

November 2025, Public Comment Period
Colorado Quarter 1 (March) 2026 Competitive Oil & Gas Lease Sale
DRAFT Environmental Assessment **DOI-BLM-CO-0000-2025-0007-EA**

*Parcels in the BLM Colorado River Valley, Grand Junction, Kremmling, Little Snake, Royal Gorge,
Uncompahgre, and White River Field Offices
and
Parcels in the USDA Forest Service Pawnee National Grassland
in
Arapahoe, Baca, Delta, Garfield, Gunnison, Jackson, Las Animas, Mesa, Rio Blanco, Routt, and Weld
Counties*

I have considered the factors mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). This environmental assessment represents the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) good-faith effort to fulfill NEPA's requirements by prioritizing documentation of the most important relevant considerations within the statutorily mandated page limits and timeline. This prioritization reflects the BLM's expert judgment; and any considerations addressed briefly or left unaddressed are, in the BLM's judgment, comparatively non-substantive and would not meaningfully inform the BLM's consideration of environmental effects and the decision to be made. The EA is substantially complete, considers the factors mandated by NEPA, and, in my judgment, contains analysis adequate to inform the BLM's decision regarding the proposed action.

Responsible Official: _____

Date: _____

Doug Vilsack, State Director

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Colorado State Office is holding a March 2026 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale. This environmental assessment (EA) analyzes the potential effects of leasing 103 parcels (72,847.84 acres) for potential future oil and gas exploration and development. In Colorado, the parcels are distributed across eleven counties and seven BLM field offices:

- 1 parcel overlaps both the BLM Colorado River Valley Field Office (CRVFO) and BLM Grand Junction Field Office (GJFO) in Mesa County;
- 39 parcels are entirely within the GJFO in Garfield and Mesa counties;
- 21 parcels are within the Kremmling Field Office (KFO) in Jackson County;
- 1 parcel is within the Little Snake Field Office (LSFO) in Routt County;
- 26 parcels are within the Royal Gorge Field Office (RGFO) in Arapahoe, Baca, Las Animas, and Weld counties, (7 of the parcels in Weld County are on surface estate managed by the Forest Service's Pawnee National Grassland);
- 2 parcels are within the Uncompahgre Field Office (UFO) in Delta and Gunnison counties; and
- 13 parcels are within the White River Field Office (WRFO) in Rio Blanco County.

The nominated parcels contain Federal minerals managed by the BLM and consist of BLM-administered surface land, National Forest System surface lands managed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service (USFS), State surface land, city 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 parcels of land are eligible and available for lease and decide whether to offer eligible and available parcels for lease in the March 2026 sale and whether constraints in the form of lease stipulations based on the applicable land use plans are necessary. If the decision is to offer the lands 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. The One Big Beautiful Bill Act states that the Secretary shall conduct a minimum of four oil and gas lease sales of available land in Colorado each fiscal year.

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 ownership 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).

Members of the public submitted EOIs to the BLM for oil and gas leasing on certain lands within the PNG. Federal minerals that underlie National Forest System lands are subject to the planning decisions of the USFS. 36 C.F.R. § 228. The USFS reviewed the EOIs, determined leasing availability, and identified the appropriate stipulations for each parcel. On July 30, 2025, the USFS shared its consent to lease these lands with applicable stipulations. The BLM is considering these seven parcels (1,842.56 acres) for the March 2026 Lease Sale.

1.5. CONFORMANCE WITH THE LAND USE PLAN

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

BLM Office: Colorado State Office

LUP 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

The proposed action is in conformance with the applicable LUP because of consistency with the 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 and Utah State Office

LUP Name: Gunnison Sage-Grouse Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment (2024 GUSG RMPA) (BLM 2024b)

Date Approved: October 2024

The proposed action is in conformance with the applicable LUP because of consistency with the 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: Colorado State Office

LUP 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

The proposed action is in conformance with the applicable LUP because of consistency with the 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: CRVFO

LUP Name: Colorado River Valley Field Office Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan, as revised (2015 CRVFO RMP) (BLM 2015a)

Date Approved: June 2015

The proposed action is in conformance with the applicable LUP because of consistency with the fluid mineral goal and objective that “Provide opportunities for leasing, exploration, and development of fluid minerals using balanced multiple-use management to meet local and national energy needs” and that “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: CRVFO

LUP Name: Record of Decision and Approved Colorado River Valley Field Office Resource Management Plan (2024 CRVFO RMP) (BLM 2024c)

Date Approved: October 2024

The proposed action is in conformance with the applicable LUP because of consistency with the fluid mineral goal and objective that “Provide opportunities for leasing, exploration, and development of fluid minerals using balanced multiple-use management to meet local and national energy needs” and that “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: GJFO

LUP Name: Grand Junction Field Office Approved Resource Management Plan, as revised (2015 GJFO RMP) (BLM 2015b)

Date Approved: August 2015

The proposed action is in conformance with the applicable LUP because of consistency with managing [692,300]¹ acres of “federal mineral estate as open to fluid mineral leasing and geophysical exploration.”

BLM Office: GJFO

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

Date Approved: October 2024

The proposed action is in conformance with the applicable LUP because of consistency with the goal to “Provide opportunities for leasing, exploration, and development of fluid minerals using balanced multiple-use management to meet local and national energy needs”, as well as the objective to “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

LUP Name: Kremmling Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan (KFO RMP) (BLM 2015c)

Date Approved: June 2015

The proposed action is in conformance with the applicable LUP because of consistency with the goal to “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”, as well as the objective to “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

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

Date Approved: October 2011

The proposed action is in conformance with the applicable LUP because of consistency with the following 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

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.

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.”

BLM Office: RGFO

LUP Name: Record of Decision and Approved Eastern Colorado Resource Management Plan (ECRMP) (BLM 2024e)

Date Approved: January 2024

The proposed action is in conformance with the applicable LUP because of consistency with the fluid mineral objective: “Facilitate environmentally sound exploration and development of fluid minerals.

Fluid Mineral Allowable Uses

- Open 9,300 acres of BLM-administered surface land (119,600 total acres of Federal mineral estate) to fluid mineral leasing with major constraints (NSO stipulations).
- Open 4,600 acres of BLM-administered surface land (182,800 total acres Federal minerals) to fluid mineral leasing with moderate constraints (CSU).
- Open 4,600 acres BLM-administered surface land (500,600 total acres of Federal mineral estate) to fluid mineral leasing with moderate constraints (TLs).”

BLM Office: UFO

LUP Name: Uncompahgre Field Office Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan (BLM 2020)

Date Approved: April 2020

The proposed action is in conformance with the applicable LUP because of consistency with the fluid mineral goal and objective that “Provide opportunities to develop fluid minerals consistent with other resource goals and uses to support local and national energy needs”; and that “Lease federal fluid mineral and geothermal resources to facilitate economically and environmentally responsible exploration, development, and reclamation using the best available technology.”

BLM Office: WRFO

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

Date Approved: July 1997

The proposed action is in conformance with the applicable LUP because of consistency with the 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

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

Date Approved: August 2015

The proposed action is in conformance with the applicable LUP because of consistency with minerals goals and objectives:

“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.”

USFS Office: Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests and Pawnee National Grassland

LUP Name: Record of Decision for the Pawnee National Grassland Oil and Gas Leasing Analysis (PNG ROD) (USFS 2015)

Date Approved: February 2015

The proposed action is in conformance with the applicable LUP because of consistency with the PNG ROD, which makes “nearly all federal unleased lands on the PNG available for oil and gas leasing – approximately 100,000 acres” subject to a no surface occupancy (NSO) stipulation. The NSO stipulation prohibits the location of wells and well pads on these lands.

The nominated lease parcels are in areas open to leasing under the RMPs 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.

1.5.1. Tiered Documents

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

- Colorado River Valley Field Office Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (2014 CRVFO FEIS) (BLM 2014);
- Grand Junction Field Office Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (BLM 2015e);

- Greater Sage-Grouse Rangewide Planning Proposed Resource Management Plan Amendment and Final Environmental Impact Statement (2024 GRSG FEIS) (BLM 2024f);
- Gunnison Sage-Grouse Proposed Resource Management Plan Amendment – Final Environmental Impact Statement (GUSG 2024 FEIS) (BLM 2024g);
- Kremmling Field Office Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (KFO FEIS) (BLM 2015f);
- Little Snake Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (LSFO FEIS) (BLM 2010);
- Proposed Eastern Colorado Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (Eastern Colorado FEIS) (BLM 2023);
- Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement Colorado River Valley Field Office and Grand Junction Field Office (2024 CRVFO and GJFO SEIS) (BLM 2024h);
- 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 2024i);
- Proposed Resource Management Plan Amendment and Final Environmental Impact Statement for White River Field Office Oil and Gas Development (WRFO Oil and Gas FEIS) (BLM 2015g);
- Uncompahgre Field Office Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (UFO FEIS) (BLM 2019);
- White River Resource Area Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (WRRRA FEIS) (BLM 1996); and
- Pawnee National Grassland Oil and Gas Leasing Analysis Final Environmental Impact Statement (PNG FEIS) (USFS 2014).

In addition to the avoidance or minimization of impacts achieved through lease stipulations, the FEISs accounted 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.

1.6. SCOPING AND ISSUES

1.6.1. Scoping

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 the interdisciplinary team 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 Native American tribes; and
- public scoping.

On September 2, 2025, a project summary page for the “CO March 2026 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale” (DOI-BLM-CO-0000-2025-0007-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 September 2 to October 2, 2025.

The BLM Colorado State Office received 113 total comment submissions via ePlanning during the public scoping period and two submissions via mail. Public scoping comment submissions consisted of nine from governmental entities, nine from environmental organizations or societies, one from an industry group, and the remainder from individuals. Scoping comments expressed concerns related to air resources, climate, land eligibility, policy and procedure, recreation, sensitive wildlife, socioeconomics, water resources, and wilderness lands. Substantive 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. Three overlapping resources or values were identified in the evaluation: (1) big game migration corridors, production areas, and severe winter range; (2) Greater sage-grouse priority habitat management areas; and (3) cultural values. Application of stipulations from the Big Game RMPA (BLM 2024a) mitigate impacts to big game migration corridors, production areas, and severe winter range. 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.

1.6.2. Issues Analyzed in Detail

This analysis adheres to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321–4370m-11 (NEPA), and the Department of the Interior’s NEPA regulations at 43 C.F.R. Part 46. **Table 1** lists the issues identified for detailed analysis.

Table 1. Issues Identified and Analyzed in Detail		
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 economic conditions of the surrounding areas and the quality of life of the American people?	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

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		X
Cultural Resources		X
Farmlands, Prime & Unique		X
Fire Management	X	
Forest Management		X
Lands & Realty		X
Lands with Wilderness Characteristics		X
Minerals, Solid		X
National & State Scenic & Historic Byways		X
National Historic Trails	X	
Native American Cultural Interests		X
Paleontological Resources		X
Permitted Range Management		X
Public Recreation		X
Riparian Zones & Wetlands		X
Soil		X
Special Designations, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern		X
Special Designations, Wild and Scenic Rivers	X	
Special Designations, Wilderness Study Areas		X
Vegetation, Invasives		X
Vegetation, Special Status Species		X
Visual Resources		X

Wastes, Hazardous or Solid		X
Water Resources		X
Wild Horses and Burros		X
Wildlife, Aquatic		X
Wildlife, Big Game		X
Wildlife, Greater Sage-grouse		X
Wildlife, Migratory Birds		X
Wildlife, Special Status Species		X

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 with other alternatives. Under the No Action Alternative, BLM Colorado would not offer the nominated parcels for competitive leasing at the March 2026 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 lead to the stranding of Federal oil and gas if not leased due to 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 103 nominated parcels (72,847.84 acres) in the competitive March 2026 lease sale 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**.

Oil and gas leases are issued for a 10-year primary term, and continue for so long thereafter as oil or gas is produced in paying quantities. See 43 C.F.R. § 3107.21.

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 conditions of approval (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.

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 from which this EA tiers (**Section 1.5.1**). The following analysis 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 Alternative or Full Leasing Alternative 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. **Section 3.3** describes the general environmental effects of the No Action Alternative. **Section 3.4** describes the general environmental effects of the Full Leasing Alternative. **Section 3.5**, **Section 3.6**, and **Section 3.7** 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

The affected environment is parsed by the general areas of the parcels proposed for leasing. Each area is described by BLM district, field office, and county:

1. Northwest District, KFO, Jackson County;
2. Northwest District, LSFO, Routt County;
3. Northwest District, WRFO, Rio Blanco County;
4. Rocky Mountain District, RGFO, Arapahoe County;

5. Rocky Mountain District, RGFO, Baca County;
6. Rocky Mountain District, RGFO, Las Animas County;
7. Rocky Mountain District, RGFO, Weld County;
8. Southwest District, UFO, Gunnison County;
9. Upper Colorado River District, CRVFO and GJFO, Mesa County;
10. Upper Colorado River District, GJFO, Garfield County.

3.1.1. Northwest District, KFO, Jackson County

The parcels are spread across central Jackson County and range from 2 to 19 miles northeast, south, southwest, and northwest from the Town of Walden in a ranching area with meandering streams and rolling hills. The parcels have mixed surface estate surrounded by mixed 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. 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 Beaver Creek Unit, McCallum Unit, Peterson Ridge Unit, South McCallum Unit, and Surprise Unit. Historically, most of the development in this area is vertical gas wells; however, recent development plans include directional and horizontal oil wells.

3.1.2. Northwest District, LSFO, Routt County

About 30 aerial miles to the north-northeast of the Town of Craig in an agriculture and forestry area, this parcel is BLM surface and mineral estate and is surrounded by mixed surface estate and Federal mineral estate near West Gibraltar Peak. The parcel drains to Cantling Creek and Willow Creek, which are tributaries of the Little Snake River. The surrounding areas are used for grazing, oil and gas development, residences, recreation, transportation, and wildlife habitat. This parcel is located in northwest Routt County, and is adjacent to the Focus Ranch Unit and near the Welba Peak Unit that were initially explored in the 1970s but generally developed periodically since the early 2000s. Present-day oil and gas development targets the Niobrara with horizontal wells.

3.1.3. Northwest District, WRFO, Rio Blanco County

About 40 miles west of Meeker in rural areas of central western Rio Blanco County, the parcels have mixed surface ownership (BLM and private) and are surrounded by a mix of surface estate and primarily BLM mineral estate in a landscape characterized as pinyon and juniper sagebrush shrublands with ridgelines, gulches, and valleys that ultimately drain to the White River. The lands in the surrounding area are used for grazing, oil and gas development, transportation, and wildlife habitat. Near the Sulphur Creek, Piceance Creek, and White River fields and the Ant Hill, Fletcher Gulch, Ryan Gulch, Wiley, and Yellow Creek units, these parcels are situated near existing and planned oil and gas development that have undergone multiple periods of development since the 1950s. Historically, most of the development has been through vertical or directional gas wells in the Williams-Fork Formation; however, recent development plans include drilling horizontal oil wells in the Niobrara Formation.

3.1.4. Rocky Mountain District, RGFO, Arapahoe County

North of Aurora Reservoir, split estate Parcel CO-2026-03-0574 is located at the Arapahoe County Fairgrounds, Arapahoe Park Racetrack, and City of Aurora lands in Arapahoe County, with the Denver Arapahoe Disposal Site to the north; non-residential State, county, and city lands to the north and east; a conservation area to the east; Aurora Reservoir and Marina to the south; and subdivisions to the west. The parcel is situated amongst existing and planned oil and gas development and is part of the Lowry Ranch Comprehensive Area Plan (CAP) for oil and gas development (Energy and Carbon Management Commission [ECMC] 2025). After evaluating the Lowry Ranch CAP for potential impacts to public health, safety, welfare, the environment, and wildlife resources, the ECMC approved the proposal on August 7, 2024. Since Federal oil and gas would be drained by future development as approved by the ECMC, the parcel in its entirety is proposed for leasing in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 3100.3(d).

3.1.5. Rocky Mountain District, RGFO, Baca County

Near Colorado's southeastern border with Kansas, this parcel is on split estate land primarily surrounded by non-Federal surface and minerals in a rural landscape characterized as shortgrass prairie of the High Plains and riparian areas of the Cimarron River. The surrounding areas are generally used for agriculture, grazing, oil and gas development, residences, and wildlife habitat. These parcels are near the area of the Flank and Greenwood fields that were originally developed from the 1950s to 1980s and, more recently, in the late 2010s.

3.1.6. Rocky Mountain District, RGFO, Las Animas County

Adjacent to the US Army Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site in north central to central Las Animas County, the split estate parcels are generally located in proximity to Purgatorie Canyon and surrounded by non-Federal surface estate and mixed mineral estate. The landscape is characterized by canyons, mesas, and shortgrass prairie. The surrounding areas are generally used for agriculture, grazing, military training, recreation, and wildlife habitat and known for historical and cultural sites. Recent oil and gas development in the area is exploratory, primarily focused on helium extraction.

3.1.7. Rocky Mountain District, RGFO, Weld County

In the rural setting of northeastern Weld County to the north of State Highway 14, the parcels are on private surface lands and National Forest System lands of the Pawnee National Grassland, and are surrounded by mixed surface and mineral estate. The land uses of the area include, but are not limited to, agriculture, grazing, oil and gas development, recreation, utility corridors, wildlife, and wind development. This area is in the DJ Basin, which is a major oil and gas geological formation, and where the majority of Colorado's oil and gas is currently produced. The parcels are spread across an area with a scattering of Federal surface and mineral estate that includes the DJ Horizontal Niobrara and Sooner fields, as well as exploratory fields.

3.1.8. Southwest District, UFO, Delta and Gunnison Counties

In northeastern Delta and northwestern Gunnison counties, these parcels are on split estate surrounded by a mix of Federal and non-Federal surface and mineral estate. The northern parcel is on private surface surrounded by National Forest System lands of the Gunnison National

Forest near Patterson Place and drains to East Muddy Creek. The southern parcel is on private surface primarily surrounded by private surface and partially by National Forest System lands of the Gunnison National Forest near Iron Point and drains to tributaries of Hubbard Creek. Both parcels ultimately drain to the North Fork Gunnison River. The surrounding areas are used for agriculture, grazing, oil and gas development, residences, recreation, transportation, and wildlife habitat. The parcels are within or near the Bull Mountain, Huntsman, Iron Point, Sheep Park II, Somerset, and Trail Gulch units that have generally been developed from the 1970s to present.

Under settlement agreements in *Citizens for a Healthy Community v. BLM*, No. 20-cv-2484, and *Western Slope Conservation Center v. BLM*, No. 20-cv-2787, pending BLM's completion of an amendment to the UFO RMP, BLM agreed not to issue new oil and gas leases for lands in the UFO planning area, regardless of surface ownership or management, subject to an exception for leasing in documented instances of drainage of federal minerals by operations on adjacent leases. In compliance with the settlement agreements, as well as 43 C.F.R. 3100.3(d), the two parcels within the UFO are proposed for leasing due to drainage of federal minerals by operations on adjacent leases.

3.1.9. Upper Colorado River District, CRVFO and GJFO, Mesa County

In the northeastern portion of Mesa County, the parcels are scattered across four general areas:

- West of the Town of De Beque, the parcels of BLM surface and mineral estate are generally surrounded by BLM surface and mineral estate in a landscape dominated by canyons, including Hunter Canyon, Little Salt Wash, and Whittaker Flats.
- Parcels east of Cameo are generally Federal surface and mineral estate surrounded by a mix of Federal and non-Federal estate around Cobert Flats and Windger Flats that drain to Plateau Creek.
- About 5 aerial miles to the east of the Town of De Beque, two parcels of BLM surface and mineral estate are generally surrounded by Federal surface and mineral estate in a landscape of pinon-juniper sagebrush shrublands and primarily drain to Horsethief Creek and Smith Gulch.
- Parcels near and east of the Town of Collbran are in a rural agricultural area with mixed 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 parcels drain to Beaver Creek, Buzzard Creek, Harrison Creek, and Salt Creek, which are tributaries of Plateau Creek.

The surrounding areas are used for agriculture, grazing, oil and gas development, residences, recreation, transportation, and wildlife habitat. The parcels are within the area of the Brush Creek, Buzzard Creek, Plateau, and Vega fields that have generally been developed from the early 2000s to present.

3.1.10. Upper Colorado River District, GJFO, Garfield County

About 20 aerial miles to the north of the Town of Mack in a rural area of western Garfield County, 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 across Ashford Canyon, Bear Canyon, Calf Canyon, Correl Canyon, Douglas Pass, Hay Canyon, and South Canyon, the lands primarily drain to the Big Salt Wash, East Salt Creek, and West 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 2.5 miles south of the nearest parcel. These parcels are within the area of the Douglas Pass and South Canyon fields that were originally developed from the 1950s to 1990s and, more recently, in the early 2010s.

3.2. REASONABLY FORESEEABLE FUTURE ACTIONS (RFFAs) 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 formulate reasonably foreseeable future oil and gas development scenarios, the parcels were subdivided into ten hypothetical oil and gas development scenarios based on each general affected environment area and oil and gas reservoir(s). Oil and gas development near the parcels was identified and characterized by well pad, well, well completion date, well spacing order, actual well density, wells per pad, maximum well lateral reach, surface disturbance, and water use. With these data, ten hypothetical development scenarios were developed. All wells are projected to produce oil and natural gas with variable quantities of condensate.

3.2.1. Northwest District, KFO, Jackson County RFFAs

21 parcels (CO-2026-03-0396, CO-2026-03-0397, CO-2026-03-0398, CO-2026-03-0399, CO-2026-03-0421, CO-2026-03-0422, CO-2026-03-0423, CO-2026-03-0424, CO-2026-03-0425, CO-2026-03-0426, CO-2026-03-0427, CO-2026-03-0458, CO-2026-03-0459, CO-2026-03-0488, CO-2026-03-0489, CO-2026-03-0494, CO-2026-03-6261, CO-2026-03-6278, CO-2026-03-6282, CO-2026-03-6288, and CO-2026-03-6349)

- 13 to 16 pads based on the distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, actual well density, and maximum well lateral reach.
- Each pad has 6 horizontal wells with up to a 2.5-mile lateral reach based on the average number, type of wells, and maximum lateral reach.
- Each pad is 10 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- Total of 130 to 160 acres of disturbance with a total of 78 to 96 horizontal wells (57% Federal and 43% non-Federal fluid mineral estate based on a 2.5-mile lateral well reach).

3.2.2. Northwest District, LSFO, Routt County RFFAs

1 parcel (CO-2026-03-0420)

160 acres

- 1 pad based on the single parcel, parcel acreage, and lower development potential.
- 1 horizontal well with a 2-mile lateral reach based on typical wells per pad and the maximum well lateral reach.
- The pad is 8 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- Total of 8 acres of disturbance and 1 horizontal well (about 88% Federal and 12% non-Federal fluid mineral estate based on a 2-mile lateral well reach).

3.2.3. Northwest District, WRFO, Rio Blanco County RFFAs

13 parcels (CO-2026-03-0129, CO-2026-03-0264, CO-2026-03-0394, CO-2026-03-0395, CO-2026-03-0407, CO-2026-03-0408, CO-2026-03-0409, CO-2026-03-0471, CO-2026-03-0476, CO-2026-03-0479, CO-2026-03-6210, CO-2026-03-6276, and CO-2026-03-6357)

7,320.90 acres

- 11 to 13 pads based on the distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, actual well density, and maximum well lateral reach.
- Each pad has 8 horizontal wells with up to a 2.5-mile lateral reach based on the average number, type of wells, and maximum lateral reach.
- Each pad is 17 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- Total of 187 to 221 acres of surface disturbance with a total of 88 to 104 horizontal wells (90% Federal and 10% non-Federal fluid mineral estate based on a 2.5-mile lateral well reach).

3.2.4. Rocky Mountain District, RGFO, Arapahoe County RFFAs

1 parcel (CO-2026-03-0574)

503.49 acres

The hypothetical development of this parcel is based on the Lowry Ranch CAP approved by the ECMC on August 7, 2024 (ECMC 2025).

- The off-lease State Blanca West well pad is planned to the east of the parcels.
- The State Blanca West well pad is planned for 10 Federal horizontal wells with 3-mile lateral reaches, targeting Federal production in the Codell, Greenhorn, J-Sand, and Niobrara formations, optimizing resource recovery while adhering to state spacing and development regulations.
- The planned State Blanca West well pad is 20 acres.
- Total of 20 acres of surface disturbance with a total of 10 horizontal wells (46% Federal and 64% non-Federal fluid mineral estate).

3.2.5. Rocky Mountain District, RGFO, Baca County RFFAs

1 parcel (CO-2026-03-0406)

0.05 acres

- 1 pad based on the single parcel and parcel acreage.
- The pad has 1 directional well based on the average number and type of wells.
- The pad is 0.3 acre based on average surface disturbance.
- Total of one 0.3 acre of surface disturbance with one directional well (15% Federal and 85% non-Federal fluid mineral estate based on a 0.3-mile lateral well reach).

3.2.6. Rocky Mountain District, RGFO, Las Animas County RFFAs

16 parcels (CO-2026-03-0137, CO-2026-03-0142, CO-2026-03-0146, CO-2026-03-0148, CO-2026-03-0194, CO-2026-03-0253, CO-2026-03-0259, CO-2026-03-0267, CO-2026-03-0417, CO-2026-03-0465, CO-2026-03-6171, CO-2026-03-6172, CO-2026-03-6187, CO-2026-03-6188, CO-2026-03-6189, and CO-2026-03-6201)

21,771.93 acres

- 63 to 106 pads based on the distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, actual well density, and maximum well lateral reach.
- Each pad has 1 directional well based on the average number and type of wells.
- Each pad is 2 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- Total of 126 to 212 acres of surface disturbance with a total of 63 to 106 directional wells (59% Federal and 41% non-Federal fluid mineral estate based on a 0.3-mile lateral well reach).

3.2.7. Rocky Mountain District, RGFO, Weld County RFFAs

8 parcels (CO-2026-03-6380, CO-2026-03-0229, CO-2026-03-0231, CO-2026-03-0232, CO-2026-03-0234, CO-2026-03-0235, CO-2026-03-6252, and CO-2026-03-6335)

1,999.37 acres

- 8 to 9 pads based on the distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, actual well density, and maximum well lateral reach.
- Each pad has 10 horizontal wells with up to a 2-mile lateral reach based on the average number, type of wells, and maximum lateral reach.
- Each pad is 10 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- Total of 80 to 90 acres of surface disturbance with a total of 80 to 90 horizontal wells (16% Federal and 84% non-Federal fluid mineral estate based on a 2-mile lateral well reach).

3.2.8. Southwest District, UFO, Delta and Gunnison Counties RFFAs

2 parcels (CO-2026-03-6157, and CO-2026-03-6169)

1,623.66 acres

- 2 to 5 pads based on the distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, actual well density, and maximum well lateral reach.
- Each pad has 5 horizontal wells with up to a 2-mile lateral reach based on the average number, type of wells, and maximum lateral reach.
- Each pad is 4 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- Total of 8 to 25 acres of surface disturbance with a total of 10 to 25 horizontal wells (80% Federal and 20% non-Federal fluid mineral estate based on a 2-mile lateral well reach).

3.2.9. Upper Colorado River District, CRVFO and GJFO, Mesa County RFFAs

18 parcels (CO-2026-03-0405, CO-2026-03-0410, CO-2026-03-0411, CO-2026-03-0412, CO-2026-03-0413, CO-2026-03-0414, CO-2026-03-0415, CO-2026-03-0470, CO-2026-03-0473, CO-2026-03-0475, CO-2026-03-0496, CO-2026-03-6273, CO-2026-03-6275, CO-2026-03-6279, CO-2026-03-6280, CO-2026-03-6287, CO-2026-03-6289, and CO-2026-03-6290)

6,416.83 acres

- 12 to 16 pads based on the distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, actual well density, and maximum well lateral reach.

- Each pad has 9 directional wells with up to a 2-mile lateral reach based on the average number, type of wells, and maximum lateral reach.
- Each pad is 6 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- Total of 72 to 96 acres of surface disturbance with a total of 108 to 144 directional wells (76% Federal and 24% non-Federal fluid mineral estate based on a 2-mile lateral well reach).

3.2.10. Upper Colorado River District, GJFO, Garfield County RFFAs

22 parcels (CO-2026-03-0460, CO-2026-03-0463, CO-2026-03-0466, CO-2026-03-0468, CO-2026-03-0469, CO-2026-03-0481, CO-2026-03-0482, CO-2026-03-0486, CO-2026-03-0490, CO-2026-03-0493, CO-2026-03-0495, CO-2026-03-0497, CO-2026-03-0498, CO-2026-03-0501, CO-2026-03-0507, CO-2026-03-0508, CO-2026-03-0517, CO-2026-03-0553, CO-2026-03-0559, CO-2026-03-6317, CO-2026-03-6331, and CO-2026-03-6332)

25,884.85 acres

- 18 to 24 pads based on the distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, actual well density, and maximum well lateral reach.
- Each pad has 7 horizontal wells with up to a 2-mile lateral reach based on the average number, type of wells, and maximum lateral reach.
- Each pad is 4 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- Total of 72 to 96 acres of surface disturbance with a total of 126 to 168 directional wells (85% Federal and 15% non-Federal fluid mineral estate based on a 2-mile lateral well reach).

3.3. GENERAL EFFECTS OF THE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Under the No Action Alternative, the 103 parcels totaling 72,847.84 acres would not be offered for competitive leasing in the March 2026 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.

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 EFFECTS OF THE FULL LEASING ALTERNATIVE

Under the Full Leasing Alternative, the BLM would offer for lease all 103 nominated parcels (**Appendix A**). The sale of parcels and issuance of oil and gas leases are administrative actions. Under the approved LUPs, stipulations are applied to leases to avoid or minimize potential impacts to resources and values that may occur from future oil and gas development 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 conditions of approval to mitigate impacts to resources and values 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.

3.5. ISSUE 1: HOW WOULD LEASING AND THE POTENTIAL SUBSEQUENT OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT /OPERATIONS AFFECT AIR QUALITY AND RELATED VALUES?

3.5.1. Methodology and Assumptions

The analysis methodology for air quality and related values includes a description of the baseline affected environment or “initial conditions” (i.e. current air pollutant design values, recent trends in visibility at nearby National Parks, etc.) and then describes potential changes that could occur to the baseline affected environment to produce future conditions. The impact analysis portion of the overall assessment for air quality relies on emissions inventories submitted by oil and gas operators for the respective field offices, and air quality modeling that includes oil and gas emissions source contributions to cumulative conditions to inform potential impacts for new Federal oil and gas sources. For the impact analysis, it is assumed that as long as the inputs (air pollutant emissions levels modeled) for the air quality modeling studies are similar in magnitude and location to foreseeable activities / levels, the modeling predictions are applicable for describing future cumulative conditions and oil and gas source contributions to those conditions.

3.5.2. 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 (2024j). 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 2024j) presents year 2020 National Emissions Inventory (NEI) oil and gas emissions levels for each BLM Colorado Field Office.
 - 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. CRVFO is

second highest among all BLM Colorado Field Offices for NO_x emissions levels and third highest for VOC emissions as a large producer of natural gas. 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. 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. NO_x and VOC emissions associated with oil and gas in UFO are the lowest among all BLM Colorado Field Offices.

- 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. Like VOC emissions levels, HAPs emissions are relatively small for LSFO, GJFO, UFO and KFO when compared to CRVFO, WRFO and RGFO.
- Section 4.4 of the BLM Colorado Air Annual Report (BLM 2024j) 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. The following list provides AQI values for years 2021 to 2023 for counties that include subject parcels and active air pollutant monitors (active air pollutant monitoring concentration data is needed to estimate AQI values).
 - 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.
 - For Rio Blanco County years 2021 to 2023, 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.
 - For Jackson County years 2021 to 2023, 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.
 - For Mesa County years 2021 to 2023, 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.
 - For Routt County years 2021 to 2023, 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 2024j) shows 2021 to 2023 design values for annual average particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5}).
 - 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 2024j) discusses air quality related values (AQRVs), including visibility and nitrogen deposition.
 - 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 including all of Weld and Arapahoe counties. All the Weld and Arapahoe parcels are in the Denver – Front Range (DFR) “serious” ozone non-attainment area (NAA) with respect to the 2015 ozone standard and several of the Weld County (central and southern parts of the County) and all the Arapahoe County parcels are in the “severe” ozone NAA with respect to the 2008 ambient ozone standard.

Air quality monitoring and related value data for calendar year 2024 are currently being compiled for a 2025 version of the BLM Colorado annual report. Here is a summary of the 2024 data.

- EPA provided 2022-2024 county representative ozone 8-hour design values for the Denver Metro area monitors range from 74 to 81 ppb, the county representative value for this 3-year period is 73 ppb for Weld County, and 59 ppb and 63 ppb for western Colorado Garfield and Mesa counties, respectively.
- For the last three years of complete data (2022 – 2024), the AQI value was “good” 61 percent of the time, “moderate” 35 percent of the time and “unhealthy for sensitive groups” 3 percent of the period for Arapahoe County. For Weld County, the AQI value was “good” 42 percent of the time, “moderate” 54 percent of the time and “unhealthy for sensitive groups” the remaining time over the 3-year period. In western Colorado counties, AQI values were “unhealthy for sensitive groups” 1 percent or less of the time and the majority of the AQI values were “good.”
- Overall, for year 2024, nitrogen deposition rates around Colorado continue to be acceptable and below the threshold determined to protect natural plant communities and ecosystem services with some monitors experiencing small increases while others recorded small decreases from 2023 annual deposition levels.

- Visibility improvements continued around Colorado for year 2024 with many areas experiencing a decrease in the haze index value for the most impaired (anthropogenic induced) days.

3.5.3. Environmental Effects

3.5.3.1. Effects 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 most areas, 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.

3.5.3.2. Effects 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 Piceance Basin Oil and Gas Well - 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.

Denver-Julesburg Basin (Colorado) Oil and Gas Well - Representative Project

- Application of water on access roads, including portions of county roads, during construction and development phases of the project to effectively minimize local dust impacts.
- Operation of drilling- and completion-related (including frac pump) engines meeting Tier 4 diesel engine emissions standards and / or powered by natural gas.
- “Green” completions achieving at least 95% emissions control efficiency.
- Use of non-natural-gas- (methane) emitting pneumatic devices.
- Powering stationary production phase engines with electricity.
- Controlling ~95% production storage tanks emissions permitted by the CDPHE.
- Leak detection and repair (LDAR) monitoring of components, which reduces volatile organic compounds (VOCs, including HAPs) and methane emissions.
- Controlling ~95% emissions from production phase well blowdowns.

After applying these assumptions based on operator-provided input for a nearby project and recent oil and gas development activity, including data inputs in BLM’s emissions inventory tool (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 nearest tenth):

- Construction / development: approximately 1 ton per year of PM_{2.5} (does not include dust), 1 ton per year of VOCs, 8 tons per year of NO_x, and 0.2 tons per year of HAPs.
- Production (post-development): 0.1 tons per year PM_{2.5} (does not include dust), 4 tons per year of VOCs, 0.3 tons per year of NO_x, and 0.1 tons per year of HAPs.

North Park Basin Oil and Gas Well - 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.

Southern Piceance Basin Gas Well - 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 in 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, such as APDs, 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 except for RGFO Area #1 (northeast Colorado) that is tracking closer to the CARMMS 2.0 “high” oil and gas scenario (see more discussion in subsection “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 (CARMMS 2.0 “high” scenario results shown for RGFO Area #1). 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 (High Scenario for RGFO Area #1)				
Field Office	Ozone Contribution (ppb)³	PM_{2.5} Annual Contribution (ug/m³)⁴	Highest Annual Nitrogen Deposition at	Visibility - Delta Deciview at Class I Areas¹

			Class I and Sensitive Class II Areas (kg/ha)²	
GJFO	0.2	< 0.1	0.0025	0.02492
KFO	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.0007	0.00488
UFO	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.0007	0.00395
LSFO	0.1	< 0.1	0.0017	0.02567
WRFO	1.0	0.4	0.0444	0.24643
RGFO – Area #1 (includes Weld and Arapahoe Counties) *	0.4	0.6	0.0021	0.06664
RGFO – Area #4 (includes Las Animas County)	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.0002	0.00141
<p>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 5-16 in CARMMS 2.0 Report for maximum predicted visibility impacts for the “high” scenario and Table 5-16a for the “low” scenario. 2 See Table 5-30 in CARMMS 2.0 Report for highest predicted annual nitrogen deposition levels for “low” scenario; see Table 5-29 for highest predicted annual nitrogen deposition levels for “high” scenario. 3 See Table 5-40 in the CARMMS 2.0 report for predicted maximum ozone contributions. 4 See Table 5-42a in the CARMMS 2.0 report for predicted maximum PM_{2.5} annual average concentration contributions due to new Federal oil and gas development / operations. * CARMMS 2.0 “high” scenario modeling results shown for RGFO Area #1.</p>				

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

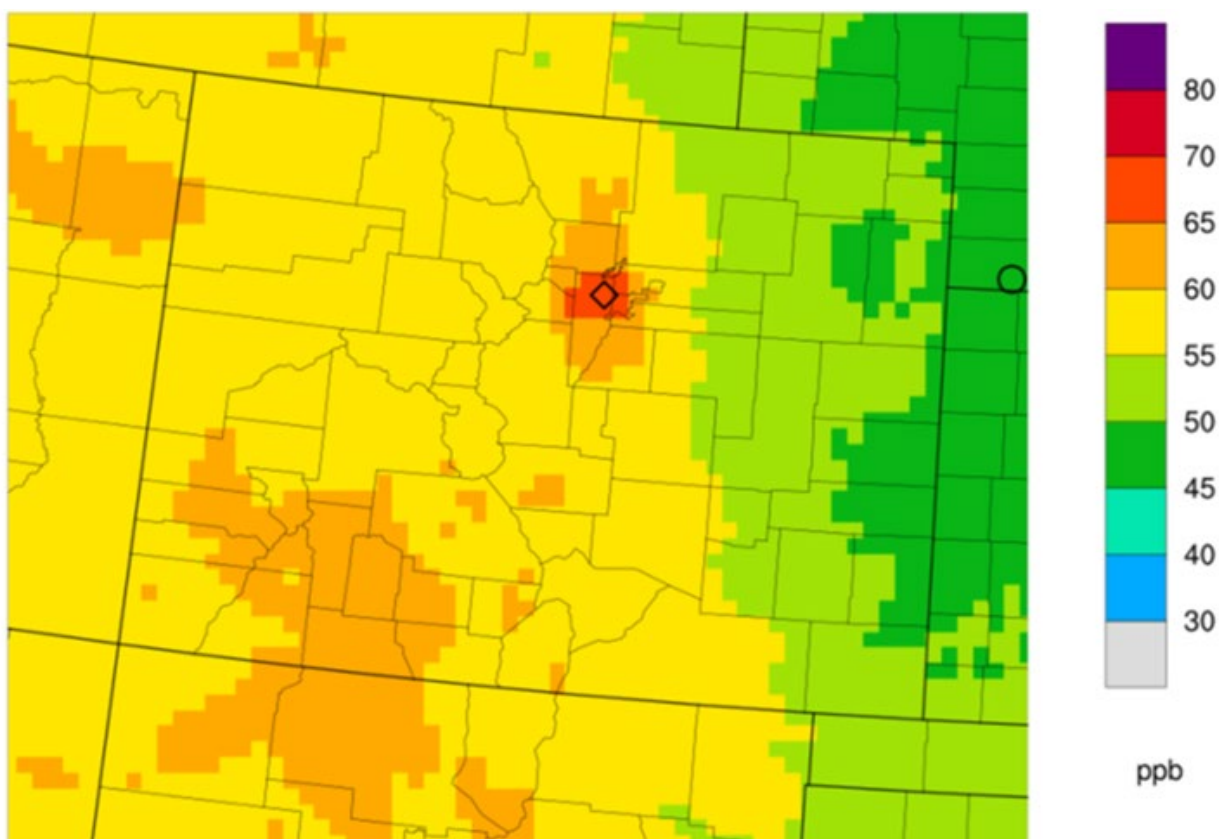
In 2023, a Rocky Mountain regional energy-focused air quality modeling study was completed for the BLM that predicted future year 2032 concentrations based on the EPA’s 2016 v2 year 2032 future projections for non-oil, gas and coal related upstream / midstream operations, other anthropogenic (mobile, 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 for most of the time. These reasonably foreseeable concentration predictions are due to emissions associated with new (not yet developed) and existing oil and gas development and operations as well as other anthropogenic and natural emissions sources. **Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, and Figure 4** show the predicted circa 2032 reasonably foreseeable cumulative concentrations for the ozone 8-hour and PM_{2.5} daily averages, and the western Colorado and RGFO 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. While the predicted highest ozone contributions due to new RGFO Federal oil and gas occur in central Weld County. As shown, 2032 Study predicted maximum ozone contributions for both new Federal oil and gas source groups are below the EPA project-level significant impact level (SIL) of 1 ppb.



◇ max(39,36) = 69.3 ppb
 ○ min(65,37) = 45.8 ppb

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

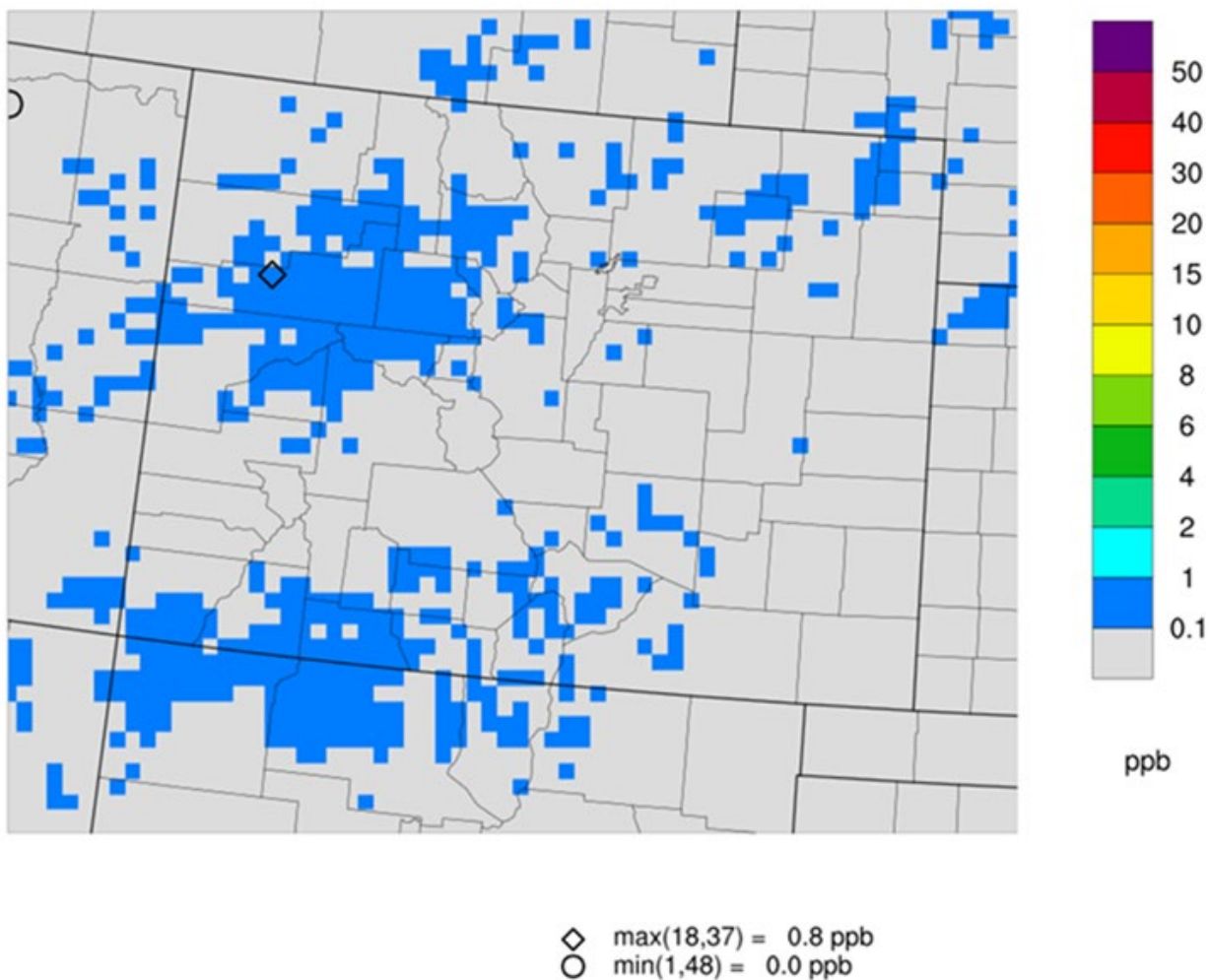
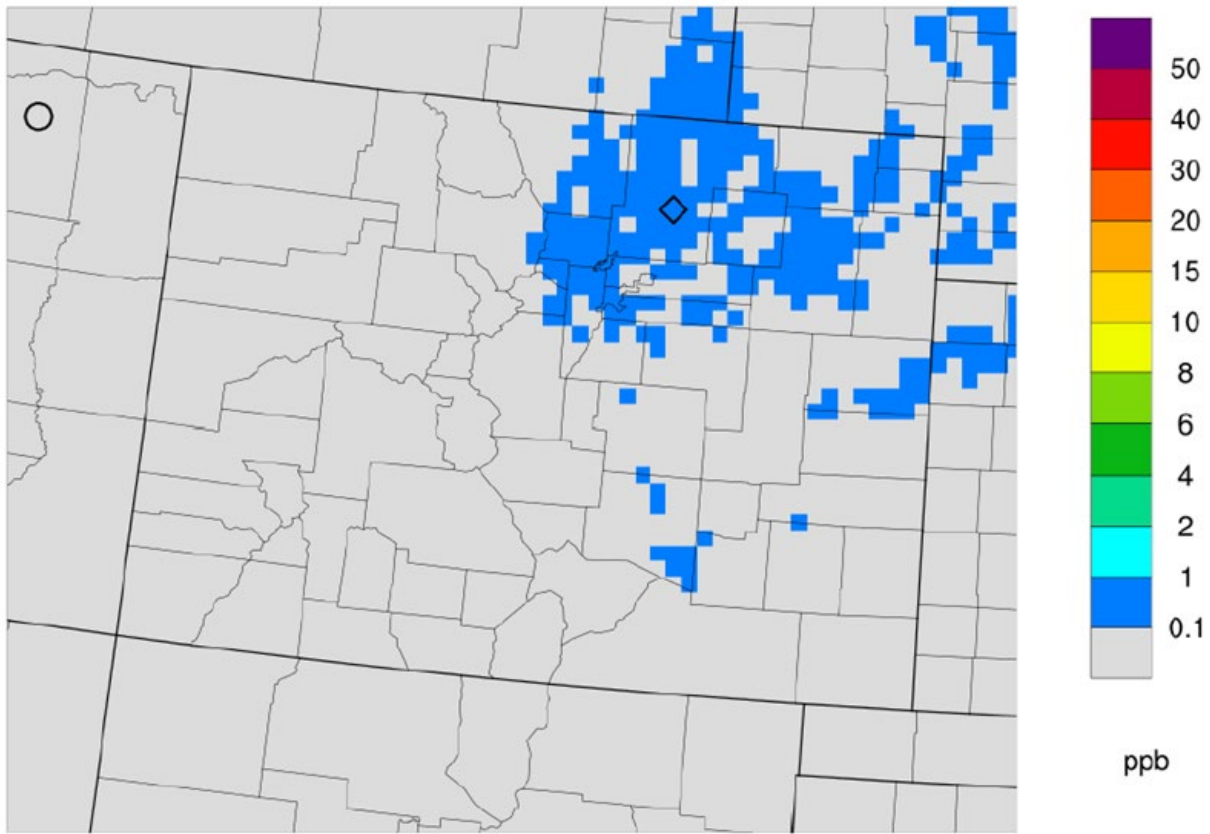


Figure 2. 4th Highest Daily Maximum Ozone 8-Hour Average – Western Colorado New Federal O&G Contribution

Figure CO.O3.7
4th High Daily Max 8 Hour Avg Ozone
OilGas_NewFed_RoyalGorge



◇ max(44,41) = 0.5 ppb
 ○ min(3,47) = 0.0 ppb

Figure 3. 4th Highest Daily Maximum Ozone 8-Hour Average – Eastern Colorado (RGFO)
New Federal O&G Contribution

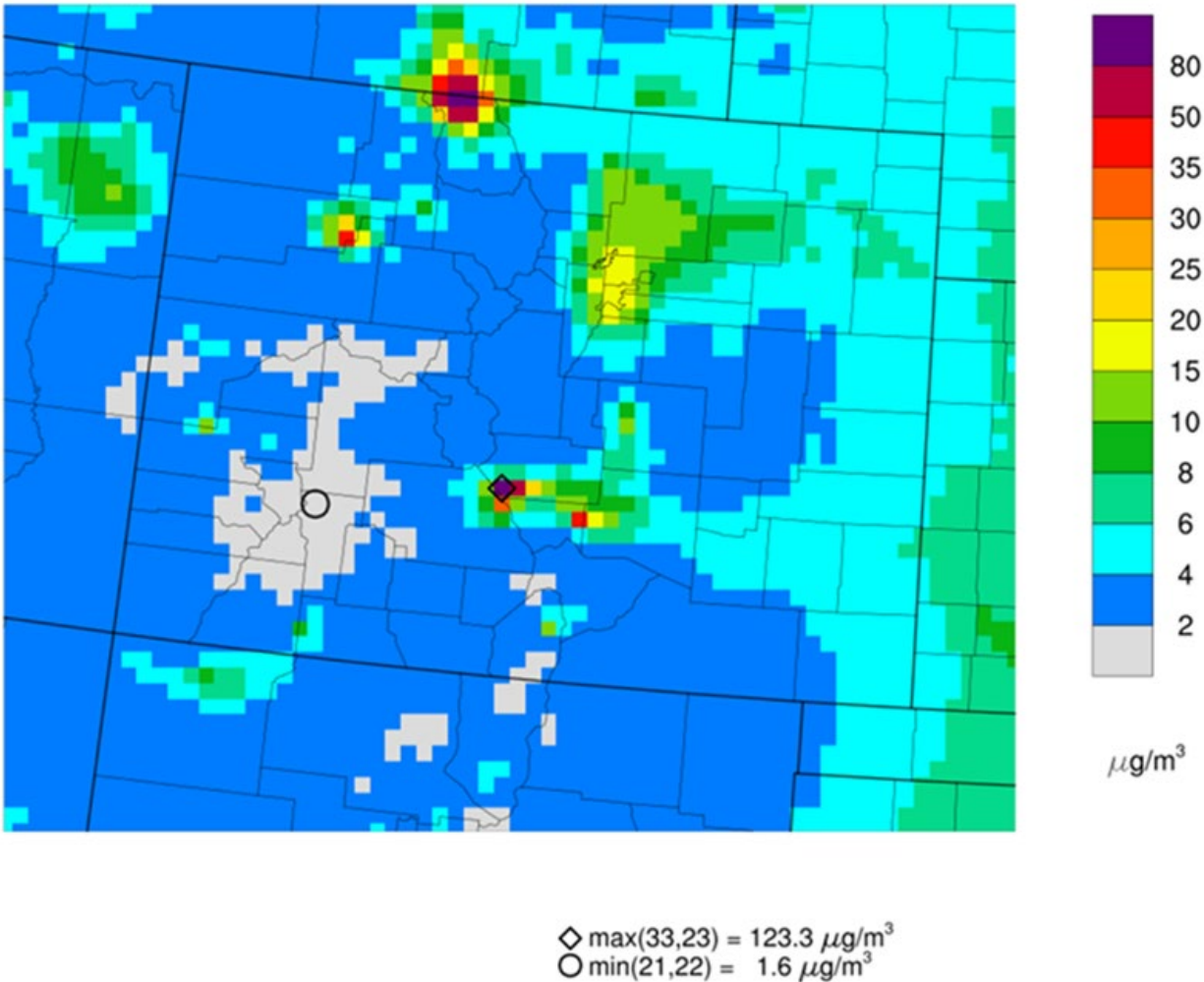


Figure 4. PM_{2.5} 8th Highest Daily Average - Cumulative

Table 4 summarizes the western Colorado and RGFO 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 and RGFO-based Federal oil and gas is expected to cause very little visibility degradation at Class I Areas.

