

**THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY
AUDUBON ROCKIES (WY, CO, UT) * COALITION TO PROTECT AMERICA'S
NATIONAL PARKS * FRIENDS OF THE EARTH * NATIONAL AUDUBON
SOCIETY * NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL * WILD MONTANA *
WYOMING OUTDOOR COUNCIL * WYOMING WILDERNESS ASSOCIATION**

May 1, 2023

SUBMITTED VIA EPLANNING

BLM Wyoming State Office
Attention: Andrew Archuleta, State Director
5353 Yellowstone Road
Cheyenne, WY 8200

**Re: Protest of lease parcels for the Wyoming Bureau of Land Management 2023
Second Quarter Oil and Gas Lease Sale (DOI-BLM-WY-0000-2023-0001-
EA)**

Dear State Director Archuleta:

The Wilderness Society, Audubon Rockies (WY, CO, UT), Coalition to Protect American's National Parks, Friends of the Earth, National Audubon Society, the Natural Resources Defense Council, Wild Montana, Wyoming Outdoor Council, and Wyoming Wilderness Association respectfully protest the below-listed parcels in the Wyoming Bureau of Land Management (BLM) 2023 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale. The reference identifications for this lease sale are, respectively, DOI-BLM-WY-0000-2023-0003-EA (New Mexico) and DOI-BLM-NM-0040-2022-00345-EA (Oklahoma). On March 31, 2023, the BLM Wyoming State Office released the Environmental Assessment¹ and Finding of No Significant Impact² for the lease sale, offering 116 parcels containing 127,014.62 acres.³ For the reasons stated herein, our groups protest all 116 parcels.⁴

This protest is filed on behalf of the above-listed organizations. The names, mailing addresses, and telephone numbers for each organization filing this protest are as follows:

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¹ BUREAU OF LAND MGMT., ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT, DOI-BLM-WY-0000-2023-0003-EA (Mar. 31, 2023) [hereinafter EA].

² BUREAU OF LAND MGMT., FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT, DOI-BLM-WY-0000-2023-0001-EA (Mar. 31, 2023) [hereinafter FONSI].

³ BUREAU OF LAND MGMT., NOTICE OF COMPETITIVE OIL AND GAS INTERNET LEASE SALE at 1 (Mar. 31, 2023).

⁴ Please see the list of all parcels and associated serial numbers in the Appendix.

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I, Ben Tettlebaum, have been authorized to file this protest on behalf of the above organizations.

I. INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTING PARTIES

Our organizations have a long-standing interest in the management of BLM lands in Wyoming and engage frequently in the decision-making processes for land use planning and project proposals that could potentially affect our public lands and mineral estate, including the oil and gas leasing process and associated lease sales. Our members and staff enjoy myriad recreational, scientific, and other opportunities on BLM-managed public lands, including hiking, biking, nature-viewing, photography, and quiet contemplation in the solitude offered by wild places. Our missions are to work for the protection and enjoyment of the public lands for and by our members and the public.

The Wilderness Society (TWS) is a national non-profit membership organization that works to unite people to protect America's wild places. Founded in 1935, TWS is headquartered in Washington, D.C., with offices throughout the country and over 130,000 total members nationwide. TWS aims to transform federal land management to prioritize climate resilience and biodiversity protection and help develop and advance policies for just and equitable public land conservation on behalf of all people. In working toward its mission, TWS elevates the voices of communities that might otherwise be unable to engage in federal processes affecting public lands and waters. For years, TWS has advocated for reform of BLM's oil and gas leasing program. TWS has used in-house science, policy, and legal expertise to comment on and engage in the oil and gas leasing process.

The Coalition to Protect America’s National Parks (Coalition) is comprised of over 2,400 current, former, and retired National Park Service (NPS) employees and volunteers, who collectively represent more than 45,000 years of national park management and stewardship experience. The Coalition studies, educates, speaks, and acts for the preservation of America’s National Park System. Our membership includes former NPS directors, regional directors, superintendents, resource specialists, rangers, maintenance and administrative staff, and a full array of other professionals. We have advocated for BLM oil and gas leasing reforms and commented on BLM leasing proposals for a number of years due, in part, to the many adverse impacts that oil- and gas-based carbon emissions are having on irreplaceable natural and cultural resources across the National Park System.

Friends of the Earth (FoE) is a 501(c)(3) non-profit, membership-based organization with offices located in Berkeley, California and Washington, DC. FoE currently has over 4.7 million activists and over 290,000 members, located across all 50 states and the District of Columbia. FoE is also a member of Friends of the Earth-International, which is a network of grassroots groups in 74 countries worldwide. FoE’s primary mission is to defend the environment and champion a more healthy and just world by collectively ensuring environmental and social justice, human dignity, and respect for human rights and peoples’ rights. FoE is dedicated to fighting climate change and advocating for clean energy alternatives. FoE’s Climate & Energy program directly engages in administrative and legal advocacy to protect the environment and society from climate change, pollution, and industrialization associated with fossil fuel development on public lands and associated greenhouse gas emissions. Key to this work is fighting to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and domestic reliance on fossil fuels, and advance justly-sourced, renewable energy.

The **National Audubon Society** protects birds and the places they need, today and tomorrow. A nonprofit conservation organization since 1905, Audubon works throughout the Americas using science, advocacy, education, and on-the-ground conservation. **Audubon Rockies** is a regional office of National Audubon Society, working in Wyoming.

The Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) is an international non-profit membership organization that works to safeguard the earth—its people, its plants and animals, and the natural systems on which all life depends. Founded in 1970, NRDC is headquartered in New York, NY, and works to represent the interests of our over 3 million members and online activists. Alongside frontline communities across the country, NRDC has worked since its founding to safeguard this country’s critical natural resources using the best available science, data, and legal analysis. The keystone of this work has long been our advocacy to ensure resilient and thriving ecosystems across the landscapes managed by the federal government, particularly the BLM. As the climate crisis has accelerated, NRDC has devoted ever more resources and expertise to pushing for essential changes to the federal fossil fuel programs, including those managed by the BLM.

Wild Montana has been uniting and mobilizing people across Montana since 1958, creating and growing a conservation movement around a shared love of wild public lands and waters. We work at the local level, building trust, fostering collaboration, and forging agreements to protect the wild, enhance public land access, and help communities thrive. Wild

Montana routinely engages in public land-use planning processes, local projects such as habitat restoration and timber harvest proposals, recreational infrastructure planning, oil and gas lease sales, and land acquisitions across the state. Wild Montana, our thousands of members, and tens of thousands of supporters are invested in the ecological integrity and quiet recreation opportunities on public lands across Montana, as well as the impact of climate change on Montana's wild places.

Founded in 1967, the **Wyoming Outdoor Council** is the state's oldest and largest independent conservation organization. Its mission is to protect Wyoming's environment and quality of life for present and future generations.

The **Wyoming Wilderness Association** is a statewide nonprofit organization with a mission to protect Wyoming's Wilderness and public wildlands through advocacy, education, and stewardship. Our organization represents the interests of nearly 3,000 conservation, recreation, and outdoor enthusiasts from across Wyoming and the United States, who value the wilderness characteristics of Wyoming's BLM wildlands.

II. STATEMENT OF REASONS IN SUPPORT OF THE PROTEST OF THE MAY 2023 COMPETITIVE OIL AND GAS LEASE SALE PARCELS

The Environmental Assessment (EA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) contain several flaws that undergird this protest and counsel deferral of parcels from this lease sale, including but not limited to the following:

- The BLM fails to address the best available science on ungulate species, recommending deferral of parcels in crucial wildlife habitat and migration corridors.
- The EA disregards that the Resource Management Plans fail to adequately address climate change and greenhouse gas emissions.
- Several parcels are on low development potential lands.
- The BLM failed to determine whether greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate impacts are significant, in violation of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).
- The EA failed to adequately analyze mitigation to address the impacts of GHG emissions.
- The BLM failed to take a hard look at impacts to groundwater from well construction practices and hydraulic fracturing.
- BLM failed to consider its Mineral Leasing Act mandate to take all reasonable precautions to prevent waste.

a. The BLM should defer all parcels in the Rock Springs Field Office.

Leasing decisions in the Rock Springs Field Office are being made in accordance with an outdated plan from 1997 or, for one area, the Jack Morrow Hills, an amendment to the 1997 plan that was finalized in 2008. BLM is currently revising the Resource Management Plan (RMP) for this field office. Scoping began in 2011, but a draft has yet to be released for public review. The agency is severely restricting decision space for the updated RMP by leasing parcels in the field office now. As such, BLM should have deferred the remaining 35 parcels covering 54,074.65 acres in the Rock Springs Field Office.

In particular, the sizeable block of parcels to the south-southeast of Rock Springs – Kinney-Rim/Adobe Town – would be leased with stipulations set by a 1997 RMP. Not only is this RMP woefully outdated, but these parcels also contain BLM-inventoried lands with wilderness characteristics (management for which will be determined in the revised RMP) and are in PHMA.

Leasing during an RMP revision undermines public involvement in the RMP process. The agency has previously deferred leasing during RMP revisions, and must do so again now, so that leases are offered in areas identified by an up-to-date RMP informed by the most current, best available science and latest public input.

Parcels by serial number that we protest and that the BLM should defer include the following:

- WYWY105822098
- WYWY105822101
- WYWY105822085
- WYWY10582209
- WYWY105822086
- WYWY105822091
- WYWY105822096
- WYWY105822109
- WYWY105822110
- WYWY105822125
- WYWY105822111
- WYWY105822107
- WYWY105822115
- WYWY105822120
- WYWY105822119
- WYWY105822116
- WYWY105822117
- WYWY105822118
- WYWY105822099
- WYWY105822123
- WYWY105822121
- WYWY105822100
- WYWY105822130
- WYWY105822082
- WYWY105822112
- WYWY105822095
- WYWY10582209
- WYWY105822092
- WYWY105822108
- WYWY105822113
- WYWY105822084
- WYWY105822093
- WYWY105822094
- WYWY105822097
- WYWY105822105

b. The BLM should defer all parcels in the Buffalo Field Office.

Leasing decisions in the Buffalo Field Office are, similar to Rock Springs, being made in accordance with an invalidated plan from 2015.⁵ The BLM is currently revising the RMP for this field office and is still in the scoping phase.⁶ The agency is severely restricting decision space by leasing parcels in the field office now. As such, the BLM should defer the remaining 24 parcels covering 11,629.27 acres in the Buffalo Field Office.

⁵ See *infra* note 23 and accompanying text.

⁶ *Id.*

Leasing during an RMP amendment – particularly under an invalidated RMP – severely undermines public involvement in the RMP process. The agency has previously deferred leasing during RMP revisions, and must do so again now, so that leases are offered in areas identified by an up-to-date RMP informed by the most current, best available science and latest public input.

Parcels by serial number that we protest and that the BLM should defer include the following:

- WYWY105822045
- WYWY105822019
- WYWY105822018
- WYWY105822017
- WYWY105822044
- WYWY105822053
- WYWY105822020
- WYWY105822043
- WYWY105822049
- WYWY105822041
- WYWY105822040
- WYWY105822051
- WYWY105822050
- WYWY105822024
- WYWY105822042
- WYWY105822032
- WYWY105822036
- WYWY105822031
- WYWY105822038
- WYWY105822037
- WYWY105822025
- WYWY105822027
- WYWY105822039
- WYWY105822052

c. The BLM Must Defer Parcels in Crucial Wildlife Habitats and Documented Big Game Migration Corridors.

This sale includes numerous parcels in crucial wildlife habitats. Alternative 3 appropriately identified some of these parcels for deferral based on the screening criteria in IM 2023-007. But we urge the BLM to still defer the remainder of the parcels that overlap with these important areas.

Of most notable concern are the parcels that impact the Baggs mule deer migration corridor, specifically, parcels WY-2023-06-1501, WY-2023-06-1516, and WY-2023-06-1517 that overlap with the crucial habitats used by the Baggs Mule Deer herd to access seasonal habitats. The EA fails to identify *any* of these three parcels as presenting habitat conflicts.⁷ The underlying RMP that manages this corridor was approved prior to the identification and mapping of the corridor. The plan does not account for the corridor or the latest research outlining the needs of migrating mule deer. It is inappropriate to lease oil and gas parcels in this corridor when the lease stipulations derive from an RMP that did not analyze impacts to or management for the functionality of the corridor.

Moreover, these parcels are in Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) identified stopover habitat, where the animals spend 95% of their time (as BLM acknowledges in the EA⁸). Parcel 1517 is entirely within stopover, so there is no way to ensure that there will be no surface disturbance within this habitat.

⁷ EA at 24–25.

⁸ *Id.* at 82.

The State of Wyoming designated the Baggs Mule Deer Migration Corridor in 2020. Peer-reviewed research has been clear: mule deer respond unfavorably to oil and gas development in migratory habitats, often missing out on high-quality forage during the spring migration.⁹ Offering these parcels for lease could lead to expanded development in this area and in this corridor, a habitat already excessively impacted by oil and gas fields. Existing leases already surround this arm of the corridor, but parcels WY-2023-06-1516 and WY-2023-06-1517, in particular, would offer lands within an area of the corridor that has yet to be leased – a rare occurrence for this highly impacted migration corridor and one that should not be upended.

BLM must address the best available science on mule deer and other ungulate species and thoroughly consider the implications of that research. New studies are shaping understanding of how ungulates adapt, or don't, to oil and gas development and other anthropogenic disturbance. For example, recent peer-reviewed studies indicate that migratory behavior is not the same across ungulate species, and that mule deer differ from other herbivores because they have very high fidelity to their migration routes with little to no adaptability as to where they migrate.¹⁰ Mule deer alter their rate and timing of movement through stopovers in response to development, diminishing the benefits of migratory foraging.¹¹ Disturbance from energy development causes not only direct habitat loss but has a multiplicative effect through avoidance behavior resulting in indirect habitat loss 4.6 times greater than direct habitat loss from roads, well pads, and other infrastructure.¹²

The analysis in the RMP predates a wealth of significant new science, much of it specifically regarding the impacts of energy development on mule deer. Before moving forward with leasing, the agency must acknowledge and assess the increased risk to Wyoming's herds that these studies document.

Additionally, BLM should not be leasing in crucial big game winter range. Extensive leasing in crucial winter range would have significant adverse impacts on Wyoming's elk, pronghorn, and mule-deer herds. BLM is required to manage public lands "in a manner that will provide food and habitat" for all wildlife. 43 U.S.C. § 1701(a)(8). By avoiding leasing in crucial winter range, BLM can uphold its duty to provide food and habitat for these critically important big game species.

Parcels by serial number that we protest and that the BLM should defer based on Mule Deer Crucial (Winter) Range include the following:

- WYWY105822067
- WYWY105822131
- WYWY105822068
- WYWY105822055

⁹ Aikens, E.O., Wyckoff, T.B., Sawyer, H. et al. Industrial energy development decouples ungulate migration from the green wave. *Nat Ecol Evol* (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-022-01887-9> [Ex. 1].

¹⁰ Sawyer et al., *Migratory plasticity is not ubiquitous among large herbivores*, *Journal of Animal Ecology* 88(3) (Nov 17, 2018) [Ex. 2].

¹¹ Teal Wyckoff et al., *Evaluating the influence of energy and residential development on the migratory behavior of mule deer*, *Ecosphere* 9(2) (Feb 23, 2018) [Ex. 3].

¹² Samantha Dwinnell et al., *Where to forage when afraid: Does perceived risk impair use of the foodscape?*, *Ecological Applications* 29(7) (June 2019) [Ex. 4].

- WYWY105822059
- WYWY105822063
- WYWY105822083
- WYWY105822065
- WYWY105822064
- WYWY105822082
- WYWY105822135

Parcels by serial number that we protest and that the BLM should defer based on Mule Deer Migration Corridor Complex Baggs include the following:

- WYWY105822059
- WYWY105822065
- WYWY105822064

Parcels by serial number that we protest and that the BLM should defer based on Elk Crucial (Winter) Range include the following:

- WYWY105822019
- WYWY105822018
- WYWY105822017
- WYWY105822109
- WYWY105822110
- WYWY105822043
- WYWY105822068
- WYWY105822116
- WYWY105822117
- WYWY105822118
- WYWY105822042
- WYWY105822113

Parcels by serial number that we protest and that the BLM should defer based on Pronghorn Antelope Crucial (Winter) Range include the following:

- WYWY105822066
- WYWY105822131
- WYWY105822068
- WYWY105822059
- WYWY105822063
- WYWY105822083
- WYWY105822123
- WYWY105822121
- WYWY105822065
- WYWY105822064
- WYWY105822100
- WYWY105822073
- WYWY105822132

d. BLM should defer parcels that overlap areas with special designations such as Wilderness Study Areas, ACEC, and LWC.

The BLM is proposing to offer for lease nine parcels that overlap inventoried Lands with Wilderness Characteristics (LWC) and three parcels that overlap proposed Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs):

- LWC: WY-2023-06-1353; WY-2023-06-1436; WY-2023-06-1440; WY-2023-06-1470; WY-2023-06-7223; WY-2023-06-7228; WY-2023-06-7231; WY-2023-06-7234; and WY-2023-06-7248.
- Red Desert proposed ACEC: WY-2023-06-1509; WY-2023-06-1505; and WY-2023-06-1351.

Several of these units are in field offices where BLM has not yet made management decisions in its land use plans for how these areas will be managed relative to wilderness characteristics. The BLM must preserve its ability to decide whether and how to protectively manage wilderness resources in a public planning process. Such decisions could be foreclosed by leasing those lands to the oil and gas industry at this time. The BLM should defer all leases that overlap with these areas until the agency has the opportunity to make management decisions for those areas through a public planning process.

Parcels by serial number that we protest and that the BLM should defer include the following:

- WYWY105822070
- WYWY10582209
- WYWY105822089
- WYWY105822060
- WYWY105822084
- WYWY105822092
- WYWY105822094
- WYWY105822087
- WYWY105822061
- WYWY105822099
- WYWY105822119
- WYWY105822098

e. The BLM should defer parcels on low development potential lands.

Leasing lands with low potential for oil and gas development violates FLPMA’s multiple use mandate. The MLA directs the BLM to hold periodic oil and gas lease sales for “lands . . . which are known or believed to contain oil or gas deposits.” 30 U.S.C. § 226(a). DOI has, through its internal administrative review body, recognized this mandate. *See Vessels Coal Gas, Inc.*, 175 IBLA 8, 25 (2008) (“It is well-settled under the MLA that competitive leasing is to be based upon reasonable assurance of an existing mineral deposit.”).

In its “Report on the Federal Oil and Gas Leasing Program,” the Interior Department specifically recognized that leasing land with low and no development potential is flawed and wasteful. The report found that it is “common practice” for BLM “to leave the majority of Federal lands open for leasing,” which

allow[s] industry to drive decisions on what areas will be nominated for oil and gas leasing. . . . The burden and expense then fall on BLM to process those parcels” which often “ignite[s] local community concerns (particularly since low-potential lands are more likely to be in areas that are not accustomed to local oil and gas development) and result in protests that are time-consuming and resource-intensive to adjudicate.¹³

Accordingly, the report directed the BLM to “evaluate operational adjustments to its leasing program that will avoid nomination or leasing of low potential lands and instead focus on areas that have moderate or high potential for oil and gas resources and which are in proximity to

¹³ U.S. DEP’T OF THE INTERIOR, REPORT ON THE FEDERAL OIL AND GAS LEASING PROGRAM 12 (Nov. 2021) [hereinafter DOI REPORT] [Ex. 5].

existing oil and gas infrastructure.”¹⁴ The BLM should have complied with this directive, including by deferring any lands with low or no development potential from this lease sale.

For this proposed sale, 85 proposed parcels or portions of parcels contain low or very low development potential according to oil or gas deposits pursuant to data from BLM’s Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenarios created for each Field Office. Leasing these parcels would therefore violate the multiple use mandate, because the purpose of leasing lands for oil and gas development is to provide for production of oil and gas – low potential lands are unlikely to actually produce these resources. Leases in low potential areas generate minimal to no revenue but can carry significant cost in terms of resource use conflicts. Leases in low potential areas are most likely to be sold at or near the minimum bid and are least likely to produce oil or gas and generate royalties. Worse, those lands will stand encumbered by leases, limiting BLM’s ability to manage for other uses and resources.

In offering the parcels involved in this sale that are in low potential lands, BLM has risked precluding management decisions for other resources and uses, such as wilderness, recreation, and renewable energy development. Prioritizing leasing of low potential land would violate FLPMA’s multiple use mandate and improperly elevate oil and gas leasing above other uses. The BLM therefore should have deferred all parcels or portions of those parcels with low development potential, in accordance with IM 2023-007.

Parcels by serial number that we protest and that the BLM should defer include the following:

WYWY105821977	WYWY105822032	WYWY105822071
WYWY105821987	WYWY105822033	WYWY105822072
WYWY105821988	WYWY105822034	WYWY105822073
WYWY105822003	WYWY105822035	WYWY105822082
WYWY105822004	WYWY105822040	WYWY105822084
WYWY105822006	WYWY105822041	WYWY105822085
WYWY105822007	WYWY105822043	WYWY105822086
WYWY105822011	WYWY105822044	WYWY105822087
WYWY105822012	WYWY105822045	WYWY105822088
WYWY105822013	WYWY105822050	WYWY10582209
WYWY105822014	WYWY105822051	WYWY105822091
WYWY105822015	WYWY105822052	WYWY105822092
WYWY105822017	WYWY105822053	WYWY105822093
WYWY105822018	WYWY105822058	WYWY105822094
WYWY105822019	WYWY105822060	WYWY105822095
WYWY105822020	WYWY105822061	WYWY105822096
WYWY105822026	WYWY105822062	WYWY105822097
WYWY105822028	WYWY105822066	WYWY105822098
WYWY105822029	WYWY105822067	WYWY105822099
WYWY105822030	WYWY105822069	WYWY105822100
WYWY105822031	WYWY105822070	WYWY105822102

¹⁴ *Id.* at 13.

WYWY105822103	WYWY105822111	WYWY105822119
WYWY105822104	WYWY105822112	WYWY105822125
WYWY105822105	WYWY105822113	WYWY105822133
WYWY105822106	WYWY105822114	WYWY105822134
WYWY105822107	WYWY105822115	WYWY105822135
WYWY105822108	WYWY105822116	WYWY105824778
WYWY105822109	WYWY105822117	
WYWY105822110	WYWY105822118	

f. The BLM Should Defer All Parcels in Priority Habitat Management Areas and General Habitat Management Areas for Greater Sage-Grouse.

The BLM should defer all parcels or portions of parcels that contain acreage designated as a Priority Habitat Management Area (PHMA) and all parcels or portions of parcels that contain acreage designated as General Habitat Management Area (GHMA) under the 2015 Greater Sage-Grouse Resource Management Plan Amendments (the 2015 Plans). Deferral is required for at least two reasons.

First, a key component of the 2015 Plans requires BLM to prioritize new oil and gas leasing outside of PHMA and GHMA to protect that habitat from future disturbance. In May 2020, the BLM's national policy addressing prioritization, Instruction Memorandum 2018-026, was struck down by a court. *Montana Wildlife Federation v. Bernhardt*, No. 18-cv-69-GF-BMM, 2020 WL 2615631 (D. Mont. May 22, 2020). BLM has not adopted new national guidance on the prioritization requirement and has represented to the Montana court that the agency's previous prioritization guidance (adopted in 2016) also is not in effect. As a result, there is currently no national guidance providing direction on how prioritization is to be applied. Complying with the prioritization requirement of the 2015 Plans must be a central consideration for any lease parcels in PHMA or GHMA. The BLM should defer all parcels containing PHMA or GHMA at least until new national guidance is issued. The *Montana Wildlife Federation* ruling demonstrates the need for a well-reasoned national directive that fully complies with the purpose and language of the 2015 Plans' prioritization objective. As described below, Wyoming's current approach to prioritization illustrates how a state-by-state approach to prioritization will inevitably fall short of what the 2015 Plans require.

Second, the BLM is in the process of reviewing and amending the 2015 Plans to address changed conditions and new information since 2015, as well as the impacts of climate change on the sage-grouse.¹⁵ In light of this review, all parcels in sage-grouse habitat should be deferred while the BLM considers revisions to the 2015 Plans. Maintaining and increasing sage-grouse populations will require amending the 2015 Plans to add new terms and conditions, such as potentially closing PHMA and/or GHMA to new leasing. In the meantime, leasing in PHMA and GHMA must be deferred to avoid committing additional habitat to mineral development under terms that are inadequate to protect the sage-grouse.

¹⁵ See Notice of Intent To Amend Land Use Plans Regarding Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation and Prepare Associated Environmental Impact Statements, 86 Fed. Reg. 66,331 (Nov. 22, 2021).

Ensuring healthy sage-grouse populations across their range will require amending the 2015 Plans to address the variety of threats faced by this species and include considering how best to manage the various habitat designations, which we are encouraged to see the BLM has begun. In the meantime, leasing in GHMA must be deferred to ensure future conservation opportunities, especially given the breadth of undeveloped leased lands in Wyoming, while RMP plans are being reviewed.

The above recommendations, urging extreme care in development in sage-grouse habitat, become extremely important given recent scientific findings. In March 2021, U.S. Geological Survey researchers released a report that provides one of the most comprehensive population trend modeling efforts ever undertaken for sage-grouse.¹⁶ The report describes an overall decline in the number of sage-grouse across the majority of their range, which previous studies have shown as well. Since 1965, sage-grouse populations have declined 80% range-wide, including in areas where the decline has not been as severe. Since 2002, range-wide populations have declined 37%. Further, 78% of leks have a greater than 50% probability of extirpation in the next 56 years. In September 2022, the U.S. Geological Survey and other federal agencies released the that found that 1.3 million acres of habitat are transitioning each year from largely intact sagebrush sites to less functioning sagebrush habitat.¹⁷

Further, the EA alternatives fail to comply with the 2015 Plans because they prioritize leasing only outside of PHMA, but not GHMA. Under FLPMA, the BLM must manage public lands “in accordance with the [applicable] land use plans” 43 U.S.C. § 1732(a); *see also* 43 C.F.R. § 1610.5-3(a) (“All future resource management authorizations and actions . . . shall conform to the approved plan.”).

The Supreme Court has explained that the statutory directive that BLM manage “in accordance with” land use plans, and the regulatory requirement that authorizations and actions “conform to” those plans, prevent BLM from taking actions inconsistent with the provisions of a land use plan. *Norton v. Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance*, 542 U.S. 55, 68 (2004).

Here, the EA action alternatives are not consistent with the 2015 Plan requirement to prioritize leasing outside of GHMAs. BLM must:

prioritize oil and gas leasing and development outside of identified PHMAs **and GHMAs** . . . to further limit future surface disturbance and to encourage new development in areas that would not conflict with GRSG. This objective is intended to guide development to lower conflict areas and, as such, protect important habitat and reduce the time and cost associated with oil and gas leasing development. It would do this by avoiding sensitive

¹⁶ Peter S. Coates et al., Range-wide Greater Sage-Grouse Hierarchical Monitoring Framework: Implications for Defining Population Boundaries, Trend Estimation, and a Targeted Annual Warning System (March 2021), <https://doi.org/10.3133/ofr20201154> [Ex. 6].

¹⁷ Doherty, K., Theobald, D.M., Bradford, J.B., Wiechman, L.A., Bedrosian, G., Boyd, C.S., Cahill, M., Coates, P.S., Creutzburg, M.K., Crist, M.R., Finn, S.P., Kumar, A.V., Littlefield, C.E., Maestas, J.D., Prentice, K.L., Prochazka, B.G., Remington, T.E., Sparklin, W.D., Tull, J.C., Wurtzebach, Z., and Zeller, K.A., 2022, A sagebrush conservation design to proactively restore America’s sagebrush biome: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2022–1081, 38 p [Ex. 7].

areas, reducing the complexity of environmental review and analysis of potential impacts on sensitive species, and decreasing the need for compensatory mitigation.¹⁸

The 2015 Wyoming Plan echoes this directive and includes the following objective: “Priority will be given to leasing and development of fluid mineral resources, including geothermal, outside of PHMAs and GHMAs.” Wyoming Plan Management Objective No. 14, at 24 (emphasis added); *see also*, NW Colorado Plan, Objective MR-1 (similar). Thus, the prioritization requirement applies to both GHMA and PHMA.

