BLM’s public disclosure and informed decision-making requirements as well as providing sufficient evidence to reach a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the proposed action in question. If a sold lease is sequentially developed, NEPA will be triggered and a project-specific population screening and analysis will be performed using project details like associated proximity to populations or residences that are not definitively known at this time. The BLM is committed to fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all the people on the lands when making decisions regarding the public lands managed by BLM. The BLM received no comments during the public comment period from individuals or Tribal affiliates expressing community impacts with the parcels to be offered.</p>
Colorado Wildlands Project (CWP) et al.	SE-5	A 2023 study of oil and gas economics in Mesa and Garfield Counties found that outdoor recreation and amenity development play significant roles in the economies of those counties, which can be negatively impacted by oil and gas development. It	Thank you for your comment. BLM recognizes the importance of outdoor recreation and analyzes the impacts to industries across the study area sufficiently analyzed in the EA. BLM Colorado confirmed that Mesa and Garfield Counties combined have 2 percent of total jobs in the mining industry, which includes oil and

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		<p>also calculated that while the oil and gas industry provides higher-paying jobs than other industries, it provides only 2% of the area’s total jobs. BLM must revise the socioeconomic analysis in the EA to analyze the costs of oil and gas leasing in addition to the benefits, and to present a more complete and cost-benefit analysis overall that is informative to decision-making as required by NEPA.</p>	<p>gas extraction. These jobs pay the highest average annual wage in the two-county area that pay an average annual wage of over \$110,000. However, the broader study area includes Garfield, Jackson, Mesa, Moffat, Rio Blanco, and Routt counties. NEPA does not require a cost-benefit analysis, and the BLM has not conducted a cost-benefit analysis. Estimating and monetizing all the costs and benefits associated with oil and gas leasing is not feasible, nor is it required for NEPA. Many of the impacts of oil and gas leasing cannot be easily monetized (e.g., noise, visual impacts). To the extent impacts can be monetized, those numbers may not be comparable (e.g., localized impacts vs global impacts).</p>
CWP et al.	SE-6	<p>The Draft EA identifies three issues for detailed analysis, one of which is social and economic conditions. The specific issue statement addressed is: “How would oil and gas leasing and potential development affect the socioeconomic conditions of the surrounding areas?” See Draft EA at Table 1. The detailed analysis of socioeconomic impacts describes benefits of oil and gas leasing to the socioeconomic condition of the affected area, such as public revenue from oil and gas leasing and production, employment opportunities in the oil and gas industry, and higher annual wages than other industries in the region. See Draft EA at 3.7.1. We note the analysis calls upon as supporting evidence the royalty rate increase to 16.67% that was adopted in the Inflation Reduction Act, which has since been reduced to 12% in the One Big Beautiful Bill Act.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. The One Big Beautiful Bill (OB BB) Act, Public Law 119- 21 was enacted on July 4, 2025, after the Fourth Quarter 2025 Competitive Lease Sale EA comment period began on June 18, 2025. While BLM did not analyze this bill in the draft EA that was published for public comment, BLM added language to the EA addressing the royalty rate changed from 16.67 percent to 12.5 percent in July 2025 per Section 50101(a) of the One Big Beautiful Bill (Pub. L. 119-21). Language in the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 that increased the royalty rate from 12.5 to 16.67 percent was repealed “as if that subsection had not been enacted into law.” Thus, BLM CO updated the EA and replaced the 16.67 percent royalty rate with 12.50 percent. The Sale Notice also reflects the 12.50 percent royalty rate.</p>
CWP et al.	SE-7	<p>The analysis does not include any discussion whatsoever of potential negative socioeconomic impacts from oil and gas leasing, in contravention of NEPA. High Country Conserv. Advocs. v. BLM, 52 F. Supp. 3d 1174, 1191-93 (D. Colo. 2014)</p>	<p>Executive Order 14154, <i>Unleashing American Energy</i> (January 20, 2025), and a Presidential Memorandum, <i>Ending Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity</i> (January 21, 2025), require the Department to strictly adhere to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321 et seq. The</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		<p>(invalidating decision where agency “prepared half of a cost-benefit analysis”); <i>Mont. Env. Info. Ctr. v. U.S. Off. Surf. Mining</i>, 274 F. Supp. 3d 1074, 1099 (D. Mont. 2017) (agency failed to take hard look where its NEPA analysis quantified socioeconomic benefits from approval of coal mine, while failing to quantify the costs). An analysis estimating the economic benefits from the lease sale, and comparing them to the associated social and environmental damages, would have been entirely feasible; the BLM and other agencies routinely produce such estimates. NEPA requires the BLM to do such a comparison.</p>	<p>BLM verifies that it has complied with the requirements of NEPA, including the Department’s regulations and procedures implementing NEPA at 43 C.F.R. Part 46 and Part 516 of the Departmental Manual, consistent with the President’s January 2025 Order and Memorandum. NEPA does not require agencies to conduct a cost-benefit analysis, nor does it require an agency to assess or quantify project impacts through a specific methodology, such as estimating the “social cost of carbon,” “social cost of methane,” or “social cost of GHGs.” A protocol to estimate the social cost of carbon associated with GHG emissions was developed by the IWG; this protocol was originally developed for rulemaking actions, specifically. However, Executive Order 14154, <i>Unleashing American Energy</i> (January 20, 2025), disbanded the IWG and withdrew any guidance, instruction, recommendation, or document issued by the IWG.</p> <p>This analysis is not performed as 1) BLM is not engaged in rulemaking for which the now-rescinded social cost of carbon protocol was originally developed; 2) the IWG has been disbanded and all technical supporting documents and associated guidance have been withdrawn; 3) NEPA does not require agencies to prepare social cost of carbon estimates or cost-benefit analyses. In addition, costs attributed to GHGs are often so variable and uncertain that they are unhelpful for the BLM’s analysis. The full social benefits of carbon-based energy production have not been monetized, and quantifying only the costs of GHG emissions, but not the benefits, would yield information that is both potentially inaccurate and not useful.</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
Water Resources			