Table 4. Highest Predicted Impacts for 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 Maximum Nitrogen Deposition at Class I Areas (kg/ha)	Visibility Impacts at Class I Areas (inverse megameters) – Most Impaired Days
OilGas_NewFed_Western CO	0.76	0.19	0.021 (Mesa Verde National Park)	0.03 (Canyon Lands National Park)
OilGas_NewFed_RGFO	0.54	0.27	0.005 (Rocky Mountain National Park)	0.03 (Rocky Mountain National Park)
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/m3 = 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 5** 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 6** shows ozone sensitivity analysis results for Weld County monitor.

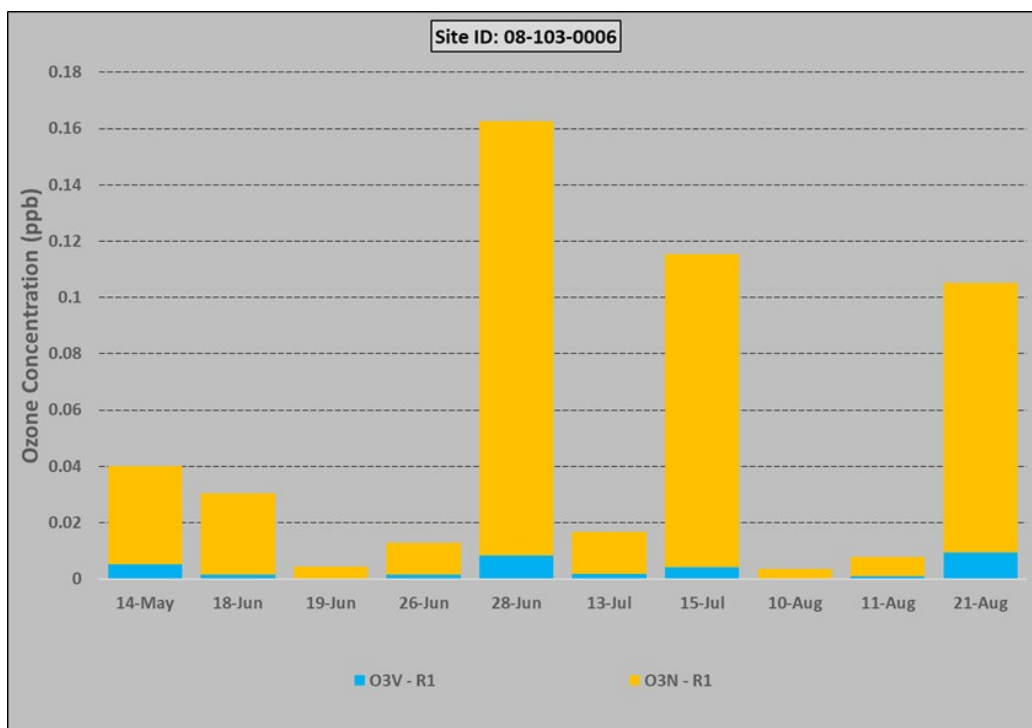


Figure 5. Highest 10 Modeled Days of Ozone Concentrations for a Rio Blanco County Monitor

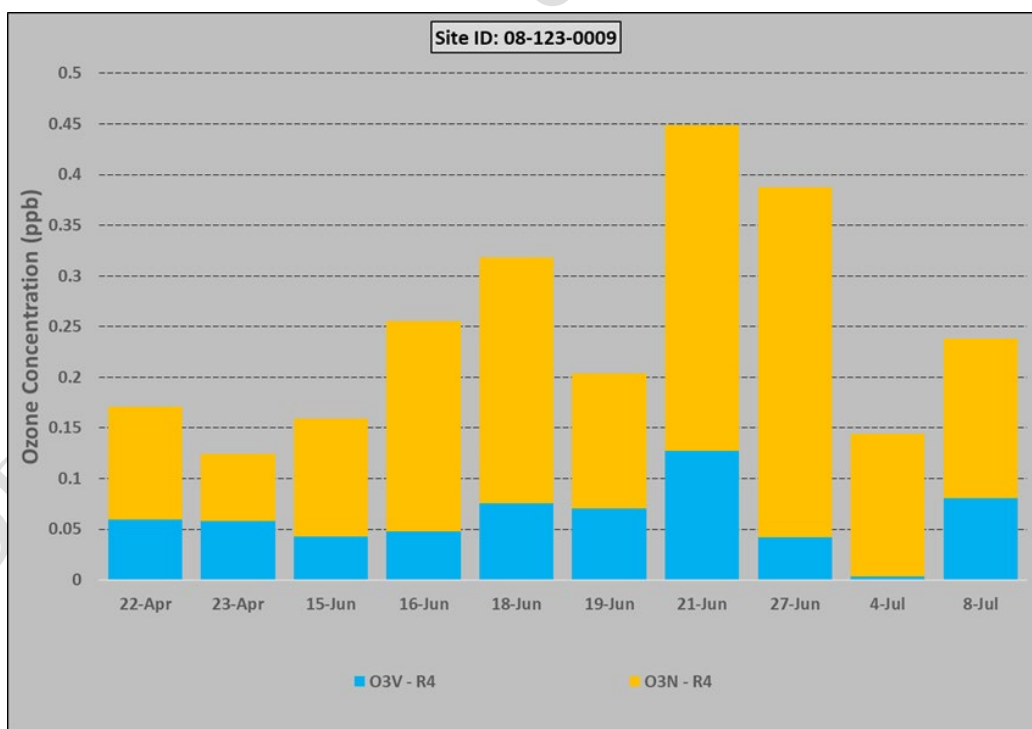


Figure 6. Highest 10 Modeled Days of Ozone Concentrations for a Weld County Monitor

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 7** shows the predicted new (new development 2020 – 2032) Federal oil and gas cancer risks as modeled for the 2032 Study. These model-predicted cancer risks were not adjusted lower using a residence factor specific to each county. The largest predicted health risks (over one in one million up to six in one million) occur where the relatively higher density of oil and gas exists (and is predicted to be developed) in CRVFO and GJFO extending north in the WRFO and Piceance Basin, in the San Juan Basin (Tres Rios Field Office) near New Mexico, in one grid cell in KFO, along the Colorado-Wyoming border in the LSFO and parts of northern RGFO northeast of the Denver. Additional data about the HAPs modeling results and emissions inputs for the 2032 Study can be found following this link: [BLM 2032 Regional HAPs Modeling Study](#).

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.

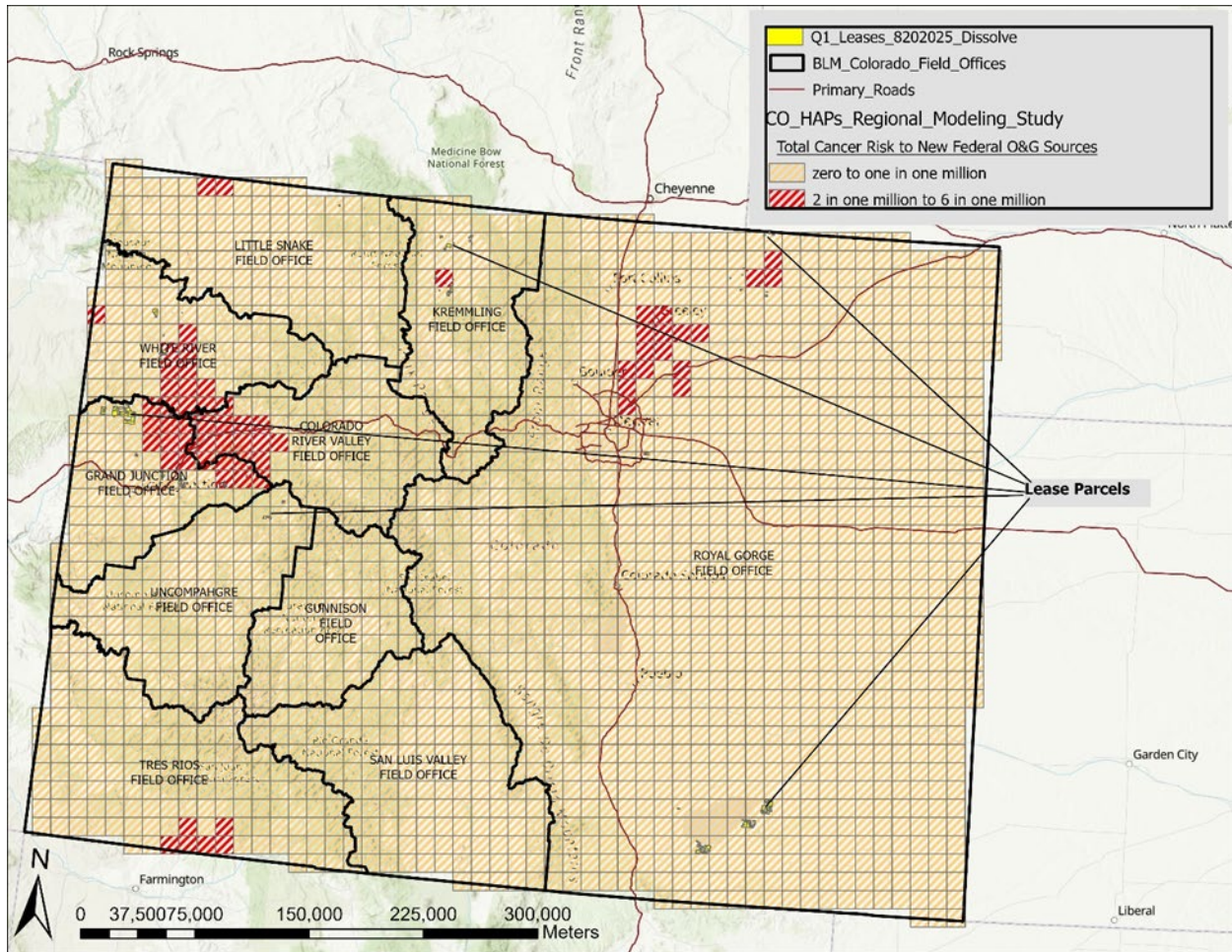


Figure 7. Predicted New Federal O&G Contributions to Cumulative Cancer Risks

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 8 shows 2026 Q1 Lease Sale parcels, new oil and gas well completions since year 2019 and Class I and National Monument and Conservation Areas in Colorado.

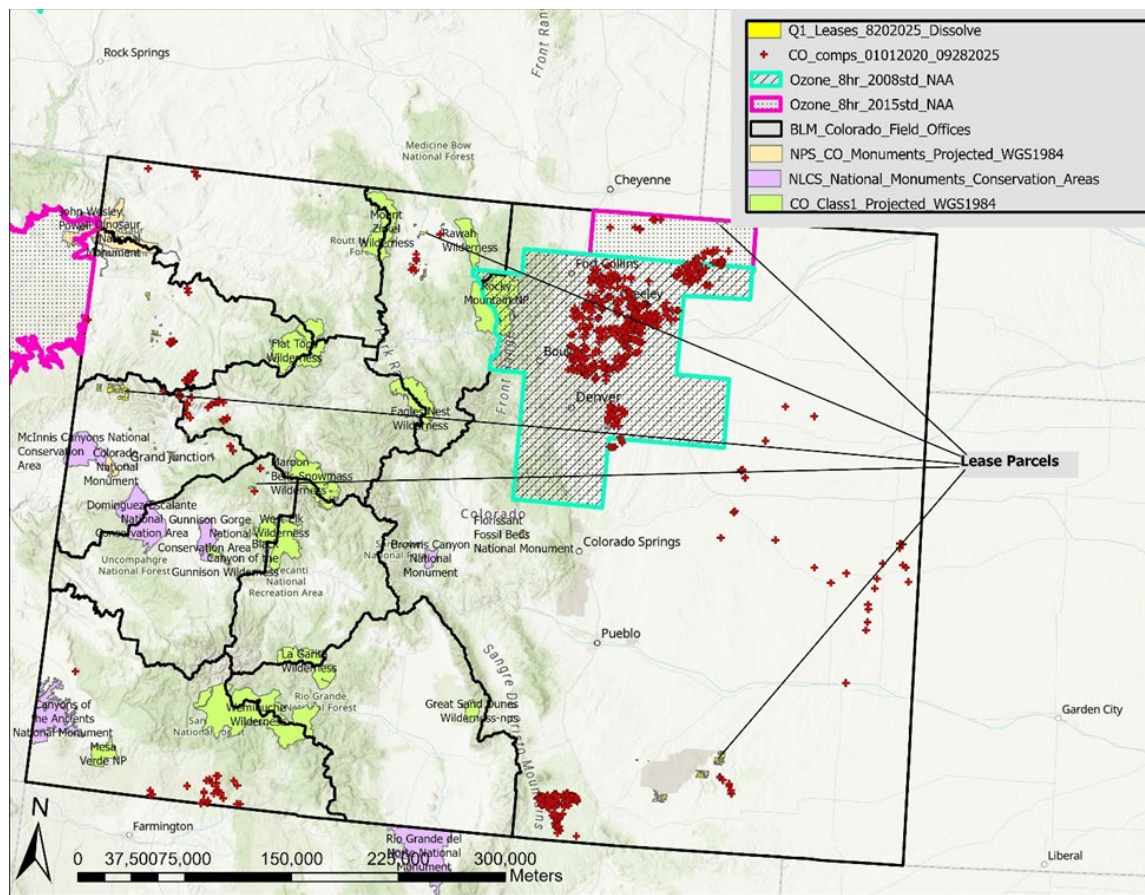


Figure 8. Recent Well Development in Colorado

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 5.2 of the BLM Air Resources Report (BLM 2024j) describes that Federal oil and gas development / operations in GJFO is tracking well below the “low” development / production scenario modeled for CARMMS 2.0 for both oil and natural gas.
- Section 5.3 of the BLM Air Resources Report (BLM 2024j) 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.
- Section 5.6 of the BLM Air Resources Report describes that Federal oil and gas development / operations in RGFO is aligning closely with the “high” development / production scenario modeled for CARMMS 2.0 for natural gas. Oil production in RGFO is tracking roughly along a midpoint between the CARMMS 2.0 “low” and “high” scenarios.
- Section 5.8 of the BLM Air Resources Report describes that Federal oil and gas development / operations in UFO is tracking below the “low” development / production scenario modeled for CARMMS 2.0 for both oil and natural gas.

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 for all subject Field Offices except the north portion of the RGFO where the CARMMS 2.0 “high” scenario is a better fit.

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), estimated emissions for the recent completions and modeled emissions levels for the 2032 Study for each Colorado county with subject lease parcels. The representative project-specific production phase emissions rates described earlier were multiplied by the recent well completion counts to estimate “existing” oil and gas emissions levels to compare to the levels modeled for the 2032 Study.

Colorado County	Number of O&G Well Completions (2020 – 09/30/2025)	Estimated NO_x Emissions (TPY) – Recent Completions*	Estimated VOC Emissions (TPY) – Recent Completions*	Modeled NO_x Emissions (TPY) – 2032 Study	Modeled VOC Emissions (TPY) – 2032 Study
Rio Blanco	125	21.64	24.65	688.99	1,229.89
Mesa	23	3.98	4.54	452.60	28,186.97
Routt	0	0.00	0.00	5.83	40.42
Weld	3363	2,358.93	6,364.90	12,376.45	42,636.90
Baca	0	0.00	0.00	4.03	1.65
Arapahoe	138	96.80	261.18	648.85	483.74
Delta and Gunnison	4	0.69	0.79	3.68	2.08
Las Animas	103	174.88	109.48	41.73	14.51
Garfield	421	72.90	83.02	2,538.00	28,947.86
Jackson	17	55.71	36.63	116.69	913.36

*Estimated using the per-well emissions rates described earlier assuming that the recently completed wells are in “production” (post-development) phase.

Discussion: The 2032 Study “shelf-life” (i.e. usefulness) is dependent on several 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 other reasonably foreseeable oil and gas development / operations. As shown in the table above, the BLM 2032 Modeling Study modeled enough emissions to account for new oil and gas development and operations added since the “new” baseline year 2019 for all counties except Las Animas County. Applying the per-well emissions rates described earlier to the reasonably foreseeable new oil and gas forecast levels described in Section 3.2 would likely result in oil and gas related emissions for all foreseeable (new and existing) development and operations since 2019 below the “budget” (emissions levels shown in table above) modeled for the 2032 Study for future years as well except for Las Animas County. However, by year 2032, if all projected new oil and gas development (as described in Section 3.2) has occurred except for the last few remaining wells concurrently being developed (for example, ~ 86 percent of the RFD described earlier has been developed and the remaining 14 percent being developed during the same year ~ 2032), emissions for all oil and gas developed since 2019 and successfully producing could exceed the 2032 Study modeled levels for most of the subject counties. The 2032 Study is still applicable while modeled levels exceed estimated levels which is likely the case for at least the next few years for most Colorado counties. For Las Animas County, it should be noted that of the 103 wells completed since 2019, only six (6) are in the vicinity of the subject parcels (the remaining 95 plus wells are in the Raton Basin). These six wells are shallow depth and vertically oriented, and were primarily developed to extract helium, and would likely generate lower emissions rates than for traditional oil and gas or CBM wells in other parts of RGFO (Las Animas County). The remote location of any new helium development on the subject Las Animas County parcels and the lower emissions rates for these wells type would provide for adequate air pollutant dispersion and minimal impacts to ambient air quality conditions. See the CARMMS 2.0 discussion earlier for RGFO Area #4 (includes Las Animas County) that describes that air quality impacts associated with Federal emissions are predicted to be minimal. The BLM will continue to track oil and gas (and helium) activity for determining potential impacts and conduct up-to-date assessments when new development proposals (APDs) 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).

General Conformity

The central Weld and Arapahoe counties lease parcels are in the Denver – Front Range (DFR) “severe” 8-hour ozone Non-Attainment Area (NAA), and the northern Weld County lease parcels are in the “serious” ozone NAA. Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), 42 U.S.C. § 7506, prohibits Federal entities from approving actions in nonattainment or maintenance areas that do not “conform” to the State Implementation Plan (SIP). The purpose of this conformity requirement is to ensure that Federal activities (1) do not interfere with the budgets in the SIP, (2) do not cause or contribute to new violations of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), and (3) do not impede the ability of regulators to attain or maintain the NAAQS. To implement CAA Section 176(c), the EPA issued the General Conformity Rule (40 C.F.R. Part 93, Subpart B), which applies to all Federal actions not funded under U.S.C. Title 23 or the Federal Transit Act. (BLM actions are not funded by U.S.C. Title 23 or the Federal Transit Act.)

The General Conformity Rule established emission thresholds (“de minimis levels”) for use in evaluating the conformity of a project (40 C.F.R. § 93.153(b)(1)). If the net increase in reasonably foreseeable direct and indirect emissions due to the project or action is less than these thresholds, no further conformity evaluation is required (40 C.F.R. § 93.153(c)(1)). If the emission increase exceeds any of these thresholds, a formal conformity determination would be required. For the DFR “severe” 8-hour ozone NAA, the “de minimis level” is 25 tons per year for NO_x or VOC, and 50 tons per year (NO_x or VOC) for the DFR “serious” ozone NAA. The rule also identifies other actions to which the conformity requirements do not apply (40 C.F.R. § 93.153(c)(2), (d), (e)), as well as actions that are “presumed to conform” with the applicable SIP (40 C.F.R. § 93.153(f)-(i)).

The proposed action being considered for this analysis is to select an alternative for the lease sale and to offer and issue new leases for the subject fluid minerals parcel. This action has been evaluated in accordance with the provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 93.153, which covers the applicability of conformity determinations. As stated in Subpart C, the conformity determination requirements do not apply to Federal actions that would result in no emission increase. Although subsequent new Federal oil and gas development / operations could occur on the lease parcel, the act of selecting a management alternative and issuing a new lease does not authorize emission-generating activities. Design features including emission generating equipment operations and activities for a specific project that could occur on a lease parcel are not known at the planning or leasing stages and therefore, it is impossible to develop an accurate emissions inventory for general conformity purposes. In addition, timing for new oil and gas development is not known until the BLM receives a proposal or APD. For these reasons, BLM Colorado formally conducts general conformity applicability analyses at the permitting (APD) stage, especially when there is a potential of the reasonably foreseeable development representing more than one project as would be the case for large or multiple parcels.

A formal conformity determination can entail air quality modeling studies (not applicable for ozone or PM_{2.5}), consultation with state air regulatory and planning agencies to obtain commitments to revise the SIP and include the federal emissions or to acknowledge that the current SIP inventories include the proposed action, or to implement measures to mitigate the air quality impacts (i.e., offset all of the reasonably foreseeable emissions for the action). The federal entity responsible for approving the proposed action must demonstrate that the proposed action meets the requirements of the General Conformity rule. While working under a BLM-

CDPHE Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), in late 2023, BLM provided CDPHE with a technical memo including levels of projected Federal oil and gas development and production for future year 2026 (analysis year for DFR “severe” SIP) and BLM received a letter response from CDPHE describing that the projections look reasonable and confirmed that future federal oil and gas development and production are included in the SIP inventories. It is estimated for the DFR ozone NAA SIP inventories that approximately 73 new federal wells will be developed each calendar year which would adequately account for new wells on the subject RGFO lease parcels and other foreseeable new federal annual oil and gas development / operations in the NAAs.

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

3.6.1. Methodology and Assumptions

The analysis methodology for assessing GHG emissions includes a description of the baseline affected environment or “initial conditions” (i.e. recent GHG emissions trends, etc.) and then describes potential changes that could occur to the baseline affected environment to produce future conditions. The impact analysis portion of the overall assessment for GHGs relies on emissions inventories and other information (anticipated per-well production levels, etc.) submitted by oil and gas operators for the respective field offices, and foreseeable GHG emission levels at various scales for future oil and gas development and production. 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 is included in the 2023 BLM Specialist Report on Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Trends (hereinafter referred to as the Annual GHG Report) (BLM 2024k). 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/>.

3.6.2. 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.

Table 6. Global, National, and State Fossil Fuel (Energy-Related) GHG Emissions, 2018 to 2023						
Scale	Annual GHG Emissions (Mt CO ₂ e per year)					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Global (including offshore)	37,716.2	37,911.4	35,962.9	37,500	36,800	37,400
U.S. (including offshore)	4,989.8	4,855.9	4,344.9	4,639.1	4,940.0	4,795.0
Colorado*	28.5	30.6	30.7	30.4	29.0	26.2
Sources: Annual GHG Report for years 2018 – 2021 for Global and U.S. (BLM, 2024k); for 2022 global: https://www.iea.org/reports/co2-emissions-in-2022 ; for Global 2023: https://www.iea.org/reports/co2-emissions-in-2023/executive-summary ; U.S 2022-2023: https://www.eia.gov/environment/emissions/carbon/ ; Colorado 2018-2023 (RBS: Roadmap Baseline Scenario): https://cohealthviz.dphe.state.co.us/t/APCDPublic/views/GHGInventory/Energy?%3Aembed=y&%3AisGuestRedirectFromVizportal=y *Natural Gas and Oil Systems (does not include end-use power generation or transportation) values shown for Colorado. 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 2024k).

3.6.3. Environmental Effects

3.6.3.1. *Effects 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 (BLM 2024k). 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-intense fuel than natural gas, and hydroelectricity is the least carbon-intense energy source (see Table 10-3 of the Annual GHG Report (BLM 2024k). 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.

3.6.3.2. *Effects 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 2024k) 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 2024k).
- 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 2026 Q1 leases for both 100-yr and 20-yr CO₂e timescales. Section 3.4 of the Annual GHG Report provides a detailed explanation of 100-yr and 20-yr CO₂e values (BLM 2024k). Emissions are shown for the low and high potential new well development scenarios as explained earlier in this EA; see Section 3.2 of this EA for more information regarding potential new development that could occur on the subject lease parcels.

Table 7. Estimated Upstream and Midstream/Downstream Emissions from the Lease Parcels on an Annual and Life-of-Leases Basis – 2026 Q1					
Duration	Emissions (metric tonnes)				
	CO₂	CH₄	N₂O	CO₂e (100-yr)	CO₂e (20-yr)
Max Year (Year 10) – Low	15,209,647	63,870.53	80.823	17,135,053	20,501,030
Average Year - Low	4,211,868	15,099.02	21.567	4,667,707	5,463,425
Life of Leases - Low	164,039,255	588,822.71	839.921	181,815,470	212,846,427
Max Year (Year 10) – High	19,584,465	84,202.83	101.812	22,121,504	26,558,993
Average Year - High	5,439,801	19,799.07	27.300	6,037,266	7,080,677
Life of Leases - High	211,776,022	772,098.27	1,062.687	235,074,664	275,764,243
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 leases. In summary, potential GHG emissions from the Full Leasing Alternative could result in GHG emissions ranging from approximately 212.8 to 275.8 Mt CO₂e over the life of the leases calculated using 20-yr timescales. Emissions are shown for the low and high potential new well development scenarios; see Section 3.2 of this EA for more information regarding potential new development on the subject lease parcels.

Table 8. Estimated Life-of-Leases Emissions from Well Development, Well Production Operations, Mid-stream, and End-use – 2026 Q1					
Activity	Emissions (metric tonnes)				
	CO₂	CH₄	N₂O	CO₂e (100-yr)	CO₂e (20-yr)
Well Development - Low	988,908	100,794.84	20.652	3,998,232	9,310,120
Well Production Operations - Low	7,738,951	201,224.88	53.447	13,750,043	24,354,594
Mid-Stream - Low	22,292,171	283,606.87	316.602	30,830,088	45,776,170
End-Use - Low	133,019,226	3,196.12	449.220	133,237,107	133,405,542
Total (Life of Leases) - Low	164,039,255	588,822.71	839.921	181,815,470	212,846,427
Well Development – High	1,309,831	133,885.66	27.274	5,307,070	12,362,844
Well Production Operations – High	9,970,160	260,662.11	64.063	17,755,381	31,492,274
Mid-Stream – High	28,946,912	373,491.34	410.085	40,188,908	59,871,901
End-Use – High	171,549,118	4,059.15	561.265	171,823,306	172,037,224

Total (Life of Leases) - High	211,776,022	772,098.27	1,062.687	235,074,664	275,764,243
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, for the hypothetical low oil and gas development scenario, the projected average annual GHG emissions associated with development of the subject leases and minerals produced are equivalent to 1,088,044 gasoline-fueled passenger vehicles driven for one year, or power generation to accommodate 972,844 homes' annual electricity use, or 12.2 natural gas-fired power plants operating for one year that could be offset by the carbon sequestration of 4.7 million acres of forest land. For comparison, for the high potential oil and gas development scenario, the projected average annual GHG emissions associated with development of the subject leases and minerals produced are equivalent to 1,407,288 gasoline-fueled passenger vehicles driven for one year, or power generation to accommodate 1,258,288 homes' annual electricity use, or 15.8 natural gas-fired power plants operating for one year that could be offset by the carbon sequestration of 6 million acres of forest land. Since over 73 percent of the total emissions would be associated with end-use activities, the everyday life activities as described here could be how 73 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 9** and **Figure 10** show an example of the estimated GHG emissions temporal profile over the typical life of the potential wells that could be developed on the subject lease parcels for the four subsequent 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.

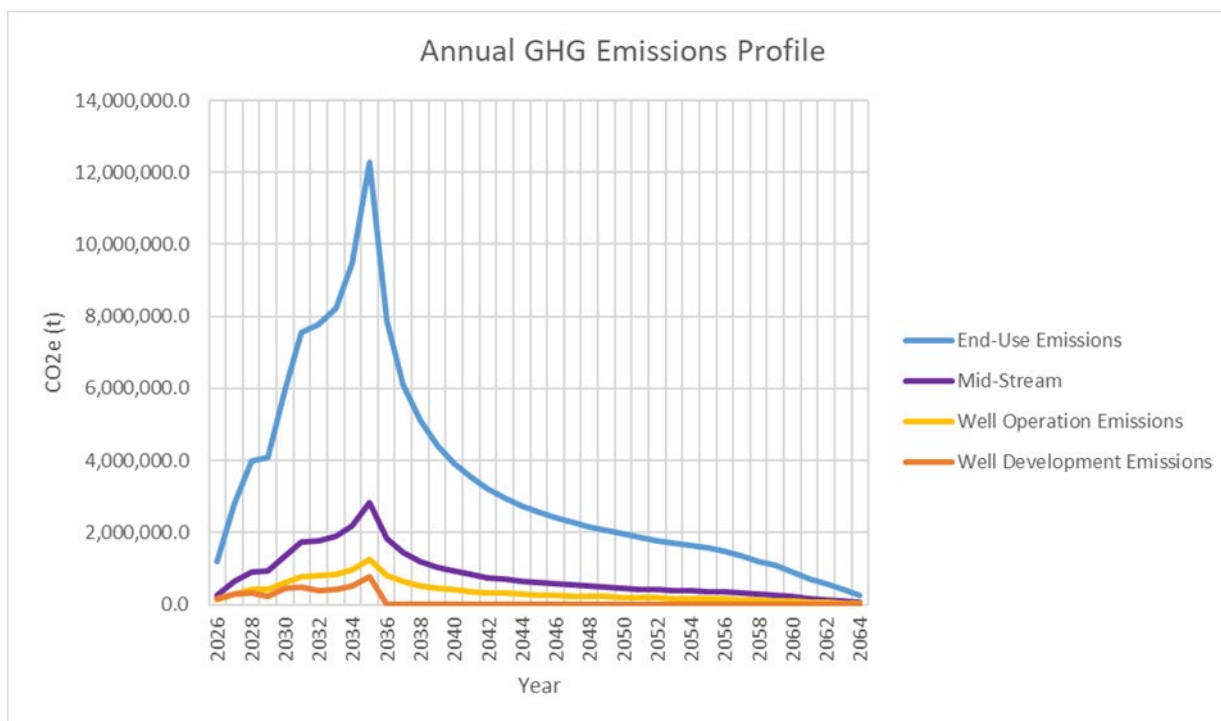


Figure 9. Example - Estimated GHG Emissions Profile over Life of Group of O&G Leases – Low Development Scenario

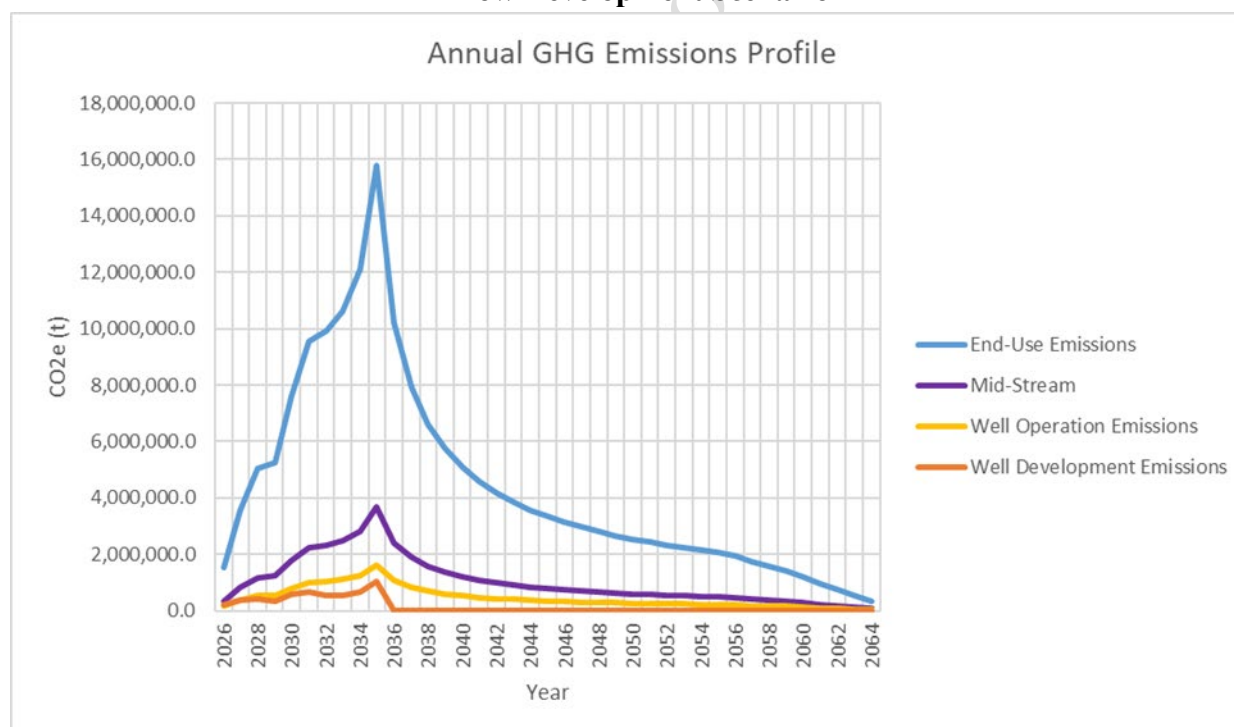


Figure 10. Example - Estimated GHG Emissions Profile over Life of Group of O&G Leases – High Development Scenario

Table 9 compares the estimated annual BLM Colorado 2025 and 2026 oil and gas leasing related emissions to existing U.S. Federal and total fossil fuel (oil, gas, and coal) and Colorado total GHG emissions.

Table 9. Comparison of BLM Colorado 2025 and 2026 Leasing Related Total Emissions to Larger Scale Emissions Levels	
Reference	Emissions (Mt CO ₂ e per year)
2026 Q1 - Lease Sale Related Potential Emissions (Average Year) – Low Development Scenario	4.7
2026 Q1 - Lease Sale Related Potential Emissions (Average Year) – High Development Scenario	6.0
2025 Q3 - Lease Sale Related Potential Emissions (Average Year)	0.4
2025 Q4 - Lease Sale Related Potential Emissions (Average Year)	6.5
2025 Northwest Colorado Lease Reinstatements Related Potential Emissions (Average Year)	2.0
Colorado Natural Gas and Oil Systems Total ¹	26.2
U.S. Federal Fossil Fuel Total (Oil, Gas, & Coal including offshore) ²	1,462.3
U.S. Fossil Fuel Total (including offshore) ³	4,795.0
Note: BLM leasing related emissions estimates are based on 100-yr GWP values and include all phases: development, midstream and end-use. Mt (megatonne) = 1 million metric tons. ¹ Colorado value does not include end-use power generation or transportation; consistent with year 2023 value shown in Table 1 (see data source reference in Table 1). ² U.S. Federal fossil fuel emissions value from online BLM GHG Report Table ES-2 (BLM 2024k). ³ U.S. fossil fuel total emissions value consistent with year 2023 value shown in Table 1 (see data source reference in Table 1).	

Reasonably Foreseeable Effects

The analysis of GHGs contained in this EA includes estimated emissions from the leases 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 2024k). 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 entire 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 2024k). The foreseeable short-term methodology includes a trends analysis of (1) leased Federal lands that are held-by-production²; (2) approved APDs; and (3) leased lands from competitive lease sales projected to occur over the next annual reporting cycle (12 months). The

² held-by-production - A lease that has economic production. A lease being held by production prevents the lease from expiring under its initial term.

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, or technological advancements in production or end-use efficiency standards.

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 2024k)						

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 2024k).

Short-term energy outlook (STEO) projections by the EIA (<https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo/>) 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 2024k).

The BLM lacks the data and tools to estimate specific, climate-related effects from the project alternatives. The EPA has not set specific limits on GHG emissions. At present, no national or Federal agency carbon budgets have been established, primarily due to the lack of consensus on how to allocate the global budget to each nation, and as such the global budgets are not useful for BLM decision making, as it is unclear what portion of any such budget applies to emissions occurring in the United States. 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.

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 2024k).

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). Given the wide variety of meteorological conditions, complex topography, and human population and emissions source distribution in Colorado, these comprehensive State requirements for upstream and midstream oil and gas help to achieve compliance with State / Federal standards and State-mandated goals.

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. The BLM has developed best management practices (BMPs) designed to reduce the waste of federal minerals 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, that 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 2024k).

3.7. ISSUE 3: HOW WOULD OIL AND GAS LEASING AND POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AFFECT THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE SURROUNDING AREAS AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE?

3.7.1. Affected Environment

The March 2026 lease sale includes 103 parcels covering 72,847.84 acres in Arapahoe, Baca, Delta, Garfield, Gunnison, Jackson, Las Animas, Mesa, Rio Blanco, Routt, and Weld counties, Colorado. Accordingly, the socioeconomic study area 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.

As shown in **Table 11**, the 11-county study area covers 19.2 million acres, comprising 43 percent Federally administered lands (with 19.1 percent of which are BLM-administered), 3.7 percent State/local/Tribal lands, and 53.3 percent private lands.

County	Total Area		Federal		BLM-Administered		State, Local, & Tribal		Private	
	acres	%	acres	%	acres	%	acres	%	acres	%
Arapahoe	512,844	2.7	7,823	0.1	0	0	59,641	8.4	445,380	4.4
Baca	1,636,457	8.5	206,079	2.5	385	0	35,862	5	1,394,516	13.7
Delta	731,411	3.8	404,470	4.9	216,123	5.9	5,122	0.7	321,819	3.2
Garfield	1,885,709	9.8	1,175,764	14.3	659,367	18	16,864	2.4	693,081	6.8
Gunnison	2,075,566	10.8	1,641,758	19.9	373,200	10.2	21,141	3	412,667	4
Jackson	1,032,544	5.4	544,037	6.6	185,782	5.1	54,858	7.7	433,649	4.2
Las Animas	3,054,441	15.9	331,349	4	8,319	0.2	245,062	34.4	2,478,030	24.3
Mesa	2,129,915	11.1	1,553,059	18.8	978,691	26.8	5,650	0.8	571,206	5.6
Rio Blanco	2,059,970	10.7	1,512,158	18.3	1,153,766	31.5	43,712	6.1	504,100	4.9
Routt	1,510,707	7.9	664,879	8.1	81,277	2.2	68,567	9.6	777,261	7.6
Weld	2,548,621	13.3	207,857	2.5	275	0	156,822	22	2,183,942	21.4
Study Area	19,178,185	100	8,249,233	100	3,657,185	100	713,301	100	10,215,651	100

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

Economic Vitality

As of 2024, federal oil and gas production was present in all the counties in the socioeconomic study area and across the seven field offices represented in the March 2026 lease sale. Federal oil and gas production was highest in Garfield, Weld, and Rio Blanco Counties (**Table 15**).

Nonservice-related industries, which includes mining (including fossil fuels), employ 16 percent of the socioeconomic study area workforce (**Table 12**). Service-related industries employ a significant share of workers in the socioeconomic study area at 74% of total employment. Mining in the socioeconomic study area represents 1.9 percent of total employment. The mining sector was also among the fastest growing employment sectors in the study area. The share of employment in mining is highest in Rio Blanco County at 13 percent and lowest in Arapahoe County at 0.7 percent.

When comparing the socioeconomic study area employment data from 2001 to 2022 in **Table 13**, there is a general increase in employment for nonservice-related industries. Overall, nonservice-related industries across the socioeconomic study area rose over 26,500 jobs between 2001 and 2022, led by gains in the construction sector and the mining sector during the period. Between 2001 and 2022, mining sector employment rose 121 percent in the socioeconomic study area, adding over 9,000 jobs over the period. Among the counties, 9 of the 11 counties posted gains in mining sector employment over the period, with declines only recorded in Routt (-229 jobs) and Gunnison (-222 jobs).

The gains in employment in the oil and gas sector in the socioeconomic study area are consistent with the national trend of rising oil and gas production as a result of growing drilling activity and operations. Onshore crude oil production from Federal lands reached 1.7 million barrels per day (b/d) in 2024, a record high (EIA, 2025). Total U.S. crude oil production has nearly tripled, from 5.0 million b/d in 2008 to 13.2 million b/d in 2024. Natural gas production from federal onshore lands has also increased in recent years but at a similar rate to overall U.S. natural gas production. Onshore production of natural gas on federal lands grew from 3.2 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) in 2020 to 4.2 Tcf in 2024 (EIA, 2025). Global oil and gas demand is expected to increase, driven by the growing need for growing products in the industrial sector.

During the same period of employment increases in nonservice-related sectors in the socioeconomic study area, there was a marked increase in service-related employment. From 2001 to 2022, the socioeconomic study area gained over 26,500 nonservice-related sectors but gained nearly 207,500 service-related jobs (**Table 13**). These increases in service-related employment have been greatest in Arapahoe and Weld Counties, which have urban population centers. Mining typically takes place in rural areas where residents may not have access to the increasing number of jobs in service-related industries.

Mining jobs offer high pay relative to other sectors, averaging \$115,000 annually for the socioeconomic study area compared with \$76,000 annually for service-related jobs (**Table 14**). Employment in natural resources and mining-related jobs offer an opportunity for individuals to earn higher wages without a post-secondary education. These opportunities are important for people living in rural areas where adults are less likely to have a bachelor's degree or higher degree when compared to urban and suburban areas (National Center for Education Statistics 2023). While the socioeconomic study area covers 11 counties, many of the areas where the lease parcels are located are in rural areas where service-related jobs may be less available.

The Colorado oil and gas industry, like other sectors, contributes to the state's economy in two primary ways: through business-to-business transactions and through household spending of earned labor income. Business-to-business activity supports a wide range of suppliers and service providers, from equipment manufacturers and transportation companies to professional and technical services. At the same time, the wages and salaries earned by workers circulate through local communities as household spending on housing, food, healthcare, and other goods and services. Together, these channels create multiplier effects that extend the industry's economic impact well beyond the initial production of oil and gas.

Table 12. Total Employment by Industry for Study Area 2023							
Geographic Area	Non-services related	Natural Resources & Mining	Mining (incl. fossil fuels)	Services-related	Trade, Transport. & Utilities	Professional & Business Services	Education & Health Services
Colorado	13.3%	2.5%	1.0%	74.4%	16.3%	16.5%	10.8%
Study Area	15.6%	4.0%	1.9%	74.4%	16.2%	15.6%	11.4%
Arapahoe	10.0%	1.0%	0.7%	81.6%	16.1%	19.3%	12.6%
Baca	36.9%	33.8%	0.9%	22.8%	10.1%	4.4%	2.9%
Delta	27.4%	14.6%	2.8%	58.5%	14.0%	9.2%	8.0%
Garfield	20.8%	5.0%	2.6%	66.2%	13.7%	12.5%	10.2%
Gunnison	17.6%	5.7%	3.0%	66.0%	11.3%	11.8%	5.6%
Jackson	33.9%	21.2%	3.4%	43.4%	15.6%	8.7%	4.1%
Las Animas	21.2%	15.4%	5.1%	59.5%	17.3%	5.3%	12.5%
Mesa	17.4%	5.8%	2.5%	70.9%	18.5%	9.6%	14.3%
Rio Blanco	29.5%	22.6%	13.0%	37.9%	10.7%	6.8%	1.3%
Routt	15.3%	5.6%	1.3%	74.1%	12.2%	12.6%	7.6%
Weld	20.6%	8.3%	4.1%	62.6%	17.4%	11.6%	8.4%
Source: BEA 2023.							
Notes: The sums of the subcategories do not add to the totals for the categories because some sectors were omitted from the table.							
These values are different from the values in Table 14 because they are calculated from total employment and not only wage and salary employment.							

Table 13. Change in Jobs by Industry for Study Area 2001 to 2022

	Arapahoe	Baca	Delta	Garfield	Gunnison	Jackson	Las Animas	Mesa	Rio Blanco	Routt	Weld	Combined Counties	Colorado
Total change in jobs	130,954	-135	3,033	11,730	3,768	122	44	26,219	393	5,863	73,442	255,433	1,246,361
Non-services related	5,978	-27	568	1,558	-23	-10	-16	3,143	57	-1,063	16,360	26,525	48,517
Farm	237	59	157	164	25	-20	71	757	91	171	131	1,843	2,631
Forestry, fishing, & ag. Services	148	na	60	-2	15	-18	-11	212	na	62	112	578	5,318
Mining (including fossil fuels)	1,208	4	56	687	-222	19	256	1,730	37	-229	5,519	9,065	20,651
Construction	5,293	-44	173	643	88	22	-272	1,008	-95	-1,211	8,148	13,753	42,551
Manufacturing	-908	-46	122	66	71	-13	-60	-564	24	144	2,450	1,286	-22,634
Services related	116,429	-19	2,336	8,616	2,676	105	419	20,183	168	5,827	50,742	207,482	1,071,049
Government	8,547	-109	570	1,621	895	-29	-416	2,893	84	952	6,340	21,348	126,795

Source: BEA 2023.

Note: Values are “na” when there is insufficient data to estimate the value.

Table 14. Average Annual Wages by Sector for the for the Study Area 2023

Geographic Area	Non-services related	Natural Resources & Mining	Mining (incl. fossil fuels)	Services-related	Trade, Transport. & Utilities	Professional & Business Services	Education & Health Services
Colorado	\$87,413	\$107,630	\$154,830	\$80,332	\$69,091	\$115,921	\$65,098
Study Area	\$81,067	\$94,640	\$115,287	\$75,870	\$65,081	\$101,565	\$65,550
Arapahoe	\$90,700	\$185,082	\$237,465	\$87,050	\$72,569	\$109,580	\$68,803
Baca	\$48,758	\$48,278	\$22,848	\$41,077	\$34,048	\$65,870	\$20,528
Delta	\$50,494	\$46,052	\$74,771	\$42,268	\$39,210	\$51,270	\$39,901
Garfield	\$76,875	\$99,306	\$107,968	\$60,826	\$56,228	\$77,158	\$73,898
Gunnison	\$71,589	\$108,293	\$120,222	\$45,319	\$42,898	\$70,916	\$44,062
Jackson	\$45,384	\$45,564	\$45,170	\$52,635	\$34,106	\$93,644	\$17,393
Las Animas	\$71,589	\$108,293	\$120,222	\$45,319	\$42,898	\$70,916	\$44,062
Mesa	\$70,405	\$98,370	\$111,610	\$52,724	\$53,678	\$63,108	\$61,401
Rio Blanco	\$89,130	\$101,276	\$105,397	\$53,796	\$47,684	\$81,014	\$58,516
Routt	\$75,446	\$107,223	\$138,158	\$55,871	\$56,317	\$71,750	\$58,620
Weld	\$78,400	\$90,536	\$110,853	\$60,736	\$61,882	\$86,460	\$57,372
Source: BEA 2023.							
Note: Some sectors were omitted from the table.							

Provisioning of Public Services

Oil and gas leasing in Colorado results in Federal, state, and local government revenues streams that support public services.

Revenues from oil and gas come 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 and gas; this is known as a royalty. In July 2025, the One Big Beautiful Act repealed the provisions of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 which had set the minimum royalty rate for federal oil and gas leases at 16.67 percent and reinstated the minimum royalty rate for new federal oil and gas leases at 12.5 percent (Pub. L. No. 199–21, Sec. 50101(a) (2025)). As noted in Section 3.1, recent oil and gas development in Las Animas County are exploratory wells, primarily focused on helium extraction. Helium extracted from federal oil and gas leases is also subject to the 12.5 percent royalty rate, the same as natural gas or other associated minerals under the Mineral Leasing Act. 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 annual rental rates for new competitive oil and gas leases are \$3.00 per acre for the first 2 years, \$5.00 per acre for years 3 to 8, and \$15.00 per acre thereafter.

Other revenues not included in the royalty, rent, or bonus categories are minimum royalties, estimated royalties, and expression of interest fees. Of the federal oil and gas revenues generated in Colorado, approximately 52 percent of revenues go to the U.S. Treasury and 48 percent are transferred to the Colorado State Treasurer pursuant to 30 U.S.C. § 191. The portion of revenue allocated to the State, in turn, is distributed to counties, cities, and school districts based on Senate Bill 08-218. Specifically, a portion goes to the State Public School Fund, the Local Government Permanent Fund that provides grants and direct distributions to counties, municipalities, and school districts impacted by energy development, and additional allocations to support state programs such as higher education capital construction and wildlife habitat conservation.

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 \$146 million in royalties and \$1.1 million in rental income in fiscal year 2024. Royalties from oil and gas leases in Garfield County, which totaled approximately \$48 million, was one of the highest among the counties in the study area.