The EA, however, offers no explanation of how the action alternatives prioritize leasing outside GHMA. To the contrary, both alternatives offer GHMA parcels being considered, doing nothing more than ensuring that correct stipulations, and current data, are applied. Moreover, the flow chart describing BLM’s prioritization analysis includes nothing to prioritize new leasing away from GHMA.¹⁹ Without applying prioritization to GHMA, the proposed lease sale would violate FLPMA.

BLM must thoroughly analyze leasing in both PHMA and GHMA in its prioritization process, and BLM must direct new leasing away from GHMA as well as PHMA.

Parcels by serial number that we protest and that the BLM should defer based on overlap with PHMA (20 parcels/~29,787.14 acres) include the following:

WYWY105822058	WYWY105822118
WYWY105822096	WYWY105822130
WYWY105822020	WYWY105822014
WYWY105822109	WYWY105822001
WYWY105822110	WYWY105822095
WYWY105822125	WYWY105822097
WYWY105822049	WYWY105822015
WYWY105822055	WYWY105822052
WYWY105822116	WYWY105822133
WYWY105822117	WYWY105822013

Parcels by serial number that we protest and that the BLM should defer based on overlap with GHMA (108 parcels/~116,802 acres) include the following:

WYWY105822003	WYWY105822019	WYWY105822035
WYWY105822006	WYWY105822018	WYWY105822085
WYWY105822007	WYWY105822017	WYWY10582209
WYWY105822011	WYWY105822044	WYWY105822086
WYWY105824778	WYWY105822053	WYWY105822026
WYWY105822098	WYWY105822058	WYWY105822012
WYWY105822045	WYWY105822030	WYWY105822091
WYWY105822062	WYWY105822101	WYWY105822028

¹⁸ Rocky Mountain Region ROD at 1-25 (emphasis added).

¹⁹ EA at 65–69.

WYWY105822096	WYWY105822083	WYWY105822038
WYWY105822093	WYWY105822042	WYWY105822037
WYWY105822088	WYWY105822123	WYWY105822025
WYWY105822020	WYWY105822121	WYWY105822027
WYWY105822089	WYWY105822065	WYWY105822112
WYWY105822102	WYWY105822064	WYWY105822039
WYWY105822109	WYWY105822100	WYWY105822033
WYWY105822125	WYWY105822032	WYWY105822004
WYWY105822043	WYWY105822130	WYWY105822084
WYWY105822060	WYWY105822082	WYWY105822095
WYWY105822066	WYWY105822036	WYWY105822097
WYWY105822041	WYWY105822073	WYWY105822092
WYWY105822040	WYWY105822071	WYWY105822094
WYWY105822051	WYWY105822070	WYWY105822104
WYWY105822050	WYWY105822029	WYWY105822087
WYWY105822067	WYWY105822069	WYWY105822015
WYWY105822111	WYWY105822031	WYWY105822103
WYWY105822114	WYWY105821999	WYWY105822105
WYWY105822107	WYWY105821997	WYWY105822106
WYWY105822131	WYWY105822000	WYWY105822108
WYWY105822115	WYWY105822001	WYWY105822052
WYWY105822068	WYWY105821995	WYWY105822061
WYWY105822059	WYWY105822134	WYWY105822113
WYWY105822024	WYWY105821998	WYWY105822133
WYWY105822063	WYWY105822135	WYWY105822132
WYWY105822120	WYWY105822034	WYWY105822072
WYWY105822119	WYWY105821987	WYWY105822013
WYWY105822099	WYWY105821988	WYWY105821996

g. Resources Management Plans (RMPs) Must Be Revised or Amended to Account for and Address Climate Change before Any Leasing Occurs.

The BLM should defer all parcels from this sale because it has not revised or amended the underlying land use plans to properly account for climate change impacts resulting from GHG emissions. The EA incorrectly asserts that the sale and prospective lease issuance conform to the respective RMPs.²⁰ True, oil and gas leasing is allowed under the relevant RMPs. But because none of the operable land use plans adequately accounts for GHG emissions and climate change impacts, revision or amendment of the RMPs is needed before the BLM could consider offering parcels for lease.

The BLM must manage public lands according to “multiple use” and “sustained yield” and “in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resources, and archeological values.” 43 U.S.C. §§ 1701(a)(7) & (8), 1712(c)(1), 1732(a). Multiple use obligates the agency to make the “most judicious use” of public lands and their resources to “best meet the present and future needs of

²⁰ EA at 9.

the American people.” *Id.* § 1702(c). This requires taking “into account the long-term needs of future generations,” ensuring “harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment.” *Id.* Sustained yield mandates “achiev[ing] and maint[aining] in perpetuity [] a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various *renewable* resources of the public lands consistent with multiple use.” *Id.* § 1702(h) (emphasis added). Importantly, BLM must also “take any action necessary to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands.” *Id.* § 1732(b).

These principles undergird the land use planning process. The BLM “shall . . . when appropriate, revise land use plans,” adhering to multiple use and sustained yield. *Id.* § 1712(a); *see id.* §§ 1711(a), 1712(c)(4). The BLM *must* revise an RMP based on “new data, new or revised policy[,] and changes in circumstances affecting the entire plan or major portions of the plan.” 43 C.F.R. § 1610.5-6. Revisions shall “consider the relative scarcity of the values involved,” “weigh long-term benefits to the public against short-term benefits,” and comply with state and federal pollution control laws and “other pollution standards or implantation plans.” 43 U.S.C. § 1712(c)(1), (6), (7) & (8).

The Mineral Leasing Act (MLA) does not contravene FLPMA’s resource conservation requirements, leaving BLM considerable discretion over the onshore leasing program. *See* 30 U.S.C. § 226(a). Courts have repeatedly upheld DOI’s and BLM’s authority over public lands management and, specifically, the onshore leasing program, including whether to issue any oil and gas leases at all. *See, e.g., W. Energy Alliance v. Salazar*, 709 F.3d 1040, 1044 (10th Cir. 2013) (“The MLA, as amended by the Reform Act of 1987, continues to vest the Secretary with considerable discretion to determine which lands will be leased.”); *New Mexico ex rel. Richardson v. BLM*, 565 F.3d 683, 710 (10th Cir. 2009) (“It is past doubt that the principle of multiple use does not require BLM to prioritize development over other uses. . . . Development is a *possible* use, which BLM must weigh against other possible uses including conservation to protect environmental values. . . .”). The MLA poses no impediment to the BLM fulfilling its obligations under FLPMA.

Several courts have recently found RMPs inadequate for failure to analyze climate impacts. In *Wilderness Workshop v. Bureau of Land Management*, the court determined that BLM failed to take a hard look at the reasonably foreseeable indirect impacts of oil and gas leasing and development authorized through the Colorado River Valley RMP. 342 F. Supp. 3d 1145, 1156 (D. Colo. 2018). The court held that “BLM acted in an arbitrary and capricious manner and violated NEPA by not taking a hard look at the indirect effects resulting from the combustion of oil and gas in the planning area under the RMP” and directed BLM to “quantify and reanalyze the indirect effects that emissions resulting from combustion of oil and gas in the planning area may have on [greenhouse gas] emissions.” *Id.*

Similarly, in *Western Organization of Resource Councils v. BLM*, the court directed BLM to prepare supplemental EISs to address deficiencies in the environmental analyses for the 2015 Miles City and Buffalo RMPs. No. CV 16-21-GF-BMM, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 49635, at *55–56 (D. Mont. Mar. 26, 2018). Among other things, the court held that the RMPs failed to consider alternatives that would decrease the amount of coal available for leasing, evaluate the

consequences of downstream fossil fuel combustion, or justify the exclusive use of 100-year global warming potential (GWP). *Id.* at 20–48. The court explained, “Deferral of such analysis ‘based on a promise to perform a comparable analysis in connection with later site-specific projects’ risks defeating entirely the purpose of completing an EIS at the RMP stage.” *Id.* at *33; *see also id.* at *40 (“In light of the degree of foreseeability and specificity of information available to the agency while completing the EIS, NEPA requires BLM to consider in the EIS the environmental consequences of the downstream combustion of the coal, oil and gas resources potentially open to development under these RMPs. . . . BLM may not defer wholesale such analysis to the leasing stage.”).

After a court held that the BLM did not sufficiently analyze impacts from the combustion of oil and gas as part of preparing the Colorado River Valley RMP, the agency has now committed to amending the RMP. A recent lawsuit making similar claims with respect to the Grand Junction RMP has led to a pause on leasing in the Grand Junction Field Office. And a recent settlement has put 53 leases on hold until the applicable land use plans can be updated to address climate impacts in the Grand Junction and Colorado River Valley RMPs.²¹

IM 2023-010, released on November 21, 2022, explains that “state and field offices will examine resource management decisions to determine whether the RMPs adequately protect important resource values in light of changing circumstances, updated policies, and new information.” When an RMP is deemed in need of updating, “the BLM will exercise its discretion regarding whether to defer any oil and gas leasing parcels from lease sales.” The BLM should adhere to this approach for this sale and carefully examine associated land use plans to determine whether it should defer parcels based on the need to update the respective plans.

The Biden Administration has painstakingly set forth new policy, standards, and plans regarding climate change.²² None of the RMPs covering the parcels under consideration for this lease sale comes close to accounting for or adequately addressing climate change, its adverse environmental impacts on resources and land uses, or GHG emissions in relation to oil and gas leasing and development:

- BLM Buffalo Field Office, Approved RMP (Sept. 2015): never discusses climate change; only mentions reducing local GHG emissions.²³

²¹ See Sierra Club, *Legal Agreement Blocks Fracking on 53 Oil Leases, Requires Climate Review for Management of 2 Million Acres in Colorado* (Jan. 6, 2021), <https://www.sierraclub.org/press-releases/2021/01/legal-agreement-blocks-fracking-53-oil-leases-requires-climate-review-for>.

²² See, e.g., Presidential Executive Order 14008, 86 Fed. Reg. 7,619 (Feb. 1, 2021); United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Conference of the Parties, Nov. 30–Dec. 11, 2015, Adoption of the Paris Agreement Art. 2, U.N. Doc. FCCC/CP/2015/L.9 (December 12, 2015), <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/109.pdf>.

²³ BLM BUFFALO FIELD OFFICE, APPROVED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN 83 table 3.1, 548 (Sept. 2015). This 2015 RMP was invalidated in court, in part on climate grounds, and BLM issued an approved RMP amendment (RMPA). *W. Organization of Res. Councils v. BLM*, No. CV 16-21-GF-BMM, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 49635, at *6 (D. Mont. Mar. 26, 2018), *appeal dismissed*, No. 18-35836, 2019 U.S. App. LEXIS 39122, (9th Cir. Jan. 2, 2019). That RMPA was challenged and again it was invalidated. *W. Org. of Res. Councils v. United States BLM*, No. 4:20-cv-00076-GF-BMM, 2022 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 138980, at *21 (D. Mont. Aug. 3, 2022). On October 3, 2022, BLM initiated scoping to amend the RMP. 87 Fed. Reg. 59818, 591818 (Oct. 3, 2022).

- BLM Newcastle Field Office, Approved RMP (Sept. 2000): no discussion of climate change or GHG emissions.²⁴
- BLM Casper Field Office, Approved RMP (Dec. 2007): no discussion of climate change or GHG emissions.²⁵
- BLM Rawlins Field Office, Approved RMP (Nov. 2019): defers consideration of and management for climate change until a later date:
 Currently BLM does not have an established mechanism to accurately predict the effect of resource management-level decisions from this planning effort on global climate change. However, potential impacts to air quality due to climate change are likely to be varied. In the future, as tools for predicting climate changes in a management area improve and/or changes in climate affect resources and necessitate changes in how resources are managed, BLM may be able to reevaluate decisions made as part of this planning process and adjust management accordingly.²⁶
- BLM Lander Field Office, Approved RMP (June 2014): mentions climate change but with no substantive discussion of impacts or planning; only mentions reducing local GHG emissions.²⁷
- BLM Worland and Cody Field Offices, Approved RMP (Sept. 2015): no mention of modern anthropogenic climate change; only mentions reducing local GHG emissions.²⁸
- BLM Rock Springs Field Office, Approved RMP (1997): no discussion of climate change or GHG emissions; additionally, this RMP is currently being revised and release of the draft EIS/RMP is pending.
- BLM Pinedale Field Office, Approved RMP (2008): no discussion of climate change or GHG emissions.²⁹
- BLM Kemmerer Field Office, Approved RMP (May 2010): no mention of climate change or GHG emissions.³⁰

Given the paucity of climate change analysis and lack of substantive measures to address climate impacts in the RMPs covering parcels listed for this lease sale, the BLM should exercise its discretion to substantially limit oil and gas leasing in these resource areas. Because the BLM has not adequately analyzed GHG emissions and climate change impacts from oil and gas leasing in the governing land use plans for these regions, those plans must be revised or amended before offering any parcel for lease.

Underscoring the inadequacy of existing RMPs' consideration of climate change and the need for land use plans to do so, a recent Utah State University study that reviewed 225 papers published between 2009 and 2018 found that active uses on BLM lands, such as energy

²⁴ BLM NEWCASTLE FIELD OFFICE, APPROVED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (Sept. 2000).

²⁵ BLM CASPER FIELD OFFICE, APPROVED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (Dec. 2007).

²⁶ BLM RAWLINS FIELD OFFICE, APPROVED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN 1-7 (Nov. 2019).

²⁷ BLM LANDER FIELD OFFICE, APPROVED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN 210, 322, 324, 349 table N.1 (June 2014).

²⁸ BLM WORLAND FIELD OFFICE, APPROVED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN 553 (Sept. 2015); BLM CODY FIELD OFFICE, APPROVED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (2015).

²⁹ The Pinedale Approved RMP does not appear to be available on Eplanning. See <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/63200/570> (displaying only the proposed RMP).

³⁰ BLM KEMMERER FIELD OFFICE, APPROVED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (May 2010).

development, threaten passive uses such as conservation and ecosystem services.³¹ Climate change is seriously exacerbating these impacts. Yet, in reviewing 44 RMPs the study found that there was little, if any, consideration of climate change or its impacts to ecosystems and land uses, and adaptive responses to climate change were not considered.³²

The significant adverse impacts caused by burning fossil fuels from oil and gas development on these public lands directly and urgently threaten BLM's ability to uphold its statutory mandates under FLPMA. The BLM Specialist Report's discussion of climate impacts for Colorado highlights the need for RMP revisions or amendments before new leasing:

Statewide average annual temperatures are projected to warm by 2.5°F to 5°F by 2050. . . . Projected hotter temperatures increase probabilities of decadal to multidecadal megadroughts, which are persistent droughts lasting longer than a decade, even when precipitation increases. Increased warming, drought, and insect outbreaks, all caused by or linked to climate change, will continue to increase wildfire risks and impacts to people and ecosystems.³³

The serious ecological and environmental degradation of the climate crisis constitutes new data and a change in circumstances affecting the entirety of the RMPs or, at the least, major portions of them. NEPA requires full and proper analysis of GHG emissions and the resulting climate change impacts. *See, e.g., Sierra Club v. Fed. Energy Regulatory Comm'n*, 867 F.3d 1357, 1374 (D.C. Cir. 2017); *WildEarth Guardians v. Zinke*, 368 F. Supp. 3d 41, 67–77 (D.D.C. Mar. 19, 2019).

For these reasons, the RMPs are legally flawed, failing to manage the public lands on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield. The BLM should therefore defer all lease parcels because the underlying RMPs and accompanying EISs fail to adequately account for GHG emissions and address climate change.

h. The BLM must require full-cost bonding.

To prevent oil and gas companies from saddling American taxpayers with their reclamation costs, the BLM must require full-cost bonding as a condition of lease acquisition. Under the MLA, the BLM is required to adopt standards that “ensure the *complete and timely reclamation* of the lease tract, and the restoration of any lands or surface waters adversely affected by lease operations. . . .” 30 U.S.C. § 226(g) (emphasis added). BLM must also ensure that lease operators provide “adequate” bonding, i.e., bonding that will ensure “complete and timely reclamation.”

³¹ See ELAINE M. BRICE ET AL., IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAND IN THE INTERMOUNTAIN WEST, USA 10–20 (Michael C. Duniway ed., Sept. 16, 2020), <https://esajournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1002/ecs2.3286> [Ex. 8].

³² *Id.*

³³ DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, 2021 BLM SPECIALIST REPORT ON ANNUAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND CLIMATE TRENDS 93–94 (2021) (hereinafter 2021 BLM SPECIALIST REPORT), <https://www.blm.gov/content/ghg/2021/>.

Yet, as documented by GAO and others, BLM routinely requires bonds that are far short of what is needed to “completely and timely” reclaim and restore drilling sites. According to GAO, BLM has collected just over \$2,100 in bonding per well. This is because BLM typically defaults to minimum bond amounts, which have not increased in decades and are well-below what is needed to “completely” reclaim and restore drilling sites. For this reason, GAO has concluded that BLM’s bonds “do not reflect full reclamation costs for the wells they cover” and “are not sufficient to prevent orphaned wells”³⁴

In its “Report on the Federal Oil and Gas Leasing Program,” DOI also found that BLM’s oil and gas bonding levels are “inadequate . . . and increase the risk that taxpayers will be required to cover the cost of reclaiming wells in the event that the operator refuses to do so or declares bankruptcy.”³⁵ The report directs the BLM to set new bonding levels based taking into consideration changes in technology, the complexity and depth of modern wells, inflation, and the risk of abandonment” and to do so as soon as possible, at a minimum for “high risk leases.”³⁶ Accordingly, the BLM must require bonds that reflect the full and complete costs of reclamation and restoration. To ensure this happens, the BLM should incorporate a new term into all leases now under consideration that requires a detailed assessment of potential reclamation and restoration costs in advance of surface disturbing activities and bonds that are equal to or in excess of those costs. Such a step would help the BLM address GAO’s primary recommendation on bonding: “The Director of BLM should take steps to adjust bond levels to more closely reflect expected reclamation costs, such as by increasing regulatory minimums to reflect inflation and incorporating consideration of the number of wells on each bond and their characteristics.”³⁷ Because bonding is inadequate, the BLM should defer all parcels or require full cost bonding before offering any lease parcels at sale.

i. The BLM Failed to Properly Analyze and Address the Reasonably Foreseeable Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Related Climate Impacts Stemming from this Lease Sale.

The EA’s discussion of GHG emissions and climate impacts resulting from this lease sale requires additional analysis to take the proper “hard look at environmental consequences” that NEPA demands. *Robertson v. Methow Valley Citizens Council*, 490 U.S. 332, 350 (1989). On January 9, 2023, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) released updated guidance on how agencies should consider and analyze GHG emissions and climate change in NEPA reviews.³⁸ The CEQ climate guidance is effective immediately and directs agencies to “use this guidance to inform the NEPA review for all new proposed actions.”³⁹ The guidance reiterates the BLM’s obligation under NEPA to properly consider GHG emissions and climate change. Application of this climate guidance to this lease sale will inform the BLM’s analysis of the impacts related to climate disruption and consideration of alternatives.

³⁴ GAO, BLM SHOULD ADDRESS RISKS FROM INSUFFICIENT BONDS TO RECLAIM WELLS (2019), <https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-19-615.pdf> [Ex. 9].

³⁵ DOI REPORT, *supra* note 13, at 9.

³⁶ *Id.* at 10.

³⁷ GAO, BLM SHOULD ADDRESS RISKS FROM INSUFFICIENT BONDS TO RECLAIM WELLS 24.

³⁸ *National Environmental Policy Act Guidance on Consideration of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change*, 88 Fed. Reg. 1196 (Jan. 9, 2023) [Ex. 10].

³⁹ *Id.* at 1212.

Properly analyzing GHG emissions and climate impacts requires a stepwise process. First, the BLM must quantify the reasonably foreseeable GHG emissions – both direct and indirect – of the lease sale, including each alternative.⁴⁰ Second, the BLM must “[d]isclose and provide context for the GHG emissions and climate impacts associated with the lease sale and alternatives.”⁴¹ This includes “monetizing climate damages” using the social cost of greenhouse gas estimates, “placing emissions in the context of relevant climate action goals and commitments, and providing common equivalents . . . to help decision makers and the public understand proposed actions’ potential GHG emissions and climate change effects.”⁴² As part of its analysis, the BLM must also consider the effects of climate change on the lease sale. This requires evaluating how climate disruption will affect the resources, ecosystem, communities, and oil and gas infrastructure, making it more vulnerable to adverse impacts.⁴³ Finally, the BLM must analyze reasonable alternatives, “including those that would reduce GHG emissions relative to baseline conditions, and identify available mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for climate effects.”⁴⁴

The climate guidance instructs the BLM not to fractionalize GHG emissions from this lease sale so as to appear insignificant compared to global or national emissions. The BLM’s climate effects analysis “must give a realistic evaluation of the total impacts and cannot isolate a proposed project, viewing it in a vacuum.” *Grand Canyon Trust v. Fed. Aviation Admin.*, 290 F.3d 339, 342 (D.C. Cir. 2002).⁴⁵

NEPA requires more than a statement that emissions from a proposed Federal action or its alternatives represent only a small fraction of global or domestic emissions. Such a statement merely notes the nature of the climate change challenge, and is not a useful basis for deciding whether or to what extent to consider climate change effects under NEPA. Moreover, such comparisons and fractions also are not an appropriate method for characterizing the extent of a proposed action’s and its alternatives’ contributions to climate change because this approach does not reveal anything beyond the nature of the climate change challenge itself—the fact that diverse individual sources of emissions each make a

⁴⁰ *Id.* at 1200.

⁴¹ *Id.* at 1201.

⁴² *Id.* at 1201–02.

⁴³ *Id.* at 1208.

⁴⁴ *Id.* at 1200–02.

⁴⁵ See also *Great Basin Mine Watch v. Hankins*, 456 F.3d 955, 973–74 (9th Cir. 2006) (holding agency’s cumulative impacts analysis insufficient based on failure to discuss other mining projects in the region); *Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project v. Blackwood*, 161 F.3d 1208, 1214–16 (9th Cir. 1998) (overturning Forest Service EA that analyzed impacts of only one of five concurrent logging projects in the same region); *Kern v. BLM*, 284 F.3d 1062, 1078 (9th Cir. 2002) (holding that BLM arbitrarily failed to include cumulative impacts analysis of reasonably foreseeable future timber sales in the same district as the current sale); *San Juan Citizens All. v. United States BLM*, 326 F. Supp. 3d 1227, 1248 (D.N.M. 2018) (holding that BLM failed to take an hard look at the cumulative impact of GHG emissions (citing *Ctr. for Biological Diversity v. Nat’l Highway Traffic Safety Admin.*, 538 F.3d 1172, 1217 (9th Cir. 2008) (concluding that an agency “must provide the necessary contextual information about the cumulative and incremental environmental impacts” because even though the impact might be “individually minor,” its impact together with the impacts of other actions would be “collectively significant”))).

relatively small addition to global atmospheric GHG concentrations that collectively have a large effect.⁴⁶

But the EA commits precisely this error. It compares the projected GHG emissions from this lease sale to state and national emissions.⁴⁷ While providing a quantification of emissions is helpful, the BLM must place those emissions in an appropriate context without fractionalizing the impact, which it has failed to do.

The EA also fails to adequately address the full projected environmental effects of GHG emissions resulting from this lease sale and the cumulative emissions impacts. The EA lacks adequate analysis of climate impacts by making little attempt to discuss and qualify on-the-ground, regional environmental effects of climate change. Providing SC-GHG metrics helps encapsulate impacts but does not relieve BLM of the obligation to adequately contextualize SC-GHG estimates and to discuss, qualitatively, actual climate impacts on the environment and people.

As the D.C. Circuit has explained, merely listing the quantity of emissions is insufficient if the agency “does not reveal the meaning of those impacts in terms of human health or other environmental values,” since “it is not releases of [pollution] that Congress wanted disclosed” but rather “the effects, or environmental significance, of those releases.”⁴⁸ Although the Supreme Court reversed this decision on largely unrelated grounds, it agreed that the disclosure of impacts is the “key requirement of NEPA,” and held that agencies must “consider and disclose the *actual environmental effects*” of a proposed project in a way that “brings those effects to bear on [the agency’s] decisions.”⁴⁹

In another case, the court likewise held that a BLM EA of two timber sales was insufficient after the agency quantified the acres of timber to be harvested and the miles of road to be constructed, paired with a qualitative “list of environmental concerns such as air quality, water quality, and endangered species” with a “checkbox to indicate whether the respective condition . . . w[ould] be ‘affected.’”⁵⁰ The agency’s analysis did not constitute a “description of *actual* environmental effects,” because the agency failed to assess “the degree that each factor will be impacted.”⁵¹ As these various cases therefore make clear, agency analyses under NEPA must assess the degree to which environmental and health values will be affected by the proposed action. The BLM has failed to do so for this lease sale.

j. BLM Failed to Determine Whether GHG Emissions and Climate Impacts Are Significant, in Violation of NEPA.

⁴⁶ 88 Fed. Reg. at 1201.

⁴⁷ See, e.g., EA at 58, table 4.5.

⁴⁸ *NRDC v. NRC*, 685 F.2d 459, 486–87 (D.C. Cir. 1982), *rev’d on other grounds*, *Baltimore Gas & Elec. Co. v. Natural Res. Def. Council*, 462 U.S. 87, 106–07 (1983).

⁴⁹ *Balt. Gas & Elec. Co.*, 462 U.S. at 96 (emphasis added).

⁵⁰ *Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Ctr. v. Bureau of Land Mgmt.*, 387 F.3d 989, 995 (9th Cir. 2004).

⁵¹ *Id.* (“A calculation of the total number of acres to be harvested in the watershed is . . . not a sufficient description of the actual environmental effects that can be expected from logging those acres.”); see also *Oregon Natural Res. Council v. Bureau of Land Mgmt.*, 470 F.3d 818 (9th Cir. 2006).

The assertion in the FONSI that BLM cannot evaluate the significance of GHG emissions⁵² is arbitrary and capricious. The Specialist Report and the tremendous wealth of high-quality information on climate change combined with BLM’s long history of environmental analyses under NEPA provide the agency with ample resources to ascertain whether this action presents significant environmental effects.

NEPA requires an agency to prepare an EIS for any major federal action that may significantly affect the quality of the human environment. 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C). An agency can rely on an EA only if it makes an affirmative finding that environmental impacts will not be significant. If there are “substantial questions” whether leasing may have a significant effect on the environment, an EIS is required. *Anderson v. Evans*, 371 F.3d 475, 488 (9th Cir. 2004); *WildEarth Guardians v. Zinke*, No. CV 17-80-BLG-SPW-TJC, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 30357, at *38 (D. Mont. Feb. 11, 2019) (“[A] plaintiff need not show that significant effects will in fact occur, but raising substantial questions whether a project may have a significant effect is sufficient.” (citing *Ocean Advocates v. U.S. Army Corps of Eng’rs*, 402 F.3d 846, 864–65 (9th Cir. 2005))); *Ctr. for Biological Diversity v. BLM*, 937 F. Supp. 2d 1140, 1154 (N.D. Cal. 2013).

350 Montana v. Haaland, is instructive. No. 20-35411, 2022 U.S. App. LEXIS 8918 (9th Cir. Apr. 4, 2022). There, BLM similarly found that a project’s GHG emissions would have no significant impact. *Id.* at *7. The agency failed “to articulate any science-based criteria for significance.” *Id.* But the “lack of a science-based standard for significance,” *Id.* at 23, did not excuse the agency from providing a “convincing statement of reasons to explain why [the] project’s impacts [we]re insignificant.” *Id.* at 7 (first alteration in original) (internal citation and quotation marks omitted).