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
CWP et al.	Wtr-1	<p>The Draft EA fails to take a hard look at impacts to groundwater from well construction practices and hydraulic fracturing. In the Draft EA, the BLM deemed water resources, including impacts to groundwater, to largely be an issued considered but not analyzed in detail. <i>See</i> Draft EA at E-12 to E-16. This is a hard break from past practice over many years of lease sale EAs. The discussion relegated to Appendix E is little more than boilerplate that, except for a few paragraphs noting relevant stipulations, could apply to any oil and gas project in Colorado.</p> <p>The Draft EA contains a few stipulations specific to impacts to groundwater quality that are required and defined by the State of Colorado. These stipulations rely on additional sampling during drilling operations and immediately following well completion. For municipal watersheds, there is the requirement for the BLM to coordinate a monitoring plan with the relevant municipality. Pursuant to ECMC regulations, results from the various sampling sites must be submitted to BLM within 3 months of data collection. However, these stipulations are unfortunately subject to broad exception, modification, and waivers. Furthermore, the discussion says virtually nothing about the specific hydrology of these particular lands.</p> <p>As specified in our scoping comments, to adequately isolate and protect usable water, those groundwater zones should be isolated with both casing and cementing. The EA offers no reason to expect that the problems identified by the</p>	<p>Appendix E of the EA considers potential impacts to and protections for groundwater. Both qualitative and quantitative potential impacts to water resources from potential future oil and gas development are identified. Project design measures, best management practices, and regulations are described to avoid or minimize potential water resource impacts.</p> <p>Requirements for cementing and casing of a well are described in 43 CFR § 3172.7(a), which state, in part, “The proposed casing and cementing programs shall be conducted as approved to protect and/or isolate all usable water zones, potentially productive zones, lost circulation zones, abnormally pressured zones, and any prospectively valuable deposits of minerals . . . The casing setting depth shall be calculated to position the casing seat opposite a competent formation which will contain the maximum pressure to which it will be exposed during normal drilling operations. Determination of casing setting depth shall be based on all relevant factors, including presence/ absence of hydrocarbons; fracture gradients; usable water zones; formation pressures; lost circulation zones; other minerals; or other unusual characteristics. All indications of usable water shall be reported.” Usable water is defined as, “those waters containing up to 10,000 parts per million (ppm) of total dissolved (TDS) solids” (43 CFR § 3172.5). Using 43 CFR 3162.5-2(d), “The operator shall isolate freshwater-bearing and other usable water containing 5,000 ppm or less of dissolved solids and other mineral-bearing formations and protect them from contamination.” Using these CFRs in combination helps isolate the different water-bearing formations which may have different TDS levels.</p> <p>When oil and gas operations on a leased parcel are proposed through an APD, the BLM will complete a site-specific NEPA analysis of the proposal(s) utilizing the best available and most current data. The analysis may include an estimate of proposed</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		<p>Tisherman report won't be repeated. The BLM has offered no evidence showing that it made a reasoned decision when approving the wells in the Tisherman report that their casing and cementing comply with the agency's usable water regulations and protect all usable water zones.</p>	<p>completion activities (such as hydraulic fracturing) and would address project-specific impacts. This site-specific NEPA analysis would guide the BLM's decision whether to approve the proposed oil and gas operations, and if so, under what permit conditions. Since the BLM is not able to speculate on what rates and types of development may be proposed for any future APD(s) for the specific parcel, a fully comprehensive cumulative impact analysis of leasing and development approvals that are under consideration would be too speculative to provide useful information to the decision-maker.</p> <p>Public concerns about potential water resource impacts from hydraulic fracturing are also addressed. Based on research, current technology, and practices, the BLM has concluded that use of hydraulic fracturing technology in completions of oil and gas wells to facilitate recovery of Federal fluid minerals does not present a significant risk of impacts to human health and the environment. Assuming compliance with State and Federal requirements, the risks are reduced through the careful review of drilling and completion plans for proposed wells by both the BLM and ECOM (Energy and Carbon Management Commission) petroleum engineers and advances in engineering protections.</p> <p>Leasing of the parcel does not authorize water use or ground disturbing activities and site-specific water disposal or sources are not known at the leasing stage. Until an Application for Permit to Drill (APD) is submitted, the BLM does not know what sources of water an operator intends to use or where and how an operator intends to dispose of wastewater and therefore what water resources may be impacted and what necessary mitigation measures may be needed. However, if oil and gas development is proposed in the future, the operator would identify the anticipated amounts, locations, and types of water supply in the Application for Permit to Drill (APD). The BLM would then evaluate potential</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
			<p>impacts to water resources, considering any best management practices (design or voluntary operator-committed measures) in the proposal. Best management practices for fluid mineral development include reducing energy and water consumption. Typical examples include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planning water use and management, • recycling/re-using water, • using enclosed (rather than open-top) tanks, • using high-efficiency equipment, and • monitoring and maintaining equipment. <p>To avoid or minimize potential water resource impacts identified in NEPA documentation, the BLM could apply conditions of approval to the APD. In addition, the State of Colorado regulates water rights and water quality.</p> <p>All wells permitted in Colorado are subject to the ECMC regulations for wellbore integrity to ensure the protection of groundwater and wellbore integrity. The ECMC prioritizes the protection of freshwater aquifers and requires operators to submit a proposed casing program. The ECMC identifies where groundwater formations are located using numerous sources, including groundwater data available in the ECMC database and other Commission records, from the Colorado Division of Water Resources, the Colorado Water Quality Control Commission, and the Colorado Geological Survey.</p>
WELC et al.	Wtr-2	BLM Must Consider an Alternative That Protects Groundwater. BLM must consider alternatives that would protect usable groundwater. Specifically, BLM should consider not leasing parcels within areas where there is less than 2,000 feet of vertical separation between the oil and gas formations likely to be targeted and any groundwater aquifer with 10,000 ppm TDS or less. BLM should also analyze	See the response to Comment Wtr-1.

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		<p>an alternative whereby parcels would not be leased in areas overlying usable groundwater and surface water, and an alternative that includes other measures to ensure that all usable groundwater zones are protected. This might involve pre-leasing groundwater testing and adding a lease stipulation or lease notice requiring specified casing and cementing depths. Alternatively, or additionally, BLM should consider requiring a lease stipulation or lease notice requiring the lessee to perform groundwater testing prior to drilling to identify all usable water, and consultation with the U.S. Geological Survey and other agencies to identify those waters with up to 10,000 ppm TDS. BLM did not consider such an alternative.</p>	
WELC et al.	Wtr-3	<p>BLM Failed to Take a Hard Look at Impacts to Groundwater from Well Construction Practices and Hydraulic Fracturing. The EA violates NEPA by failing to adequately analyze the reasonably foreseeable impacts to groundwater from drilling on the proposed lease sale. The EA contains generic boilerplate about potential water impacts from oil and gas development and identifies the watersheds that will potentially be affected, but it tells the agency and the public little about the development of these leases.</p>	See the responses to Comments Wtr-1 and Wtr-5.
WELC et al.	Wtr-4	<p>BLM Must Take a Hard Look at Specific Impact Threats to Groundwater in Cave and Karst Landscapes</p>	Land Use Plans identify resources and values within a given Planning Area. Certain planning areas in Colorado manage lands for cave and karst resources. The parcels in the December 2025 lease sale do not overlap lands managed for cave and karst resources.