Table 15. Federal Oil & Gas Revenue Collected for Colorado and Study Area Counties (Fiscal Year 2024)					
County	Royalties	Rentals	Bonus Bids	Other Revenues	Total
Colorado	183,010,906	1,221,769	121,453	-2,029,239	182,324,889
Arapahoe	285,937	226	0	26,353	312,517
Baca	0	1,972	0	12,117	14,089
Delta	14,001	28,821	0	5,301	48,122
Garfield	48,288,028	106,766	0	-1,823,598	46,571,196
Gunnison	506,384	93,063	0	29,756	629,203

Jackson	3,375,912	150,823	0	12,470	3,539,205
Las Animas	308,775	133,463	0	1,048	443,286
Mesa	3,494,075	91,957	0	-241,233	3,344,799
Rio Blanco	32,236,747	306,453	0	-\$156,916	32,386,284
Routt	3,694	28,471	0	4,044	36,210
Weld	57,552,922	170,608	0	-1,463,098	56,260,431
Study Area Counties Total	146,066,475	1,112,623	0	-3,593,756	143,585,342

Source: ONRR 2025.

Other revenues include bonus bids, settlement agreements, interest payments, fees, and civil penalties. Negative 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 State of Colorado and various local governments collect a variety of revenues related to the use of natural resources. The following is a description of major sources of revenue and the potential link to BLM resources and resource uses.

Tax revenue at the state level is collected from various sources, including the following:

- State business income taxes and personal income taxes on employee earnings are collected for earnings on employment and industries.
- Colorado severance tax is imposed on nonrenewable natural resources that are removed from the Earth. Natural resources that are subject to severance taxation include metallic minerals, molybdenum, oil and gas, oil shale, and coal. Rates of taxation vary by mineral resource. For example, the oil and gas rate ranges from 2 to 5 percent of gross income based on the size of the operation; the rate for metallic minerals is 2.25 percent of gross income. Severance taxes from oil and gas production in the state amounted to \$218.4 million in fiscal year 2024, representing 0.8 percent of the cash funds collected by the state (Colorado Legislative Council Staff 2025).
- Fuel tax is imposed on gasoline and special fuel acquired, sold, imported, or used in Colorado. Visitors to BLM-administered lands pay taxes for vehicles for travel for recreation or other purposes.
- State sales tax is imposed at a rate of 2.9 percent. This tax is imposed on purchases directly or indirectly associated with BLM-administered lands and resource use (that is, purchases of recreation equipment and purchase of household goods by livestock operators who use BLM-administered lands).

At the local level, taxes that can be impacted by BLM-administered land uses include the following:

- Local sales tax is imposed at a variable rate based on jurisdiction. It is imposed on purchases directly or indirectly associated with BLM-administered lands and resource use, as described above for the state sales tax.
- Local lodging tax is imposed on those staying in the region at lodging for recreational visits or other purposes.
- Other local taxes, such as the automobile rental tax and the passenger facility charge, may be paid by visitors to BLM-administered lands.

- Property tax is determined based on local mill levy rates and property valuations. Should valuation of properties be impacted by local access to BLM-administered lands, property tax rates may be impacted by decisions affecting management of these lands.

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**.

Access to Products

Oil and gas leasing increases access to develop federal oil and gas resources. Oil and gas produced enters the supply chain and may become any number of products including transportation fuels such as gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel, as well as heating and electricity-generating fuel oils for consumption.

Way of Life and Social Cohesion

Oil and gas leasing in the socioeconomic study area and across Colorado stretches back more than a century. After the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, federal leasing allowed for more systematic development of oil and gas on public lands. At this time, the Denver-Julesburg Basin (DJ Basin) and Piceance Basin began to grow in oil and gas development as more acreage became available for exploration. 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. The presence of oil and gas as an industry, specifically for those employed in this industry, creates an oil and gas heritage cultural identity (Carley and Konisky, 2017; Lewin, 2019).

As shown in **Table 16**, the study area had a total population of 1.3 million residents in 2023, the latest estimates available, which represents approximately 23 percent of the total State population of over 5.8 million. Arapahoe and Weld Counties represented 76 percent of the total study area population. Since 2000, the study area's population increased 45 percent, while the State of Colorado grew by 35 percent. Most of that growth occurred in Arapahoe and Weld Counties, with much of the population growth associated with in-migration and a rising birth rate (Colorado Department of Local Affairs, State Demography Office 2024).

Table 16. Socioeconomic Study Area Population 2000 to 2023						
County	Population 2000	Population 2023	Percent Change	2023 Percent of Total Study Area Population	Square miles	People per square mile
Arapahoe	490,722	655,760	+34%	49%	797.9	821.9
Baca	4,500	3,374	-25%	0.3%	2,555.0	1.3
Delta	27,910	31,778	+14%	2%	1,142.1	27.8
Garfield	44,239	62,722	+42%	5%	2,947.4	21.3
Gunnison	13,988	17,321	+24%	1%	3,239.1	5.3
Jackson	1,574	1,311	-17%	0.1%	1,613.7	0.8
Las Animas	15,286	14,373	-6%	1%	4,772.9	3.0
Mesa	117,649	159,637	+36%	12%	3,328.7	48.0
Rio Blanco	5,967	6,576	+10%	0.5%	3,221.0	2.0
Routt	20,122	25,064	+25%	2%	2,362.0	10.6
Weld	183,074	359,530	+96%	27%	3,985.0	90.2
Study Area	925,031	1,337,446	+45%	100%	29,964.8	44.6
Colorado	4,338,801	5,876,300	+35%	na	103,637.1	56.7
Source: Colorado Department of Local Affairs, State Demography Office 2024						

The majority of the lease parcels are located in rural areas where population densities are relatively low compared to the State of Colorado as a whole (**Table 16**). Nine of the 11 counties in the study area have population densities that are below the statewide average, ranging from 0.8 people per square mile in Jackson County to 48 people per square mile in Mesa County. The population density in other areas such as Arapahoe and Weld Counties, provide a much more suburban or urban character based on their relatively higher population densities when compared to the State of Colorado. In these counties, populations have been increasing over the last two decades. Most of the counties in the study area with active oil and gas activity have gained population, with strong growth in Weld, Garfield, and Arapahoe Counties between 2000 and 2023. These counties have also diversified their economy and have shifted to a more service-oriented economy (**Table 13**). As cited by Jacquet and others, this oil and gas development in more urban areas can lead to decreased tolerance for nearby oil and gas development as residents are less economically tied to the industry (Jacquet, J.B. & Kay, D.L. 2014). Additionally, tax revenues from oil and gas continues to fund schools, infrastructure, and communities, thereby attracting more residents. There also may be an unknown amount of spillover effects on population change and density from oil and gas activity in these nearby communities.

Visitor and Viewer Enjoyment

The majority of the socioeconomic analysis area is characteristically rural, with sparse and fragmented residential populations speckled across the study area. While the oil and gas industries of Colorado are embedded in the functionalities and livelihoods of the state's communities, Colorado residents also deeply value the aesthetic, recreational, and overall environmental and ecological health of these lands; such diverse interests must be delicately balanced and considered equitably when analyzing the impacts of any specific land use(s).

3.7.2. Environmental Effects

3.7.2.1. *Effects of the No Action Alternative*

Under the No Action Alternative, where the proposed parcels would not be offered and subsequently leased, 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 the state, rely on oil and gas development as an important part of their economic base. However, adverse impacts to quality of life associated with future potential lease developments, such as impacts to air quality, water quality, biodiversity, cultural resources, non-use values and recreation values, would also be foregone. 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.

A decision not to offer parcels for sale may cause short-term, minor adverse impacts to social cohesion because populations across the study area with strong oil and gas heritage identities may see that decision as an attack on their moral worth (Lewin, 2019). This conflict would likely be more prevalent between individuals and communities with strong oil and gas heritage identities and those who value environmental regulations.

Under the No Action Alternative, population trends in the study area will likely continue with stronger growth likely in the urban counties such as Arapahoe, Mesa, and Weld that will unlikely have a noticeable impact on the urban character of the counties. For those counties with more oil and gas activity, it is likely that spillover effects from oil and gas activity may occur in neighboring communities. Since oil and gas activity is already incorporated into the social fabric of many of the rural counties in the study area and associated population densities, it is unlikely to change the rural character of these counties. However, it should be noted that there is substantial uncertainty regarding these effects due to the complexity of population change (Chi and Ventura, 2011) and the inability to anticipate effects decades into the future.

Oil and gas heritage identity, including the sense of purpose, passion, respect in the community, and feelings of responsibility for those associated with the industry (Wagner, 2017), could suffer to the extent that not leasing these parcels decreases future oil and gas production. This may have an adverse impact on people and communities with oil and gas heritage identities. There is uncertainty about the magnitude of this impact due to complex market demands, technological advances that may occur, and the historic volatility of the oil and gas industry (Carley et al., 2017; Houser et al. 2017).

For more detailed, management area-specific discussions regarding the potential impacts of foregoing leasing, please refer to the applicable RMP FEISs.

3.7.2.2. *Effects of the Full Leasing Alternative*

This analysis looks at the environmental consequences stemming from leasing the parcels under the full leasing alternative. At the lease sale stage, it is unknown where, or if, development would occur in any given nominated lease parcels; as specific types and locations of development are proposed, their specific effects would be analyzed and addressed in detail at the time of proposed lease development. It is reasonable to expect that a number of the parcels sold will be developed and enter production. Therefore, this analysis assumes an increased level of development and production in the socioeconomic study area under the full leasing alternative associated with exploration, well pad development and drilling, and eventual production, all of which undergo additional environmental review.

In the Northwest District, a total of 35 parcels covering 14,648 acres in Routt, Jackson, and Rio Blanco Counties have a potential to support 25 to 29 well pads and 167 to 200 potential horizontal wells. The parcels in the Northwest District are primarily rural in nature with existing and planned oil and gas development.

In the Upper Colorado River District, a total of 40 parcels covering 32,302 acres in Garfield and Mesa Counties have the potential to support 30 to 40 well pads and 234 to 312 wells. The parcels in these Counties are primarily rural in nature and in areas with existing and planned oil and gas development.

In the Southwest District, 2 parcels in Delta and Gunnison Counties totaling 1,624 acres have the potential to support 2 to 5 well pads and 10 to 25 horizontal wells. The parcels are primarily rural in nature and in areas with existing and planned oil and gas development.

In the Rocky Mountain District, a total of 26 parcels covering 24,275 acres in Arapahoe, Baca, Las Animas, and Weld Counties could potentially support 73 to 115 well pads and 154 to 196 wells. The parcels in the full leasing alternative are generally rural in nature with existing and planned oil and gas development. The parcels in Las Animas County are located near other leased parcels with some developed wells but are not within a heavily developed oil field. The Arapahoe County parcels are located in a developed oil and gas field and in close proximity to residential subdivisions. There are over 600 structures within 2,000 feet of the Arapahoe County parcels, which are primarily residences. The parcels in Baca and Weld Counties are located in areas with existing and planned oil and gas development.

Economic Vitality

Oil and gas exploration, development, and production resulting from the full leasing alternative could affect the local economy in terms of additional jobs, income, and economic activity. Typically, oil and gas development demands few local workers during exploration, increasing during well pad development and drilling, and falling again during production. Oil and gas companies typically provide in-house scientists and technicians for most pre-drilling exploration work. Subsequent oil and gas exploration and development activities could include road and drill pad construction, which could be contracted to local contractors. Drilling activities are done by specialists and would likely be from outside the socioeconomic study area and be housed on site. Once the lease enters production, the labor requirements are reduced and sustained for the life of the well. Wages in mining including fossil fuels are typically higher than those in the service sector or other non-service sectors (**Table 14**). The influx of workers or increased employment in

the socioeconomic study area could impact local economies if wages are spent in nearby communities. Similarly, development of the parcels could increase economic activities for construction and oil and gas support services. Given the uncertainty of timing, location, and nature of future development, this analysis does not provide estimates of the resulting economic activity.

Since more than 1/3 of the acres under consideration are in Garfield County, this could result in more pronounced socioeconomic impacts compared with other areas under consideration. Based on the hypothetical oil and gas development scenarios provided in Section 3.2, potential leasing activity in Garfield County could result in anywhere from 126 to 168 wells being developed. As a result, Garfield County could experience greater socioeconomic effects including more oil and gas jobs and also in tangent sectors such as transportation and construction often with higher-than-average wages. Increased drilling and production could increase severance, property, and sales tax revenues for the County, benefiting county budgets, schools, and services.

The proximity and density of oil and gas development infrastructure and activities to residential structures can negatively affect home prices (Krupnick and Echarte, 2017). The negative effects are greatest during development activities and subside once a well enters production (Bennett and Loomis, 2015). Reduced home prices may stem from changes in neighborhood or community aesthetics or from potential environmental effects associated with oil and gas wells (Roddewig and Cole, 2014; Stephens and Weinstein, 2019).

Nearly 44 percent of the parcels are split estate, where surface and mineral rights are owned separately. The presence of infrastructure such as well pads, access roads, pipelines, and increased truck traffic can reduce the desirability of nearby homes, contributing to lower property values (Sullivan and Deller, 2018). Additionally, concerns about noise, air quality, and safety can further discourage potential buyers. The parcels offered for lease under the full leasing alternative are generally in developed oil fields and away from urban or suburban settings, except the Arapahoe County parcel. The impacts described above may be greater for those residences near the Arapahoe County parcel since this located in a more populated area. To the extent the parcels are near residences, location considerations can minimize or eliminate the negative impact from future development on property values. Site specific impacts are unknown at the leasing stage and will be analyzed at the APD stage.

Provisioning of Public Services

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 March 2026 lease sale is modeled to follow the minimum bonus bids (\$10 per acre) and rental prices (\$3 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.
- 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 17**. The Full Leasing Alternative would generate bonus bids totaling \$728,480 and annual rental income totaling \$4.8 million over the 10-year term of the leases. The total value of all rentals and bonus bids received over the 10-year term of the leases would be \$5.5 million.

County	Parcel Quantity	Area (acres)	10-Year Rental	Bonus Bid (Minimum \$10/acre)	Federal Revenue	State Revenue (including County/Local)	Total Revenue
Arapahoe	1	503.49	\$33,230	\$5,035	\$19,898	\$18,367	\$38,265
Baca	1	0.05	\$3	\$1	\$2	\$2	\$4
Delta, Gunnison	1	1,324.16	\$87,395	\$13,242	\$52,331	\$48,305	\$100,636
Garfield	22	25,884.85	\$1,708,400	\$258,849	\$1,022,969	\$944,279	\$1,967,249
Gunnison	1	299.50	\$19,767	\$2,995	\$11,836	\$10,926	\$22,762
Jackson	21	7,166.76	\$473,006	\$71,668	\$283,230	\$261,443	\$544,674
Las Animas	16	21,771.93	\$1,436,947	\$217,719	\$860,427	\$794,240	\$1,654,667
Mesa	18	6,416.83	\$423,511	\$64,168	\$253,593	\$234,086	\$487,679
Rio Blanco	13	7,320.90	\$483,179	\$73,209	\$289,322	\$267,066	\$556,388
Routt	1	160.00	\$10,560	\$1,600	\$6,323	\$5,837	\$12,160
Weld	8	1,999.37	\$131,958	\$19,994	\$79,015	\$72,937	\$151,952
Total	103	72,847.84	\$4,807,957	\$728,478	\$2,878,947	\$2,657,489	\$5,536,436

Source: BLM

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 \$2.9 million in revenue while the State would collect approximately \$2.7 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.

By lowering the federal onshore royalty rate from 16.67% to 12.5%, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act reduces the cost of doing business on public lands, which may make oil and gas development more economically attractive to industry. This is expected to spur additional leasing and drilling activity, which in turn may support increased domestic energy production and strengthens U.S. energy security. However, a drop in the royalty rate could also reduce BLM's oil and gas revenue collections from production royalties, which in turn, reduces both federal and state revenue collections.

Access to Products

Many of the areas where the lease parcels are located are in rural areas and in areas where existing oil and gas development occurs. The Full Leasing Alternative would enable access to products, including transportation fuels such as gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel, as well as heating and electricity-generating fuel oils for consumption. Refined products also include lubricants, asphalt, and other various chemicals used in the production of other products. Expanding the number of acres available for oil and gas leasing would increase potential access to energy resources. While development on these acres would be subject to site-specific approvals and environmental review at a later date, having more acres available for leasing allows for a greater opportunity to produce oil and gas products in the future.

Social Cohesion and Way of Life

The full leasing alternative could result in short- and long-term beneficial and adverse effects to the way of life and social cohesion of communities in the socioeconomic study area. The increase of noise, activity, and influx of workers from outside the community during exploration and development could temporarily alter the community character (Bohnenkamp et al. 2011). During the same time of increased activity commuting workers may be perceived as having a positive economic impact if they spend their wages in the study area. These effects are short term only persisting through development.

Long term effects of increased oil and gas activity in the area may result from perceived change in community character resulting from more oil and gas infrastructure in and around the community. If residents see oil and gas as opposed to their perception of their community, they may feel a loss for the productive life of the oil and gas infrastructure (Lewin, 2019). Increased oil and gas activity and infrastructure on the landscape may also be viewed as changing the character of surrounding lands. In communities with existing oil and gas industries, the leasing action may be seen preserving oil and gas heritage (Wagner, 2017). In areas where oil and gas activities do not exist, the leasing action may be seen as a change in the traditional industrial mix of the community, which may be positive or negative for residents.

Given the scale of the lease parcels relative to exiting leases and the existing oil and gas activity in the counties within the socio-economic study area, it is unlikely the full leasing alternative would result in changes to long-term population trends described in the affected environment. There may be short-term impacts during the development phase. Location considerations can eliminate or minimize the adverse effects of future oil and gas development. Site specific impacts are unknown at the leasing stage and will be analyzed at the APD stage.

Visitor and Viewer Enjoyment

Potential impacts to recreation and visual resources are discussed in Appendix E. While the majority of these impacts to any proximal residences or facilities would be short term and cease during operations (e.g., increased human activity, traffic, noise, dust, and odor during drilling and completion phases), residences may continue to experience longer-term visual, air, or other impacts that have potential to affect quality of life if they are located in areas in which oil and gas development is not currently nearby or visible. However, with consideration of total lease acreage, topography, and resources present within the nominated lease parcels, there are opportunities for future potential development to be placed in portions of the nominated lease parcels that are less proximal to any associated residences and facilities.

3.7.2.2.1. 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.

3.7.2.2.2. 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. Mitigation, if any, would be determined if and when the leased parcels are proposed for development.

CHAPTER 4. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT, CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

4.1. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The BLM coordinated with the USFS on expressions of interest involving National Forest System lands. On July 20, 2025, the USFS consented to leasing of the seven proposed oil and gas parcels in the Pawnee National Grassland.

On September 2, 2025, courtesy letters were mailed to pertinent surface landowners of the lease parcels.

Public scoping is discussed in **Section 1.6.1**.

4.2. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

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: Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Comanche Nation of Oklahoma, Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Eastern Shoshone Tribe, Jicarilla Apache Nation, Kiowa Tribe, Northern Arapaho Tribe, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe, Pawnee Nation, Pueblo of Jemez, Pueblo of Zia, Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Southern Ute Indian Tribe, Standing Rock Sioux, 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 September 2, 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 routinely request additional information for future site-specific development proposals should any oil and gas leases be issued as a result of a quarterly lease sale.

CHAPTER 5. LIST OF PREPARERS

Table 18. Interdisciplinary Team		
Name	Title	Resource or Value
Kathy Brodhead	Wildlife Biologist	Big Game, Greater Sage-Grouse, Migratory Birds, Special Status Species Wildlife
Lonnie Bryant	Realty Specialist	Lands and Realty
Carrie Burke	Physical Scientist	Wastes
Anderson Chase	Geographic Information System Specialist	Mapping
Jeff Christenson	Outdoor Recreation Planner	Access and Transportation, Public Recreation, Visual Resources
Forrest Cook	Air Quality Scientist	Air Resources
Kristin Elowe	Planning and Environmental Coordinator	Fluid Minerals, NEPA Compliance
Tom Fresques	Fishery Biologist	Riparian Zones and Wetlands, Aquatic Wildlife
Jaymee Hasty	Archaeologist	Cultural Resources
Tyko Isaacson	Wildland Firefighter	Fire Management
Connie Jacobs	Outdoor Recreation Planner	Lands with Wilderness Characteristics, Scenic and Historic Byways, National Historic Trails, Wilderness Study Areas
Andrea Johnson	Land Law Examiner	Solid Minerals
Kahindo Kamau	Petroleum Engineer	Fluid Minerals
Georgia Knauss	Paleontologist	Paleontological Resources
Phil Krening	Ecologist	Special Status Species Vegetation
Erin Leifeld	Tribal Liaison Officer	Native American Cultural Interests
Laria Lovec	Rangeland Management Specialist	Farmlands, Permitted Range Management
Lindsay Martinez	Wildlife Biologist	Big Game, Greater Sage-Grouse, Migratory Birds, Special Status Species Wildlife
John Ring	Forester	Forest Management, Invasive Vegetation
Lynae Rogers	Wild Horse and Burro Specialist	Wild Horses and Burros
Ed Rumbold	Hydrologist	Soil, Water Resources
Roy Smith	Water Rights Specialist	Wild and Scenic Rivers
Lisa Strunk	Economist	Socioeconomics
Carmia Woolley	Natural Resource Specialist	Fluid Minerals, NEPA Compliance

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APPENDICES

DRAFT, public comment period

APPENDIX A

Parcels Available for Lease

DRAFT, public comment period

March 2026 Oil & Gas Preliminary Parcel List
Total Parcel Count: 103 Total Acres: 72,847.84

COLORADO RIVER VALLEY FIELD OFFICE & GRAND JUNCTION FIELD OFFICE

CO-2026-03-6287

CO, Colorado River Valley Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 8 S., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4; AS TO LANDS LOCATED IN THE BLM COLORADO RIVER VALLEY FIELD OFFICE;
Sec. 33 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4; AS TO LANDS LOCATED IN THE BLM GRAND JUNCTION FIELD OFFICE.

Mesa County

120 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015247

GRAND JUNCTION FIELD OFFICE

CO-2026-03-0405 Split Estate

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 8 1/2 S., R. 93 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOT 1.

T. 9 S., R. 93 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 W1/2E1/2, SE1/4SE1/4.

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

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

Sec. 8 W1/2W1/2, SE1/4NW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4.

T. 8 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 13 LOTS 4, 5.

Mesa County

935.72 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

Agreements:

COCO105374038 This parcel is within approved Unit Agreement (UA) COCO105374038 effective January 1, 2020. Before issuance of a lease for lands within an approved unit, the successful bidder may be required to join the unit (43 CFR 3101.3-1). Any lands included in this Notice that are determined to be in a unit prior to lease issuance are subject to regulation (43 CFR 3101.3-1).

EOI# CO00017738

CO-2026-03-0410

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 S., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 4 S1/2SE1/4.

Mesa County

80 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015488

CO-2026-03-0411

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 S., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 15 NW1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4.

Mesa County

240 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015488

CO-2026-03-0412 Split Estate

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 S., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 15 NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4.

Mesa County

120 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015488

CO-2026-03-0413

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 S., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 16 S1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4.

Mesa County

160 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015488

CO-2026-03-0414 Split Estate

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 S., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 16 NW1/4NE1/4.

Mesa County

40 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015488

CO-2026-03-0415

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 8 S., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 SW1/4NE1/4, W1/2, SE1/4.

Mesa County

520 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015247

CO-2026-03-0460

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

Sec. 1 LOTS 5 thru 12;

Sec. 2 LOTS 5 thru 16;

Sec. 3 LOTS 5 thru 16;

Sec. 4 LOTS 5 thru 13;

Sec. 5 LOTS 5 thru 16;

Sec. 8 ALL.

Garfield County

2487.39 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017928

CO-2026-03-0463

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

Sec. 17 ALL;

Sec. 18 LOTS 5 thru 8;

Sec. 18 E1/2E1/2.

Garfield County

956.76 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017930, CO00018001, CO00018003

CO-2026-03-0466

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

Sec. 9 W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, W1/2, SE1/4;
Sec. 10 SW1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 13 ALL;
Sec. 14 NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;
Sec. 15 NE1/4NE1/4, W1/2NE1/4, W1/2, W1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4.

Garfield County

2360 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017928, CO00018001, CO00018003

CO-2026-03-0468

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 16 ALL;

Sec. 17 ALL;

Sec. 20 ALL;

Sec. 21 ALL.

Garfield County

2560 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00018001, CO00017934

CO-2026-03-0469

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 N1/2;

Sec. 23 NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 24 N1/2, N1/2S1/2.

Garfield County

1160 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00018001, CO00017934, CO00018003

CO-2026-03-0470

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 ALL;

Sec. 23 SE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, E1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 26 N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 35 S1/2NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, S1/2.

Mesa County

1720 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017960

CO-2026-03-0473

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 27 NE1/4, S1/2SW1/4, SE1/4.

Mesa County
400 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017960

CO-2026-03-0475

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 9 S., R. 95 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 13 W1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 23 NE1/4NE1/4;
Sec. 24 N1/2NW1/4.

Mesa County
200 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017739

CO-2026-03-0481 Split Estate

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 29 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4.

Garfield County
160 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017929

CO-2026-03-0482

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 4 LOTS 3 thru 10;
Sec. 4 S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4, SE1/4;
Sec. 5 LOTS 5 thru 12;
Sec. 5 S1/2N1/2, S1/2.

Garfield County
1478.72 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017932, CO00018000

CO-2026-03-0486

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

Sec. 6 LOTS 8 thru 14;
Sec. 6 SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 8 N1/2, SW1/4;
Sec. 9 ALL;
Sec. 10 ALL.

Garfield County
2172.24 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017932, CO00017930

CO-2026-03-0490 Split Estate

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

Sec. 11 SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 14 N1/2;
Sec. 15 E1/2NE1/4.

Garfield County
600 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017931

CO-2026-03-0493 Split Estate

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

Sec. 23 SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 26 E1/2NE1/4.

Garfield County
200 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017931

CO-2026-03-0495

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

Sec. 22 E1/2;

Sec. 23 NE1/4NE1/4, W1/2E1/2, W1/2;
Sec. 26 W1/2NE1/4, W1/2, SE1/4;
Sec. 27 NE1/4, S1/2;
Sec. 28 S1/2;
Sec. 29 S1/2.

Garfield County

2520 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017935, CO00017933

CO-2026-03-0496

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4.

Mesa County

280 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017854

CO-2026-03-0497

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 8 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 11 SE1/4SE1/4.

Garfield County

40 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017738

CO-2026-03-0498

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 LOTS 5 thru 8;

Sec. 31 E1/2;

Sec. 32 ALL.

Garfield County

954.44 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017933

CO-2026-03-0501

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 ALL;

Sec. 34 ALL;

Sec. 35 ALL.

Garfield County

1920 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017933

CO-2026-03-0507

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 5 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 26 S1/2.

Garfield County

320 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00018000

CO-2026-03-0508

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 5 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 35 LOT 4;

Sec. 35 NE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 36 LOTS 4, 5;

Sec. 36 W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4.

Garfield County

275.3 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00018000

CO-2026-03-0517

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 11 N1/2, N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 14 S1/2;

Sec. 15 W1/2NE1/4, W1/2, SE1/4;

Sec. 16 ALL.

Garfield County

1960 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017930

CO-2026-03-0553 Split Estate

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 S., R. 103 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 10 SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 15 S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 15 N1/2NW1/4.

Garfield County

640 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00019874

CO-2026-03-0559

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 S., R. 103 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 ALL;

Sec. 22 ALL.

Garfield County

1280 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00019874

CO-2026-03-6273

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 14 NE1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 15 SE1/4NE1/4, NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 16 NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4.

Mesa County

560 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017960

CO-2026-03-6275

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 17 NW1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4.

Mesa County

160 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017960

CO-2026-03-6279

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 9 S., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 N1/2NE1/4.

Mesa County

80 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017848

CO-2026-03-6280

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 9 S., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 LOTS 2 thru 4;

Sec. 5 S1/2N1/2, NW1/4SW1/4, S1/2S1/2.

Mesa County

481.11 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017848

CO-2026-03-6289 Split Estate

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 17 S1/2NE1/4.

Mesa County

80 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017960

CO-2026-03-6290 Split Estate

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 27 NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4.

Mesa County

240 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017960

CO-2026-03-6317

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 S., R. 103 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 NE1/4, NW1/4, SE1/4;
Sec. 10 N1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 15 NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 16 ALL.

Garfield County
1760 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00019874

CO-2026-03-6331 Split Estate

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 5 S., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 36 TR 104.

Garfield County
40 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00020089

CO-2026-03-6332

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 5 S., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 35 SW1/4SW1/4.

Garfield County
40 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00020088

KREMMLING FIELD OFFICE

CO-2026-03-0396 Split Estate

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 LOT 2.

Jackson County
37.93 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015400

CO-2026-03-0397

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 LOTS 3, 4.
Jackson County
76.51 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015400

CO-2026-03-0398

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 7 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 19 SE1/4SW1/4.
Jackson County
40 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015373

CO-2026-03-0399 Split Estate

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 7 LOTS 1 thru 4.
Jackson County
145.21 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015399

CO-2026-03-0421

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 31 LOTS 1 thru 4;
Sec. 31 NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4.
Jackson County
384.38 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015394

CO-2026-03-0422 Split Estate

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 18 LOTS 1 thru 3;
Sec. 18 E1/2, E1/2W1/2;
Sec. 19 NE1/4.
Jackson County

751.15 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015400

CO-2026-03-0423

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 LOTS 2 thru 4;
Sec. 31 SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4.

Jackson County
312 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015434

CO-2026-03-0424 Split Estate

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 6 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 3 LOT 1.

Jackson County
40.9 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015482

CO-2026-03-0425 Split Estate

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 LOTS 3,4;
Sec. 19 S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4;
Sec. 19 E1/2SW1/4.

T. 10 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 25 S1/2NE1/4.

Jackson County
477.52 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015391

CO-2026-03-0426 Split Estate

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOTS 1 thru 5;
Sec. 6 LOT 6;

Sec. 6 S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 6 NE1/4SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 7 E1/2NE1/4;
Sec. 7 W1/2NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4.

Jackson County
947.17 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015399

CO-2026-03-0427

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 9 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 E1/2E1/2;
Sec. 28 NE1/4NE1/4,SW1/4NE1/4,W1/2SE1/4.

Jackson County
320 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015386

CO-2026-03-0458

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 9 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 14 ALL;
Sec. 15 ALL;
Sec. 22 N1/2N1/2;
Sec. 23 NW1/4NE1/4,N1/2NW1/4.

Jackson County
1560 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015388

CO-2026-03-0459

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 9 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 12 SE1/4NE1/4,E1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 13 NE1/4NE1/4.

Jackson County
257.98 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00015389

CO-2026-03-0488

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 NW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 25 S1/2.

Jackson County

480 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015401

CO-2026-03-0489 Split Estate

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 NW1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 25 N1/2.

Jackson County

600 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015401

CO-2026-03-0494

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 9 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 LOTS 5 thru 7.

Jackson County

125.56 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015434

CO-2026-03-6261 Split Estate

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 20 NE1/4NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4NE1/4.

Jackson County

60 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

Agreements:

COCO105309870 This parcel is within approved Unit Agreement (UA) COCO105309870 effective October 5, 2011. Before issuance of a lease for lands within an approved unit, the successful bidder may be required to join the unit (43 CFR 3101.3-1). Any lands included in this Notice that are determined to be in a unit prior to lease issuance are subject to regulation (43 CFR 3101.3-1).

EOI# CO00015375

CO-2026-03-6278

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 7 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 4 LOT 1;

Sec. 4 SE1/4NE1/4.

Jackson County

81.33 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015409

CO-2026-03-6282 Split Estate

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 7 N., R. 81 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 25 NE1/4;

Sec. 25 N1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 25 SE1/4.

Jackson County

400 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015480

CO-2026-03-6288

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, ACQ
T. 7 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 27 SE1/4NE1/4.

Jackson County

40 Acres

50 % US Mineral Interest

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015484

CO-2026-03-6349

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, ACQ
T. 7 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 30 NENE EXCLUDING ROW C63601.

Jackson County

29.12 Acres

50 % US Mineral Interest

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00020157

LITTLE SNAKE FIELD OFFICE

CO-2026-03-0420

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

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

Sec. 15 NE1/4.

Routt County

160 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00019689

ROYAL GORGE FIELD OFFICE

CO-2026-03-0137 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOTS 1 thru 4;

Sec. 1 S1/2N1/2,N1/2S1/2,SE1/4SW1/4,S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 2 LOTS 1 thru 4;

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

Sec. 3 SE1/4NE1/4,S1/2;

Sec. 10 N1/2N1/2,S1/2NE1/4,SW1/4NW1/4,NE1/4SW1/4,NW1/4SE1/4.

Las Animas County

1651.6 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016717

CO-2026-03-0142 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 11 E1/2, E1/2W1/2, W1/2NW1/4;

Sec. 12 ALL;

Sec. 13 N1/2, N1/2S1/2, SW1/4SW1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 14 E1/2, E1/2W1/2.

Las Animas County

2240 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016717

CO-2026-03-0146 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 E1/2;

Sec. 23 SE1/4SW1/4,S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 24 SW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 25 SE1/4NE1/4,NW1/4NW1/4,NE1/4SW1/4,S1/2S1/2,N1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 26 E1/2,NE1/4NW1/4,S1/2NW1/4;

Sec. 27 E1/2NE1/4,NE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 34 E1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 35 N1/2,N1/2S1/2,S1/2SW1/4,SE1/4SE1/4.

Las Animas County

2080 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016719

CO-2026-03-0148 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 23 NE1/4NE1/4;

Sec. 24 W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4.

Las Animas County

200 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016719

CO-2026-03-0194 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 28 ALL;

Sec. 33 ALL;

Sec. 34 N1/2N1/2,SE1/4NE1/4,SW1/4NW1/4,NW1/4SW1/4,S1/2S1/2;

Sec. 35 NE1/4,N1/2NW1/4,SW1/4NW1/4,S1/2SW1/4,N1/2SE1/4,SW1/4SE1/4.

Las Animas County

2200 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016741

CO-2026-03-0253 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 31 S., R. 59 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 13 NE1/4SW1/4,S1/2S1/2,NW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 14 SW1/4SW1/4,SE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 15 S2SE EXCL PCMS;
Sec. 22 E1/2;
Sec. 23 NE1/4,S1/2NW1/4,S1/2;
Sec. 24 N1/2,SW1/4,W1/2SE1/4.

Las Animas County
1833.12 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017086

CO-2026-03-0259 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 31 S., R. 59 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 20 S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 28 W1/2NW1/4;
Sec. 29 NE1/4,S1/2SW1/4,NW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 30 S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 31 LOTS 2 thru 4;
Sec. 31 E1/2,SE1/4NW1/4,E1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 32 N1/2,SW1/4,W1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 33 W1/2NW1/4,SE1/4NW1/4,NW1/4SE1/4.

Las Animas County
1795.34 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017086

CO-2026-03-0267 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 31 S., R. 59 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 25 S1/2;
Sec. 27 E1/2;
Sec. 34 N1/2N1/2,SW1/4NE1/4,S1/2SW1/4,SE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 35 NW1/4NE1/4,N1/2NW1/4,S1/2S1/2.

Las Animas County
1240 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017086

CO-2026-03-0406 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 34 S., R. 41 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 15 LOT 15.

Baca County
0.05 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00002139

CO-2026-03-0417 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 29 S., R. 60 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 4 SW1/4SE1/4.

Las Animas County
40 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016139

CO-2026-03-0465 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 29 S., R. 61 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 3 S1/2.

Las Animas County
320 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016129

CO-2026-03-0574 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, ACQ
T. 5 S., R. 65 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 8 A TRACT OF LAND SITUATED IN THE W2NE OF SECTION 8, T5S, R65W, 6TH P.M., ARAPAHOE COUNTY, COLORADO, DESCRIBED AS COMMENCING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SAID SEC 8, THENCE EAST ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF SAID SEC 8 FOR A DISTANCE OF 3163.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING OF SAID TRACT BEING DESCRIBED; THENCE DUE SOUTH 1400.00 FEET; THENCE DUE EAST 731.00 FEET; THENCE DUE NORTH 1400.00 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO THE INTERSECTION WITH THE AFORESAID NORTH LINE; THENCE WESTERLY 731.00 FEET, MORE OR LESS, ALONG AFORESAID NORTH LINE TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, WHICH TRACT CONTAINS 23.49 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.;

Sec. 9 E1/2, E1/2W1/2.

Arapahoe County
503.49 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00018504, CO00020289

CO-2026-03-6171 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 20 NE1/4NE1/4;
Sec. 21 ALL;
Sec. 22 W1/2W1/2;
Sec. 28 N1/2,N1/2S1/2,SE1/4SW1/4,SW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 29 NE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 33 NE1/4NW1/4.

Las Animas County

1480 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016719

CO-2026-03-6172 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 29 SW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 32 NE1/4,E1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 33 SE1/4NE1/4,SW1/4,S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 34 S1/2NW1/4,SW1/4.

Las Animas County

800 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016719

CO-2026-03-6187 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 LOT 1;
Sec. 19 NW1/4NE1/4,NE1/4NW1/4;
Sec. 29 ALL;
Sec. 30 E1/2E1/2,SW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 31 LOTS 3,4;
Sec. 31 S1/2NE1/4,E1/2SW1/4,SE1/4;
Sec. 32 ALL.

Las Animas County

1974.83 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016741

CO-2026-03-6188 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 SW1/4NE1/4,W1/2,W1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 25 NW1/4NE1/4,W1/2;

Sec. 27 NE1/4,SW1/4.

Las Animas County

1120 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016741

CO-2026-03-6189 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 20 N1/2NE1/4,NE1/4NW1/4,S1/2NW1/4,N1/2SW1/4,SE1/4SW1/4,SE1/4;

Sec. 21 E1/2,SW1/4;

Sec. 22 S1/2NW1/4,W1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 23 NE1/4.

Las Animas County

1280 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016741

CO-2026-03-6201 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 31 S., R. 59 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 SWNE,SENE,E2SE EXCL PCMS;

Sec. 7 LOT 1,2 EXCL PCMS;

Sec. 8 S2SW,SWSE EXCL PCMS;

Sec. 17 W2NE,NW,NESW,S2S2 EXCL PCMS;

Sec. 18 SE1/4;

Sec. 19 NE1/4;

Sec. 20 N1/2NE1/4,W1/2NW1/4;

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

Sec. 28 W1/2NE1/4.

Las Animas County

1517.04 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017086

CO-2026-03-6380 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, ACQ

T. 8 N., R. 58 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 LOTS 1, 2;

Sec. 7 E1/2NW1/4.

Weld County

156.81 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00020434

ROYAL GORGE FIELD OFFICE, FOREST SERVICE: PAWNEE NATIONAL GRASSLANDS

CO-2026-03-0229

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Forest Service: Pawnee National Grasslands, ACQ

T. 9 N., R. 60 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 LOTS 1,2;

Sec. 31 E1/2NW1/4.

Weld County

161.32 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016878

FS Parcel# PNG-0090N-0600W-0006

CO-2026-03-0231

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Forest Service: Pawnee National Grasslands, PD

T. 9 N., R. 60 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 NW1/4SW1/4.

Weld County

40 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016878

FS Parcel# PNG-0090N-0600W-0007

CO-2026-03-0232

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Forest Service: Pawnee National Grasslands, ACQ

T. 8 N., R. 58 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 NE1/4SW1/4,NW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 34 N1/2.

Weld County

400 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016878

FS Parcel# PNG-0080N-0580W-0009

CO-2026-03-0234

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Forest Service: Pawnee National Grasslands, PD

T. 8 N., R. 60 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 SE1/4NW1/4.

Weld County

40 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016878

FS Parcel# PNG-0080N-0600W-0013

CO-2026-03-0235

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Forest Service: Pawnee National Grasslands, ACQ

T. 12 N., R. 58 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 LOT 1;

Sec. 21 SE1/4;

Sec. 26 N1/2;

Sec. 30 E1/2.

Weld County

881.24 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016878

FS Parcel# PNG-0120N-0580W-0004

CO-2026-03-6252

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Forest Service: Pawnee National Grasslands, ACQ

T. 9 N., R. 60 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 S1/2S1/2.

Weld County

160 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00018955

FS Parcel# PNG-0090N-0600W-0003

CO-2026-03-6335

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Forest Service: Pawnee National Grasslands, ACQ

T. 8 N., R. 60 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 23 SE1/4.

Weld County

160 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00020092
FS Parcel# PNG-0080N-0600W-0014

UNCOMPAHGRE FIELD OFFICE

CO-2026-03-6157 Split Estate

CO, Uncompahgre Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

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

Sec. 2 LOTS 1 thru 5,7,8,11 thru 14.

Gunnison County

299.5 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016370

CO-2026-03-6169 Split Estate

CO, Uncompahgre Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 12 S., R. 91 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 LOTS 5,6;

Sec. 9 S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 10 LOT 1;

Sec. 10 N1/2,SW1/4,N1/2SE1/4,SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 11 LOTS 3,4;

Sec. 11 N1/2NE1/4,NW1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 12 LOTS 1 thru 5;

Sec. 12 W1/2NE1/4,SE1/4NE1/4,NE1/4NW1/4,E1/2SE1/4,SW1/4SE1/4.

Delta, Gunnison County

1324.16 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

Agreements:

COCO105687293 This parcel is within approved Unit Agreement (UA) (COCO105687293), effective (July 27, 2010). Before issuance of a lease for lands within an approved unit, the successful bidder may be required to join the unit (43 CFR 3101.3-1). Any lands included in this Notice that are determined to be in a unit prior to lease issuance are subject to regulation (43 CFR 3101.3-1).

EOI# CO00016436

WHITE RIVER FIELD OFFICE

CO-2026-03-0129

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

T. 1 N., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 27 LOTS 1,10.

Rio Blanco County
80.15 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00016643

CO-2026-03-0264

CO, White River Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 2 N., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOTS 5 thru 8,14;
Sec. 1 S1/2N1/2, S1/2;
Sec. 2 LOTS 5,6,18,20,21;
Sec. 2 SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;
Sec. 11 N1/2, SE1/4.

Rio Blanco County
1471.54 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017113

CO-2026-03-0394 Split Estate

CO, White River Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 1 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 25 W1/2, W1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 26 ALL;
Sec. 27 E1/2, N1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4;
Sec. 34 E1/2NE1/4, S1/2.

Rio Blanco County
1880 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00002601

CO-2026-03-0395

CO, White River Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 1 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 35 NW1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4;
Sec. 36 N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4.

Rio Blanco County
560 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00002601

CO-2026-03-0407

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

T. 2 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 10 W1/2E1/2, W1/2, SE1/4SE1/4.

Rio Blanco County

520 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00002601

CO-2026-03-0408

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

T. 2 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 13 NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4.

Rio Blanco County

200 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00002601

CO-2026-03-0409 Split Estate

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

T. 2 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 15 N1/2, SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4.

Rio Blanco County

560 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00002601

CO-2026-03-0471

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

T. 1 S., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOT 23;

Sec. 8 W1/2NE1/4, NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4.

Rio Blanco County

361.65 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00002601

CO-2026-03-0476 Split Estate

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

T. 1 S., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4.

Rio Blanco County

120 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00002601

CO-2026-03-0479

CO, White River Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 2 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 26 SW1/4SW1/4.
Rio Blanco County
40 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00002601

CO-2026-03-6210

CO, White River Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 2 N., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 12 ALL;
Sec. 13 N1/2, SE1/4;
Sec. 24 NE1/4.
Rio Blanco County
1280 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00017113

CO-2026-03-6276 Split Estate

CO, White River Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 1 S., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 7 LOTS 2, 3;
Sec. 7 E1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4.
Rio Blanco County
199.36 Acres
12.50% Royalty Rate
EOI# CO00002601

CO-2026-03-6357 Split Estate

CO, White River Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, ACQ
T. 2 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 2 LOTS 7, 8, 15, 18.
Rio Blanco County
48.2 Acres
25 % US Mineral Interest

12.50% Royalty Rate

Agreements:

COCO106361638 This parcel is within approved Unit Agreement (UA) COCO106361638, effective May 22, 2025. Before issuance of a lease for lands within an approved unit, the successful bidder may be required to join the unit (43 CFR 3101.3-1). Any lands included in this Notice that are determined to be in a unit prior to lease issuance are subject to regulation (43 CFR 3101.3-1).

EOI# CO00020279

DRAFT, public comment period

APPENDIX B

Parcels Available for Lease with Applied Stipulations

DRAFT, public comment period

March 2026 Oil & Gas Preliminary Parcel List
Total Parcel Count: 103 Total Acres: 72,847.84

COLORADO RIVER VALLEY FIELD OFFICE & GRAND JUNCTION FIELD OFFICE

CO-2026-03-6287

CO, Colorado River Valley Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 8 S., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4; AS TO LANDS LOCATED IN THE BLM COLORADO RIVER VALLEY FIELD OFFICE;

Sec. 33 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4; AS TO LANDS LOCATED IN THE BLM GRAND JUNCTION FIELD OFFICE.

Mesa County

120 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015247

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-NSO-BG-1 to protect big game production areas.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CRVFO-NSO-11 to protect DeBeque phacelia suitable habitat:

T. 8 S., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4 AS TO LANDS LOCATED IN THE BLM COLORADO RIVER VALLEY FIELD OFFICE.

All lands in the Colorado River Valley Field Office subject to CRVFO-NSO-20 to protect cultural resources.

All lands in the Colorado River Valley Field Office subject to CRVFO-NSO-21 to protect cultural resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent:

T. 8 S., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 NE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4; AS TO LANDS LOCATED IN THE BLM GRAND JUNCTION FIELD OFFICE.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CRVFO-CSU-3 to protect intermittent and ephemeral streams:

T. 8 S., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 N1/2NE1/4; AS TO LANDS LOCATED IN THE BLM COLORADO RIVER VALLEY FIELD OFFICE.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CRVFO-CSU-6 to protect BLM sensitive plant populations and habitat outside ACECs.

T. 8 S., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4 AS TO LANDS LOCATED IN THE BLM COLORADO RIVER VALLEY FIELD OFFICE.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-9 to protect BLM sensitive plant species from direct and indirect impacts, including loss of habitat.

T. 8 S., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4 AS TO LANDS LOCATED IN THE BLM GRAND JUNCTION FIELD OFFICE.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-29 requiring sub-surface inventory for deep sub-surface-disturbing activities:

Section 33 NW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4NE1/4AS TO LANDS LOCATED IN THE BLM GRAND JUNCTION FIELD OFFICE.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods.

T. 8 S., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 SE1/4NE1/4; AS TO LANDS LOCATED IN THE BLM COLORADO RIVER VALLEY FIELD OFFICE

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CRV-TL-4 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

T. 8 S., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4 AS TO LANDS LOCATED IN THE BLM COLORADO RIVER VALLEY FIELD OFFICE;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CRV-TL-5 to protect raptors (non-special status raptor species).

T. 8 S., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4 AS TO LANDS LOCATED IN THE BLM COLORADO RIVER VALLEY FIELD OFFICE;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

T. 8 S., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4; AS TO LANDS LOCATED IN THE BLM GRAND JUNCTION FIELD OFFICE.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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 CRV-LN-6 for threatened and endangered species.

Sec. 33 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4 AS TO LANDS LOCATED IN THE BLM COLORADO RIVER VALLEY FIELD OFFICE;

All lands are subject to Exhibit CRVFO-LN-7 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

T. 8 S., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4; AS TO LANDS LOCATED IN THE BLM GRAND JUNCTION FIELD OFFICE.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened and endangered species.

T. 8 S., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4; AS TO LANDS LOCATED IN THE BLM GRAND JUNCTION FIELD OFFICE.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

T. 8 S., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4; AS TO LANDS LOCATED IN THE BLM GRAND JUNCTION FIELD OFFICE.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

GRAND JUNCTION FIELD OFFICE

CO-2026-03-0405 Split Estate

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 8 1/2 S., R. 93 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOT 1.

T. 9 S., R. 93 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 W1/2E1/2, SE1/4SE1/4.

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

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

Sec. 8 W1/2W1/2, SE1/4NW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4.

T. 8 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 13 LOTS 4, 5.

Mesa County

935.72 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

Agreements:

COCO105374038 This parcel is within approved Unit Agreement (UA) COCO105374038 effective January 1, 2020. Before issuance of a lease for lands within an approved unit, the successful bidder may be required to join the unit (43 CFR 3101.3-1). Any lands included in this Notice that are determined to be in a unit prior to lease issuance are subject to regulation (43 CFR 3101.3-1).

EOI# CO00017738

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent:

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

Sec. 8 NE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Visual Class I to protect the quality of the scenic (visual) values:

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

Sec. 8 W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-2 for streams/springs possessing lotic riparian characteristics:

T. 8 1/2 S., R. 93 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOT 1.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-4 for lentic riparian areas:

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

Sec. 8 NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 8 W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-43 to preserve wilderness characteristics in Wilderness Study Areas:

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

Sec. 8 W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

T. 8 1/2 S., R. 93 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOT 1.

T. 9 S., R. 93 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 W1/2E1/2, SE1/4SE1/4.

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

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

Sec. 8 W1/2W1/2, SE1/4NW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 9 S., R. 93 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 SE1/4SE1/4.

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

Sec. 8 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 8 NW1/4NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4.

T. 8 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 13 LOT 4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 to protect definable streams.

T. 8 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 13 Lot 4
T. 9 S., R 93 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 24 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.
T. 10 S., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 8 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-03 for biological inventories:

T. 10 S., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 8 E1/2, NE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 8 W1/2W1/2, SE1/4NW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4.
T. 8 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 13 LOTS 4, 5.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

T. 9 S., R. 93 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 W1/2E1/2, SE1/4SE1/4.

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

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

Sec. 8 W1/2W1/2, SE1/4NW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods.

T. 9 S., R. 93 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 W1/2E1/2, SE1/4SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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. 8 1/2 S., R. 93 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOT 1.

T. 9 S., R. 93 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 W1/2E1/2, SE1/4SE1/4.

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

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

Sec. 8 W1/2W1/2, SE1/4NW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4.

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. 8 1/2 S., R. 93 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOT 1.

T. 9 S., R. 93 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 W1/2E1/2, SE1/4SE1/4.

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

Sec. 8 E1/2, NE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 8 W1/2W1/2, SE1/4NW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0410

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 S., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 4 S1/2SE1/4.

Mesa County

80 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015488

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 to protect definable streams.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 10 S., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 4 SW1/4SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-Plant Community to conserve significant and/or relict plant communities.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

CO-2026-03-0411

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 S., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 15 NW1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4.