Climate change is precisely the type of thorny problem that the cumulative impacts analysis is meant to address.⁵³ The “incremental” addition of GHG emissions that will result from a particular lease sale cannot be dismissed as insignificant merely because it constitutes a small percentage increase compared to state, regional, or national emissions. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 1508.1. This flips on its head the entire point of NEPA’s cumulative impacts analysis. “Cumulative effects . . . result from the incremental effects of the action *when added to the effects of other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions* . . . [and] can result from *individually minor but collectively significant* actions taking place over a period of time.” *Id.* (emphases added).

GHG emissions that cause climate change are just such an “individually minor but collectively significant” problem. No source of GHG emissions by itself constitutes a *sufficient* cause of overall climate change. But those sources collectively are *necessary* causes of climate change. An incremental increase in GHG emissions, such as from this lease sale, must be considered in the context of the proper environmental baseline of cumulative GHG emissions and climate change impacts. The BLM must place emissions and climate damages “in the context of relevant climate action goals and commitments, . . . summarizing and citing to available scientific literature to help explain real world effects.”⁵⁴

⁵² FONSI at *5.

⁵³ *See* 88 Fed. Reg. at 1206.

⁵⁴ *Id.*

In that proper context, what crystalizes is that the emissions and resulting impacts from this lease sale are likely significant. Recent analysis finds that for developed nations, including the United States, in order to maintain a 67% chance of avoiding 1.5°C of warming, the United States must end oil and gas production by 2031.⁵⁵ Leases and resulting application for permits to drill (APDs) covering hundreds of thousands of acres that would extend well beyond 2031, including in terms of production, quite clearly have an impact that the BLM must not disregard.

However, the BLM claims it cannot determine whether GHG emissions and resulting climate impacts are significant,⁵⁶ asserts that this sale is not anticipated to substantially affect the rate of change in climate effects,⁵⁷ and thus finds they are insignificant by issuing a FONSI.⁵⁸ The Draft EAs fail to explain how it arrives at this insignificance conclusion or how the estimated emissions from this sale will not substantially affect the rate of climate change effects. This finding does not square with the estimated SC-GHG range of nearly \$500 million to nearly \$5.5 billion in climate damages projected to result from the lease sale.⁵⁹ It is arbitrary and capricious for the BLM to assert that it cannot determine whether the GHG emissions from this sale are significant while simultaneously contending that the emissions' impacts are insubstantial. The EA and FONSI do not justify these conclusions.

A finding of no significant impact also appears arbitrary in light of the Specialist Report's conclusion that "[s]taying within the 1.5°C carbon budget implies that CO2 emissions need to start declining this decade to maintain reasonable progress to reach net zero by about 2050."⁶⁰ Rather than fulfill its legal obligations under NEPA and grapple with the imminent threat posed by locking in future GHG emissions through leasing, the BLM asserts that "there is no scientific data in the record, including scientific data submitted during the comment period for these lease sales, that would allow the BLM, in the absence of an agency carbon budget or similar standard, to evaluate the significance of the greenhouse gas emissions from this proposed lease sale."⁶¹ But the BLM does have the responsibility to make a non-arbitrary significance determination. Otherwise, no matter the size of the project or the amount of GHG emissions, the BLM will *always* find them to be insignificant, which is contrary to the best available climate science and the BLM's mandate "to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands" under FLPMA. *See* 43 U.S.C. § 1732(b).

The EA's assertions that the Proposed Actions are in conformance with the RMPs⁶² is inapposite. First, the BLM has not affirmatively determined whether climate impacts from estimated GHG emissions are significant. Second, the existing RMPs and associated EISs utterly fails to analyze GHG emissions or climate impacts. As such, the implication that the EA found

⁵⁵ D. Calverley and K. Anderson, *Phaseout pathways for fossil fuel production within Paris-compliant carbon budgets*, Tyndall Centre, University of Manchester (2022) [Ex. 11].

⁵⁶ FONSI at *5.

⁵⁷ EA at 57.

⁵⁸ *See* FONSI.

⁵⁹ EA at 57, table 4.3.

⁶⁰ *See* 2021 BLM SPECIALIST REPORT, *supra* note 33.

⁶¹ FONSI at *5.

⁶² *See* EA at 8.

no significant effects beyond what the RMPs and EISs have already analyzed is true only if BLM ignores the glaring omission of climate and GHG emissions analysis from the respective RMPs.

The BLM also states that it can wait to determine appropriate mitigation measures until the APD stage.⁶³ But the further down the line the BLM waits to address GHG emissions, the smaller the emissions become. Thus, the agency ends up in a place where it continues to slice an oil and gas project until any amount of emissions appears de minimis. This is contrary to its obligations under NEPA and FLPMA and direction in the CEQ climate guidance.

The BLM should start from the scientifically sound and accepted premise that the addition of GHG emissions resulting from this (and related) lease sales must be addressed. These climate change impacts are adversely impacting the specific resource areas at issue, which the BLM must thoroughly analyze in its NEPA analysis. The BLM has the legal authority to take measures to address and mitigate those emissions. We again suggest several ways the BLM can do so: (1) through a climate screen (with various options for what the screen might consist of); and (2) through a conservation and climate alternative and mitigation measures.

Here, while the EA provides some comparisons of the lease sale's estimated GHG emissions to broader GHG emissions,⁶⁴ the BLM fails to contextualize emissions from all concurrent lease sales and, moreover, claims that because there are no established thresholds to determine the significance of GHG emissions' climate impacts, it simply finds that leasing will have no significant impacts.⁶⁵ In fact, contrary to its express finding of no significant impact, the BLM states that it "[a]s of the publication of this FONSI, there is no scientific data in the record, including scientific data submitted during the comment period for these lease sales, that would allow the BLM, in the absence of an agency carbon budget or similar standard, to evaluate the significance of the greenhouse gas emissions from this proposed lease sale."⁶⁶

Although it may be challenging to determine significance, that does not relieve the BLM of this burden. BLM's conclusion that it cannot do so is confounding given that the Specialist Report itself appears to envision enabling the agency to make the type of significance determination that the FONSI claims is infeasible:

Comparing emissions levels between proposed actions, current emissions and conditions, and published predictions based on forecasted emission scenarios allows decisionmakers to form a qualitative judgment about the potential for climate impacts from a proposed action. . . . The annual global and U.S. emissions data presented in chapter 6 can be compared with the estimated annual GHG emissions from BLM fossil fuel authorizations in chapter 5 to provide context around the scale and potential impact of estimated emissions from BLM's fossil fuel authorizations. Evaluating the magnitude of estimated emissions from a

⁶³ See, e.g., *id.* at 15.

⁶⁴ E.g., EA at 58, table 4.5.

⁶⁵ See FONSI.

⁶⁶ See FONSI at *5.

particular category in the context of other categories or total geographic emissions is one way to evaluate their relative potential impact on climate change.⁶⁷

The Specialist Report thus acknowledges the difficulty in downscaling impacts to a particular action but then explains how the BLM can use existing information and analysis, such as the social cost of greenhouse gases, to judge the potential for climate impacts from a proposed action.

The BLM's finding is all the more concerning given the Specialist Report's own conclusion that "[s]taying within the 1.5°C carbon budget implies that CO₂ emissions need to start declining this decade to maintain reasonable progress to reach net zero by about 2050."⁶⁸ Rather than fulfill its legal obligations under NEPA and grapple with the imminent threat posed by locking in future GHG emissions through leasing, the BLM avers that there is no standard or carbon budget.⁶⁹ But the BLM does have the responsibility to make a non-arbitrary significance determination and has the tools to do so. Otherwise, no matter the size of the project or the amount of GHG emissions, the BLM would *always* find climate impacts to be insignificant. Such reasoning is capricious, ignoring the pressing reality of the climate crisis, the clearly adverse impacts it is causing both globally and locally to resources that the BLM manages, and the mandate "to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands" under FLPMA. *See* 43 U.S.C. § 1732(b).

Rather than blatantly locking in more emissions over the coming years through leasing, the BLM must withdraw all parcels from this lease sale because it failed to determine a threshold of significance for GHG emissions and the resulting climate impacts.

k. The EA Fails to Adequately Analyze Mitigation to Address the Impacts of GHG Emissions and Fails to Consider a Reasonable Alternative that Mitigates those Impacts.

The EA fails to adequately identify or evaluate mitigation to address the acknowledged GHG emissions and resulting climate impacts associated with eventual oil and gas development from the lease sale. NEPA requires the BLM to include a discussion of mitigation of impacts in the environmental review. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.9; *see also WildEarth Guardians v. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Serv.*, 784 F.3d 677, 698 (10th Cir. 2015) (ruling that an EA must "explore mitigation measures where it acknowledges the possibility that the agency action will cause environmental harm").

The BLM's own Mitigation Manual and Mitigation Handbook call for robust evaluation and discussion of mitigation and direct doing so early in the decision-making process.⁷⁰ Importantly, "BLM generally has broad discretion to grant, grant with modifications, or deny a

⁶⁷ *See* 2021 BLM SPECIALIST REPORT at 64.

⁶⁸ *Id.* at 67.

⁶⁹ *See, e.g.*, FONSI at *5.

⁷⁰ DEP'T OF THE INTERIOR BLM, MITIGATION MANUAL 1-1, 1-4, 2-10, 6-1 (Sept. 22, 2021) ("Mitigation should not be an afterthought; mitigation should be considered early and throughout the NEPA analysis process."); DEP'T OF THE INTERIOR BLM, MITIGATION HANDBOOK 2-1, 2-11, 2-15 (Sept. 22, 2021).

proposed public land use.”⁷¹ These directives belie the BLM’s assertion that it can wait to “determine appropriate mitigation measures to reduce or offset GHG emissions” until the APD stage.⁷² Courts have held that BLM makes an irretrievable commitment of resources when it issues an oil and gas lease without reserving the right to later prohibit all development, as would occur in this lease sale. *New Mexico ex rel. Richardson*, 565 F.3d at 718; *Pennaco Energy, Inc. v. United States Dep’t of the Interior*, 377 F.3d 1147, 1160 (10th Cir. 2004). As such, the EA must include an adequate discussion of mitigation, which it does not.

Similarly, the BLM has failed to consider a reasonable alternative that minimizes the climate harms from this sale, either by reducing the number of parcels offered or by requiring climate mitigation measures. For example, the BLM should consider a protective alternative in line with U.S. climate commitments. A conservation and climate alternative should rely on option value to offer only a few leases. An option value approach considers the value of avoiding leasing or delaying leasing or development. Option value would allow realizing the economic benefits that could arise from delaying leasing or exploration and development based on improvements in technology, additional benefits that could come from managing these lands for other uses, and additional information on the impacts of climate change and ways to avoid or mitigate impacts on the environment.

A climate-protective alternative could also impose stipulations or lease terms to mitigate adverse impacts. For example, stipulations could provide that no oil and gas exploration, development, or production may occur – unless and until: (a) DOI implements a programmatic climate conservation plan and projected GHG emissions from leasing were determined compatible with U.S. climate commitments; or (b) such GHG emissions could be adequately avoided, sequestered, or offset to avoid unnecessary or undue degradation and achieve and maintain sustained yield. A lease term might also state that any development rights are subject to whatever future regulations, policies, or decisions DOI issues to protect the climate.

The BLM’s suggestion in response to comments that it lacks legal authority “to require mitigation for GHG emissions or climate change impacts” is misplaced.⁷³ The BLM has broad MLA discretion over leasing, with a mission of “protection of the interests of the United States . . . [and] safeguarding of the public welfare.” 30 U.S.C. § 187. This MLA mission includes environmental protection. *See Copper Valley Machine Works, Inc. v. Andrus*, 653 F.2d 595, 600 (D.C. Cir. 1981). In addition, FLPMA provides that the BLM must manage public lands to protect “atmospheric . . . values” (among other resources). 43 U.S.C. § 1701(a)(8). Key to the BLM’s management decisions is accounting for the “long-term needs of future generations . . . without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the

⁷¹ MITIGATION MANUAL at 6-2.

⁷² *See, e.g.*, EA at 15.

⁷³ Bureau of Land Mgmt., Wyoming Response to Public Comments at *35, 2ND QUARTER (June) 2023 COMPETITIVE OIL AND GAS LEASE SALE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DOI-BLM-WY-0000-2023-0003-EA (Mar. 31, 2023) [hereinafter Response]; *see id.* at *24 (“Unlike other resource area such as Wildlife and Cultural Resources, climate change and GHG emissions in general do not have any overarching Federal regulations or acts which can be used to justify and support deferring, denying or requiring mitigation No such Federal regulation exists for climate change that would allow the BLM to defer, deny, or require mitigation based on climate impacts.”).

environment.” *Id.* § 1702(c). The BLM must do so in a manner that ensures output of *renewable* resources “in perpetuity.” *Id.* § 1702(h).

There is no basis to conclude that climate impacts are carved out from the broad range of issues the BLM has authority to address in its proprietary management role over public lands. Indeed, DOI has long considered climate change as part of agency decision making.⁷⁴ A climate protective leasing alternative would reflect this same established authority.

Climate mitigation measures are also required to satisfy the BLM’s obligation to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation under FLPMA. *See, e.g., Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas Ass’n v. Watt*, 696 F.2d 734, 739 (10th Cir. 1982) (“In general, the BLM is to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the public lands.”). In other contexts, the BLM has defined its obligation to avoid unnecessary and undue degradation as requiring mitigation for adverse impacts. *E.g.*, 43 C.F.R. §§ 3809.5, 3809.420(a)(4) (stating that, in the hard rock mining context, UUD means conditions, activities or practices that are not “reasonably incident” to the mining operation or that fail to comply with other laws or standards of performance, which include “mitigation measures specified by BLM to protect public lands”). The Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) and courts have likewise recognized that BLM has authority to incorporate mitigation measures into project authorizations to observe its FLPMA obligations. *See, e.g., Theodore Roosevelt Conservation P’ship v. Salazar*, 661 F.3d 66, 76, 78 (D.C. Cir. 2011) (citing with approval *Biodiversity Conservation Alliance*, 174 IBLA 1, 5–6 (March 3, 2008), which held that an environmental impact may rise to the level of unnecessary and undue degradation if it results in “something more than the usual effects anticipated from [] development, subject to *appropriate mitigation*” (emphasis added)); *Biodiversity Conservation Alliance v. BLM*, No. 09-CV-08-J, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 62431, at *1, *27 (D. Wyo. June 10, 2010) (holding infill drilling project would not result in unnecessary and undue degradation where BLM required enforceable mitigation of project impacts). Just as the BLM can deny a project outright to protect the environmental uses of public lands, it can also condition a project’s approval on the commitment to mitigation measures that lessen environmental impacts. *See, e.g., Pub. Lands Council v. Babbitt*, 167 F.3d 1287, 1300–01 (10th Cir. 1999) (“FLPMA unambiguously authorizes the Secretary to specify terms and conditions in livestock grazing permits in accordance with land use plans.”); *Grynberg Petro*, 152 IBLA 300, 307–08 (2000) (describing how appellants challenging conditions of approval bear the burden of establishing that they are “unreasonable or not supported by the data”).

If the BLM is to rely on an EA instead of an EIS to evaluate an action with likely significant environmental effects, it must impose mitigation of those impacts in a mitigated FONSI. *See, e.g., Environmental Prot. Info. Ctr. v. United States Forest Serv.*, 451 F.3d 1005, 1011–12 (9th Cir. 2006); *Nat’l Audubon Soc’y v. Hoffman*, 132 F.3d 7, 11, 17 (2d Cir. 1997). NEPA requires the BLM to consider ways to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts in accord with the mitigation hierarchy. 40 C.F.R. §§ 1508.8, 1502.14, 1502.16, 1508.20. Specifically, agencies must “include appropriate mitigation measures not already included in the proposed

⁷⁴ *See, e.g.,* Interior Secretarial Order 3289 §§ 3-4 (Sept. 14, 2009) (directing DOI bureaus to “consider and analyze potential climate change impacts when undertaking” planning, oil and gas development, and other management activities, and to “mitigate climate change”); Interior Secretarial Order 3226 (Jan. 19, 2001) (same); BLM Manual 7300—Air Resources Management Program (Public) at .06(C) (Jan. 16, 2009) (same).

action or alternatives.” *Id.* §§ 1502.14(f), 1502.16(h). The BLM must, in order, seek to avoid impacts, minimize impacts, and, only if those approaches are insufficient to fully mitigate the impacts, appropriately and sufficiently offset any remaining impacts.

The EA briefly discusses mitigation that *could* occur and what other government agencies might do, but it did not identify, evaluate, or recommend imposing mitigation to address emissions.⁷⁵ The BLM did not properly identify or evaluate any mitigation measures in the EA or discuss requiring mitigation in the FONSI in order to address GHG emissions. The Specialist Report does list several mitigation measures.⁷⁶ The report even explains that “comparative analysis is . . . useful for informing policy and planning decisions and *to identify options for maximizing the effectiveness of mitigation and emissions reduction strategies.*”⁷⁷ But the BLM fails to include in the EA, let alone evaluate, or require in the FONSI any of these measures for mitigating GHG emissions and resulting climate impacts associated with the lease sale. This failure violates the BLM’s obligations under NEPA.

CEQ’s climate guidance explains that mitigation “plays a particularly important role in how agencies should assess the potential climate change effects of proposed actions and reasonable alternatives.”⁷⁸ The guidance emphasizes that “[a]gencies should consider mitigation measures that will avoid or reduce GHG emissions.”⁷⁹ Because of the “urgency of the climate crisis, CEQ encourages agencies to mitigate GHG emissions *to the greatest extent possible,*” including in terms of the alternatives analyzed.⁸⁰

The BLM asserts that most GHG emissions result offsite and outside of the agency’s “authority and control.”⁸¹ This assertion is misplaced. While the actual combustion of the majority of the fossil fuel occurs downstream, the production – the supply – of the fuel is directly within the BLM’s control. Because the BLM manages the source, it indeed retains the authority, and the obligation, to mitigate emissions from oil and gas produced on public lands it oversees. The BLM misunderstands its authority and obligation over adverse environmental effects resulting from development of the mineral resource. Agencies should analyze reasonable alternatives that would mitigate both direct and indirect GHG emissions impacts. CEQ’s climate guidance explains that mitigation “plays a particularly important role in how agencies should assess the potential climate change effects of proposed actions and reasonable alternatives.”⁸² The guidance emphasizes that “[a]gencies should consider mitigation measures that will avoid or reduce GHG emissions.”⁸³ Because of the “urgency of the climate crisis, CEQ encourages agencies to mitigate GHG emissions *to the greatest extent possible,*” including in terms of the alternatives analyzed.⁸⁴

⁷⁵ See EA at 54.

⁷⁶ 2021 BLM SPECIALIST REPORT, *supra* note 33, at 100–05.

⁷⁷ *Id.* at 64.

⁷⁸ 88 Fed. Reg. at 1206 (emphasis added).

⁷⁹ *Id.* at 1204, 1206.

⁸⁰ *Id.* at 1206 (emphasis added); *id.* at 1204.

⁸¹ EA at 41.

⁸² 88 Fed. Reg. at 1206 (emphasis added).

⁸³ *Id.* at 1204, 1206.

⁸⁴ *Id.* at 1206 (emphasis added); *id.* at 1204.

The BLM could mitigate projected GHG emissions and resulting climate impacts that would result from lease issuance by deferring actual lease issuance or including a new stipulation or lease term condition as part of a mitigated FONSI. The lease would not issue – or if issued, the stipulation or lease term could provide that no oil and gas exploration, development, or production may occur – unless and until: (a) DOI implements a programmatic climate conservation plan and projected GHG emissions from leasing were determined compatible with U.S. climate commitments; or (b) such GHG emissions could be adequately avoided, sequestered, or offset to avoid unnecessary or undue degradation and achieve and maintain sustained yield.

The Specialist Report, which the EA references, does list several mitigation measures.⁸⁵ But the BLM fails to evaluate or include any of those measures in the EA. This failure violates the BLM’s obligations under NEPA, FLPMA, and its own mitigation policies, requiring withdrawal of the parcels from this lease sale.

I. BLM’s Argument that Not Issuing New Federal Onshore Leases May Lead to an Even Greater Rise in Oil and Gas Consumption Is Arbitrary and Capricious.

The BLM claims that not issuing new federal onshore leases may lead to an even greater rise in oil and gas consumption from non-federal lands and from other countries to meet consumer demand and to help stabilize prices in the short term (meaning through the end of 2023).⁸⁶ This logic is problematic for several reasons.

First, the bulk of production from leases issued in 2023 would likely not be in circulation until after 2033 and would not contribute to short term supply. At a minimum, around 14.5 months pass between when a lease is issued and an average well could come online and start producing.⁸⁷ In practice, operators historically have taken much longer than 14.5 months to begin

⁸⁵ 2021 BLM SPECIALIST REPORT at 100–05.

⁸⁶ EA at 53.

⁸⁷ After obtaining an onshore federal lease, operators submit an APD on the lease. On average, BLM takes 212 days (or 7 months) to approve an APD. Surveying New Mexico data on new federal wells that both received an APD and were spud since 2018, an average of 3.5 months passed between when the operator received the APD approval and when it began to drill (spud date). New Mexico Oil Conservation Division, Federal APDs New Wells Data (Feb. 2021), <http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/OCD/documents/ExpandedWellsFedNewWells20200203.xlsx>. (This average likely underestimates the length of time between APD approval and commencement of drilling for federal wells in New Mexico because it does not include the 25% of already approved APDs where operators had yet to start drilling.) Once a well is spud (drilling begins), an average of 4 months passes before first production begins. BRIAN PREST, SUPPLY-SIDE REFORMS TO OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION ON FEDERAL LANDS: MODELING THE IMPLICATIONS FOR CLIMATE EMISSIONS, REVENUES, AND PRODUCTION SHIFTS 51, Resources for the Future, [hereinafter Prest], https://www.rff.org/documents/3229/WP_20-16__Dec_2021.pdf (also published as Prest, B. 2022. “Supply-Side Reforms to Oil and Gas Production on Federal Lands: Modeling the Implications for CO2 Emissions, Federal Revenues, and Leakage.” *Journal of the Association of Environmental and Resource Economists*. Vol. 9, No. 4. July 2022, <https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.1086/718963>) [Ex. 12]. That means, all combined, at least 14.5 months pass between when a lease is issued and an average well could possibly come online and start producing.

producing after acquiring a lease. Operators often do not begin development of onshore federal oil and gas leases until between years 8 to 10 of an initial lease term.⁸⁸

Second, there is very little action that the BLM could make that would increase oil and gas supply to meet consumer demand and to reduce consumer prices in the short term. The main actions that the BLM could take to support supply increases in the near term have already been attempted.

Third, the BLM's argument that issuing no new federal leases may result in higher net emissions given the current high consumer demand/high price conditions projected for the next two years is inconsistent with findings from modeling that explicitly focuses on the impacts of federal leasing policies. Modeling by economist Brian Prest indicates that issuing fewer leases would likely mean even *greater reductions* in net emissions in the face of high consumer demand, not lower reductions.⁸⁹

The BLM also notes that another reason to continue issuing federal onshore leases is that it is better to have production come from the United States rather than from other countries that may have higher emitting fuels. Even if a portion of the reduction in U.S. supply is partially offset by an increase in production from imports from abroad, the variation in emissions intensity among major producers is nowhere near large enough to negate the overall reductions in consumption and thus in net emissions that would be expected to occur if there were little to no new federal leases issued. In fact, a paper published in the journal *Science* found that U.S. crude oil production emissions are slightly higher than the average.⁹⁰ A study by the Carnegie Endowment finds that the differences in estimated lifecycle emissions of crude oil from major producing regions in the United States and abroad are small.⁹¹ For the locations where U.S. fields do have a slight emissions advantage compared to top regions from which the United States imports oil, the differences are nowhere near large enough to outweigh the climate benefits from net emission reductions that would come from the levels of reduced overall production and consumption that would result from restricted federal leasing.

A recent paper published in *Climatic Change* calculates that lifecycle emissions from the extraction and use of onshore and offshore federal fossil fuels resulted in an average of 1,408 million metric tons of CO₂e per year since 2005 and are projected to be around 1,130 MMT CO₂e by 2030.⁹² In other words the projected lifecycle emissions from federal fuels are equivalent to around 20% of business-as-usual U.S. net emissions in 2030. Climate policies

⁸⁸ CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE, OPTIONS FOR INCREASING FEDERAL INCOME FROM CRUDE OIL AND NATURAL GAS ON FEDERAL LAND (2016), <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/51421> [Ex. 13].

⁸⁹ See, e.g., Prest at 8, fig. 1. This effect appears in modeling of the expected impacts of a leasing ban by Prest. Compare the baseline and high price scenario results. The high price scenario results in larger global emission reductions.

⁹⁰ M.S. Masnadi et al., Global carbon intensity of crude oil production. 361 *Science* 6405 (2018), <https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.aar6859> [Ex. 14].

⁹¹ CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT, OIL-CLIMATE INDEX, <https://oci.carnegieendowment.org/#supply-chain> [Ex. 15].

⁹² N. RATLEDGE, L. ZACHARY, AND C. HUNTLEY, EMISSIONS FROM FOSSIL FUELS PRODUCED ON US FEDERAL LANDS AND WATERS PRESENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR CLIMATE MITIGATION *2–*5, *Climatic Change* 171, 11 (Mar. 14, 2022), <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10584-021-03302-x> [Ex. 16].

being pursued by the US and other top emitting nations are far from sufficient to avoid a 1.5°C rise and the worst impacts of climate change. The International Energy Agency’s 1.5°C-consistent pathway requires “no investment in new fossil fuel supply projects” starting immediately.⁹³ Decisions to restrict new leasing impact long term supply, and it is an important tool alongside demand-side actions for helping to meet long term global climate goals and for a chance to limit temperatures from rising more than 1.5°C.⁹⁴ Accordingly, the claim that no leasing for this sale could lead to greater GHG emissions is arbitrary and capricious.

m. The BLM should implement a climate screen.

It is beyond doubt that oil and gas lease sales result in GHG emissions from fossil fuel production that contribute to climate change impacts. While climate change from GHG emissions is clearly causing global disruption, it is also undisputed that climate change is causing detrimental impacts to the public lands that the BLM manages. To adhere to its mandates under FLPMA to ensure multiple use and sustained yield and to prevent permanent impairment and unnecessary and undue degradation of the lands it manages, the BLM has an obligation to address climate disruption from oil and gas development adversely impacting public land resources.

We therefore urge the BLM to exercise its broad discretion over the leasing program pursuant to the MLA, authority over public lands management pursuant to FLPMA, and review requirements pursuant to NEPA to consider several options for a climate screen. Such a screen would determine whether to defer parcels or mitigate the resulting GHG emissions and attendant climate impacts that result from the BLM’s oil and gas leasing decisions.

i. Climate impacts screen.

A climate screen could be grounded, first, in a qualitative analysis of (a) the present severity and intensity of climate change impacts occurring to the BLM resource area under consideration and (b) projected impacts to that resource over the next 10 years (primary lease term), rooted in the best available science and information to assess whether impacts are causing unnecessary or undue degradation or inhibiting achievement and maintenance of sustained yield of renewable resources. To establish the proper baseline and projections for the region and the resource area impacted, the BLM would need to reference sources such as the National Climate Assessment⁹⁵ and high-quality regional and local scientific research and studies on the resource, including species threats, wildlife migration and habitat, air and water quality and quantity, public health impacts, viewsheds, and other conservation values. Second, the screen could

⁹³ STÉPHANIE BOUCKAERT ET AL., INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY, NET ZERO BY 2050: A ROADMAP FOR THE GLOBAL ENERGY SECTOR 21 (2021), https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/beceb956-0dcf-4d73-89fe-1310e3046d68/NetZeroby2050-ARoadmapfortheGlobalEnergySector_CORR.pdf [Ex. 17].

⁹⁴ A new report demonstrates the benefits of pursuing supply-side and demand-side policies in parallel to achieve global climate goals and to mitigate price impacts. Brian Prest, Partners, Not Rivals: The Power of Parallel Supply-Side and Demand-Side Climate Policy, Resources for the Future (Apr. 21, 2022), https://media.rff.org/documents/Report_22-06.pdf [Ex. 18].

