



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Ely District Office
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Ely, Nevada 89301-9408
http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/ely_field_office.html



In Reply Refer to:
3100 (NVL0000)

April 13, 2013

Dear Interested Party:

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Ely District Office has received requests to lease 194 nominated parcels of public land, totaling more than 356,000 acres, for potential oil and gas exploration and development. A competitive lease sale will be held on September 11, 2012.

During an initial internal review of the parcels, many of the nominated parcels warranted deferred based on new instructions concerning protecting sage grouse habitat. Other parcels were removed from this sale because of landstatus concerns. The remaining 105 parcels have been analyzed for potential impacts in the attached Environmental Assessment (EA), in accordance with the recent Oil & Gas Leasing Reform mandated in 2010. Lease stipulations identified in the Ely Resource Management Plan (2008) are attached to some parcels to help protect certain resources.

The BLM encourages the public to review and submit comments on the Proposed Action analyzed in the EA within 30 days. Comments on the proposed lease sale should be received by the Ely District office, attn.: Dave Davis at the above address, by FAX at (775) 289-1910, or by email at drdavis@blm.gov by May 12, 2012. All comments received by that date will be addressed or included in the Final EA.

For more information about the September 2012 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale, please go to Nevada's BLM website: <http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/prog/energy.html>.

Thank you for your interest in Public Lands.

Sincerely,

Rosemary Thomas
District Manager
Ely District Office

U.S. Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management

Preliminary Environmental Assessment

DOI-BLM-NV-L000-2012-0003-EA

April 13, 2012

September 2012 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale
Ely District Office, Nevada

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Contents

Chapter 1- Introduction.....	5
1.1 Identifying Information.....	5
1.2 Background Information.....	5
1.2.1 Geology of Oil and Gas in Eastern Nevada.....	5
1.2.2 History of Oil and Gas Exploration within the Ely District.....	7
1.2.4 Leasing Background Information	9
1.2.5 Current Leasing Review Guidelines	10
1.3 Purpose and Need for Action.....	12
1.4 Conformance with BLM Land Use Plan(s)	12
1.5 Relationship to Statutes, Regulations, or other Plans	12
1.6 Identification of Issues	14
Chapter 2- Proposed Action and Alternatives	16
2.1 Introduction.....	16
2.2 Description of the Proposed Action.....	18
2.2.1 Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario	20
2.2.2 General Assumptions for the Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario	21
2.3 No Action Alternative.....	24
2.4 Alternatives Considered but not Analyzed in Detail	24
Chapter 3- Affected Environment.....	24
3.1 Introduction.....	24
3.2 General Setting.....	24
3.3 Resources/Concerns Analyzed.....	26
3.4 Cultural Resources Affected Environment	30
3.4.1 Heritage Special Designations (Historic Trails, ACEC’s designated for Cultural Resources) Affected Environment.....	31
3.5 Fish and Wildlife Affected Environment.....	31
3.5.1 Migratory Birds Affected Environment.....	31
3.5.2 Special Status plant and animal species other than those listed as Threatened or Endangered Affected Environment.....	31

3.6 Native American Religious and Other Concerns Affected Environment.....	32
3.7 Environmental Justice Affected Environment.....	32
3.8 Socioeconomics Affected Environment.....	33
3.9 Wetlands/Riparian Zones Affected Environment.....	33
3.10 Noxious, Invasive and Non-native Species Affected Environment.....	34
3.11 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Affected Environment.....	35
3.12 Visual Resource Management (VRM) Affected Environment.....	35
3.13 Grazing Affected.....	38
3.14 Rose Guano Bat Cave Affected Environment.....	38
3.15 Vegetation Affected Environment.....	38
3.16 Mineral Resources Affected Environment.....	39
Chapter 4- Environmental Effects.....	39
4.1 Introduction.....	39
4.2 Cultural Resources Environmental Effects.....	40
4.2.1 Proposed Action Effects on Cultural Resources.....	40
4.2.2 No Action Alternative Effects on Cultural Resources.....	41
4.2.3 Proposed Action Effects on Heritage Special Designations (Historic Trails, ACEC's designated for Cultural Resources).....	41
4.2.4 No Action Alternative Effects on Heritage Special Designations (Historic Trails, ACEC's designated for Cultural Resources).....	41
4.3 Fish and Wildlife Environmental Effects.....	41
4.3.1 Proposed Action Effects on Fish and Wildlife.....	41
4.3.2 No Action Alternative Effects on Fish and Wildlife.....	42
4.3.3 Proposed Action Effects on Migratory Birds.....	42
4.3.4 No Action Alternative Effects on Migratory Birds.....	42
4.3.5 Proposed Action Effects on Special Status plant and animal species other than those listed as Threatened or Endangered.....	42
4.3.6 No Action Alternative Effects on Special Status plant and animal species other than those listed as Threatened or Endangered.....	42
4.4 Native American Religious and Other Concerns Environmental Effects.....	42
4.4.1 Proposed Action Effects on Native American Religious and Other Concerns.....	42
4.4.2 No Action Alternative Effects on Native American Religious and Other Concerns...	43

4.5 Environmental Justice Environmental Effects	43
4.5.1 Proposed Action Effects on Environmental Justice	43
4.5.2 No Action Alternative Effects on Environmental Justice	43
4.6 Socioeconomics Environmental Effects	43
4.6.1 Proposed Action Effects on Socioeconomics	43
4.6.2 No Action Alternative Effects on Socioeconomics	44
4.7 Wetlands/Riparian Areas Environmental Effects	44
4.7.1 Proposed Action Effects on Wetlands/Riparian Areas	44
4.7.2 No Action Alternative Effects on Wetlands/Riparian Areas	44
4.8 Noxious, Invasive and Non-Native Species Environmental Effects	45
4.8.1 Proposed Action Effects on Noxious, Invasive and Non-native Species	45
4.8.2 No Action Alternative Effects on Noxious, Non-native and Invasive Species	45
4.9 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Environmental Effects	45
4.9.1 Proposed Action Effects on Lands with Wilderness Characteristics	45
4.9.2 No Action Alternative Effects on Lands with Wilderness Characteristics	46
4.10 Visual Resource Management Environmental Effects	46
4.10.1 Proposed Action Effects on Visual Resource Management	46
4.10.2 No Action Alternative Effects on Visual Resource Management	46
4.11 Grazing Environmental Effects	46
4.11.1 Proposed Action Effects on Grazing	46
4.11.2 No action Alternative Effects on Grazing	47
4.12 Cave Resource Management Environmental Effects	47
4.12.1 Proposed Action Effects on Cave Resource Management	47
4.12.2 No Action Alternative Effects on Cave Resource Management	48
4.13 Vegetation and Sensitive Soils Environmental Effects	48
4.13.1 Proposed Action Effects on Vegetation and Sensitive Soils	48
4.13.2 No Action Alternative Effects on Vegetation and Sensitive Soils	48
4.14 Mineral Resources Environmental Effects	48
4.14.1 Proposed Action Effects on Mineral Resources	48
4.14.2 No Action Alternative Effects on Mineral Resources	49
Chapter 5- Cumulative Impacts Analysis	49

5.1 Past Actions	49
5.2 Present Actions	49
5.3 Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions (RFFA's)	49
5.4 Cumulative Impacts from Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions.....	50
5.4.1 Cultural Resources Cumulative Impacts.....	50
5.4.2 Fish and Wildlife Cumulative Impacts	50
5.4.3 Native American Concerns Cumulative Impacts.....	51
5.4.4 Environmental Justice Cumulative Impacts.....	51
5.4.5 Socioeconomics Cumulative Impacts	51
5.4.6 Wetlands/Riparian Areas Cumulative Impacts	51
5.4.7 Noxious, Non-native and Invasive Species Cumulative Impacts	52
5.4.8 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Cumulative Impacts.....	52
5.4.9 Visual Resource Management Cumulative Impacts	52
5.4.10 Grazing Cumulative Impacts	52
5.4.11 Cave Resource Management Cumulative Impacts	52
5.4.12 Vegetation and Sensitive Soils Cumulative Impacts	53
5.4.13 Mineral Resources Cumulative Impacts	53
5.4.14 Summary of Cumulative Impacts	53
Chapter 6- Tribes, Individuals, Organizations, or Agencies Consulted	54
Chapter 7- List of Preparers	55
Chapter 8- List of References	56
Chapter 9- List of Appendices	57

Chapter 1- Introduction

1.1 Identifying Information

SEPTEMBER 2012 OIL & GAS COMPETITIVE LEASE SALE

ELY DISTRICT OFFICE

NEPA #: DOI-BLM-NV-L000-2012-0003-EA

1.2 Background Information

1.2.1 Geology of Oil and Gas in Eastern Nevada

Many of the rock formations found within the Assessment Area are indicative of a continental plate margin converging with an oceanic plate. A combination of depositional and orogenic (mountain building) events along this margin have resulted in the Assessment Area being generally prospective for hydrocarbon production.