Mesa County

240 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015488

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent:

T. 10 S., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 15 NW1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-Plant Community to conserve significant and/or relict plant communities.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0412 Split Estate

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 S., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 15 NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4.

Mesa County

120 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015488

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-Plant Community to conserve significant and/or relict plant communities.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

DRAFT, public comment period

CO-2026-03-0413

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 S., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 16 NE1/4SE1/4NE1/4, S1/2SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, N1/2SE1/4NW1/4.

Mesa County

90 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015488

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to GJ-NSO-2 to protect streams springs possessing lotic riparian

T. 10 S., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 16 NE1/4SE1/4NE1/4, S1/2SE1/4NE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-Plant Community to conserve significant and/or relict plant communities.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0414 Split Estate

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 S., R. 94 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 16 NW1/4NE1/4.

Mesa County

40 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015488

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-Plant Community to conserve significant and/or relict plant communities.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

DRAFT, public comment period

CO-2026-03-0415

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 8 S., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 SW1/4NE1/4, W1/2, SE1/4.

Mesa County

520 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015247

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-13 to protect threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species and immediately adjacent suitable habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-9 to protect BLM sensitive plant species.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-NSO-BG-1 to protect game production areas.

T. 8 S., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 8 S., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 W1/2, SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-39 requiring sub-surface inventory for deep sub-surface-disturbing activities.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods.

T. 8 S., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

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

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG-TL-1 to minimize impacts to Greater sage-grouse during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing.

T. 8 S., R. 96 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 W1/2NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened and endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

DRAFT, public comment period

CO-2026-03-0460

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOTS 5 thru 12;

Sec. 2 LOTS 5 thru 16;

Sec. 3 LOTS 5 thru 16;

Sec. 4 LOTS 5 thru 13;

Sec. 5 LOTS 5 thru 16;

Sec. 8 ALL.

Garfield County

2487.39 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017928

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-2 for streams/springs possessing lotic riparian characteristics:

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOTS 5, 7 thru 10, 12.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-4 for lentic riparian areas:

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

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

Sec. 3 LOTS 5, 6, 9 thru 12, 15 16;

Sec. 5 LOTS 12 thru 14.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-23 to protect golden eagle nest sites.

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 LOTS 13;

Sec. 8 NW1/4NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 1 LOTS 5 thru 7, LOTS 10 thru 12;
- Sec. 2 LOTS 6 thru 10, LOTS 15 thru 16;
- Sec. 3 LOTS 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14;
- Sec. 4 LOTS 5 thru 13;
- Sec. 5 LOTS 5 thru 16;
- Sec. 8 ALL.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 2 LOTS 7 thru 10, 16;
- Sec. 3 LOTS 10, 11, 16;
- Sec. 4 LOTS 12, 13;
- Sec. 5 LOTS 5, 12, 13;
- Sec. 8 NW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, NW1/4, SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-30 for VRM Class II Areas:

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 5 LOTS 5 thru 16;
- Sec. 8 N1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, W1/2, W1/2SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-32 to protect recreation outcomes and setting prescriptions:

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 1 LOTS 5 thru 12;
- Sec. 2 LOTS 5 thru 16;
- Sec. 3 LOTS 11 thru 16.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-37 for scenic byways:

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 5 LOTS 6, 7, 12 thru 15;
- Sec. 8 NW1/4NE1/4, W1/2, W1/2SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 3 LOTS 7, 8, 13, 14;
Sec. 4 LOTS 5 thru 13;
Sec. 5 LOTS 5 thru 16;
Sec. 8 ALL.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods.

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOTS 5 thru 7, LOTS 10 thru 12;
Sec. 2 LOTS 6 thru 10, 15, 16;
Sec. 3 LOTS 5, 10, 11.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-1 for salmonid and native non-salmonid fishes:

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOTS 5, 7 thru 10, 12.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-13 golden eagle nest sites.

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 LOTS 13;
Sec. 8 NW1/4NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOTS 5 thru 7, LOTS 10 thru 12;
Sec. 2 LOTS 6 thru 10, LOTS 15 thru 16;
Sec. 3 LOTS 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14;
Sec. 4 LOTS 5 thru 13;
Sec. 5 LOTS 5 thru 16;
Sec. 8 ALL.

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. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOTS 5 thru 7, LOTS 10 thru 12;
Sec. 2 LOTS 6 thru 10, LOTS 15 thru 16;
Sec. 3 LOTS 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14;
Sec. 4 LOTS 5 thru 13;
Sec. 5 LOTS 5 thru 16;
Sec. 8 ALL.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Plant Communities CSU to conserve significant and/or relict plant communities

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 2 LOT 9;
Sec. 3 LOTS 11, 16.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0463

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

Sec. 17 ALL;

Sec. 18 LOTS 5 thru 8;

Sec. 18 E1/2E1/2.

Garfield County

956.76 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017930, CO00018001, CO00018003

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 17 SE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 17 NW1/4;

Sec. 18 LOTS 5, 6;

Sec. 18 E1/2NE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-32 to protect recreation outcomes and setting prescriptions:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 18 LOTS 7, 8.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-Plant Community to conserve significant and/or relict plant communities.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 17 SE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 17 SE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, 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. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 17 SE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0466

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, W1/2, SE1/4;

Sec. 10 SW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 13 ALL;

Sec. 14 NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 15 NE1/4NE1/4, W1/2NE1/4, W1/2, W1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4.

Garfield County

2360 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017928, CO00018001, CO00018003

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-2 for streams/springs possessing lotic riparian characteristics:

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 13 E1/2NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 14 NW1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 15 W1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-4 for lentic riparian areas:

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 13 NE1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 15 NW1/4NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, W1/2, SE1/4;

Sec. 10 SW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 14 SE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 15 NW1/4SW1/4, S1/2, S1/2.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-Plant Community to conserve significant and/or relict plant communities.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 13 S1/2NE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 14 NW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 15 NW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, W1/2, SE1/4;

Sec. 10 SW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 14 SE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 15 NW1/4SW1/4, S1/2, S1/2.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-1 for salmonid and native non-salmonid fishes:

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 13 E1/2NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, W1/2, SE1/4;

Sec. 10 SW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 14 SE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 15 NW1/4SW1/4, S1/2, S1/2.

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. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, W1/2, SE1/4;

Sec. 10 SW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 14 SE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 15 NW1/4SW1/4, S1/2, S1/2.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0468

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

Sec. 16 ALL;

Sec. 17 ALL;

Sec. 20 ALL;

Sec. 21 ALL.

Garfield County

2560 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00018001, 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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-4 for lentic riparian areas:

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 17 NW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 20 S1/2;

Sec. 21 SW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 16 SW1/4NE1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 17 NE1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 20 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4;

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-30 for VRM Class II Areas:

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 16 SW1/4NW1/4, SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 17 ALL;

Sec. 20 N1/2, E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;

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

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-37 for scenic byways:

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 16 NE1/4NE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-Plant Community to conserve significant and/or relict plant communities.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

DRAFT, public comment period

CO-2026-03-0469

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

Sec. 22 N1/2;

Sec. 23 NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 24 N1/2, N1/2S1/2.

Garfield County

1160 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00018001, CO00017934, CO00018003

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-2 for streams/springs possessing lotic riparian characteristics:

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 E1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-4 for lentic riparian areas:

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 NE1/2.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 N1/2;

Sec. 23 SW1/4NE1/4 W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, N1/2S1/2.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 NW1/4NW1/4;
Sec. 23 S1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 24 N1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, N1/2SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-32 to protect recreation outcomes and setting prescriptions:

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 23 NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 24 N1/2, N1/2S1/2.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-Plant Community to conserve significant and/or relict plant communities.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 N1/2;
Sec. 23 SW1/4NE1/4 W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, N1/2S1/2.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-1 for salmonid and native non-salmonid fishes:

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 E1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 N1/2;
Sec. 23 SW1/4NE1/4 W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, N1/2S1/2.

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. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 N1/2;

Sec. 23 SW1/4NE1/4 W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, N1/2S1/2.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0470

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 ALL;
Sec. 23 SE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, E1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 26 N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;
Sec. 35 S1/2NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, S1/2.

Mesa County

1720 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017960

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent:

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 NW1/4NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 ALL;
Sec. 23 SE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, E1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 26 N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;
Sec. 35 N1/2NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 SW1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 23 SE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 26 NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 35 SW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-Plant Community to conserve significant and/or relict plant communities.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-9 to protect BLM sensitive plant species:

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 21 NW1/4NW1/4

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 21 ALL;
Sec. 23 SE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, E1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 26 N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;
Sec. 35 N1/2NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods.

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 23 SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 21 ALL;
Sec. 23 SE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, E1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 26 N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;
Sec. 35 N1/2NW1/4.

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. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 21 ALL;
Sec. 23 SE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, E1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 26 N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 35 N1/2NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0473

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 27 NE1/4, S1/2SW1/4, SE1/4.

Mesa County

400 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017960

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 27 SW1/4SW1/4, SE1/4SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-Plant Community to conserve significant and/or relict plant communities.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-19 to protect other raptor species (accipiters, falcons [except kestrel], hawks, and owls).

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 27 SE1/4NE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0475

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 9 S., R. 95 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 13 W1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 23 NE1/4NE1/4;
Sec. 24 N1/2NW1/4.

Mesa County

200 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017739

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent:

T. 9 S., R. 95 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 13 W1/2SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 9 S., R. 95 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 13 W1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 24 NE1/4NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-Plant Community to conserve significant and/or relict plant communities.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0481 Split Estate

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 S., R. 102 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 29 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4.

Garfield County

160 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017929

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-Plant Community to conserve significant and/or relict plant communities.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

CO-2026-03-0482

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 4 LOTS 3 thru 10;

Sec. 4 S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 5 LOTS 5 thru 12;

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

Garfield County

1478.72 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017932, CO00018000

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-2 for streams/springs possessing lotic riparian characteristics:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 LOTS 7, 9, 10;

Sec. 5 W1/2SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-4 for lentic riparian areas:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 4 SE1/4;

Sec. 5 LOTS 7 thru 10;

Sec. 5 S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 4 LOTS 3 thru 10;

Sec. 4 SE1/4NW1/4, S1/2;
Sec. 5 LOTS 6 thru 8.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 4 LOTS 3, 8 thru 10;
Sec. 4 NE1/4SW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-9 to protect sensitive plant species:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 4 LOT 5.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-32 to protect recreation outcomes and setting prescriptions.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-1 for salmonid and native non-salmonid fishes:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 LOTS 7, 9, 10;
Sec. 5 W1/2SW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 4 LOTS 3 thru 10;
Sec. 4 SE1/4NW1/4, S1/2;
Sec. 5 LOTS 6 thru 8.

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. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 4 LOTS 3 thru 10;
Sec. 4 SE1/4NW1/4, S1/2;
Sec. 5 LOTS 6 thru 8.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0486

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOTS 8 thru 14;

Sec. 6 SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 8 N1/2, SW1/4;

Sec. 9 ALL;

Sec. 10 ALL.

Garfield County

2172.24 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017932, CO00017930

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-2 for streams/springs possessing lotic riparian characteristics:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOTS 8 thru 14;

Sec. 6 SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 9 SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 10 W1/2NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-4 for lentic riparian areas:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOTS 13, 14;

Sec. 6 NE1/4SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 9 SE1/4;

Sec. 10 NW1/4NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 9 E1/2, E1/2W1/2, NW1/4NW1/4;
Sec. 10 ALL.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 8 NE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 9 W1/2NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 10 NW1/4NW1/4, W1/2SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-9 to protect sensitive plant species:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 10 NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-32 to protect recreation outcomes and setting prescriptions:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 6 LOT 14;
Sec. 6 NE1/4SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 8 N1/2, SW1/4;
Sec. 9 ALL;
Sec. 10 W1/2NW1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 9 E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;
Sec. 10 SW1/4NW1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods.

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 9 NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 10 NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-1 for salmonid and native non-salmonid fishes:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 6 LOTS 8 thru 14;
Sec. 6 SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG-TL-1 where new leases in Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMA) and General Habitat Management Areas (GHMA) are subject to a timing limitation to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing.

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 10 NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 E1/2, E1/2W1/2, NW1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 10 ALL.

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. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 E1/2, E1/2W1/2, NW1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 10 ALL.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0490 Split Estate

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 11 SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 14 N1/2;

Sec. 15 E1/2NE1/4.

Garfield County

600 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017931

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 11 W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 14 W1/2NE1/4, NW1/4;

Sec. 15 E1/2NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 11 NE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 15 NE1/4NE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG-TL-1 where new leases in Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMA) and General Habitat Management Areas (GHMA) are subject to a timing limitation to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing.

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 11 SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 14 N1/2.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 11 W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 14 W1/2NE1/4, NW1/4;

Sec. 15 E1/2NE1/4.

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. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 11 W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 14 W1/2NE1/4, NW1/4;

Sec. 15 E1/2NE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

DRAFT, public comment period

CO-2026-03-0493 Split Estate

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 23 SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 26 E1/2NE1/4.

Garfield County

200 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017931

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG-TL-1 where new leases in Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMA) and General Habitat Management Areas (GHMA) are subject to a timing limitation to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0495

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 E1/2;

Sec. 23 NE1/4NE1/4, W1/2E1/2, W1/2;

Sec. 26 W1/2NE1/4, W1/2, SE1/4;

Sec. 27 NE1/4, S1/2;

Sec. 28 S1/2;

Sec. 29 S1/2.

Garfield County

2520 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017935, CO00017933

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-4 for lentic riparian areas:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 E1/2;

Sec. 26 NW1/4;

Sec. 27 NE1/4, SW1/4SW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 28 SW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 29 SW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 23 W1/2E1/2, W1/2;

Sec. 26 W1/2E1/2, W1/2, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 27 NE1/4, S1/2;
Sec. 28 S1/2;
Sec. 29 S1/2.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 NE1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 23 E1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 26 N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 27 S1/2NE1/4, SW1/4SW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, W1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 28 W1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 29 E1/2SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-9 to protect sensitive plant species:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 23 NE1/4NE1/4, W1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4;
Sec. 26 S1/2SW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 27 S1/2SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-32 to protect recreation outcomes and setting prescriptions:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 SE1/4;
Sec. 26 W1/2NW1/4;
Sec. 27 NE1/4, SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 28 S1/2;
Sec. 29 S1/2.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 NW1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 26 W1/2NW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 27 NE1/4, NW1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 28 S1/2;
Sec. 29 S1/2.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG-TL-1 where new leases in Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMA) and General Habitat Management Areas (GHMA) are subject to a timing limitation to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing.

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 23 NE1/4NE1/4, W1/2E1/2, W1/2, E1/2NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 N1./2NE1/4, SE1.4NE1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 23 W1/2E1/2, W1/2;

Sec. 26 W1/2E1/2, W1/2, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 27 NE1/4, S1/2;

Sec. 28 S1/2;

Sec. 29 S1/2.

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. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 N1./2NE1/4, SE1.4NE1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 23 W1/2E1/2, W1/2;

Sec. 26 W1/2E1/2, W1/2, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 27 NE1/4, S1/2;

Sec. 28 S1/2;

Sec. 29 S1/2.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

DRAFT, public comment period

CO-2026-03-0496

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4.

Mesa County

280 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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 NW1/4NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-Plant Community to conserve significant and/or relict plant communities.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0497

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 8 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 11 SE1/4SE1/4.

Garfield County

40 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017738

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-Plant Community to conserve significant and/or relict plant communities.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

DRAFT, public comment period

CO-2026-03-0498

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 LOTS 5 thru 8;

Sec. 31 E1/2;

Sec. 32 ALL.

Garfield County

954.44 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017933

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-4 for lentic riparian areas:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 32 NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 LOTS 5 thru 8;

Sec. 31 SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 32 NW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-32 to protect recreation outcomes and setting prescriptions:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 LOTS 5 thru 8;

Sec. 31 E1/2;

Sec. 32 W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0501

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

Sec. 33 ALL;

Sec. 34 ALL;

Sec. 35 ALL.

Garfield County

1920 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017933

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-4 for lentic riparian areas:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 33 NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 34 E1/2NE1/4, W1/2NW1/4, SW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 35 SW1/4NE1/4, W1/2NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-9 to protect sensitive plant species:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 34 N1/2NE1/4;

Sec. 35 NW1/4NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-32 to protect recreation outcomes and setting prescriptions:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 33 W1/2NE1/4, NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 33 N1/2, N1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 34 NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 35 NE1/4NE1/4, S1/2N1/2, S1/2.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0507

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 5 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 26 S1/2.

Garfield County

320 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00018000

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-2 for streams/springs possessing lotic riparian characteristics:

T. 5 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 26 SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-32 to protect recreation outcomes and setting prescriptions.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-1 for salmonid and native non-salmonid fishes.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0508

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 5 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 35 LOT 4;
Sec. 35 NE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 36 LOTS 4, 5;
Sec. 36 W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4.

Garfield County

275.3 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00018000

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-2 for streams/springs possessing lotic riparian characteristics:

T. 5 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 35 LOT 4;
Sec. 35 NE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 36 SE1/2NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

T. 5 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 35 LOT 4;
Sec. 35 NE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 36 LOTS 4;
Sec. 36 W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-9 to protect sensitive plant species:

T. 5 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 36 LOT 5.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-32 to protect recreation outcomes and setting prescriptions.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods.

T. 5 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 35 LOT 4;
Sec. 35 NE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 36 LOTS 4;
Sec. 36 W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-1 for salmonid and native non-salmonid fishes:

T. 5 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 35 LOT 4;
Sec. 35 NE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 36 SE1/2NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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. 5 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 35 LOT 4;
Sec. 35 NE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 36 LOTS 4;
Sec. 36 W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4.

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. 5 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 35 LOT 4;
Sec. 35 NE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 36 LOTS 4;
Sec. 36 W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

DRAFT, public comment period

CO-2026-03-0517

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 11 N1/2, N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 14 S1/2;

Sec. 15 W1/2NE1/4, W1/2, SE1/4;

Sec. 16 ALL.

Garfield County

1960 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017930

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-2 for streams/springs possessing lotic riparian characteristics:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 16 E1/2NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-4 for lentic riparian areas:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 15 NW1/4;

Sec. 16 NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 11 SW1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 14 N1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 15 W1/2NE1/4, W1/2, SE1/4;

Sec. 16 ALL.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 11 NE1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 14 W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 15 NW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 16 NW1/4NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-9 to protect sensitive plant species:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 11 SW1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 14 NE1/4SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-30 for VRM Class II Areas:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 11 N1/2, N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-32 to protect recreation outcomes and setting prescriptions:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 15 W1/2NE1/4, W1/2, SE1/4;

Sec. 16 W1/2NE1/4, W1/2, W1/2SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-39 for Roan and Carr Creeks Area of Critical Environmental Concern:

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 11 N1/2, N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 11 N1/2NE1/4;

Sec. 15 W1/2NE1/4, W1/2, NW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 16 ALL.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG-TL-1 where new leases in Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMA) and General Habitat Management Areas (GHMA) are subject to a timing limitation to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing.

T. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 11 W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 14 NE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 11 SW1/4NW1/4;
Sec. 14 N1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 15 W1/2NE1/4, W1/2, SE1/4;
Sec. 16 ALL.

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. 6 S., R. 101 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 11 SW1/4NW1/4;
Sec. 14 N1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 15 W1/2NE1/4, W1/2, SE1/4;
Sec. 16 ALL.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0553 Split Estate

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 S., R. 103 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 10 SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 15 S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 15 N1/2NW1/4.

Garfield County

640 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00019874

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-Plant Community to conserve significant and/or relict plant communities.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 6 S., R. 103 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 10 E1/2SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 15 S1/2NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 15 N1/2NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

CO-2026-03-0559

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 6 S., R. 103 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 ALL;

Sec. 22 ALL.

Garfield County

1280 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00019874

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-4 for lentic riparian areas:

T. 6 S., R. 103 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 E1/2.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 6 S., R. 103 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 E1/4, W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 22 NE1/4NE1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-Plant Community to conserve significant and/or relict plant communities.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 to requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

CO-2026-03-6273

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 14 NE1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 15 SE1/4NE1/4, NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 16 NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4.

Mesa County

560 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017960

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-NSO-BG-1 to protect game sheep production areas.

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 15 NW1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 16 N1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent:

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 14 NE1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 15 NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 16 NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-2 for streams/springs possessing lotic riparian characteristics:

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 14 NE1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 15 NW1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 16 NE1/4NE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-5 for Palisade & Grand Junction municipal watersheds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 15 SE1/4NE1/4, NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 16 NW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-30 for VRM Class II Areas:

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 14 NE1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 15 NW1/4;

Sec. 16 NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-37 for scenic byways:

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 14 NE1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 15 NW1/4;

Sec. 16 NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-Plant Community to conserve significant and/or relict plant communities.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods.

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 15 NW1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 16 N1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-6275

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 17 NW1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4.

Mesa County

160 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017960

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-NSO-BG-1 to protect big game production areas.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-2 for streams/springs possessing lotic riparian characteristics.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-5 for Palisade & Grand Junction municipal watersheds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-30 for VRM Class II Areas.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-37 for scenic byways.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-1 for salmonid and native non-salmonid fishes.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

CO-2026-03-6279

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 9 S., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 N1/2NE1/4.

Mesa County

80 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017848

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 9 S., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 NW1/4NE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-Plant Community to conserve significant and/or relict plant communities.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

CO-2026-03-6280

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 9 S., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 LOTS 2 thru 4;

Sec. 5 S1/2N1/2, NW1/4SW1/4, S1/2S1/2.

Mesa County

481.11 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017848

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-4 for lentic riparian areas:

T. 9 S., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 SW1/4 NE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

T. 9 S., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 LOT 2;

Sec. 5 S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, S1/2S1/2.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 9 S., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 LOTS 3, 4;

Sec. 5 SE1/4NW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-30 for VRM Class II Areas:

T. 9 S., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 SE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-32 to protect recreation outcomes and setting prescriptions:

T. 9 S., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 LOTS 2 thru 4;

Sec. 5 SW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

T. 9 S., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 LOT 2;

Sec. 5 S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, S1/2S1/2.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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. 9 S., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 LOT 2;

Sec. 5 S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, S1/2S1/2.

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. 9 S., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 LOT 2;

Sec. 5 S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, S1/2S1/2.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

CO-2026-03-6289 Split Estate

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 17 S1/2NE1/4.

Mesa County

80 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017960

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-NSO-BG-1 to protect big game production areas.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-2 for streams/springs possessing lotic riparian characteristics.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-5 for Palisade & Grand Junction municipal watersheds.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

CO-2026-03-6290 Split Estate

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 27 NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4.

Mesa County

240 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017960

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 10 S., R. 97 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 27 SW1/4NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-Plant Community to conserve significant and/or relict plant communities.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-6317

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 S., R. 103 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 NE1/4, NW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 10 N1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 15 NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 16 ALL.

Garfield County

1760 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00019874

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope to protect areas with steep slopes greater than 40 percent.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-4 for lentic riparian areas:

T. 6 S., R. 103 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 10 SE1/4SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-Plant Community to conserve significant and/or relict plant communities.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams:

T. 6 S., R. 103 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 NE1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 10 NW1/4NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, NW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 15 NE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 16 NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-30 for VRM Class II Areas:

T. 6 S., R. 103 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 NE1/2, SE1/4;

Sec. 10 N1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-6331 Split Estate

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 5 S., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 36 TR 104.

Garfield County

40 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00020089

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-2 for streams/springs possessing lotic riparian characteristics.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

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 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-6332

CO, Grand Junction Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 5 S., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 35 SW1/4SW1/4.

Garfield County

40 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00020088

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG NSO-1 to protect Greater Sage-grouse Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs)

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG-CSU-1 to protect General Habitat Management Areas (GHMAs) within 1 mile of Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs)

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-3 for definable streams.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG CSU-2 to apply disturbance restrictions in Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs)

All lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG-TL-1 where new leases in Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMA) and General Habitat Management Areas (GHMA) are subject to a timing limitation to minimize impacts to GRSG during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-TL-3 to protect migratory bird nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nesting TL CO to protect nesting by sensitive raptors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-3 requiring biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-4 for threatened or endangered species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-5 requiring operators to submit operating procedures to mitigate potential effects of work in important wildlife habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GJ-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

KREMMLING FIELD OFFICE

CO-2026-03-0396 Split Estate

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 LOT 2.

Jackson County

37.93 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015400

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-17 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game high priority habitat on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

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 the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game high priority habitat and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

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 high priority habitat review by the State of Colorado and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

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 for listing species and their habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 to protect special status species plants and wildlife.

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-7 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0397

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 LOTS 3, 4.

Jackson County

76.51 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015400

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-17 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game high priority habitat on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-14 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-15 for visual resource management objective class areas.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-25 to protect recreation travel routes and corridors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game high priority habitat and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

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 high priority habitat review by the State of Colorado and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

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 for listing species and their habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 to protect special status species plants and wildlife.

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-7 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0398

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 7 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 SE1/4SW1/4.

Jackson County

40 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015373

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG NSO-1 to protect Greater Sage-grouse Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-17 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game high priority habitat on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG CSU-2 to apply disturbance restrictions in Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-14 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-15 for visual resource management objective class areas.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-25 to protect recreation travel routes and corridors.

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 for listing species and their habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 to protect special status species plants and wildlife.

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-7 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0399 Split Estate

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 LOTS 1 thru 4.

Jackson County

145.21 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015399

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG NSO-1 to protect Greater Sage-grouse Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs):

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 LOTS 1 thru 3.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-4 to protect perennial streams, water bodies, fisheries, and riparian areas:

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 LOTS 2 thru 4.

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

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 LOTS 2 thru 4.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-17 for the protection of paleontological resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game high priority habitat on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado:

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 LOTS 2 thru 4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG CSU-1 to protect General Habitat Management Areas (GHMAs) within 1 mile of Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 7 LOTS 3, 4.

The following lands are to Exhibit Wildlife GRSG CSU-2 to apply disturbance restrictions in Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 7 LOTS 1 thru 3.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-14 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-11 to protect bald eagle habitat.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat:

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 7 LOTS 2 thru 4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG TL-1 to minimize impacts to Greater sage-grouse during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-TL-11 to protect Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle Nest Sites.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game high priority habitat and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 7 LOTS 2 thru 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 high priority habitat review by the State of Colorado and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 7 LOTS 2 thru 4.

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 for listing species and their habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 to protect special status species plants and wildlife.

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-7 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

DRAFT, public comment period

CO-2026-03-0421

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 LOTS 1 thru 4;

Sec. 31 NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4.

Jackson County

384.38 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-TES-1 for threatened and endangered species.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-NSO-GRSG-1 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.

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. 31 NE1/4NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4.

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

T. 10 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 LOT 1;

Sec. 31 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-17 for the protection of paleontological resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-26 to protect core wildlife areas:

T. 10 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 LOTS 1, 2;

Sec. 31 NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG CSU-1 to protect General Habitat Management Areas (GHMAs) within 1 mile of Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

T. 10 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 LOT 4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife GRSG CSU-2 to apply disturbance restrictions in Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-14 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-15 for visual resource management objective class areas.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-25 to protect recreation travel routes and corridors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG TL-1 to minimize impacts to Greater sage-grouse during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing.

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 for listing species and their habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 to protect special status species plants and wildlife.

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-7 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0422 Split Estate

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 18 LOTS 1 thru 3;

Sec. 18 E1/2, E1/2W1/2;

Sec. 19 NE1/4.

Jackson County

751.15 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015400

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-NSO-GRSG-1 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. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 18 NE1/4NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-4 to protect perennial streams, water bodies, fisheries, and riparian areas:

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 18 LOT 3;

Sec. 18 NE1/4NE1/4;

Sec. 19 SW1/4NE1/4.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-17 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game high priority habitat on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG CSU-1 to protect General Habitat Management Areas (GHMAs) within 1 mile of Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 18 N1/2NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife GRSG CSU-2 to apply disturbance restrictions in Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 18 NE1/4NE1/4.

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

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-11 to protect bald eagle habitat.

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 18 LOT 1

Sec. 18 NE1/4NW1/4

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-14 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods:

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 18 E1/2NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG TL-1 to minimize impacts to Greater sage-grouse during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing.

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 18 N1/2NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-TL-11 to protect bald eagle habitat.

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 18 LOT 1

Sec. 18 NE1/4NW1/4

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game high priority habitat and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

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 high priority habitat review by the State of Colorado and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

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 for listing species and their habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 to protect special status species plants and wildlife.

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-7 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0423

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 10 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 LOTS 2 thru 4;

Sec. 31 SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4.

Jackson County

312 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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-NSO-GRSG-1 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.

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

T. 10 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 SW1/4SE1/4.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-17 for the protection of paleontological resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG CSU-1 to protect General Habitat Management Areas (GHMAs) within 1 mile of Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

T. 10 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 LOTS 3, 4;

Sec. 31 SE1/4NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife GRSG CSU-2 to apply disturbance restrictions in Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-14 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-15 for visual resource management objective class areas.

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 protect key observation points.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-25 to protect recreation travel routes and corridors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG TL-1 to minimize impacts to Greater sage-grouse during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing.

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 for listing species and their habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 to protect special status species plants and wildlife.

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-7 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0424 Split Estate

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 3 LOT 1.

Jackson County

40.9 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015482

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-NSO-GRSG-1 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-NSO-4 to protect perennial streams, water bodies, fisheries, and riparian areas.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-17 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife GRSG CSU-2 to apply disturbance restrictions in Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-14 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG TL-1 to minimize impacts to Greater sage-grouse during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing.

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 for listing species and their habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 to protect special status species plants and wildlife.

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-7 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0425 Split Estate

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 10 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 LOTS 3, 4;

Sec. 19 S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 19 E1/2SW1/4.

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

Sec. 25 S1/2NE1/4.

Jackson County

477.52 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015391

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-NSO-GRSG-1 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. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 25 S1/2NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-4 to protect perennial streams, water bodies, fisheries, and riparian areas:

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

Sec. 25 SE1/4NE1/4.

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

T. 10 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 LOTS 3, 4;

Sec. 19 SE1/4NE1/4;

Sec. 19 E1/2SW1/4.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-17 for the protection of paleontological resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game high priority habitat on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado:

T. 10 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 LOTS 3, 4;

Sec. 19 S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 19 E1/2SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG CSU-1 to protect General Habitat Management Areas (GHMAs) within 1 mile of Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

T. 10 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 LOTS 3, 4;

Sec. 19 S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 19 E1/2SW1/4.

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

Sec. 25 SW1/4NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife GRSG CSU-2 to apply disturbance restrictions in Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

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

Sec. 25 S1/2NE1/4.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-14 for the protection of paleontological resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-15 for visual resource management objective class areas:

T. 10 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-17 to protect State and US highway viewsheds:

T. 10 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-18 to protect State and US highway viewsheds:

T. 10 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-20 to protect key observation points:

T. 10 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-25 to protect recreation travel routes and corridors:

T. 10 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat:

T. 10 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 LOTS 3, 4;

Sec. 19 S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 19 E1/2SW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GRSB TL-1 to minimize impacts to Greater sage-grouse during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-TL-1 to protect native fish and important sport fish:

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

Sec. 25 SE1/4NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game high priority habitat and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

T. 10 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 LOTS 3, 4;

Sec. 19 S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 19 E1/2SW1/4.

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 high priority habitat review by the State of Colorado and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

T. 10 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 LOTS 3, 4;

Sec. 19 S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 19 E1/2SW1/4.

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 for listing species and their habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 to protect special status species plants and wildlife.

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-7 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

DRAFT, public comment period

CO-2026-03-0426 Split Estate

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOTS 1 thru 5;

Sec. 6 LOT 6;

Sec. 6 S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 6 NE1/4SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 7 E1/2NE1/4;

Sec. 7 W1/2NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4.

Jackson County

947.17 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015399

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-NSO-GRSG-1 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.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-4 to protect perennial streams, water bodies, fisheries, and riparian areas:

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOT 6;

Sec. 6 NE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 6 NE1/4SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 7 E1/2NE1/4;

Sec. 7 W1/2NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4.

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

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOTS 1 thru 4.

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

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 7 E1/2SW1/4.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-17 for the protection of paleontological resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game high priority habitat on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado:

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 7 E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG CSU-1 to protect General Habitat Management Areas (GHMAs) within 1 mile of Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 7 S1/2NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife GRSG CSU-2 to apply disturbance restrictions in Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-11 to protect bald eagle habitat.

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 7 E1/2SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-14 for the protection of paleontological resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-15 for visual resource management objective class areas:

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 6 LOTS 1 thru 5;
Sec. 6 S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 7 E1/2NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-25 to protect recreation travel routes and corridors:

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 6 LOTS 1 thru 5;
Sec. 6 S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 7 E1/2NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat:

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 E1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods:

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 SE1/4SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG TL-1 to minimize impacts to Greater sage-grouse during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-TL-11 to protect Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle Nest Sites.

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 E1/2SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game high priority habitat and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 E1/2SW1/4, 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 high priority habitat review by the State of Colorado and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

T. 6 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4.

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 for listing species and their habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 to protect special status species plants and wildlife.

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-7 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0427

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 9 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 E1/2E1/2;

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

Jackson County

320 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015386

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-7 to protect threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate plants:

T. 9 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 E1/2NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 28 SW1/4NE1/4.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-17 for the protection of paleontological resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-25 to protect Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Research Natural Areas, and Outstanding Natural Areas:

T. 9 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 E1/2NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4;

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-26 to protect core wildlife areas.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game high priority habitat on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG CSU-1 to protect General Habitat Management Areas (GHMAs) within 1 mile of Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-6 to conserve significant plant communities and/or relict vegetation:

T. 9 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 21 SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4 SE1/4

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-9 to protect black-tailed, white-tailed and Gunnison prairie dog town complexes:

T. 9 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal
Sec. 28 SW1/4SE1/4.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-14 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-15 for visual resource management objective class areas.

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-25 to protect recreation travel routes and corridors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GRSGL TL-1 to minimize impacts to Greater sage-grouse during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game high priority habitat and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

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 high priority habitat review by the State of Colorado and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

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 for listing species and their habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 to protect special status species plants and wildlife.

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-7 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

DRAFT, public comment period

CO-2026-03-0458

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 9 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 14 ALL;

Sec. 15 ALL;

Sec. 22 N1/2N1/2;

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

Jackson County

1560 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015388

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG NSO-1 to protect Greater Sage-grouse Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

T. 9 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 14 ALL;

Sec. 15 E1/2, W1/2W1/2;

Sec. 22 NE1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4;

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

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-2 to protect major river corridors:

T. 9 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 15 NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-4 to protect perennial streams, water bodies, fisheries, and riparian areas:

T. 9 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 14 SW1/4NE1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 23 NW1/4NE1/4.

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

T. 9 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 14 NW1/4NE1/4, SW1/4;

Sec. 15 N1/2SE1/4;

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

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-7 to protect threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate plants:

T. 9 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 15 NW1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 22 NW1/4NW1/4.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-17 for the protection of paleontological resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-25 to protect Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Research Natural Areas, and Outstanding Natural Areas:

T. 9 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 15 W1/2NE1/4, NW1/4, SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 22 N1/2NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-26 to protect core wildlife areas.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

T. 9 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. NW1/4NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG-CSU-1 to protect General Habitat Management Areas (GHMAs) within 1 mile of Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

T. 9 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 14 SE1/4NE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, E1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 15 W1/2;

Sec. 22 N1/2NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG CSU-2 to apply disturbance restrictions in Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

T. 9 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 14 ALL;

Sec. 15 E1/2, W1/2W1/2;

Sec. 22 NE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4;

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-14 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-15 for visual resource management objective class areas.

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-25 to protect recreation travel routes and corridors.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

T. 9 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. NW1/4NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG TL-1 to minimize impacts to Greater sage-grouse during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game high priority habitat and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

T. 9 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. NW1/4NW1/4.

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 high priority habitat review by the State of Colorado and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

T. 9 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. NW1/4NW1/4.

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 for listing species and their habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 to protect special status species plants and wildlife.

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-7 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0459

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 9 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 12 SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 13 NE1/4NE1/4.

Jackson County

257.98 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015389

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-17 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game high priority habitat on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG CSU-1 to protect General Habitat Management Areas (GHMAs) within 1 mile of Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-14 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-15 for visual resource management objective class areas.

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-25 to protect recreation travel routes and corridors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG TL-1 to minimize impacts to Greater sage-grouse during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game high priority habitat and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

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 high priority habitat review by the State of Colorado and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

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 for listing species and their habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 to protect special status species plants and wildlife.

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-7 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0488

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 NW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 25 S1/2.

Jackson County

480 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015401

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

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

T. 6 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 NE1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 25 E1/2SE1/4.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-17 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game high priority habitat on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

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.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-14 for the protection of paleontological resource:

T. 6 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 NW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 25 S1/2.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-15 for visual resource management objective class areas.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-25 to protect recreation travel routes and corridors.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat:

T. 6 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 SE1/4NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods:

T. 6 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 SE1/4NE1/4;

Sec. 25 S1/2.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game high priority habitat and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

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 high priority habitat review by the State of Colorado and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

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 for listing species and their habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 to protect special status species plants and wildlife.

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-7 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0489 Split Estate

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 NW1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 25 N1/2.

Jackson County

600 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015401

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

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

T. 6 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 NW1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 25 NW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-17 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game high priority habitat on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

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.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-14 for the protection of paleontological resource:

T. 6 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 NW1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 25 NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat:

T. 6 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 NW1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 25 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game high priority habitat and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

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 high priority habitat review by the State of Colorado and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

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 for listing species and their habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 to protect special status species plants and wildlife.

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-7 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0494

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 9 N., R. 78 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 5 LOTS 5 thru 7.

Jackson County

125.56 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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-NSO-GRSG-1 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.

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. 5 LOT 6.

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. 5 LOTS 6, 7.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-17 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG CSU-1 to protect General Habitat Management Areas (GHMAs) within 1 mile of Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife GRSG CSU-2 to apply disturbance restrictions in Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-14 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-15 for visual resource management objective class areas.

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-25 to protect recreation travel routes and corridors.

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. 5 LOT 6.

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 for listing species and their habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 to protect special status species plants and wildlife.

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-7 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-6261 Split Estate

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 6 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 20 NE1/4NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4NE1/4.

Jackson County

60 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

Agreements:

COCO105309870 This parcel is within approved Unit Agreement (UA) COCO105309870 effective October 5, 2011. Before issuance of a lease for lands within an approved unit, the successful bidder may be required to join the unit (43 CFR 3101.3-1). Any lands included in this Notice that are determined to be in a unit prior to lease issuance are subject to regulation (43 CFR 3101.3-1).

EOI# CO00015375

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-NSO-GRSG-1 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-NSO-4 to protect perennial streams, water bodies, fisheries, and riparian areas.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-17 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-19 to protect high value recreation and wildlife habitat resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-27 to protect national trail corridors.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG CSU-1 to protect General Habitat Management Areas (GHMAs) within 1 mile of Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

T. 6 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 20 NE1/4NE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife GRSG CSU-2 to apply disturbance restrictions in Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-14 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-15 for visual resource management objective class areas.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-25 to protect recreation travel routes and corridors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG TL-1 to minimize impacts to Greater sage-grouse during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing.

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 for listing species and their habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 to protect special status species plants and wildlife.

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-7 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-6278

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 7 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 4 LOT 1;

Sec. 4 SE1/4NE1/4.

Jackson County

81.33 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015409

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-NSO-GRSG-1 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-NSO-16 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-17 for the protection of paleontological resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG CSU-1 to protect General Habitat Management Areas (GHMAs) within 1 mile of Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife GRSG CSU-2 to apply disturbance restrictions in Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

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

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-14 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-15 for visual resource management objective class areas.

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-25 to protect recreation travel routes and corridors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG TL-1 to minimize impacts to Greater sage-grouse during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing.

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 for listing species and their habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 to protect special status species plants and wildlife.

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-7 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-6282 Split Estate

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 7 N., R. 81 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 25 NE1/4;

Sec. 25 N1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 25 SE1/4.

Jackson County

400 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015480

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-NSO-GRSG-1 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.

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

T. 7 N., R. 81 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 25 SE1/4NE1/4;

Sec. 25 NE1/4SE1/4, W1/2SE1/4.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-17 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All are subject to Exhibit Wildlife GRSG CSU-2 to apply disturbance restrictions in Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-14 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG TL-1 to minimize impacts to Greater sage-grouse during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing.

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 for listing species and their habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 to protect special status species plants and wildlife.

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-7 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-6288

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, ACQ

T. 7 N., R. 80 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 27 SE1/4NE1/4.

Jackson County

40 Acres

50 % US Mineral Interest

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00015484

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-NSO-GRSG-1 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-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-17 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-28 to protect watchable wildlife areas.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife GRSG CSU-2 to apply disturbance restrictions in Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-14 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-15 for visual resource management objective class areas.

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-25 to protect recreation travel routes and corridors.

All lands are subject to Exhibit GRSG TL-1 to minimize impacts to Greater sage-grouse during lekking, nesting, and early brood-rearing.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-TL-4 to protect shorebirds, waterbirds, and waterfowl nesting habitat.

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 for listing species and their habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-LN-3 to protect special status species plants and wildlife.

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-7 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-6349

CO, Kremmling Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, ACQ

T. 7 N., R. 79 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 30 NENE EXCLUDING ROW C63601.

Jackson County

29.12 Acres

50 % US Mineral Interest

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00020157

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-NSO-GRSG-1 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-NSO-4 to protect perennial streams, water bodies, fisheries, and riparian areas.

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-NSO-17 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game high priority habitat on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

All lands are subject to Exhibit Wildlife GRSG CSU-2 to apply disturbance restrictions in Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs).

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-14 for the protection of paleontological resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-15 for visual resource management objective class areas.

All lands are subject to Exhibit KFO-CSU-25 to protect recreation travel routes and corridors.

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-2 to protect federally Threatened, Endangered or Proposed for listing species and their habitat.

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-7 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

LITTLE SNAKE FIELD OFFICE

CO-2026-03-0420

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

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

Sec. 15 NE1/4.

Routt County

160 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00019689

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game high priority habitat on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LS-CSU-130 to protect special status species habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods.

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 high priority habitat and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

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 high priority habitat review by the State of Colorado and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

ROYAL GORGE FIELD OFFICE

CO-2026-03-0137 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOTS 1 thru 4;

Sec. 1 S1/2N1/2, N1/2S1/2, SE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 2 LOTS 1 thru 4;

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

Sec. 3 SE1/4NE1/4, S1/2;

Sec. 10 N1/2N1/2, S1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4.

Las Animas County

1651.6 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016717

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Cultural-1 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-1 to protect sensitive bat maternity roosts and hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-2 to protect the integrity of prairie dog colonies and other associated species (burrowing owl and/or black-footed ferret).

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-9 to protect golden eagle nest sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-15 to protect breeding sites of long-billed curlew.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-20 to protect species status amphibian habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Tribal-1 to protect cultural resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-4 to protect waterways:

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 NW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 2 LOT 1.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-5 to protect water resources:

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 1 LOTS 1, 2;
- Sec. 1 S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, SE1/4;
- Sec. 2 LOTS 1, 4;
- Sec. 2 SW1/4SW1/4;
- Sec. 3 SE1/4NE1/4, SW1/4, E1/2SE1/4;
- Sec. 10 NW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Wlife-6 to protect raptor nests.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-Soil-1 to protect soil resources:

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 1 LOTS 1, 2;
- Sec. 1 S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4;
- Sec. 2 SW1/4NE1/4, SW1/4SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4;
- Sec. 3 SW1/4;
- Sec. 10 N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-SSSpecies-1 to protect special status snake hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-5 to mitigate effects on golden eagle nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledgling use of the nest.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-10 to protect burrowing owl reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-12 to protect mountain plover reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-8 to reduce disruption of turkey winter habitat.

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

- Sec. 2 LOT 4
- Sec. 3 SENE, N1/2SW, NWSE

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-9 to protect migratory bird nesting activity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-12 to reduce disruption of raptor nesting and fledgling habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Cultural-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Paleo-1 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-1 to further species conservation and management objectives.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-2 for biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Tribal-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

CO-2026-03-0142 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 11 E1/2, E1/2W1/2, W1/2NW1/4;

Sec. 12 ALL;

Sec. 13 N1/2, N1/2S1/2, SW1/4SW1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 14 E1/2, E1/2W1/2.

Las Animas County

2240 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016717

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Cultural-1 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-1 to protect sensitive bat maternity roosts and hibernacula.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-2 to protect the integrity of prairie dog colonies and other associated species (burrowing owl and/or black-footed ferret).

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-9 to protect golden eagle nest sites.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-15 to protect breeding sites of long-billed curlew.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-20 to protect species status amphibian habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Tribal-1 to protect cultural resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-4 to protect waterways:

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 13 NE1/4SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-5 to protect water resources:

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 11 N1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 12 S1/2NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 13 E1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 14 E1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Wlife-6 to protect raptor nests.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-Soil-1 to protect soil resources:

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 11 N1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 12 ALL;

Sec. 13 N1/2NE1/4;

Sec. 14 NE1/4NE1/4, E1/2W1/2.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-SSSpecies-1 to protect special status snake hibernacula.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-5 to mitigate effects on golden eagle nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-10 to protect burrowing owl reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-12 to protect mountain plover reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-9 to protect migratory bird nesting activity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Cultural-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Paleo-1 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-1 to further species conservation and management objectives.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-2 for biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Tribal-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

DRAFT, public comment period

CO-2026-03-0146 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 E1/2;

Sec. 23 SE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 24 SW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 25 SE1/4NE1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, S1/2S1/2, N1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 26 E1/2, NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4;

Sec. 27 E1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 34 E1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 35 N1/2, N1/2S1/2, S1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SE1/4.

Las Animas County

2080 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016719

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Cultural-1 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-1 to protect sensitive bat maternity roosts and hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-2 to protect the integrity of prairie dog colonies and other associated species (burrowing owl and/or black-footed ferret).

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-9 to protect golden eagle nest sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-11 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk nesting and fledgling habitat during use and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-15 to protect breeding sites of long-billed curlew.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-20 to protect species status amphibian habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Tribal-1 to protect cultural resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-4 to protect waterways:

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 25 SE1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 26 SE1/4NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-5 to protect water resources:

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 NE1/4;

Sec. 23 SE1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 24 SW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 25 S1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 26 NW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 27 E1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 34 E1/2SE1/4;

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

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Wlife-6 to protect raptor nests.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-Soil-1 to protect soil resources:

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 NE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-SSSpecies-1 to protect special status snake hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-5 to mitigate effects on golden eagle nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-8 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-10 to protect burrowing owl reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-12 to protect mountain plover reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-9 to protect migratory bird nesting activity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-12 to reduce disruption of raptor nesting and fledgling habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Cultural-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Paleo-1 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-1 to further species conservation and management objectives.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-2 for biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Tribal-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

CO-2026-03-0148 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 23 NE1/4NE1/4;

Sec. 24 W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4.

Las Animas County

200 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016719

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Cultural-1 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-1 to protect sensitive bat maternity roosts and hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-2 to protect the integrity of prairie dog colonies and other associated species (burrowing owl and/or black-footed ferret).

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-9 to protect golden eagle nest sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-11 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk nesting and fledgling habitat during use and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-15 to protect breeding sites of long-billed curlew.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-20 to protect species status amphibian habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Tribal-1 to protect cultural resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-5 to protect water resources:

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Wlife-6 to protect raptor nests.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-SSSpecies-1 to protect special status snake hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-5 to mitigate effects on golden eagle nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-8 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-10 to protect burrowing owl reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-12 to protect mountain plover reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-9 to protect migratory bird nesting activity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-12 to reduce disruption of raptor nesting and fledgling habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Cultural-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Paleo-1 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-1 to further species conservation and management objectives.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-2 for biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Tribal-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

CO-2026-03-0194 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 28 ALL;

Sec. 33 ALL;

Sec. 34 N1/2N1/2, SE1/4NE1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4, S1/2S1/2;

Sec. 35 NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

Las Animas County

2200 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016741

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-NSO-BG-1 to protect game production areas:

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 34 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 35 NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-5 to protect water resources:

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 28 NE1/4, NW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 33 ALL;

Sec. 34 N1/2N1/2, SE1/4NE1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4, S1/2S1/2;

Sec. 35 NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado:

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 34 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 35 NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-Soil-1 to protect soil resources:

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

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

Sec. 33 NW1/4, SW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 34 NE1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 35 NE1/4NE1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat:

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 34 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 35 NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods:

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 34 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 35 NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

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. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 34 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 35 NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

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. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 34 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 35 NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Cultural-1 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-1 to protect sensitive bat maternity roosts and hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-2 to protect the integrity of prairie dog colonies and other associated species (burrowing owl and/or black-footed ferret).

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-9 to protect golden eagle nest sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-11 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk nesting and fledgling habitat during use and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-15 to protect breeding sites of long-billed curlew.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-20 to protect species status amphibian habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Tribal-1 to protect cultural resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Wlife-1 to protect Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep winter range.

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 34 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 35 NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Wlife-2 within Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep production areas.

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 34 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 35 NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Wlife-6 to protect raptor nests.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-Forest-1 to reduce impacts associated with fluid mineral resource development on old growth stands.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-SSSpecies-1 to protect special status snake hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-5 to mitigate effects on golden eagle nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-8 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-9 to protect migratory bird nesting activity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-10 to protect burrowing owl reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-12 to protect mountain plover reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-SSR-Forest-1 to reduce impacts on old growth stands.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Cultural-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Paleo-1 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-1 to further species conservation and management objectives.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-2 for biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Tribal-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

CO-2026-03-0253 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 31 S., R. 59 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 13 NE1/4SW1/4, S1/2S1/2, NW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 14 SW1/4SW1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 15 S2SE EXCL PCMS;

Sec. 22 E1/2;

Sec. 23 NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, S1/2;

Sec. 24 N1/2, SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4.

Las Animas County

1833.12 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017086

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-1 to protect sensitive bat maternity roosts and hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-2 to protect the integrity of prairie dog colonies and other associated species (burrowing owl and/or black-footed ferret).

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-3 to protect swift fox dens.