⁹⁵ See U.S. Global Change Research Program, *Impacts, Risks, and Adaptation in the United States, Fourth National Climate Assessment, Vol. II* 42, 44 (2018), <https://nca2018.globalchange.gov/> [Ex. 19].

involve a quantitative assessment of consistency of the projected GHG emissions from the lease sale (the aggregated emissions from all related lease sales for that period) with climate imperatives, which could take several forms: the global 1.5°C target; the goal to achieve net zero emissions by 2050; or the United States’ commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by 50% from 2005 levels by 2030. Alternatively, the quantitative component could be the climate test discussed below. Based on a reasoned evaluation of both the qualitative and quantitative factors indicating climate impacts to the resource, the BLM would determine whether to defer lease parcels or otherwise mitigate the GHG emissions, just as it would under a reasoned evaluation of conflict with, for example, a wildlife corridor or cultural resource values.

ii. Climate test methodology.

One method that the BLM could use to implement a climate screen is the climate test developed by scientists and attorneys at the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC).⁹⁶ Their approach offers a novel and scalable tool to evaluate the significance of GHG emissions from new fossil fuel development and achieves something that the BLM’s simpler, static comparison of project emissions to total U.S. or global levels cannot: objectively determining a project’s significance in terms of its contribution to driving warming over time, in the context of the entire energy system with consideration to the project’s relative role therein, and all relative to the constraints necessary for limiting warming to 1.5°C. The result is a quantitative measure of a project’s consistency with climate goals, where the numerical value of the climate test’s decision metric communicates an increasing degree of climate impact significance. Although originally designed to solve for the more elusive problem of evaluating individual projects for their respective climate impact significance, NRDC notes that the climate test methodology can just as easily be applied to aggregated emissions to test, for example, all or multiple of a period’s lease sales as a collective “project” for consistency with pathways to limited warming. Again, based on the outcome of individual-scale or aggregate lease area’s climate test screening, the BLM would either defer parcels to minimize GHG emissions or otherwise mitigate the emissions. More discussion and demonstration of the climate test tool can be found in the comment letter submitted on the Willow Master Development Plan Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.⁹⁷

iii. Avoided emissions screen.

The IRA arbitrarily tethers issuance of wind and solar development ROWs to oil and gas leasing. Given the Interior Department’s aforementioned considerable authority and discretion over if and when to hold oil and gas lease sales, it should establish in regulation – and in guidance in the interim – that, over the next ten years during the term of the IRA’s tethering provisions, oil and gas lease sales are to be held only when there are wind or solar development ROWs needing to be issued. Additionally, projected GHG emissions from any onshore oil and gas lease sales and, more specifically, any oil and gas leases issued, must not be greater than the projected emissions that would be avoided by planned onshore wind and solar development

⁹⁶ See Earthjustice, Natural Resources Defense Council, and The Wilderness Society, Comment Letter Re: Assessment of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Significance in the Willow Master Development Plan Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement 6 (Aug. 29, 2022) [Ex. 20].

⁹⁷ *Id.* at 6–9.

projects whose ROWs would be issued contingent upon the oil and gas lease sale. This screen should be *in addition* to one of the climate screens discussed above. For more information on recommendations for tools to use to calculate avoided emissions from planned renewables development and run the comparison to projected GHG emissions from oil and gas leasing, please contact us, and we would be pleased to discuss further.

Whichever climate screen is deployed, the BLM would determine whether to defer lease parcels or otherwise mitigate GHG emissions from leases issued.

n. BLM Failed to Determine Whether Leasing Is Necessary and Will Comply with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) Anti-Degradation Mandate.

The EA failed to determine whether the adverse impacts of leasing would result in unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands, as FLPMA requires. The BLM must manage public lands according to “multiple use” and “sustained yield” and “in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resources, and archeological values.” 43 U.S.C. §§ 1701(a)(7) & (8), 1712(c)(1), 1732(a). Multiple requires the BLM to make the “most judicious use” of public lands and their resources to “best meet the present and future needs of the American people.” *Id.* § 1702(c). This means taking “into account the long-term needs of future generations,” ensuring “harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment.” *Id.* Sustained yield mandates “achiev[ing] and maint[aining] in perpetuity [] a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various *renewable* resources of the public lands consistent with multiple use.” *Id.* § 1702(h) (emphasis added). The agency must “take any action necessary to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands.” *Id.* § 1732(b).

Under FLPMA, the BLM may not prioritize and elevate oil and gas development over other uses, particularly if it would result in unnecessary or undue degradation. *See, e.g., N.M. ex rel. Richardson v. BLM*, 565 F.3d 683, 710 (10th Cir. 2009). The BLM does not determine whether it is *necessary* or *appropriate* (due) to lease this land to mineral development at the cost of vegetative health, loss of ecosystem services, and GHG emissions and climate change, among other impacts. By failing to make an affirmative determination as to whether leasing will cause unnecessary or undue degradation, the BLM has violated FLPMA and must withdraw the parcels from this lease sale.

o. The BLM failed to take the necessary “hard look” at potential environmental impacts.

The BLM has not taken the required “hard look” at potential environmental impacts, as required by NEPA. Under NEPA, BLM must evaluate the “reasonably foreseeable” site-specific impacts of oil and gas leasing prior to making an “irretrievable commitment of resources.” *New Mexico ex rel. Richardson*, 565 F.3d at 718; *see also Sierra Club v. Hodel*, 848 F.2d 1068, 1093 (10th Cir. 1988) (agencies are to perform hard look NEPA analysis “before committing themselves irretrievably to a given course of action so that the action can be shaped to account for environmental values”); *Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 519, 553 (1978) (stating NEPA “places upon an agency the obligation to

consider every significant aspect of the environmental impact of a proposed action”). Courts have held that BLM makes such a commitment when it issues an oil and gas lease without reserving the right to later prohibit all development. *New Mexico ex rel. Richardson*, 565 F.3d at 718; *Pennaco Energy, Inc. v. United States Dep’t of the Interior*, 377 F.3d 1147, 1160 (10th Cir. 2004).

Here, the BLM is in fact proposing to make an “irretrievable commitment of resources” by offering leases without reserving the right to prevent future development; the site-specific impacts are “reasonably foreseeable” and should be analyzed in this Draft EA, rather than waiting until a leaseholder submits an application for permit to drill (APD). Unfortunately, the EA takes exactly the wrong approach and contains essentially no discussion of impacts to greater sage-grouse.⁹⁸ The EA claims that “it is difficult to predict exactly what impacts may occur” on the leases to be sold, but that impacts “would be similar to those discussed in the individual field office RMP and the 2015 ARPMA.”⁹⁹ Despite there being over 300 new scientific publications that have released since the 2015 ARPMA, the EA contains no forecast of the impacts to sage-grouse populations from the specific leases being considered for sale under the two action alternatives. This approach violates NEPA, and BLM must take the site-specific impacts of leasing into account at this stage.

Under NEPA, “[t]he government’s inability to fully ascertain the precise extent of the effects of mineral leasing . . . is not . . . a justification for failing to estimate what those effects might be before irrevocably committing to the activity.” *Conner v Burford*, 848 F.2d 1441, 1450 (9th Cir. 1988); *see also N. Plains Res. Council, Inc. v. Surface Transp. Bd.*, 668 F.3d 1067, 1079 (9th Cir. 2011) (“NEPA requires that an EIS engage in reasonable forecasting. Because speculation is . . . implicit in NEPA, [] we must reject any attempt by agencies to shirk their responsibilities under NEPA by labeling any and all discussion of future environmental effects as crystal ball inquiry.”) (alteration in original). “General statements about possible effects and some risk do not constitute a hard look absent a justification regarding why more definitive information could not be provided.” *Conservation Cong. v. Finely*, 774 F.3d 611, 621 (9th Cir. 2014).

Here, the BLM can develop a reasonable forecast of how these leases will impact sage-grouse, just as it has done for their greenhouse gas impacts. For example, the agency can look to nearby existing development to assess where and how much drilling may occur on the proposed leases. Indeed, with regard to parcels in PHMA, the BLM identified whether the lease would be adjacent to existing leases, in an area with high development potential, and how close the lease would be to a lek. Failing to use this type of readily available information to forecast development would violate NEPA. *See New Mexico ex rel. Richardson*, 565 F.3d at 718–19 (failure to discuss impacts from developing oil and gas lease was arbitrary and capricious where “[c]onsiderable exploration has already occurred on parcels adjacent to the” proposed lease).

Moreover, the BLM cannot rely for these sales on the plan-level NEPA analysis conducted for the 2015 Plans. Tiering is only appropriate when a subsequent NEPA document incorporates by reference earlier general matters into a subsequent narrower statement; but it

⁹⁸ EA at 81.

⁹⁹ *Id.*

does not allow a subsequent analysis to ignore the specific environmental issues that are presented in the later analysis. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.28. The 2015 Plan EISs do not address the site-specific impacts associated with issuing these particular lease parcels. On the contrary, by requiring a prioritization analysis the 2015 Plans contemplate that such an analysis will occur at the leasing stage. See *S. Fork Band Council of W. Shoshone of Nevada v. U.S. Dep't of the Interior*, 588 F.3d 718, 726 (9th Cir. 2009) (holding that while tiering is sometimes permissible, “the previous document must actually discuss the impacts of the project at issue”).

Courts have long made clear that “the sale of leases cannot be divorced from post-leasing exploration, development, and production.” *Bob Marshall All. v. Hodel*, 852 F.2d 1223, 1229 (9th Cir. 1988). The BLM’s issuance of leases typically is an irrevocable commitment of resources, and before taking that step the agency must consider the reasonably foreseeable impacts – such as oil and gas drilling – to other resources. Making an irreversible commitment of resources, without analyzing effects of developing those leases, is an “approve now and ask questions later” approach – “precisely the type of environmentally blind decision-making NEPA was designed to avoid.” *Conner v. Burford*, 848 F.2d 1441, 1450–51 (9th Cir. 1988); *Sierra Club v. Peterson*, 717 F.2d 1409, 1413–15 (D.C. Cir. 1983).

The EA, however, provides only broad descriptions of categories of impacts that result from oil and gas development generally, without examining how severe those impacts are likely to be for the particular leases being offered here. The EA’s boilerplate could be applied to virtually any oil and gas proposal anywhere on public lands and provides the agency and the public no useful information about the specific leases proposed in these lease sales. This does not satisfy NEPA. “General statements about possible effects and some risk do not constitute a hard look absent a justification regarding why more definitive information could not be provided.” *Conservation Cong. v. Finely*, 774 F.3d 611, 621 (9th Cir. 2014).

The EA’s assertion that additional analysis is not feasible at the leasing stage is arbitrary and capricious and violates NEPA. There is ample information available to forecast reasonably foreseeable development on the specific leases being offered and to evaluate the potential impacts of that development on groundwater, wildlife, and other resources. It is entirely feasible for the BLM to project future development on the leases to estimate impacts to resources. The BLM can use evidence of impacts from existing development on wildlife, groundwater, etc., to predict what will happen from allowing even more oil and gas development in these areas.

While any projection of future development impacts necessarily involves uncertainty, that uncertainty does not excuse the BLM from making any projection at all. Failure to use readily available resources to forecast reasonably foreseeable impacts to these resources would be arbitrary and capricious and violate NEPA. *New Mexico ex rel. Richardson*, 565 F.3d at 718–19 (failure to discuss impacts from developing oil and gas lease was arbitrary and capricious where “[c]onsiderable exploration has already occurred on parcels adjacent to the” proposed lease); *N. Plains Res. Council*, 668 F.3d at 1078–79 (rejecting agency argument that impacts from future coalbed methane development were “too speculative” to evaluate where there was “available data concerning likely future development”).

p. The BLM Failed to Take a Hard Look at Impacts to Groundwater from Well Construction Practices and Hydraulic Fracturing.

The EA violates NEPA because it contains no analysis of the reasonably foreseeable impacts to groundwater from drilling on these particular lease sale parcels. The EA contains but a few pages of generic boilerplate about potential water impacts from oil and gas development.¹⁰⁰ These statements could be made about any oil and gas lease anywhere – they tell the agency and the public nothing at all about the development of these leases. NEPA requires the BLM to assess all the potential environmental impacts from oil and gas leases *before* it offers those leases to operators. That responsibility includes taking a “hard look” at how ensuing development could impact groundwater. *WildEarth Guardians v. U.S. Bureau of Land Mgmt.*, 457 F. Supp. 3d 880, 886–89 (D. Mont. May 1, 2020).

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Groundwater is a critical resource that supplies many communities, particularly rural ones, with drinking water. Protecting these resources is imperative to protect human health and the environment, especially because groundwater will become more important as increased aridity and higher temperatures alter water use. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has noted that existing drinking water resources “may not be sufficient in some locations to meet future demand” and that future sources of fresh drinking “will likely be affected by changes in climate and water use.”¹⁰¹ As a result, the BLM must protect both aquifers currently used for drinking water and deeper and higher-salinity aquifers that may be needed in coming decades.

Oil and gas drilling involves boring wells to depths thousands of feet below the surface, often through or just above groundwater aquifers. Without proper well construction and vertical separation between aquifers and fractured formations, oil and gas development can contaminate underground sources of water.¹⁰² However, federal rules and regulations do not provide specific direction for the BLM and operators to protect all usable water. Even rules that purport to do so, like Onshore Order No. 2’s requirement to “protect and/or isolate all usable water zones” are inconsistently applied and often disregarded in practice.¹⁰³ State regulations are similarly inadequate to ensure protection of groundwater.

¹⁰⁰ EA at 61–63.

¹⁰¹ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Hydraulic Fracturing for Oil and Gas: Impacts from the Hydraulic Fracturing Water Cycle on Drinking Water Resources in the United States*, EPA/600/R-16/236F, at 2–18 (Dec. 2016) [EPA 2016 Report], www.epa.gov/hfstudy [Ex. 21].

¹⁰² See, e.g., Gayathri Vaidyanathan, *Fracking Can Contaminate Drinking Water*, at 8, *Sci. Am.* (Apr. 4, 2016) [Ex. 22]; Dominic C. DiGiulio & Robert A. Jackson, *Impact to Underground Sources of Drinking Water and Domestic Wells from Production Well Stimulation and Completion Practices in the Pavillion, Wyoming Field*, 50 *Am. Chem. Society, Env'tl. Sci. & Tech.* 4524, 4532 (Mar. 29, 2016) [Ex. 23]; EPA 2016 Report., *supra* note 101.

¹⁰³ See BLM, *Regulatory Impact Analysis for the Final Rule to Rescind the 2015 Hydraulic Fracturing Rule*, at 44–45 (Dec. 2017), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2017-07-25/pdf/2017-15696.pdf> [Ex. 24].

Moreover, industry has admitted that it often does not protect usable water in practice. Western Energy Alliance and the Independent Petroleum Association of America have told the BLM that the “existing practice for locating and protecting usable water” does not measure the numerical quality of water underlying drilling locations, and therefore does not consider whether potentially usable water would be protected during drilling.¹⁰⁴ For example, a report studying a sample of existing oil and gas well records in Montana confirms industry admissions that well casing and cementing practices do not always protect underground sources of drinking water.¹⁰⁵ Similarly, a study of hydraulic fracturing in Pavillion, Wyoming, confirmed that oil and gas drilling had contaminated underground sources of drinking water in that area due to lack of vertical separation between the aquifer and target formation.¹⁰⁶

In light of these risks to a critical resource, the BLM must evaluate potential groundwater impairment. As a threshold matter, the BLM must provide a detailed account of all regional groundwater resources that could be impacted, including usable aquifers that may not currently be used as a drinking water supply. The accounting must include, at minimum, all aquifers with up to 10,000 parts per million total dissolved solids, and it cannot substitute existing drinking water wells or any other incomplete proxy for a full description of all usable or potentially usable groundwater in the region. Second, the BLM must use that accounting to assess how new oil and gas wells might impact these resources. That evaluation must assess the sufficiency of protective measures that will be employed, including wellbore casing and cementing and vertical separation between aquifers and the oil and gas formations likely to be hydraulically fractured. In assessing these protections, the BLM cannot presume that state and federal regulations will protect groundwater, because of the shortcomings and industry noncompliance described above. BLM may not defer this analysis of groundwater impacts to the APD stage. *WildEarth Guardians*, 457 F. Supp. 3d at 888. Failure to conduct this analysis violates NEPA. *Id.*

q. The BLM Failed to Take a Hard Look at impacts to other species and resources.

The BLM also has not taken a hard look at impacts to other resources. For example, the EA provides no analysis at all of foreseeable impacts to cultural and heritage resources, wilderness study areas and lands with wilderness characteristics, and special status species. The BLM must analyze impacts to these resources before offering the parcels for lease.

r. The BLM failed to consider a range of reasonable alternatives, including a conservation and climate alternative.

¹⁰⁴ Western Energy Alliance and the Independent Petroleum Association of America, Sept. 25, 2017 comments Re: RIN 1004-AE52, Oil and Gas; Hydraulic Fracturing on Federal and Indian Lands; Rescission of a 2015 Rule (82 Fed. Reg. 34,464) (2017 WEA comments), at 59, <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=BLM-2017-0001-0412> [Ex. 25].

¹⁰⁵ Dominic DiGiulio, *Examination of Selected Production Files in Southcentral Montana to Support Assessment of the March 2018 BLM Lease Sale* (December 22, 2017) (Exhibit D to David Katz and Jack and Bonnie Martinell’s protest of the March 13, 2018, BLM Montana-Dakotas oil and gas lease sales) [Ex. 26].

¹⁰⁶ Dominic C. DiGiulio & Robert A. Jackson, *Impact to Underground Sources of Drinking Water and Domestic Wells from Production Well Stimulation and Completion Practices in the Pavillion, Wyoming Field*, 50 Am. Chem. Society, *Envtl. Sci. & Tech.* 4524, 4532 (Mar. 29, 2016), <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acs.est.5b04970>.

The BLM fails to consider a range of reasonable alternatives in the EA. The range of alternatives is the heart of a NEPA document because “[w]ithout substantive, comparative environmental impact information regarding other possible courses of action, the ability of [a NEPA analysis] to inform agency deliberation and facilitate public involvement would be greatly degraded.” *New Mexico ex el. Richardson*, 565 F.3d at 683, 708. NEPA analysis must cover a range of reasonable alternatives so that an agency can make an informed choice from the spectrum of reasonable options. An environmental review offering a choice between leasing every parcel nominated, and leasing nothing at all, fails to present a range of reasonable alternatives.

The BLM should have considered at least one conservation and climate alternative. The CEQ climate guidance directs agencies to “evaluate reasonable alternatives that may have lower GHG emissions, which could include technically and economically feasible clean energy alternatives to proposed fossil fuel-related projects.”¹⁰⁷ Importantly,

agencies should explain how the proposed action and alternatives would help meet or detract from achieving relevant climate action goals and commitments, including Federal goals, international agreements, state or regional goals, Tribal goals, agency-specific goals, or others as appropriate. . . . [A]gencies should identify the alternative with the lowest net GHG emissions or the greatest net climate benefits among the alternatives they assess. And . . . they should use the NEPA process to make informed decisions grounded in science that are transparent with respect to how Federal actions will help meet climate change goals and commitments, or alternately, detract from them.¹⁰⁸

NEPA analysis must compare “relevant GHG emissions, GHG emission reductions, and carbon sequestration potential across reasonable alternatives, assessing trade-offs with other environmental values, and evaluating the risks from or resilience to climate change inherent in a proposed action and its design.”¹⁰⁹ Because of the “urgency of the climate crisis,” the BLM “should use the information provided through the NEPA process to help inform decisions that align with climate change commitments and goals.” Therefore, for this lease sale, the BLM should have considered a protective alternative in line with U.S. climate commitments.

A conservation and climate alternative should rely on option value, which considers the value of avoiding leasing or delaying leasing or development.¹¹⁰ Leasing lands for oil and gas development gives preference to oil and gas development at the expense of other uses while handcuffing the BLM’s ability to make other management decisions down the road. The presence of oil and gas leases or development can limit the BLM’s willingness to manage for other resources in the future.

¹⁰⁷ 88 Fed. Reg. at 1204.

¹⁰⁸ *Id.* at 1203–04.

¹⁰⁹ *Id.* at 1203.

¹¹⁰ New York University School of Law, Institute for Policy Integrity, *Look Before You Lease: Reducing Fossil Fuel Dominance on Public Lands by Accounting for Option Value* at 4 (2020) [Ex. 27].

Option value would allow realizing the economic benefits that could arise from delaying leasing or exploration and development based on improvements in technology, additional benefits that could come from managing these lands for other uses, and additional information on the impacts of climate change and ways to avoid or mitigate impacts on the environment. The BLM has the ability and obligation to undertake an analysis of the benefits of delaying leasing or permitting, which can be both qualitative and quantitative, considering both economic and environmental needs. Failing to account for the informational value of waiting puts the American people at economic and financial disadvantages. The consideration of option value before offering leases would result in greater consideration of climate risks and reduced costs.¹¹¹

s. The BLM failed to adequately analyze the socioeconomic impacts of this lease sale.

The BLM must properly analyze the socioeconomic impacts of this lease sale, which it fails to do. The best available SC-GHG estimates provide an appropriate measure of the anticipated costs of the BLM’s leasing decisions.¹¹² While NEPA does not require a straight cost-benefit analysis,¹¹³ the BLM may include the analysis to assist the agency and the public in weighing the choice among different alternatives and “as an aid in evaluating the environmental consequences.”¹¹⁴

Generating an estimate of estimated economic benefits from each lease sale is feasible. For example, previous lease sale EAs have forecast the bonus and rental payments resulting from that proposed sale.¹¹⁵ It is also realistic to forecast potential oil and gas production (and thus royalties and other economic benefits) from the proposed leases. The BLM has prepared reasonably foreseeable development estimates in Colorado and other states,¹¹⁶ that can be used for a forecast of future production. Moreover, the BLM’s estimate of GHG impacts further illustrates that the agency can make such projections. While recognizing uncertainties, the agency used “estimated well numbers based on State data for past lease development combined with per-well drilling, development, and operating emissions data from representative wells in the area. For purposes of estimating production and end-use emissions, reasonably foreseeable wells are assumed to produce oil and gas in similar amounts as existing nearby wells.”¹¹⁷ A similar methodology could be used to estimate production royalty and related economic benefits from the leases.

One recent example illustrates how a comparison of costs and benefits bear on environmental impacts can be vital. In an assessment finalized in January 2021, the BLM

¹¹¹ *Id.* at 24.

¹¹² *See* 88 Fed. Reg. at 1202.

¹¹³ *Id.* at 1211.

¹¹⁴ *Id.*

¹¹⁵ *See, e.g.*, Bureau of Land Mgmt., First Quarter 2022 Oil and Gas Lease Parcel Sale DOI-BLM-MT-0000-2021-0006-EA 72 & tbl. 28 – 74 & tbl. 29 (Oct. 27, 2021).

¹¹⁶ Bureau of Land Mgmt., Draft Environmental Assessment for the 2022 First Quarter Competitive Oil & Gas Lease Sale Parcels in the BLM Kremmling, Little Snake, Royal Gorge, and White River Field Offices and Parcels in the USDA Forest Service Pawnee National Grassland Office 22–24 (Nov. 2021).

¹¹⁷ *See* Bureau of Land Mgmt., Environmental Assessment, DOI-BLM-WY-0000-2021-0003-EA 8 (Oct. 27, 2021).

declined to apply SC-GHG for a proposed coal mine expansion, deeming the project’s emissions insignificant upon limited examination.¹¹⁸ Annual greenhouse gas emissions for that project totaled approximately 11.4 million metric tons.¹¹⁹ Using the current central estimate of climate damages of \$51 per metric ton, this quantity of emissions translates to roughly \$581 million in annual climate damages. Yet, according to the BLM’s own analysis, the entire project was expected to produce only \$254 million in total revenue¹²⁰ – less than half of its *annual* climate cost. Had the BLM monetized key impacts, it should have determined not to proceed with the harmful project because the climate costs alone (not even including other substantial environmental and public-health costs) clearly outweighed the project’s economic benefits.

The need to adequately consider the environmental costs and benefits (if any) of its leasing decisions is also part of the BLM’s obligation under FLPMA’s multiple-use mandate. FLPMA requires striking a balance between conflicting uses, such as oil and gas development and climate (and numerous other uses). As the Supreme Court has noted, “multiple use” describes the enormously complicated task of striking a balance among the many competing uses to which land can be put, “including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and [uses serving] natural scenic, scientific and historical values.” *Norton v. SUWA*, 542 U.S. 55, 58 (2004) (quoting 43 U.S.C. § 1702(c)). The BLM cannot strike that balance without even considering what it is balancing.

t. The BLM failed to thoroughly analyze the impacts of this lease sale on public health.

The Biden Administration has committed to “promot[ing] and protect[ing] public health and the environment” and “advanc[ing] environmental justice.”¹²¹ The BLM must acknowledge foreseeable direct, indirect, and cumulative human health impacts resulting from fossil fuel development should these lease sales proceed. Protecting public health is fundamental to the underlying purpose of NEPA, which was enacted in part to “stimulate the health and welfare of man,” and mandates that agencies consider the degree to which their proposed actions affect public health or safety. 42 U.S.C § 4321; 40 C.F.R § 1508.27(b)(2). NEPA requires federal agencies “to use all practicable means, consistent with other essential considerations of national policy” to “assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings.” 42 U.S.C 4331(b). “Effects includes ecological (such as the effects on natural resources and on the components, structures, and functioning of affected ecosystems), aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health, whether direct, indirect, or cumulative.” 40 C.F.R § 1508.8. To protect public health and promote informed agency decision-making, transparency, and public participation, NEPA imposes “action-forcing procedures ... requir[ing] that agencies take a hard look at environmental consequences.” *Robertson v. Methow Valley Citizens Council*, 490 U.S. 332, 350 (1989). Such consequences include all “reasonably foreseeable” direct, indirect, and cumulative effects, including health effects. An effect is

¹¹⁸ Bureau of Land Mgmt., Lila Canyon Mine Lease Modifications Environmental Assessment 38–39 & tbl. 3-12 (DOI-BLM-UT-G020-2018-0039-EA) (2021).

¹¹⁹ *Id.* at 38 tbl. 3-12.

¹²⁰ *Id.* at 54.

¹²¹ Executive Order 13990, Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis, sec. 1.

“reasonably foreseeable” if it is “sufficiently likely to occur that a person of ordinary prudence would take it into account in reaching a decision.” *Sierra Club v. Marsh*, 976 F.2d 763, 767 (1st Cir. 1992). An agency’s hard look “must be taken objectively and in good faith, not as an exercise in form over substance, and not as a subterfuge designed to rationalize a decision already made.” *Forest Guardians v. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Serv.*, 611 F.3d 692, 712 (10th Cir. 2010).

NEPA and its implementing regulations require the BLM to do more than list generalized categories of risks: the agency must analyze and take a hard look at those risks and their effects. See 40 C.F.R. § 1508.1. The intent of NEPA is for agencies to study the impact of their actions on the environment before the action is taken. See *Conner v. Burford*, 848 F.2d 1441, 1452 (9th Cir. 1988) (NEPA requires that agencies prepare an EIS before there is “any irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources”); see also *Upper Pecos Ass’n v. Stans*, 500 F.2d 17 (10th Cir. 1974) (concluding that “consideration of environmental factors should come in the early stages of program and project formulation”).