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
			<p>The BLM will complete a detailed analysis with any future site-specific development proposal and may attach conditions of approval (COAs) as appropriate, including both surface and downhole (drilling, casing and cementing).</p>
WELC et al.	Wtr-5	<p>BLM's Analysis of the Impacts of Produced Water and Oil and Gas Waste is Inadequate. As the main waste stream arising from oil and gas development, which is typically heavily contaminated with multiple hazardous substances and must be disposed of carefully. As a potential significant source of environmental impacts to air, groundwater, surface water, and public health, the BLM must take a hard look at the impacts of produced water in particular.</p>	<p>Appendix G addresses the topic of produced water under <i>Wastes, Hazardous or Solid and Water Resources</i>. As a Federal Land Manager, the BLM requires operators to submit plans for produced water disposal in compliance with both Federal and State requirements, which are protective of human health and the environment. Potential impacts to air, soil, and water resources from potential future oil and gas development, which may affect human health and the environment, are evaluated in Section 3.6 and Section 3.7 of the EA and considered in Appendix E of the EA.</p> <p>Estimated water use for well development is provided in the hypothetical future parcel oil and gas development scenarios (Section 3.2.1 and Appendix F of the EA). In recent years, the majority of water used for well development in northwestern Colorado is reused/recycled produced water, which minimizes freshwater consumption and potential impacts to aquatic species.</p> <p>In accordance with 43 C.F.R. § 3120.32, when considering fluid mineral leasing, the BLM evaluates managing public lands for multiple uses and sustained yield, and takes actions to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands and their resources. The BLM considers best management practices and standards protective of human health and the environment when managing land uses. Examples of standards include national and Colorado ambient air quality standards, ECMC soil suitability/cleanup standards, and CDPHE and ECMC water quality classifications and standards.</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
Wildlife			
TRCP et al.	W-1	<p>There are two parcels proposed for leasing that underly Colorado State Wildlife Areas (CO-2025-12-6198 Split Estate and CO-2025-12-6215 Split Estate). While these are both split estate parcels, potential lessees should be made aware that the Colorado Parks and Wildlife Commission has a policy, adopted in 2007, that “the Commission opposes the leasing of subsurface rights under State Wildlife Areas to any other entity unless mitigation and/or surface-occupancy stipulation measures exist to protect the quality of habitat and wildlife within the State Wildlife Area.” Note that this policy is not limited to select wildlife species, so stipulations that aim to conserve big game or sage grouse habitat, for example, will not necessarily satisfy the Parks and Wildlife Commission’s obligation and policy to protect the quality of habitat and wildlife within State Wildlife Areas.</p>	<p>Stipulations for resource use, such as oil and gas leasing, are determined during the RMP planning process. With the passage of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, the BLM is legally prohibited from applying any stipulations on a lease unless they are already specified in the approved RMP.</p> <p>For information about leasing and conservation easements, see the response to Comment O-1.</p>
CWP et al.	W-2	<p>Several of the implicated RMPs outdate proposed species listings under the Endangered Species Act or petitions for listing with positive 90-day findings. For example, the pinyon jay, pygmy rabbit, monarch butterfly, and western bumble bee were established as either candidate or proposed species after several of the RMPs were finalized. The EA does not acknowledge or analyze these changed circumstances. The BLM should defer leasing in areas occupied or with suitable habitat for proposed/candidate species until the agency can consider the effects of developing oil and gas in the proposed parcels and cumulatively across the RMP area and species range. At the very least, the agency must undertake a thorough analysis that analyzes</p>	<p>Land use planning is an essential way the BLM evaluates and communicates how its public lands are managed. Under FLPMA, the BLM is required to develop land use plans in partnership with state, local, and tribal governments, as well as the public, to manage the diverse public land resources in accordance with the BLM’s multiple-use and sustained yield mission unless otherwise provided by law. Land use plans take years to complete and are kept current through continuous maintenance, amendments, and revisions as needed.</p> <p>The environmental review process for developing oil and gas resources is multi-faceted and includes input and coordination with other federal and state agencies, as well as the public. During the land use planning process, the BLM determines how lands within a given area are to be managed – open or closed to fluid</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		the potential impacts (direct, indirect, and cumulative) that new leasing and development might cause.	<p>mineral leasing, with or without leasing constraints, etc. During the leasing process, the BLM evaluates potential environmental impacts with current information and determines whether or not to lease parcels for fluid mineral development.</p> <p>To ensure protections of threatened and endangered species, two lease notices (HQ-TES-1 and CO-34) apply to all parcels.</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
Wildlife, Aquatic			
Colorado Parks & Wildlife	WAQ-1	<p>CPW requests the application of CO-NS0-4 and CO-NS0-5 on all parcels listed below. CPW also recommends a Timing Limitation (TL) to protect spawning (contact the CPW Area Aquatic Biologist for appropriate dates). The following parcels interact with the above-listed aquatic habitats and do not have CO-NS0-4 and CO-NS0-5 applied: Parcels#0006,0025,0026,0036,0152,0153,0154,0161,0171,0244,0271,0271,0274,0275,0277,0379,0380,0388,0389,0391,0393,0548,0550,6175,6177,6199,6215,6257,6259</p>	<p>These parcels are spread across multiple land use planning areas, each of which has a unique, existing land use plan with stipulations that may apply to protect aquatic resources. Parcels CO-2025-12-0388, CO-2025-12-0389, and CO-2025-12-6259 are in the GJFO and have the following stipulations applied as applicable: GJ-NSO-2, GJ-NSO-4, GJ-NSO-26, and GJ-CSU-3.</p> <p>Parcels CO-2025-12-0006, CO-2025-12-0025, CO-2025-12-0026, CO-2025-12-0152, CO-2025-12-0153, CO-2025-12-0154, CO-2025-12-0161, CO-2025-12-0171, CO-2025-12-0244, CO-2025-12-0271, CO-2025-12-0274, CO-2025-12-0275, CO-2025-12-0277, CO-2025-12-0379, CO-2025-12-0380, CO-2025-12-0393, CO-2025-12-0548, CO-2025-12-0550, CO-2025-12-6175, CO-2025-12-6177, CO-2025-12-6199, and CO-2025-12-6215 are in the LSFO and have the LS-NSO-105 stipulation applied as applicable.</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
			<p>Parcels CO-2025-12-0036 and CO-2025-12-0391 are in the KFO and have the KFO-NSO-4 and KFO-NSO-5 stipulations applied as applicable.</p> <p>Parcel CO-2025-12-6257 is in the WRFO and has the WR-CSU-12 stipulation applied as applicable.</p> <p>The existing land use plans have NSO (no surface occupancy) and CSU (controlled surface use) stipulations to protect aquatic resources; however, they do not have TL (timing limitation) stipulations to protect aquatic resources. Only stipulations in existing land use plans may apply.</p>
CWP et al.	WAQ-2	<p>The Draft EA fails to properly analyze water quality impacts of oil and gas leasing on native fish species. The BLM must consider the impacts to water quality from increased oil and gas development. Several drainages run through the lease parcels where oil and gas developments and infrastructure have the potential to affect entire aquatic ecosystems. The overall health of an aquatic habitat derives from the condition of the entire watershed including the uplands, riparian corridor and the stream channel. Expanded oil and gas development contributes to water depletions and degradation of endangered fish habitat. The impact to fish populations from oil and gas development is primarily caused by habitat damage — much of it associated with roads, dust, and sedimentation. Water quality degradation can have long-lasting effects on aquatic environments.</p> <p>Concerns related to contamination and acute fish kills from expanded oil and gas development must be addressed in the EA. Oil and gas infrastructure and pipelines within or adjacent to waterways</p>	<p>Potential impacts to water resources and aquatic wildlife are summararily addressed in Appendix E of the EA under <i>Water Resources, Wildlife, Aquatic, and Wildlife, Special Status Species</i>. Due to the application of these stipulations, along with standard lease terms, regulations, and applicable site-specific design features, COAs, and BMPs applied at the APD stage, impacts to these resources are anticipated to be avoided or minimized if these parcels are developed. Additionally, standard lease terms allow the BLM to require relocation of proposed operations by up to 800 meters and prohibit new surface disturbing operations for a period of up to 90 days in any lease year to mitigate adverse impacts to other resources and values (43 C.F.R. § 3101.12).</p> <p>Detailed analyses of potential impacts to water resources and aquatic wildlife are provided in each applicable land use plan’s final environmental impact statement(s) identified in Section 1.6.3 of the EA.</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		regularly release pollutants into the aquatic environment and cause widespread mortality.	