T. 31 S., R. 59 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 14 SW1/4SW1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 15 S2SE EXCL PCMS;

Sec. 22 E1/2;

Sec. 23 NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, S1/2;

Sec. 24 N1/2, SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-9 to protect golden eagle nest sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-11 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk nesting and fledgling habitat during use and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-15 to protect breeding sites of long-billed curlew.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-20 to protect species status amphibian habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Tribal-1 to protect cultural resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-5 to protect water resources:

T. 31 S., R. 59 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 NW1/4NE1/4;

Sec. 23 W1/2NE1/4, W1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 24 W1/2NE1/4, W1/2SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Wlife-6 to protect raptor nests.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-SSSpecies-1 to protect special status snake hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-5 to mitigate effects on golden eagle nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-8 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-10 to protect burrowing owl reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-12 to protect mountain plover reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-7 to protect sandhill crane habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-9 to protect migratory bird nesting activity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-12 to reduce disruption of raptor nesting and fledgling habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Paleo-1 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-1 to further species conservation and management objectives.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-2 for biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Tribal-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

DRAFT, public comment period

CO-2026-03-0259 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 31 S., R. 59 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 20 S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 28 W1/2NW1/4;
Sec. 29 NE1/4, S1/2SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 30 S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 31 LOTS 2 thru 4;
Sec. 31 E1/2, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 32 N1/2, SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 33 W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4.

Las Animas County

1795.34 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017086

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Cultural-1 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-1 to protect sensitive bat maternity roosts and hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-2 to protect the integrity of prairie dog colonies and other associated species (burrowing owl and/or black-footed ferret).

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-3 to protect swift fox dens.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-9 to protect golden eagle nest sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-11 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk nesting and fledgling habitat during use and avoid nest abandonment.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-15 to protect breeding sites of long-billed curlew.

T. 31 S., R. 59 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 20 S1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 28 W1/2NW1/4;

Sec. 33 NW1/4NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-20 to protect species status amphibian habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Tribal-1 to protect cultural resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-5 to protect water resources:

T. 31 S., R. 59 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 29 SW1/4NE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 31 LOT 2.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Wlife-6 to protect raptor nests.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-SSSpecies-1 to protect special status snake hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-5 to mitigate effects on golden eagle nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-8 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-10 to protect burrowing owl reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-12 to protect mountain plover reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-7 to protect sandhill crane habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-9 to protect migratory bird nesting activity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-12 to reduce disruption of raptor nesting and fledgling habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Cultural-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Paleo-1 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-1 to further species conservation and management objectives.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-2 for biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Tribal-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

DRAFT, public comment period

CO-2026-03-0267 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 31 S., R. 59 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 25 S1/2;

Sec. 27 E1/2;

Sec. 34 N1/2N1/2, SW1/4NE1/4, S1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 35 NW1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, S1/2S1/2.

Las Animas County

1240 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017086

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Cultural-1 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-1 to protect sensitive bat maternity roosts and hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-2 to protect the integrity of prairie dog colonies and other associated species (burrowing owl and/or black-footed ferret).

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-3 to protect swift fox dens.

T. 31 S., R. 59 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 25 S1/2;

Sec. 27 E1/2;

Sec. 34 N1/2N1/2, SW1/4NE1/4, S1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 35 NW1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, S1/2SW, SW1/4SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-9 to protect golden eagle nest sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-11 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk nesting and fledgling habitat during use and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-15 to protect breeding sites of long-billed curlew.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-20 to protect species status amphibian habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Tribal-1 to protect cultural resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-5 to protect water resources:

T. 31 S., R. 59 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 25 SW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 27 SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 34 S1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 35 SE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Wlife-6 to protect raptor nests.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-SSSpecies-1 to protect special status snake hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-5 to mitigate effects on golden eagle nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-8 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-10 to protect burrowing owl reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-12 to protect mountain plover reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-7 to protect sandhill crane habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-9 to protect migratory bird nesting activity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-12 to reduce disruption of raptor nesting and fledgling habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Cultural-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Paleo-1 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-1 to further species conservation and management objectives.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-2 for biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Tribal-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

DRAFT, public comment period

CO-2026-03-0406 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 34 S., R. 41 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 15 LOT 15.

Baca County

0.05 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00002139

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado.

All lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter 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 RGFO-NSO-Cultural-1 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-1 to protect sensitive bat maternity roosts and hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-2 to protect the integrity of prairie dog colonies and other associated species (burrowing owl and/or black-footed ferret).

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-4 to protect occupied black-footed ferret habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-9 to protect golden eagle nest sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-11 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk nesting and fledgling habitat during use and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-15 to protect breeding sites of long-billed curlew.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-19 to protect lesser prairie chicken lekking.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-20 to protect species status amphibian habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Tribal-1 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Wlife-6 to protect raptor nests.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-SSSpecies-1 to protect special status snake hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-5 to mitigate effects on golden eagle nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-8 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-10 to protect burrowing owl reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-12 to protect mountain plover reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-7 to protect sandhill crane habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-9 to protect migratory bird nesting activity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-12 to reduce disruption of raptor nesting and fledgling habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Cultural-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Paleo-1 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-SSR-SSSpecies-15 to protect lesser prairie chicken production areas.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-1 to further species conservation and management objectives.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-2 for biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Tribal-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

CO-2026-03-0417 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 29 S., R. 60 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 4 SW1/4SE1/4.

Las Animas County

40 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016139

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Cultural-1 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-1 to protect sensitive bat maternity roosts and hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-2 to protect the integrity of prairie dog colonies and other associated species (burrowing owl and/or black-footed ferret).

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-3 to protect swift fox dens.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-9 to protect golden eagle nest sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-11 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk nesting and fledgling habitat during use and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-20 to protect species status amphibian habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-5 to protect water resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Wlife-6 to protect raptor nests.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-SSSpecies-1 to protect special status snake hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-5 to mitigate effects on golden eagle nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-8 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-10 to protect burrowing owl reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-12 to protect mountain plover reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-15 to protect lesser prairie chicken nesting habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Tribal-1 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-7 to protect sandhill crane habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-9 to protect migratory bird nesting activity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-12 to reduce disruption of raptor nesting and fledgling habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Cultural-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Paleo-1 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-1 to further species conservation and management objectives.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-2 for biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Tribal-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

CO-2026-03-0465 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD
T. 29 S., R. 61 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 3 S1/2.

Las Animas County

320 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016129

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Cultural-1 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-1 to protect sensitive bat maternity roosts and hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-2 to protect the integrity of prairie dog colonies and other associated species (burrowing owl and/or black-footed ferret).

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-3 to protect swift fox dens.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-9 to protect golden eagle nest sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-11 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk nesting and fledgling habitat during use and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-20 to protect species status amphibian habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Tribal-1 to protect cultural resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-5 to protect water resources:

T. 29 S., R. 61 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 3 SW1/4SW1/4, SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Wlife-6 to protect raptor nests.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-Forest-1 to reduce impacts associated with fluid mineral resource development on old growth stands.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-SSSpecies-1 to protect special status snake hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-5 to mitigate effects on golden eagle nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledgling use of the nest.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-8 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-10 to protect burrowing owl reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-12 to protect mountain plover reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-7 to protect sandhill crane habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-9 to protect migratory bird nesting activity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-12 to reduce disruption of raptor nesting and fledgling habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-SSR-Forest-1 to reduce impacts on old growth stands.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Cultural-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Paleo-1 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-1 to further species conservation and management objectives.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-2 for biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Tribal-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

CO-2026-03-0574 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, ACQ

T. 5 S., R. 65 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 8 A TRACT OF LAND SITUATED IN THE W1/2NE1/4 OF SECTION 8, T5S, R65W, 6TH P.M., ARAPAHOE COUNTY, COLORADO, DESCRIBED AS COMMENCING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SAID SEC 8, THENCE EAST ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF SAID SEC 8 FOR A DISTANCE OF 3163.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING OF SAID TRACT BEING DESCRIBED; THENCE DUE SOUTH 1400.00 FEET; THENCE DUE EAST 731.00 FEET; THENCE DUE NORTH 1400.00 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO THE INTERSECTION WITH THE AFORESAID NORTH LINE; THENCE WESTERLY 731.00 FEET, MORE OR LESS, ALONG AFORESAID NORTH LINE TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, WHICH TRACT CONTAINS 23.49 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.;

Sec. 9 E1/2, E1/2W1/2.

Arapahoe County

503.49 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00018504, CO00020289

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-4 to protect waterways:

Sec. 8 NW1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 9 NE1/4NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-5 to protect water resources:

Sec. 8 NE1/4NE1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 9 NW1/4NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, E1/2W1/2, N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado:

T. 5 S., R. 65 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 E1/2, E1/2W1/2.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat:

T. 5 S., R. 65 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 E1/2, E1/2W1/2.

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. 5 S., R. 65 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 E1/2, E1/2W1/2.

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. 5 S., R. 65 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 E1/2, E1/2W1/2.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Cultural-1 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-1 to protect sensitive bat maternity roosts and hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-2 to protect the integrity of prairie dog colonies and other associated species (burrowing owl and/or black-footed ferret).

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-5 to protect New Mexico or Preble's meadow jumping mouse habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-9 to protect golden eagle nest sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-20 to protect species status amphibian habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Tribal-1 to protect cultural resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-5 to protect water resources:

T. 5 S., R. 65 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 8 A TRACT OF LAND SITUATED IN THE W1/2NE1/4 OF SECTION 8, T5S, R65W, 6TH P.M., ARAPAHOE COUNTY, COLORADO, DESCRIBED AS COMMENCING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SAID SEC 8, THENCE EAST ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF SAID SEC 8 FOR A DISTANCE OF 3163.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING OF SAID TRACT BEING DESCRIBED; THENCE DUE SOUTH 1400.00 FEET; THENCE DUE EAST 731.00 FEET; THENCE DUE NORTH 1400.00 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO THE INTERSECTION WITH THE AFORESAID NORTH LINE; THENCE WESTERLY 731.00 FEET, MORE OR LESS, ALONG AFORESAID NORTH LINE TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, WHICH TRACT CONTAINS 23.49 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.;

Sec. 9 E1/2, E1/2W1/2.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Wlife-6 to protect raptor nests.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-SSSpecies-1 to protect special status snake hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-5 to mitigate effects on golden eagle nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-10 to protect burrowing owl reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-9 to protect migratory bird nesting activity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-12 to reduce disruption of raptor nesting and fledgling habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Cultural-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Paleo-1 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-1 to further species conservation and management objectives.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-2 for biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-3 to mitigate effects on Federally listed species that are likely to be adversely affected by water depletions in the South Platte Basin.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Tribal-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

CO-2026-03-6171 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 20 NE1/4NE1/4;
Sec. 21 ALL;
Sec. 22 W1/2W1/2;
Sec. 28 N1/2, N1/2S1/2, SE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 29 NE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 33 NE1/4NW1/4.

Las Animas County

1480 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016719

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-NSO-BG-1 to protect game production areas:

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 N1/2NW1/4;
Sec. 28 SW1/4NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 29 NE1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-4 to protect waterways:

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 28 E1/2NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-5 to protect water resources:

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 20 NE1/4NE1/4;
Sec. 21 SE1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 22 SW1/4NW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 28 SE1/4NE1/4;
Sec. 29 NE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 33 NE1/4NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado:

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 N1/2NW1/4;
Sec. 28 SW1/4NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 29 NE1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-Soil-1 to protect soil resources:

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 W1/2NW1/4;
Sec. 28 N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 33 NE1/4NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat:

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 N1/2NW1/4;
Sec. 28 SW1/4NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 29 NE1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods:

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 N1/2NW1/4;
Sec. 28 SW1/4NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 29 NE1/4SE1/4.

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. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 N1/2NW1/4;
Sec. 28 SW1/4NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 29 NE1/4SE1/4.

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. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 N1/2NW1/4;
Sec. 28 SW1/4NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 29 NE1/4SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Cultural-1 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-1 to protect sensitive bat maternity roosts and hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-2 to protect the integrity of prairie dog colonies and other associated species (burrowing owl and/or black-footed ferret).

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-9 to protect golden eagle nest sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-11 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk nesting and fledgling habitat during use and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-15 to protect breeding sites of long-billed curlew.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-20 to protect species status amphibian habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Tribal-1 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Wlife-6 to protect raptor nests.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-SSSpecies-1 to protect special status snake hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-5 to mitigate effects on golden eagle nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-8 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-10 to protect burrowing owl reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-12 to protect mountain plover reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-9 to protect migratory bird nesting activity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-12 to reduce disruption of raptor nesting and fledgling habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Cultural-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Paleo-1 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-1 to further species conservation and management objectives.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-2 for biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Tribal-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

CO-2026-03-6172 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 29 SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 32 NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 33 SE1/4NE1/4, SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 34 S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4.

Las Animas County

800 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016719

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-NSO-BG-1 to protect game production areas:

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 29 SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 32 N1/2NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-5 to protect water resources:

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 32 NW1/4NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4;

Sec. 33 SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 34 SW1/4SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado:

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 29 SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 32 N1/2NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-Soil-1 to protect soil resources:

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 32 W1/2NE1/4;

Sec. 33 SE1/4NE1/4, SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 34 SW1/4SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat:

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 29 SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 32 N1/2NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods:

T. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 29 SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 32 N1/2NE1/4.

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. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 29 SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 32 N1/2NE1/4.

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. 28 S., R. 55 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 29 SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 32 N1/2NE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Cultural-1 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-1 to protect sensitive bat maternity roosts and hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-2 to protect the integrity of prairie dog colonies and other associated species (burrowing owl and/or black-footed ferret).

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-9 to protect golden eagle nest sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-11 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk nesting and fledgling habitat during use and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-15 to protect breeding sites of long-billed curlew.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-20 to protect species status amphibian habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Tribal-1 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Wlife-6 to protect raptor nests.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-SSSpecies-1 to protect special status snake hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-5 to mitigate effects on golden eagle nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-8 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-10 to protect burrowing owl reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-12 to protect mountain plover reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-9 to protect migratory bird nesting activity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-12 to reduce disruption of raptor nesting and fledgling habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Cultural-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Paleo-1 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-1 to further species conservation and management objectives.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-2 for biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Tribal-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

CO-2026-03-6187 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 LOT 1;
Sec. 19 NW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4;
Sec. 29 ALL;
Sec. 30 E1/2E1/2, SW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 31 LOTS 3, 4;
Sec. 31 S1/2NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;
Sec. 32 ALL.

Las Animas County

1974.83 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016741

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-NSO-BG-1 to protect game production areas:

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 NW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4;
Sec. 19 LOT 1;
Sec. 29 NW1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 30 E1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 31 S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 31 LOTS 3 and 4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-5 to protect water resources:

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 LOT 1;
Sec. 29 ALL;
Sec. 30 E1/2E1/2, SW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 31 LOTS 3, 4;
Sec. 31 SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;
Sec. 32 ALL.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game HPH on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado:

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 NW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4;
Sec. 19 LOT 1;
Sec. 29 NW1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 30 E1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 31 S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 31 LOTS 3 and 4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-Soil-1 to protect soil resources:

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 NW1/4NE1/4;
Sec. 29 SE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 30 E1/2E1/2, SW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 31 LOT 3;
Sec. 31 NE1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 32 NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat:

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 NW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4;
Sec. 19 LOT 1;
Sec. 29 NW1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 30 E1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 31 S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 31 LOTS 3 and 4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods:

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 NW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4;
Sec. 19 LOT 1;
Sec. 29 NW1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 30 E1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 31 S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 31 LOTS 3 and 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. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 NW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4;
Sec. 19 LOT 1;
Sec. 29 NW1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 30 E1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 31 S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 31 LOTS 3 and 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. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 NW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4;
Sec. 19 LOT 1;
Sec. 29 NW1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 30 E1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 31 S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 31 LOTS 3 and 4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Cultural-1 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-1 to protect sensitive bat maternity roosts and hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-2 to protect the integrity of prairie dog colonies and other associated species (burrowing owl and/or black-footed ferret).

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-9 to protect golden eagle nest sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-11 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk nesting and fledgling habitat during use and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-15 to protect breeding sites of long-billed curlew.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-20 to protect species status amphibian habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Tribal-1 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Wlife-6 to protect raptor nests.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-Forest-1 to reduce impacts associated with fluid mineral resource development on old growth stands.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-SSSpecies-1 to protect special status snake hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-5 to mitigate effects on golden eagle nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-8 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-10 to protect burrowing owl reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-12 to protect mountain plover reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-7 to protect sandhill crane habitat.

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 NW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4;
Sec. 19 LOT 1.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-8 to reduce disruption of turkey winter habitat.

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 19 NW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4;
Sec. 30 E1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 31 SW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 31 LOT 3.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-9 to protect migratory bird nesting activity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-12 to reduce disruption of raptor nesting and fledgling habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-SSR-Forest-1 to reduce impacts on old growth stands.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Cultural-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Paleo-1 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-1 to further species conservation and management objectives.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-2 for biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Tribal-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

DRAFT, public comment period

CO-2026-03-6188 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 SW1/4NE1/4, W1/2, W1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 25 NW1/4NE1/4, W1/2;

Sec. 27 NE1/4, SW1/4.

Las Animas County

1120 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016741

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-1 to protect sensitive bat maternity roosts and hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-2 to protect the integrity of prairie dog colonies and other associated species (burrowing owl and/or black-footed ferret).

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-9 to protect golden eagle nest sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-11 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk nesting and fledgling habitat during use and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-15 to protect breeding sites of long-billed curlew.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-20 to protect species status amphibian habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Tribal-1 to protect cultural resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-5 to protect water resources:

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 NW1/4, S1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 25 W1/2;

Sec. 27 SW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Wlife-6 to protect raptor nests.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-Soil-1 to protect soil resources:

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 W1/2;

Sec. 25 NW1/4NW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-SSSpecies-1 to protect special status snake hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-Forest-1 to reduce impacts associated with fluid mineral resource development on old growth stands.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-5 to mitigate effects on golden eagle nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-8 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-10 to protect burrowing owl reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-12 to protect mountain plover reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-9 to protect migratory bird nesting activity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-12 to reduce disruption of raptor nesting and fledgling habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-SSR-Forest-1 to reduce impacts on old growth stands.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Cultural-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Paleo-1 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-1 to further species conservation and management objectives.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-2 for biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Tribal-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

DRAFT, public comment period

CO-2026-03-6189 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 20 N1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 21 E1/2, SW1/4;

Sec. 22 S1/2NW1/4, W1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 23 NE1/4.

Las Animas County

1280 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016741

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Cultural-1 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-1 to protect sensitive bat maternity roosts and hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-2 to protect the integrity of prairie dog colonies and other associated species (burrowing owl and/or black-footed ferret).

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-9 to protect golden eagle nest sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-11 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk nesting and fledgling habitat during use and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-15 to protect breeding sites of long-billed curlew.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-20 to protect species status amphibian habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Tribal-1 to protect cultural resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-5 to protect water resources:

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 20 SW1/4NW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 21 S1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 22 SW1/4NW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Wlife-6 to protect raptor nests.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-SSSpecies-1 to protect special status snake hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-Forest-1 to reduce impacts associated with fluid mineral resource development on old growth stands.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-Soil-1 to protect soil resources:

T. 29 S., R. 56 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 20 NW1/4SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 21 S1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 22 W1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 23 SW1/4NE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-5 to mitigate effects on golden eagle nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-8 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-10 to protect burrowing owl reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-12 to protect mountain plover reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-8 to reduce disruption of turkey winter habitat.

T. 29 S., R. 556 W. Sixth Principal

Sec. 20 NE1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-9 to protect migratory bird nesting activity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-12 to reduce disruption of raptor nesting and fledgling habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-SSR-Forest-1 to reduce impacts on old growth stands.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Cultural-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Paleo-1 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-1 to further species conservation and management objectives.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-2 for biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Tribal-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

CO-2026-03-6201 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 31 S., R. 59 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 SW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SE1/4 EXCL PCMS;

Sec. 7 LOTS 1, 2 EXCL PCMS;

Sec. 8 S1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4 EXCL PCMS;

Sec. 17 W1/2NE1/4, NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, S1/2S1/2 EXCL PCMS;

Sec. 18 SE1/4;

Sec. 19 NE1/4;

Sec. 20 N1/2NE1/4, W1/2NW1/4;

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

Sec. 28 W1/2NE1/4.

Las Animas County

1517.04 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017086

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Cultural-1 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-1 to protect sensitive bat maternity roosts and hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-2 to protect the integrity of prairie dog colonies and other associated species (burrowing owl and/or black-footed ferret).

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-3 to protect swift fox dens.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-9 to protect golden eagle nest sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-11 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk nesting and fledgling habitat during use and avoid nest abandonment.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-15 to protect breeding sites of long-billed curlew.

T. 31 S., R. 59 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 17 W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 20 NE1/4NE1/4;
Sec. 21 NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, W1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 28 W1/2NE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-20 to protect species status amphibian habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Tribal-1 to protect cultural resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-5 to protect water resources:

T. 31 S., R. 59 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 LOTS 1, 2 EXCL PCMS;
Sec. 17 W1/2NE1/4;
Sec. 18 NW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 21 NW1/4NE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Wlife-6 to protect raptor nests.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-SSSpecies-1 to protect special status snake hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-5 to mitigate effects on golden eagle nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-8 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-10 to protect burrowing owl reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-12 to protect mountain plover reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-7 to protect sandhill crane habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-9 to protect migratory bird nesting activity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-12 to reduce disruption of raptor nesting and fledgling habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Cultural-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Paleo-1 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-1 to further species conservation and management objectives.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-2 for biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Tribal-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

CO-2026-03-6380 Split Estate

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, ACQ

T. 8 N., R. 58 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 LOTS 1, 2;

Sec. 7 E1/2NW1/4.

Weld County

156.81 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00020434

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Cultural-1 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-1 to protect sensitive bat maternity roosts and hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-2 to protect the integrity of prairie dog colonies and other associated species (burrowing owl and/or black-footed ferret).

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-3 to protect swift fox dens.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-9 to protect golden eagle nest sites.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-11 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk nesting and fledgling habitat during use and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-15 to protect breeding sites of long-billed curlew.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-20 to protect species status amphibian habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Tribal-1 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Wlife-6 to protect raptor nests.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-CSU-SSSpecies-1 to protect special status snake hibernacula.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-5 to mitigate effects on golden eagle nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-8 to mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-10 to protect burrowing owl reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-12 to protect mountain plover reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-9 to protect migratory bird nesting activity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-12 to reduce disruption of raptor nesting and fledgling habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Cultural-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Paleo-1 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-1 to further species conservation and management objectives.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-2 for biological inventories.

All lands are subject to Exhibit RGFO-LN-Tribal-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

DRAFT, public comment period

**ROYAL GORGE FIELD OFFICE, FOREST SERVICE: PAWNEE NATIONAL
GRASSLANDS**

CO-2026-03-0229

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Forest Service: Pawnee National Grasslands, ACQ

T. 9 N., R. 60 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 LOTS 1, 2;

Sec. 31 E1/2NW1/4.

Weld County

161.32 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016878

FS Parcel# PNG-0090N-0600W-0006

All lands are subject to Exhibit PNG2015-NSO-14-01 for surface resource protection and ecological integrity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit PNG-R2-FS-2820, Notice for Lands of the National Forest System under Jurisdiction of Department of Agriculture.

CO-2026-03-0231

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Forest Service: Pawnee National Grasslands, PD
T. 9 N., R. 60 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 NW1/4SW1/4.

Weld County

40 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016878

FS Parcel# PNG-0090N-0600W-0007

All lands are subject to Exhibit PNG2015-NSO-14-01 for surface resource protection and ecological integrity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit PNG-R2-FS-2820, Notice for Lands of the National Forest System under Jurisdiction of Department of Agriculture.

CO-2026-03-0232

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Forest Service: Pawnee National Grasslands, ACQ

T. 8 N., R. 58 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 22 NE1/4SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 34 N1/2.

Weld County

400 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016878

FS Parcel# PNG-0080N-0580W-0009

All lands are subject to Exhibit PNG2015-NSO-14-01 for surface resource protection and ecological integrity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit PNG-R2-FS-2820, Notice for Lands of the National Forest System under Jurisdiction of Department of Agriculture.

CO-2026-03-0234

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Forest Service: Pawnee National Grasslands, PD
T. 8 N., R. 60 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 SE1/4NW1/4.

Weld County

40 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016878

FS Parcel# PNG-0080N-0600W-0013

All lands are subject to Exhibit PNG2015-NSO-14-01 for surface resource protection and ecological integrity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit PNG-R2-FS-2820, Notice for Lands of the National Forest System under Jurisdiction of Department of Agriculture.

CO-2026-03-0235

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Forest Service: Pawnee National Grasslands, ACQ

T. 12 N., R. 58 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 21 LOT 1;

Sec. 21 SE1/4;

Sec. 26 N1/2;

Sec. 30 E1/2.

Weld County

881.24 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016878

FS Parcel# PNG-0120N-0580W-0004

All lands are subject to Exhibit PNG2015-NSO-14-01 for surface resource protection and ecological integrity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit PNG-R2-FS-2820, Notice for Lands of the National Forest System under Jurisdiction of Department of Agriculture.

CO-2026-03-6252

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Forest Service: Pawnee National Grasslands, ACQ

T. 9 N., R. 60 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 S1/2S1/2.

Weld County

160 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00018955

FS Parcel# PNG-0090N-0600W-0003

All lands are subject to Exhibit PNG2015-NSO-14-01 for surface resource protection and ecological integrity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit PNG-R2-FS-2820, Notice for Lands of the National Forest System under Jurisdiction of Department of Agriculture.

CO-2026-03-6335

CO, Royal Gorge Field Office, Forest Service: Pawnee National Grasslands, ACQ

T. 8 N., R. 60 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 23 SE1/4.

Weld County

160 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00020092

FS Parcel# PNG-0080N-0600W-0014

All lands are subject to Exhibit PNG2015-NSO-14-01 for surface resource protection and ecological integrity.

All lands are subject to Exhibit PNG-R2-FS-2820, Notice for Lands of the National Forest System under Jurisdiction of Department of Agriculture.

UNCOMPAHGRE FIELD OFFICE

CO-2026-03-6157 Split Estate

CO, Uncompahgre Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

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

Sec. 2 LOTS 1 thru 5, 7, 8, 11 thru 14.

Gunnison County

299.5 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016370

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LN-UFO-3 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LN-UFO-4 for the protection of paleontological resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit UFO-NSO-11 to maintain the proper functioning condition of hydrology features:

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

Sec. 2 LOTS 1, 3 thru 5, 7, 8, 11 thru 14.

All lands are subject to Exhibit UFO-NSO-46/SSR-49 for the protection of traditional cultural uses, values and resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-CSU-BG-1 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game high priority habitat on BLM-administered lands and Federal mineral estate in Colorado:

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

Sec. 2 LOTS 1, 2, 7, 8, 14.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit UFO-CSU-8 to protect slopes greater than 40 percent:

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

Sec. 2 LOT 3 thru 5, 11, 13.

All lands are subject to Exhibit UFO-CSU-43/SSR-53 to protect cultural resource sites that may be damaged from inadvertent, unauthorized, or authorized uses.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-TL-BG-2 to reduce behavioral disruption during big game parturition and early young rearing periods:

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

Sec. 2 LOTS 1, 2, 7, 8, 14.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit UFO-TL-12 to prevent disruption of wild turkeys during crucial periods:

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

Sec. 2 LOTS 12, 13.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit CO-LN-BG-1 to alert the lessee that the lease overlaps with CPW-mapped big game high priority habitat and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

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

Sec. 2 LOTS 1, 2, 7, 8, 14.

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 high priority habitat review by the State of Colorado and requires a wildlife mitigation plan.

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

Sec. 2 LOTS 1, 2, 7, 8, 14.

CO-2026-03-6169 Split Estate

CO, Uncompahgre Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, PD

T. 12 S., R. 91 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 LOTS 5, 6;

Sec. 9 S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 10 LOT 1;

Sec. 10 N1/2, SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 11 LOTS 3, 4;

Sec. 11 N1/2NE1/4, NW1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 12 LOTS 1 thru 5;

Sec. 12 W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

Delta, Gunnison County

1324.16 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

Agreements:

COCO105687293 This parcel is within approved Unit Agreement (UA) (COCO105687293), effective (July 27, 2010). Before issuance of a lease for lands within an approved unit, the successful bidder may be required to join the unit (43 CFR 3101.3-1). Any lands included in this Notice that are determined to be in a unit prior to lease issuance are subject to regulation (43 CFR 3101.3-1).

EOI# CO00016436

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LN-UFO-3 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

All lands are subject to Exhibit LN-UFO-4 for the protection of paleontological resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit UFO-NSO-11 to maintain the proper functioning condition of hydrology features:

T. 12 S., R. 91 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 LOT 5;

Sec. 9 S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 10 LOT 1;

Sec. 10 SW1/4NE1/4, NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 11 LOT 4;

Sec. 11 NW1/4NW1/4;
Sec. 12 LOTS 1 thru 5;
Sec. 12 NW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit UFO-NSO-46/SSR-49 for the protection of traditional cultural uses, values and resources.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit UFO-CSU-8 to protect slopes greater than 40 percent:

T. 12 S., R. 91 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 10 N1/2;
Sec. 11 LOTS 3, 4;
Sec. 11 N1/2NE1/4;
Sec. 12 LOTS 1 thru 4;
Sec. 12 W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit UFO-CSU-25 to protect yellow-billed cuckoo habitat:

T. 12 S., R. 91 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 SW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 10 SW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit UFO-CSU-43/SSR-53 to protect cultural resource sites that may be damaged from inadvertent, unauthorized, or authorized uses.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit UFO-TL-5 to protect wildlife coldwater sport fish:

T. 12 S., R. 91 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 9 LOT 5;
Sec. 9 S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 10 LOT 1;
Sec. 10 SW1/4NE1/4, NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 11 LOT 4;
Sec. 11 NW1/4NW1/4;
Sec. 12 LOTS 1 thru 5;
Sec. 12 NW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

WHITE RIVER FIELD OFFICE

CO-2026-03-0129

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

T. 1 N., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 27 LOTS 1, 10.

Rio Blanco County

80.15 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00016643

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-12 to protect water resources:

T. 1 N., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 27 LOTS 1, 10.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-15 to protect rock art and standing architecture.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-06 to alert the lessee of potential and/or critical habitat for federally listed, proposed, and candidate plant species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-11 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-12 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0264

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

T. 2 N., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOTS 5 thru 8, 14;

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

Sec. 2 LOTS 5, 6, 18, 20, 21;

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

Sec. 11 N1/2, SE1/4.

Rio Blanco County

1471.54 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017113

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-NSO-12 to protect soils on natural slopes greater than or equal to 50 percent:

T. 2 N., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOTS 7, 8;

Sec. 1 S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4;

Sec. 2 SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-NSO-15 to conserve unique plant communities and remnant vegetation associations that are not otherwise protected:

T. 2 N., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 SW1/4SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to WR-NSO-17 to protect endangered Colorado River fish:

T. 2 N., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOT 7;

Sec. 2 LOT 6.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-NSO-26 to protect BLM sensitive plant species from direct and indirect impacts, including loss of habitat:

T. 2 N., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOT 8;

Sec. 1 SW1/4NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 2 LOTS 6, 18, 20, 21;
Sec. 2 SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 11 SW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, SE1/4.

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. 2 N., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 LOTS 7, 8;
Sec. 1 S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4;
Sec. 2 SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-12 to protect water resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-15 to protect rock art and standing architecture.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-18 to preserve old growth forests and woodlands communities that are not otherwise protected.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-26 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):

T. 2 N., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 1 S1/2N1/2, N1/2SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 2 SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-06 to alert the lessee of potential and/or critical habitat for federally listed, proposed, and candidate plant species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-11 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-12 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0394 Split Estate

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

T. 1 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 25 W1/2, W1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 26 ALL;

Sec. 27 E1/2, N1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 34 E1/2NE1/4, S1/2.

Rio Blanco County

1880 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00002601

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-12 to protect water resources:

T. 1 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 25 W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 26 SE1/4NE1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 27 E1/2NE1/4, NW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4 NW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 34 SE1/4NE1/4, N1/2SW1/4, E1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-15 to protect rock art and standing architecture.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-18 to preserve old growth forests and woodlands communities that are not otherwise protected.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-06 to alert the lessee of potential and/or critical habitat for federally listed, proposed, and candidate plant species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-10 for wild horse management.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-11 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-12 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0395

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

T. 1 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 35 NW1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 36 N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4.

Rio Blanco County

560 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00002601

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-12 to protect water resources:

T. 1 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 35 SE1/4;

Sec. 36 NE1/4SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-15 to protect rock art and standing architecture.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-18 to preserve old growth forests and woodlands communities that are not otherwise protected.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-06 to alert the lessee of potential and/or critical habitat for federally listed, proposed, and candidate plant species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-10 for wild horse management.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-11 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-12 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0407

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

T. 2 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 10 W1/2E1/2, W1/2, SE1/4SE1/4.

Rio Blanco County

520 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00002601

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-12 to protect water resources:

T. 2 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 10 NW1/4NW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-15 to protect rock art and standing architecture.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-06 to alert the lessee of potential and/or critical habitat for federally listed, proposed, and candidate plant species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-10 for wild horse management.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-11 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-12 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0408

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

T. 2 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 13 NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4.

Rio Blanco County

200 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00002601

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-15 to protect rock art and standing architecture.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-18 to preserve old growth forests and woodlands communities that are not otherwise protected.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-06 to alert the lessee of potential and/or critical habitat for federally listed, proposed, and candidate plant species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-11 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-12 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0409 Split Estate

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

T. 2 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 15 N1/2, SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4.

Rio Blanco County

560 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00002601

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-NSO-12 to protect soils on natural slopes greater than or equal to 50 percent:

T. 2 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 15 NW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4NE1/4.

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. 2 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 15 NW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4NE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-12 to protect water resources:

T. 2 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 15 N1/2NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-15 to protect rock art and standing architecture.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-06 to alert the lessee of potential and/or critical habitat for federally listed, proposed, and candidate plant species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-10 for wild horse management.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-11 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-12 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

DRAFT, public comment period

CO-2026-03-0471

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

T. 1 S., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOT 23;

Sec. 8 W1/2NE1/4, NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4.

Rio Blanco County

361.65 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00002601

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-NSO-25 to protect federally listed, proposed, and candidate plant species and designated critical habitat from direct and indirect impacts:

T. 1 S., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOT 23.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-NSO-34 to protect Areas of Critical Environmental Concern:

T. 1 S., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 6 LOT 23.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-15 to protect rock art and standing architecture.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-06 to alert the lessee of potential and/or critical habitat for federally listed, proposed, and candidate plant species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-10 for wild horse management.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-11 to protect cultural resources

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-12 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0476 Split Estate

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

T. 1 S., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 31 NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4.

Rio Blanco County

120 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00002601

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-12 to protect water resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-15 to protect rock art and standing architecture.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-18 to preserve old growth forests and woodlands communities that are not otherwise protected.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-06 to alert the lessee of potential and/or critical habitat for federally listed, proposed, and candidate plant species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-10 for wild horse management.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-11 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-12 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-0479

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

T. 2 S., R. 99 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 26 SW1/4SW1/4.

Rio Blanco County

40 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00002601

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

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-12 to protect water resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-15 to protect rock art and standing architecture.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-18 to preserve old growth forests and woodlands communities that are not otherwise protected.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-06 to alert the lessee of potential and/or critical habitat for federally listed, proposed, and candidate plant species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-11 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-12 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-6210

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

T. 2 N., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 12 ALL;

Sec. 13 N1/2, SE1/4;

Sec. 24 NE1/4.

Rio Blanco County

1280 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00017113

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-NSO-12 to protect soils on natural slopes greater than or equal to 50 percent:

T. 2 N., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 12 NW1/4NW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-NSO-15 to conserve unique plant communities and remnant vegetation associations that are not otherwise protected:

T. 2 N., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 12 W1/2NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-NSO-26 to protect BLM sensitive plant species from direct and indirect impacts, including loss of habitat:

T. 2 N., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 12 N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 13 W1/2NW1/4.

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. 2 N., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 12 NW1/4NW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-12 to protect water resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-15 to protect rock art and standing architecture.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-18 to preserve old growth forests and woodlands communities that are not otherwise protected.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-26 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):

T. 2 N., R. 100 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 24 SE1/4NE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-06 to alert the lessee of potential and/or critical habitat for federally listed, proposed, and candidate plant species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-11 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-12 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

CO-2026-03-6276 Split Estate

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

T. 1 S., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 LOTS 2, 3;

Sec. 7 E1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4.

Rio Blanco County

199.36 Acres

12.50% Royalty Rate

EOI# CO00002601

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to WR-NSO-13 to allow for the improvement of water quality:

T. 1 S., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 LOTS 2, 3.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-NSO-25 to protect federally listed, proposed, and candidate plant species and designated critical habitat from direct and indirect impacts.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-NSO-34 to protect Areas of Critical Environmental Concern:

T. 1 S., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 E1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4.

The following lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-12 to protect water resources:

T. 1 S., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 7 LOTS 2, 3;

Sec. 7 SE1/4NE1/4.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-15 to protect rock art and standing architecture.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-18 to preserve old growth forests and woodlands communities that are not otherwise protected.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-06 to alert the lessee of potential and/or critical habitat for federally listed, proposed, and candidate plant species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-10 for wild horse management.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-12 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

DRAFT, public comment period

CO-2026-03-6357 Split Estate

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

T. 2 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 2 LOTS 7, 8, 15, 18.

Rio Blanco County

48.2 Acres

25 % US Mineral Interest

12.50% Royalty Rate

Agreements:

COCO106361638 This parcel is within approved Unit Agreement (UA) COCO106361638, effective May 22, 2025. Before issuance of a lease for lands within an approved unit, the successful bidder may be required to join the unit (43 CFR 3101.3-1). Any lands included in this Notice that are determined to be in a unit prior to lease issuance are subject to regulation (43 CFR 3101.3-1).

EOI# CO00020279

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-56 to alert the lessee of a potential supplementary air resource analysis.

The following lands are subject to WR-NSO-17 to protect endangered Colorado River fish:

T. 2 N., R. 98 W., Sixth Principal

Sec. 2 LOTS 7, 8.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-14 to protect bald eagle nest, roost, and perch habitat.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-CSU-15 to protect rock art and standing architecture.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-06 to alert the lessee of potential and/or critical habitat for federally listed, proposed, and candidate plant species.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-11 to protect cultural resources.

All lands are subject to Exhibit WR-LN-12 to alert lessee of potential paleontological resource inventory and mitigation.

APPENDIX C
Stipulation Exhibits

DRAFT, public comment period

HQ LEASE NOTICES

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).

Exhibit 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.

COLORADO LEASE NOTICE

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).

BIG GAME LEASE NOTICES AND STIPULATIONS

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.

GREATER SAGE-GROUSE LEASE NOTICES AND STIPULATIONS

Exhibit GRSG-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 Rangewide 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 GRSB 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 GRSB 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 GRSG-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 GRSG-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 Rangewide 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 GRSG-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.

CRVFO LEASE NOTICES AND STIPULATIONS

Exhibit CRVFO-NSO-11, DeBeque Phacelia Suitable Habitat

Stipulation: Prohibit surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities within 30 meters (100 feet) of suitable habitat for DeBeque phacelia.

Purpose: To: 1) preserve habitat until a determination can be made whether or not the habitat is occupied and 2) protect suitable habitat for the threatened annual plant, DeBeque phacelia, which may not germinate every year.

Exception: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.3). In addition, prohibit surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities within 30 meters of suitable habitat for DeBeque phacelia unless absence is demonstrated in the following way:

- Known DeBeque phacelia sites near the project area should be monitored by a qualified botanist during the flowering period (as determined by best available science) each year
- If DeBeque phacelia is located at three nearby known sites in a given year, that year will be deemed a “reliable year”
- If DeBeque phacelia is not detected at the suitable habitat to be impacted during a reliable year, an exception to the NSO may be granted for that year
- Resurveys would be required in subsequent years prior to granting additional exceptions.

Modification: Standard modifications apply (Section B.3).

Waiver: Standard waivers apply (Section B.3).

Exhibit CRVFO-NSO-20, Heritage Areas

Stipulation: Prohibit surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities within 0.25 mile of traditional cultural properties or Native American areas of concern.

Purpose: To protect the integrity of place, setting, and/or feeling. The following sites of concern have been identified through consultation and will be a priority for protection:

- Ceremonial features (e.g., eagle traps, vision circles, and special structures)
- Isolated rock art
- Culturally Modified Trees (includes Scarred and Prayer Trees)
- Human remains
- Other site types as identified through consultation.

Exception: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.3). The heritage area protection boundary may be modified on a case-by-case basis taking into account topographical barriers, existing disturbances, the nature of the proposed action, and the nature of the heritage area in consultation with Tribes and SHPO.

Modification: Standard modifications apply (Section B.3).

Waiver: Standard waivers apply (Section B.3).

Exhibit CRVFO-NSO-21, Historic Properties

Stipulation: Prohibit surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities within 100 meters (328 feet) of historic properties.

Purpose: To protect historic properties.

Exception: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.3).

Modification: Standard modifications apply (Section B.3). The historic properties protection boundary may be modified on a case-by-case basis taking into account topographical barriers, existing disturbances, and the nature of the proposed action in consultation with SHPO and Tribes.

Waiver: Standard waivers apply (Section B.3).

Exhibit CRVFO-CSU-3, Intermittent and Ephemeral Streams

Stipulation: Apply CSU constraints within 100 feet from the edge of intermittent or ephemeral stream drainages as defined by the USGS National Hydrography Dataset or field evaluation.

Purpose: To maintain and protect water quality, stream stability, aquatic health, seasonal use and downstream fisheries, and sediment processes downstream.

Exception: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.3).

An exception may be granted on a case-by-case basis considering the following factors:

- The activity would improve resource conditions (e.g., meet RMP resource objectives or achieve the standards for public land health)
- Restoration or enhancement work is designed to improve watershed conditions, aquatic habitat, riparian vegetation, or benefit aquatic dependent species over the long term
- The activity will have insignificant impacts on water quality, stream channel stability, soils, and aquatic dependent species, where no reasonable alternative exists
- The activity results in no net loss of riparian/wetland vegetation

- Involves stream crossings (e.g., roads, fences or pipelines) where there is no reasonable alternative
- Location of the activity adjacent to the intermittent/ephemeral streams may be necessary to avoid unacceptable impacts to other resource values.

Modification: Standard modifications apply (Section B.3).

Waiver: Standard waivers apply (Section B.3).

Exhibit CRVFO-CSU-6, BLM Sensitive Plants outside of ACECs

Stipulation: Apply CSU constraints to surface-disturbing activities within a 100-meter (328-foot) buffer around occupied habitat for sensitive plants outside of ACECs.

Purpose: To protect BLM sensitive plant populations and habitat outside ACECs.

Exception: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.3).

Modification: Standard modifications apply (Section B.3).

Waiver: Standard waivers apply (Section B.3).

Exhibit CRVFO-CSU-9, VRM Class II

Stipulation: Apply CSU constraints within VRM Class II areas.

Purpose: To ensure that surface-disturbing activities within VRM Class II areas comply with BLM Handbook 8431-1 to retain the existing character of the landscape.

Management activities may be visible but should not attract attention of the casual observer. Any change to the landscape must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape. Special design measures, mitigation plans, or relocation of operations by more than 200 meters (656 feet) may be required to protect visual values.

Exception: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.3).

Modification: Standard modifications apply (Section B.3).

Waiver: Standard waivers apply (Section B.3).

Exhibit CRVFO-TL-4, Nesting Season for Birds of Conservation Concern

Stipulation: Prohibit initiation of surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities during time periods between May 15 and July 15. The application of the timing limitation would consider: the type of equipment to be used (e.g., hand operated power tools verses mechanized/motorized equipment), the acreage/scale of the project, and the duration of the project, habitat types present, breeding phenology, weather conditions, elevation, distance to known nests, and terrain.

For example, at higher elevations the appropriate dates may range from June 1 through July 15, and at lower elevations the appropriate dates may range from May 15 through July 1.

Purpose: To protect the destruction of active nests for birds of conservation concern.

Exception: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.3). The stipulation may not apply if a biological survey determined that there were no birds of conservation concern occupying the project site.

Modification: Standard modifications apply (Section B.3).

Waiver: Standard waivers apply (Section B.3).

Exhibit CRVFO-TL-5, Raptors (Non-special status raptor species)

Stipulation: Prohibit surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities to protect use of nesting and fledgling habitat during the following time periods.

The timing limitation is applied within a 0.25-mile radius on species-specific dates as follows:

- Red-tailed hawk and all owls: February 15 to July 15
- Swainson's hawk: April 1 to July 15
- Osprey: April 1 to August 31
- Cooper's hawk and sharp-shinned hawk: April 15 to July 15.

The timing limitation is applied within a 0.5-mile radius on species-specific dates as follows:

- Golden eagle: December 15 to July 15
- Northern goshawk: March 1 to September 15
- Prairie falcon: March 15 to July 15.

Purpose: To protect nesting and fledgling habitat during use.

Exception: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.3). In addition, the stipulation may be suspended during any year in which the nest is unoccupied two weeks after the last date incubation should have begun. This date will be determined by a BLM biologist in consultation

with CPW or USFWS biologists as necessary. The timing limitations may also be excepted once the young have fledged and dispersed from the nest.

Modification: Standard modifications apply (Section B.3).

Waiver: Standard waivers apply (Section B.3).

Exhibit CRVFO-LN-6, Endangered Species Act

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. 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 CRVFO-LN-7, Class 4 and 5 Paleontological Areas

Instruction Memorandum No. 2008-009: Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) System for Paleontological Resources on Public Lands. An accredited paleontologist approved by the authorized officer will perform an inventory of surface-disturbing activities in Class 4 and 5 paleontological areas.

GJFO LEASE NOTICES AND STIPULATIONS

Exhibit GJ-NSO-Geology Slope

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. The 25-meter (82-foot) buffer is necessary to adequately protect fragile soils from stormwater runoff and other impacts associated with surface-disturbing actions.

Exhibit GJ-NSO-Visual Class I

STIPULATION: No surface occupancy or use is allowed in VRM Objective Class I areas, the Goblins, Highway 141 along the Dolores River (55,200 acres), and Unaweep Canyon ROW Corridor (54,000 acres) (Exhibit GJ-IGM).

PURPOSE: To protect the quality of the scenic (visual) values.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2).

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to ensure the protection of vital visual features in the GJFO landscape.

Exhibit GJ-NSO-2, Streams/Springs Possessing Lotic Riparian Characteristics

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.

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.

Exception: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2). In addition, exceptions, which are subject to CSU (site-specific relocation) stipulations, are as follows:

- Necessary site restoration and management as dictated by initial analysis or later evaluation/monitoring.
- Essential stream crossings associated with linear transportation, and utility crossings.

- For actions requiring individual permits through the USACE, require a Licensed Professional Engineer to approve and stamp project design, implementation, and reclamation plans.

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to maintain the natural hydrologic function and condition of mountain and rangeland stream systems. Properly functioning stream channels, stream banks, and floodplains (including the riparian zone) transport and store sediment at a rate which is in balance with each system's typical flow regime. Any alteration of this system can create an imbalance between sediment supply and flow, resulting in accelerated erosion, decreased water quality, and degraded habitat conditions and for special status aquatic wildlife. This stipulation is also essential to protect fish bearing streams in the GJFO.

Exhibit GJ-NSO-4, Lentic Riparian Areas

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.

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.

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 surface disturbance within the minimum 100-meter (328-foot) buffer may impair proper function and condition of springs, seeps, and fens. Source areas (for springs, seeps, and fens) are delicate and susceptible to any alteration of natural flow patterns, soil infiltration rates, or drainages within the contributing watershed. Changes to these variables may dewater lentic riparian areas, greatly impairing the system's ability to properly function.

Exhibit GJ-NSO-5, Palisade & Grand Junction Municipal Watersheds

STIPULATION: Prohibit surface occupancy and use and other surface-disturbing activities in the Palisade and Grand Junction municipal watersheds.

PURPOSE: To protect municipal watersheds providing drinking water to local communities.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2). In addition, exceptions will 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 municipal sources.

Exhibit GJ-NSO-13, Current and Historically Occupied Habitat and Critical Habitat of Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, and Candidate Plant and Animal

STIPULATION: Prohibit certain surface uses, as specified below, to protect threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate plants and animals from indirect impacts, loss of immediately adjacent suitable habitat, or impacts to primary constituent elements of critical habitat as designated by USFWS. Maintain existing buffer distances where pre-existing disturbance exists, and reduce redundancies in roads to minimize fragmentation, and minimize direct impacts from motorized and mechanized users of roads, routes and trails. In undisturbed environments and ACECs, prohibit new disturbance within 200 meters (656 feet) of current and historically occupied and suitable habitat. This stipulation includes emergency closures of roads where damage to T&E habitat has occurred.

PURPOSE: To protect threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species from indirect impacts or loss of immediately adjacent suitable habitat.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2). In addition, the NSO may be altered if all of the following conditions are met:

1. Section 7 consultation with USFWS on threatened or endangered species has been completed;
2. Valid current surveys for protected species have been completed and submitted;
3. Mitigation has been applied to avoid adverse impacts to protected species and the proponent will submit monitoring reports; and
4. The proposed disturbance will occur in unsuitable habitat.

Other surface-disturbing activities may be allowed in suitable habitat if conditions 1 through 3 above are met, and the purpose or the result of the activity will improve habitat conditions for the protected species.

Allow occupancy within 200 meters (656 feet) when terrain and topography provide adequate protections.

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to protect threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species and ensure the preservation of their habitat (including plant pollinator habitat).

Exhibit GJ-NSO-23, Golden Eagle Nest Sites

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).

Exhibit GJ-NSO-37, Allocation to Conservation Use Category

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)).

Exhibit GJ-NSO-38, Allocation to Traditional Use Category

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)).

Exhibit GJ-NSO-43, Wilderness Study Areas

STIPULATION: Prohibit surface occupancy and use and surface-disturbing activities in WSAs in accordance with BLM Manual 6330, Management of Wilderness Study Areas.

- Demaree Canyon (22,700 acres);
- Little Book Cliffs (29,300 acres);
- The Palisade (26,700 acres);
- Sewemup Mesa (17,800 acres).

PURPOSE: To preserve wilderness characteristics in WSAs in accordance with nonimpairment standards as defined by BLM Manual 6330.