The development of the Antler Orogeny in the Late Devonian to Early Mississippian allowed the deposition of the organic-rich source rocks necessary for hydrocarbon development. Late Cretaceous Sevier Orogeny created stacked set of thrust sheets, which buried the mid-Paleozoic organic sediments beneath a thickened crust where they could pass into the oil and gas-generating temperature and pressure windows. The Sevier Orogeny in Late Cretaceous also placed locally prospective reservoir rocks above the Mississippian source rocks in potential oil and gas traps. In geologic time following the Sevier Orogeny, the assessment area experienced varying amounts of volcanism and the development of the present-day basin and range topography. The late Tertiary volcanic rocks constitute the main reservoir of the oil fields in the Railroad Valley petroleum province. However, the Chainman Shale and the Pilot Shale of Mississippian ages are the potentially oil-bearing formations sought after in the majority of the Assessment Area.

The following map displays Nevada's potential for oil and gas development (Garside et al. 1988). It is based on the geology and oil exploration history of Nevada. White Pine County's oil potential is considered to be mostly moderate, while Nye County's northeast corner has a high potential. Lincoln County has low potential for oil and gas development.

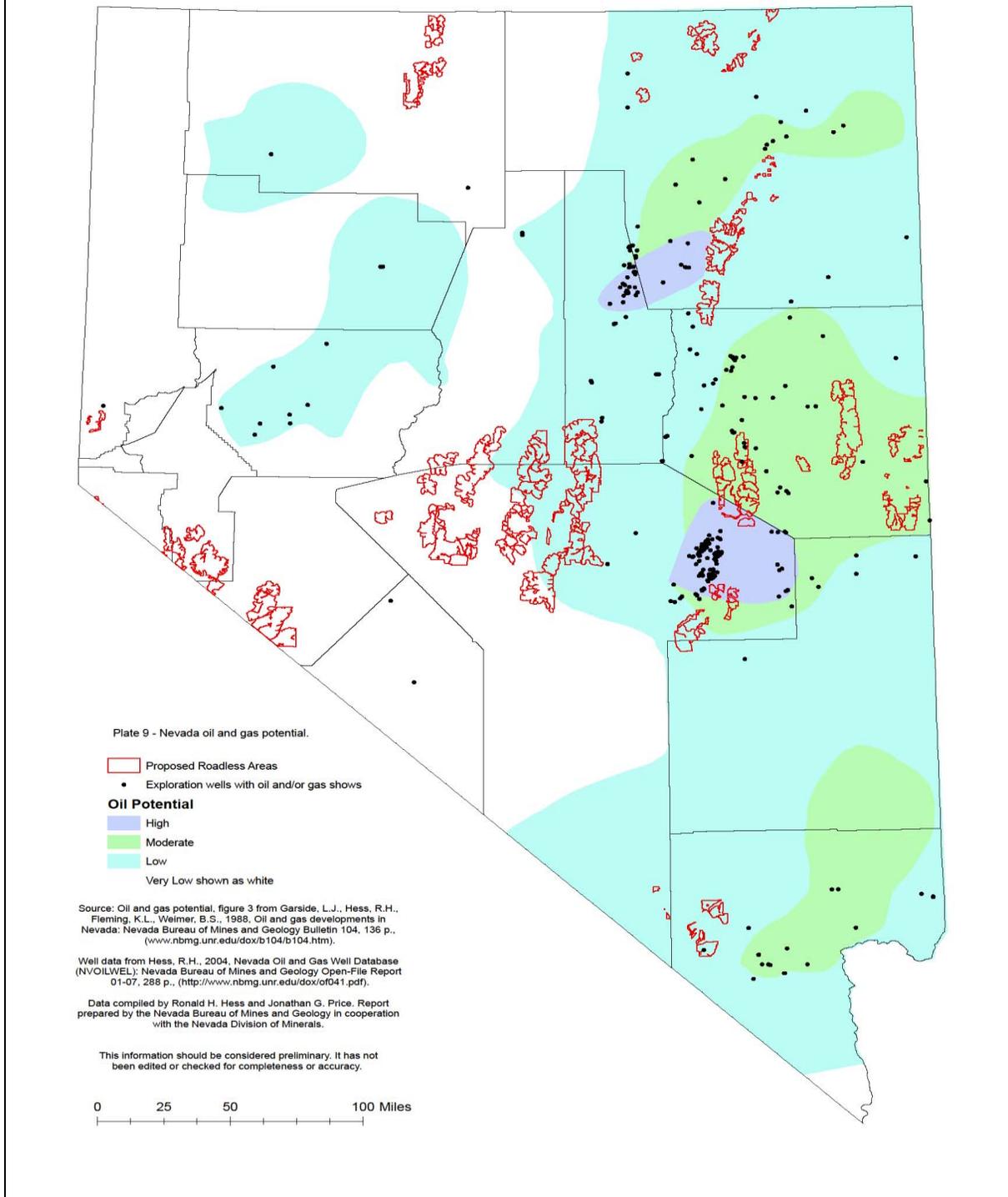


Figure 1.2.1 Map Showing Nevada’s Potential Oil and Gas Resources

1.2.2 History of Oil and Gas Exploration within the Ely District

The first oil discovery in Nevada occurred in 1954 in Railroad Valley. Railroad Valley is the predominate area of oil and gas production in Nevada. Nevada's only oil refinery is located here. Most of the valley lies in Nye County, but it crosses into White Pine County at its northern end. Since 1907, over 970 wells have been drilled in Nevada. This includes about 270 wells drilled since 1986 of which about fifty were producers.

Locally, numerous exploration or "wildcat" wells have been drilled throughout White Pine, Northeast Nye, and Lincoln Counties. However, even though many have had oil shows, no well has gone into production within the Ely District boundary.

The first well drilled in the Ely District was in 1920 when the Illipah Syndicate drilled a well in the Barrel Springs area of the White Pine Range in White Pine County. The well was drilled in Section 11, Township 17 North, Range 58 East and reached a total depth of 929 feet with gas and oil shows (evidence of oil and gas) (Garside et al. 1988). The Illipah Syndicate drilled three more wells in the 1920s in the Barrel Springs area with numerous oil and gas shows, but with no commercial results.

About 200 wells have been drilled in the district since the 1920s. Since 1950, slightly more than 170 wells have been drilled in the district, and ninety percent of them were abandoned with only one well currently in production. Many wells had evidence of the presence of hydrocarbons, but not in commercially producible quantities. A small percentage of wells were converted to disposal wells or water wells.

Drilling activity in the 1950s was sparse with only one well drilled in some years, and in other years, no drilling occurred. Since 1964, an average of about four wells per year has been drilled in the district, with most of the wells being drilled in White Pine County (Hess 2001). However, approximately 68 wells have been drilled in the Nye County portion of the district, and most of those are in the Railroad Valley. Most of the drilling occurred on federal leases, and the federal government owns the overwhelming amount of leased minerals. More than one-third of the wells in the district were drilled to depths of between 2,500 and 5,000 feet.

A little more than five percent of the wells were drilled to more than 10,000 feet deep. The deepest well in the district, drilled in 1983, was the Commodore Resources Outlaw Federal #1 drilled to a total depth of 13,000 feet in White Pine County (section 1, township 10 north, range 70 east, MDBM). The well was drilled east of the Snake Range and had reported hydrocarbon shows, but tests on the oil were not conclusive of naturally occurring hydrocarbons (Poole and Claypoole 1984).

The U.S. Geological Survey (Peterson and Grow 1995) estimated the potential undiscovered technically recoverable hydrocarbon resources for the Eastern Basin and Range area, of which the Assessment Area is part. Their estimates, when extrapolated to the district, indicate that the potential hydrocarbon resource in the district is nearly 98 million barrels of oil and almost sixteen billion cubic feet of natural gas.

These estimates are the mean values presented by Peterson and Grow (1995). Low-grade coal (lignite) is present in the district, but mineable deposits have not been found. Therefore, there is very low or no potential for coal bed natural gas resources in the Ely District. Therefore, coal bed natural gas is not included in the natural gas resource estimate.

Based on the foregoing, much of the Assessment Area has a high potential for hydrocarbons based on the following geologic characteristics:

- Presence of hydrocarbon source rocks
- Evidence of thermal maturation
- Presence of reservoir rocks with adequate porosity and permeability
- Potential for hydrocarbon traps to exist

There are places in the district where Precambrian-age metamorphic and volcanic rocks are the dominant surface rock types, but the presence of these rocks does not preclude the potential for the occurrence of deeper hydrocarbons in these areas. It is possible that hydrocarbon resources may have been buried by thrust faults or extrusive igneous rocks. It is possible that current exploration techniques, exclusive of random drilling, cannot define the location or depth of these hidden potential resources.