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
Wildlife, Big Game			
Colorado Parks & Wildlife	WBG-1	Elk production areas are defined as that part of the overall range for elk that females occupy from May 15 to June 30 for calving. For parcels or portions of parcels that overlap elk production areas, CPW recommends applying CO-BG-TL-2. The following parcels did not have elk production timing limitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garfield County Parcel #6259 • Mesa County Parcel #6155 • Moffat County Parcel #0284 	Thank you for your comment; this stipulation is now applied to the parcels.
Colorado Parks & Wildlife	WBG-2	Elk severe winter range is defined as that part of the overall range where 90% of the individuals are located when the annual snowpack is at its maximum and/or temperatures are at a minimum in the two worst winters out of ten. CPW recommends applying CO-TL-BG-1 to elk severe winter ranges. The following parcel did not have an elk severe winter range timing limitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moffat County Parcel #0548 	Thank you for your comment; this stipulation is now applied to the parcel.
Colorado Parks & Wildlife	WBG-3	Elk winter concentration area is defined as that part of the winter range for elk in Colorado where densities are at least 200% greater than the surrounding winter range densities during the average five winters out of ten from the first heavy snowfall to spring green-up, or during a site-specific period of winter as defined for each Data Analysis	Thank you for your comment; this stipulation is now applied to the parcel.

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		<p>Unit. CPW recommends applying CO-TL-BG-1 to elk winter concentration areas. The following parcel did not have an elk winter concentration area timing limitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moffat County Parcel #0548 	
Colorado Parks & Wildlife	WBG-4	<p>Mule deer severe winter range is defined as that part of the overall range where 90% of the individuals are located when the annual snowpack is at its maximum and/or temperatures are at a minimum in the two worst winters out of ten. Mule deer winter ranges are considered a high priority for protection from disturbance associated with development and are critical to sustaining mule deer populations across Colorado. CPW recommends applying CO-TL-BG-1 to mule deer severe winter ranges. The following parcel did not have a mule deer severe winter range timing limitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moffat County Parcel #0548 	Thank you for your comment; this stipulation is now applied to the parcel.
Colorado Parks & Wildlife	WBG-5	<p>Mule deer winter concentration area is defined as that part of the winter range where mule deer herd densities are at least 200% greater than the surrounding winter range densities during the same period used to define winter range in the average five winters out of ten. Mule deer winter ranges are considered of highest priority for protection from disturbance from development. CPW recommends applying CO-BG-TL-1 to all mule deer winter concentration areas. The following parcel did not have a mule deer winter concentration area timing limitation:</p> <p>Moffat County Parcel #0548</p>	Thank you for your comment; this stipulation is now applied to the parcel.
Routt County	WBG-6	Routt County's concerns extend to the BLM's proposed long-term operational management of the oil and gas developments. In its Resource	In Appendix B of the EA, Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 applies to pertinent areas of big game HPH. Surface occupancy and use may be restricted within big game HPH. Authorization of new oil and