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 preserve wilderness characteristics in WSAs in accordance with non-impairment standards as defined by BLM Manual 6330.

Exhibit GJ-CSU-Plant Community

STIPULATION: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted within occupied habitat that meets BLM's criteria, as established in the Resource Management Plan, for significant and/or relict plant communities:

- all old growth forests and woodlands and
- plant communities that meet BLM's criteria for significant plant communities

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 a plan of development that will demonstrate that habitat will be preserved to maintain the viability of significant or relict plant communities.

PURPOSE: To conserve significant and/or relict plant communities (e.g., old growth forests and Blue Mountain Deciduous Browse/Aspen Communities and woodlands) that are not otherwise protected.

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 the loss of old growth trees by adjusting the location of well pads, access roads, and other development; and to limit new disturbance within relic plant communities, thus reducing fragmentation, and the possibility of degradation or loss.

Exhibit GJ-CSU-3, Definable Streams

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.

Exhibit GJ-CSU-9, BLM Sensitive Plant Species Occupied Habitat

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.

Exhibit GJ-CSU-19, Other Raptor Species

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).

Exhibit GJ-CSU-27, Allocation to Scientific Use Category

STIPULATION: Apply CSU (site-specific relocation) restrictions to certain surface uses, as specified below, 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)).

Exhibit GJ-CSU-28, Allocation to Public Use Category

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.

Exhibit GJ-CSU-29, Sub-surface Inventory

STIPULATION: Require sub-surface inventory for deep sub-surface-disturbing activities and buried ROW in the following locations and in additional areas where high potential for subsurface resources may be identified in the future:

- Grand Mesa Slopes (16,000 acres);
- Indian Creek (20,200 acres); and
- Sunnyside (17,300 acres).

PURPOSE: To protect cultural resources.

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 needed to protect buried cultural resources within areas of high potential for sub-surface activities.

Exhibit GJ-CSU-30, VRM Class II

STIPULATION: Apply CSU (site-specific relocation) restrictions to fluid mineral leasing and other surface-disturbing activities within all areas designated as VRM Class II. Require that surface-disturbing activities meet the objectives of VRM Class II.

PURPOSE: To protect visual resources.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2). In addition, an exception could be granted for bond projects within scenic byways to ensure that visual and reclamation objectives are achieved. Facility design shall 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 needed to maintain the visual integrity within designated Class II VRM areas. A CSU will allow placement of facilities and disturbances outside of the critical view sheds.

Exhibit GJ-CSU-32, Recreation Management Areas

STIPULATION: Apply CSU (site-specific relocation) restrictions in the following RMAs:

- Grand Valley OHV SRMA (9,700 acres)
- Barrel Spring ERMA (24,700 acres)
- Gateway ERMA (78,100 acres)
- Grand Valley Shooting Ranges ERMA (750 acres)
- Gunnison River Bluffs ERMA (800 acres)
- Horse Mountain ERMA (5,100 acres)
- North Desert ERMA (107,900 acres)

PURPOSE: To protect recreation outcomes and setting prescriptions.

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 areas important to recreation users which may also include large facility investments. Protection of RMZs is necessary to meet desired recreation outcomes.

Exhibit GJ-CSU-37, Scenic Byways

STIPULATION: Apply CSU (site-specific relocation) restrictions to fluid mineral leasing and other surface-disturbing activities within 805 meters (0.5-mile) of either side of centerline 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 the quality of the scenic (visual) values of scenic, historic, or backcountry byways.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply (Section B.2). In addition, 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 will 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 shall 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.

Exhibit GJ-CSU-39, Roan and Carr Creeks ACEC

STIPULATION: Special design, construction, and implementation measures, including relocation of operations by more than 200 meters (656 feet), may be required in the Roan and Carr Creeks ACEC (33,600 acres).

PURPOSE: To protect and prevent irreparable damage to unique riparian habitats, genetically pure populations of cutthroat trout, 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 protect areas that contain highly important resources requiring special protections.

Exhibit GJ-TL-Wildlife Raptor Nest

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).

Exhibit GJ-TL-Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nest

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).

Exhibit GJ-TL-1, Salmonid and Native, Non-salmonid Fishes

STIPULATION: Prohibit in-channel stream work in all occupied streams during fish spawning, egg incubation, and fry emerging seasons. Fish spawning, egg incubation, and fry emerging seasons vary by elevation and temperatures; however, the following intervals generally apply in Colorado:

- Cutthroat trout (various subspecies): May 1-September 1
- Rainbow trout: March 1-June 15
- Brown trout: October 1-May 1
- Brook trout: August 15-May 1
- Sculpin: May 1-July 31
- Bluehead sucker: May 1-July 15
- Flannelmouth sucker: April 1-July 1
- Roundtail chub: May 15-July 15
- Speckled dace: May 1-August 31
- Mountain whitefish: October 1-November 30

PURPOSE: To protect redds (egg masses) in the gravel and emerging fry of native fish populations.

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. If competing species are involved, the BLM may select to implement species-specific dates for native fish versus nonnative species.

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply (Section B.2).

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply (Section B.2).

JUSTIFICATION: This stipulation is necessary to protect important native and game fish breeding.

Exhibit GJ-TL-3, Migratory Bird Habitat

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 Memorandum of Understanding with US Fish and Wildlife Service).

Exhibit GJ-TL-13, Golden Eagle Nest Sites

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).

Exhibit GJ-LN-3, Biological Inventories

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.

Exhibit GJ-LN-4, Threatened and Endangered Species

This lease contains habitat for threatened and endangered species. Prior to undertaking any activity on the lease, including surveying and staking of well locations, the lessee may be required to perform botanical inventories on the lease. Special design and construction measures may also be required in order to minimize impacts to threatened and endangered species habitat from drilling and producing operations.

EXCEPTION: An exception may be granted depending on current usage of the site or on the geographical relationship to topographic barriers and vegetation screening.

MODIFICATION: 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.)

JUSTIFICATION: This lease notice is necessary to identify current cactus populations and habitat in order to reduce or avoid impacts to cactus habitat.

Exhibit GJ-LN-5, Working in Wildlife Habitat

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.

Exhibit GJ-LN-6, Class 4 and 5 Paleontological Areas

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.

KFO LEASE NOTICES AND STIPULATIONS

Exhibit KFO-NSO-2, Major River Corridors

STIPULATION: Prohibit surface occupancy or use within stream channels, stream banks, and the area 2,500 horizontal feet either side of the ordinary high-water mark (bank-full stage) of rivers/streams.

PURPOSE: To protect rivers and adjacent aquatic habitat that provide: a) Special Status or critical fish and wildlife species habitat: b) important riparian values: c) water quality/filtering values: d) waterfowl and shorebird production values: e) valuable amphibian habitat: f) 100-year floodplain, and g) high scenic and recreation values of major rivers.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply. In addition, essential future actions in which implementation of a professionally engineered design, construction, maintenance, and reclamation plan can mitigate, to the fullest extent practicable, all potential resource damage associated with the proposed action.

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply.

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply.

Exhibit KFO-NSO-4, Perennial Streams, Water Bodies, Fisheries, and Riparian Areas

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 highwater 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)	325 feet (as measured from ordinary high water mark)
Lotic or lentic springs and seeps	325 feet (as measured from wetland/ vegetation edge)
Riparian	325 feet (or greater, if riparian area is wider than 325 feet)

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.

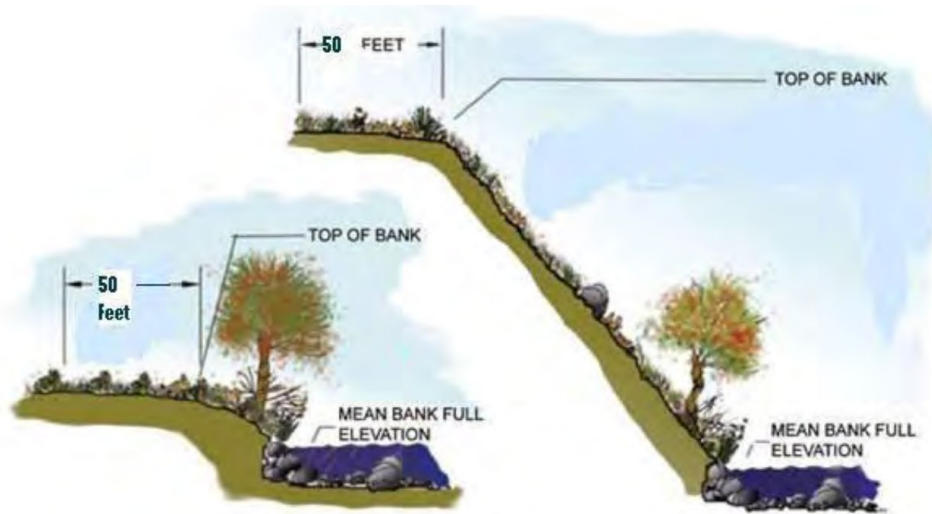
EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply. In addition, an exception may be granted for stream crossings if the Authorized Officer determines that no other alternative exists (such as another route).

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: Standard waivers apply.

Exhibit KFO-NSO-5, Streams Intermittent and Ephemeral

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.



Purpose: To maintain and protect water quality, stream stability, aquatic health, seasonal use, and downstream fisheries; and sediment processes downstream.

Exception: Standard exceptions apply.

Modification: None.

Waiver: None.

Exhibit KFO-NSO-7, Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, and Candidate Plants

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.

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.

Exhibit KFO-NSO-11, Raptors – Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle Nest Sites

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.

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.

Exhibit KFO-NSO-16, Cultural Resources

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).

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).]

Exhibit KFO-NSO-17, Paleontological (Fossil) Resources

STIPULATION: The lessee is prohibited from surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities within 100 meters around all known scientifically important paleontological resources.

PURPOSE: To protect scientific information that may be damaged from inadvertent or authorized uses.

EXCEPTION: The Authorizing Officer may: 1) allow for paleontological excavation; and 2) change the protection boundary on a case-by-case basis, taking into account topographical barriers, the design of the Proposed Action, and the characteristics of the paleontological resource.

MODIFICATION: None.

WAIVER: Destruction of all the physical characteristics of a paleontological resource.

Exhibit KFO-NSO-19, High Value Recreation and Wildlife Habitat Resources

STIPULATION: Prohibit surface occupancy or use on selected State Wildlife Areas (SWAs), as determined by BLM in cooperation with the CPW.

PURPOSE: To protect high value wildlife habitat and recreation values associated with designated SWAs.

EXCEPTION: An exception may be granted, or substituted with a TL, by the Field Manager, in coordination with the CPW, if an environmental analysis determines that the action, as proposed or conditioned, will not impair the values of the SWA.

MODIFICATION: A modification may be granted by the Field Manager, in coordination with the CPW, if an environmental analysis finds that a portion of the area is non-essential to site utility or function, or that the Proposed Action could be conditioned so as not to impair the current, or future, values of the site. The stipulation may also be modified if the proponent, the CPW, and, where necessary, other affected interests, negotiate compensation that satisfactorily offsets anticipated impacts to the SWA.

WAIVER: This stipulation may be waived if the CPW disposes of the site.

Exhibit KFO-NSO-25, ACECs, RNAs, and ONAs

STIPULATION: Prohibit surface occupancy or use within Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Research Natural Areas, and Outstanding Natural Areas.

PURPOSE: To protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values; fish and wildlife resources; or to other natural systems or processes; or to protect human life and safety from natural hazards.

EXCEPTION: Exceptions to this restriction may be authorized in writing by the Authorized Officer. Proposed Actions may be allowed if environmental analysis reveals that the action will not adversely affect the values for which the ACEC was designated. If an exception is granted, special design, construction, and implementation measures, including relocation of operations by more than 656 feet (200 meters), and a TL of greater than 60 days, may be required.

MODIFICATION: Site-specific modifications to the NSO area may be granted by the Authorized Officer, pending determination that the relevant and important values for which the ACEC was designated will not be adversely impacted.

WAIVER: A waiver may be granted by the Authorized Officer if the area is no longer designated as an ACEC, RNA, or ONA.

Exhibit KFO-NSO-26, Core Wildlife Areas

STIPULATION: Prohibit surface occupancy or use on core wildlife areas. (Core wildlife areas are areas of high habitat value for multiple species, including sage-grouse, elk, and mule deer.) This stipulation applies to the following:

PURPOSE: To help reduce fragmentation of core wildlife areas.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply. In addition, habitat and range improvements may be allowed.

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply.

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply.

Exhibit KFO-NSO-27, National Trail Corridors

STIPULATION: Prohibit surface occupancy or use in National Trail alignments, and in viewshed corridors up to 5 miles in width, where trail resources and associated settings are present.

PURPOSE: To conserve, protect, and restore National Scenic and Historic Trail resources, qualities, and values within National Trail management corridors. The BLM shall promote preservation, public access, travel opportunities, enjoyment, and appreciation of National Scenic and Historic Trails for present and future generations as units of the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS). Activities within National Trail management corridors will be conducted according to the National Trails System Act, national and State BLM policies and budget, and Comprehensive Management Plans and Statewide Trail Management Plans.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply. In addition, essential future actions in which implementation of a professionally engineered design, construction, maintenance, and reclamation plan can mitigate to the fullest extent practicable all potential resource damage and impacts to the setting associated with the Proposed Action.

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply.

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply.

Exhibit KFO-NSO-28, Watchable Wildlife Areas

STIPULATION: Prohibit surface occupancy or use on designated WWAs.

PURPOSE: To protect high value wildlife habitat and recreational values Wildlife Areas associated with designated WWAs.

EXCEPTION: An exception may be granted, or substituted with a TL, by the Field Manager if an environmental analysis determines that the action, as proposed or conditioned, will not impair the values of the WA.

MODIFICATION: A modification may be granted by the Field Manager if an environmental analysis finds that a portion of the area is non-essential to site utility or function; or that the Proposed Action could be conditioned so as not to impair the current, or future, values of the site. The stipulation may also be modified if the proponent, and, where necessary, other affected interests, negotiate compensation that satisfactorily offsets anticipated impacts to the WWAs.

WAIVER: This stipulation may be waived by the Authorized Officer if the area is no longer designated as a WWA.

Exhibit KFO-CSU-3, Perennial Streams, Water Bodies, Fisheries, and Riparian Areas

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 to 500 feet
Perennial Streams (with or without fish)	325 to 500 feet (as measured from ordinary high water mark)
Lotic or lentic springs and seeps	325 feet (as measured from wetland/ vegetation edge)

Exhibit KFO-CSU-6, Significant Plant Communities and Relict Vegetation

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.

PURPOSE: To conserve significant plant communities and relic communities (such as old growth forests and woodlands) that are not otherwise protected.

EXCEPTION: Standard exceptions apply. 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.

Exhibit KFO-CSU-9, Black-tailed, White-tailed and Gunnison Prairie Dog Town Complexes

STIPULATION: Development of lease parcels that include current or historically occupied prairie dog towns, as mapped by the CPW or by the BLM, will require 1 or more of the following conservation measures prior to, and during, lease development.

- Development of a Surface Use Plan of operations with the BLM that integrates and coordinates long-term lease development with measures necessary in order to minimize adverse impacts to prairie dog populations or their habitat.
- Abide by special daily and seasonal activity restrictions on construction, drilling, product transport, and service activities during reproductive period (from March 1 to June 15).
- Incorporate special modifications to facility siting, design, construction, and operation in order to minimize involvement of prairie dog burrow systems.
- Provide in-kind compensation for habitat loss and/or displacement (such as special on-site prairie dog habitat enhancement), when appropriate.

PURPOSE: To maintain the integrity and extent of prairie dog complexes.

EXCEPTION: The Field Manager may grant an exception to this stipulation if an environmental analysis indicates that the proposed or conditioned activities will not affect the long-term suitability or utility of habitat for prairie dogs. Surface disturbance and occupation may also be authorized in the event that established impacts to habitat values will be compensated or offset to the satisfaction of the BLM.

MODIFICATION: Incorporated into CSU language.

WAIVER: The Field Manager may grant a waiver to this stipulation if site conditions have changed sufficient to preclude prairie dog occupation of the stipulation area.

Exhibit KFO-CSU-11, Bald Eagle Habitat – Cottonwood Communities

STIPULATION: Surface occupancy or use is subject to the following special operating constraints:

The Field Manager may require the proponent/applicant to submit a Plan of Development that will demonstrate that:

- involvement of cottonwood stands or cottonwood regeneration areas have been avoided to the extent practicable;
- special reclamation measures or design features are incorporated that will accelerate recovery and/or re-establishment of affected cottonwood communities;
- the pre-development potential of affected floodplains to develop or support riverine cottonwood communities has not been diminished; and
- the current/future utility of such cottonwood substrate for bald eagle use will not be impaired.

PURPOSE: To maintain long-term availability of suitable bald eagle habitat.

EXCEPTION: The Field Manager may grant an exception to this stipulation if an environmental analysis indicates that the proposed or conditioned activities will not affect the long-term suitability or utility of habitat features or diminish opportunities for natural floodplain functions. Surface disturbance and occupation may also be authorized in the event that established impacts to habitat values will be compensated or offset to the satisfaction of the BLM.

MODIFICATION: Incorporated into CSU language.

WAIVER: The Field Manager may grant a waiver to this stipulation if cottonwood communities no longer exist in the lease area.

Exhibit KFO-CSU-13, Cultural Resources

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.

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.

Exhibit KFO-CSU-14, Paleontological (Fossil) Resources

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).

Purpose: To protect scientific information that may be damaged from inadvertent or authorized uses.

Exception: None.

Modification: None.

Waiver: None.

Exhibit KFO-CSU-15, VRM Objective Class Areas

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

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.

Exhibit KFO-CSU-17, State and US Highway Viewsheds

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.

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.

Exhibit KFO-CSU-18, Rehabilitation Within State and U.S. Highway and Interstate Viewsheds

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.

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.

Exhibit KFO-CSU-20, Key Observation Points

Stipulation: Restrict surface occupancy or use within foreground-middleground distance zones of KOPs within any National Park or State Park.

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.

Exhibit KFO-CSU-25, Recreation Travel Routes and Corridors

Stipulation: Restrict surface occupancy or use to existing travel routes and corridors, and avoid upgrading them.

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.

Exhibit KFO-TL-1, Native Fish and Important Sport Fish

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.

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: Standard exceptions apply. In addition, the dates may be modified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) via the 404 Permit compliance process.

MODIFICATION: Standard modifications apply.

WAIVER: Standard waivers apply.

Exhibit KFO-TL-4, Shorebirds, Waterbirds and Waterfowl Nesting Habitat

STIPULATION: No surface use is allowed during the following time period. (This stipulation does not apply to operation and maintenance of production facilities.)

- March 1 to July 31, in areas designated for waterfowl, shorebird, and waterbird production by Field Offices.

PURPOSE: To prevent disruption of nesting activity.

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 habitat for current, or subsequent, nesting activity or occupancy.

MODIFICATION: The Field Manager may modify the stipulation dates, or stipulation area, 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 habitat for current, or subsequent, nest activities or occupation. The stipulation may also be modified if the proponent, the BLM, the CPW, and, where necessary, other affected interests, negotiate compensation that satisfactorily offsets anticipated impacts to breeding activities and/or habitats.

WAIVER: A waiver may be granted if habitat conditions are permanently incapable of supporting production activities.

Exhibit KFO-TL-11, Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle Nest Sites

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

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.

Exhibit KFO-LN-1, Migratory Bird Nesting Habitat

Avoid or minimize disruption of migratory bird nesting activity by siting or prioritizing vegetation clearing, facility construction, and concentrated operational activities (such as drilling, completion, utility installation) in order to avoid the involvement of higher value migratory bird habitats, especially during the core migratory bird nesting season (from May 15 to July 15).

Exhibit KFO-LN-2, Endangered Species Act

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.

Exhibit KFO-LN-3, Special Status Species Plants and Wildlife

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.

Exhibit KFO-LN-5, Cultural Resources

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)].

Exhibit KFO-LN-6, Buried Cultural Resources

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.

Exhibit KFO-LN-7, Paleontological (Fossil) Resources

The lessee is hereby notified that prior to any surface- disturbing activities, an inventory of paleontological resources (fossils) may be required. Mitigation measures may be required 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 might require the relocation of the 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).

LSFO LEASE NOTICES AND STIPULATIONS

Exhibit LS-CSU-130, Special Status Species Habitat

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.

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, Columbian Sharp-Tailed Grouse Crucial Winter Habitat

Stipulation: Columbian sharp-tailed grouse crucial winter habitat will be closed from December 16 to March 15.

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.

RGFO LEASE NOTICES AND STIPULATIONS

Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Cultural-1, Cultural Resources

Stipulation: Prohibit surface occupancy or use for oil and gas activities on lands within 328 feet (100 meters) from the boundary of all listed NRHP sites/districts, and outstanding cultural resources to be nominated to the NRHP.

Purpose: To protect cultural resources.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-1, Bat Maternity Roosts and Hibernacula

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed (except when the decision is in conflict with public safety) within a 350-foot (107 meters) radius of the entrance of special status bat maternity roosts, bachelor colonies, hibernacula, and fall swarming sites 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.

Purpose: To protect sensitive bat maternity roosts and hibernacula.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-2, Prairie Dog Colonies

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within active prairie dog colonies 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.

Purpose: To protect the integrity of prairie dog colonies and other associated species (burrowing owl and/or black-footed ferret).

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-3, Swift Fox

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of occupied maternal swift fox dens 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.

Purpose: To protect swift fox dens.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-4, Black-Footed Ferret Habitat

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within active prairie dog colonies occupied by black-footed ferrets 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.

Purpose: To protect black-footed ferret habitat.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-5, Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse Habitat

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed 300 feet (91 meters) of the 100-year floodplain of occupied reaches of New Mexico and Preble's meadow jumping mouse 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.

Purpose: To mitigate effects on New Mexico and Preble's meadow jumping mouse habitat.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-9, Golden Eagle

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of golden eagle active nest sites 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 to maintain the integrity of sites and surrounding habitat; and within a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of abandoned nests with all or part of nest remaining.

Purpose: To protect golden eagle nest sites.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

In addition, an EXCEPTION may be granted depending on the status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest.

Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-11, Ferruginous Hawk

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of active or inactive ferruginous hawk nest sites or 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.

Purpose: To mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk nesting and fledgling habitat during use and avoid nest abandonment.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

In addition, an EXCEPTION may be granted depending on the status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest.

Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-15, Long-Billed Curlew

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within known breeding sites of long-billed curlew 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.

Purpose: To protect long-billed curlew breeding sites.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-19, Active Lesser Prairie Chicken Leks

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within 1.25 miles (2.0 kilometers) of active lesser prairie chicken leks 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.

Purpose: To protect lesser prairie chicken habitat.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

Exhibit RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-20, Amphibian Breeding Sites

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) of identified breeding sites of special status amphibians 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.

Purpose: To protect special status amphibian habitat.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Tribal-1, National Register Sites and Culturally Sensitive Locations

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within 328 feet (100 meters) from the boundary of NRHP-eligible cultural resources, culturally sensitive locations, listed National Register sites/districts, and outstanding cultural resources to be nominated to the National Register.

Purpose: To protect culturally sensitive locations.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-4, Water Quality

Stipulation: For all areas outside the South Park Leasing Area, no surface occupancy or use is allowed within 500 feet (152 meters) of waterways, including wetlands, perennial water impoundments, perennial streams, fens, and wetlands. 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.

Purpose: To maintain the proper functioning condition, including the vegetation, hydrologic and geomorphic functionality of wetland features. Protect water quality, riparian zones, fens, 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.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Water-5, Water Quality

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within 100 horizontal feet (30 meters) as measured from the top of the stream bank for all intermittent or ephemeral streams. If riparian vegetation extends beyond the top of the stream bank, the buffer will be measured from the extent of the riparian vegetation.

Surface occupancy or use may be restricted beyond 100 feet (33 meters), where activities would adversely impact water quality and stream stability. Surface-disturbing activities may require special engineering design, construction, and implementation measures, including re-location of operations beyond 656 feet (200 meters) from the extent of water impoundments, streams, riparian areas, and/or wetlands to protect water resources.

Purpose: To maintain the proper functioning condition, including the vegetation, hydrologic and geomorphic functionality of wetland features. Protect water quality, riparian zones, fens, 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.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Wlife-1, Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep Winter Range

Stipulation: No surface occupancy for fluid mineral development within Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep winter range.

Purpose: To protect Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep winter range.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Wlife-2, Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep Production

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed for fluid mineral development within Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep production (lambing) areas as mapped by CPW.

Purpose: To protect Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep production areas.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

Exhibit RGFO-NSO-Wlife-6, Raptor Nest

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or use is allowed within an area centered on a raptor nest site 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 to maintain the integrity of nest sites and surrounding habitat. Buffer radii for non-special status raptors are as follows:

- 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) – prairie falcon
- 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) – all other non-special status raptors (accipiters, falcons [except kestrel], buteos, and owls)

Purpose: To protect the integrity of raptor nest sites.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

In addition, an EXCEPTION may be granted depending on the status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest.

Exhibit RGFO-CSU-Forest-1, Fluid Mineral Resource Development on Old Growth Stands

Stipulation: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted in any designated old growth stands.

Special design, construction, and implementation measures, including relocation of operations by more than 656 feet (200 meters), may be required.

Purpose: To reduce impacts associated with fluid mineral resource development on old growth stands.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

Exhibit RGFO-CSU-Soil-1, Slopes Over 30%

Stipulation: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted in areas with severe or very severe erosion hazard, fragile soils of high concern, or slopes over 30%. Special design, construction, and implementation measures, including relocation of operations by more than 656 feet (200 meters), 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 soil constituents and sediments likely to affect downstream water quality, fisheries, and other downstream aquatic habitats.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

Exhibit RGFO-CSU-SSSpecies-1, Snake Hibernacula

Stipulation: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted for fluid mineral development within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of identified special status snake hibernacula 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. Special design, construction, and implementation measures,

including relocation of operations by more than 656 feet (200 meters) or delay by more than 60 days may be required to protect the specified resource or value.

Purpose: To protect special status snake hibernacula.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

Exhibit RGFO-SSR-Forest-1, Designated Old Growth Stands

Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted in any designated old growth stands.

Purpose: To reduce impacts on old growth stands.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

Exhibit RGFO-SSR-SSSpecies-15, Lesser Prairie Chicken Production Areas

Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within focal areas, connectivity zones, or within 1.25 miles (2.0 kilometers) of known lesser prairie chicken leks that have been active at least once within the previous 5 years, as well as sites dominated by tracts of native grass and shrublands 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.

Purpose: To protect lesser prairie chicken production areas.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-5, Golden Eagle Nesting

Stipulation: No surface use for fluid mineral development is allowed within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius around golden eagle nest sites 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 from January 1 to August 31.

Purpose: To mitigate effects on golden eagle nesting, nest-centered courtship, nest attentiveness and construction or repair, egg-laying, incubation, feeding of nestlings, and post-fledging use of the nest.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-8, Ferruginous Hawk Nest Sites

Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities (beyond that which historically occurred prior to nest establishment) may be restricted within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of ferruginous hawk nest sites 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 from February 1 to July 15.

Purpose: To mitigate effects on ferruginous hawk reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:

- Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances
- Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period
- Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site
- Occupancy of the area by ferruginous hawk
- Cumulative impacts on ferruginous hawk habitat (such as other activities in the area)
- Status of the nest site or the geographical relationship of topographic barrier and vegetation screening to the nest

Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-10, Burrowing Owl Nest Sites

Stipulation: No surface use for fluid mineral development is allowed within a 300-foot (91-meter) radius of active burrowing owl nest sites 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 from March 1 to August 15.

Purpose: To protect burrowing owl reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-12, Mountain Plover Nesting

Stipulation: No surface use for fluid mineral development is allowed within suitable mountain plover nesting habitat 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 from April 10 to July 31.

Purpose: To protect mountain plover reproductive activity at nest sites and avoid nest abandonment.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

Exhibit RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-15, Lesser Prairie Chicken Leks

Stipulation: No surface use for fluid mineral development is allowed within 2.2 miles (3.5 kilometers) of active lesser prairie chicken leks 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 from March 15 to June 15.

Purpose: To protect lesser prairie chicken nesting habitat.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-7, Sandhill Crane

Stipulation: Surface use for fluid mineral development and all surface-disturbing activities may be restricted within sandhill crane production or migration habitat from March 1 to October 16 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.

Purpose: To reduce disruption of sandhill crane production and migration areas.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

EXCEPTION: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:

- Vegetation treatments provided treatments are demonstrably beneficial for target species without being detrimental to wildlife communities

Other factors to consider for exceptions:

- Project site location relative to the size and spatial arrangement of habitat, presence of open roads and trails, and other existing background or historical disturbances
- Length of time that activities would encroach on the period of the restriction period
- Number of vehicle trips per day in and out of the work site
- Actual use of the area by sandhill cranes
- Cumulative impacts on sandhill cranes (such as other activities in the area)

Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-8, Turkey Winter Habitat

Stipulation: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted within turkey winter habitat from December 1 to April 1 as mapped by CPW.

Purpose: To reduce disruption of turkey winter habitat.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply

Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-9, Migratory Birds

Stipulation: Avoid actions that disturb live or dead/dying vegetation in previously undisturbed settings from May 15 to July 15 or as site-specific analyses dictate when nesting migratory birds are present.

Purpose: To protect migratory bird nesting activity.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

EXCEPTION (additional): An exception to this timing limitation will be granted if nesting surveys conducted no more than one week prior to vegetation-disturbing activities indicate no nesting within 100 feet (30 meters) of the area to be disturbed. Surveys shall be conducted by a qualified breeding bird surveyor between sunrise and 10:00 a.m. under favorable conditions.

Exhibit RGFO-TL-Wlife-12, Raptor Nesting

Stipulation: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted (beyond what historically occurred prior to nest establishment) to protect raptor nesting and fledgling habitat during use.

The timing limitation is applied within a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of the nest 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 on species-specific dates as follows:

The timing limitation is applied within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of the nest on species-specific dates as follows:

- Prairie falcon – March 15 to July 15

The timing limitation is applied within a 0.25-mile (0.4-kilometer) radius of the nest on species-specific dates as follows:

- Non-special status owls – February 15 to July 15
- Swainson's hawk – April 1 to July 15
- Osprey – April 1 to August 31
- Cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk – April 15 to July 15.
- Red-tailed hawk – February 15 to July 15.

- All other non-special status raptors (accipiters, falcons [except kestrel], buteos, and owls): January 1 to July 15.

Purpose: To reduce disruption of raptor nesting and fledgling habitat.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER criteria apply.

Exhibit RGFO-LN-Cultural-1, National Historic Preservation Act

Notice: Apply a lease notice for oil and gas activities on BLM-administered lands notifying the lessee that leases 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, Executive Order 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 (e.g., State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and tribal consultation) 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.

Purpose: To protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

Exhibit RGFO-LN-Paleo-1, Paleontological Resource

Notice: Apply a lease notice for oil and gas leasing notifying the lessee that an inventory of paleontological resources (fossils) may be required. Mitigation may be required, such as monitoring in any area of PFYC 4 or 5 surface disturbance, and also upon the discovery of any vertebrate paleontological resource 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 might require the relocation of the disturbance over 328 feet (100 meters). This and any subsequent mitigation work shall be conducted by a BLM-permitted paleontologist.

Purpose: To protect scientific information that may be damaged from inadvertent or authorized uses.

Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-1, Species Conservation

Notice: Apply a lease notice for oil and gas activities on BLM-administered surface lands notifying the lessee that fluid mineral lease areas 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 species conservation and management objectives.

Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-2, Biological Inventory

Notice: Apply a lease notice for oil and gas activities on BLM-administered surface lands notifying the lessee that a biological inventory may be required prior to approval of fluid mineral leasing operations in areas known or suspected habitat of special status species, or habitat of other species of interest such as but not limited to raptor nests and migratory bird nests. The operator, in coordination with the BLM, shall use the inventory to prepare mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of affected species and/or their habitats.

Exhibit RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-3, South Platte Basin

Notice: For operators likely to deplete water from the South Platte Basin, the BLM recommends enrolment in the South Platte Water Related Activities Program to mitigate effects on federally listed species that are likely to be adversely affected by water depletions in the South Platte Basin

Exhibit RGFO-LN-Tribal-1, Native American Protection

Notice: Apply a lease notice for oil and gas activities on BLM-administered lands notifying the lessee that leases may be found to contain historic properties and/or resources protected under the NHPA, American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Executive Order 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 (e.g., SHPO and tribal consultation) 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.

Purpose: To protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations.

RGFO, FOREST SERVICE: PAWNEE NATIONAL GRASSLANDS LEASE NOTICES AND STIPULATIONS

Exhibit PNG2015-NSO-14-01, Surface Resource Protection and Ecological Integrity

No surface occupancy or use is allowed on the lands described below (legal subdivision or other description).

For the purpose of: Maintaining the ecological integrity of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and watersheds on the Pawnee National Grassland. Maintaining the integrity of other surface resources on the Pawnee National Grassland; including, aesthetic values, cultural and heritage resources, fish and wildlife species, grazing and rangelands, recreation settings and opportunities, riparian areas, scenery, soil, surface and subsurface water quality, and viewsheds.

Exceptions: Exceptions will be considered in accordance with the direction provided in the Forest plan, 36 CFR 228.104, and other applicable regulations and policies.

Modifications: Modifications will be considered in accordance with the direction provided in the Forest plan, 36 CFR 228.104, and other applicable regulations and policies.

Waiver: Waivers will be considered in accordance with the direction provided in the Forest plan, 36 CFR 228.104, and other applicable regulations and policies.

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 PNG-R2-FS-2820, Notice for Lands of the National Forest System Under Jurisdiction of Department of Agriculture

The permittee/lessee must comply with all the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture set forth at Title 36, Chapter II, of the Code of Federal Regulations governing the use and management of the National Forest System (NFS) when not inconsistent with the rights granted by the Secretary of Interior in the permit. The Secretary of Agriculture's rules and regulations must be complied with for (1) all use and occupancy of the NFS prior to approval of an exploration plan by the Secretary of the Interior, (2) uses of all existing improvements, such as forest development roads, within and outside the area permitted by the Secretary of the Interior, and (3) use and occupancy of the NFS not authorized by an exploration plan approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

All matters related to this stipulation are to be addressed to:

District Ranger, Pawnee National Grassland
115 2nd Avenue – PO Box 386
Ault, CO 80610
(970) 834-9270

who is the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTICE

CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES - The FS is responsible for assuring that the leased lands are examined to determine if cultural resources are present and to specify mitigation measures. Prior to undertaking any surface-disturbing activities on the lands covered by this lease, the lessee or operator, unless notified to the contrary by the FS, shall:

1. Contact the FS to determine if a site specific cultural resource inventory is required. If a survey is required, then:
2. Engage the services of a cultural resource specialist acceptable to the FS to conduct a cultural resource inventory of the area of proposed surface disturbance. The operator may elect to inventory an area larger than the area of proposed disturbance to cover possible site relocation which may result from environmental or other considerations. An acceptable inventory report is to be submitted to the FS for review and approval at the time a surface disturbing plan of operation is submitted.
3. Implementation mitigation measures required by the FS and BLM to preserve or avoid destruction of cultural resource values. Mitigation may include relocation of proposed facilities, testing, salvage, and recordation or other protective measures. All costs of the inventory and mitigation will be borne by the lessee or operator, and all data and materials salvaged will remain under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Government as appropriate.

The lessee or operator shall immediately bring to the attention of the FS and BLM any cultural or paleontological resources or any other objects of scientific interest discovered as a result of surface operations under this lease, and shall leave such discoveries intact until directed to proceed by FS and BLM.

ENDANGERED OR THREATENED SPECIES - The FS is responsible for assuring that the leased land is examined prior to undertaking any surface-disturbing activities to determine effects upon any plant or animal species listed or proposed for listing as endangered or threatened, or their habitats. The findings of this examination may result in some restrictions to the operator's plans or even disallow use and occupancy that would be in violation of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 by detrimentally affecting endangered or threatened species or their habitats.

The lessee/operator may, unless notified by the FS that the examination is not necessary, conduct the examination on the leased lands at his discretion and cost. This examination must be done by or under the supervision of a qualified resource specialist approved by the FS. An acceptable report must be provided to the FS identifying the anticipated effects of a proposed action on endangered or threatened species or their habitats.

UFO LEASE NOTICES AND STIPULATIONS

Exhibit UFO-NSO-11, Hydrology Features

STIPULATION: Prohibit surface occupancy and use and apply SSR restrictions within 100 meters (328 feet) from the mapped extent of perennial and intermittent streams; riparian areas, fens, and/or wetlands; and water impoundments. For streams, measure the buffer from the ordinary high-water mark (bank-full stage); for wetland features, measure the buffer from the edge of the mapped extent.

PURPOSE: To maintain the proper functioning condition, including the vegetation, hydrologic and geomorphic functionality of wetland features. Protect water quality, riparian zones, fens, 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.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER apply.

Exhibit UFO-NSO-46, Allocation to Traditional Use

STIPULATION: Prohibit surface occupancy and use and apply SSR restrictions 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: For the protection of traditional cultural uses, values and resources.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER apply.

Grants of exceptions, modifications and waivers may be subject to consultation with the appropriate Native American tribal entities.

Exhibit UFO-CSU-8, Geology: Slope Greater than 40 Percent

STIPULATION: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted and SSR restrictions applied on steep slopes over 40 percent. 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 mitigate potential effects to slope stability.

PURPOSE: Slopes greater than 40 percent are typically considered steep slopes. 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, CSU-8: Standard exception applies.

EXCEPTION, SSR-7: This stipulation may be excepted for equestrian or pedestrian trails and fences built to BLM standards.

Standard MODIFICATION and WAIVER apply.

Exhibit UFO-CSU-25, Wildlife Endangered Species Act-Listed Species (Yellow-billed Cuckoo Habitat)

STIPULATION: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted or prohibited and SSR restrictions applied within habitat for the following federally listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered wildlife species, 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: within yellow-billed cuckoo habitat. Special design, construction, and implementation measures, including relocation of operations by more than 200 meters (656 feet), may be required.

The lease area may now or hereafter contain habitat for wildlife listed as threatened or endangered or identified as candidates for listing under the Endangered Species Act. An inventory of habitat may be required before drilling and construction may commence. The operator may be required to submit a plan of development that demonstrates how the proposed activities will avoid or minimize disruption of threatened and endangered species by siting or prioritizing vegetation clearing, facility construction, and concentrated operational activities (e.g., drilling, completion, and utility installation).

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, result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated or proposed critical habitat, or contribute to a need to list a proposed or candidate threatened and endangered species. 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, including completion of any required procedure for conference or consultation.

PURPOSE: To maintain the integrity of habitat for a federal candidate species.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER apply.

Exhibit UFO-CSU-43, Cultural

STIPULATION: Surface occupancy or use may be restricted and SSR restrictions applied due to historic properties and/or resources protected under the National Historic Preservation Act, American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Executive Order 13007, or other statutes and executive orders. Special design, construction, and implementation measures, including relocation of operations by more than 200 meters (656 feet), may be required.

This lease or project area may be found to contain historic properties and/or resources protected under the National Historic Preservation Act, American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Executive Order 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 (e.g., State Historic Preservation Officer and tribal consultation) under applicable requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act and other authorities.

The BLM may require modification to exploration or development proposals to protect such properties, including indirect effects including audible, atmospheric, and setting impacts to the significant qualities of a historic property and visual impacts as determined through consultation with SHPO and the appropriate tribal entities, or disapprove any activity that is likely to result in adverse effects that cannot be successfully avoided, minimized, or compensated.

PURPOSE: To protect cultural resource sites that may be damaged from inadvertent, unauthorized, or authorized uses.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER apply.

Exhibit UFO-TL-5, Wildlife Coldwater Sport Fish

STIPULATION: Prohibit in-stream channel work within occupied fisheries, 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 period:

- Spring spawning period: April 1 to July 15 (native cutthroat trout, Split-estate: rainbow trout, and native warm water fish [flannelmouth sucker, bluehead sucker, and roundtail chub])

PURPOSE: To protect redds (egg masses) in the gravel and emerging fry.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER apply.

EXCEPTION for Non-Fluid Mineral Activities: In addition to the standard exception, this stipulation may be excepted for the following:

- In-channel restoration or enhancement work designed to improve stream habitat conditions
- Riparian plantings

- Temporary disturbances of less than 0.1-acre with appropriate BMPs

Exhibit UFO-TL-12, Wildlife Turkey

STIPULATION: Prohibit surface use and surface-disturbing and disruptive activities within wild turkey winter habitat, 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):

- Wild turkey winter habitat from December 1 to April 1

PURPOSE: To prevent disruption of wild turkeys during crucial periods.

Standard EXCEPTION, MODIFICATION, and WAIVER apply.

Exhibit LN-UFO-3, High Potential Paleontological Resources

The lessee/operator is given notice that lands in this lease have been High Potential identified as having high potential for paleontological resources. Planned Paleontological Resources projects should be consistent with the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act and BLM Manual and Handbook H-8270-1, Chapter III (A) and III (B) to avoid areas where significant fossils are known or predicted to occur or to provide for other mitigation of possible adverse effects (RX, NF, ESR). Mitigation of impacts to 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 (656 feet). Inventory and any subsequent mitigation shall be conducted by a BLM permitted paleontologist. Modifications to the Surface Use Plan of Operations may be required in order to protect paleontological resources from surfacedisturbing activities in accordance with Section 6 of the lease terms and 43 Code of Federal Regulations, 3101.1-2.

Exhibit LN-UFO-4, Paleontological Areas

Require an accredited paleontologist approved by the BLM Authorized Officer to perform an inventory of areas of surface-disturbing activities in Potential Fossil Yield Classification Class 4 and 5 (previously known as Class I and II) paleontological areas, in accordance with BLM Instruction Memorandum 2008-009: Potential Fossil Yield Classification System for Paleontological Resources on Public Lands (BLM 2007).

WRFO LEASE NOTICES AND STIPULATIONS

Exhibit WR-NSO-12, Steep Natural Slopes

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).

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
- 2) 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-13, Protection for Impaired Waters in the Mesaverde Play Area

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or disturbance will be allowed within 500 feet of the following impaired stream segments:

- Duck Creek tributary to Yellow Creek (COLCWH13b);
- Yellow Creek from Barcus Creek to the White River (COLCWH13c);
- Piceance Creek from Willow Creek to Hunter Creek (COLCWH14a);
- Piceance Creek from Ryan Gulch to the White River (COLCWH15); and
- Black Sulphur Creek (COLCWH20).

These areas are within the Mesaverde play area.

Purpose: To allow for the improvement of water quality in these stream segments.

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 aggravate causes of impairment or so it meets applicable Colorado Public Land Health Standards.

Modification: None.

Waiver: This NSO stipulation will be waived for individual stream segments if they are de-listed from the 303(d) list of impaired waters by Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

Exhibit WR-NSO-15, Remnant Vegetation Associations

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or disturbance will be allowed within remnant vegetation associations (e.g., ponderosa pine stands and unique or ecologically intact sagebrush communities).

Purpose: To conserve unique plant communities and remnant vegetation associations that are not otherwise protected.

Exception: An exception may be granted by the Authorized Officer if an environmental analysis determines that the activity will not impair values associated with the maintenance or viability of the species or communities. If an exception is granted reclamation of surface disturbance resulting from authorized activities within RVAs will use only locally gathered or genetic stock from locally gathered native species. Locally collected seed or genetic stock from locally gathered seed will be used for reclamation and available in adequate quantity for reclamation needs prior to issuance of the notice to proceed. If such seed is not available in adequate quantity, then collection from the site of disturbance will be required. All seed collection, storage, or increase would be conducted in accordance with approved collection, storage, and seed increase protocols. If three growing seasons pass without adequate collection to provide the quantity necessary for reclamation needs, the impact of using non-local native species on the genetic integrity of native species would be evaluated by the BLM and mitigated through site-specific environmental analysis.

Modification: The Authorized Officer may modify (increase, decrease, or relocate) the area subject to the stipulation if new remnant vegetation sites are discovered; or 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 unique or relict or if the site has been unoccupied by the species or community for a minimum period of 15 years.

Exhibit WR-NSO-17, Endangered Colorado River Fish

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).

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:

- 1) Pipelines could not be constructed in sites identified by the CPW or FWS as important for Colorado pikeminnow reproduction and recruitment of young.
- 2) 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.

Exhibit WR-NSO-25, Federally Listed Plant Species

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.

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:

- 1) Maintenance of existing facilities.
- 2) 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.

- 3) 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).
- 4) 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.
- 5) 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.

Exhibit WR-NSO-26, BLM Sensitive Plant Species

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or disturbance will be allowed within 330 feet of occupied or suitable habitat for BLM sensitive plants.

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.

Exhibit WR-NSO-34, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Stipulation: No surface occupancy or disturbance will be allowed within the boundaries of the following ACECs: Dudley Bluffs, Yanks Gulch/Upper Greasewood Creek, Lower Greasewood Creek, Raven Ridge, South Cathedral Bluffs, Deer Gulch, Ryan Gulch, Blacks Gulch, Coal Draw, Moosehead Mountain, White River Riparian and Duck Creek.

Purpose: These ACECs contain fossils of high scientific value; fragile soils; cultural resources; special status plants (federally listed, proposed, or candidate plant species, BLM sensitive species), important biologically diverse plant communities; riparian areas; bald eagle roosts; critical habitat for pikeminnow; and/or remnant vegetation associations.

Exception: The Authorized Officer may grant an exception to this stipulation if an environmental analysis indicates that the nature or conduct of the action, as proposed or conditioned, would not risk long-term or substantive compromise of the values or functions for which the ACEC was established or subsequently serves. Resource inventories, appropriate for the resource affected, may be required prior to considering any requests for exceptions. The granting of exceptions will be conditioned on the results of ESA consultation, species recovery plans, law or regulation, current BLM management policies, or resource-specific provisions expressed in related WRFO RMP stipulations.

Modification: The Authorized Officer may alter the temporal or spatial configuration of the applied NSO if an environmental analysis indicates that the action, as proposed or conditioned, may be conducted without risking long-term or substantive compromise of the values or functions for which the ACEC was established or subsequently serves.

Waiver: The Authorized Officer may waive the NSO if the ACEC no longer serves in the support of those values or functions for which the ACEC was established or subsequently served and where there is no reasonable likelihood of that utility being restored or redeveloping within reasonable timeframes.

Exhibit WR-CSU-10, Steep Natural Slopes

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:

- 1) How soil productivity will be restored; and
- 2) How surface runoff will be treated to avoid accelerated erosion such as riling, gullying, piping, and mass wasting.

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.

Exhibit WR-CSU-12, Water Resources

Stipulation: Surface disturbance and occupation will be avoided in the following areas:

- Mapped 100-year floodplains;
- Areas within 500 feet from perennial waters, springs, water wells, and wetland/riparian areas; and
- Areas within 100 feet from the inner gorge of ephemeral or intermittent stream channels. (See Approved RMPA Glossary for definition of inner gorge.).

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.

Exhibit WR-CSU-14, Bald Eagle Nest, Roost, and Perch Habitat

Stipulation: Prior to authorizing surface disturbance within bald eagle nest, roost, and perch habitat, and pending coordination with the FWS consistent with provisions of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, including its implementing regulations, the Authorized Officer may require the proponent/applicant to submit a plan of development that will demonstrate that:

- 1) Involvement of cottonwood stands or cottonwood regeneration areas have been avoided to the extent practicable;
- 2) Special reclamation measures or design features are incorporated that will accelerate recovery and/or reestablishment of affected cottonwood communities;
- 3) The pre-development potential of affected floodplains to develop or support riverine cottonwood communities has not been diminished; and
- 4) The current/future utility of such cottonwood substrate for bald eagle use will not be impaired.

Purpose: For maintaining the long term suitability, utility and development opportunities for specialized riverine habitat features involving bald eagle nest, roost, and perch substrate on federal lands.

Exception: The Authorized Officer may grant an exception to this stipulation if an environmental analysis indicates that the proposed or conditioned activities would not affect the long-term suitability or utility of habitat features or diminish opportunities for natural floodplain functions. Surface disturbance and occupation may also be authorized in the event that established impacts to habitat values would be compensated or offset to the satisfaction of the BLM in consultation with FWS and CPW.

Modification: Integral with exception and stipulation.

Waiver: None.

Exhibit WR-CSU-15, Rock Art and Standing Architecture

Stipulation: Oil and gas exploration and development activities that produce vibrations will be restricted within 660 feet of rock art or standing architecture such as cabins, rock structures, and wickiups. Vibration sources, which could include but are not limited to, road and well pad construction, drilling, and operation of compressor stations, will be restricted unless it could be shown that environmental attenuation will prevent the vibrations from reaching the rock art or standing architecture. Particular attention will be placed on low frequency, long wavelength vibrations at or below the range of human hearing.

Purpose: To preserve and protect examples of cultural and historic resources to ensure that they are available for appropriate uses by present and future generations.

Exception: If avoidance standards could not be met, mitigation as determined through consultation with the Colorado SHPO, ACHP and Native American tribes could be required before development would be allowed to proceed. Appropriate mitigation would be determined by site type and proximity to proposed activity, and could include but is not limited to:

- 1) Studies monitoring the vibrations in relation to the given site, during the length of the activity causing them;
- 2) Level II archival documentation; or
- 3) Offsite mitigation.

Modification: None.

Waiver: None.

Exhibit WR-CSU-18, Old Growth

Stipulation: Surface disturbance and occupation will be avoided in old growth and areas with high potential for old growth characteristics.

Purpose: To preserve old growth forests and woodlands communities that are not otherwise protected.

Exception: Operations may be authorized if the Authorized Officer determines that the activity would not impair values associated with the maintenance or viability of the forest and woodland communities.

Modification: The Authorized Officer may modify (increase, decrease, or relocate) the area subject to the stipulation if it is determined that the forest and woodland communities have decreased through natural causes (e.g., wildland fire, insects, blow down, etc.); or that the nature or conduct of the activity, as proposed or conditioned, would not impair values associated with the maintenance or viability of the forest and woodland community.

Waiver: None.

Exhibit WR-CSU-26, Visual Resources, Night Skies, and Soundscapes within VRM Class II Areas

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.

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.