Oil and gas development poses myriad public health impacts. An extensive and ever-growing body of peer-reviewed research has shown what people living near oil and gas operations already know firsthand – that proximity to drilling and fracking operations and other oil and gas facilities is linked to adverse health risks and impacts. Some of these risks and impacts are discussed in further detail throughout this section, but in general, they include but are not limited to:

- Reproductive harms – including birth defects, low birth weight, preterm births, and miscarriages;
- Respiratory health effects – including asthma, lung disease, breathing difficulty, and, most recently, increased vulnerability to COVID-19;
- Eye, skin, and throat irritation and rashes;
- Cardiovascular effects – including higher blood pressure and other indicators of, or precursors to, heart disease;
- Possible disruption of the endocrine system (a system of glands producing hormones that regulate a variety of functions in the body, including metabolism, growth and development, reproduction, sleep, and mood);
- Cancer (lung cancer and other types of cancer);
- Motor vehicle injuries and fatalities, and other health and safety risks associated with increased vehicle traffic (and the air pollutants it emits) from oil and gas development;
- Injuries and fatalities from explosions, fires, spills, and leaks; and
- Trauma and psychological stress.¹²²

An excellent, frequently updated, and easy-to-use resource for keeping up with this growing body of peer-reviewed research is the Physicians, Scientists, and Engineers for Healthy Energy (“PSE Healthy Energy”) database, the Repository for Oil and Gas Energy Research, or

¹²² See, e.g., Physicians, Scientists, and Engineers for Healthy Energy (“PSE Healthy Energy”), “The ROGER Citation Database,” <https://www.psehealthyenergy.org/our-work/shale-gas-research-library/> [Ex. 28].

“ROGER.”¹²³ ROGER is an extensive repository of peer-reviewed literature, “a near-exhaustive collection of bibliographic information, abstracts, and links to many . . . journal articles that pertain to shale and tight gas development.”¹²⁴ This database is organized into several categories, and for the “Health” category alone, there are over 250 studies listed, including several recent studies from 2019–21. The BLM should avail itself of this invaluable resource to take NEPA’s requisite hard look at health impacts.

There are several other notable scientific papers the BLM should consider in order to analyze and disclose to the public the health risks and impacts associated with its leasing decisions.¹²⁵ Multiple peer-reviewed papers have identified adverse health effects and risks arising from exposure to unconventional oil and gas drilling operations, even within a large radius of residences – potentially up to ten miles.¹²⁶ For example, one study found that babies

¹²³ *Id.*

¹²⁴ *Id.*

¹²⁵ *See, e.g.*, R.Z. Witter, et al., Occupational exposures in the oil and gas extraction industry: state of the science and research recommendations, *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE* (2014) [Ex. 29]; Jessica Gilman, et al., Source signature of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from oil and natural gas operations in northeastern Colorado, *ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY* (2013) [Ex. 30]; Roxana Z. Witter, et al., The Use of Health Impact Assessment for a Community Undergoing Natural Gas Development, *FRAMING HEALTH MATTERS* (2013) [Ex. 31]; Nadia Steinzor, et al., Investigating links between shale gas development and health impacts through a community survey project in Pennsylvania, *NEW SOLUTIONS*, vol. 23 iss. 1. (2013) [Ex. 32]; John L. Adgate, et al., Potential Public Health Hazards, Exposures and Health Effects from Unconventional Natural Gas Development, *ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY* (2014) [Ex. 33]; Christopher W. Moore et al., Air Impacts of Increased Natural Gas Acquisition, Processing, and Use: A Critical Review, *ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY* (2014) [Ex. 34]; Avner Vengosh, et al., The effects of shale gas exploration and hydraulic fracturing on the quality of water resources in the United States, *PROCEDIA EARTH AND PLANETARY SCIENCE* (2014) [Ex. 35]; Christopher D. Kassotis, et al., Estrogen and Androgen Receptor Activities of Hydraulic Fracturing Chemicals and Surface and Ground Water in a Drilling-Dense Region, *ENDOCRINOLOGY* (2014) [Ex. 36]; Brian E. Fontenot, et al., An Evaluation of Water Quality in Private Drinking Water Wells Near Natural Gas Extraction Sites in the Barnett Shale Formation, *ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY* (2013) [Ex. 37]; Sherilyn A. Gross, et al., Analysis of BTEX Groundwater Concentrations from Surface Spills Associated with Hydraulic Fracturing Operations, *JOURNAL OF THE AIR & WASTE MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION* (2013) [Ex. 38]; K.D. Retzer, et al., Motor vehicle fatalities among oil and gas extraction workers, *ACCIDENT ANALYSIS & PREVENTION* (2013) [Ex. 39]; Gayathri Vaidyanathan, Fracking Can Contaminate Drinking Water, *Climate Wire* (April 4, 2016), <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/fracking-can-contaminate-drinking-water/> [Ex. 40]; A. Tustin et al., Associations Between Unconventional Natural Gas Development and Nasal and Sinus, Migraine Headache, and Fatigue Symptoms in Pennsylvania, *ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PERSPECTIVES* (July 31, 2016), <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27561132/> [Ex. 41].

¹²⁶ *See, e.g.*, Lisa M. McKenzie et al., Birth Outcomes and Maternal Resident Proximity to Natural Gas Development in Rural Colorado, 122 *ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PERSPECTIVES* 412 (April 2014) [Hereinafter McKenzie et al., Birth Outcomes] (Finding an increased risk of congenital heart and neural tube defects in babies born to mothers living within 10 miles of a natural gas well) [Ex. 42]; Janet Currie et al., Hydraulic Fracturing and Infant Health: New Evidence from Pennsylvania, 3 *SCIENCE ADVANCES* e1603021 (Dec. 13, 2017) (Finding evidence of negative health effects of in utero exposure to fracking sites within 3 km, or about 1.86 miles, of a mother’s residence, with the largest health impacts seen within 1 km, or about 0.62 miles) [Ex. 43]; Ellen Webb et al., Potential Hazards of Air Pollutant Emission from Unconventional Oil and Natural Gas Operations on the Respiratory Health of Children and Infants, 31 *REV. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH* 225-243 (Jun. 1, 2016), at 236 [hereinafter Webb et al.] (Noting that many unconventional oil and gas setback rules, for setbacks of 1000 feet or less, do not adequately protect health, especially children’s respiratory health, that “the majority of municipal setback ordinances are not supported by empirical data,” and calling for a one-mile minimum for setbacks between drilling facilities and schools, hospitals, and occupied dwellings) [Ex. 44].

whose mothers lived in close proximity to multiple oil and gas wells were 30% more likely to be born with heart defects than babies born to mothers who did not live close to oil and gas wells.¹²⁷ Other adverse health impacts documented among residents living near drilling and fracking operations include increased reproductive harms, asthma attacks, higher rates of hospitalization, ambulance runs, emergency room visits, self-reported respiratory problems and rashes, motor vehicle fatalities, trauma, and drug abuse. Moreover, one recent study found that fracking and drilling near people’s homes “drives stress experiences that go beyond the mere presence of industrial land uses in neighborhoods,” and identified two key institutional barriers driving negative mental health impacts for people living near unconventional oil and gas (UOG) production – namely: (1) uncertainty, due to inaccessible, transparent information about environmental and public health risks; and (2) powerlessness to meaningfully impact regulatory or zoning processes.¹²⁸ In turn, “these institutional barriers make UOG production a chronic stressor – which can be more insidious, negative, and, significantly, can generate longer-term mental health impacts such as self-reported depression.”¹²⁹ The BLM must take a hard look at the adverse health risks and effects associated with proximity to oil and gas activity and facilities and disclose them to the public. In the EA, the BLM should disclose how many residences are within 1, 5, and 10 miles of the proposed leases.

The BLM must take a hard look not only at direct health impacts and proximity-related health impacts of oil and gas development, but also at cumulative health risks and impacts. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 1508.1(g)(3). Cumulative health risks and impacts can arise not only from multiple pollutant exposures, and cumulative pollution exposures over time, but also from compounding structural, social, and economic factors, many of which are rooted in systemic inequities and injustices. To adequately analyze human health impacts, the BLM should incorporate findings from regionally relevant health impact assessments (HIAs).¹³⁰ An HIA is an internationally used preventative health tool that anticipates the human health impacts of new or existing development projects, programs, or policies. The overall goal of this type of assessment is to identify and minimize negative health effects of a particular action, such as oil and gas development and production.

Researchers have begun to apply a growing body of evidence documenting how social and environmental stressors lead to health inequities and cumulative impacts¹³¹ specifically in

¹²⁷ *See* McKenzie et al., *supra* note 126.

¹²⁸ *See* Stephanie A. Malin, Depressed democracy, environmental injustice: Exploring the negative mental health implications of unconventional oil and gas production in the United States, 70 Energy Research & Social Science, 101720 at 2 (2020) [Ex. 45].

¹²⁹ *Id.*

¹³⁰ *See* K. Lock, *Health impact assessment*, BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL 320 (2000) [Ex. 46].

¹³¹ *See, e.g.*, Rachel Morello-Frosch et al., Understanding the Cumulative Impacts of Inequalities in Environmental Health: Implications for Policy, 30 HEALTH AFFAIRS 879 (May 2011) (Identifying four key concepts underlying the emerging knowledge about cumulative impacts of environmental and social stressors: “First, health disparities between groups of different racial or ethnic makeup or socioeconomic status are significant and persistent, and exist for diseases that are linked to social and environmental factors. Second, inequalities in exposures to environmental hazards are also significant and persistent, and are linked to adverse health outcomes. Third, intrinsic biological and physiological factors—for example, age—can modify the effects of environmental factors and contribute to differences in the frequency and severity of environmentally related disease. And fourth, extrinsic social vulnerability factors at the individual and community levels—such as race, sex, and socioeconomic status—may amplify the adverse effects of environmental hazards and can contribute to health disparities.”) [Ex.

the oil and gas drilling context.¹³² For example, the aforementioned 2016 Marcellus Shale study and HIA ranked “social determinants of health,” (in this study, social determinants included crime, injuries, mental health, sexually transmitted infections, and substance abuse) as a fracking-related hazard of the highest concern with respect to public health impacts, along with air quality and health care infrastructure.¹³³ Cumulative risks, too, were considered their own category of fracking-related public health hazard, and ranked as a “moderately high” concern (along with water quality, noise, and traffic).¹³⁴

u. The BLM failed to thoroughly analyze the impacts of this lease sale on environmental justice.

The BLM must take a hard look at environmental justice – not just in relation to health, but also in its own right. As defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “environmental justice” means “the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people, regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, in the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.”¹³⁵ Executive Order (EO) 12898 requires each Federal agency to “make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations.”¹³⁶ As the court stated in *Standing Rock v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*, “NEPA creates, through the Administrative Procedure Act, a right of action deriving from

47]. In addition, the U.S. EPA and numerous states have called for, and developed guidance on, cumulative impact analyses, including cumulative risk assessments and HIAs, that analyze multiple environmental stressors in conjunction with social stressors, environmental justice considerations, and social determinants of health. *See, e.g.*, U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, FRAMEWORK FOR CUMULATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT (May), https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-11/documents/frmwrk_cum_risk_assmnt.pdf [Ex. 48]; MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY, CUMULATIVE IMPACT ANALYSIS, <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/air/cumulative-impact-analysis> (noting that “[p]eople’s health is affected by many outside factors including multiple sources of pollution and other social conditions and stressors. Some people and communities are burdened by higher levels of pollution and more social stressors than others”) [Ex. 49]; CUMULATIVE IMPACTS SUBCOMMITTEE, ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ADVISORY COUNCIL TO THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, STRATEGIES FOR ADDRESSING CUMULATIVE IMPACTS IN ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMUNITIES (March 2009), https://www.nj.gov/dep/ej/docs/ejac_impacts_report200903.pdf (identifying adverse cumulative impacts of exposures to multiple environmental burdens in “environmental justice” communities as one of “the most critical and pertinent Environmental Justice issues requiring state action and attention”) [Ex. 50].

¹³² *See, e.g.*, Susan Kinnear et al., *The Need to Measure and Manage the Cumulative Impacts of Resource Development on Public Health: An Australian Perspective* (May 15, 2013), <https://www.intechopen.com/chapters/42637> [Ex. 51]; Jill Johnston & Lara Cushing, *Chemical Exposures, Health, and Environmental Justice in Communities Living on the Fenceline of Industry*, 7 *Current Environmental Health Reports*, 48–57 (2020) [Ex. 52].

¹³³ Boyle et al., Hazard Ranking Methodology for Assessing Health Impacts of Unconventional Natural Gas Development and Production: The Maryland Case Study, *PLoS ONE* 11(1): e0145368. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0145368> [Ex. 53].

¹³⁴ *Id.*

¹³⁵ *See* U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Justice, www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice.

¹³⁶ Exec. Order No. 12,898, 59 Fed. Reg. 32 (Feb. 11, 1994), <https://www.archives.gov/files/federal-register/executive-orders/pdf/12898.pdf>.

Executive Order 12898.”¹³⁷ Even more recently, President Biden’s January 27, 2021, “Executive Order on Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad” explicitly recognizes the inexorable links among climate, health, and environmental justice (which includes social and economic justice), and the corresponding need to address all of them in concert, with a whole-of-government approach.¹³⁸ Environmental Justice is a “relevant factor” for which federal agencies must take a hard look under NEPA, made reviewable under the APA’s arbitrary and capricious standard.¹³⁹ As various executive orders and related agency guidance documents state,¹⁴⁰ and as courts have affirmed specifically, regarding the NEPA process, the BLM must take environmental justice seriously.

According to EPA Guidance on environmental justice in the NEPA process, an environmental justice analysis must also include “the cultural values that the community and/or Indian Tribe may place on a natural resource at risk.”¹⁴¹ The Guidance also states that it is “essential” for the “NEPA analyst to consider the cumulative impacts from the perspective of these specific resources or ecosystems which are vital to the communities of interest.”¹⁴² Failure to adequately analyze impacts to overburdened communities from additional fossil fuel leasing within the planning area would be arbitrary and capricious, a failure to “articulate a rational connection between the facts found and the choices made.”¹⁴³ The BLM must also adhere to the “process” requirements of environmental justice – fair treatment and meaningful involvement. If the BLM ignores or excludes the very people and communities who are most affected by its land allocation decisions, the BLM is not only denying them fair treatment and meaningful involvement in decision-making – and, in the case of indigenous peoples and Tribes, abrogating the right to self-determination and free prior and informed consent¹⁴⁴ – but also depriving itself, and the general public, of invaluable knowledge and expertise that would enable better-informed and more transparent decision-making. “Better decisions” are indeed a fundamental goal of

¹³⁷ 440 F. Supp. 3d 1, 9 (D. D.C. 2020), *vacated by, in part, affirmed by, in part, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe v. United States Army Corp of Eng’rs*, 985 F.3d 1032 (D.C. Cir. 2021).

¹³⁸ See Executive Order 14008, 86 Fed. Reg. 7619-7633, Tackling the climate crisis at home and abroad (January 27, 2021), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/01/27/executive-order-ontackling-the-climate-crisis-at-home-and-abroad/>.

¹³⁹ See *Latin Ams. for Social & Econ. Dev. v. Fed. Highway Admin.*, 756 F.3d 447, 465 (6th Cir. 2014); *Coliseum Square Ass’n, Inc. v. Jackson*, 465 F.3d 215, 232 (5th Cir. 2006); *Cmtys. Against Runway Expansion, Inc. v. FAA*, 355 F.3d 678, 689 (D.C. Cir. 2004); *Standing Rock Sioux Tribe v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*, 440 F. Supp. 3d 1, 9 (D. D.C. 2020), *vacated by, in part, affirmed by, in part, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe v. United States Army Corp of Eng’rs*, 985 F.3d 1032 (D.C. Cir. 2021); *Friends of Buckingham v. State Air Pollution Control Bd.*, 947 F.3d 68, 87 (4th Cir. 2020).

¹⁴⁰ EO12898 (1994), EO 14008 (2021); see U.S. EPA (2016), “Promising Practices for EJ Methodologies in NEPA Review” available at https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-08/documents/nepa_promising_practices_document_2016.pdf.

¹⁴¹ 1998 EPA NEPA Final Guidance https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-02/documents/ej_guidance_nepa_epa0498.pdf.

¹⁴² *Id.*

¹⁴³ *Motor Vehicle Mfr. Ass’n v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983).

¹⁴⁴ The duty to obtain free prior and informed consent (FPIC) from indigenous peoples is recognized by the International Labour Organization Convention (“ILO”) 169 and the U.N. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (“UNDRIP”), Articles 10, 11, 19, 28, 29, and 32. See UN General Assembly, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. FPIC is embedded in the right to self-determination. “The duty of States to obtain Indigenous Peoples’ FPIC entitles Indigenous people to effectively determine the outcome of decision-making that affects them, not merely a right to be involved.” UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Final report of the study on indigenous peoples and the right to participate in decision-making (August 17, 2011) [Ex. 54].

NEPA, and they require extensive, meaningful public involvement throughout an agency’s decision-making process – not just “input” on pre-determined agendas.¹⁴⁵ Indeed, environmental justice is not merely a box to be checked.

v. The BLM Failed to Consider Its Mineral Leasing Act Mandate to Take All Reasonable Precautions to Prevent Waste.

Methane is a potent climate pollutant that has contributed about half a degree Celsius to observed global warming.¹⁴⁶ There is now more methane in the atmosphere than at any time in the last 800,000 years, with concentrations increasing at an alarming rate since 2007, largely because of fossil fuel production.¹⁴⁷ Recent findings have amplified the urgent need to curtail oil and gas emissions, demonstrating that methane release from such development has been dramatically underestimated.¹⁴⁸ Analysis of pre-industrial ice cores “indicate that anthropogenic fossil [methane] emissions are underestimated by about 38 to 58 teragrams CH₄ per year, or about 25 to 40 percent of recent estimates.”¹⁴⁹ This “highlights the human impact on the atmosphere and climate, [and] provides a firm target for inventories of the global [methane] budget.”¹⁵⁰ The BLM must, in its baseline, properly account for current methane levels and the related climate and resource impacts associated with this and the related lease sales.

The EA fails to take the requisite hard look at the impacts of methane emissions that will result from development of and production on these leases, including the economic, public health, and public welfare impacts of venting and flaring.¹⁵¹ Venting and flaring of gas account for tremendous economic waste and adverse health impacts. In 2019 alone, venting or flaring accounted for roughly 150 billion cubic feet of methane, resulting in the loss of over \$50 million in federal royalty revenue – enough to meet the needs of over two million households, nearly as many households as the states of New Mexico, North Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming combined. This waste also means lost royalty revenues for taxpayers and Tribes. A recent analysis conducted by Synapse Energy Economics determined the value of lost gas in the form of: lost royalties; (2) lost state revenue from taxes; and (3) lost revenue from wasted natural gas that could be used for other purposes. The study found that \$63.3 million in royalties, \$18.8 million in state revenue from taxes (from the top six states), and \$509 million in gas value was lost due to venting, flaring, and leaks on federal and Tribal lands.¹⁵² The report found that, in 2019, leaks

¹⁴⁵ See 40 C.F.R. § 1500.1(c).

¹⁴⁶ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Climate Change 2021: The physical Science Basis, Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC, Summary for Policymakers SPM-7 (V. Masson-Delmotte et al. eds, 2021) [hereinafter IPCC AR6 WGI], https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGI_SPM.pdf [Ex. 55].

¹⁴⁷ IPCC, SIXTH ASSESSMENT REPORT, CLIMATE CHANGE 2021: THE PHYSICAL SCIENCE BASIS, TECHNICAL SUMMARY TS-67 [Ex. 56].

¹⁴⁸ B. Hmiel et al., Preindustrial CH₄ indicates greater anthropogenic fossil CH₄ emissions, 578 NATURE 409, 409–12 (Feb. 19, 2020) [Ex. 57]; S. Pandey et al., Satellite observations reveal extreme methane leakage from a natural gas well blowout, 116 PNAS 52 (2019) [Ex. 58].

¹⁴⁹ *Id.* at 409.

¹⁵⁰ *Id.*

¹⁵¹ See, e.g., EDF, Flaring Aerial Survey Results (2021), <https://www.permianmap.org/flaring-emissions/> [Ex. 59].

¹⁵² Olivia Griot et al., Onshore Natural Gas Operations on Federal and Tribal Lands in the United States: Analysis of Emissions and Lost Revenue, Synapse Energy Economics Inc., 3 (Jan. 20, 2023),

accounted for 46% and flaring for 54% of lost gas.¹⁵³ Wyoming had among the highest volumes of gas lost from federal and Tribal lands.¹⁵⁴

Venting and flaring on Tribal and federal public lands also has significant health impacts on frontline and fence line communities.¹⁵⁵ These groups live near flaring wells at much higher rates than other communities across the country. Proximity to oil and gas infrastructure creates disproportionate adverse health risks and impacts on Indigenous communities in particular.¹⁵⁶ According to an Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) analysis, roughly 1,100 adults with asthma, 800 adults with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, 700 adults with coronary heart disease, and 400 adults who have experienced a stroke live within a half mile of a flaring well.¹⁵⁷ Another study links flaring to shorter gestation and reduced fetal growth.¹⁵⁸ Indigenous communities face some of the worst consequences of excessive flaring. Reducing waste from flaring on federal and Tribal lands would lessen these harms and would be consistent with the Administration's environmental justice commitments.

The BLM is presently undertaking a rulemaking on methane waste. As such, BLM should not issue additional oil and gas leases until the agency addresses waste on Tribal and federal public lands. At the least, the BLM must properly account for and estimate methane emissions that occur during oil and gas production and transport. This can easily be done using a reasonable leak rate assumption (such as 2.3%) and projected production estimates.¹⁵⁹ The BLM failed to properly discuss and provide for adequate mitigation of methane emissions resulting from this lease sale.

https://blogs.edf.org/energyexchange/files/2023/01/EMBARGOED_EDF-TCS_Public_Lands_Analysis.pdf [Ex. 60].

¹⁵³ *Id.* at 23.

¹⁵⁴ *Id.* at 24.

¹⁵⁵ *E.g.*, Jeremy Proville et al., *The demographic characteristics of populations living near oil and gas wells in the USA*, 44 *Population and Environment* 1 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-022-00403-2> [Ex. 61].

¹⁵⁶ *See, e.g., id.* at 2–5.

¹⁵⁷ Olivia Griot et al., *supra* note 152.

¹⁵⁸ Lara J. Cushing et al., *Flaring from Unconventional Oil and Gas Development and Birth Outcomes in the Eagle Ford Shale in South Texas*, 128 *ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PERSPECTIVES*, 077003 (2020) [Ex. 62].

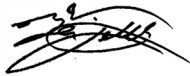
¹⁵⁹ R. A. Alvarez et al., *Assessment of methane emissions from the U.S. oil and gas supply chain*, 361 *Science* 186 (Jun. 21, 2018) [Ex. 63].

III. CONCLUSION

We appreciate your consideration of the information and concerns addressed in this protest, as well as the information in the attached exhibits.

Please do contact us if you have any questions.

Respectfully,



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APPENDIX

Complete List of Protested Parcels

Parcels

Wyoming

WY-2023-06-1581 Split Estate

WYWY105821977

WY, Casper Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 25 N., R. 63 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 6 SESW (EXCLUDING 1.93 AC IN RSVR ROW WYW64392);

Sec. 6 LOTS 7;

Sec. 7 LOTS 1 thru 4;

Sec. 7 E1/2SW1/4.

Goshen County

318.03 Acres

Rental \$957.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY CFO_CSU_OT3M BLM Stipulation CSU for Oregon Trail Cultural and Scenic Values (historic setting contributes to NRHP eligibility)

WY CFO_CSU_OTQTRM BLM Stipulation CSU for Oregon Trail Cultural and Scenic Values (historic setting does not contribute to NRHP eligibility)

WY CyFO_CSU_VRM I & II BLM Stipulation CSU for Visual Resource Management Areas (Class I and II)

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

EOI #WY00017923, WY00017924

WY-2023-06-1563 Split Estate

WYWY105821987

WY, Newcastle Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 36 N., R. 65 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 19 LOTS 1,2;

Sec. 19 W1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4;

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

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

Sec. 22 NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 24 ALL;

Sec. 25 SW1/4SE1/4, SW1/4SW1/4.

Niobrara County

2041.61 Acres

Rental \$6,126.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY NFO_CSU_LCFA BLM Stipulation CSU for Lance Creek Fossil Area
Paleontological Values

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY NFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017912

WY-2023-06-1564 Split Estate

WYWY105821988

WY, Newcastle Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 36 N., R. 65 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 19 LOTS 3,4;

Sec. 19 E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 27 NE1/4SW1/4;

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

Sec. 29 NE1/4NE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 30 LOTS 1 thru 3;

Sec. 30 W1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 35 S1/2SE1/4.

Niobrara County

963.59 Acres

Rental \$2,892.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY NFO_CSU_LCFA BLM Stipulation CSU for Lance Creek Fossil Area Paleontological Values

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

EOI #WY00017913

WY-2023-06-1554 Split Estate

WYWY105821995

WY, Newcastle Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 35 N., R. 66 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 3 LOTS 4;

Sec. 3 S1/2NW1/4;

Sec. 5 LOTS 4;

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

Sec. 6 LOTS 1 thru 3, 6, 7;

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

Sec. 10 S1/2NW1/4;

Sec. 11 S1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 22 W1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4.

Niobrara County

1123.36 Acres

Rental \$3,372.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY NFO_NSO_RN BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nests
WY NFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests
WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

EOI #WY00017903

WY-2023-06-7257 Split Estate

WYWY105821996

WY, Newcastle Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 35 N., R. 66 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 8 NW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 9 S1/2NE1/4;

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

Sec. 33 N1/2, E1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 34 W1/2NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4.

Niobrara County

1240 Acres

Rental \$3,720.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY NFO_NSO_RN BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nests

WY NFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

EOI #WY00017904

WY-2023-06-1548

WYWY105821997

WY, Newcastle Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 35 N., R. 66 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 17 N1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4.

Niobrara County

120 Acres

Rental \$360.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

EOI #WY00017905

WY-2023-06-1559 Split Estate

WYWY105821998

WY, Newcastle Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 35 N., R. 66 W., 6TH PM

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

Sec. 28 SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 33 W1/2SW1/4;

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

Niobrara County

680 Acres

Rental \$2,040.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

EOI #WY00017911

WY-2023-06-1545 Split Estate

WYWY105821999

WY, Newcastle Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 37 N., R. 66 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 1 LOTS 1 thru 4;

Sec. 1 S1/2NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 2 SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 6 LOTS 1 thru 7;

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

Sec. 7 LOTS 1, 2, 4;

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

Sec. 8 W1/2NW1/4;

Sec. 10 NW1/4;

Sec. 11 NE1/4NE1/4;

Sec. 12 NW1/4NW1/4.

Niobrara County

1752.12 Acres

Rental \$5,259.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding,
nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management
Areas

EOI #WY00017895

WY-2023-06-1551 Split Estate

WYWY105822000

WY, Newcastle Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 37 N., R. 66 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 7 LOTS 3;

Sec. 7 NW1/4SE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4;

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

Sec. 9 ALL;

Sec. 10 S1/2;

Sec. 11 W1/2SE1/4, E1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 17 NE1/4;

Sec. 18 LOTS 1;

Sec. 18 N1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4.

Niobrara County

2037.99 Acres

Rental \$6,114.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY NFO_NSO_RN BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nests

WY NFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017896

WY-2023-06-1552 Split Estate

WYWY105822001

WY, Newcastle Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 38 N., R. 66 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 30 LOTS 1 thru 4;

Sec. 30 E1/2, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 31 LOTS 1 thru 4;

Sec. 31 E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4.

Niobrara County

949.44 Acres

Rental \$2,850.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY SW_CSU_PHMA BLM Stipulation CSU for Greater Sage-Grouse Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs) - Core Only

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY SW_TLS_PHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Inside Priority Habitat Management Areas (Core only)

WY SW_TLS_PHMAWCA BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse Winter Concentration Areas

EOI #WY00017897

WY-2023-06-1326

WYWY105822003

WY, Newcastle Field Office, FS:THUNDER BASIN NGL, ACQ

T. 44 N., R. 66 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 3 S1/2.

Weston County

320 Acres

Rental \$960.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

TBNG2002-CSU-03 SMA Stipulation for Fossils

TBNG-R2-FS-2820-13 Lease Notice SMA Stipulation for Notice for Lands of the National Forest System Under Jurisdiction of Department of Agriculture

EOI #WY00017221

FS Parcel#TB-1156

WY-2023-06-7221

WYWY105822004

WY, Newcastle Field Office, FS:THUNDER BASIN NGL, ACQ

T. 44 N., R. 66 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 10 W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 11 W1/2SW1/4.