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		<p>Management Plan Amendment and Environment Impact Statement for Oil and Gas Management in Colorado, the BLM does not consider the functional loss of high priority habitat (HPH) from the indirect and/or cumulative impacts of oil and gas operations. There is no requirement for developers to provide a comprehensive Wildlife Mitigation Plan for impacts other than qualified direct impacts, nor is there a requirement to offset the indirect and/or cumulative impacts through protection mechanisms such as compensatory mitigation. Additionally, the BLM does not consider the indirect and/or cumulative impacts of oil and gas development to HPH that extend beyond BLM ownership. Consideration of impacts to all lands, regardless of ownership, is critical to long term HPH viability.</p>	<p>gas facility locations within big game HPH will be avoided when the oil and gas location density exceeds one active oil and gas location per square mile or contributes to an increased density beyond one active oil and gas location per square mile. In addition, a BLM- and CPW-approved Wildlife Mitigation Plan (WMP) will be required and implemented for new oil and gas facility locations within big game HPH. The WMP will address direct and indirect functional habitat loss, including consideration of the impacts of both oil and gas facilities and new oil and gas routes, and offset the unavoidable adverse impacts to the affected big game habitat.</p> <p>The Big Game RMPA takes a broader look at potential statewide impacts from leasing.</p>
TRCP et al.	WBG-7	<p>The harsh winter of 2022-2023 had an unprecedented impact on big game populations in many areas of the state, especially elk, mule deer, and pronghorn. In response, Colorado Parks and Wildlife drastically decreased big game tags in the units in the northwest corner of the state, and defined a Severe Winter Zone in response. We ask you to defer leasing in severe winter zone until there is multi-year evidence to demonstrate that elk, deer, and pronghorn herds are sufficiently recovering. This is justified under IM 2023-007 Criteria #2, which reads, <i>“The presence of important fish and wildlife habitats or connectivity areas, giving preference to lands that would not impair the proper functioning of such habitats or corridors;”</i> In addition to meeting criteria #2 of IM 2023-007, deferring leases temporarily within the Severe</p>	<p>BLM IM 2023-007 was revoked with Executive Order 14148 Initial Rescissions of Harmful Executive Orders and Actions. While the BLM still carefully considers the items in the leasing criteria, IM 2025-028 Oil and Gas Leasing – Land Use Planning and Lease Parcel Reviews directs the BLM to include low preference parcels on its sales even when there are high preference parcels. The BLM will move forward with processing all eligible parcels and regularly schedule oil and gas lease sales to meet the overall goals and objectives outlined in President Trump’s January 20, 2025 Executive Order (E.O.) 14156, Declaring a National Energy Emergency; President Trump’s January 20, 2025 E.O. 14154, Unleashing American Energy; and Secretary Burgum’s February 3, 2025 Secretary Order 3418, Unleashing American Energy.</p> <p>In Appendix B of the EA, Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 applies to pertinent parcels to prohibit surface use and surface-disturbing and disruptive activities during certain time period(s) in big game</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		<p>Winter Zone will meet the responsibility outlined in SO3362 which states that the DOI has: <i>“a responsibility as a Department with large landholdings to be a collaborative neighbor and steward of the resources held in trust.”</i> Accordingly, it established big game habitat and migration as a priority for the Department and directs the BLM to ensure they are:</p> <p>(iv) avoiding development in the most crucial winter range or migration corridors.... (v) minimizing development that would fragment winter range and primary migration corridors. (vi) limiting disturbance of big game on winter range;”</p>	<p>winter HPH as mapped by Colorado Parks and Wildlife and analyzed and accepted by the BLM. These time periods include elk and mule deer severe winter range and winter concentration areas, along with bighorn sheep winter range and pronghorn winter concentration areas.</p> <p>In Appendix B of the EA, Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 applies to pertinent parcels where surface occupancy and use may be restricted within big game HPH. Authorization of new oil and gas facility locations within big game HPH will be avoided when the oil and gas location density exceeds one active oil and gas location per square mile or contributes to an increased density beyond one active oil and gas location per square mile. In addition, a BLM- and Colorado Parks and Wildlife-approved WMP will be required and implemented for new oil and gas facility locations within big game HPH. The WMP will address direct and indirect functional habitat loss, including consideration of the impacts of both oil and gas facilities and new oil and gas routes, and offset the unavoidable adverse impacts to the affected big game habitat.</p>
TRCP et al.	WBG-8	<p>Forty out of the sixty-one parcels proposed and evaluated for leasing overlap big game High Priority Habitat. To comply with the BLM’s Big Game RMPA signed in 2024, all applicable big game stipulations must be applied, however, there are eight parcels for which the big game stipulations applied in the draft Colorado Q4 2025 Oil and Gas Lease Sale Environmental Assessment are insufficient. Failing to apply sufficient big game conservation measures via appropriate lease stipulations will in fact lead to significant impacts to habitats and wildlife. These parcels are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO-2025-12-0152 • CO-2025-12-0153 • CO-2025-12-0244 Split Estate 	<p>Thank you for your review. Big game stipulations are now applied or amended per TRCP’s review.</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO-2025-12-0283 • CO-2025-12-0284 • CO-2025-12-0548 • CO-2025-12-0550 • CO-2025-12-6259 	
TRCP et al.	WBG-9	<p>A significant amount of research demonstrates that human activity causes wildlife to flee and/or avoid what would otherwise be suitable habitat, but that keeping surface development below about 1 linear mile of routes per square mile can avoid significant impacts. Most unfortunately, CO-CSU-BG-1 does not alone ensure impacts to big game will be avoided, since not all types of routes and infrastructure are included in the density calculation upon which the stipulation depends. For this reason, significant adverse impacts to big game herds may still be caused by additional development on the landscape authorized by the BLM, such as the oil and gas development that may occur following BLM’s leasing actions.</p>	<p>The Big Game RMPA focuses on HPH for big game conservation in conjunction with oil and gas management. This plan aims to balance the multiple uses of public lands, including energy development, recreation, and wildlife conservation. These potential impacts are considered in the Big Game RMPA. As applicable, stipulations are applied to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential impacts from leasing on big game populations. This approach reflects a broader effort to integrate wildlife conservation with multiple-use land management, aligning with state regulations and utilizing the best available science and data to inform management decisions.</p> <p>See also the response to Comment WBG-7.</p>
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	WBG-10	<p>The BLM approved the Big Game Resource Management Plan Amendment in October 2024, which amended land use plans to incorporate oil and gas lease stipulations to enhance protection for important habitat areas for bighorn sheep, elk, mule deer, and pronghorn. The intent was to maintain, conserve and protect big game priority habitat on BLM-administered lands and recognize that Federal mineral estate surface occupancy and use may be restricted within big game high priority habitat. Colorado Parks and Wildlife was a cooperating agency during the development and the resultant stipulations align with those of the State to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to big game habitat.</p>	<p>BLM works closely with the State of Colorado on big game issues. Colorado Parks and Wildlife, who has regulatory authority over populations of big game, has received and submitted comments to ensure adequate application of big game stipulations.</p> <p>See Appendix B and Appendix C of the EA for applied big game stipulations and stipulation descriptions.</p> <p>See also the responses to Comments WBG-1 through WBG-5, WBG-7, and WBG-8.</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		RMEF looks to ensure that the BLM applies the big game stipulations to the relevant parcels.	
CWP et al.	WBG-11	The Draft EA fails to properly analyze leasing parcels in big game habitat. The Draft EA designates parcels overlapping with big game migration corridors as having a low preference for leasing based on “Habitat Criteria.” See Draft EA at D-1 and D-2. However, the BLM contends that “[a]pplication of stipulations from the Big Game RMPA (BLM 2024a) mitigate impacts to big game migration corridors.” Id. at p.5. Based on this bold contention, the BLM fails to defer or consider deferring any of the parcels and fails to properly analyze the adverse effects of leasing in big game habitat.	See the response to Comment WBG-7.
Multiple Public Members	WBG-12	BLM should not offer any parcels located within Big Game High Priority Habitat.	As pertinent, parcels located within lands identified as big game HPH are subject to CO-NSO-BG-1, CO-CSU-BG-1, CO-TL-BG-1, CO-TL-BG-2, CO-LN-BG-1, and CO-LN-BG-2. The purpose of these stipulations and lease notices is to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado. Surface occupancy and use may be restricted within big game HPH. Authorization of new oil and gas facility locations within big game HPH will be avoided when the oil and gas location density exceeds one active oil and gas location per square mile or contributes to an increased density beyond one active oil and gas location per square mile. In addition, a BLM- and Colorado Parks and Wildlife-approved WMP will be required and implemented for new oil and gas facility locations within big game HPH. The WMP will address direct and indirect functional habitat loss, including consideration of the impacts of both oil and gas facilities and new oil and gas routes, and offset the unavoidable adverse impacts to the affected big game habitat. Exhibit CO-NSO-BG-1 prohibits surface occupancy and use and applies restrictions within bighorn sheep production areas. Exhibit