1.2.3 History of Oil and Gas Leasing within the Ely District

Based on 2001 to 2011 leasing numbers below in **Table 1.2.3** below, federal lease sales average approximately 444,000 acres per year over the last ten years. The largest amount of acreage leased within the past 10 years was in 2005 where it surpassed 800,000 acres. However, since the new oil and gas leasing reform in 2011, the BLM state office put a limit of 150 parcels per sale and one sale per district office per year. At a maximum of 2,560 acres per parcel, this calculates the total leasable acreage per sale to 384,000. Additional lease sales, such as this one, are optional to the District Office.

The table below also demonstrates the constant turnover of leased parcels. Although the BLM has leased over 4.4 million acres of public land for oil & gas development in the past 10 years, only 2.2 million acres of the 4.4 million acres of leased public land remains authorized. The September 2012 lease sale could add another 191,000 leased acres, while over 77,000 acres leased in 2001 will expire in 2012.

Only 22 wells were authorized in the Ely District over the past ten years, even though there is currently 960 active leases covering over two million acres of public land (**Table 1.2.3**).

Table 1.2.3 Ten-year summary of oil and gas activity in the Ely District

Year Leased	No. of Parcels Leased	Leased Acreage	Currently Active Leases	Current Acreage	# of APDs Approved
2001	173	600,085	25	77,761	0
2002	29	109,226	12	14,362	1
2003	55	77,836	26	30,877	2
2004	119	309,539	46	103,171	6
2005	341	827,236	98	219,463	1
2006	282	675,461	163	353,899	3
2007	93	167,683	33	47,260	3
2008	278	535,768	172	321,091	1
2009	138	263,519	79	136,306	2
2010	178	551,843	175	541,172	2
2011	131	325,637	131	325,637	1
Totals:	1817	4,443,833	960	2,170,999	22

1.2.4 Leasing Background Information

Areas available for fluid mineral leasing are identified through management determinations during the planning process. These determinations designate the land as closed or open to leasing, and if open, what stipulations should be applied to the lease. All leases are subject to the terms and conditions of the standard lease form which allows for up to 60-day timing deferments and 200-meter (656 feet) displacements (Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 3101.1-2). Stipulations modify the lease rights beyond the standard lease terms. Constraints are considered to be either major, such as no surface occupancy, or moderate. Moderate constraints consist of timing limitations (seasonal restrictions) and controlled surface use restrictions. Timing limitations indicate that a leased area generally is open to development activities except during a specified period of time to protect identified resource values such as wildlife. Controlled surface use stipulations may require operating constraints to protect resources year round; for example, staying on existing roads.

A lease notice may be attached to the lease to inform potential lessees of important resource issues under existing laws and regulations that may result in delays associated with subsequent permitting, and appropriate mitigation of those resource concerns.

Resources are further protected during operational activities through the application of best management practices, as contained in the Gold Book (U.S. Department of the Interior and U.S. Department of Agriculture 2006) and the development of site-specific conditions of approval.

Under certain conditions, waivers, exceptions, and modification to lease stipulations may be granted. The circumstances for granting an exception, waiver, or modification are attached to each stipulation.

Any lease stipulation may be waived or modified as per Title 43 CFR, Section 3101.1-4. A waiver or modification is allowable only if the authorized officer determines that the factors leading to its inclusion in the lease have changed sufficiently to make requirements of the stipulation(s) no longer justified, or mitigation contained in individual permits will preclude unacceptable impacts. If the waiver or modification is of major concern to the public, such modification will be subject to a 30-day public review. This review can be held concurrent with the required 30-day posting of applications for permit to drill. Plan amendments are not required to waive, modify, or provide exception to lease stipulations.

A waiver eliminates a stipulation from the lease. The stipulation waiver can be considered concurrent with application for permit to drill approvals and can be accomplished with any NEPA vehicle available such as an environmental assessment, determination of NEPA adequacy, categorical exclusion, or any similar process available to the Ely District Office.

A modification usually is considered a long-term change in the stipulation to fit the new conditions for which the stipulation was applied; however, it can be short term as well. Depending upon the site conditions, the stipulation may or may not apply to all actions or authorizations on the leasehold. An example of a modification could be a sage grouse lek site that may no longer need a “No Surface Occupancy” (NSO) stipulation on drilling and construction operations if the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), in consultation with Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW), determines that portions of the area can be occupied without adversely affecting the sage grouse lek. Public notice is required only if the authorized officer determines it is of major public concern.

An exception is a one-time exception to all or part of the stipulation for a particular action due to changed environmental conditions at the time and place of the action being considered. For example, a seasonal restriction on drilling in critical winter range could be excepted if the winter is mild and the target species have not moved onto the critical portions of the winter range (near the drilling location). In subsequent years, the conditions could change and preclude an exception being granted. Normally, exceptions are considered minor actions and, therefore, are not subject to a 30-day public review.

1.2.5 Current Leasing Review Guidelines

It is the policy of the BLM as derived from various laws, including the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, to make mineral resources available and to encourage development of mineral resources to meet national, regional, and

local needs. The BLM Nevada State Office (NSO) conducts a yearly competitive lease sale for oil and gas lease parcels in the Ely District.

The Nevada BLM State Office publishes a Notice of Competitive Lease Sale (NCLS) that lists lease parcels offered at the auction at least 45 days before the auction is held. The BLM bases its decision as to which parcels to offer for this competitive lease sale on current information and the management framework developed in the land use plan. Surface management of non-BLM administered lands overlaying federal minerals is determined by BLM in consultation with the appropriate surface management agency or the private surface owner.

In the process of preparing a lease sale, the BLM State Office sends a list of nominated parcels to each field office where the parcels are located. The Field Office staff then review the parcels to determine:

- If they are in areas open to leasing;
- If new information has become available which might change any analysis conducted during the planning process;
- If appropriate consultations have been conducted;
- What appropriate stipulations should be included; and
- If there are special resource conditions, of which potential bidders should be made aware.

Once the draft parcel review is completed and returned to the State Office, a list of available lease parcels and stipulations is made available to the public through a NCLS. Lease stipulations applicable to each parcel are specified in the Sale Notice. On rare occasions, additional information obtained after the publication of the NCLS, may result in withdrawal of certain parcels prior to the day of the lease sale.

The EA verifies conformance with the approved land use plan and provides the rationale for deferring parcels from the lease sale. Additionally, it provides the rationale for any lease stipulations applied to specific parcels.

Resource specialists, who relied on historical data, assessed environmental impacts that might result from an oil and gas lease sale, and personal knowledge of the areas involved, conducted field inspections or reviewed existing databases and file information to determine the appropriate stipulations to attach to specific parcels. This complies with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended (Public law 91-90, 42 USC 4321 et seq.)

At the time of this review, it is not known whether nominated parcels will receive bids, if leases will be issued, or if well sites or roads might be proposed in the future. Detailed site-specific analysis of individual wells or roads would occur when an Application for Permit to Drill (APD) is submitted.

1.3 Purpose and Need for Action

The purpose of the action is to offer all or part of the 194 nominated parcels for competitive oil and gas leasing in the September 2012 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale. Offering nominated parcels for competitive oil and gas leasing allows private individuals or companies to explore the Federal mineral estate of lands managed by the federal government for the development of oil and gas resources.

The sale of oil and gas leases is needed to allow continued exploration for additional petroleum reserves which would help the United States meet its growing energy needs and to enable the United States to become less dependent on foreign oil sources. This action is being initiated to facilitate the BLM Ely District's implementation of the requirements in Executive Order 13212 (2001) and the National Energy Policy Act (2005). Executive Order 13212 calls for agencies to "expedite projects that will increase the production, transmission, or conservation of energy" and deferment would further delay potential energy resource production from public lands.

1.4 Conformance with BLM Land Use Plan(s)

The Proposed Action complies with federal, state, and local laws, and regulations, and is consistent with federal, state, and local policies, and plans to maximum extent possible.

The Proposed Action is in conformance with the Ely District Approved Resource Management Plan (August 20, 2008), which states, *"To provide for the responsible development of mineral resources to meet local, regional, and national needs, while providing for the protection of other resources and uses."* In addition, *"Timing limitations indicate that a leased area generally is open to development activities except during a specified period of time to protect identified resource values such as wildlife"* (page 92).

The Proposed Action is in conformance with the Ely Proposed Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), November 2007, which states, *"Allow for meeting the Nation's energy needs while providing environmentally responsible production of fluid leasable minerals and geophysical exploration for energy resources on public lands"*(Page S-xvii).

1.5 Relationship to Statutes, Regulations, or other Plans

This document is tiered to, and incorporates by reference, the Ely Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/FEIS), released in November 2007 (BLM 2008a). Should a determination be made that implementation of the Proposed Action would not result in significant environmental impacts or significant environmental impacts

beyond those already disclosed in the existing NEPA documents, a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) would be prepared to document that determination and a Decision Record (DR) issued that provides a rationale for approving the selected alternative.