Weston County

320 Acres

Rental \$960.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

TBNG2002-CSU-03 SMA Stipulation for Fossils

TBNG2002-NSO-06 SMA Stipulation for Golden Eagle, Merlin, Ferruginous Hawk,
Swainson's Hawk, and Burrowing Owl Nests

TBNG2002-TL-01 SMA Stipulation for Ferruginous & Swainson's Hawk Nests

TBNG-R2-FS-2820-13 Lease Notice SMA Stipulation for Notice for Lands of the
National Forest System Under Jurisdiction of Department of Agriculture

EOI #WY00017220

FS Parcel#TB-1134

WY-2023-06-1328

WYWY105822006

WY, Newcastle Field Office, FS:THUNDER BASIN NGL, ACQ

T. 44 N., R. 66 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 25 S1/2.

Weston County

320 Acres

Rental \$960.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

TBNG2002-CSU-03 SMA Stipulation for Fossils

TBNG-R2-FS-2820-13 Lease Notice SMA Stipulation for Notice for Lands of the National Forest System Under Jurisdiction of Department of Agriculture

EOI #WY00017228

FS Parcel#TBNG-0440N-0660W-0002

WY-2023-06-1330

WYWY105822007

WY, Newcastle Field Office, FS:THUNDER BASIN NGL, ACQ

T. 44 N., R. 66 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 34 S1/2NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4.

Weston County

320 Acres

Rental \$960.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

TBNG2002-CSU-03 SMA Stipulation for Fossils

For the following lands:

T. 44 N., R. 66 W., 6TH PM, Sec. 34 S1/2NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4;

TBNG-R2-FS-2820-13 Lease Notice SMA Stipulation for Notice for Lands of the National Forest System Under Jurisdiction of Department of Agriculture

EOI #WY00017230

FS Parcel#TBNG-0440N-0660W-0005

WY-2023-06-1341

WY, Newcastle Field Office, FS:THUNDER BASIN NGL, PD

T. 46 N., R. 66 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 17 SE1/4.

Weston County

160 Acres

Rental \$480.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

TBNG2002-CSU-03 SMA Stipulation for Fossils

TBNG2002-NSO-01 SMA Stipulation for Slopes > 40%

For the following lands:

T. 46 N., R. 66 W., 6TH PM, Sec. 17 (portions of E2SE);

TBNG2002-NSO-02 SMA Stipulation for Slopes Between 25-40%

For the following lands:

T. 46 N., R. 66 W., 6TH PM, Sec. 17 (portions of SE);

TBNG-R2-FS-2820-13 Lease Notice SMA Stipulation for Notice for Lands of the
National Forest System Under Jurisdiction of Department of Agriculture

EOI #WY00017218

FS Parcel#TB-1122

WY-2023-06-1339

WYWY105822011

WY, Newcastle Field Office, FS:THUNDER BASIN NGL, PD

T. 46 N., R. 66 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 22 SW1/4SW1/4.

Weston County

40 Acres

Rental \$120.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

TBNG2002-CSU-03 SMA Stipulation for Fossils

TBNG2002-NSO-01 SMA Stipulation for Slopes > 40%

TBNG2002-NSO-02 SMA Stipulation for Slopes Between 25-40%

TBNG-R2-FS-2820-13 Lease Notice SMA Stipulation for Notice for Lands of the National Forest System Under Jurisdiction of Department of Agriculture

EOI #WY00017224

FS Parcel#TB-1161

WY-2023-06-1413 Split Estate

WYWY105822012

WY, Casper Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 34 N., R. 67 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 9 N1/2.

Converse County

320 Acres

Rental \$960.00

Agreements:

WYWY105400049 This parcel is within approved Unit Agreement (UA)

WYWY105400049, effective December 9, 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).

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY CFO_TLS_NR BLM Stipulation TL for Nesting Raptors

EOI #WY00017497

WY-2023-06-7254 Split Estate

WYWY105822013

WY, Newcastle Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 37 N., R. 67 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 1 LOTS 1 thru 4;

Sec. 1 S1/2NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, S1/2;

Sec. 2 LOTS 1 thru 4;

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

Sec. 3 LOTS 1 thru 4;

Sec. 3 S1/2NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4;

Sec. 27 E1/2NE1/4, NW1/4NE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 34 N1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4.

Niobrara County

2036.45 Acres

Rental \$6,111.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY SW_CSU_PHMA BLM Stipulation CSU for Greater Sage-Grouse Priority
Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs) - Core Only

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY NFO_NSO_RN BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nests

WY SW_NSO_PHMAL BLM Stipulation NSO for Greater Sage-Grouse leks. Within
0.6-mile radius of occupied leks inside Priority Habitat Management Areas

WY NFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

WY SW_TLS_PHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding,
nesting, etc. Inside Priority Habitat Management Areas (Core only)

WY SW_TLS_PHMAWCA BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse Winter
Concentration Areas

EOI #WY00017891

WY-2023-06-1549 Split Estate

WYWY105822014

WY, Newcastle Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 44 N., R. 67 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 1 LOTS 3, 4;

Sec. 1 SW1/4NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4.

Weston County

240 Acres

Rental \$720.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY SW_TLS_PHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding,
nesting, etc. Inside Priority Habitat Management Areas (Core only)

WY SW_TLS_PHMAWCA BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse Winter
Concentration Areas

EOI #WY00017880

WY-2023-06-7235 Split Estate

WYWY105822015

WY, Newcastle Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 45 N., R. 67 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 17 W1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 18 NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 20 S1/2NE1/4, W1/2, SE1/4;

Sec. 26 SW1/4SE1/4, NW1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 27 N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 35 S1/2SW1/4.

Weston County

1240 Acres

Rental \$3,720.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY SW_TLS_PHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Inside Priority Habitat Management Areas (Core only)

WY SW_TLS_PHMAWCA BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse Winter Concentration Areas

EOI #WY00017546

WY-2023-06-1358 Split Estate

WYWY105822017

WY, Buffalo Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 43 N., R. 69 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 4 LOTS 17 thru 19;

Sec. 5 LOTS 5,7 thru 20.

Campbell County

754.49 Acres

Rental \$2,265.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY BFO_CSU_BGCW4017 BLM Stipulation CSU for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY BFO_CSU_EC4017 BLM Stipulation CSU for Elk Calving Areas

WY BFO_CSU_ECWC4018 BLM Stipulation CSU for Elk Crucial Winter Range and Elk Calving Areas

WY BFO_CSU_FQM4013 BLM Stipulation CSU for Fish Populations and Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SE1004 BLM Stipulation CSU for Severe Erosion Hazard

WY BFO_CSU_SLOPES25to501006 BLM Stipulation CSU for Slopes Greater than 25% and Less than 50%

WY BFO_CSU_SLR1010 BLM Stipulation CSU for Limited Reclamation Potential Areas

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLA4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibian Species Breeding, Sheltering, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLB4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Bat Species Breeding, Nursery, Roosting, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLH4007 BLM Stipulation CSU for Wildlife Habitat for Special Status Species

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY BFO_TLS_BGCWEC4017 BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY BFO_TLS_EC4017 BLM Stipulation TL for Elk Calving Areas

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

EOI #WY00017252

WY-2023-06-1357 Split Estate

WYWY105822018

WY, Buffalo Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 43 N., R. 69 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 6 LOTS 8,9,14 thru 16,22;

Sec. 7 LOTS 5,12;

Sec. 8 LOTS 1 thru 3.

Campbell County

453.71 Acres

Rental \$1,362.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY BFO_CSU_BGCW4017 BLM Stipulation CSU for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY BFO_CSU_ECWC4018 BLM Stipulation CSU for Elk Crucial Winter Range and Elk Calving Areas

WY BFO_CSU_FQM4013 BLM Stipulation CSU for Fish Populations and Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_H5006 BLM Stipulation CSU for Historic Properties Setting

WY BFO_CSU_SE1004 BLM Stipulation CSU for Severe Erosion Hazard

WY BFO_CSU_SLOPES25to501006 BLM Stipulation CSU for Slopes Greater than 25% and Less than 50%

WY BFO_CSU_SLR1010 BLM Stipulation CSU for Limited Reclamation Potential Areas

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLA4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibian Species Breeding, Sheltering, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLB4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Bat Species Breeding, Nursery, Roosting, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLH4007 BLM Stipulation CSU for Wildlife Habitat for Special Status Species

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY SW_NSO_GHMAL BLM Stipulation NSO for Greater Sage-Grouse Leks. Within 0.25-mile radius of occupied leks outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

WY BFO_TLS_BGCWEC4017 BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

EOI #WY00017249

WY-2023-06-1356 Split Estate

WYWY105822019

WY, Buffalo Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 43 N., R. 69 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 8 LOTS 4.

Campbell County

40.48 Acres

Rental \$123.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY BFO_CSU_BGCW4017 BLM Stipulation CSU for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY BFO_CSU_ECWC4018 BLM Stipulation CSU for Elk Crucial Winter Range and Elk Calving Areas

WY BFO_CSU_H5006 BLM Stipulation CSU for Historic Properties Setting

WY BFO_CSU_SE1004 BLM Stipulation CSU for Severe Erosion Hazard

WY BFO_CSU_SLOPES25to501006 BLM Stipulation CSU for Slopes Greater than 25% and Less than 50%

WY BFO_CSU_SLR1010 BLM Stipulation CSU for Limited Reclamation Potential Areas

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLA4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibian Species Breeding, Sheltering, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLB4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Bat Species Breeding, Nursery, Roosting, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLH4007 BLM Stipulation CSU for Wildlife Habitat for Special Status Species

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY BFO_TLS_BGCWEC4017 BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

EOI #WY00017253

WY-2023-06-1437 Split Estate

WYWY105822020

WY, Buffalo Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 50 N., R. 69 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 23 LOTS 2 thru 4;

Sec. 25 LOTS 3,4 (EXCLUDING 11.97 AC IN RR ROW WYW 0119068);

Sec. 25 LOTS 1;

Sec. 26 LOTS 1 thru 3;

Sec. 27 LOTS 4 (EXCL 6.11 AC IN RR ROW WYW0119068);

Sec. 28 LOTS 1;

Sec. 32 LOTS 3,4;

Sec. 34 LOTS 1 thru 3.

Campbell County

623.75 Acres

Rental \$1,872.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TESS-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY BFO_CSU_FQM4013 BLM Stipulation CSU for Fish Populations and Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_GSGPHR4024 BLM Stipulation CSU for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat Restoration

WY BFO_CSU_H20500F1014 BLM Stipulation CSU for Surface Waters and Associated Riparian Habitats - 500 feet of springs, reservoirs, etc.

WY BFO_CSU_R500F4009 BLM Stipulation CSU for Riparian Systems, Wetlands and Aquatic Habitats - 500 feet

WY BFO_CSU_SE1004 BLM Stipulation CSU for Severe Erosion Hazard

WY BFO_CSU_SLR1010 BLM Stipulation CSU for Limited Reclamation Potential Areas

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLA4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibian Species Breeding, Sheltering, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLB4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Bat Species Breeding, Nursery, Roosting, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLH4007 BLM Stipulation CSU for Wildlife Habitat for Special Status Species

WY SW_CSU_PHMA BLM Stipulation CSU for Greater Sage-Grouse Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs) - Core Only

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY BFO_TLS_PHMACORE4024 BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse Breeding, Nesting and Early Brood-Rearing Habitats inside PHMA (Core only)

WY SW_TLS_PHMAWCA BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse Winter Concentration Areas

EOI #WY00017690

WY-2023-06-1502 Split Estate

WYWY105822024

WY, Buffalo Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 44 N., R. 72 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 25 LOTS 1,2,8.

Campbell County

118.07 Acres

Rental \$357.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY BFO_CSU_PD4009 BLM Stipulation CSU for Prairie Dog Colonies

WY BFO_CSU_SE1004 BLM Stipulation CSU for Severe Erosion Hazard

WY BFO_CSU_SLR1010 BLM Stipulation CSU for Limited Reclamation Potential Areas

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLA4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibian Species Breeding, Sheltering, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLH4007 BLM Stipulation CSU for Wildlife Habitat for Special Status Species

WY BFO_LN_UW BLM Lease Notice LN for Unplugged Wellbore(s) and/or other Facilities

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY BFO_NSO_SSRN4032 BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nest (Special Status Species)

WY BFO_TLS_SSRN4031 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests (Special Status Species)

EOI #WY00017718

WY-2023-06-1569 Split Estate

WYWY105822025

WY, Buffalo Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 45 N., R. 72 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 2 LOTS 5,12;

Sec. 5 LOTS 9;

Sec. 5 SE1/4NE1/4.

Campbell County

165.51 Acres

Rental \$498.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY BFO_CSU_FQM4013 BLM Stipulation CSU for Fish Populations and Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_H20500F1014 BLM Stipulation CSU for Surface Waters and Associated Riparian Habitats - 500 feet of springs, reservoirs, etc.

WY BFO_CSU_PD4009 BLM Stipulation CSU for Prairie Dog Colonies

WY BFO_CSU_R500F4009 BLM Stipulation CSU for Riparian Systems, Wetlands and Aquatic Habitats - 500 feet

WY BFO_CSU_RN4028 BLM Stipulation CSU for Raptor Nests (Non-Special Status Species)

WY BFO_CSU_SLOPES25to501006 BLM Stipulation CSU for Slopes Greater than 25% and Less than 50%

WY BFO_CSU_SLR1010 BLM Stipulation CSU for Limited Reclamation Potential Areas

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLA4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibian Species Breeding, Sheltering, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLH4007 BLM Stipulation CSU for Wildlife Habitat for Special Status Species

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY BFO_NSO_SSRN4032 BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nest (Special Status Species)

WY BFO_TLS_NSSRN4030 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests (Non-Special Status Species)

WY BFO_TLS_SSRN4031 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests (Special Status Species)

EOI #WY00017950

WY-2023-06-1412 Split Estate

WYWY105822026

WY, Casper Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 40 N., R. 73 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 15 S1/2SW1/4.

Converse County

80 Acres

Rental \$240.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY CFO_TLS_MPN BLM Stipulation TL for Mountain Plover Nesting

EOI #WY00017477

WY-2023-06-1570 Split Estate

WYWY105822027

WY, Buffalo Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 45 N., R. 73 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 4 LOTS 9,10,15,18;

Sec. 9 LOTS 1 thru 8;

Sec. 13 LOTS 9 thru 16.

Campbell County

800.86 Acres

Rental \$2,403.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY BFO_CSU_FQM4013 BLM Stipulation CSU for Fish Populations and Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_RN4028 BLM Stipulation CSU for Raptor Nests (Non-Special Status
Species)

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLA4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibian Species
Breeding, Sheltering, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLH4007 BLM Stipulation CSU for Wildlife Habitat for Special
Status Species

WY BFO_LN_UW BLM Lease Notice LN for Unplugged Wellbore(s) and/or other
Facilities

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY BFO_NSO_SSRN4032 BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nest (Special Status
Species)

WY BFO_TLS_NSSRN4030 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests (Non-Special
Status Species)

WY BFO_TLS_SSRN4031 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests (Special Status
Species)

EOI #WY00017951

WY-2023-06-1421 Split Estate

WYWY105822028

WY, Casper Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 40 N., R. 74 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 1 S1/2NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4;

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

Converse County

760 Acres

Rental \$2,280.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY CFO_TLS_NR BLM Stipulation TL for Nesting Raptors

EOI #WY00017416, WY00017421

WY-2023-06-1541 Split Estate

WYWY105822029

WY, Casper Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 40 N., R. 74 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 11 S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, N1/2SE1/4.

Converse County

200 Acres

Rental \$600.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY CFO_TLS_NR BLM Stipulation TL for Nesting Raptors

EOI #WY00017886

WY-2023-06-1400

WYWY105822030

WY, Casper Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 40 N., R. 74 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 13 NW1/4NE1/4.

Converse County

40 Acres

Rental \$120.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY CFO_TLS_MPN BLM Stipulation TL for Mountain Plover Nesting

WY CFO_TLS_NR BLM Stipulation TL for Nesting Raptors

EOI #WY00017430

WY-2023-06-1544 Split Estate

WYWY105822031

WY, Buffalo Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 41 N., R. 74 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 14 LOTS 16.

Campbell County

40.7 Acres

Rental \$123.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY BFO_CSU_RN4028 BLM Stipulation CSU for Raptor Nests (Non-Special Status Species)

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLA4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibian Species Breeding, Sheltering, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLH4007 BLM Stipulation CSU for Wildlife Habitat for Special Status Species

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY BFO_NSO_SSRN4032 BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nest (Special Status Species)

WY BFO_TLS_NSSRN4030 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests (Non-Special Status Species)

WY BFO_TLS_SSRN4031 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests (Special Status Species)

EOI #WY00017887

WY-2023-06-1525 Split Estate

WYWY105822032

WY, Buffalo Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 51 N., R. 74 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 23 LOTS 13,14;

Sec. 26 LOTS 3 thru 6,10,11;

Sec. 27 LOT 13 (EXCL 7.29 AC IN RR ROW WYW1190868);

Sec. 27 LOTS 1,2,7,8,14,15;

Sec. 27 SW1/4NE1/4;

Sec. 34 LOT 2 (EXCL 8.24 AC RR ROW WYW119068);

Sec. 34 LOT 7 (EXCL 2.53 AC RR ROW WYW119068);

Sec. 34 LOT 8 (EXCL 6.93 AC RR ROW WYW119068 & 15.26 IN RR STATION WYW119069).

Campbell County

745.92 Acres

Rental \$2,238.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY BFO_CSU_H20500F1014 BLM Stipulation CSU for Surface Waters and Associated Riparian Habitats - 500 feet of springs, reservoirs, etc.

WY BFO_CSU_R500F4009 BLM Stipulation CSU for Riparian Systems, Wetlands and Aquatic Habitats - 500 feet

WY BFO_CSU_RN4028 BLM Stipulation CSU for Raptor Nests (Non-Special Status Species)

WY BFO_CSU_SLOPES25to501006 BLM Stipulation CSU for Slopes Greater than 25% and Less than 50%

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLA4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibian Species Breeding, Sheltering, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLB4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Bat Species Breeding, Nursery, Roosting, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLH4007 BLM Stipulation CSU for Wildlife Habitat for Special Status Species

WY BFO_LN_UW BLM Lease Notice LN for Unplugged Wellbore(s) and/or other Facilities

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY BFO_NSO_Slopes501006 BLM Stipulation NSO for Slopes Greater than 50%

WY BFO_TLS_NSSRN4030 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests (Non-Special Status Species)

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

EOI #WY00017695

WY-2023-06-1772

WYWY105822033

WY, Casper Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 39 N., R. 75 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 3 SE1/4NE1/4.

Converse County

40 Acres

Rental \$120.00

Agreements:

WYWY105772159 This parcel is within Communitization Agreement (CA) WYWY 105772159, Niobrara Formation, effective June 21, 2022. The operator of this CA is Northwood Operating LLC . These lands are committed to the CA, and a joinder is not required. The successful bidder should contact the CA operator to determine their rights under this CA. The CA operator may require the successful bidder to pay a proportionate cost of the well, or may be treating the parcel as a non-consent owner.

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act
WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development
WY CFO_CSU_BT3 BLM Stipulation CSU for Bozeman Trail Cultural and Scenic Values
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat
WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing
WY CFO_TLS_NR BLM Stipulation TL for Nesting Raptors
EOI #WY00017884

WY-2023-06-1562 Split Estate
WYWY105822034

WY, Casper Field Office, BLM, PD
T. 39 N., R. 75 W., 6TH PM
Sec. 24 NE1/4SW1/4.
Converse County
40 Acres
Rental \$120.00

Agreements:

WYWY105694146 The land within this parcel is committed to Communitization Agreement (CA) 187244, Frontier and Shannon Formation, effective April 01, 2018 which includes the entire area of this parcel. The operator of this CA is Northwoods Operating LLC. The successful bidder should contact the CA operator to determine their rights under this CA. The CA operator may require the successful bidder to pay a proportionate cost of the well, including drilling, completing, equipping, and operating the well as a condition of participating in the CA.

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection
HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)
HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act
WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development
WY CFO_CSU_BT3 BLM Stipulation CSU for Bozeman Trail Cultural and Scenic Values
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat
WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing
WY CFO_TLS_NR BLM Stipulation TL for Nesting Raptors
EOI #WY00017884

WY-2023-06-1405 Split Estate

WYWY105822035

WY, Casper Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 41 N., R. 75 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 35 ALL.

Converse County

640 Acres

Rental \$1,920.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY CFO_CSU_BT3 BLM Stipulation CSU for Bozeman Trail Cultural and Scenic Values

WY CFO_CSU_BTQTRM BLM Stipulation CSU for Bozeman Trail Cultural and Scenic Values

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY CFO_TLS_NR BLM Stipulation TL for Nesting Raptors

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

EOI #WY00017449

WY-2023-06-1529 Split Estate

WYWY105822036

WY, Buffalo Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 43 N., R. 75 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 6 SW1/4NE1/4;

Sec. 7 LOTS 2;

Sec. 8 E1/2;

Sec. 22 W1/2.

Campbell County

722.64 Acres

Rental \$2,169.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act
WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development
WY BFO_CSU_BEGE4028 BLM Stipulation CSU for Bald and Golden Eagle Winter Roosting Habitat
WY BFO_CSU_PD4009 BLM Stipulation CSU for Prairie Dog Colonies
WY BFO_CSU_R500F4009 BLM Stipulation CSU for Riparian Systems, Wetlands and Aquatic Habitats - 500 feet
WY BFO_CSU_RN4028 BLM Stipulation CSU for Raptor Nests (Non-Special Status Species)
WY BFO_CSU_SE1004 BLM Stipulation CSU for Severe Erosion Hazard
WY BFO_CSU_SLOPES25to501006 BLM Stipulation CSU for Slopes Greater than 25% and Less than 50%
WY BFO_CSU_SLR1010 BLM Stipulation CSU for Limited Reclamation Potential Areas
WY BFO_CSU_SSWLA4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibian Species Breeding, Sheltering, and Hibernation Habitat
WY BFO_CSU_SSWLB4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Bat Species Breeding, Nursery, Roosting, and Hibernation Habitat
WY BFO_CSU_SSWLH4007 BLM Stipulation CSU for Wildlife Habitat for Special Status Species
WY BFO_CSU_VRMII5005 BLM Stipulation CSU for Visual Resource Management Class II Areas
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat
WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing
WY BFO_NSO_BEGE4028 BLM Stipulation NSO for Bald or Golden Eagle Winter Roosts
WY BFO_NSO_H5006 BLM Stipulation NSO for Historic Properties
WY BFO_NSO_Slopes501006 BLM Stipulation NSO for Slopes Greater than 50%
WY BFO_NSO_SSRN4032 BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nest (Special Status Species)
WY BFO_NSO_TCP5011 BLM Stipulation NSO for Traditional Cultural Properties
WY SW_NSO_GHMAL BLM Stipulation NSO for Greater Sage-Grouse Leks. Within 0.25-mile radius of occupied leks outside Priority Habitat Management Areas
WY BFO_TLS_EWR4028 BLM Stipulation TL for Eagle Winter Roosts
WY BFO_TLS_NSSRN4030 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests (Non-Special Status Species)
WY BFO_TLS_SSRN4031 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests (Special Status Species)
WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

EOI #WY00017853

WY-2023-06-1568 Split Estate

WYWY105822037

WY, Buffalo Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 44 N., R. 75 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 7 LOTS 15,16.

Campbell County

82.02 Acres

Rental \$249.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY BFO_CSU_FQM4013 BLM Stipulation CSU for Fish Populations and Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_H5006 BLM Stipulation CSU for Historic Properties Setting

WY BFO_CSU_PD4009 BLM Stipulation CSU for Prairie Dog Colonies

WY BFO_CSU_R500F4009 BLM Stipulation CSU for Riparian Systems, Wetlands and Aquatic Habitats - 500 feet

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLA4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibian Species Breeding, Sheltering, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLH4007 BLM Stipulation CSU for Wildlife Habitat for Special Status Species

WY BFO_CSU_VRMII5005 BLM Stipulation CSU for Visual Resource Management Class II Areas

WY BFO_LN_UW BLM Lease Notice LN for Unplugged Wellbore(s) and/or other Facilities

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY BFO_NSO_SSRN4032 BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nest (Special Status Species)

WY BFO_TLS_SSRN4031 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests (Special Status Species)

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

EOI #WY00017949

WY-2023-06-1567 Split Estate

WYWY105822038

WY, Buffalo Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 44 N., R. 75 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 12 LOTS 9,10,15,16.

Campbell County

156.46 Acres

Rental \$471.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY BFO_CSU_FQM4013 BLM Stipulation CSU for Fish Populations and Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLA4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibian Species Breeding, Sheltering, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLH4007 BLM Stipulation CSU for Wildlife Habitat for Special Status Species

WY BFO_LN_UW BLM Lease Notice LN for Unplugged Wellbore(s) and/or other Facilities

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

EOI #WY00017948

WY-2023-06-1731 Split Estate

WYWY105822039

WY, Buffalo Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 44 N., R. 75 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 18 LOTS 5 thru 12, 15 thru 18.

Campbell County

424.26 Acres

Rental \$1,275.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY BFO_CSU_H5006 BLM Stipulation CSU for Historic Properties Setting

WY BFO_CSU_H20500F1014 BLM Stipulation CSU for Surface Waters and Associated Riparian Habitats - 500 feet of springs, reservoirs, etc.

WY BFO_CSU_PD4009 BLM Stipulation CSU for Prairie Dog Colonies

WY BFO_CSU_R500F4009 BLM Stipulation CSU for Riparian Systems, Wetlands and Aquatic Habitats - 500 feet

WY BFO_CSU_SE1004 BLM Stipulation CSU for Severe Erosion Hazard

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLA4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibian Species Breeding, Sheltering, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLH4007 BLM Stipulation CSU for Wildlife Habitat for Special Status Species

WY BFO_CSU_VRMII5005 BLM Stipulation CSU for Visual Resource Management Class II Areas

WY BFO_LN_UW BLM Lease Notice LN for Unplugged Wellbore(s) and/or other Facilities

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY BFO_NSO_SSRN4032 BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nest (Special Status Species)

WY SW_NSO_GHMAL BLM Stipulation NSO for Greater Sage-Grouse Leks. Within 0.25-mile radius of occupied leks outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

WY BFO_TLS_SSRN4031 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests (Special Status Species)

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

EOI #WY00018395

WY-2023-06-1481 Split Estate

WYWY105822040

WY, Buffalo Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 45 N., R. 75 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 27 LOTS 6.

Campbell County

39.78 Acres

Rental \$120.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLA4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibian Species Breeding, Sheltering, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLH4007 BLM Stipulation CSU for Wildlife Habitat for Special Status Species

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY BFO_NSO_SSRN4032 BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nest (Special Status Species)

WY BFO_TLS_SSRN4031 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests (Special Status Species)

EOI #WY00017678

WY-2023-06-1480 Split Estate

WYWY105822041

WY, Buffalo Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 46 N., R. 75 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 15 LOTS 9.

Campbell County

40.49 Acres

Rental \$123.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY BFO_CSU_FQM4013 BLM Stipulation CSU for Fish Populations and Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_R500F4009 BLM Stipulation CSU for Riparian Systems, Wetlands and Aquatic Habitats - 500 feet

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLA4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibian Species Breeding, Sheltering, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLH4007 BLM Stipulation CSU for Wildlife Habitat for Special Status Species

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

EOI #WY00017679

WY-2023-06-1512 Split Estate

WYWY105822042

WY, Buffalo Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 51 N., R. 77 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 13 LOTS 2 thru 12;

Sec. 13 W1/2;

Sec. 14 E1/2, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 23 W1/2NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 24 LOTS 1 thru 12;

Sec. 24 E1/2NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4.