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
			<p>CO-TL-BG-1 prohibits surface use and surface-disturbing and disruptive activities during big game winter range HPH as mapped by Colorado Parks and Wildlife and analyzed and accepted by the BLM, including bighorn sheep winter range; elk and mule deer severe winter range and winter concentration areas; and pronghorn winter concentration areas. Additionally, Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 prohibits surface use and surface-disturbing and disruptive activities during certain time periods within bighorn sheep production areas and elk production (calving) areas. See Appendix B and Appendix C of the EA for applied stipulations and descriptions.</p>
CWP et al.	WBG-13	<p>The Draft EA fails to properly analyze leasing parcels in big game habitat. Without conducting site-specific analysis of these parcels in the EA, the BLM has no basis for concluding that the Colorado Big Game RMPA stipulations will be adequate to mitigate all significant impacts on these particular lands. The Draft EA at best confuses and at worst purposefully substitutes mitigation for avoidance, which are not the same. Under the Big Game RMPA, the BLM retains the option of avoiding impacts by choosing not to lease these lands at all. Without at least considering big game impacts on these leases, the BLM cannot make an informed decision on whether to defer these parcels. Because the agency has failed to conduct the proper site-specific analysis, designation of parcels that overlap important big game habitat as having a high preference for leasing is unfounded.</p>	<p>The act of leasing does not authorize any development or use of the surface of lease lands without further application by the lessee and approval by the BLM. In the future, the BLM may or may not receive APDs for leased parcels. The BLM would conduct additional site-specific NEPA analysis before deciding whether to approve an APD, and what COAs to apply. Site-specific impacts at the project or well level cannot be thoroughly analyzed until the parcels are leased and a site-specific plan of development is submitted with the APD, as the exact locations of well sites and facilities remain unknown at the time of leasing. Without this crucial information, any attempts to determine and analyze site-specific impacts would be largely speculative. Subsequently, the BLM examines potential resources within the lease area and strives to mitigate potential impacts through the application of stipulations and lease notices. At that time, when site-specific proposed development information is known, the BLM would conduct density analysis, if applicable.</p> <p>Authorization of new oil and gas facility locations within big game HPH will be avoided when the oil and gas location density exceeds one active oil and gas location per square mile or contributes to an increased density beyond one active oil and gas location per square mile. In addition, a BLM- and Colorado Parks</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
			<p>and Wildlife-approved WMP will be required and implemented for new oil and gas facility locations within big game HPH. The WMP will address direct and indirect functional habitat loss, including consideration of the impacts of both oil and gas facilities and new oil and gas routes, and offset the unavoidable adverse impacts to the affected big game habitat.</p> <p>As stated in the Big Game RMPA, the approved selected alternative “has an objective to consider, at the permitting stage, the effects of route and facility density on local wildlife habitat to inform project design. Route density, use, and maintenance level information of oil and gas access roads may inform mitigation plans.”</p> <p>See also the response to Comment WBG-7.</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
Wildlife, Sage Grouse			
Colorado Parks & Wildlife	WSG-1	CPW recommends LS-TL-112 be applied to Columbian sharp-tailed grouse production areas. The following parcel did not have LS-TL-112 applied: Routt County Parcel #6198	A Columbian sharp-tailed grouse production area is adjacent to Parcel CO-2025-12-6198. If site-specific development is proposed in the future, potential impacts to wildlife, including Columbian sharp-tailed grouse, would be evaluated. Based on the site-specific analysis, conditions of approval may be applied to avoid or minimize potential impacts.
CWP et al.	WSG-2	The Draft EA fails to properly analyze leasing parcels in greater sage-grouse habitat. The Draft EA identifies the majority of parcels considered (forty-eight parcels) intersect sage-grouse habitat. <i>See</i> Id. at D-1 to D-2 and E-17 to E-18. The BLM designates these overlapping parcels as having a low preference for leasing based on “Habitat	The Record of Decision for the Approved RMP Amendment for Greater Sage-grouse Rangewide Planning in Colorado (GRSG ARMPA) was signed on January 15, 2025. This update strengthens conservation and management of greater sage-grouse habitat on public lands, informed by the best available science, collaborative work with states, and input from local, Tribal and federal partners. Parcels that overlap functional Greater sage-

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		<p>Criteria. See Draft EA at D-1 and D-2. However, the BLM claims—with no additional analysis—that “the application of stipulations from the 2025 GRSG RMPA (BLM 2025) mitigate significant impacts to Greater sage-grouse habitat,” and thus fails to defer the parcels for leasing and fails to properly analyze adverse effects of leasing within priority sage-grouse habitat. <i>Id.</i> at p. 5. As emphasized elsewhere in these comments, the 2025 GRSG RMPA does not sufficiently analyze and account for total reliance on the planning document for future leasing decisions.</p> <p>The Draft EA fails to properly analyze leasing parcels in greater sage-grouse habitat. The BLM must conduct a proper analysis of effects to the sage-grouse for this lease sale. The failure to properly analyze and consider deferral of parcels in sage-grouse habitat means that the BLM has neglected to consider a reasonable modified leasing alternative that would defer some of the proposed parcels.</p>	<p>grouse habitat are subject to habitat-specific management direction and stipulations as addressed and authorized through the GRSG ARMPA. The GRSG ARMPA identifies and incorporates appropriate measures to conserve, enhance, and restore GRSG habitat in the context of BLM’s multiple use and sustained yield mission under FLPMA. Parcels that overlap PHMA are subject to NSO stipulations while CSU and TL in GHMA protect important habitat and mitigate impacts within the area. See Appendix B and Appendix C of the EA for applied stipulations and descriptions. Appendix E of the EA summarily addresses potential impacts to Greater sage-grouse habitat.</p>
CWP et al.	WSG-3	<p>The 2025 GRSG RMPA relies on the assumption that additional site-specific analysis will occur at the permitting decision. Given recent changes to the MLA and BLM’s approach to oil and gas leasing, the RMPA must be amended to adequately account for impacts to greater sage grouse, and to adequately apply the mitigation hierarchy. In March 2021, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) researchers released a report that provides one of the most comprehensive population trend modeling efforts ever undertaken for sage-grouse. The report reveals that since 1965, sage-grouse populations have declined 80% range-wide, including in areas</p>	<p>In January 2025, BLM Colorado signed the Record of Decision to approve the 2021 Greater Sage-grouse Land Use Plan amendment. The BLM initiated this plan amendment effort based on updated scientific information and changing land uses to provide for consistent and effective range-wide conservation that is responsive to locally relevant habitat variability. The Greater Sage-grouse plan amendment, which the EA incorporates by reference, references this March 2021 USGS paper published by Coates, et al.</p> <p>Amendments to existing land use plans are beyond the scope of this EA.</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		<p>where the decline has not been as severe. <i>See id.</i> at 36. Since 2002, range-wide populations have declined 37%. <i>See id.</i> at 3. Also, 78% of leks have a greater than 50% probability of extirpation in the next 56 years. <i>See id.</i> at 52, 90. In September 2022, the USGS and other federal agencies released a report that found 1.3 million acres of habitat are transitioning each year from largely intact sagebrush sites to less functioning sagebrush habitat.</p>	

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
Wildlife, Special Status Species			
US Fish and Wildlife Service	WSSS-1	<p>Parcel 12-0278 in the White River Field Office overlaps the possible range/area of influence of the federally threatened Silverspot butterfly (<i>Speyeria nokomis nokomis</i>). We currently do not know the full extent of their range nor the locations of all existing colonies. The Silverspot butterfly prefers habitats consisting of spring-fed open wet meadows, marshes, seeps, and boggy meadows along streams containing populations of their exclusive larval host plant, the bog violet (<i>Viola nephrophylla/V. sororia var. affinis</i>). To provide the highest degree of protection for the sensitive riparian habitats that the Silverspot and other wildlife species rely on, the Service requests that CSU-12 be added as a stipulation to the lease. This Controlled Surface Use stipulation would require the applicant/ operator avoid surface disturbance and occupation within 500 feet from perennial</p>	<p>In addition to lease notices HQ-TES-1 and CO-34, lease notice WR-LN-06 is now applied to Parcel CO-2025-09-0278 to notify the lessee of Endangered Species Act Section 7 consultation.</p> <p>After reviewing the criteria of WR-CSU-12, the BLM determined that this stipulation applies to a portion of the parcel. In addition, per 43 CFR § 3101.12, standard lease terms and conditions, the BLM may require relocation of proposed operations by up to 800 meters and prohibit new surface disturbing operations for a period of up to 90 days in any lease year to mitigate adverse impacts to other resources and values. In addition, the BLM will complete a detailed analysis with any future site-specific development proposal and may attach conditions of approval (COAs) as appropriate.</p> <p>The BLM is complying with its legal obligations regarding appropriate consultation under applicable law, including the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Where the BLM determines that a</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		waters, springs, and wetland/riparian areas to maintain the vegetative, hydrologic, and geomorphic functionality of stream channels/riparian areas to maintain the macroinvertebrate communities. Because the Silverspot is listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq), the Service also requests LN-06 be added as a stipulation to the lease. This Lease Notice informs the applicant/operator that the BLM will not approve any ground-disturbing activity that may affect listed species until it completes its obligations under Section 7 of the ESA (50 CFR 402).	particular action may affect a species listed as threatened or endangered, the BLM will consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service, as appropriate, under section 7(a)(2) of the ESA, 16 U.S.C. § 1536(a)(2) and the implementing regulations. Stipulations for resource use, such as oil and gas leasing, are determined during the RMP planning process. With the passage of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, the BLM is legally prohibited from applying any stipulations on a lease unless they are already specified in the approved RMP.