Purchasers of oil and gas leases are required to obey all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations including obtaining all required permits required should lease development occur.

Federal regulations and policies require the BLM to make its public land and resources available based on the principle of multiple-use. At the same time, it is BLM policy to conserve special status species and their habitats, and ensure that actions authorized by the BLM do not contribute to the need for the species to become listed as threatened or endangered by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

Compliance with Section 106 responsibilities of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) are adhered to by following the BLM – Nevada State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO) protocol agreement, which is authorized by the National Programmatic Agreement between the BLM, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and other applicable BLM handbooks.

As the BLM reviews draft parcel locations, the cultural resource staff reviews the locations to determine if any are within known areas of cultural or archeological concern. Native American consultation is conducted for each lease sale. If Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) or heritage related issues are identified, such parcels are withheld from the sale while letters requesting information, comments, or concerns are sent to Native American representatives. If the same draft parcels appear in a future sale, a second request for information is sent to the same recipients and the parcels may be held back again. If no response to the second letter is received, the parcels are allowed to be offered in the next sale.

If responses are received, a BLM Native American Coordinator will discuss the information, issues of concern with the Native American representative to determine what portions of a parcel might need to be withdrawn, or what stipulations might need to be attached to the lease. Native American consultation letters for the September 2012 Oil & Gas Lease Sale were sent February 29, 2012. Responses from the Duckwater Shoshone Tribe and the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation were received on December 29, 2011 and a response from the Ely Shoshone Tribe was received on January 6, 2012. Additional comments on the EA were received from the Ely Shoshone Tribe on February 8, 2012.

The Proposed Action and alternatives would be in conformance with the National Environmental

Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, (P.L. 91-190 as amended (42 USC §4321 et seq.); Mineral Leasing Act (MLA) of 1920 as amended and supplemented (30 USC 181 et seq.); the Federal Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987, which includes the regulatory authority under 43 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 3100, Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing; General, and Title V of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) Right-of-Way (ROW) under regulatory authority under 43 CFR 2800 for ROWs.

1.6 Identification of Issues

While many issues may arise during scoping, not all of the issues raised warrant analysis. Issues raised through scoping are analyzed if:

- Analysis of the issue is necessary to make a reasoned choice between alternatives.
- The issue is directly, indirectly, or cumulatively significant, or where analysis is necessary to determine the significance of the impact.
- There is disagreement about the best use of a resource, or to resolve an unwanted resource condition, or potentially significant effects of a proposed action or alternative.

This lease sale was presented and internally scoped on February 6, 2012 in the Schell Field Office, February 13, 2012 in the Egan Field Office, and February 28, 2012 in the Caliente Field Office. An interdisciplinary (ID) team was then formed, where they discussed the potential consequences of the proposed action. The following issues were analyzed within this EA as a result of scoping the proposed action:

Tribal Interests	Visual Resources
Cultural Resources	Wetlands/Riparian Areas
Fish and Wildlife	Sensitive Vegetation and Associated Soils
Special Status Species	Lands with Wilderness Characteristics
Migratory Birds	Mineral Resources
Environmental Justice	Rose Guano Bat Cave
Socioeconomics	Noxious, Invasive and Non-native Species

During internal review of the nominated parcels against the current Ely RMP (2008), the interdisciplinary staff determined that there are issues with several parcels. A portion of parcel NV-12-09-137 has been removed in part from this sale, due to these lands being identified for disposal in the Ely RMP (2008) and closed to fluid mineral leasing.

The following five (5) parcels were removed from the sale list due to being in areas with current applications for Desert Land Entry:

NV-12-09-060 NV-12-09-061 NV-12-09-109 NV-12-09-111 NV-12-09-166

Parcel NV-12-09-179 is segregated and withdrawn from fluid mineral leasing in the RMP (2008) and is removed from this lease sale.

Due to ongoing consultation with the Duckwater Shoshone Tribe, the following 19 parcels are being deferred because they are within or adjacent to the proposed Duckwater Reservation Expansion Area. No leasing should occur in this area until the reservation expansion boundary has been approved.

NV-12-09-003	NV-12-09-007	NV-12-09-014	NV-12-09-019	NV-12-09-023
NV-12-09-004	NV-12-09-008	NV-12-09-015	NV-12-09-020	NV-12-09-024
NV-12-09-005	NV-12-09-009	NV-12-09-017	NV-12-09-021	NV-12-09-025
NV-12-09-006	NV-12-09-010	NV-12-09-018	NV-12-09-022	

The BLM, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS), and Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) are currently developing and implementing measures that may help the Greater Sage-Grouse from becoming listed as an endangered species. A decision about whether to list the bird will be determined in 2015. Parcels within the Greater Sage-Grouse Preliminary Priority Habitat (PPH) and within a 4-mile buffer around active leks are deferred, per IM 2012-043 and IM 2012-044, as a conservation measure to help protect their habitat. The following 122 parcels are being deferred from the September 2012 lease sale in part, or in whole.

NV-12-09-011	NV-12-09-072	NV-12-09-092	NV-12-09-116	NV-12-09-135
NV-12-09-012	NV-12-09-073	NV-12-09-094	NV-12-09-117	NV-12-09-136
NV-12-09-013	NV-12-09-074	NV-12-09-095	NV-12-09-118	NV-12-09-137
NV-12-09-016	NV-12-09-075	NV-12-09-097	NV-12-09-119	NV-12-09-138
NV-12-09-020	NV-12-09-076	NV-12-09-098	NV-12-09-120	NV-12-09-139
NV-12-09-021	NV-12-09-077	NV-12-09-100	NV-12-09-121	NV-12-09-140
NV-12-09-022	NV-12-09-078	NV-12-09-101	NV-12-09-122	NV-12-09-142
NV-12-09-025	NV-12-09-079	NV-12-09-103	NV-12-09-123	NV-12-09-143
NV-12-09-032	NV-12-09-080	NV-12-09-104	NV-12-09-124	NV-12-09-144
NV-12-09-055	NV-12-09-081	NV-12-09-106	NV-12-09-125	NV-12-09-145
NV-12-09-060	NV-12-09-082	NV-12-09-107	NV-12-09-126	NV-12-09-146
NV-12-09-061	NV-12-09-083	NV-12-09-108	NV-12-09-127	NV-12-09-147
NV-12-09-064	NV-12-09-084	NV-12-09-109	NV-12-09-128	NV-12-09-148
NV-12-09-065	NV-12-09-085	NV-12-09-110	NV-12-09-129	NV-12-09-149
NV-12-09-066	NV-12-09-086	NV-12-09-111	NV-12-09-130	NV-12-09-150
NV-12-09-068	NV-12-09-087	NV-12-09-112	NV-12-09-131	NV-12-09-151
NV-12-09-069	NV-12-09-088	NV-12-09-113	NV-12-09-132	NV-12-09-152
NV-12-09-070	NV-12-09-089	NV-12-09-114	NV-12-09-133	NV-12-09-153
NV-12-09-071	NV-12-09-090	NV-12-09-115	NV-12-09-134	NV-12-09-154

NV-12-09-156	NV-12-09-166	NV-12-09-172	NV-12-09-178	NV-12-09-186
NV-12-09-160	NV-12-09-167	NV-12-09-173	NV-12-09-179	NV-12-09-187
NV-12-09-162	NV-12-09-168	NV-12-09-174	NV-12-09-180	NV-12-09-188
NV-12-09-163	NV-12-09-169	NV-12-09-175	NV-12-09-182	
NV-12-09-164	NV-12-09-170	NV-12-09-176	NV-12-09-183	
NV-12-09-165	NV-12-09-171	NV-12-09-177	NV-12-09-185	

The proposed action will be posted on the BLM website for 30 days for public review and comments until May 12, 2012.

A project notice was sent to the Great Basin National Park (GBNP), NDOW, and the Nevada State Clearinghouse on April 13, 2012. All comments received will be included as part of the Final EA.

Chapter 2- Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Introduction

The previous chapter presented the Purpose and Need for the proposed project along with the identified relevant issues, i.e., those elements that could be affected by the implementation of the proposed project. In order to meet the purpose and need of the proposed project in a way that resolves the issues, the BLM developed a range of action alternatives. However, only the proposed action and no action alternatives seem feasible and are presented below. No other alternatives to the proposed action were apparent which would meet the purpose and need of the proposal. The potential environmental impacts or consequences resulting from the implementation of each alternative are then analyzed in Chapter 4 for the identified issues.