Exhibit WR-LN-06, Endangered Species Act Section 7 Consultation

Lease Notice: The lease 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 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 WR-LN-10, Wild Horse Habitat

Lease Notice: This lease parcel encompasses a portion of a wild horse herd management area (HMA). In order to protect wild horses within this area, intensive development activities may be delayed for a specified 60-day period within the spring foaling period between March 1 and June 15.

The lessee may be required to perform special conservation measures within the wild horse management area including:

- 1) Habitat improvement projects within the HMA in areas adjacent to development if such development displaces wild horses from crucial habitat;
- 2) Disturbed watering areas will be replaced with an equal source of water, having equal utility; and/or
- 3) Activity/improvements will provide for unrestricted movement of wild horses between summer and winter ranges.

Exhibit WR-LN-11, Cultural Resources

Lease Notice: 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, Executive Order 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 (e.g., State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and tribal consultation) 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 WR-LN-12, Paleontological Values

Lease Notice: An on-the-ground survey will be required prior to approval of any surface disturbing activities to avoid resource bearing strata for PFYC Class 4 and 5 formations. Mitigation may be required 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 might require the relocation of the disturbance over 330 feet. 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). Exceptions to the survey requirement in these areas could be granted in areas having vertical to near vertical (i.e., unsafe) slopes, areas of soil development, and areas covered with much vegetation, as these areas will be unlikely to produce recoverable fossils. For larger projects, an on-the-ground survey sample may be required of some likely fossiliferous PFYC Class 3 areas.

Area: Currently, there are no identified PFYC Class 4 formations within the WRFO. The following formations are listed as PFYC Class 5: Morrison, Wasatch, Chinle, Glen Canyon, Mowry Shale, Parachute Creek and Douglas Creek Members of the Green River Formation, Browns Park Formation, Williams Fork Formation, Iles Formation, Mesaverde Group, and Uinta Formation. Formations or members of formations could be added or removed from this list as additional data become available.

APPENDIX D

Leasing Preference Review under 43 C.F.R. § 3120.32

DRAFT, public comment period

Parcels were evaluated for RMP conformance and subsequently screened using the five leasing preference criteria listed in 43 C.F.R. § 3120.32. The preference criteria comprise:

1. Proximity to existing oil and gas development existing at the time of the BLM's evaluation, giving preference to lands upon which a prudent operator would seek to expand existing operations;
2. 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;
3. The presence of historic properties, sacred sites, and other high value cultural resources, giving preference to lands that would not impair the cultural significance of such resources;
4. The presence of recreation and other important uses or resources, giving preference to lands that would not impair the value of such uses or resources; and
5. The potential for oil and gas development, giving preference to lands with high potential for development.

Throughout the review period for the lease sale, the BLM may consider additional measures to address the potential impacts of leasing, as well as new information presented during the NEPA process for the lease sale.

As shown in the table below, three overlapping resources or values were identified in the evaluation: (1) big game migration corridors, production areas, and severe winter range; (2) Greater sage-grouse priority habitat management areas; and (3) cultural values. Stipulations in the Big Game RMPA (BLM 2024a) and 2025 GRSR RMPA (BLM 2025) apply to parcels within big game migration corridors, production areas, and severe winter range and Greater sage-grouse priority habitat management areas to protect those resources. BLM also applies lease notices and stipulations to protect cultural resources, and may impose reasonable measures to a proposed development project to protect resources (43 C.F.R. 3101.12).

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
CRVFO & GJFO	6287	High	High	High	High	High
GJFO	0405	High	Low ¹	High	High	Low
GJFO	0410	High	High	High	High	High
GJFO	0411	High	High	High	High	High
GJFO	0412	High	High	High	High	High
GJFO	0413	High	High	High	High	High
GJFO	0414	High	High	High	High	High
GJFO	0415	High	High	High	High	High
GJFO	0460	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
GJFO	0463	High	High	High	High	High
GJFO	0466	High	High	High	High	High
GJFO	0468	High	High	High	High	High
GJFO	0469	High	High	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
GJFO	0470	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
GJFO	0473	High	High	High	High	High
GJFO	0475	High	High	High	High	High
GJFO	0481	High	High	High	High	High
GJFO	0482	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
GJFO	0486	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
GJFO	0490	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
GJFO	0493	High	High	High	High	High
GJFO	0495	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
GJFO	0496	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
GJFO	0497	High	High	High	High	Low
GJFO	0498	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
GJFO	0501	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
GJFO	0507	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
GJFO	0508	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
GJFO	0517	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
GJFO	0553	High	High	High	High	Low
GJFO	0559	High	High	High	High	Low
GJFO	6273	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
GJFO	6275	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
GJFO	6279	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
GJFO	6280	High	High	High	High	High
GJFO	6289	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
GJFO	6290	High	High	High	High	High
GJFO	6317	High	High	High	High	Low
GJFO	6331	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
GJFO	6332	High	High	High	High	High
KFO	0396	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
KFO	0397	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
KFO	0398	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
KFO	0399	High	Low ^{1,2}	High	High	High
KFO	0409	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
KFO	0421	High	Low ^{1,2}	High	High	High
KFO	0422	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
KFO	0423	High	Low ²	High	High	High
KFO	0424	High	Low ²	High	High	High
KFO	0425	High	Low ^{1,2}	High	High	High
KFO	0426	High	Low ^{1,2}	High	High	High
KFO	0427	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
KFO	0458	High	Low ^{1,2}	High	High	High
KFO	0459	High	High	High	High	High
KFO	0488	High	Low ¹	High	High	Low
KFO	0489	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
KFO	0494	High	Low ²	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
KFO	6261	High	Low ²	High	High	Low
KFO	6278	High	Low ²	High	High	High
KFO	6282	High	Low ^{1,2}	High	High	High
KFO	6288	High	Low ²	High	High	High
KFO	6349	High	Low ^{1,2}	High	High	High
LSFO	0420	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
RGFO	0137	High	High	Low	High	Low
RGFO	0142	High	High	High	High	Low
RGFO	0146	High	High	High	High	Low
RGFO	0148	High	High	High	High	Low
RGFO	0194	High	High	High	High	Low
RGFO	0253	High	High	Low	High	Low
RGFO	0259	High	High	High	High	Low
RGFO	0267	High	High	High	High	Low
WRFO	0395	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
RGFO	0406	High	High	High	High	Low
RGFO	0408	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
RGFO	0417	High	High	High	High	Low
RGFO	0465	High	High	High	High	Low
RGFO	0574	High	High	High	High	High
RGFO	6171	High	High	High	High	Low
RGFO	6172	High	High	High	High	Low
RGFO	6187	High	High	High	High	Low
RGFO	6188	High	High	High	High	Low
RGFO	6189	High	High	High	High	Low
RGFO	6201	High	High	Low	High	High
RGFO	6380	High	High	High	High	High
RGFO, FS PNG	0229	High	High	High	High	High
RGFO, FS PNG	0231	High	High	High	High	High
RGFO, FS PNG	0232	High	High	High	High	High
RGFO, FS PNG	0234	High	High	High	High	High
RGFO, FS PNG	0235	High	Low ¹	High	High	Low
RGFO, FS PNG	6252	High	High	High	High	High
RGFO, FS PNG	6335	High	High	High	High	High
UFO	6157	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
UFO	6169	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
WRFO	0129	High	High	High	High	High
WRFO	0264	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
WRFO	0394	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
WRFO	0407	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
WRFO	0471	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
WRFO	0476	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
WRFO	0479	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
WRFO	6210	High	Low ¹	High	High	Low

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
WRFO	6276	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
WRFO	6357	High	Low ¹	High	High	High
¹ Big Game RMPA (BLM 2024a) ² 2025 GRSG RMPA (BLM 2025)						

APPENDIX E

Basis for Issues Considered but Not Analyzed in Detail

DRAFT, public comment period

Due to the application of lease stipulations, along with standard lease terms, regulations, and best management practices applicable to future site-specific development proposals (application for permit to drill [APD]), impacts to resources/values are anticipated to be avoided or minimized. 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). Best management practices include site-specific design features, operator-committed measures, and conditions of approval (COAs).

The act of leasing does not authorize any development or use of the surface of leased lands without further application by the lessee and approval by the BLM. In the future, the BLM may receive 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.

Program Area	Rationale
Access & Transportation	<p>The act of leasing public lands for oil and gas development would have no impact on transportation and access. The issuance of a lease does not result in any changes to the BLM-managed surface unless or until the lease is developed. At that time, development plans, submitted as APDs, become subject to site-specific impact analysis.</p> <p>However, impacts associated with oil and gas development can eventually result from the issuance of a lease if/when the lease is developed. These impacts are broadly analyzed through the FEISs of the pertinent LUPs (Section 1.5.1 of the EA) and include the construction of new roads, existing road upgrades, and authorized use of existing roads for lease development. Common impacts from road construction and upgrades include increased stormwater runoff, sedimentation, erosion, wildlife disturbance, noise, diminished visual quality, and increased traffic on state and county collector and arterial roads. Use of transportation system routes for oil and gas lease development may result in increased traffic volume. This increased traffic would likely require increased maintenance and could require reconstruction or upgrades of route segments. Increased commercial use may potentially increase safety hazards due to increased traffic and mixing commercial vehicles with recreational traffic, such as light-duty passenger vehicles, recreational vehicles (RVs), and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs)/off-highway vehicles (OHVs). Certain roads developed and maintained for oil and gas development may be accessible to the public, while other roads may be restricted to certain uses and inaccessible to the public (i.e., gated during the lifespan of development and reclaimed at the end of the development lifespan).</p>
Cultural Resources	<p>The BLM Colorado State Office has determined that the March 2026 lease sale would have “no adverse effect” to historic properties as defined in 36 CFR § 800.5(b). A cultural resource literature review was generated for this undertaking to come to the determination of “no adverse effect.” An informational letter will be sent to the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation with this determination. 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 development is proposed on a lease, additional 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,</p>

Program Area	Rationale
	<p>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 COAs to protect cultural 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 CRVFO, GJFO, KFO, LSFO, RGFO, UFO, and WRFO have parcels partially overlap with previous Class III cultural inventories that identify sensitive cultural resources. All parcels retain the potential for containing unidentified historic properties.</p> <p>The following lease notice would apply to each parcel to protect cultural resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All lands are subject to HQ-CR-1 for cultural resource protection. <p>The following stipulations apply to parcels with lands managed by the CRVFO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All lands subject to CRVFO-NSO-20 to protect cultural resources. • All lands subject to CRVFO-NSO-21 to protect cultural resources. <p>The following stipulations would apply to parcels with lands managed by the GJFO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All lands are subject to GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category. • All lands are subject to GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category. • All lands are subject to GJ-CSU-27 for allocation to scientific use category. • All lands are subject to GJ-CSU-28 for allocation to public use category. • Parcel CO-2026-03-0415 is subject to GJ-CSU-29 requiring sub-surface inventory for deep sub-surface-disturbing activities. • Portions of parcel CO-2026-03-6287 are subject to GJ-CSU-29 requiring sub-surface inventory for deep sub-surface-disturbing activities as to lands located in the Grand Junction Field Office. <p>The following stipulations and lease notices apply to parcels with lands managed by the KFO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All lands are subject to KFO-NSO-16 to protect cultural resources. • All lands are subject to KFO-CSU-13 to protect cultural resources. • All lands are subject to KFO-LN-5 to alert lessee of potential cultural resource inventory and mitigation. • All lands are subject to KFO-LN-6 to alert lessee of potential deep subsurface cultural resource inventory and mitigation. <p>Lease Notice HQ-CR-1 applies to the parcel with lands managed by the LSFO.</p> <p>The following stipulation and lease notice apply to parcels with lands managed by the RGFO (excluding lands managed by the Pawnee National Grassland):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All lands are subject to RGFO-NSO-Cultural-1 to protect cultural resources. • All lands are subject to RGFO-LN-Cultural-1 to protect culturally sensitive locations and comply with laws and regulations. <p>The following stipulations apply to parcels with lands managed by the UFO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All lands are subject to UFO-NSO-46/SSR-49 for the protection of traditional cultural uses, values and resources.

Program Area	Rationale
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All lands are subject to UFO-CSU-43/SSR-53 to protect cultural resource sites that may be damaged from inadvertent, unauthorized, or authorized uses. <p>The following stipulation and lease notice apply to parcels with lands managed by the WRFO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All lands are subject to WR-CSU-15 to protect rock art and standing architecture. All lands are subject to WR-LN-11 to protect cultural resources.
Farmlands, Prime & Unique	<p>According to the Web Soil Survey (Soil Survey Staff 2025), the following parcels have prime farmlands unless a lower designation is listed:</p> <p>CRVFO: The parcels do not overlap prime farmland.</p> <p>GJFO: CO-2026-03-0405, CO-2026-03-0415, CO-2026-03-0460, CO-2026-03-0463, CO-2026-03-0466, CO-2026-03-0468, CO-2026-03-0469, CO-2026-03-0470, CO-2026-03-0475, CO-2026-03-0497, CO-2026-03-0498, CO-2026-03-0517, CO-2026-03-0553, CO-2026-03-0559, CO-2026-03-6273, CO-2026-03-6275, CO-2026-03-6317</p> <p>KFO: CO-2026-03-0396 Statewide Importance, CO-2026-03-0397 Statewide Importance, CO-2026-03-0421, CO-2026-03-0422 Statewide Importance, CO-2026-03-0423 Statewide Importance, CO-2026-03-0425 Statewide Importance, CO-2026-03-0459 Statewide Importance, CO-2026-03-0488, CO-2026-03-0494, CO-2026-03-6282, CO-2026-03-6349</p> <p>LSFO: The parcel does not overlap prime farmland.</p> <p>RGFO: CO-2026-03-0137, CO-2026-03-0142, CO-2026-03-0146, CO-2026-03-0148, CO-2026-03-0194, CO-2026-03-0229, CO-2026-03-0231 Statewide Importance, CO-2026-03-0232, CO-2026-03-0234, CO-2026-03-0235, CO-2026-03-0253, CO-2026-03-0259, CO-2026-03-0267, CO-2026-03-0295, CO-2026-03-0406, CO-2026-03-0417, CO-2026-03-0574, CO-2026-03-6171, CO-2026-03-6172, CO-2026-03-6187, CO-2026-03-6188, CO-2026-03-6201, CO-2026-03-6252, CO-2026-03-6335, CO-2026-03-6380</p> <p>UFO: CO-2026-03-6157, CO-2026-03-6169</p> <p>WRFO: CO-2026-03-0264, CO-2026-03-0394, CO-2026-03-0407, CO-2026-03-0408, CO-2026-03-0409, CO-2026-03-0471, CO-2026-03-0476, CO-2026-03-0479, CO-2026-03-6276, CO-2026-03-6357</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	Leasing does not affect the ability of fire managers to implement the Colorado Fire and Aviation Management Unit's Fire Management Plans.
Forest Management	CRVFO: CRVFO consists mostly of woodlands with some tracts of forest. The RMP directs the management of forests and woodlands to achieve a healthy mix of seral stages including old growth within the natural range of variability and improve resilience to insect and disease infestation. It goes on to identify priority old-growth

Program Area	Rationale
	<p>stands and apply special design criteria to land use activities to protect old-growth structure and composition. The desired characteristics of old-growth stands are older, large trees for the species and site; signs of decadence (broken or deformed tops or boles and some root decay); multiple layers of canopy; standing and down dead trees; a variation in tree age, size, and spacing; and gaps or patchiness in the canopy and understory. If forest or woodlands are to be removed, then applicable COAs will be attached to the APD at that stage. Forest products will be appraised and purchased prior to removal.</p> <p>GJFO: Pinyon/juniper woodlands cover a large portion of the GJFO planning area. Generally foreseeable effects in areas with oil and gas development include a full range of silviculture practices (treatments) utilized to thin new growth, promote old growth, maintain desired understory and maintain desired age classes (e.g., old growth) for pinyon-juniper, Douglas-fir, aspen, and ponderosa pine woodland communities.</p> <p>Clearing of forest or woodlands attributed to oil and gas activities would be primarily conducted in early or mid-seral woodland areas. Commercial and non-commercial forest and woodlands removed as a result of oil and gas development will be appraised and purchased prior to removal.</p> <p>KFO: The KFO planning consists of a mix of forest and woodlands. The KFO RMP states these lands will be managed to maintain or enhance ecological resiliency by improving vigor of trees within stands and by creating a more diverse age and size class structure across the landscape. It also describes old growth as stands that are older, large trees for the species and site, multiple layers of canopy, standing and down dead trees, a variation of tree age, size, spacing and gaps in the canopy and understory. If forest or woodlands are to be removed, then applicable COAs will be attached to the APD at that stage. Forest products will be appraised and purchased prior to removal.</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.</p> <p>RGFO: RGFO consists of a mix of forest and woodlands. The ARMP states to prioritize the active use of forest products to improve forest ecosystem health and function. It also states the restriction of surface occupancy for fluid mineral development in designated old growth stands. It goes on to say that the BLM will promote late seral development within stands identified as having the potential for old growth characteristics through vegetation management treatments. If forest or woodlands are to be removed, then applicable COAs will be attached to the APD at that stage. Forest products will be appraised and purchased prior to removal.</p> <p>UFO: UFO consists mostly of woodlands with some tracts of forest. The ARMP states these lands will be managed to provide forest and woodland products on a sustainable basis to meet local needs and promote ecological health. It also mentions the retention of large trees that contributes to old growth structure. It also requires the appraisal and purchase of forest and woodland materials for oil and gas development, unless the amount is too small to make this feasible. The BLM will complete more detailed</p>

Program Area	Rationale
	<p>analysis if it receives a site-specific development proposal, and COAs may be attached, as appropriate to protect the resource.</p> <p>WRFO: Generally foreseeable effects of development were considered in the WRFO Oil and Gas FEIS (Chapter 3 Affected Environment, Section 3.3.1.1 page 3-41) (BLM 2015f), including the potential for increased amount of harvested forest and woodlands, localized improvements to forest health where overstocking and/or disease and insects are problematic, increase in wind-blown trees, forest regeneration impediments (soil compaction), and loss of land productivity due to disturbance and delay of tree maturation and development of old-growth characteristics. The BLM will complete a more detailed analysis if it receives a site-specific development proposal, and COAs may be attached, as appropriate to protect the resource.</p>
Lands & Realty	<p>The BLM authorizes right-of-way (ROW) grants and manages the planning areas to accommodate transmission lines, communication sites, compressor stations, roads, etc. If the Federal minerals of the lease parcels are developed, the surface disturbance, infrastructure, and facilities necessary to develop the minerals may or may not involve ROWs. The BLM will complete a detailed analysis with any future site-specific development proposal and may attach COAs as appropriate.</p>
Lands with Wilderness Characteristics	<p>Section 201 of FLPMA requires the BLM to maintain, on a continuing basis, an inventory of all public lands and their resources and other values. This inventory requirement includes maintaining information regarding wilderness characteristics. Section 202 of FLPMA requires the BLM to rely on resource inventories in the development and revision of land use plans, including inventory information regarding lands with wilderness characteristics. Lands with wilderness characteristics inventories will be updated for any site-specific project NEPA analyses conducted in the planning area to determine if a project will have impacts to lands with wilderness characteristics identified in accordance with BLM Manuals 6310 – Conducting Wilderness Characteristics Inventory on BLM Lands (BLM 2021a) and 6320 – Considering Lands with Wilderness Characteristics in the BLM Land Use Planning Process (BLM 2021b). These revised policies do not address or affect policy related to Congressionally designated Wilderness or existing Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) pending before Congress. The Wilderness Act of 1964 requires the BLM to preserve the wilderness character of each designated wilderness area while FLPMA mandates that the BLM manages WSAs so as not to impair their suitability for wilderness preservation until Congress either designates them as wilderness or releases them for other uses. No such statutory authority exists with regard to non-wilderness, non-WSA lands possessing wilderness characteristics. Although lands with wilderness characteristics share the same criteria used to identify wilderness and WSAs, they are not subject to protective requirements prior to a planning or project-level management decisions, though consideration for protection opportunities is part of the land use planning process. According to BLM Policy Manual Section 6320, when the BLM has inventoried an area and determined that it possesses wilderness characteristics, the BLM is not required to protect those characteristics as a priority over other resource values and multiple uses. Inventory and management are separate activities, carried out under different provisions of FLPMA (Sections 201 and 202, respectively). Respective LUP FEISs (Section 1.5.1 of the EA) evaluate physical and visual surface-disturbing activities, noise, dust, odors, and additional traffic and people. LUPs further delineate management actions in LWC units to 1) manage for wilderness characteristics, 2) balance management for wilderness characteristics and multiple uses, and 3) manage for multiple uses. Impacts to LWC units may be avoided, minimized, or mitigated by application of stipulations (Appendix B and Appendix C), which are derived from each LUP identified in Section 1.5 of the EA.</p>

Program Area	Rationale
Minerals, Solid	<p>The parcels do not overlap with existing mining claims, leases, or operations.</p> <p>The federal minerals in the area of interest may be open to location, exploration, and development under the 1872 Mining Law, as amended. Coordination may be required if unpatented mining claims are located within a lease area.</p>
National & State Scenic and Historic Byways	<p>The BLM byway program is a part of the national scenic byway system, which includes BLM-designated scenic and back country byways and nationally designated all-American roads and national scenic byways. Byways must be identified, designated, planned, developed, and managed within the framework of State programs. One of the major objectives of the byways program is to showcase multiple use, not limit it. To achieve this objective, the byway programs should be coordinated to the extent practicable with other outreach type programs such as Watchable Wildlife, Adventures in the Past, Minerals Showcase Program, Range of Our Vision, Our Growing Legacy, and others. Byways are linear in nature and pass through numerous jurisdictions and ownerships. Most of the byway roads are under State or country jurisdictions and ownerships. The activities that occur along byways can have a substantial impact on the life of the people who travel, live, and work within the corridor. It is absolutely essential that all these interests are involved in the process. It may be necessary from time to time to make changes in individual byway designations. This may include such changes as the reclassification of byway types, adding or reclaiming roads, or rescinding the entire byway designation. This may require LUP amendments depending on how much the change would vary from parameters established in the LUP. Under any circumstances, the changes must be approved in writing by the State Director in the form of an amended designation notice. Copies of the amended notice must be submitted to the Director of HQ-100 within 30 days after the amendment is approved by the State Director.</p> <p>Respective Field Office LUP FEIS (Section 1.5.1 of the EA) evaluate physical and visual surface-disturbing activities, noise, dust, odors, and additional traffic and people. LUPs further delineate management actions regarding byway segments and their management. Impacts may be 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 of the EA.</p> <p>GJFO: A controlled surface use stipulation (GJ-CSU-37) for Special design, implementation, and mitigation, including relocation by more than 200 meters (656 feet), may be required for surface-disturbing activities within 805 meters (0.5 mile) on both sides of the centerline of the following scenic byways: Dinosaur Diamond Scenic Byway: CO-2026-03-0460 and CO-2026-03-0468 Grand Mesa Scenic Byway: CO-2026-03-6273 and CO-2026-03-6275</p>
National Historic Trails	<p>The parcels in this sale do not intersect any National Scenic or Historic Trails and are not within the surrounding protected buffer area.</p>
Native American Cultural Interests	<p>Tribal consultation and engagement are done throughout the leasing process with Tribal Nations who consider Colorado their ancestral homelands. Tribal consultation at the leasing stage reviews the known cultural resources, if any, within proposed parcels and involves discussions about areas of concern for the Tribes. Tribes consulted for this proposed lease sale include: Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, Comanche Nation, Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Eastern Shoshone Tribe, The Hopi Tribe, Jicarilla Apache Nation, Kiowa Tribe, Northern Arapaho Tribe, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe, Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, Pueblo of Jemez, Pueblo of Zia, Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Southern Ute Indian Tribe, Ute</p>

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	<p>Indian Tribe (Uintah and Ouray Reservation), and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe. Additional Tribal consultation will occur at the APD stage with site-specific NEPA and compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA.</p> <p>The following stipulations and lease notices will be applied to protect areas of Tribal concern, in addition to the cultural resource stipulations (see Cultural Resources in this table), as appropriate to parcels within this lease sale. The KFO and LSFO do not have specific stipulations for Native American cultural interests that overlap with the parcels.</p> <p>The following stipulations apply to parcels with lands managed by the CRVFO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All lands subject to CRVFO-NSO-20 to protect cultural resources and areas of Tribal concern. <p>The following stipulations apply to parcels with lands managed by the GJFO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All lands are subject to GJ-NSO-37 for allocation to conservation use category. • All lands are subject to GJ-NSO-38 for allocation to traditional use category. <p>The following stipulations and lease notices apply to parcels with lands managed by the RGFO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All lands subject to RGFO-LN-Tribal-1 to alert lessee of potential cultural resources and Tribal concerns and to comply with laws and regulations. • Lands determined through Tribal consultation to apply RGFO-NL-Tribal-1, no leasing, to protect areas of significant concern to the Tribes. • All lands subject to RGFO-NSO-Tribal-1 to protect cultural resources important to Tribes. <p>The following stipulations apply to parcels with lands managed by the UFO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All lands subject to UFO-NSO-46 to protect significant sites for Traditional use. <p>The following stipulations apply to parcels with lands managed by the WRFO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All lands are subject to WR-CSU-15 to protect rock art and standing architecture.
Paleontological Resources	<p>Geologic formations within the identified lease parcels range in paleontological potential from low to very high, and unknown (Potential Fossil Yield Classification [PFYC] 2, 3,4, 5, and U). Although systematic surveys of the lease parcels have not been completed, there are known scientifically important localities within or near some of the lease parcel boundaries.</p> <p>Leasing oil and gas parcels does not result in direct impacts to paleontological resources. 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 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. Due to the application of pertinent stipulations, along with standard lease terms, regulations, and applicable site-specific design features, COAs, and BMPs applied at the APD stage,</p>

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	<p>impacts to these resources are anticipated to be avoided or minimized if these parcels are developed.</p> <p>The individual field office LUPs (Section 1.5 of the EA) provide lease notices or stipulations that apply, as described below by field office, to the lease parcels to notify the lessee of potential resources and provide mitigation to avoid or minimize environmental harm to potential fossil resources. Potential impacts from subsequent exploration and development activities would be analyzed in additional, site-specific analysis.</p> <p>CRVFO/GJFO: Lease notices CRVFO-LN-7 and GJFO-LN-6 (2015 CRVFO RMP, 2015 GJFO RMP) apply to Parcel CO-2026-03-6287. During APD review, the BLM may add COAs if additional mitigation is determined necessary to avoid or minimize impacts to paleontological resources. The parcel is entirely mapped as the Eocene Green River and Wasatch Formations, which have very high (PFYC 5) potential to contain important paleontological resources as is supported by many documented localities in the region. The 2015 CRVFO and GJFO RMPs and associated 2014 CRVFO FEIS and 2015 GJFO analyze and discuss management of paleontological resources in detail.</p> <p>GJFO: Lease notice GJFO-LN-6 (2015 GJFO RMP) applies to 32 of the 39 GJFO lease parcels. The 7 parcels where GJFO-LN-6 does not apply are mapped as only PFYC 2 Pleistocene landslide deposits (CO-2026-03-0481, CO-2026-03-6275, CO-2026-03-6279, CO-2026-03-6289) or both landslide deposits and the PFYC 3 undivided Cretaceous Mount Garfield and Sego Formations (CO-2026-03-0553, CO-2026-03-0559, CO-2026-03-6280). The 32 parcels where GJFO-LN-6 is applied are mapped entirely or partially as the Eocene to Paleocene Unita, Green River, Wasatch, or undivided Wasatch and Ohio Creek Formations, which have very high potential for paleontological resources (PFYC 5) or Pleistocene gravel deposits (PFYC U). Although systematic surveys of the lease parcels have not been fully completed, known fossil localities are within the lease parcel boundaries. The GJFO RMP 2015 and associated 2015 FEIS analyze and discuss management of paleontological resources in detail.</p> <p>KFO: Lease notice KFO-LN-7 and stipulation KFO-NSO-17 (2015 KFO RMP) apply to all 21 KFO lease parcels where applicable. Additionally, stipulation KFO-CSU-15 (2015 KFO RMP) applies to areas with high or very high potential fossil-bearing formations (PFYC Class 4 to 5) throughout 18 of the 21 KFO lease parcels and to portions of 3 of the lease parcels (CO-2026-03-0488, CO-2026-03-0489, CO-2026-03-6278). All 21 KFO parcels are mapped as containing the PFYC 5 Paleocene Coalmont Formation. Of these, one parcel is partially mapped as PFYC 5 Cretaceous Dakota Formation (CO-2026-03-0422), one is partially mapped as PFYC 4 Cretaceous Pierre Shale Formation (CO-2026-03-0425), and three are partially mapped as PFYC U Pleistocene gravel. The additional geologic units within the parcels are identified with low potential (PFYC 2) and may include the Holocene alluvium and Pleistocene landslide deposits. The 2015 KFO RMP and associated 2014 FEIS analyze and discuss management of paleontological resources in detail.</p> <p>LSFO: Parcel CO-2026-03-0420 is entirely mapped as the Cretaceous Lewis Shale, which has moderate (PFYC 3) potential to contain important paleontological resources. The 2011 LSFO RMP and associated 2010 LSFO FEIS analyze and discuss management of paleontological resources in detail. While these documents do not provide specific lease notices or stipulations for paleontological resources to avoid or</p>

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	<p>minimize environmental harm to potential fossil resources, the documents do state that mitigation measures for specific locations will be identified on a case-by-case basis. For instance, proposed surface disturbing actions will be evaluated to determine inventory needs and identify sites that could be potentially impacted by such activities. Surface disturbing activities in Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) Class 4 and 5 paleontological areas that are devoid of thick soils and vegetation and with steep, unsafe cliffs will be inventoried by a qualified paleontologist with a valid Colorado BLM paleontology permit who is approved by the authorized officer. Additionally, if paleontological resources are discovered during exploration operations, the licensee shall immediately notify the LSFO Manager and shall not disturb such discovered resources until the LSFO Manager issues specific instructions. During APD review, the BLM may add COAs if mitigation is determined necessary to avoid or minimize impacts to paleontological resources.</p> <p>RGFO: A lease notice (RGFO-LN-Paleo-1) (2024 ECRMP) applies to the 19 RGFO lease parcels. The paleontological potential varies within these parcels from low to very high (Potential Fossil Yield Classification PFYC 2-5, U). Geologic units within all but one of these parcels include Paleozoic sedimentary deposits (PFYC U), undivided Jurassic Morison, Ralston Creek, and Entrada Formations (PFYC 5), Triassic Dockum Group (PFYC 3), Cretaceous Carlile, Greenhorn, and Graneros Formations (PFYC 3), Niobrara Formation (PFYC 3), and Dakota and Purgatoire Formation (PFYC 4). One (CO-2026-03-0574) of the 19 parcels is mapped as multiple geological units including Holocene eolian and alluvial deposits (PFYC 2), as well as multiple geological units with paleontological potential including the Denver (PFYC 5), Dawson (PFYC 4), and undivided Dawson and Arapahoe Formations (PFYC 4); yet an additional assessment may not be possible due to surface cover and/or prior disturbance (i.e., landfill). The 2024 ECRMP and associated 2023 FEIS analyze and discuss management of paleontological resources in detail.</p> <p>The seven Pawnee National Grasslands parcels are mapped as the Paleogene Ogalla (CO-2026-03-0235), the Paleogene White River Formation (CO-2026-03-0229, CO-2026-03-0231, CO-2026-03-0232, CO-2026-03-6252,), the Cretaceous Laramie Formation (CO-2026-03-0234, CO-2026-03-6335), or Cretaceous Pierre Shale Formation (CO-2026-03-0232), which have very high potential (PFYC 5), as is supported by many documented localities in the region. One parcel (CO-2026-03-0232) is also partially mapped as the PFYC 3 Cretaceous Fox Hills Formation. The 1997 and 2015 PNG RODs and associated 1997 and 2014 FEISs briefly analyze and discuss management of paleontological resources. PNG2015-NSO-14-01 is applied to all PNG parcels for surface resource protection and ecological integrity. Since ground disturbance is not anticipated, future impacts to paleontological resources are not anticipated.</p> <p>UFO: Lease notices LN-UFO-3 and LN-UFO-4 (2020 UFO RMP) apply to areas with high or very high potential fossil-bearing formations (PFYC Class 4 to 5) within both UFO parcels. Geologic units within the parcels include the Paleogene Wasatch and/or Ohio Creek Formation (PFYC 5) and either Pleistocene glacial deposits (PFYC U) and landslide deposits (PFYC 2) in CO-2026-03-6169 or gravel deposits (PFYC U) in CO-2026-03-6157. The 2020 UFO RMP and associated 2019 FEIS analyze and discuss management of paleontological resources in detail.</p> <p>WRFO: Lease notice WR-LN-12 (2015 WRFO RMPA) applies to areas with geological units of paleontological potential (PFYC Class 3 to 5 and U) within all 13 of the WRFO parcels. Two (CO-2026-03-0264, CO-2026-03-6210) of the 13 WRFO</p>

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	<p>parcels are mapped entirely as the Paleogene Wasatch and Green River Formations, both of which have very high potential to contain important paleontological resources (PFYC 5). The Eocene Uinta Formation, which also has very high potential (PFYC 5), is mapped in 10 of the 13 WRFO parcels. Two (CO-2026-03-0394, CO-2026-03-0395) of these 10 parcels, in addition to the Uinta Formation, are also partially mapped as the Green River (PFYC 5). One parcel (CO-2026-03-6357) is mapped entirely as gravel deposits (PFYC U). The 2015 WRFO RMP and associated 2015 FEIS analyze and discuss management of paleontological resources in detail.</p>
Permitted Range Management	<p>Grazing allotments commonly overlap areas of oil and gas development. At the lease-level stage, specific development activities are not authorized.</p> <p>Land Use Management Plans address livestock grazing and their impacts on natural resources. Impacts on livestock grazing by extractive activities are not analyzed, neither are the impacts of livestock grazing on extractive activities. Impacts to specific permitted livestock activities will be analyzed during the APD stage. At that stage, specific developments such as well pads, access roads, and pipelines construction and installation would be analyzed in relation to grazing rotations and impacts on grazing improvements, such as water wells, pipelines, fences, and water impoundments. Livestock management and improvements on split-estate will need to be identified when site-specific development is proposed.</p>
Public Recreation	<p>The act of leasing public lands for oil and gas development would have no impact on public recreational use of those lands. The issuance of a lease does not result in any changes to the BLM-managed surface unless or until the lease is developed. At that time, development plans, submitted as APDs, become subject to site-specific impact analysis.</p> <p>Impacts associated with oil and gas development are broadly analyzed through the affected Field Office LUP FEISs (Section 1.5.1 of the EA), and include physical and visual surface-disturbing activities, noise, dust, odors, and additional traffic and people. Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSCs), such as naturalness, remoteness, and evidence of use, would continue to change with expanding fluid mineral development and associated ROWs, pipelines, roads, and facilities. Access to and through the area may be improved if roads are open to the public. However, the improved roads may provide no additional opportunities for OHV driving and riding, and may even displace visitors participating in trail-based motorized (e.g., ATV riding and motorecycling) and nonmotorized activities. Opportunities to pursue a variety of outdoor recreation activities and to enjoy dispersed recreation opportunities would remain. However, the extent and quality of those dispersed recreation opportunities may change proportionate to the amount of area affected by active fluid mineral development and production.</p> <p>Impacts to public recreation are avoided, minimized, or mitigated by application of stipulations (Appendix B and Appendix C), which are derived from each LUP identified in Section 1.5 of the EA.</p> <p>The CRVFO, LSFO, RGFO, UFO, and WRFO do not have specific recreation stipulations applicable to the parcels. The GJFO and KFO apply the following recreational stipulations to parcels as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GJ-CSU-32, Recreation Management Areas • KFO-NSO-19, High Value Recreation and Wildlife Habitat Resources

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Riparian Zones & Wetlands	<p>Potential impacts to riparian zones and wetlands are summarized below from the FEISs of each Field Office LUP. Parcels likely to have aquatic wildlife habitat are identified and have stipulations applied to provide protection for those habitats.</p> <p>Potential impacts include direct loss of vegetation, soil erosion and compaction, habitat modification and fragmentation, changes in plant composition, structure, density, and canopy cover, increased invasive/competitive species, dust and chemical exhaust impeding photosynthesis, and changes in livestock distribution, which in turn can result in concentrated grazing use. Soil compaction would inhibit natural revegetation in areas without active reclamation efforts and would reduce plant vigor, which would make plants more susceptible to disease, drought, or insect attack. Conversion from late to early seral stage could change vegetation community succession and reduce desired plant communities.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRVFO-CSU-3: Intermittent and Ephemeral Streams. • GJFO-NSO-2: (ROWA) Streams/ Springs Possessing Lotic Riparian Characteristics. • GJFO-CSU-3: Definable Streams • KFO-NSO-2: Major River Corridors • KFO-NSO-4: Perennial Streams, Water Bodies, Fisheries, and Riparian Areas • KFO-NSO-5: Streams Intermittent and Ephemeral • KFO-CSU-3: Perennial Streams, Water Bodies, Fisheries, and Riparian Areas • RGFO-NSO-Water-4: Water Quality • RGFO-NSO-Water-5: Water Quality • UFO-NSO-11: Hydrology Features • UFO-NSO-11: Hydrology Features • WR-NSO-13: Protection for Impaired Waters in the Mesaverde Play Area • WR-CSU-12: Water Resources <p>The LSFO does not have specific riparian zones and wetlands stipulations or lease notices that pertain to the parcel.</p>
Soil	<p>Foreseeable impacts from development to soil resources, stipulations, mitigation are summarized in each of the LUP FEISs (Section 1.5.1 of the EA) and summarized below. Common issues across the LUPs include erosion (roads, stream crossings, loss of vegetative cover, slumping soils, and gully), soil compaction, loss of biological soil crusts, saline soils, fragile/unstable soils, steep slopes, increased runoff, and site productivity. The intensity and extent of impacts on soil resources are determined in part by the type and location of the surface-disturbing activities, slope, surface occupancy, position on a slope, proximity to a waterbody, potential alteration of drainage patterns, season (as it relates to rutting and frozen ground), loss of vegetation and concomitant timing of interim reclamation.</p> <p><u>Example Goals and Objectives:</u></p> <p>Common goals and objectives for LUPs are: 1) Manage for soil stability and productivity to maintain overall watershed health. Manage erosion to minimize downstream impacts from soil-related issues (e.g., sediment runoff, selenium, and</p>

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	<p>salinity), 2) avoid and mitigate disturbance to biologic soil crusts which are determined to be key in sustaining proper function and condition of upland soil health., 3) identify and implement treatments for fragile watershed areas and minimize or control elevated levels of salt and sediment contribution from federal lands to river systems 4) prevent impairment of soil productivity due to accelerated erosion and physical or chemical degradation resulting from surface use activities and maintain or improve soil productivity, including retention of topsoil quality and reestablishing soil capability, potential, and functionality when disturbed, 5) minimize loss of vegetation and soil compaction, 6) Physical soils crusts which typically reform with precipitation provide protection from wind erosion, 7) Ground-disturbing projects on shale soils of the Mancos Shale, Lewis, Fruitland, and Morrison geologic formations, and other highly erosive soils, should be designed to include efforts that avoid or mitigate soil erosion or compaction, and 8) While maintaining access, eliminate duplicative or redundant routes in areas of fragile soils, Mancos Shale areas, slump areas, and on slopes exceeding 40 percent (Public Land Health Standard 1).</p> <p>Leasing stipulations, project design features, COAs, and analysis that address impacts, goals, and objectives across LUPs are summarized below. Field offices determine acres by soil type using the NRCS Web Soil Survey (WSS). In addition to soil type, WSS has information on saline soils, slope stability, soil productivity, hydrologic runoff potential, depth to groundwater and other indicators, which inform leasing and permitting decisions. Satellite imagery and other GIS layers such as fragile soils, slope, geology, and information from the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) help identify stipulations and develop COAs. Each of the LUPs have NSO stipulations for steep slopes, generally between 40-50%, as well as CSU stipulations for slopes less than 35%. Avoidance of steep slopes is a significant factor in minimizing erosion, sedimentation to streams, gullying, and loss of sensitive vegetation, which can be challenging to reclaim.</p> <p>Stipulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GJ-NSO-Geology Slope • RGFO-CSU-Soil-1: Slopes over 30% • UFO-CSU-8, Geology: Slope Greater than 40 Percent • WR-NSO-12, Steep Natural Slopes • WR-CSU-10, Steep Natural Slopes <p>The CRVFO, KFO, and LSFO do not have specific soil stipulations and lease notices that overlap with the parcels.</p>
Special Designations, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)	<p>Impacts from oil and gas development on ACECs is dependent upon impacts to specific resources for which they were designated and will vary in intensity depending on the location of the ACEC and the type of resource. Several parcels overlap existing ACEC designations in the KFO and WRFO planning areas, described below. ACECs are either open or closed to uses, such as minerals development. Potential impacts were identified and analyzed in detail in the LUP FEISs identified in Section 1.5.1 of the EA.</p> <p>Special Status Plant Species:</p> <p>KFO: The 4,444-acre North Park Natural Area ACEC was designated to protect North Park phacelia (<i>Phacelia formosula</i>), a federally endangered plant species. The area is managed as a land use authorization avoidance area and is subject to stipulation KFO-NSO-25.</p>

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	<p>WRFO: The 3,420-acre Duck Creek ACEC was designated to protect Dudley Bluffs bladderpod (<i>Lesquirella [Physaria] congesta</i>), a federally threatened plant species. Surface occupancy and disturbance is not allowed within the ACEC boundary subject to stipulation WR-NSO-6.</p>
Special Designations, Wild & Scenic Rivers	<p>This special designation is not applicable to the parcels.</p>
Special Designations, Wilderness Study Areas (WSA)	<p>The Wilderness Act of 1964 requires the BLM to preserve the wilderness character of each designated wilderness area while FLPMA mandates that the BLM manage WSAs so as not to impair their suitability for wilderness preservation until Congress either designates them as wilderness or releases them for other uses. The issuance of a lease does not result in any changes to the BLM-managed surface unless or until the lease is developed. At that time, development plans, such as APDs, become subject to site-specific impact analysis.</p> <p>Impacts to WSA units associated with oil and gas development can result from the issuance of a lease if/when the lease is developed. These impacts are broadly analyzed through FLMPA and BLM Manuals 6330 (2012a) and 6340 (2012b), as well as the affected Field Office LUP FEISs (Section 1.5 of the EA) and include physical and visual surface-disturbing activities, noise, dust, odors, and additional traffic and people. Wilderness Study Area characteristics must be maintained (including but not limited to undeveloped, naturalness, size (must be at least 5,000 acres), opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation) until Congress either designates them as wilderness or releases them for other uses.</p> <p>WSA characteristics, such as naturalness, remoteness, and opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation, would change with expanding fluid mineral development and associated ROWs, pipelines, roads, and facilities with direct impacts to these characteristics. Access near the WSA may be possible if roads are open to the public. Opportunities to pursue a variety of unconfined outdoor recreation activities and to enjoy solitude may be adversely impacted. The extent and quality of those characteristics and opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation would likely change or diminish proportionate to the amount of area affected by active fluid mineral development and production.</p> <p>Impacts to WSAs may be 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 of the EA. The CRVFO, KFO, LSFO, RGFO, UFO, and WRFO parcels do not overlap any WSAs. A GJFO parcel overlaps one WSA.</p> <p>GJFO: To preserve wilderness characteristics in WSAs, GJ-NSO-43 prohibits surface occupancy and surface disturbing activities in WSAs in accordance with the Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review (BLM Manual H-8550-I). This stipulation is applied to Parcel CO-2026-03-0405 for portions of the lands underlying the Little Book Cliffs WSA.</p>

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Vegetation, Invasives	<p>BLM-authorized mineral and ROW development would remove vegetation and may spread noxious weeds. However, at the APD stage, the BLM will review site-specific vegetation conditions and, either as voluntary operator-committed measures or as COAs, will require the operator to implement BMPs to prevent and control Colorado A, B, and possibly C listed noxious weeds and meet revegetation and reclamation standards, as applicable. Effective weed control and revegetation would be monitored and enforced during surface inspections throughout the life of well development and would be required to meet standards prior to BLM releasing the location's bond, as applicable. The Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission (ECMC) also has weed control requirements for oil and gas development.</p> <p>CRVFO: There are no known occurrences of Colorado State A List noxious invasive weed species within the CRVFO 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. The BLM will complete a detailed analysis if a site-specific development proposal is received, and COAs may be attached, as appropriate.</p> <p>GJFO: Based on the Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA) website, one known List A species occurs in the GJFO, which is purple loosestrife. There are many known instances of List B and C species within the GJFO boundary, including but not limited to: black henbane, bull thistle, jointed goatgrass, and Russian knapweed. Cheatgrass 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 List 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>

Program Area	Rationale
	<p>RGFO: Occurrence of invasive plants on split-estate lands is unknown to the BLM. However, due to disturbance associated with land use (agriculture, landfill) on and around the parcels in the RGFO, the occurrence of invasive plants is likely.</p> <p>UFO: There are no known occurrences of Colorado State A List noxious invasive weed species within the UFO boundaries. There are many known instances of List B and C species within the UFO boundary, including but not limited to: black henbane, bull thistle, jointed goatgrass, and Russian knapweed. Cheatgrass 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>WRFO: There are no known occurrences of Colorado State A List 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 2015g). The BLM will complete a detailed analysis if it receives a site-specific development proposal, and COAs may be attached, as appropriate.</p>
Vegetation, Special Status Species	<p>The effects of surface disturbance from fluid minerals and energy development on significant, unique, or remnant plant communities and special status plant species were identified and analyzed during the development of the planning documents for the field offices in which the parcels occur.</p> <p>Direct effects to significant, unique, or remnant plant communities and special status plant species from fluid mineral exploration and development include reduced patch size and mortality caused by site clearing for well pads, access roads, pipelines, and facilities, as well as damage from construction equipment and vehicle use within occupied habitats.</p> <p>Indirect impacts include the loss or degradation of potential habitat for special status plants and their pollinators, soil compaction and erosion, fragmentation of undisturbed vegetation, and shifts in plant community structure, density, and canopy cover. Disturbed sites often provide favorable conditions for invasive plant establishment, which can outcompete common native, as well as special status, plant species. Proliferation of invasive grasses, such as cheatgrass, can alter fire regimes, increasing wildfire frequency and extent, and further reducing populations of native plants without fire adaptations. Additionally, mechanical or chemical weed treatments implemented to control invasive species may inadvertently harm or kill special status plants.</p> <p>The construction and operation of oil and gas infrastructure can expand existing road networks and increase human presence in otherwise isolated areas. Greater traffic and access can lead to additional plant mortality through trampling, as well as heightened risk of illegal collection. Fugitive dust generated from construction, vehicle use, and other surface disturbances can impair photosynthesis and pollination within special status plant habitats. Over time, dust accumulation may further reduce seed production and recruitment, hindering natural population regeneration needed to offset mortality.</p>

Program Area	Rationale
	<p>If it is determined that the proposed development activities may affect any federally listed or proposed species, or their designated critical habitat, the BLM will consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), which may result in the consideration of reasonable and prudent alternatives to the proposed activities in order to minimize and avoid adverse impacts to listed species or the adverse modification of designated critical habitat (50 CFR § 402.14).</p> <p>The following FWS IPaC species list was generated to identify threatened and endangered, or proposed plant species that may occur and/or may be affected by potential future development of the parcels for lease. Those species include: Debeque phacelia (<i>Phacelia submutica</i>), Dudley Bluff bladderpod (<i>Lesquerella [Physaria] congesta</i>), Dudley Bluffs twinpod (<i>Physaria obcordata</i>), North Park phacelia (<i>Phacelia formosula</i>), Parachute beardtongue (<i>Penstemon debilis</i>), Ute ladies' tresses (<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>), and western prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>). Several other BLM designated sensitive plant species, or their habitats are known or presumed to occur within or adjacent to the parcels available for lease.</p> <p>Surface restrictions, applied to leases as stipulations, are intended to avoid or minimize the effects of short-term and/or long-term land uses on special status plant species and their habitats. These stipulations are specific to the planning area where the parcels occur and are summarized below along with informative lease notices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRVFO-NSO-9 to protect threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate plants, immediately adjacent suitable habitat and pollinator habitat, from direct and indirect impacts • CRVFO-NSO-11: to (1) preserve habitat until a determination can be made whether or not the habitat is occupied and (2) protect suitable habitat for the threatened annual plant, DeBeque phacelia, which may not germinate every year • CRVFO-NSO-19 to maintain the integrity of habitats for endangered, threatened or candidate species necessary for the maintenance or recovery of the species • CRVFO-CSU-6 to protect BLM sensitive plant populations and habitat outside ACECs • GJ-CSU-Plant Community to conserve significant and/or relict plant communities • GJ-NSO-13 to protect threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species from indirect impacts or loss of immediately adjacent suitable habitat • GJ-CSU-9 to protect BLM sensitive plant species from direct and indirect impacts, including loss of habitat • GJ-LN-3 for biological inventories • GJ-LN-4 for Federally listed species • KFO-NSO-7 prohibits development within or adjacent to habitat occupied by ESA Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate species or designated critical habitat • KFO-CSU-5 protects plant species listed as Sensitive by the BLM • KFO-CSU-6 conserves significant plant communities and remnant vegetation • KFO-LN-2 alerts prospective lessees to the possibility that the lease area may contain ESA listed species or their habitats • KFO-LN-3 alerts prospective lessees that the lease area includes known or suspected habitat of special status species and requires that a biological inventory be completed prior to approval of operations