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
Other			
Colorado Parks & Wildlife	O-1	Bakers Peak and Slater Creek Area Conservation Easements There are multiple private land conservation easements in this area that intersect with proposed lease parcels. These easements are held by entities including CPW, Colorado Open Lands, and Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation. CPW-held conservation easements in this area include the Grieve Ranch and Pothook Ranch properties. To protect the financial investments to acquire these easements and the conservation values present on the properties, CPW recommends that BLM defer leasing of any fluid minerals underlying these properties. If deferrals are not possible, CPW recommends a strict No Surface Occupancy (NSO) stipulation that precludes all	Conservation easements do not preclude oil and gas development when the subsurface mineral rights are split from the surface ownership. The mineral owner has a right to use the surface of the land, but only to the extent that is “reasonable and necessary” for the exploration, development, and production of minerals. The Colorado Division of Conservation, within the Department of Regulatory Agencies, recommends performing proper due diligence on the mineral rights before a conservation easement transaction. In the Environmental Analysis document for the Buffalo Horn Land Exchange (DOI-BLM-CO-N050-2017-0009-EA), Section 5.8.3 states, “The exchange would not affect the availability of lands for mineral entry. Lands currently available for mineral leasing and mineral entry would remain available.” Since mineral rights are dominant to surface rights, neither the BLM nor Buffalo Horn could prohibit the other from accessing or

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		<p>surface disturbance on the subject properties. Portions of the following parcels are applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moffat County: Parcels #0275, 0379, 0380, 0393, 6198, 6199, and 6215 	<p>developing minerals that they own, or administer on behalf of the American public, on parcels conveyed through this land exchange.</p> <p>Stipulations for resource use, such as oil and gas leasing, are determined during the RMP planning process. With the passage of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, the BLM is legally prohibited from applying any stipulations on a lease unless they are already specified in the approved RMP.</p> <p>All parcels brought forward in this sale are in conformance with the existing land use plans as required by 43 C.F.R. § 1610.5-3. The BLM has taken many steps throughout the leasing process to ensure that, if the parcels are leased, undue and/or unnecessary degradation would not occur, including applying stipulations designed to protect resources and requiring lessees to comply with applicable state and federal laws and regulations. If the parcels are leased, and an APD is submitted, the site-specific proposal would be evaluated to ensure that no undue or unnecessary degradation would occur as a result of the proposed development. Implementation of best management practices and conditions of approval at the APD stage is the most effective way to ensure that impacts from an oil and gas project do not result in undue or unnecessary degradation. BLM would review the site-specific proposal and identify measures for reducing or eliminating the potential for undue or unnecessary degradation.</p>
Multiple Public Members	O-2	<p>Baker’s Peak and Little Emerson Mountain are a unique and largely undisturbed, critical wildlife habitat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baker’s Peak is a water-rich mountain with multiple springs. The common name for that gate area was “oil rig hill” because drilling had been tried previously and found inadequate for development. Why would other companies find Baker Peak to be potentially profitable NOW? 	<p>Colorado law recognizes the mineral estate as dominant over the surface estate, meaning the mineral owner has a legal right to access and develop their minerals. When considering the acquisition of real estate in Colorado, due diligence to determine mineral rights is recommended before any land transaction.</p> <p>The act of leasing does not authorize any development or use of the surface of lease lands without further application by the lessee and approval by the BLM. In the future, the BLM may receive</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If I'm not mistaken there has been a well somewhere on the bakers peak ranches property before which was unproductive. 	<p>APDs for the leased parcels. The BLM would conduct additional site-specific NEPA analysis before deciding whether to approve an APD. At that time, when site-specific proposed development information is known, environmental impacts would be analyzed and COAs would be attached, as appropriate, to an approved APD to avoid or minimize potential impacts. Furthermore, standard lease terms allow the BLM to require relocation of proposed operations by up to 800 meters and prohibit new surface disturbing operations for a period of up to 90 days in any lease year to mitigate adverse impacts to other resources and values (43 C.F.R. § 3101.12).</p> <p>Areas historically considered uneconomic for oil and gas development may now be successfully drilled and developed due to technological advancements and new known mineral resources. For instance, advances in drilling significantly reduce the environmental footprint of resource extraction by allowing multiple wells to be drilled from a single surface location using directional and horizontal drilling, thereby decreasing the number of necessary well pads, roads, pipelines, and associated infrastructure. This concentration of operations minimizes land disturbance, habitat fragmentation, and other surface impacts compared to conventional vertical drilling, which would require a separate surface site for each well needed to access dispersed underground resources.</p> <p>Stipulations are applied to oil and gas lease parcels to protect surface resources and ensure development occurs responsibly. See Appendix B and Appendix C of the EA for applied stipulations and descriptions.</p>
Colorado Parks & Wildlife	O-3	Buffalo Horn Ranch Conservation Easement. The Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation holds this conservation easement with significant financial contributions from CPW. Conservation values being	See the response to Comment O-1.

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		<p>protected by this easement include greater sage-grouse and big game High Priority Habitats. The deed of this easement allows for very limited oil and gas development, and additional development would adversely affect the conservation values of the property. For these reasons, CPW recommends that BLM defer leasing of all fluid minerals underlying this property. If deferrals are not possible, CPW recommends a strict No Surface Occupancy (NSO) stipulation that precludes all surface disturbance on the subject property. The following parcels are either partially or entirely applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rio Blanco County: Parcels #6257 and 6258 	
Mesa County	O-4	<p>As mentioned in our Scoping comments, Mesa County is very supportive of using public lands and resources to the benefit of our residents and communities. The oil and gas industries positively impact our communities and economies by supporting regional job creation, contributing to community organizations, assisting with road maintenance, and helping fund critical services and special districts through federal, state, and local taxes. We understand that the lessee will be required to work with the Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission to ensure compliance with the Endangered Species Act, meet water and air quality standards, protect big game and other critical wildlife habitat, and mitigate impacts on the local community. We continue to believe that molecules produced in Colorado are cleaner than those produced in other states due to the rigorous regulations that the lessee must adhere to. By allowing the industry access to these valuable</p>	Thank you for your comment.