The BLM Nevada State Office submitted an original list of 194 nominated parcels totaling approximately 356,000 acres to the Ely District Office on February 1, 2012. Egan Field Office (EFO) received 96 parcels, Schell Field Office (SFO) received 88 parcels, and Caliente Field Office (CFO) received 10 parcels (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 Original Nominated Parcels Distribution

Field Office	# of Nominated Parcels	Total Acreage
Egan	96	178,800
Schell	88	162,900
Caliente	10	14,300
Total:	194	356,000

After an initial screening process, 122 parcels, in part or in whole, were deferred because of sage grouse issues. Nineteen parcels in and adjacent to the proposed Duckwater Shoshone Reservation expansion boundary were also deferred. Several other parcels were removed from this sale because of landstatus issues.

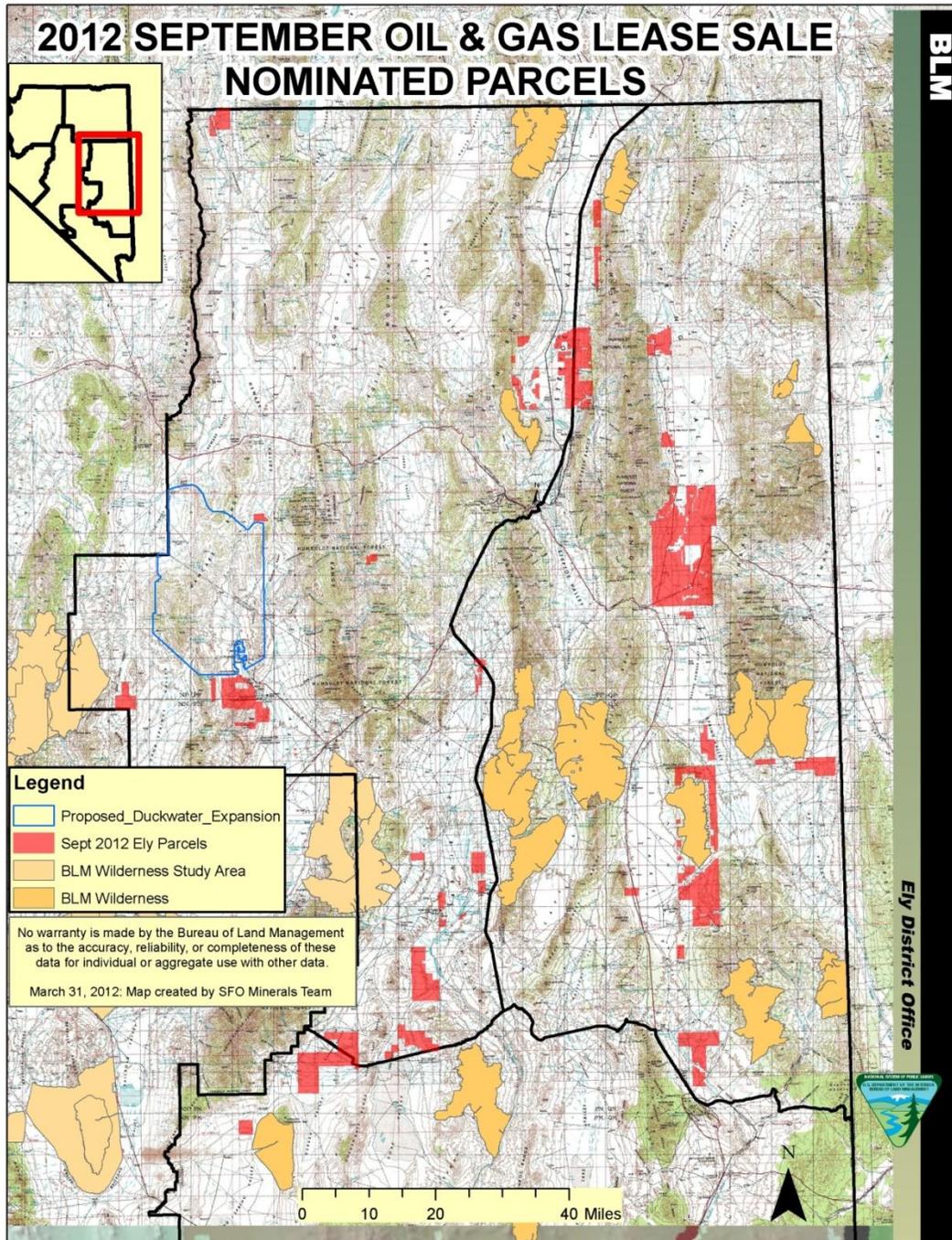


Figure 2.1 September 2012 Nominated Oil & Gas Lease Parcels for Ely District

2.2 Description of the Proposed Action

The Proposed Action is to recommend to the State Director that the BLM offer for competitive oil and gas leasing 105 out of the originally nominated 194 parcels of federal minerals covering approximately 125,000 acres administered by the Ely District Office. Standard terms and conditions as well as special stipulations would apply. Lease stipulations (as required by Title 43 CFR 3131.3) would be added to the 105 parcels to address site-specific concerns or new information not identified in the land use planning process.

The original 194 nominated parcels for the September 2012 Oil & Gas Lease Sale are listed in **Appendix A** with parcel numbers, acreages, and legal descriptions.

Once sold, the lessee has the option to apply to explore and drill for oil and gas within the lease boundaries, subject to the stipulations attached to the lease (Title 43 CFR 3101.1-2). Oil and gas leases are issued for a 10-year period and continue for as long thereafter as oil or gas are produced in paying quantities.

If a lessee fails to produce oil and gas, does not make annual rental payments, does not comply with the terms and conditions of the lease, or relinquishes the lease; ownership of the fluid minerals reverts back to the federal government and the lease can be resold.

Drilling of wells on a lease is not permitted until the lessee or operator secures approval of a drilling permit and a surface use plan as required under Onshore Oil and Gas Orders, Notice to Lessee's (NTL's) listed in Title 43 CFR 3162.

Anyone submitting an informal Expression of Interest (EOI) that certain lands be offered in an oil and gas competitive lease auction, and that the EOI includes split estate lands (private Surface/Federal minerals) must provide, with the EOI, the name and address of the current private surface owner(s). Whenever a split-estate parcel is included in an oil and gas Notice of Competitive Lease Sale, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will send a courtesy letter to the surface owner(s). The letter will notify the surface owner(s) of the scheduled auction as well as information about the BLM's regulations and procedures for federal oil and gas leasing and development on split-estate lands. Any EOI that includes split-estate lands that is submitted in the future, or is now pending with a BLM State Office, that does not provide the name and address of the surface owner(s) will not be processed by the BLM. Such lands will not be placed on a list of lands included in a Notice of Competitive Lease Sale until the required information is provided.

Table 2.2 below exhibits the remaining 105 parcels being analyzed in this EA after removing parcels that were deferred or withdrawn from this lease sale.

Table 2.2 Map key for Nominated Parcels being analyzed

AREA	AREA NAME	PARCEL NUMBERS	APPROX. TOTAL ACREAGE
A	Little Smokey Valley	1,2	5,000
B	White Pine Range	41	1,400
C	Northwest Lund	60,61,62,63	2,500
D	White River Valley/Garden Valley	16,26,27,28,29,30,31,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,56,57,58,59	40,000
E	N. Steptoe Valley	66,66,71,88,89,90,91,92,93,95,96,97,98,99,100,101,102,103,106	25,000
F	Spring Valley	109,110,111,117,121,123,128,129,164,165,166,167,168,169,173,174,177,179,180,181,182,183,184,186,187,188,189,190,191,192,193,194	30,000
G	S. Spring Valley / Lake Valley	105,137,141,155,157,158,159,160,161,162,190,191,192,193,194	21,000

Some of the parcels may contain a special Cultural Resources Lease Notice stating that all development activities proposed under the authority of these leases are subject to compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and Executive Order 13007. Standard terms and conditions as well as special stipulations listed in the RMP would also apply.

Many of the parcels have one or more of the following stipulations associated with the lease, as shown in Appendix B of the EA:

LEASE NOTICES

- NV-040-005-004 Historic Trails (Pony Express)
- NV-040-005-003 Historic Sites
- NV-040-005-002 Cultural Sites
- NV-040-005-001 Desert Tortoise Habitat

LEASE TIMING STIPULATIONS

- NV-040-002-007 Desert Tortoise Habitat
- NV-040-002-006 Desert Bighorn Sheep Habitat
- NV-040-002-005 Big Game Crucial Winter Range
- NV-040-002-004 Big Game Calving/Fawning/Kidding/Lambing Grounds
- NV-040-002-003 Raptor Nest Sites
- NV-040-002-002 Sage Grouse Nesting Habitat Associated with Leks
- NV-040-002-001 Sage Grouse Winter Range

LEASE – NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATIONS

NV-040-001-010 Threatened and Endangered, and Sensitive Species Sites
NV-040-001-008 Desert Tortoise ACEC
NV-040-001-007 Natural, Scenic, and Recreation Sites
NV-040-001-006 BLM Facilities
NV-040-001-005 Paleontological Sites
NV-040-001-002 Cultural Sites
NV-040-001-001 Sage Grouse Leaks

No additional mitigation measures are necessary because no development is being authorized at this time. However, if parcels were to be developed in the future, site-specific mitigation measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs) (**Appendix D**) would be attached as Condition of Approval (COA) for each proposed activity, which would be analyzed under their own site-specific NEPA analysis.