Johnson County

1891.67 Acres

Rental \$5,676.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY BFO_CSU_BGCW4017 BLM Stipulation CSU for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY BFO_CSU_EC4017 BLM Stipulation CSU for Elk Calving Areas

WY BFO_CSU_ECWC4018 BLM Stipulation CSU for Elk Crucial Winter Range and Elk Calving Areas

WY BFO_CSU_FCR4023 BLM Stipulation CSU for Fortification Creek RMP Amendment Performance Standards

WY BFO_CSU_PD4009 BLM Stipulation CSU for Prairie Dog Colonies

WY BFO_CSU_RN4028 BLM Stipulation CSU for Raptor Nests (Non-Special Status Species)

WY BFO_CSU_SE1004 BLM Stipulation CSU for Severe Erosion Hazard

WY BFO_CSU_SLOPES25to501006 BLM Stipulation CSU for Slopes Greater than 25% and Less than 50%

WY BFO_CSU_SLR1010 BLM Stipulation CSU for Limited Reclamation Potential Areas

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLA4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibian Species Breeding, Sheltering, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLB4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Bat Species Breeding, Nursery, Roosting, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLH4007 BLM Stipulation CSU for Wildlife Habitat for Special Status Species

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY BFO_NSO_Slopes501006 BLM Stipulation NSO for Slopes Greater than 50%

WY BFO_TLS_BGCWEC4017 BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY BFO_TLS_EC4017 BLM Stipulation TL for Elk Calving Areas

WY BFO_TLS_NSSRN4030 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests (Non-Special Status Species)

EOI #WY00017747

WY-2023-06-1458 Split Estate

WYWY105822043

WY, Buffalo Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 52 N., R. 77 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 25 LOTS 12;

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

Sec. 36 LOTS 1,5 thru 8.

Johnson County

668.54 Acres

Rental \$2,007.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY BFO_CSU_BGCW4017 BLM Stipulation CSU for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY BFO_CSU_EC4017 BLM Stipulation CSU for Elk Calving Areas

WY BFO_CSU_ECWC4018 BLM Stipulation CSU for Elk Crucial Winter Range and Elk Calving Areas

WY BFO_CSU_FCR4023 BLM Stipulation CSU for Fortification Creek RMP Amendment Performance Standards

WY BFO_CSU_FQM4013 BLM Stipulation CSU for Fish Populations and Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_PD4009 BLM Stipulation CSU for Prairie Dog Colonies

WY BFO_CSU_RN4028 BLM Stipulation CSU for Raptor Nests (Non-Special Status Species)

WY BFO_CSU_SE1004 BLM Stipulation CSU for Severe Erosion Hazard
WY BFO_CSU_SLOPES25to501006 BLM Stipulation CSU for Slopes Greater than 25% and Less than 50%

WY BFO_CSU_SLR1010 BLM Stipulation CSU for Limited Reclamation Potential Areas

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLA4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibian Species Breeding, Sheltering, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLB4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Bat Species Breeding, Nursery, Roosting, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLH4007 BLM Stipulation CSU for Wildlife Habitat for Special Status Species

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY BFO_NSO_Slopes501006 BLM Stipulation NSO for Slopes Greater than 50%

WY BFO_TLS_BGCWEC4017 BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY BFO_TLS_EC4017 BLM Stipulation TL for Elk Calving Areas

WY BFO_TLS_NSSRN4030 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests (Non-Special Status Species)

EOI #WY00017696

WY-2023-06-1361 Split Estate

WYWY105822044

WY, Buffalo Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 57 N., R. 77 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 8 LOTS 7.

Sheridan County

0.3 Acres

Rental \$3.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY BFO_CSU_SLOPES25to501006 BLM Stipulation CSU for Slopes Greater than 25% and Less than 50%

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLB4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Bat Species Breeding, Nursery, Roosting, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLH4007 BLM Stipulation CSU for Wildlife Habitat for Special Status Species

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY BFO_NSO_SSRN4032 BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nest (Special Status Species)

WY BFO_TLS_SSRN4031 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests (Special Status Species)

EOI #WY00017297

WY-2023-06-1352 Split Estate

WYWY105822045

WY, Buffalo Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 43 N., R. 78 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 14 ALL;

Sec. 15 ALL.

Johnson County

1280 Acres

Rental \$3,840.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY BFO_CSU_H20500F1014 BLM Stipulation CSU for Surface Waters and Associated Riparian Habitats - 500 feet of springs, reservoirs, etc.

WY BFO_CSU_PD4009 BLM Stipulation CSU for Prairie Dog Colonies

WY BFO_CSU_R500F4009 BLM Stipulation CSU for Riparian Systems, Wetlands and Aquatic Habitats - 500 feet

WY BFO_CSU_RN4028 BLM Stipulation CSU for Raptor Nests (Non-Special Status Species)

WY BFO_CSU_SE1004 BLM Stipulation CSU for Severe Erosion Hazard

WY BFO_CSU_SLOPES25to501006 BLM Stipulation CSU for Slopes Greater than 25% and Less than 50%

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLA4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibian Species Breeding, Sheltering, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLB4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Bat Species Breeding, Nursery, Roosting, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLH4007 BLM Stipulation CSU for Wildlife Habitat for Special Status Species

WY BFO_LN_UW BLM Lease Notice LN for Unplugged Wellbore(s) and/or other Facilities

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY BFO_NSO_SSRN4032 BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nest (Special Status Species)

WY BFO_TLS_NSSRN4030 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests (Non-Special Status Species)

WY BFO_TLS_SSRN4031 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests (Special Status Species)

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

EOI #WY00017194

WY-2023-06-1462 Split Estate

WYWY105822049

WY, Buffalo Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 49 N., R. 80 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 2 W1/2SE1/4.

Johnson County

80 Acres

Rental \$240.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY BFO_CSU_BEGE4028 BLM Stipulation CSU for Bald and Golden Eagle Winter Roosting Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_FQM4013 BLM Stipulation CSU for Fish Populations and Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_GSGPHR4024 BLM Stipulation CSU for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat Restoration

WY BFO_CSU_H20500F1014 BLM Stipulation CSU for Surface Waters and Associated Riparian Habitats - 500 feet of springs, reservoirs, etc.

WY BFO_CSU_R500F4009 BLM Stipulation CSU for Riparian Systems, Wetlands and Aquatic Habitats - 500 feet

WY BFO_CSU_SE1004 BLM Stipulation CSU for Severe Erosion Hazard

WY BFO_CSU_SLOPES25to501006 BLM Stipulation CSU for Slopes Greater than 25% and Less than 50%

WY BFO_CSU_SLR1010 BLM Stipulation CSU for Limited Reclamation Potential Areas

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLA4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibian Species
Breeding, Sheltering, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLH4007 BLM Stipulation CSU for Wildlife Habitat for Special
Status Species

WY SW_CSU_PHMA BLM Stipulation CSU for Greater Sage-Grouse Priority
Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs) - Core Only

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY BFO_NSO_BEGE4028 BLM Stipulation NSO for Bald or Golden Eagle Winter
Roosts

WY BFO_NSO_SSRN4032 BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nest (Special Status
Species)

WY BFO_TLS_EWR4028 BLM Stipulation TL for Eagle Winter Roosts

WY BFO_TLS_PHMACORE4024 BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse
Breeding, Nesting and Early Brood-Rearing Habitats inside PHMA (Core only)

WY BFO_TLS_SSRN4031 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests (Special Status
Species)

WY SW_TLS_PHMAWCA BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse Winter
Concentration Areas

EOI #WY00017691

WY-2023-06-1484 Split Estate

WYWY105822050

WY, Buffalo Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 49 N., R. 81 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 6 LOTS 1,3;

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

Sec. 7 LOTS 4;

Sec. 7 N1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4.

Johnson County

600.02 Acres

Rental \$1,803.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY BFO_CSU_H5006 BLM Stipulation CSU for Historic Properties Setting

WY BFO_CSU_H20500F1014 BLM Stipulation CSU for Surface Waters and
Associated Riparian Habitats - 500 feet of springs, reservoirs, etc.

WY BFO_CSU_PD4009 BLM Stipulation CSU for Prairie Dog Colonies
WY BFO_CSU_RN4028 BLM Stipulation CSU for Raptor Nests (Non-Special Status Species)
WY BFO_CSU_SE1004 BLM Stipulation CSU for Severe Erosion Hazard
WY BFO_CSU_SLOPES25to501006 BLM Stipulation CSU for Slopes Greater than 25% and Less than 50%
WY BFO_CSU_SSWLA4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibian Species Breeding, Sheltering, and Hibernation Habitat
WY BFO_CSU_SSWLH4007 BLM Stipulation CSU for Wildlife Habitat for Special Status Species
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat
WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing
WY BFO_NSO_SSRN4032 BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nest (Special Status Species)
WY BFO_TLS_NSSRN4030 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests (Non-Special Status Species)
WY BFO_TLS_SSRN4031 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests (Special Status Species)

EOI #WY00017680

WY-2023-06-1483 Split Estate

WYWY105822051

WY, Buffalo Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 49 N., R. 81 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 19 LOTS 4;

Sec. 19 N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 30 LOTS 1;

Sec. 30 NW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4.

Johnson County

279.45 Acres

Rental \$840.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY BFO_CSU_H5006 BLM Stipulation CSU for Historic Properties Setting

WY BFO_CSU_H20500F1014 BLM Stipulation CSU for Surface Waters and Associated Riparian Habitats - 500 feet of springs, reservoirs, etc.

WY BFO_CSU_SLOPES25to501006 BLM Stipulation CSU for Slopes Greater than 25% and Less than 50%

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLA4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibian Species Breeding, Sheltering, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLH4007 BLM Stipulation CSU for Wildlife Habitat for Special Status Species

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY BFO_NSO_H5006 BLM Stipulation NSO for Historic Properties

EOI #WY00017681

WY-2023-06-7247 Split Estate

WYWY105822052

WY, Buffalo Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 50 N., R. 81 W., 6TH PM

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

Sec. 22 W1/2NE1/4, W1/2, SE1/4;

Sec. 23 E1/2;

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

Sec. 31 LOTS 4;

Sec. 31 SE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4.

Johnson County

1600.01 Acres

Rental \$4,803.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY BFO_CSU_BEGE4028 BLM Stipulation CSU for Bald and Golden Eagle Winter Roosting Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_GSGPHR4024 BLM Stipulation CSU for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat Restoration

WY BFO_CSU_H5006 BLM Stipulation CSU for Historic Properties Setting

WY BFO_CSU_H20500F1014 BLM Stipulation CSU for Surface Waters and Associated Riparian Habitats - 500 feet of springs, reservoirs, etc.

WY BFO_CSU_PD4009 BLM Stipulation CSU for Prairie Dog Colonies

WY BFO_CSU_SE1004 BLM Stipulation CSU for Severe Erosion Hazard

WY BFO_CSU_SLOPES25to501006 BLM Stipulation CSU for Slopes Greater than 25% and Less than 50%

WY BFO_CSU_SLR1010 BLM Stipulation CSU for Limited Reclamation Potential Areas

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLA4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibian Species Breeding, Sheltering, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLB4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Bat Species Breeding, Nursery, Roosting, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLH4007 BLM Stipulation CSU for Wildlife Habitat for Special Status Species

WY SW_CSU_PHMA BLM Stipulation CSU for Greater Sage-Grouse Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs) - Core Only

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY BFO_NSO_BEGE4028 BLM Stipulation NSO for Bald or Golden Eagle Winter Roosts

WY BFO_NSO_SSRN4032 BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nest (Special Status Species)

WY BFO_TLS_EWR4028 BLM Stipulation TL for Eagle Winter Roosts

WY BFO_TLS_PHMACORE4024 BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse Breeding, Nesting and Early Brood-Rearing Habitats inside PHMA (Core only)

WY BFO_TLS_SSRN4031 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests (Special Status Species)

WY BFO_TLS_STG4026 BLM Stipulation TL for Sharp-Tailed Grouse Nesting Habitat

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

WY SW_TLS_PHMAWCA BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse Winter Concentration Areas

EOI #WY00017682

WY-2023-06-1362

WYWY105822053

WY, Buffalo Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 58 N., R. 85 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 23 NE1/4SE1/4.

Sheridan County

40 Acres

Rental \$120.00

Agreements:

WYWY105310960 This parcel is within approved Unit Agreement (UA) WYWY105310960), effective April 1, 2015. 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).

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY BFO_CSU_H20500F1014 BLM Stipulation CSU for Surface Waters and Associated Riparian Habitats - 500 feet of springs, reservoirs, etc.

WY BFO_CSU_SE1004 BLM Stipulation CSU for Severe Erosion Hazard

WY BFO_CSU_SLOPES25to501006 BLM Stipulation CSU for Slopes Greater than 25% and Less than 50%

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLB4034 BLM Stipulation CSU for Bat Species Breeding, Nursery, Roosting, and Hibernation Habitat

WY BFO_CSU_SSWLH4007 BLM Stipulation CSU for Wildlife Habitat for Special Status Species

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY BFO_NSO_Slopes501006 BLM Stipulation NSO for Slopes Greater than 50%

EOI #WY00017298

WY-2023-06-1498 Split Estate

WYWY105822055

WY, Casper Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 35 N., R. 88 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 27 SE1/4;

Sec. 35 SW1/4, S1/2NW1/4.

Natrona County

400 Acres

Rental \$1,200.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY SW_CSU_PHMA BLM Stipulation CSU for Greater Sage-Grouse Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs) - Core Only

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY CFO_TLS_BGCW BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY SW_TLS_PHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Inside Priority Habitat Management Areas (Core only)

WY SW_TLS_PHMAWCA BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse Winter Concentration Areas

EOI #WY00017835

WY-2023-06-1365

WYWY105822058

WY, Casper Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 34 N., R. 89 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 2 LOTS 1,2;

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

Natrona County

318.8 Acres

Rental \$957.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY SW_CSU_PHMA BLM Stipulation CSU for Greater Sage-Grouse Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs) - Core Only

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing
WY SW_TLS_PHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Inside Priority Habitat Management Areas (Core only)
WY SW_TLS_PHMAWCA BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse Winter Concentration Areas

EOI #WY00017337

WY-2023-06-1501 Split Estate

WYWY105822059

WY, Rawlins Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 13 N., R. 91 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 28 W1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 29 SE1/4, E1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 30 W1/2, SE1/4;

Sec. 31 LOTS 5 thru 10;

Sec. 31 N1/2NE1/4, N1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 32 LOTS 1 thru 3;

Sec. 32 N1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 33 LOTS 4,5;

Sec. 34 LOTS 4, 5.

Carbon County

1591.38 Acres

Rental \$4,776.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY RFO_CSU_AR BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibians and Reptiles

WY RFO_CSU_RN BLM Stipulation CSU for Raptor Nests

WY RFO_CSU_RTBR BLM Stipulation CSU for Rawlins to Baggs Road (historic and visual values)

WY RFO_LN_BGCWC BLM Lease Notice LN for Big Game Crucial Winter Range and/or Identified Migration Corridors

WY Std Special Lease Notice BLM Lease Notice LN for Big Game Migration

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RFO_TLS_BGCW BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY RFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017719

WY-2023-06-1470

WYWY105822060

WY, Worland Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 46 N., R. 91 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 1 LOTS 7,10,15;

Sec. 1 SE1/4NW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 11 N1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 12 ALL.

Washakie County

942.25 Acres

Rental \$2,829.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE NOTICE 1041 BLM Stipulation for water monitoring plans

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY WFO_NSO_H2O500F BLM Stipulation NSO for Surface Water,
Riparian/Wetland Areas, and Playas

EOI #WY00017662

WY-2023-06-7248

WYWY105822061

WY, Worland Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 46 N., R. 91 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 2 S1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 3 LOTS 5 thru 16;

Sec. 3 S1/2NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, S1/2;

Sec. 10 ALL;

Sec. 15 ALL.

Washakie County

2249.08 Acres

Rental \$6,750.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE NOTICE 1041 BLM Stipulation for water monitoring plans

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY WFO_NSO_H2O500F BLM Stipulation NSO for Surface Water, Riparian/Wetland Areas, and Playas

WY WFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017663

WY-2023-06-1353

WYWY105822062

WY, Worland Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 46 N., R. 91 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 13 ALL;

Sec. 14 ALL.

Washakie County

1280 Acres

Rental \$3,840.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE NOTICE 1041 BLM Stipulation for water monitoring plans

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY WFO_NSO_H2O500F BLM Stipulation NSO for Surface Water, Riparian/Wetland Areas, and Playas

WY WFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017179

WY-2023-06-1503

WYWY105822063

WY, Rawlins Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 15 N., R. 92 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 3 LOTS 5 thru 8;

Sec. 3 SE1/4NE1/4, NW1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 10 NE1/4, SW1/4;

Sec. 11 E1/2, NW1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4;

Sec. 13 LOTS 1,4;

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

Carbon County

1616.76 Acres

Rental \$4,851.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY RFO_CSU_AR BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibians and Reptiles

WY RFO_CSU_RN BLM Stipulation CSU for Raptor Nests

WY RFO_CSU_RTBR BLM Stipulation CSU for Rawlins to Baggs Road (historic
and visual values)

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RFO_NSO_HTRAILS BLM Stipulation NSO for Historic Trails w/in 1/4 mile of
contributing segments

WY RFO_TLS_BGCW BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY RFO_TLS_MPN BLM Stipulation TL for Mountain Plover Nests

WY RFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017717

WY-2023-06-1517

WYWY105822064

WY, Rawlins Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 16 N., R. 92 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 4 LOTS 9 thru 20;

Sec. 4 S1/2;

Sec. 5 LOTS 9 thru 20;

Sec. 5 W1/2SW1/4.

Carbon County

1369.34 Acres

Rental \$4,110.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY RFO_CSU_AR BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibians and Reptiles

WY RFO_CSU_RN BLM Stipulation CSU for Raptor Nests

WY Std Special Lease Notice II BLM Lease Notice LN for Big Game Migration

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY SW_NSO_GHMAL BLM Stipulation NSO for Greater Sage-Grouse Leks.

Within 0.25-mile radius of occupied leks outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

WY RFO_TLS_BGCW BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY RFO_TLS_MPN BLM Stipulation TL for Mountain Plover Nests

WY RFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

EOI #WY00017715

WY-2023-06-1516

WYWY105822065

WY, Rawlins Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 16 N., R. 92 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 10 ALL;

Sec. 15 ALL.

Carbon County

1280 Acres

Rental \$3,840.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY RFO_CSU_AR BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibians and Reptiles

WY RFO_CSU_RN BLM Stipulation CSU for Raptor Nests

WY Std Special Lease Notice II BLM Lease Notice LN for Big Game Migration

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY_SW_NSO_GHMAL BLM Stipulation NSO for Greater Sage-Grouse Leaks Seasonal Priority Habitat Management Areas (PMAs) - Core and Connectivity

WY RFO_TLS_BGCW BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY RFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

EOI #WY00017715

WY-2023-06-1479

WYWY105822066

WY, Worland Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 47 N., R. 92 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 1 LOTS 1 thru 4;

Sec. 1 S1/2NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, S1/2;

Sec. 11 NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, S1/2;

Sec. 12 N1/2, SW1/4;

Sec. 14 S1/2;

Sec. 35 N1/2NE1/4.

Washakie County

2119.42 Acres

Rental \$6,360.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE NOTICE 1041 BLM Stipulation for water monitoring plans

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY WFO_NSO_H2O500F BLM Stipulation NSO for Surface Water, Riparian/Wetland Areas, and Playas

WY WFO_TLS_BGCW BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game on Crucial Winter Range
EOI #WY00017660

WY-2023-06-1485 Split Estate

WYWY105822067

WY, Worland Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 47 N., R. 92 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 7 NE1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 21 E1/2;

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

Sec. 27 W1/2;

Sec. 28 E1/2, SE1/4SW1/4.

Washakie County

1120 Acres

Rental \$3,360.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE NOTICE 1041 BLM Stipulation for water monitoring plans

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY WFO_CSU_PW BLM Stipulation CSU for Water Resources and Public Water Supplies

WY WFO_CSU_T2M BLM Stipulation CSU for Other Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY WFO_NSO_BHRHMP/RAMP BLM Stipulation NSO for Resources within the Bighorn River HMP/RAMP tracts.

WY WFO_NSO_H2O500F BLM Stipulation NSO for Surface Water,
Riparian/Wetland Areas, and Playas
WY WFO_TLS_BGCW BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game on Crucial Winter Range
WY WFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests
EOI #WY00017661

WY-2023-06-1496

WYWY105822068

WY, Rawlins Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 12 N., R. 95 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 2 S1/2;

Sec. 3 S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 17 SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 20 LOTS 4;

Sec. 21 LOTS 5,6.

Sweetwater County

527.52 Acres

Rental \$1,584.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY RFO_CSU_CT BLM Stipulation CSU for Cherokee Trail (historic and visual
values)

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RFO_TLS_BGCW BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

EOI #WY00017704

WY-2023-06-1543

WYWY105822069

WY, Lander Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 33 N., R. 95 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 15 ALL;

Sec. 22 E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 27 N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4.

Fremont County

920 Acres

Rental \$2,760.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY LFO_CSU_LRPS1013 BLM Stipulation CSU for Limited Reclamation Potential Soils

WY LFO_CSU_PYFC5058 BLM Stipulation CSU for Fossil Resources

WY LFO_CSU_S15T024P1014 BLM Stipulation CSU for Slopes between 15 and 24 Percent

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY LFO_NSO_2031 BLM Stipulation NSO for Native America Cultural Resource Sites

WY LFO_NSO_5050 BLM Stipulation NSO for Sacred, Spiritual, and Traditional Cultural Properties

WY LFO_NSO_PSW4031 BLM Stipulation NSO for Perennial Surface Waters, Riparian-Wetland Areas, and/or Playas Outside of Designated Development Areas

WY LFO_NSO_PSWDDA4031 BLM Stipulation NSO for Perennial Surface Waters, Riparian-Wetland Areas, and/or Playas Within Designated Development Areas

WY LFO_NSO_SG25P1014 BLM Stipulation NSO for Slopes Greater than 25 Percent

WY LFO_TLS_RN4071 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017862

WY-2023-06-1538

WYWY105822070

WY, Lander Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 33 N., R. 95 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 19 LOTS 1 thru 4;

Sec. 19 E1/2, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 20 W1/2;

Sec. 30 LOTS 1 thru 4;

Sec. 30 E1/2, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4.

Fremont County

1608.52 Acres

Rental \$4,827.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY LFO_CSU_LRPS1013 BLM Stipulation CSU for Limited Reclamation Potential Soils

WY LFO_CSU_PYFC5058 BLM Stipulation CSU for Fossil Resources

WY LFO_CSU_S15TO24P1014 BLM Stipulation CSU for Slopes between 15 and 24 Percent

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY LFO_NSO_2031 BLM Stipulation NSO for Native America Cultural Resource Sites

WY LFO_NSO_5050 BLM Stipulation NSO for Sacred, Spiritual, and Traditional Cultural Properties

WY LFO_NSO_PSW4031 BLM Stipulation NSO for Perennial Surface Waters, Riparian-Wetland Areas, and/or Playas Outside of Designated Development Areas

WY LFO_NSO_PSWDDA4031 BLM Stipulation NSO for Perennial Surface Waters, Riparian-Wetland Areas, and/or Playas Within Designated Development Areas

WY LFO_NSO_SG25P1014 BLM Stipulation NSO for Slopes Greater than 25 Percent

WY LFO_TLS_RN4071 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017864

WY-2023-06-1536

WYWY105822071

WY, Lander Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 33 N., R. 95 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 28 S1/2;

Sec. 29 NW1/4, S1/2.

Fremont County

800 Acres

Rental \$2,400.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY LFO_CSU_LRPS1013 BLM Stipulation CSU for Limited Reclamation Potential Soils

WY LFO_CSU_PYFC5058 BLM Stipulation CSU for Fossil Resources

WY LFO_CSU_S15TO24P1014 BLM Stipulation CSU for Slopes between 15 and 24 Percent

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY LFO_NSO_PSW4031 BLM Stipulation NSO for Perennial Surface Waters, Riparian-Wetland Areas, and/or Playas Outside of Designated Development Areas

WY LFO_NSO_PSWDDA4031 BLM Stipulation NSO for Perennial Surface Waters, Riparian-Wetland Areas, and/or Playas Within Designated Development Areas

WY LFO_TLS_RN4071 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017863

WY-2023-06-7253

WYWY105822072

WY, Lander Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 33 N., R. 95 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 33 ALL;

Sec. 35 NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4.

Fremont County

880 Acres

Rental \$2,640.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY LFO_CSU_LRPS1013 BLM Stipulation CSU for Limited Reclamation Potential Soils

WY LFO_CSU_PYFC5058 BLM Stipulation CSU for Fossil Resources

WY LFO_CSU_S15TO24P1014 BLM Stipulation CSU for Slopes between 15 and 24 Percent

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY LFO_NSO_PSW4031 BLM Stipulation NSO for Perennial Surface Waters, Riparian-Wetland Areas, and/or Playas Outside of Designated Development Areas

WY LFO_NSO_PSWDDA4031 BLM Stipulation NSO for Perennial Surface Waters, Riparian-Wetland Areas, and/or Playas Within Designated Development Areas

WY LFO_NSO_SG25P1014 BLM Stipulation NSO for Slopes Greater than 25 Percent

WY LFO_TLS_RN4071 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017865

WY-2023-06-1532

WYWY105822073

WY, Lander Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 34 N., R. 95 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 21 S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 22 LOTS 3,4;

Sec. 22 S1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 30 SE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4.

Fremont County

305.24 Acres

Rental \$918.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY LFO_CSU_LRPS1013 BLM Stipulation CSU for Limited Reclamation Potential Soils

WY LFO_CSU_PYFC5058 BLM Stipulation CSU for Fossil Resources

WY LFO_CSU_S15TO24P1014 BLM Stipulation CSU for Slopes between 15 and 24 Percent

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY LFO_NSO_2031 BLM Stipulation NSO for Native America Cultural Resource Sites

WY LFO_NSO_5050 BLM Stipulation NSO for Sacred, Spiritual, and Traditional Cultural Properties

WY LFO_NSO_PSW4031 BLM Stipulation NSO for Perennial Surface Waters, Riparian-Wetland Areas, and/or Playas Outside of Designated Development Areas

WY LFO_NSO_PSWDDA4031 BLM Stipulation NSO for Perennial Surface Waters, Riparian-Wetland Areas, and/or Playas Within Designated Development Areas

WY LFO_TLS_BGCW4061 BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY LFO_TLS_RN4071 BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017866

WY-2023-06-1528

WYWY105822082

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 16 N., R. 96 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 4 LOTS 1 thru 8;

Sec. 6 LOTS 1 thru 12;

Sec. 6 E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 8 ALL;

Sec. 18 LOTS 1,2;

Sec. 18 E1/2NW1/4, NE1/4.

Sweetwater County

2132.8 Acres

Rental \$6,399.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY RSFO_CSU_VRM I & II BLM Stipulation CSU for Visual Resource Management Areas (Class I and/or Class II)

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RSFO_TLS_BGCW BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

EOI #WY00017851

WY-2023-06-1510

WYWY105822083

WY, Rawlins Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 12 N., R. 97 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 11 NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 14 W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 23 LOTS 1 thru 4;

Sec. 24 LOTS 1 thru 3.

Sweetwater County

733.74 Acres

Rental \$2,202.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY RFO_CSU_AR BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibians and Reptiles

WY RFO_CSU_HTRAILS BLM Stipulation CSU for Historic Trails

WY RFO_CSU_RN BLM Stipulation CSU for Raptor Nests

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RFO_NSO_HTRAILS BLM Stipulation NSO for Historic Trails w/in 1/4 mile of
contributing segments

WY RFO_TLS_BGCW BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY RFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017731

WY-2023-06-7223

WYWY105822084

WY, Rawlins & Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 14 N., R. 97 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 18 LOTS 4;

Sec. 20 S1/2;

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

Sec. 28 N1/2, SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 29 ALL;

Sec. 32 N1/2, SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 33 NW1/4NW1/4.