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		<p>Colorado resources, the industry is able to meet demand in the most environmentally sustainable way possible. While not under the purview of the BLM, we encourage the lessee, at the time of lease development, to become a member of the Community Counts Colorado to ensure residents and visitors have a clear way to communicate concerns with the lessee.</p>	
<p>Rio Blanco County and White River and Douglas Creek Conservation Districts</p>	<p>O-5</p>	<p>The following comments have been developed in accordance with the Rio Blanco County Land and Natural Resources Plan and Policy (LNRP) and reflect priorities for the issuance of leases and project management if extraction is to take place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rio Blanco County, “Supports continued access to natural resources development/use on federal lands to maintain economically viable communities in our county.” (LNRP, Section 4.8.2, pg. 60). • “The development of extractable resources is vital to the custom, culture, social and economic stability of Rio Blanco County.” (LNRP, Section 4.7.1, pg. 39) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With over 70% of Rio Blanco Counties acres being managed federally, majority by the Bureau of Land Management, the ethical and science-based extraction of oil and gas is essential for the economic prosperity of Rio Blanco County citizens. • Industry partners should “Design and construct all new roads to a safe and appropriate standard ‘no higher than necessary’ to accommodate their intended use.” (LNRP, Section 4.7.2, pg. 52) 	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In accordance with the LNRP, develop site specific seed mixes (weed free) for reclamation of the disturbed site, that includes high quality forage for livestock, and range health; “as soon as feasible” in a time or season where reclamation is most likely to succeed and consider the use of desirable non-native forage species that enhance the ecological resilience of the area. • “Maintaining traditional land uses – farming, livestock grazing, energy development, and recreation...is crucial to sustaining the Rio Blanco Community” (LNRP, Section 4.1.1, pg. 12). <p>Further, the Rio Blanco County Board of County Commissioners supports this lease sale because of the diligence done by the White River Field Office (WRFO) in the White River Resource Management Plan (RMP) and the associated Big Game Amendment.</p>	
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	O-6	RMEF holds conservation easements on portions of six of the nominated oil and gas lease split-estate parcels (2025-12-0393, 2025-12-0380, 2025-12-6199, 2025-12-6258, 2025-12-6257 and 2025-12-6155). These properties provide open and scenic value as well as quality habitat for a variety of wildlife including elk, mule deer, black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, numerous bird species and several species of conservation concern. The conservation values of the properties provide a significant benefit to the people and wildlife of Routt, Mesa, Moffat and Rio Blanco Counties, and are worthy of perpetual conservation.	See the response to Comment O-1.

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
WELC et al., CWP et al.	O-7	<p>BLM Must Take a Hard Look at Impacts to Human Health.</p> <p>The Draft EA fails to analyze the impacts of oil and gas leasing on public health.</p> <p>Cumulative Health Risks and Impacts to Social and Structural Factors Affecting Health.</p> <p>Health and Environmental Justice.</p> <p>Air Pollution and Health Impacts</p> <p>Water Quality and Quantity and Health Impacts.</p> <p>Prenatal and Child Health Impacts</p> <p>Occupational Health and Safety Impacts</p> <p>Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials and Technology Enhanced Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials.</p> <p>Oil and gas development poses a myriad of public health impacts. An extensive and ever-growing body of peer-reviewed research has shown what people living near oil and gas operations already know firsthand: proximity to drilling operations, including hydraulic fracturing, and other oil and gas facilities is linked to adverse health risks and impacts.</p>	<p>In <i>Seven County Infrastructure Coalition v. Eagle County</i>, No. 23-975, the Supreme Court held that “when the effects of an agency action arise from a separate project—for example, a possible future project or one that is geographically distinct from the project at hand—NEPA does not require the agency to evaluate the effects of that separate project.” This is particularly true when the agency “possesses no regulatory authority over those separate projects.” The downstream end-use of fossil fuels produced on Federal lands—e.g., the combustion of those fuels for energy or the use of them to make products—constitutes separate projects over which the BLM has no regulatory authority. Therefore, the BLM is not required to analyze the effects of those end uses and any resultant public health impacts under NEPA.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the fact that such analysis is not required by NEPA, the BLM considers best management practices and standards protective of human health and the environment when managing land uses. Examples of standards include ambient air quality standards, soil suitability/cleanup standards, and water quality classifications and standards. Soils, water resources, and wastes (e.g., technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive material) are considered in Appendix E of the EA. Air quality, GHG emissions levels and climate change, socioeconomic conditions, and local populations are analyzed in detail in Section 3.6, Section 3.7, and Section 3.8 of the EA. Section 8.5, Effects on Public Health and Safety, in the 2023 Annual GHG Report, which was incorporated by reference in Section 3.7 of the EA, discusses climate change and other natural and human-made health stressors that influence human health and disease.</p> <p>BLM Colorado utilizes an online data gathering and emissions inventory tool (EMIT) to develop project-specific emissions estimates for each new oil and gas project. Based on details collected for nearby recently developed Federal oil and gas</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
			<p>projects, the BLM completed a hypothetical project-level air quality (and GHG) analysis for the EA and determined that a “typical” oil and gas project would have minimal impacts to air quality and GHG levels, assuming that the development and operations would follow State and Federal requirements.</p> <p>The BLM collaborates with the CDPHE on efforts to protect human health and the environment. As part of a Regional Modeling Study (see below and Section 3.6 of the EA), the BLM completed an ozone sensitivity analysis to inform whether ozone in the Denver Metro area and other parts of Colorado is more sensitive to NO_x or VOC concentrations / emissions, and this information is shared with the CDPHE.</p> <p>The BLM completed a hypothetical project-level air quality (and GHG) analysis for this EA and determined that a “typical” oil and gas project occurring on the subject lease parcels would have minimal impacts to air quality (including human health risks associated with toxics and hazardous air pollutants) and GHG levels, assuming that the development and operations would follow State and Federal requirements.</p> <p>For cumulative air quality analysis, the BLM recently completed a Regional Modeling Study for circa 2032 using a photo-chemical grid model and source apportionment technology (determines impacts for specific groups of emissions sources – Federal oil and gas for example). As described in Section 3.6 of the EA, Federal oil and gas related impacts for an aggressive future oil and gas development scenario would have minimal impacts to cumulative air quality and related values in Colorado, including ozone concentrations in the Denver Metro area. As modeled for the Study, Federal oil and gas related air pollutant emissions (including hazardous air pollutants [benzene, formaldehyde, hexanes, etc.] that cause cancer) are expected to not</p>

Organization and/or Public Member	Comment	Synopsis of Comment	BLM Response
			<p>disproportionally impact communities classified as “disadvantaged” or have significant adverse health impacts.</p> <p>The BLM will complete a refined project-level analysis for any proposed action to extract minerals from a lease parcel with details specific to the project incorporating the latest regulations / requirements. At the project-level stage, BLM Colorado collects details about each piece of equipment and activity, and determines whether additional (beyond current and foreseeable regulations) emissions controls are needed to avoid unnecessary / undue emissions or to ensure adequate protection.</p> <p>Also see the responses to Comments SE-4, Wtr-1, and Wtr-5.</p>

PROTEST PERIOD ENDS