2.2.1 Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario

A Reasonably Foreseeable Development scenario (RFD) for oil and gas is a long-term projection of oil and gas exploration, development, production, and reclamation activity. The RFD covers oil and gas activity in a defined area for a specified period of time. The RFD projects a baseline scenario of activity assuming all potentially productive areas can be open under standard lease terms and conditions, except those areas designated as closed to leasing by law, regulation, or executive order. The baseline RFD provides the mechanism to analyze the effects that discretionary management decisions have on oil and gas activity. The RFD also provides the basic information that is analyzed in the NEPA document under various alternatives. The RFD discloses indirect future or potential impacts that could occur once the lands are leased. Prior to any future development, the BLM would require a site-specific NEPA analysis at the exploration and development stages in order to comply with NEPA.

Over ten million acres (87 percent) of the Ely decision area are open to fluid mineral leasing (**Table 2.2.1** below). Per the Ely RMP, approximately 71 percent of the areas that are “closed” or with “No Surface Occupancy” (NSO) restrictions would occur in areas that have moderate to high potential for the occurrence of fluid minerals. About half of these acres occur in designated wilderness and wilderness study areas. Discretionary closures and no surface occupancy areas make up about five percent of the decision area.

The Proposed Action does not include any surface disturbance, such as exploration, development, or production. However, authorization of oil and gas leasing does convey the ability to apply for permits for subsequent exploration and production operations. These activities will be subject to site-specific NEPA analysis when and if Applications for Permit to Drill (APDs) or Notices are received.

Table 2.2.1 Summary of Fluid Mineral Leasing in Ely RMP

Open to Fluid Mineral Leasing	Acres (approx.)
Standard Lease Terms and Conditions	6,532,500
Moderate Restrictions (Timing/Surface Use Limitations)	3,277,200
Major Restrictions (No Surface Occupancy)	230,100
Open — Total:	10,039,800
Closed to Fluid Mineral Leasing	
Designated Wilderness/Wilderness Study Areas	1,153,500
Discretionary Closures	306,700
Closed — Total:	1,460,200
Total:	11,500,000

Note: There will be about 1,087,620 acres of lease notices that could apply to any of the above open categories.

2.2.2 General Assumptions for the Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario

Following are the major assumptions upon which the reasonable foreseeable development scenario is based (Ely RMP 2008):

- There would be no major regulatory changes in federal or state statutes, regulations, policy, and guidance that govern the exploration and development of fluid minerals, including lease royalty provisions and lease rental fees.
- Oil prices would remain sufficiently high to stimulate continued exploration and drilling.
- Recent historic highs in the price of oil may stimulate exploration activity above levels of the recent past. It is possible that higher prices may persist for the next few years. The reasonable foreseeable development scenario (ENSR 2004a) is a planning tool that was developed to accommodate the maximum development that could reasonably be expected to occur.
- However, actual activity levels, as with prices, cannot be predicted with certainty.
- The amount of federal oil and gas acreage under lease in the decision area would range between 1.0 and 1.5 million acres. Increases in the lease inventory above 1.5 million acres would be driven by commodity prices and availability of land for leasing. As of January 2005, there were 459 federal oil and gas leases covering approximately 1.0 million acres in the decision area. In the next year or two, leases may increase to as much as 3 million acres. This would be due to the unprecedented spike in the price of oil, recent discoveries in similar geologic plays in other parts of the Great Basin, and the availability of additional lands for leasing that have not been available for several years due to the lack of appropriate NEPA analysis.
- Based on 2000 to 2004 numbers, additional federal lease sales are projected to average approximately 220,000 acres per year for the next several years. Due to the factors

outlined above, lease sales could average as much as 400,000 acres per year within the next 1 to 2 years.

- It cannot be predicted at this time how much acreage eventually would be held by production, which is entirely dependent on the discovery of commercial oil and gas fields.
- Past oil and gas exploration has concentrated on oil plays (oil-bearing formations) within valley floors. New regional discoveries and a recent oil and gas resource assessment, however, indicate that a large amount of exploration could take place in the mountains (see Map 4.18-1) (U.S. Geological Survey 2005).
- Seismic surveys are a critical part of oil and gas exploration. If new discoveries are made or new plays are developed, seismic activity would increase. It is assumed that approximately 30 miles of seismic survey would be conducted per year, based on recent experience.
- New field discoveries would be similar in size and surface disturbance to the Trap Springs and Kate Springs oil fields within Railroad Valley.
- The reasonably foreseeable development scenario is made without respect to any existing or proposed leasing stipulations and conditions of approval in accordance with BLM guidance.
- Actual locations of potential exploration wells and field development are unknown. The impacts associated with these activities are likely to occur anywhere within the Assessment Area that is of high or moderate, or even low, potential for oil and gas resources.
- As shown on Table 4.18-2 of the Ely 2008 RMP, a total of 448 wells would be drilled resulting in total short-term (5 to 10 years) disturbance of approximately 8,400 acres and a long-term (about 20 years for producing wells) disturbance of approximately 1,400 acres. Short-term disturbance as defined for the reasonably foreseeable development scenario includes locations for wells in the plugged and abandoned category that would be reclaimed immediately after drilling or construction.
- The RFD provides the basis for the analysis of the environmental consequences in Chapter 4 of this document. The RFD for the Assessment Area is based on the geology, oil and gas development history, oil and gas potential, BLM well data, and data from other EAs for oil and gas leases in eastern Nevada.

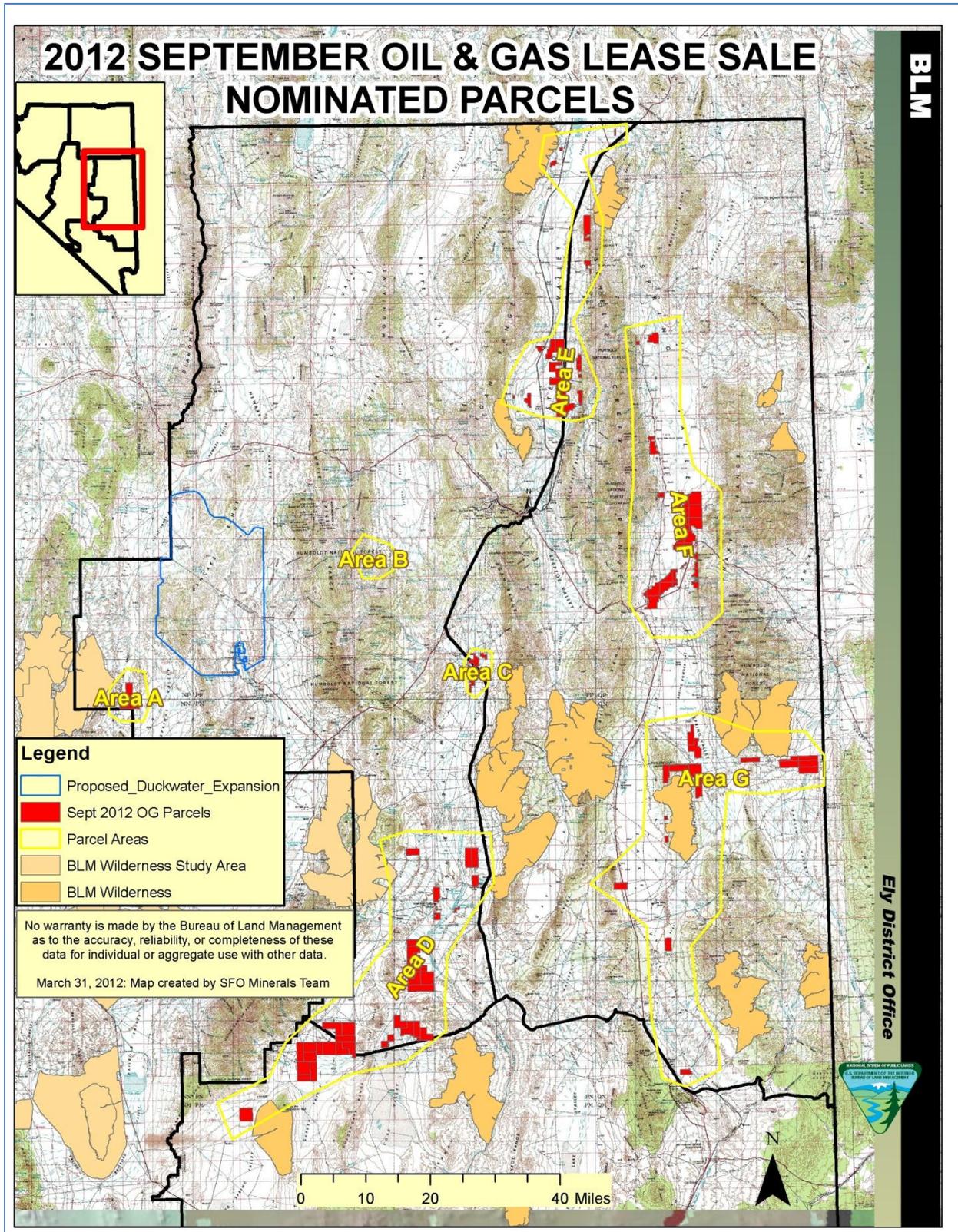


Figure 2.2 Parcels Area Map (less Sage Grouse PPH & 4-mile Buffer around Leks)

2.3 No Action Alternative

In accordance with BLM NEPA guidelines H-1790-1, Chapter V (BLM 2008), this EA evaluates the No Action Alternative. The objective of the No Action Alternative is to describe the environmental consequences that would result if the Proposed Action were not implemented. The No Action Alternative forms the baseline from which the impacts of all other alternatives can be measured. In the case of a lease sale, this would mean that all expressions of interest to lease (parcel nominations) would be denied or rejected.