Sweetwater County

2520.77 Acres

Rental \$7,563.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY RFO_CSU_AR BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibians and Reptiles

WY RFO_CSU_RN BLM Stipulation CSU for Raptor Nests

WY RSFO_CSU_VRM I & II BLM Stipulation CSU for Visual Resource
Management Areas (Class I and/or Class II)

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RFO_TLS_BON BLM Stipulation TL for Burrowing Owl Nests

WY RFO_TLS_MPN BLM Stipulation TL for Mountain Plover Nests

WY RFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

WY RSFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding,
nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management
Areas

EOI #WY00017377

WY-2023-06-1408

WYWY105822085

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 16 N., R. 97 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 4 S1/2;

Sec. 6 LOTS 1 thru 12;

Sec. 6 E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 8 ALL.

Sweetwater County

1676.62 Acres

Rental \$5,031.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RSFO_NSO_RN BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nests

WY RSFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017359

WY-2023-06-1411

WYWY105822086

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 16 N., R. 97 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 18 LOTS 2 thru 4;

Sec. 18 E1/2, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 30 LOTS 1 thru 4;

Sec. 30 E1/2, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4.

Sweetwater County

1163.63 Acres

Rental \$3,492.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY RSFO_CSU_VRM I & II BLM Stipulation CSU for Visual Resource Management Areas (Class I and/or Class II)

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RSFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017359

WY-2023-06-7234

WYWY105822087

WY, Rawlins Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 14 N., R. 98 W., 6TH PM

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

Sec. 15 W1/2NE1/4, W1/2, NW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 17 S1/2;

Sec. 18 LOTS 3,4;

Sec. 18 E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 19 LOTS 1 thru 4;

Sec. 19 E1/2, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4.

Sweetwater County

1931.49 Acres

Rental \$5,796.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY RFO_CSU_AR BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibians and Reptiles

WY RFO_CSU_RN BLM Stipulation CSU for Raptor Nests

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RFO_TLS_BON BLM Stipulation TL for Burrowing Owl Nests

WY RFO_TLS_MPN BLM Stipulation TL for Mountain Plover Nests

WY RFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests
WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding,
nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management
Areas

EOI #WY00017361

WY-2023-06-1436

WYWY105822088

WY, Rawlins Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 14 N., R. 98 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 20 ALL;

Sec. 21 ALL;

Sec. 22 SW1/4NE1/4, W1/2, NW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 25 ALL.

Sweetwater County

2320 Acres

Rental \$6,960.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY RFO_CSU_AR BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibians and Reptiles

WY RFO_CSU_RN BLM Stipulation CSU for Raptor Nests

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY SW_NSO_GHMAL BLM Stipulation NSO for Greater Sage-Grouse Leks.
Within 0.25-mile radius of occupied leks outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

WY RFO_TLS_BON BLM Stipulation TL for Burrowing Owl Nests

WY RFO_TLS_MPN BLM Stipulation TL for Mountain Plover Nests

WY RFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding,
nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management
Areas

EOI #WY00017361

WY-2023-06-1440

WYWY105822089

WY, Rawlins Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 14 N., R. 98 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 26 ALL;

Sec. 27 E1/2NE1/4, NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4, E1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 28 ALL;

Sec. 29 ALL.

Sweetwater County

2360 Acres

Rental \$7,080.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY RFO_CSU_AR BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibians and Reptiles

WY RFO_CSU_RN BLM Stipulation CSU for Raptor Nests

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RFO_TLS_BON BLM Stipulation TL for Burrowing Owl Nests

WY RFO_TLS_MPN BLM Stipulation TL for Mountain Plover Nests

WY RFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding,
nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management
Areas

EOI #WY00017361

WY-2023-06-1410

WYWY10582209

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 15 N., R. 98 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 2 LOTS 1 thru 4;

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

Sec. 12 W1/2NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4,SE1/4SW1/4;

Sec. 13 NE1/4NW1/4;

Sec. 14 ALL;

Sec. 20 ALL.

Sweetwater County

2161.55 Acres

Rental \$6,486.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TESS-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY RSFO_CSU_VRM I & II BLM Stipulation CSU for Visual Resource
Management Areas (Class I and/or Class II)

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RSFO_NSO_RN BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nests

WY RSFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017384

WY-2023-06-1415

WYWY105822091

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 15 N., R. 98 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 22 ALL;

Sec. 23 ALL;

Sec. 24 SW1/4SW1/4.

Sweetwater County

1320 Acres

Rental \$3,960.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY RSFO_CSU_VRM I & II BLM Stipulation CSU for Visual Resource Management Areas (Class I and/or Class II)

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RSFO_NSO_RN BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nests

WY RSFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017384

WY-2023-06-7228

WYWY105822092

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 15 N., R. 98 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 25 W1/2, W1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 26 ALL;

Sec. 27 N1/2, N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 28 N1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, W1/2, NW1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 29 S1/2.

Sweetwater County

2520 Acres

Rental \$7,560.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY RSFO_CSU_VRM I & II BLM Stipulation CSU for Visual Resource Management Areas (Class I and/or Class II)

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing
WY RSFO_NSO_RN BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nests
WY RSFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests
EOI #WY00017385

WY-2023-06-1431
WYWY105822093

WY, Rawlings & Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD
T. 15 N., R. 98 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 30 LOTS 1 thru 4;
Sec. 30 E1/2, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 31 LOTS 1 thru 4;
Sec. 31 E1/2, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 32 ALL.

Sweetwater County

1946.32 Acre

Rental \$5,841.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY RFO_CSU_AR BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibians and Reptiles

WY RFO_CSU_RN BLM Stipulation CSU for Raptor Nests

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RFO_TLS_BON BLM Stipulation TL for Burrowing Owl Nests

WY RFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

WY RSFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017385

WY-2023-06-7231

WYWY105822094

WY, Rawlins & Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 15 N., R. 98 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 33 ALL;

Sec. 34 NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, S1/2;

Sec. 35 ALL.

Sweetwater County

1880 Acres

Rental \$5,640.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY RFO_CSU_AR BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibians and Reptiles

WY RFO_CSU_RN BLM Stipulation CSU for Raptor Nests

WY RSFO_CSU_VRM I & II BLM Stipulation CSU for Visual Resource
Management Areas (Class I and/or Class II)

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RSFO_NSO_RN BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nests

WY RFO_TLS_BON BLM Stipulation TL for Burrowing Owl Nests

WY RFO_TLS_MPN BLM Stipulation TL for Mountain Plover Nests

WY RFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

WY RSFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017385

WY-2023-06-7225

WYWY105822095

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 16 N., R. 98 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 2 LOTS 1 thru 8;

Sec. 2 S1/2;

Sec. 4 LOTS 1 thru 8;

Sec. 4 S1/2;

Sec. 6 LOTS 1 thru 12;

Sec. 6 E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4.

Sweetwater County

2245.04 Acres

Rental \$6,738.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY SW_CSU_PHMA BLM Stipulation CSU for Greater Sage-Grouse Priority
Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs) - Core Only

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RSFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

WY SW_TLS_PHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding,
nesting, etc. Inside Priority Habitat Management Areas (Core only)

WY SW_TLS_PHMAWCA BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse Winter
Concentration Areas

EOI #WY00017358

WY-2023-06-1425

WYWY105822096 WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 16 N., R. 98 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 8 ALL;

Sec. 10 ALL;

Sec. 12 ALL;

Sec. 14 ALL.

Sweetwater County

2560 Acres

Rental \$7,680.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY SW_CSU_PHMA BLM Stipulation CSU for Greater Sage-Grouse Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs) - Core Only

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RSFO_NSO_RN BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nests

WY SW_NSO_PHMAL BLM Stipulation NSO for Greater Sage-Grouse leks. Within 0.6-mile radius of occupied leks inside Priority Habitat Management Areas

WY RSFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

WY SW_TLS_PHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Inside Priority Habitat Management Areas (Core only)

WY SW_TLS_PHMAWCA BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse Winter Concentration Areas

EOI #WY00017358

WY-2023-06-7227

WYWY105822097

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 16 N., R. 98 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 20 ALL;

Sec. 22 ALL;

Sec. 26 ALL.

Sweetwater County

1920 Acres

Rental \$5,760.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY SW_CSU_PHMA BLM Stipulation CSU for Greater Sage-Grouse Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs) - Core Only

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat
WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing
WY RSFO_NSO_RN BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nests
WY RSFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests
WY SW_TLS_PHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Inside Priority Habitat Management Areas (Core only)
WY SW_TLS_PHMAWCA BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse Winter Concentration Areas

EOI #WY00017358

WY-2023-06-1351

WYWY105822098

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 22 N., R. 98 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 2 LOTS 5 thru 8;

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

Sec. 3 LOTS 5 thru 8;

Sec. 3 S1/2NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, S1/2;

Sec. 6 LOTS 8 thru 14;

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

Sec. 7 NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4.

Sweetwater County

2155.84 Acres

Rental \$6,468.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY RSFO_CSU_VRM I & II BLM Stipulation CSU for Visual Resource Management Areas (Class I and/or Class II)

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

EOI #WY00017145

WY-2023-06-1509

WYWY105822099

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 25 N., R. 98 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 13 W1/2;

Sec. 24 W1/2.

Sweetwater County

640 Acres

Rental \$1,920.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RSFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017744

WY-2023-06-1524

WYWY105822100

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 12 N., R. 99 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 5 LOTS 1 thru 4;

Sec. 5 S1/2NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 6 LOTS 1 thru 7;

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

Sweetwater County

1237.42 Acres

Rental \$3,714.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY RSFO_CSU_CT BLM Stipulation CSU for Cherokee Trail Cultural and Scenic Values

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RSFO_TLS_BGCW BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY RSFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

EOI #WY00017724

WY-2023-06-1401

WYWY105822101

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 13 N., R. 99 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 5 LOTS 3,4;

Sec. 5 SE1/4NW1/4.

Sweetwater County

118.8 Acres

Rental \$357.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

EOI #WY00017373

WY-2023-06-1441

WYWY105822102

WY, Rawlins Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 14 N., R. 99 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 5 LOTS 1 thru 4;

Sec. 5 S1/2NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, S1/2;

Sec. 8 ALL;

Sec. 10 ALL.

Sweetwater County

1923.9 Acres

Rental \$5,772.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY RFO_CSU_AR BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibians and Reptiles

WY RFO_CSU_RN BLM Stipulation CSU for Raptor Nests

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY SW_NSO_GHMAL BLM Stipulation NSO for Greater Sage-Grouse Leks.
Within 0.25-mile radius of occupied leks outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

WY RFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding,
nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management
Areas

EOI #WY00017360

WY-2023-06-7236

WYWY105822103

WY, Rawlins Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 14 N., R. 99 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 11 ALL;

Sec. 13 ALL;

Sec. 14 ALL;

Sec. 15 ALL.

Sweetwater County

2560 Acres

Rental \$7,680.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection
HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)
HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act
WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development
WY RFO_CSU_AR BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibians and Reptiles
WY RFO_CSU_RN BLM Stipulation CSU for Raptor Nests
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat
WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing
WY SW_NSO_GHMAL BLM Stipulation NSO for Greater Sage-Grouse Leks. Within 0.25-mile radius of occupied leks outside Priority Habitat Management Areas
WY RFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests
WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

EOI #WY00017360

WY-2023-06-7232

WYWY105822104

WY, Rawlins Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 14 N., R. 99 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 17 N1/2, SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 22 ALL;

Sec. 23 ALL;

Sec. 24 ALL.

Sweetwater County

2520 Acres

Rental \$7,560.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection
HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)
HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act
WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development
WY RFO_CSU_AR BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibians and Reptiles
WY RFO_CSU_RN BLM Stipulation CSU for Raptor Nests
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding,
nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management
Areas

EOI #WY00017360

WY-2023-06-7239

WYWY105822105

WY, Rawlins & Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 14 N., R. 99 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 18 LOTS 1 thru 4;

Sec. 18 E1/2, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4.

Sweetwater County

631.24 Acres

Rental \$1,896.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY RFO_CSU_AR BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibians and Reptiles

WY RFO_CSU_RN BLM Stipulation CSU for Raptor Nests

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RSFO_NSO_RN BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nests

WY RFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

WY RSFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017360

WY-2023-06-7240

WYWY105822106

WY, Rawlins & Rock Spring Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 14 N., R. 99 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 27 ALL;

Sec. 28 NW1/4;

Sec. 31 LOTS 3,4;

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

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

Sec. 35 ALL.

Sweetwater County

1799.14 Acres

Rental \$5,400.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY RFO_CSU_AR BLM Stipulation CSU for Amphibians and Reptiles

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

EOI #WY00017360

WY-2023-06-1489

WYWY105822107

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 15 N., R. 99 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 24 ALL.

Sweetwater County

640 Acres

Rental \$1,920.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing
EOI #WY00017383

WY-2023-06-7241

WYWY105822108

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 15 N., R. 99 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 32 ALL;

Sec. 33 ALL;

Sec. 34 NE1/4, W1/2SW1/4.

Sweetwater County

1520 Acres

Rental \$4,560.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding,
nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management
Areas

EOI #WY00017382

WY-2023-06-1449

WYWY105822109

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 16 N., R. 99 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 2 E2 OF LOT 5, E2 OF LOT 8;

Sec. 2 LOTS 1 thru 3,6,7;

Sec. 2 E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 10 NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4;

Sec. 12 SE1/4.

Sweetwater County

962.73 Acres

Rental \$2,889.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection
HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)
HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act
WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development
WY SW_CSU_PHMA BLM Stipulation CSU for Greater Sage-Grouse Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs) - Core Only
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat
WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing
WY RSFO_NSO_RN BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nests
WY SW_NSO_PHMAL BLM Stipulation NSO for Greater Sage-Grouse leks. Within 0.6-mile radius of occupied leks inside Priority Habitat Management Areas
WY RSFO_TLS_BGCW BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range
WY RSFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests
WY SW_TLS_PHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Inside Priority Habitat Management Areas (Core only)
WY SW_TLS_PHMAWCA BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse Winter Concentration Areas

EOI #WY00017386

WY-2023-06-1452

WYWY105822110

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 16 N., R. 99 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 18 LOTS 1 thru 4;

Sec. 18 E1/2, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 20 ALL;

Sec. 22 W1/2, SE1/4;

Sec. 30 LOTS 1 thru 4;

Sec. 30 E1/2, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4.

Sweetwater County

2359.84 Acres

Rental \$7,080.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection
HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)
HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY SW_CSU_PHMA BLM Stipulation CSU for Greater Sage-Grouse Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs) - Core Only

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY SW_NSO_PHMAL BLM Stipulation NSO for Greater Sage-Grouse leks. Within 0.6-mile radius of occupied leks inside Priority Habitat Management Areas

WY RSFO_TLS_BGCW BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY SW_TLS_PHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Inside Priority Habitat Management Areas (Core only)

WY SW_TLS_PHMAWCA BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse Winter Concentration Areas

EOI #WY00017386

WY-2023-06-1486

WYWY105822111

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 17 N., R. 99 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 10 ALL;

Sec. 14 ALL;

Sec. 20 ALL;

Sec. 22 W1/2.

Sweetwater County

2240 Acres

Rental \$6,720.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RSFO_NSO_RN BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nests

WY RSFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017388, WY00017387

WY-2023-06-1599

WYWY105822112

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 17 N., R. 99 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 12 NE1/4NW1/4.

Sweetwater County

40 Acres

Rental \$120.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

EOI #WY00017968

WY-2023-06-7250

WYWY105822113

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 17 N., R. 99 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 24 SE (EXCL 14.70 AC IN RR ROW UNDER THE ACT OF 1875);

Sec. 24 NE1/4,W1/2;

Sec. 26 SW (EXCL 7.64 AC IN RR ROW UNDER THE ACT OF 1875);

Sec. 26 SE (EXCL 13.98 AC IN RR ROW UNDER THE ACT OF 1875);

Sec. 26 N1/2;

Sec. 30 NENE (EXCL 7.11 AC IN RR ROW UNDER THE ACT OF 1875);

Sec. 30 LOTS 5 thru 8;

Sec. 30 NW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 34 NE (EXCL 24.37 AC IN RR ROW UNDER THE ACT OF 1875);

Sec. 34 S1/2.

Sweetwater County

2330.52 Acres

Rental \$6,993.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

EOI #WY00017387

WY-2023-06-1488

WYWY105822114

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 17 N., R. 99 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 28 ALL.

Sweetwater County

640 Acres

Rental \$1,920.00

Stipulations

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RSFO_NSO_RN BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nests

WY RSFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017387

WY-2023-06-1495

WYWY105822115

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 18 N., R. 99 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 12 E1/2NE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4;

Sec. 14 S1/2SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 22 ALL.

Sweetwater County

1120 Acres

Rental \$3,360.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY RSFO_CSU_TRAILS BLM Stipulation CSU for Historic Trails (protecting cultural and scenic values)

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RSFO_NSO_RN BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nests

WY RSFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017712

WY-2023-06-1506

WYWY105822116

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 21 N., R. 99 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 2 LOTS 5 thru 8;

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

Sec. 4 LOTS 5 thru 8;

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

Sec. 6 LOTS 8 thru 14;

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

Sec. 8 ALL.

Sweetwater County

2554.58 Acres

Rental \$7,665.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY SW_CSU_PHMA BLM Stipulation CSU for Greater Sage-Grouse Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs) - Core Only

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RSFO_NSO_RN BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nests

WY RSFO_TLS_BGCW BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY RSFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

WY SW_TLS_PHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Inside Priority Habitat Management Areas (Core only)

WY SW_TLS_PHMAWCA BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse Winter Concentration Areas

EOI #WY00017733

WY-2023-06-1507

WYWY105822117

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 21 N., R. 99 W., 6TH PM

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

Sec. 12 ALL;

Sec. 14 ALL;

Sec. 20 ALL.

Sweetwater County

2360 Acres

Rental \$7,080.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TESS-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY SW_CSU_PHMA BLM Stipulation CSU for Greater Sage-Grouse Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs) - Core Only

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RSFO_NSO_RN BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nests

WY SW_NSO_PHMAL BLM Stipulation NSO for Greater Sage-Grouse leks. Within 0.6-mile radius of occupied leks inside Priority Habitat Management Areas

WY RSFO_TLS_BGCW BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY RSFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

WY SW_TLS_PHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Inside Priority Habitat Management Areas (Core only)
WY SW_TLS_PHMAWCA BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse Winter Concentration Areas

EOI #WY00017734

WY-2023-06-1508

WYWY105822118

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 21 N., R. 99 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 22 ALL;

Sec. 24 ALL;

Sec. 26 ALL.

Sweetwater County

1920 Acres

Rental \$5,760.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY SW_CSU_PHMA BLM Stipulation CSU for Greater Sage-Grouse Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs) - Core Only

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY SW_NSO_PHMAL BLM Stipulation NSO for Greater Sage-Grouse leks. Within 0.6-mile radius of occupied leks inside Priority Habitat Management Areas

WY RSFO_TLS_BGCW BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY SW_TLS_PHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Inside Priority Habitat Management Areas (Core only)

WY SW_TLS_PHMAWCA BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse Winter Concentration Areas

EOI #WY00017735

WY-2023-06-1505

WYWY105822119

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 23 N., R. 99 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 3 LOTS 7,8.

Sweetwater County

79.85 Acres

Rental \$240.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

EOI #WY00017745

WY-2023-06-1504

WYWY105822120

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 24 N., R. 99 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 30 LOTS 5 thru 7.

Sweetwater County

104.87 Acres

Rental \$315.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY RSFO_CSU_VRM I & II BLM Stipulation CSU for Visual Resource Management Areas (Class I and/or Class II)

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding,
nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management
Areas

EOI #WY00017746

WY-2023-06-1514

WYWY105822121

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 12 N., R. 100 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 1 LOTS 1 thru 4;

Sec. 1 S1/2NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, S1/2;

Sec. 2 LOTS 1 thru 4;

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

Sec. 11 N1/2, SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 14 NW1/4.

Sweetwater County

1997.36 Acres

Rental \$5,994.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act
Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral
Development

WY RSFO_CSU_CT BLM Stipulation CSU for Cherokee Trail Cultural and Scenic
Values

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures
to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse
Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each
Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RSFO_NSO_RN BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nests

WY RSFO_TLS_BGCW BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY RSFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017728

WY-2023-06-1513

WYWY105822123

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 13 N., R. 100 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 26 S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 31 SE1/4;

Sec. 33 N1/2, SW1/4;

Sec. 34 W1/2;

Sec. 35 ALL.

Sweetwater County

1680 Acres

Rental \$5,040.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY RSFO_CSU_CT BLM Stipulation CSU for Cherokee Trail Cultural and Scenic Values

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RSFO_NSO_RN BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nests

WY RSFO_TLS_BGCW BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY RSFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017727

WY-2023-06-1454

WYWY105822125

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 16 N., R. 100 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 2 LOTS 1 thru 8;

Sec. 2 S1/2;

Sec. 4 LOTS 1 thru 8;

Sec. 4 S1/2;

Sec. 8 ALL.

Sweetwater County

2096.26 Acres

Rental \$6,291.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection
HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)
HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act
WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development
WY SW_CSU_PHMA BLM Stipulation CSU for Greater Sage-Grouse Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs) - Core Only
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat
WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing
WY RSFO_NSO_RN BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nests
WY RSFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests
WY SW_TLS_PHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Inside Priority Habitat Management Areas (Core only)
WY SW_TLS_PHMAWCA BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse Winter Concentration Areas

EOI #WY00017390

WY-2023-06-1526

WYWY105822130

WY, Rock Springs Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 29 N., R. 107 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 32 LOTS 1 thru 16;

Sec. 33 LOTS 1 thru 15;

Sec. 33 NE1/4SW1/4.

Sublette County

1280.3 Acres

Rental \$3,843.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection
HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)
HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act
WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development
WY SW_CSU_PHMA BLM Stipulation CSU for Greater Sage-Grouse Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs) - Core Only
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources
WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY RSFO_NSO_RN BLM Stipulation NSO for Raptor Nests

WY SW_NSO_PHMAL BLM Stipulation NSO for Greater Sage-Grouse leks. Within 0.6-mile radius of occupied leks inside Priority Habitat Management Areas

WY RSFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

WY SW_TLS_PHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Inside Priority Habitat Management Areas (Core only)

WY SW_TLS_PHMAWCA BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse Winter Concentration Areas

EOI #WY00017740

WY-2023-06-1490

WYWY105822131

WY, Pinedale Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 33 N., R. 109 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 6 LOTS 8,17,18,21 thru 23,27,28,30,31.

Sublette County

111.86 Acres

Rental \$336.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY PFO_CSU_VRM BLM Stipulation CSU for Visual Resource Management Areas (Class I and II)

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY PFO_TLS_BGCW BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY PFO_TLS_BONH BLM Stipulation TL for Burrowing Owl Nesting Habitat

WY PFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

EOI #WY00017699

WY-2023-06-7252 Split Estate

WYWY105822132

WY, Pinedale Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 29 N., R. 112 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 10 S1/2SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 14 SE1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 15 ALL.

Sublette County

840 Acres

Rental \$2,520.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY PFO_TLS_BEN BLM Stipulation TL for Bald Eagle Nests

WY PFO_TLS_BEWR BLM Stipulation TL for Bald Eagle Winter Roosts

WY PFO_TLS_BGCW BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY PFO_TLS_BONH BLM Stipulation TL for Burrowing Owl Nesting Habitat

WY PFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

WY SW_TLS_GHMAL BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Within 2 miles of an occupied lek outside Priority Habitat Management Areas

EOI #WY00017700

WY-2023-06-7251 Split Estate

WYWY105822133

WY, Kemmerer Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 17 N., R. 118 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 8 ALL;

Sec. 18 E1/2SE1/4;

Sec. 20 SE1/4NE1/4, NW1/4, E1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4;

Sec. 28 ALL;

Sec. 32 NW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, SE1/4.

Uinta County

2000 Acres

Rental \$6,000.00

Stipulations:

- HQ-CR-1** BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection
- HQ-MLA-1** BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)
- HQ-TES-1** BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act
- WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3** BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development
- WY KFO_CSU_Slopes20** BLM Stipulation CSU for Slopes 20 Percent or Greater
- WY KFO_CSU_Soil** BLM Stipulation CSU for Soils that are Highly Erodible, Fragile, Nonproductive, and/or Chemical and Biological Crusts
- WY SW_CSU_PHMA** BLM Stipulation CSU for Greater Sage-Grouse Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs) - Core Only
- WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1** BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources
- WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2** BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails
- WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3** BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat
- WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE** BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing
- WY KFO_NSO_Slopes40** BLM Stipulation NSO for Soils on Slopes Greater than 40 Percent
- WY SW_NSO_PHMAL** BLM Stipulation NSO for Greater Sage-Grouse leks. Within 0.6-mile radius of occupied leks inside Priority Habitat Management Areas
- WY KFO_TLS_RN** BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests
- WY SW_TLS_PHMAL** BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse breeding, nesting, etc. Inside Priority Habitat Management Areas (Core only)
- WY SW_TLS_PHMAWCA** BLM Stipulation TL for Greater Sage-Grouse Winter Concentration Areas

EOI #WY00017685

WY-2023-06-1557 Split Estate

WYWY105822134

WY, Kemmerer Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 17 N., R. 119 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 2 LOTS 5 thru 8;

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

Sec. 4 LOTS 5 thru 8;

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

Sec. 28 ALL;

Sec. 34 ALL.

Uinta County

2559.24 Acres

Rental \$7,680.00

Stipulations:

- HQ-CR-1** BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection
- HQ-MLA-1** BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY KFO_CSU_Slopes20 BLM Stipulation CSU for Slopes 20 Percent or Greater

WY KFO_CSU_Soil BLM Stipulation CSU for Soils that are Highly Erodible, Fragile, Nonproductive, and/or Chemical and Biological Crusts

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY KFO_NSO_Slopes40 BLM Stipulation NSO for Soils on Slopes Greater than 40 Percent

EOI #WY00017899

WY-2023-06-1561

WYWY105822135

WY, Kemmerer Field Office, BLM, PD

T. 17 N., R. 119 W., 6TH PM

Sec. 30 LOTS 5 thru 8;

Sec. 30 E1/2, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4;

Sec. 32 ALL.

Uinta County

1278.88 Acres

Rental \$3,837.00

Stipulations:

HQ-CR-1 BLM Stipulation for Cultural Resource Protection

HQ-MLA-1 BLM Stipulation for Notice to Lessee Concerning Mineral Leasing Act Section 2(a)(2)(A)

HQ-TES-1 BLM Stipulation for Threatened and Endangered Species Act

WY STD LEASE STIPULATION NO. 3 BLM Stipulation for Multiple Mineral Development

WY KFO_CSU_Slopes20 BLM Stipulation CSU for Slopes 20 Percent or Greater

WY KFO_CSU_Soil BLM Stipulation CSU for Soils that are Highly Erodible, Fragile, Nonproductive, and/or Chemical and Biological Crusts

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 1 BLM Lease Notice LN for Reasonable Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts to Resources

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 2 BLM Lease Notice LN for National Historic Trails

WY STD LEASE NOTICE NO. 3 BLM Lease Notice LN for Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

WY STD NOTICE TO LESSEE BLM Lease Notice LN for Attachment to Each Lease. Mineral Leasing Act requirements with respect to coal leasing

WY KFO_NSO_Slopes40 BLM Stipulation NSO for Soils on Slopes Greater than 40 Percent

WY KFO_TLS_BGCW BLM Stipulation TL for Big Game Crucial Winter Range

WY KFO_TLS_RN BLM Stipulation TL for Raptor Nests

EOI #WY00017902