Program Area	Rationale
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LS-CSU-130 requires that biological surveys for special status species and their habitats are performed prior to surface disturbing activities and provides surface protections to occupied habitats for special status species • RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-7 protects occupied suitable habitat of special status plant species • RGFO-NGD-SSSpecies-1 protects occupied suitable habitat of special status plant species • RGFO-CSU-SSSpecies-6 restricts fluid mineral development within occupied suitable special status plant species habitat • RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-1 alerts prospective lessees that special status species may occur within the lease area • RGFO-LN-SSSpecies-2 alerts prospective lessees that a biological inventory for special status species may be required prior to approval of fluid mineral leasing operations within the lease area. • UFO-NSO-22 to protect federally listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species and habitat, and promote recovery of the species • UFO-CSU-19 to reduce or eliminate threats to BLM sensitive plant species to minimize the likelihood of and need for listing of these species under the Endangered Species Act • WR-NSO-25 restricts surface disturbance within 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 restricts surface disturbance within occupied or suitable habitat for BLM sensitive plants • WR-LN-06 alerts prospective lessees of potential and/or critical habitat for federally listed, proposed, and candidate plant species within the lease area
Visual Resources	<p>The act of leasing public lands for oil and gas development would have no impact on visual resources. The issuance of a lease does not result in any changes to the BLM-managed surface unless or until the lease is developed. Development plans, submitted as APDs, are subject to site-specific impact analysis.</p> <p>However, impacts associated with oil and gas development can eventually result from the issuance of a lease if/when the lease is developed. These impacts are broadly analyzed through the FEISs of the pertinent LUPs (Section 1.5.1 of the EA). All resources with management actions that permit surface disturbances could result in contrasts to the characteristic landscape to some degree. Surface disturbances could introduce new visual elements onto the landscape or intensify existing visual elements, thus altering the line, form, color, and texture that characterize the existing landscape. The greater the size and severity of surface disturbance, the greater the impact to scenic quality. Where leases are issued, future development could occur, including the construction of or upgrades to roads, well pads, pipelines, and other facilities that would add impacts on the landscape. Developments may be visible and may attract attention, which result in changes to the existing visual resources. Visual impacts from oil and gas development may be augmented by large numbers of lights if drilling is conducted continuously (day and night) at a location. Night lighting in the immediate area of oil and gas field development and potentially in large areas surrounding the oil and gas field may significantly reduce the nighttime viewing experiences of individuals. Fluid mineral development would have long-term impacts on visual resources.</p> <p>Impacts to visual resources are avoided, minimized, or mitigated by application of stipulations (Appendix B and Appendix C), which are derived from each LUP</p>

Program Area	Rationale
	<p>identified in Section 1.5 of the EA. The LSFO, RGFO, and UFO do not have specific visual resource stipulations applicable to the parcels. The CRVFO, GJFO, KFO, and WRFO apply the following recreational stipulations to parcels as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRVFO-CSU-9, VRM Class II • GJ-NSO-Visual Class I • GJ-CSU-30, VRM Class II • KFO-CSU-15, VRM Objective Class Areas • KFO-CSU-17, State and US Highway Viewsheds • KFO-CSU-18, Rehabilitation Within State and U.S. Highway and Interstate Viewsheds • KFO-CSU-20, Key Observation Points • WR-CSU-26, Visual Resources, Night Skies, and Soundscapes within VRM Class II Areas
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 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</p>

Program Area	Rationale
	<p>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 is 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 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. For example, any intentionally added PFAS chemicals are prohibited in underground oil and gas operations (e.g., drilling and completions) per HB 22-1345. In addition, per 6 Code of Colorado Regulations 1007-1 Part 20, TENORM in wastes from oil and gas development must be characterized and appropriately managed.</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</p>

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	<p>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>If the leases are developed, impacts to water resources could result from construction of roads, pipelines, well pads, and power lines, well development, and production. Water may be used for dust suppression, drilling, hydraulic fracturing, well completion, and hydraulic pressure testing. Produced water and reused/recycled water are used for completions activities when feasible.</p> <p>Water quality could be affected by water withdrawals; spills, leaks, or releases; or injection of fluids into groundwater. Chemicals, produced water, oil, or other fluids could be accidentally spilled, leaked, or released during development, production, storage, disposal, or transport. 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 GDE are critical for providing habitat for terrestrial and aquatic species, a perennial water source supporting streamflow, water quality, water storage, and carbon storage. In addition to springs, other GDEs include fens, wet meadows, riparian areas, and wetlands.</p> <p>To protect groundwater, measures are taken to ensure adequate casing, proper cementing, and well integrity. In compliance with 43 CFR Subparts 3171 and 3172, usable water zones, lost circulation zones (including faults), and abnormally pressured zones are protected and/or isolated. Wells are cased with multiple layers of steel and cement to isolate freshwater aquifers from the hydrocarbon zone.</p> <p>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 the BLM as well as continual advances in engineering practices. The BLM requires 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.</p> <p>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 horizontal wells than directional wells, which are both anticipated in the RFFAs for development of the parcels (Section 3.2 of the EA). 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 freshwater consumption, produced water and reused/recycled water are used for well completions when feasible.</p> <p>The lease sale parcels contain significant miles of ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial streams as well as other types of waterbodies, such as wetlands, fens, ponds and springs. Multiple layers in GIS were reviewed using ArcPro; such as NHD, land ownership, Watershed Boundary Dataset (WBD), soils, geology, and satellite imagery</p>

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	<p>to determine potential impacts to water resources and appropriate stipulations to protect various waterbodies. The level of protection for water quality and stipulation varies by waterbody type. Moreover, a stipulation for a perennial stream will get a higher level of protection versus an intermittent or ephemeral stream. The waterbody buffers are designed to not only the direct protection of water, but also the adjacent floodplain and riparian areas. The stipulations/buffers also protect important surface and groundwater processes, nutrient cycling, drinking water, wood accumulations, flood attenuation, shade, pollution abatement, and sustaining habitat for terrestrial and aquatic species.</p> <p>The LUPs have monitoring plans or monitoring provisions, goals, and objectives to determine the effectiveness of project design features, BMPs, COAs, and stipulations for oil and gas development. These plans help determine future adaptive management needs. All applicable laws and regulations are adhered to such as operators acquiring State of Colorado stormwater National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 of the Clean Water Act permits.</p> <p>Due to the application of the following 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. Maintaining the proper functioning condition, including the vegetative, hydrologic and geomorphic functionality of water bodies, lessens effects from drought and fire, protects water quality, fish habitat, aquatic habitat, and provides a clean, reliable source of water for downstream users. Buffers are expected to indirectly benefit migratory birds, wildlife habitat, amphibians, and other species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRVFO-NSO-3: Municipal Watersheds and Public Water Supplies • CRVFO-NSO-4: Major River Corridors • CRVFO-NSO-5: Perennial Streams, Water bodies, Riparian Areas, and Aquatic Dependent Species • CRVFO-CSU-2: Municipal Watersheds and Public Water Supplies • CRVFO-CSU-3: Intermittent and Ephemeral Streams • CRVFO-CSU-4: Riparian and Wetland Vegetation Zones • GJ-NSO-Hydrology River: River Hydrology • GJ-NSO-2: Streams/Springs Possessing Lotic Riparian Characteristics • GJ-NSO-4: Lentic Riparian Areas • GJ-NSO-5: Palisade and Grand Junction Municipal Watersheds • GJ-NSO-6: Palisade and Grand Junction Municipal Watersheds, Collbran and Mesa/Powderhorn Source Water Protection Areas, and Jerry Creek Watershed • GJ-NSO-12: Roan and Carr Creeks ACEC • GJ-CSU-3: Definable Streams • GJ-CSU-4: Collbran and Mesa/Powderhorn Source Water Protection Areas, and Jerry Creek Watershed • GJ-CSU-39: Roan and Carr Creeks ACEC • KFO-NSO-2: Major River Corridors • KFO-NSO-3: Municipal Watersheds and Public Water Supplies • KFO-NSO-4: Perennial Streams, Water Bodies, Fisheries, and Riparian Areas • KFO-NSO-5: Streams Intermittent and Ephemeral • KFO-CSU-2: Municipal Watersheds and Public Water Supplies

Program Area	Rationale
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KFO-CSU-3: Perennial Streams, Water Bodies, Fisheries, and Riparian Areas • KFO-CSU-4: Intermittent and Ephemeral Streams • LS-NSO-105: Perennial Water • RGFO-NSO-AqRes-1: Playas • RGFO-NSO-Water-1: Public Water Supply • RGFO-NSO-Water-2: Major River Corridors • RGFO-NSO-Water-3: Groundwater Public Water Supply Wells • RGFO-NSO-Water-4: Areas outside the South Park Leasing Area • RGFO- NSO-Water-5: Intermittent or Ephemeral Streams • RGFO-CSU-Water-1: Public Water Supply • RGFO-CSU-Water-2: Areas outside the South Park Leasing Area • UFO-CSU-13: Hydrology Source Water for classified surface water supply stream • UFO-CSU-59: Domestic Water Wells • UFO-NSO-9: Hydrology River (for Major Rivers in FO) • UFO-NSO-11: Hydrology Features (for perennial and intermittent streams; riparian areas, fens, and/or wetlands; and water impoundments) • UFO-NSO-69: Public Water Supplies • WR-NSO-11: Landslide Areas • WR-NSO-12: Steep Natural Slopes • WR-NSO-13: Protection for Impaired Waters in the Mesaverde Play Area • WR-NSO-14: Source Water Protection for Public Water Supplies from Groundwater • WR-CSU-10: Steep Natural Slopes • WR-CSU-11: Saline Soils • WR-CSU-12: Water Resources <p>Lease Notices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO-48: Floodplain Management • GJ-LN-1: Source Water Protection Areas • WR-LN-05: Designated Surface & Groundwater Source Water Protection Zones <p>Individual Field Office LUPs, lease stipulations, and future site-specific analysis at the APD stage when more information about proposed water use is known, address potential impacts to surface and groundwater resources, riparian areas, floodplains, GDE, source water protection, aquatic habitat, and public water supplies. Moreover, stipulations, along with standard lease terms, regulations, and applicable site-specific design features, COAs, and BMPs applied at the APD stage, avoid or minimize potential impacts to water resources.</p>
Wild Horses and Burros	<p>Some of the parcels may affect wild horses in the WRFO. Potential impacts from future lease development include, but are not limited to, adding complications to wild horse gathers, causing incidents where young foals become separated from their mares, collisions with wild horses, injuries to wild horses from cattle guards, wild horse entrapment in pipeline trenches and pits, stress from oil and gas development activities on wild horses that affects their behavior (e.g., deterred access to water sources).</p> <p>To avoid or minimize impacts to wild horses, the WRFO RMP provides the following management direction:</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If future leasing development is proposed within the HMA during a wild horse gather, all project-related traffic, including helicopters, shall be coordinated with the BLM and the gather contractor. • To minimize incidents where young foals become separated from their mares, helicopters should avoid flights over wild horses observed in the area. Drilling and receiving crews shall slow down or stop when wild horses are encountered, allowing bands to move away at a pace slow enough so that foals can keep pace and are not separated. • Cattle guards shall be “horseproof” and painted a dark color to facilitate snow melt. • Open trenches for burial of gathering pipelines shall be inspected daily to reduce the potential for horses to become trapped. If a horse has fallen into a trench the BLM range staff shall be notified immediately. • Motorized or surface-disturbing activities will not be permitted within a 2,000-foot radius around water sources in the Piceance-East Douglas HMA. • Within the wild horse range, reserve pit fences will be 48 inches high. <p>The Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 requires BLM to manage wild horses according to multiple use management principles to achieve and maintain a thriving, natural ecological balance on public lands. The current lease sale has parcels that transect the North Piceance Herd Area and the Piceance-East Douglas Herd Management Area. In the 1997 WRFO RMP, the North Piceance Herd Area is not to be managed for wild horses into the future; therefore, no impacts to wild horses are anticipated in this Herd Area. However, it is adjacent to the Piceance East Douglas Herd Management Area (HMA) and consideration should be given to improvements (e.g., cattle guards, fences) during any future proposed lease development. The 190,000-acre Piceance-East Douglas HMA is managed for a wild horse herd of 135 to 235 animals per the adjustment in the WRFO Wild Horse Program Analysis and Operational Plan (BLM 1999).</p> <p>Parcels within the North Piceance Herd Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO-2026-03-0264 and CO-2026-03-6210 <p>Parcels within the Piceance East Douglas HMA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO-2026-03-0394, CO-2026-03-0395, CO-2026-03-0407, CO-2026-03-0409, CO-2026-03-0471, CO-2026-03-0476, and CO-2026-03-6276 <p>Parcel surrounded by the Piceance East Douglas HMA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO-2026-03-0129 <p>Parcels near but outside the North Piceance Herd Area and Piceance East Douglas HMA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO-2026-03-0408 and CO-2026-03-0479 <p>Lease Notice WR-LN-10 is added to leases that overlap the wild horse HMA. In order to protect wild horses within this area, intensive development activities may be delayed for a specified 60-day period within the spring foaling period between March 1 and June 15.</p> <p>In addition, the lessee may be required to perform special conservation measures within the wild horse HMA, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat improvement projects within the HMA in areas adjacent to development if such development displaces wild horses from crucial habitat. • Disturbed watering areas would be replaced with an equal source of water, having equal utility.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity/improvements would provide for unrestricted movement of wild horses between summer and winter ranges.
Wildlife, Aquatic	<p>The primary potential impacts to aquatic wildlife (fish and other aquatic species) evaluated in the LUP FEISs of each Field Office include water quality alteration, water depletions, direct mortality from chemical spills or water pumping/withdrawals from within occupied habitat, habitat loss or alteration, loss of streamside vegetation, habitat loss, fragmentation, individual species displacement to less suitable habitat, and increased sediment loading and turbidity.</p> <p>As appropriate, the following stipulations apply to select parcels likely to have aquatic wildlife habitat to provide protection for those habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CRVFO-CSU-3: Intermittent and Ephemeral Streams GJFO-NSO-2: Streams/ Springs Possessing Lotic Riparian Characteristics. GJFO-CSU-3: Definable Streams GJFO-TL-1: Salmonid and Native Non-salmonid Fishes KFO-NSO-2: Major River Corridors KFO-NSO-4: Perennial Streams, Water Bodies, Fisheries, and Riparian Areas KFO-NSO-5: Streams Intermittent and Ephemeral KFO-CSU-3: Perennial Streams, Water Bodies, Fisheries, and Riparian Areas KFO-TL-1: Native Fish and Important Sport Fish LSFO-CSU-130: Special Status Species Habitat RGFO-NSO-Water-4: Water Quality RGFO-NSO-Water-5: Water Quality UFO-NSO-11: Hydrology Features UFO-TL-5: Native and Sport Fish WRFO-NSO-13: Protection for Impaired Waters in the Mesaverde Play Area WRFO-NSO-17 Endangered Colorado River Fish WRFO-CSU-12 Water Resources
Wildlife, Big Game	<p>The BLM approved the Big Game RMPA in October 2024 (BLM 2024a), which amended Colorado land use plans to incorporate oil and gas lease stipulations to enhance protection for important habitat areas for elk, mule deer, pronghorn, and bighorn sheep. The primary potential impacts to big game are evaluated in the Big Game FEIS, including habitat degradation and fragmentation, disruption of migration corridors, and behavioral disruption (from noise, light, and increased human activity associated with oil and gas development) (BLM 2024i).</p> <p>Proposed parcels in CRVFO, GJFO, KFO, LSFO, RGFO, UFO and WRFO that overlap big game High Priority Habitat (HPH) are subject to specific management direction and stipulations which may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CO-NSO-BG-1 to protect bighorn sheep production areas. CO-NSO-BG-2 to maintain, conserve, and protect big game migratory highway crossing pinch point areas and within CPW-mapped big game non-highway crossing pinch point areas. 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. <p>Authorization of new oil and gas facility locations within big game HPH will</p>

Program Area	Rationale
	<p>be avoided when the oil and gas location density exceed 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 & Wildlife (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 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO-TL-BG-1 to reduce disruption of big game during the winter season in crucial big game winter habitat. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bighorn sheep winter range for November 1 to April 30; ○ Elk and mule deer severe winter range and winter concentration areas from December 1 to April 30; ○ 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"> ○ Bighorn sheep production areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep April 15 to June 30, ▪ Elk production (calving) areas from May 15 to June 30. • 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 will coordinate with CPW to create master development plans and WMPs if applicable. The BLM will also coordinate with CPW and the operator to review design features, operator-committed measures and determine additional mitigation and/or conditions of approval (COAs).</p>
Wildlife, Greater Sage-grouse	<p>Parcels that overlap functional Greater sage-grouse (GRSG) habitat are subject to habitat-specific management direction and stipulations as addressed and authorized through the 2025 GRSG RMPA (BLM 2025). 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. The primary potential impacts to GRSG are evaluated in the 2024 GRSG FEIS, including population declines, habitat loss and fragmentation, displacement, behavioral disruption (from noise, and increased human activity and infrastructure associated with oil and gas development, and increased predation (BLM 2024f).</p> <p>Consistent with Objective MR (Mineral Resources), fluid mineral leasing and development (including geothermal) 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.</p> <p>The GJFO, KFO, and WRFO have proposed parcels that occur within GRSG habitat management areas, for those parcels the following stipulations may apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife GRSG-NSO-1: Applies a NSO constraint to leases in GRSG Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs) unless a waiver, exception, or modification is granted.

Program Area	Rationale
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). <p>At the time of development, applicable minimization measures including Disturbance Caps, TLs, Design Features, or other site-specific constraints will be included as COAs on the authorized activity.</p> <p>CRVFO, LSFO, RGFO, & UFO: Greater sage-grouse habitat is not present or applicable where proposed parcels occur.</p>
Wildlife, Migratory Birds	<p>Potential primary impacts to migratory birds from oil and gas development include, but are not limited to, habitat loss and fragmentation, noise and light, and injury from infrastructure and vehicle collision. Stipulations and lease notices apply for migratory birds, raptors, and waterbirds where potential habitat occurs in accordance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, and BLM LUPs and LUP Amendments. Those stipulations and lease notices include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRV-TL-4 for migratory bird habitat • GJ-NSO-23 for golden eagles • GJ-TL-3 for migratory bird habitat • GJ-TL-13 for golden eagle nests • GJ-TL-Wildlife Raptor Nest for nesting raptors • GJ-TL-Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nest for nesting sensitive species • KFO-LN-1 for migratory bird nesting habitat. • LS-NSO-106 for raptor nest sites • LS-CSU-130 for potential special status wildlife species • LS-TL-103 for raptor nesting activity • RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-8 for bald eagle nest sites • RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-9 for golden eagle nest sites • RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-11 for ferruginous hawks • RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-15 for long-billed curlews • RGFO-NSO-Wildlife-6 for raptor nests (accipiter, falcon, buteo, and owl) • RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-3 for bald eagles • RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-5 for golden eagles • RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-8 for ferruginous hawks • RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-10 for burrowing owls • RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-12 for mountain plover • RGFO-TL-Wlfe-7 for sandhill crane • RGFO-TL-Wlfe-9 for nesting migratory birds • RGFO-TL-Wildlife-12 for raptors

Program Area	Rationale
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UFO-CSU-25 for yellow-billed cuckoos • WR-NSO-19 for raptor, special status raptor, golden eagle and prairie falcon nests • WR-CSU-14 for bald eagles • WR-TL-17 for golden eagle and prairie falcon nests • WR-TL-19 for bald eagle nests • WR-TL-20 for bald eagle roosts • WR-TL-21 for bald eagle winter perches <p>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 during the core migratory bird nesting season (generally May 15 to July 15).</p>
Wildlife, Special Status Species	<p>Impacts to Special Status Species are summarized below from the LUP FEISs of each Field Office. Select parcels likely to have Special Status Species habitat have the noted stipulations below applied to eliminate or reduce potential impacts to those species.</p> <p>The primary potential impacts on Special Status Species as summarized from the FEISs and RMPs include the following: habitat loss and/or modification, reduced habitat effectiveness, habitat fragmentation, habitat changes that favor competitive/nonnative species, direct mortality, disruption of movement patterns, erosion, sedimentation, and turbidity, water depletions and other flow alterations, chemical spills and other changes in water quality, selenium and mercury loading, introduction/spread of disease vectors, disturbance and displacement to less preferred habitats.</p> <p>Lease Notice HQ-TES-1 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. It applies to all designated special status species at the time of development; including those listed after the original lease sale NEPA analysis and those that may be listed in the future.</p> <p>The stipulations and lease notices attached to the proposed parcels are consistent with management decisions described in the respective RMPs and RMPAs. They include special status species stipulations and lease notices that may occur or have potential habitat in the proposed action area and include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRVFO-NSO-18 for sensitive bat maternity roosts and hibernacula • CRVFO-CSU-5 for special status amphibians • CRVFO-LN-6 for threatened and endangered species • GJ-NSO-26 for breeding and denning sites for sensitive amphibian and reptile species (Canyon Treefrog, Midget Faded Rattlesnake, Northern Leopard Frog, Great Basin Spadefoot Toad, Long-nosed Leopard Lizard, Boreal Toad) • GJ-CSU-3 Definable Streams • GJ-TL-Wildlife Sensitive Raptor Nest for nesting sensitive species • GJ-TL-1 for Salmonid and Native Non-salmonid Fishes (brown, brook, rainbow, and cutthroat trout; bluehead and flannelmouth sucker; roundtail chub; mountain whitefish; Paiute and mottled sculpin; and speckled dace) • GJ-LN-3 for biological inventories • GJ-LN-4 for Federally listed species

Program Area	Rationale
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GJ-LN-5 for wildlife mitigation procedures • KFO-LN-2 for endangered species act • KFO-LN-3 for special status wildlife • KFO-CO-NSO-2 Major River Corridors includes special status fish habitat • KFO-CO-NSO-4 Perennial Streams, Water Bodies, Fisheries, and Riparian Areas • KFO-CSU-3 Perennial Streams, Water Bodies, Fisheries, and Riparian Areas • KFO-CSU-7 Sensitive Amphibians • KFO-TL-1 Native Fish and Important Sport Fish to protect during spawning times • LS-CSU-130 for special status plant and wildlife species • LS-TL-104 for Columbian sharp-tailed grouse • RGFO-NSO-SSS-1 to protect sensitive bat maternity roosts and hibernacula • RGFO-NSO-SSS-2 to protect the integrity of prairie dog colonies and other associated species • RGFO-NSO-SSS-3 to protect swift fox dens • RGFO-NSO-Water-2 to protect special status or critical fish and wildlife species habitat • RGFO-NSO-Water-4 to protect aquatic habitat and fisheries on perennial systems outside of the South Park leasing area • RGFO-NSO-Water-5 to protect important ephemeral tributaries that harbor special status aquatic and wildlife species • RGFO-NSO-SSS-4 to protect occupied black-footed ferret habitat • RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-5 to protect Preble’s meadow jumping mouse habitat • RGFO-NSO-SSS-7 for special status plant species • RGFO-NSO-SSS-8 for bald eagle nest and roost sites • RGFO-NSO-SSS-9 for golden eagle nest sites • RGFO-NSO-SSS-11 for ferruginous hawks • RGFO-NSO-SSS-15 for long-billed curlews • RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-19 for lesser prairie chicken lekking • RGFO-NSO-SSSpecies-20 for special status amphibians • RGFO-CSU-SSSpecies-1 to protect special status snake hibernacula • RGFO-TL-SSS-3 for bald eagles • RGFO-TL-SSS-5 for golden eagles • RGFO-TL-SSS-8 for ferruginous hawks • RGFO-TL-SSS-10 for burrowing owls • RGFO-TL-SSS-12 for mountain plover • RGFO-TL-SSSpecies-15 for lesser prairie chicken nesting • RGFO-TL-Wlife-9 to protect migratory birds which includes sensitive species such as Brewer’s sparrow, loggerhead shrike, pinyon jay, and others • UFO-NSO-11 for Hydrology Features to protect perennial water systems and habitats • UFO-CSU-25 for yellow-billed cuckoo • UFO-TL-5 for Native and Sport Fish to protect spawning fish at specific times • WR-NSO-13 for Protection of Impaired Waters in the Mesaverde Play Area, some of which contain special status aquatic species • WR-NSO-17 for Endangered Colorado River Fish, to protect federally listed fish species

Program Area	Rationale
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WR-CSU-12 for Water Resources to maintain aquatic habitat functionality including habitat for special status aquatic species • WR-LN-6 for ESA Section 7 consultation <p>ESA Section 7 consultation will take place at the development stage of leasing as applicable once site-specific proposed development information is known. 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 its 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>In 2023, BLM Colorado prepared an updated list of BLM Sensitive Species (Krening 2023) to facilitate appropriate management of species and their habitats. Several of these species may inhabit the proposed lease parcels and may be influenced from future development. The sensitive species list is continually updated and will be checked during site-specific resource review at the APD stage.</p> <p>The following Fish and Wildlife Service IPaC species list was generated to identify threatened and endangered (proposed or listed) species that may occur and/or may be affected by potential future development of leasing. Those species include: Canada lynx (<i>Lynx canadensis</i>), Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>), New Mexico meadow jumping mouse (<i>Zapus hudsonius luteus</i>), Preble’s meadow jumping mouse (<i>Zapus hudsonius preblei</i>), Tricolored bat (<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>), Eastern black rail (<i>Laterallus jamaicensis ssp. Jamaicensis</i>), Lesser prairie-chicken (<i>Tympanuchus pallidicinctus</i>), Mexican spotted owl (<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>), Piping plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>), Whooping crane (<i>Grus americana</i>), Yellow-billed cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>), Monarch butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>), Silverspot butterfly (<i>Speyeria nokomis nokomis</i>), Suckley’s cuckoo bumble bee (<i>Bombus suckleyi</i>), Western regal fritillary (<i>Argynnis idalia occidentalis</i>), Bonytail (<i>Gila elegans</i>), Colorado Pikeminnow (<i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>), Humpback Chub (<i>Gila cypha</i>), Razorback Sucker (<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>), and Pallid Sturgeon (<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>).</p> <p>Also see “Wildlife, Aquatic” and “Vegetation, Special Status Species”</p>

APPENDIX F

Basis for Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions of Parcel Oil and Gas Development

DRAFT, public comment period

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 formulate reasonably foreseeable future oil and gas development scenarios, the parcels were subdivided into ten hypothetical oil and gas development scenarios based on each general affected environment area and oil and gas reservoir(s). Oil and gas development near the parcels was identified and characterized by well pad, well, well completion date, well spacing order, actual well density, wells per pad, maximum well lateral reach, and surface disturbance. With these data, ten hypothetical development scenarios were developed. All wells are projected to produce oil and natural gas with variable quantities of condensate.

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 future actions (RFFAs) at this time to inform leasing analysis, the BLM will evaluate future site-specific development proposals and complete detailed analyses, as appropriate.

Northwest District, KFO, Jackson County RFFAs

21 parcels (CO-2026-03-0396, CO-2026-03-0397, CO-2026-03-0398, CO-2026-03-0399, CO-2026-03-0421, CO-2026-03-0422, CO-2026-03-0423, CO-2026-03-0424, CO-2026-03-0425, CO-2026-03-0426, CO-2026-03-0427, CO-2026-03-0458, CO-2026-03-0459, CO-2026-03-0488, CO-2026-03-0489, CO-2026-03-0494, CO-2026-03-6261, CO-2026-03-6278, CO-2026-03-6282, CO-2026-03-6288, and CO-2026-03-6349)

7,166.76 acres

General Description: The parcels are spread across central Jackson County and range from 2 to 19 miles northeast, south, southwest, and northwest from the Town of Walden in a ranching area with meandering streams and rolling hills. The parcels have mixed surface estate surrounded by mixed 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. 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 Beaver Creek Unit, McCallum Unit, Peterson Ridge Unit, South McCallum Unit, and Surprise 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)	Surface Disturbance (acre)
		No.	Density	Formation				
487288	PRU Janet 0880	531-71	2097-acre/10 wells	Niobrara	210	6	2	22.0
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
416625	Damfino S6	531-63	1837-acre/8 wells	Niobrara	230	6	2	9.9
467526	Spicer S32 Annex	531-66	2560-acre/16 wells	Niobrara	160	4	2.5	14.8
324766	Fuqua 18-15 Pad	-	-	Niobrara	80	1	0.25	2.7
447512	Open Range 18	531-58	640-acre/9 wells	Niobrara	71	5	2	9.0
Minimum					71	1	0.25	2.7
Mean					166	6	2	10
Max					230	14	2.5	22

- 13 to 16 pads based on the distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, actual well density, and maximum well lateral reach.
- Each pad has 6 horizontal wells with up to a 2.5-mile lateral reach based on the average number, type of wells, and maximum lateral reach.
- Each pad is 10 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- Total of 130 to 160 acres of disturbance with a total of 78 to 96 horizontal wells (57% Federal and 43% non-Federal fluid mineral estate based on a 2.5-mile lateral well reach).

Northwest District, LSFO, Routt County RFFAs

1 parcel (CO-2026-03-0420)

160 acres

General Description: About 30 aerial miles to the north-northeast of the Town of Craig in an agriculture and forestry area, this parcel is BLM surface and mineral estate and is surrounded by mixed surface estate and Federal mineral estate near West Gibraltar Peak. The parcel drains to Cantling Creek and Willow Creek, which are tributaries of the Little Snake River. The surrounding areas are used for grazing, oil and gas development, residences, recreation, transportation, and wildlife habitat. This parcel is located in northwest Routt County, and is adjacent to the Focus Ranch Unit and near the Welba Peak Unit that were initially explored in the 1970s but generally developed periodically since the early 2000s. Present-day oil and gas development targets the Niobrara with horizontal 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)
		No.	Density	Formation				
431036	FRU Federal 11-14	--	--	Niobrara	640	1	--	10.5
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
436485	WPU 36-1		4190-acre/8 wells	Niobrara	524	1	2	8.6
Minimum					240	1	0.1	4.2
Mean					473	2	1.2	8.4
Max					640	6	2	10.7

- 1 pad based on the single parcel, parcel acreage, and lower development potential.
- 1 horizontal well with a 2-mile lateral reach based on typical wells per pad and the maximum well lateral reach.
- The pad is 8 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- Total of 8 acres of disturbance and 1 horizontal well (about 88% Federal and 12% non-Federal fluid mineral estate based on a 2-mile lateral well reach).

Northwest District, WRFO, Rio Blanco County RFFAs

13 parcels (CO-2026-03-0129, CO-2026-03-0264, CO-2026-03-0394, CO-2026-03-0395, CO-2026-03-0407, CO-2026-03-0408, CO-2026-03-0409, CO-2026-03-0471, CO-2026-03-0476, CO-2026-03-0479, CO-2026-03-6210, CO-2026-03-6276, and CO-2026-03-6357)

7,320.90 acres

General Description: About 40 miles west of Meeker in rural areas of central western Rio Blanco County, the parcels have mixed surface ownership (BLM and private) and are surrounded by a mix of surface estate and primarily BLM mineral estate in a landscape characterized as pinyon and juniper sagebrush shrublands with ridgelines, gulches, and valleys that ultimately drain to the White River. The lands in the surrounding area are used for grazing, oil and gas development, transportation, and wildlife habitat. Near the Sulphur Creek, Piceance Creek, and White River fields and the Ant Hill, Fletcher Gulch, Ryan Gulch, Wiley, and Yellow Creek units, these parcels are situated near existing and planned oil and gas development that have undergone multiple periods of development

since the 1950s. Historically, most of the development has been through vertical or directional gas wells in the Williams-Fork Formation; however, 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)	Surface Disturbance (acre)
		No.	Density	Formation				
487080	Mohee Fed 0297-17-8 & 29	593-1	2560-acre/8 wells	Niobrara	320	8	2.5	15.2
455017	Quandary Fed 0297-27-34	547-23	1280-acre/4 wells	Niobrara	320	3	2	13.8
486773	Sylvester Fed 0397-12-13 & 36	568-3	2560-acre/6 wells	Niobrara	427	6	2	38.1
484545	Coyote Fed 0397-14-2, 3, & 23	568-2	3840-acre/6 wells	Niobrara	640	6	2	47.5
430926	Road Runner Fed 0397-23-14	568-1	640-acre/1 well	Niobrara-Codell	640	4	1	5.0
430927	BHR J22 Fed 0397-22-15, 34, & 35	568-1	640-acre/1 well	Frontier/Niobrara	640	2	1.75	41.2
430926	Road Runner Fed 0397-23-14	506-3	320-acre/1 well	Frontier/Niobrara	320	4	2	5.0
485795	PCU B27 197	579-3	484-acre/21 wells	--	23	22	0.5	23.4
419501	ELU 396-6A1	590-1	285-acre/8 wells	Mesaverde/Ohio Creek/Wasatch	35	9	0.5	6.93
335602	RGU 23-6-297	348-5	792-acre/34 wells	Iles/Sego/Williams Fork/Wasatch	--	26	1	7.7
316628	Ant Hill Unit 62N96W/7SWSE	--	--	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
Minimum					23	2	0.4	5
Mean					320	8	1.3	17.2
Max					640	26	2.5	47.5

- 11 to 13 pads based on the distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, actual well density, and maximum well lateral reach.
- Each pad has 8 horizontal wells with up to a 2.5-mile lateral reach based on the average number, type of wells, and maximum lateral reach.
- Each pad is 17 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- Total of 187 to 221 acres of surface disturbance with a total of 88 to 104 horizontal wells (90% Federal and 10% non-Federal fluid mineral estate based on a 2.5-mile lateral well reach).

Rocky Mountain District, RGFO, Arapahoe County RFFAs

1 parcel (CO-2026-03-0574)

503.49 acres

General Description: North of Aurora Reservoir, split estate Parcel CO-2026-03-0574 is located at the Arapahoe County Fairgrounds, Arapahoe Park Racetrack, and City of Aurora lands in Arapahoe County, with the Denver Arapahoe Disposal Site to the north; non-residential State, county, and city lands to the north and east; a conservation area to the east; Aurora Reservoir and Marina to the south; and subdivisions to the west. The parcel is situated amongst existing and planned oil and gas development and is part of the Lowry Ranch Comprehensive Area Plan (CAP) for oil and gas development (Energy and Carbon Management Commission [ECMC] 2025). After evaluating the Lowry Ranch CAP for potential impacts to public health, safety, welfare, the environment, and wildlife resources, the ECMC approved the proposal on August 7, 2024. Since Federal oil and gas would be drained by future development as approved by the ECMC, the parcel in its entirety is proposed for leasing in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 3100.3(d).

The hypothetical development of this parcel is based on the Lowry Ranch CAP approved by the ECMC on August 7, 2024 (ECMC 2025).

- The off-lease State Blanca West well pad is planned to the east of the parcels.
- The State Blanca West well pad is planned for 10 Federal horizontal wells with 3-mile lateral reaches, targeting Federal production in the Codell, Greenhorn, J-Sand, and Niobrara formations, optimizing resource recovery while adhering to state spacing and development regulations.
- The planned State Blanca West well pad is 20 acres.
- Total of 20 acres of surface disturbance with a total of 10 horizontal wells (46% Federal and 64% non-Federal fluid mineral estate).

Rocky Mountain District, RGFO, Baca County RFFAs

1 parcel (CO-2026-03-0406)

0.05 acres

General Description: Near Colorado's southeastern border with Kansas, this parcel is on split estate land primarily surrounded by non-Federal surface and minerals in a rural landscape characterized as shortgrass prairie of the High Plains and riparian areas of the Cimarron River. The surrounding areas are generally used for agriculture, grazing, oil and gas development, residences, and wildlife

habitat. These parcels are near the area of the Flank and Greenwood fields that were originally developed from the 1950s to 1980s and, more recently, in the late 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)	Surface Disturbance (acre)
		No.	Density	Formation				
320924	Burghart A-634S41W22SE	34-9	640-acre/1 well	Topeka	640	1	0	0.3
320924	Burghart A-634S41W22SE	34-9	640-acre/1 well	Red Cave	640	1	0	0.3
321108	Flank-634S42W/8N	157-1	80-acre/1 well	Cherokee	80	1	0	0.2
321145	Flank-634S42W/7S	157-1	80-acre/1 well	Morrow	80	1	0	0.2
321146	Flank-634S42W/17N	157-1	80-acre/1 well	Morrow	80	1	0	0.2
321019	Brandt-O'Neill Unit 1	34-9	640-acre/1 well	Topeka-Lansing	640	1	--	0.5
321019	Brandt-O'Neill Unit 1	34-9	640-acre/1 well	Red Cave	640	1	--	0.5
Minimum					80	1	0	0.2
Mean					400	1	0	0.3
Max					640	1	0	0.5

- 1 pad based on the single parcel and parcel acreage.
- The pad has 1 directional well based on the average number and type of wells.
- The pad is 0.3 acre based on average surface disturbance.
- Total of one 0.3 acre of surface disturbance with one directional well (15% Federal and 85% non-Federal fluid mineral estate based on a 0.3-mile lateral well reach).

Rocky Mountain District, RGFO, Las Animas County RFFAs

16 parcels (CO-2026-03-0137, CO-2026-03-0142, CO-2026-03-0146, CO-2026-03-0148, CO-2026-03-0194, CO-2026-03-0253, CO-2026-03-0259, CO-2026-03-0267, CO-2026-03-0417, CO-2026-03-0465, CO-2026-03-6171, CO-2026-03-6172, CO-2026-03-6187, CO-2026-03-6188, CO-2026-03-6189, and CO-2026-03-6201)

21,771.93 acres

General Description: Adjacent to the US Army Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site in north central to central Las Animas County, the split estate parcels are generally located in proximity to Purgatorie Canyon and surrounded by non-Federal surface estate and mixed mineral estate. The landscape is characterized by canyons, mesas, and shortgrass prairie. The surrounding areas are generally used for

agriculture, grazing, military training, recreation, and wildlife habitat and known for historical and cultural sites. Recent oil and gas development in the area is exploratory, primarily focused on helium extraction.

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)	Surface Disturbance (acre)
		No.	Density	Formation				
485654	Bolling 04 SESW 2960	587-1	1 well per 40 acres	Lyons	40	1	0	--
483886	BBB 33 SESE 2860	587-1	1 well per 40 acres	Lyons	40	1	0	1.7
481116	Red Rocks 35-15	572-3	11 wells/880 acres	Lyons	80	1	0	--
484360	Red Rocks 35-11	572-3	11 wells/880 acres	Lyons	80	1	0	--
484359	Red Rocks 35-08	572-3	11 wells/880 acres	Lyons	80	1	0	--
481115	Red Rocks 1-13	572-3	11 wells/880 acres	Lyons	80	1	0	--
484357	Red Rocks 1-14	572-3	11 wells/880 acres	Lyons	80	1	0	--
484358	Red Rocks 1-16	572-3	11 wells/880 acres	Lyons	80	1	0	--
Minimum					40	1	0	1.7
Mean					70	1	0	1.7
Max					80	1	0	1.7

- 63 to 106 pads based on the distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, actual well density, and maximum well lateral reach.
- Each pad has 1 directional well based on the average number and type of wells.
- Each pad is 2 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- Total of 126 to 212 acres of surface disturbance with a total of 63 to 106 directional wells (59% Federal and 41% non-Federal fluid mineral estate based on a 0.3-mile lateral well reach).

Rocky Mountain District, RGFO, Weld County RFFAs

8 parcels (CO-2026-03-6380, CO-2026-03-0229, CO-2026-03-0231, CO-2026-03-0232, CO-2026-03-0234, CO-2026-03-0235, CO-2026-03-6252, and CO-2026-03-6335)

1,999.37 acres

General Description: In the rural setting of northeastern Weld County to the north of State Highway 14, the parcels are on private surface lands and National Forest System lands of the Pawnee National Grassland, and are surrounded by mixed surface and mineral estate. The land uses of the area include, but are not limited to, agriculture, grazing, oil and gas development, recreation, utility

corridors, wildlife, and wind development. This area is in the DJ Basin, which is a major oil and gas geological formation, and where the majority of Colorado's oil and gas is currently produced. The parcels are spread across an area with a scattering of Federal surface and mineral estate that includes the DJ Horizontal Niobrara and Sooner fields, as well as exploratory fields.

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)	Surface Disturbance (acre)
		No.	Density	Formation				
431527	Horsetail 07E Pad	535-508	960-acre/32 HZ	Carlile-Codell-Fort Hays	30	13	1.5	8.3
441041	Martin Fed 3019	535-1461	1280-acre/7 HZ	Niobrara	160	15	2	10
441041	Martin Fed 3019	535-1461	1280-acre/7 HZ	Niobrara	160	15	2	10
476815	Allred 8-59	535-1318	1280-acre/8 HZ	Niobrara	160	8	2	12
476815	Allred 8-59	535-1318	1280-acre/8 HZ	Niobrara	160	8	2	12
455519	Boomslang Fed 8-60	535-1097	640-acre/14 HZ	Niobrara	46	10	2	13
455519	Boomslang Fed 8-60	535-1097	640-acre/14 HZ	Niobrara	46	10	2	13
432105	Razor 12G Pad	535-508	960-acre/32 HZ	Niobrara	30	8	1.5	10
430096	Razor 12H Pad	535-508	960-acre/32 HZ	Niobrara	30	8	1.5	10
462872	Peggy 2501 Pad	535-583	640-acre/16 HZ	Niobrara	40	16	1.5	7
409706	Doc Sooner Unit-68N58W	230-9	40-acre/1 well	D Sand	40	1	--	--
331849	Krager	230-9	40-acre/1 well	D Sand	40	1	--	--
461821	Canvasback Pad	535-1307	1280-acre/12 HZ	Codell-Niobrara	107	14	2	8
461821	Canvasback Pad	535-1307	1280-acre/12 HZ	Codell-Niobrara	107	14	2	8
462872	Peggy 2501 Pad	535-583	640-acre/16 HZ	Niobrara	40	16	1.5	7
Minimum					30	1	1.5	7
Mean					80	10.5	1.8	9.9
Max					160	16	2	13

- 8 to 9 pads based on the distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, actual well density, and maximum well lateral reach.
- Each pad has 10 horizontal wells with up to a 2-mile lateral reach based on the average number, type of wells, and maximum lateral reach.
- Each pad is 10 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- Total of 80 to 90 acres of surface disturbance with a total of 80 to 90 horizontal wells (16% Federal and 84% non-Federal fluid mineral estate based on a 2-mile lateral well reach).

Southwest District, UFO, Delta and Gunnison Counties RFFAs

2 parcels (CO-2026-03-6157, and CO-2026-03-6169)

1,623.66 acres

General Description: In northeastern Delta and northwestern Gunnison counties, these parcels are on split estate surrounded by a mix of Federal and non-Federal surface and mineral estate. The northern parcel is on private surface surrounded by National Forest System lands of the Gunnison National Forest near Patterson Place and drains to East Muddy Creek. The southern parcel is on private surface primarily surrounded by private surface and partially by National Forest System lands of the Gunnison National Forest near Iron Point and drains to tributaries of Hubbard Creek. Both parcels ultimately drain to the North Fork Gunnison River. The surrounding areas are used for agriculture, grazing, oil and gas development, residences, recreation, transportation, and wildlife habitat. The parcels are within or near the Bull Mountain, Huntsman, Iron Point, Sheep Park II, Somerset, and Trail Gulch units that have generally been developed from the 1970s to present.

Under settlement agreements in *Citizens for a Healthy Community v. BLM*, No. 20-cv-2484, and *Western Slope Conservation Center v. BLM*, No. 20-cv-2787, pending BLM's completion of an amendment to the UFO RMP, BLM agreed not to issue new oil and gas leases for lands in the UFO planning area, regardless of surface ownership or management, subject to an exception for leasing in documented instances of drainage of federal minerals by operations on adjacent leases. In compliance with the settlement agreements, as well as 43 C.F.R. 3100.3(d), the two parcels within the UFO are proposed for leasing due to drainage of federal minerals by operations on adjacent leases.

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)	Surface Disturbance (acre)
		No.	Density	Formation				
434522	IPU 1291	586-1	5292-acre/6 HZ	Niobrara-Mancos	882	6	2	5.0
434522	IPU 1291	586-1	5292-acre/6 HZ	Niobrara-Mancos	882	6	2	5.0
440803	Falcon Seaboard 11-90-12	-	-	Mancos	160	4	1	2.6
440803	Falcon Seaboard 11-90-12	-	-	Mancos	160	4	1	2.6
Minimum					160	4	1	2.6
Mean					521	5	1.5	3.8
Max					882	6	2	5

- 2 to 5 pads based on the distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, actual well density, and maximum well lateral reach.
- Each pad has 5 horizontal wells with up to a 2-mile lateral reach based on the average number, type of wells, and maximum lateral reach.
- Each pad is 4 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- Total of 8 to 25 acres of surface disturbance with a total of 10 to 25 horizontal wells (80% Federal and 20% non-Federal fluid mineral estate based on a 2-mile lateral well reach).

Upper Colorado River District, CRVFO and GJFO, Mesa County RFFAs

18 parcels (CO-2026-03-0405, CO-2026-03-0410, CO-2026-03-0411, CO-2026-03-0412, CO-2026-03-0413, CO-2026-03-0414, CO-2026-03-0415, CO-2026-03-0470, CO-2026-03-0473, CO-2026-03-0475, CO-2026-03-0496, CO-2026-03-6273, CO-2026-03-6275, CO-2026-03-6279, CO-2026-03-6280, CO-2026-03-6287, CO-2026-03-6289, and CO-2026-03-6290)

6,416.83 acres

General Description: In the northeastern portion of Mesa County, the parcels are scattered across four general areas:

- West of the Town of De Beque, the parcels of BLM surface and mineral estate are generally surrounded by BLM surface and mineral estate in a landscape dominated by canyons, including Hunter Canyon, Little Salt Wash, and Whittaker Flats.
- Parcels east of Cameo are generally Federal surface and mineral estate surrounded by a mix of Federal and non-Federal estate around Cobert Flats and Windger Flats that drain to Plateau Creek.
- About 5 aerial miles to the east of the Town of De Beque, two parcels of BLM surface and mineral estate are generally surrounded by Federal surface and mineral estate in a landscape of pinon-juniper sagebrush shrublands and primarily drain to Horsethief Creek and Smith Gulch.
- Parcels near and east of the Town of Collbran are in a rural agricultural area with mixed 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 parcels drain to Beaver Creek, Buzzard Creek, Harrison Creek, and Salt Creek, which are tributaries of Plateau Creek.

The surrounding areas are used for agriculture, grazing, oil and gas development, residences, recreation, transportation, and wildlife habitat. The parcels are 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)	Surface Disturbance (acre)
		No.	Density	Formation				
421652	Federal 28-11 PL28SW	Unit	Unit	Niobrara	640	1	1.1	1.2
429734	WHF D17 998	Unit	Unit	Mancos	512	5	2	2.1
450760	Nichols 24-7	429-16	10-acre/1 wells	Mesaverde	10	20	0.3	9.5
450842	Bruton 19-06	369-14	10-acre/1 wells	Williams Fork-Iles	10	23	0.5	6.3
334440	Sup & Shep 25-11	369-12	10-acre/1 wells	Williams Fork-Iles-Mesaverde	10	25	0.4	7.0
334443	Vega 14 Pad	1-229	10-acre/1 wells	Williams Fork-Iles	10	7	0.3	7.6
334436	Piceance 29-07	399-4	10-acre/1 wells	Williams Fork-Iles-Mesaverde	10	24	0.5	12.6
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
312739	Horseshoe Canyon	1-229	10-acre/1 wells	Dakota-Morrison-Mancos-Mesaverde-Cedar Mountain	320	1	1	1.0
312481	Horseshoe Canyon	1-229	10-acre/1 wells	Dakota-Cedar Mountain	160	1	-	-
418660	Stewart 36-13H (PL36SW)	166-8	640-acre/1 wells	Niobrara	640	1	1	6.0
Minimum					10	1	0.2	1
Mean					177	9	0.6	5.6
Max					640	25	2	12.6

- 12 to 16 pads based on the distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, actual well density, and maximum well lateral reach.
- Each pad has 9 directional wells with up to a 2-mile lateral reach based on the average number, type of wells, and maximum lateral reach.
- Each pad is 6 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- Total of 72 to 96 acres of surface disturbance with a total of 108 to 144 directional wells (76% Federal and 24% non-Federal fluid mineral estate based on a 2-mile lateral well reach).

Upper Colorado River District, GJFO, Garfield County RFFAs

22 parcels (CO-2026-03-0460, CO-2026-03-0463, CO-2026-03-0466, CO-2026-03-0468, CO-2026-03-0469, CO-2026-03-0481, CO-2026-03-0482, CO-2026-03-0486, CO-2026-03-0490, CO-2026-03-0493, CO-2026-03-0495, CO-2026-03-0497, CO-2026-03-0498, CO-2026-03-0501, CO-2026-03-0507, CO-2026-03-0508, CO-2026-03-0517, CO-2026-03-0553, CO-2026-03-0559, CO-2026-03-6317, CO-2026-03-6331, and CO-2026-03-6332)

25,884.85 acres

General Description: About 20 aerial miles to the north of the Town of Mack in a rural area of western Garfield County, 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 across Ashford Canyon, Bear Canyon, Calf Canyon, Correl Canyon, Douglas Pass, Hay Canyon, and South Canyon, the lands primarily drain to the Big Salt Wash, East Salt Creek, and West 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 2.5 miles south of the nearest parcel. These parcels are within the area of the Douglas Pass and South Canyon fields that were originally developed from the 1950s 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)	Surface Disturbance (acre)
		No.	Density	Formation				
322364	Douglas Pass Unit 7706	-	-	Dakota	320	1	--	--
322302	Government Buttram 1	-	-	Dakota	160	1	--	--
322302	Government Buttram 1	-	-	Morrison	160	1	--	--
436835	Homer Deep Unit 7-23	1-229	10 acre/1 well	Mancos	320	5	2	3.5
436835	Homer Deep Unit 7-23	1-229	10 acre/1 well	Mancos	320	5	2	3.5
336048	SKR-65S98W 36NWSW	510-24	10 acre/1 well	Williams Fork	10	22	1	4.0
336048	SKR-65S98W 36NWSW	510-24	10 acre/1 well	Williams Fork	10	22	1	4.0
336048	SKR-65S98W 36NWSW	510-24	10 acre/1 well	Williams Fork	10	22	1	4.0
322491	Atchee Unit-Federal-66S103W	285-9	320 acre/1 well	Dakota-Morrison	640	1	--	--
322478	Atchee Unit-Federal-66S103W	285-9	320 acre/1 well	Dakota	320	1	--	--
322394	Cohiba-Federal-66S102W	-	-	Dakota-Morrison	640	1	--	--
322297	South Canyon-Federal-67S103W	285-9	320 acre/1 well	Dakota	640	1	--	--
Minimum					10	1	1	3.5
Mean					296	6.9	1.4	3.8
Max					640	22	2	4

- 18 to 24 pads based on the distribution of parcels, parcel acreage, actual well density, and maximum well lateral reach.
- Each pad has 7 horizontal wells with up to a 2-mile lateral reach based on the average number, type of wells, and maximum lateral reach.
- Each pad is 4 acres based on average surface disturbance.
- Total of 72 to 96 acres of surface disturbance with a total of 126 to 168 directional wells (85% Federal and 15% non-Federal fluid mineral estate based on a 2-mile lateral well reach).