Under the No Action Alternative, the BLM would withdraw all 194 nominated lease parcels from the September 2012 lease sale. Surface management would remain the same and ongoing oil and gas development would continue on surrounding leased federal, private, and state lands.

If the BLM does not lease these Federal mineral resources, demand would likely be addressed through imports or production elsewhere.

2.4 Alternatives Considered but not Analyzed in Detail

No other alternatives to the proposed action were suggested that would meet the purpose and need of the Proposed Action.

Chapter 3- Affected Environment

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the existing environment in the project area including physical, biological, social, and economic resources, and potential direct and indirect impacts to these resources.

3.2 General Setting

There are no known oil reserves within any of the proposed parcel areas. The oil-bearing formations sought in White Pine County are the Chainman and Pilot shales, as well as, Devonian age subthrust structures known to be present in some valleys within the Assessment Area. The nominated parcels have been grouped into five (5) areas of analysis (**Figure 2.2**).

Area A contains two (2) parcels, which are located in the Little Smokey Valley, 45 air miles south of Eureka, Nevada in the Egan Field Office. These two parcels are bound to the west by Andesite Ridge and the Park Range Wilderness Study Area (WSA), and to the east by Big Sand Springs Valley. This area is an inter-mountain basin with big sagebrush shrubland. There are few roads and trails and no exploration wells have been drilled within these parcels. There were four

wells drilled within a 20-mile area to the east and southeast of these parcels. None of these wells reported any oil shows or signs of oil present.

Area B contains a single parcel located on the east side of the White Pine Range, 25 air miles to the west of Ely, Nevada. The parcel is completely within the Humboldt National Forest, which is managed by the U.S. Forest Service. The area is covered mostly by Great Basin Pinyon-Juniper Woodland vegetation. Eight (8) exploration wells have been drilled within 10 miles this parcel. Four of these wells reported oil shows or signs of oil present.

Area C contains four (4) parcels and is located just northwest of Lund, Nevada. Vegetation is predominantly inter-mountain basin mixed-desert salt scrubs and big sagebrush shrubland. There have been approximately 20 exploration wells drilled within 10 miles of the nominated parcels, with seven (7) wells reporting oil shows or signs of oil present.

Area D contains 21 parcels located in White River Valley extending southwest through Coal and Garden valleys. Vegetation is predominantly inter-mountain basin mixed-desert salt scrubs and big sagebrush shrubland. Twenty-four (24) exploration wells have been drilled in White River Valley, with eight (8) reporting oil shows or signs of oil present. Coal Valley has had two (2) wells drilled previously, but none reported oil shows. Garden Valley has had one (1) exploration well drilled but did not report any oil shows.

Area E contains 17 parcels in Steptoe Valley, north of McGill, Nevada. The vegetation within the nominated parcels, range from inter-mountain basin semi-desert grasslands to scrub woodlands. However, most of the parcels fall within inter-mountain basin mixed-desert salt scrubs and big sagebrush shrubland. Ranching and grazing are the predominate activities in this valley. Seven (7) exploration wells have been drilled in this area of Steptoe valley, with three (3) wells reporting oil shows or signs of oil present.

Area F contains 12 parcels extending northward from Highway 50 through Spring Valley. The vegetation is predominantly inter-mountain basin mixed salt desert scrub, but does include big sagebrush shrubland. Only two (2) exploration wells were drilled in this valley and one (1) reported signs of oil present.

Area G contains 15 parcels stretching northward from Pioche, Nevada to Spring Valley and eastward through Hamblin Valley. The vegetation is predominantly inter-mountain basin mixed salt desert scrub and does include big sagebrush shrubland, but does have some parcels in scrub woodlands, and mixed sagebrush scrublands. Six exploration wells were drilled in these valleys within 10 miles of the nominated parcels and three reported oil shows or signs of oil present.

3.3 Resources/Concerns Analyzed

The following sections evaluate resources for the potential for significant impacts to occur, either directly or indirectly, due to implementation of the proposed action. Potential impacts were evaluated in accordance with criteria listed in section 1.6 of this paper to determine if detailed analysis was required. Consideration of some of these items is to ensure compliance with laws, statutes or Executive Orders that impose certain requirements upon all Federal actions. Other items are relevant to the management of public lands in general, and to the Ely District BLM in particular.

The Mandatory Elements of the Human Environment are listed in **Table 3.3** below. Elements that may be affected would be further described in this EA. A rationale for elements that may or may not be adversely affected is also included in table below.

Table 3.3 Supplemental authorities and Ely District additional resources to consider.

Resource/Concern	Issue(s) (Y/N)	Rationale for Dismissal from Detailed Analysis or Issue(s) Requiring Detailed Analysis
Air Quality	N	Air Quality is not an issue for lease sales since no ground disturbing activities is associated with the sales per se. Air Quality concerns during development of parcels subsequent to lease sales would be handled through design features, mitigation measures, and/or project stipulations.
Cultural Resources	Y	There is no ground disturbance associated with the proposed action; however, the resource was analyzed for potential affects if exploration were to occur. A Cultural Needs Assessment ([8111] NANV040-FY12-56) was conducted, which analyzed all parcels contained within the lease areas. Section 106 Inventory is not required at the leasing stage but will be necessitated for any ground disturbing activity. If sites, eligible to the National Register of Historic Places, are within the parcels there may be increased costs to development. Mitigation for eligible sites may be necessitated if there are potential adverse effects to a historic property. There is an overall total of twenty-one potentially eligible sites within the proposed parcels.

Resource/Concern	Issue(s) (Y/N)	Rationale for Dismissal from Detailed Analysis or Issue(s) Requiring Detailed Analysis
Forest Health	N	The majority of lease parcels do not occur within forested vegetation. Area C is on Forest Service land and they have provided comments and stipulations for that single parcel.
Water Resources and Water Rights	N	Water Resources and Water Rights are not issues for lease sales, since no ground disturbing activities are associated with the sales per se. Any concerns that arise during development of parcels subsequent to lease sales would be handled through design features, mitigation measures, and/or project stipulations.
Migratory Birds	Y	There is no ground disturbance associated with the proposed action; however, the resource was analyzed for potential affects if exploration were to occur.
Rangeland Health	N	Resource not affected by proposed action. No detailed analysis required.
Native American Religious and Other Concerns	Y	There is no ground disturbance associated with the proposed action; however, the resource was analyzed for potential affects if exploration were to occur.
FWS Listed or proposed for listing Threatened or Endangered Species or critical habitat.	N	No known resources are known to be within the project area.
Wastes, Hazardous or Solid	N	The proposed action will not cause any wastes. A detailed analysis is not required.
Water Quality, Drinking/Groundwater	N	Water Quality, whether related to surface or ground sources, is not an issue for lease sales. Site-specific NEPA analysis would be required prior to any future development of the leased parcels. Any Water Quality concerns that arise during development of parcels subsequent to lease sales would be handled through design features and/or mitigation included in the subsequent NEPA documents.

Resource/Concern	Issue(s) (Y/N)	Rationale for Dismissal from Detailed Analysis or Issue(s) Requiring Detailed Analysis
Environmental Justice	Y	There is no ground disturbance associated with the proposed action; however, the resource was analyzed for potential affects if exploration were to occur.
Socioeconomics	Y	There is no ground disturbance associated with the proposed action; however, the resource was analyzed for potential affects if exploration were to occur.
Floodplains	N	Parcels are not within flood areas on FEMA flood maps. Floodplains are not an Issue for lease sales or subsequent parcel development.
Farm Lands (Prime or Unique)	N	Prime Farmlands are not an Issue for lease sales since soil disturbance is not associated with lease sales per se. No Unique Farmlands occur in Nevada. Prime Farmlands would be looked at in subsequent parcel development operations to ascertain if the pertinent soil associations would be affected by parcel development.
Wetlands/Riparian Zones	Y	There is no ground disturbance associated with the proposed action; however, the resource was analyzed for potential affects if exploration were to occur.
Invasive Non-native Species	Y	There is no ground disturbance associated with the proposed action; however, the resource is being analyzed for potential affects if exploration were to occur.
Wilderness/ WSA	N	None of the proposed parcels are within designated wilderness or WSA boundaries. A 1,000-ft. buffer has been established around these features for additional protection of the resource. A detailed analysis is not required.
Lands with Wilderness Characteristics (LWC)	Y	There is no ground disturbance associated with the proposed action; however, the resource was analyzed for potential affects if exploration were to occur.
Heritage Special Designations (Historic Trails, ACEC's designated	Y	There is no ground disturbance associated with the proposed action; however, the resource was analyzed for potential affects if exploration were

Resource/Concern	Issue(s) (Y/N)	Rationale for Dismissal from Detailed Analysis or Issue(s) Requiring Detailed Analysis
for Cultural Resources)		to occur.
Human Health and Safety	N	There are no ground disturbing activities associated with leasing parcels for potential oil & gas development. Resource would not be affected by proposed action. A detailed analysis is not required.
Wild and Scenic Rivers	N	Resource is not present.
Special Status Animal Species, other than those listed or proposed by the FWS as Threatened or Endangered	Y	There is no ground disturbance associated with the proposed action; however, the resource was analyzed for potential affects if exploration were to occur.
Special Status Plant Species, other than those listed or proposed by the FWS as Threatened or Endangered	Y	There is no ground disturbance associated with the proposed action; however, the resource was analyzed for potential affects if exploration were to occur.
Fish and Wildlife	Y	There is no ground disturbance associated with the proposed action; however, the resource was analyzed for potential affects if exploration were to occur.
Wild Horses	N	There are no ground disturbing activities associated with leasing parcels for potential oil & gas development. However, a temporary displacement of wild horses may occur during exploration activities, but they would return shortly after activities conclude. A detailed analysis is not required.
Soils Resources	Y	There is no ground disturbance associated with the proposed action; however, the resource was analyzed for potential affects if exploration were to occur.
Visual Resources Management (VRM)	Y	There is no ground disturbance associated with the proposed action; however, the resource was analyzed for potential affects if exploration were to occur.
Grazing Uses/Forage	Y	There is no ground disturbance associated with the proposed action; however, the resource was analyzed for potential affects if exploration were to occur.

Resource/Concern	Issue(s) (Y/N)	Rationale for Dismissal from Detailed Analysis or Issue(s) Requiring Detailed Analysis
Land Uses	N	The proposed project parcels were reviewed for and action/status conflicts. Any that resulted in conflicts with status, land actions, legal descriptions were recommended for deferral until they can be reviewed further.
Recreation Uses including Back country Byways, Caves, Rockhounding Areas	Y	There is no ground disturbance associated with the proposed action; however, the resource was analyzed for potential affects if exploration were to occur.
Paleontological Resource	N	A BLM records search was conducted to ensure that no currently identified paleontological resources were present in the parcels that have special interest or importance to the general public. A detailed analysis is not required.
Vegetative Resources	Y	There is no ground disturbance associated with the proposed action; however, the resource was analyzed for potential affects if exploration were to occur.
Mineral Resources	Y	There is no ground disturbance associated with the proposed action; however, the resource was analyzed for potential affects if exploration were to occur.
Fire Management	N	Neither the proposed action nor the no action alternative proposes any ground activities. The nature of these actions would not have an impact on fire management within or adjacent to the lease parcels.

3.4 Cultural Resources Affected Environment

The cultural landscape on the Ely District has evidence of a long history of human occupation. The earliest commonly accepted date for human presence in the Eastern Great Basin is approximately 10,000 to 11,000 years before present and has been consistently, though not densely populated up to the present day (Aikens and Madsen 1986). Pleistocene Lakes were utilized by Paleo-Archaic peoples and high sensitivity occurs in Areas F & G. Fremont peoples occupied eastern portions of the Ely District and cultural remains may be located within identified parcels although no individual parcel is specifically identified for these types of resources. Ethnographer, Julian Steward's "Basin-Plateau Aboriginal Sociopolitical Groups, c. 1938" denotes prehistoric/protohistoric activities such as festivals, winter villages, game drives,

single family occupancy and pine nut collection in Areas A, E, F, & G. Data for the assessment of cultural resources was reviewed from the Nevada Cultural Resource Inventory System (NVCRIS) and records housed at the BLM Ely District Office. Few previously recorded cultural resources are located in the identified oil and gas lease parcels because of the limited amount of area that has been inventoried. Based on current records, some identified parcels do contain areas of high cultural sensitivity.

3.4.1 Heritage Special Designations (Historic Trails, ACEC's designated for Cultural Resources) Affected Environment

The Pony Express National Historic Trail meanders through approximately 150 miles of the Ely District. Two of the parcels intersect with the trail and or fall within the trail's viewshed. The Swamp Cedar Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) is considered a highly sensitive cultural resource locality and is the proposed location for two skirmishes that occurred in the mid to late 1800s between native peoples and soldiers, ranchers, and others. The Swamp Cedar area is considered sensitive to the Western Shoshone.

3.5 Fish and Wildlife Affected Environment

The Assessment Area includes six (6) groups of parcels across the Ely District. These parcels are expected to provide habitat for a large number of wildlife species, mostly terrestrial with some aquatic. Many species of birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish and invertebrates may find any one of the proposed lease areas suitable habitat. A few parcels proposed for leasing fall in areas of special importance to one or more wildlife species, such as crucial winter range for big game. These areas may have special stipulations concerning activities, which will have to be followed by anyone proposing to develop specific sites.

3.5.1 Migratory Birds Affected Environment

Most bird species not protected under state game laws come under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, which prohibits any take, including that of eggs or young in nests. The parcels included in this document contain a number of habitat types, which could provide nesting sites for a large number of bird species, including sagebrush obligates and tree nesters. The period of April 15 through July 15 has been identified as generally covering the majority of these species' nesting seasons, though this may be changed on a site-by-site basis. Activities may be restricted during this time.

3.5.2 Special Status plant and animal species other than those listed as Threatened or Endangered Affected Environment

A number of the parcels proposed for leasing have populations of plants or animals designated as Sensitive by the Nevada BLM (**Appendix C**). The Greater Sage-Grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) is a high profile species whose seasonal habitats cover a large portion of the sagebrush ecosystems on the Ely District. The US Fish and Wildlife Service has determined that the species is "Warranted for Listing but precluded by Species of Higher Priority" and

categorized it as a Candidate species. All parcels within Preliminary Priority Habitat (PPH) for sage grouse or within a 4-mile buffer of active sage grouse leks (two males seen on the lek within any 5-year period) were deferred until 2014, when the RMP amendment for sage grouse should be in effect.

3.6 Native American Religious and Other Concerns Affected Environment

The Ely District is comprised of lands that are considered aboriginal and ancestral to Native Americans. The Duckwater Shoshone, Ely Shoshone, and the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute, each have lands reserved to them in the Ely District. The tribes claim to have culturally significant village sites, massacre and battle sites, festival sites, graves, and artifacts scattered throughout the district. Many tribe members rely on various plants and animals for hunting, gathering, and ceremonial purposes. The tribes also consider water sacred and have concerns over potential impacts to their groundwater caused by oil and gas development.

3.7 Environmental Justice Affected Environment

There are no known disadvantaged populations or communities residing on or in the immediate surrounding area of any of the parcels proposed for leasing.

Several proposed lease parcels overlap private property and are considered split-estates, a case where the subsurface minerals are federally owned and the private ownership is limited to the surface of the land. In these instances, no authorization is necessary from the Federal Government to conduct geophysical operations. The operator, following the purchase of the lease, must make a good faith effort to notify the private surface owner before entering private surface to stake a well location and access road or to conduct cultural or biological surveys. The BLM will invite the surface owner to participate in the onsite and final reclamation inspections and will take into consideration the needs of the surface owner when reviewing the Application for Permit to Drill or Reenter (APD) and reclamation plans and when approving final abandonment and reclamation. The BLM will offer the surface owner the same level of surface protection that the BLM provides on Federal surface. The BLM will not apply standards or conditions that exceed those that would normally be applied to Federal surface, even when requested by the surface owner. Prior to approval of the APD (or Sundry Notice to conduct new surface disturbing activities), the operator must certify as part of the complete application that a good faith effort had been made to reach a surface use agreement with the private surface owner and that an agreement was reached or that it failed. If the surface owner and operator fail to reach an agreement, the operator must file a bond with the BLM (\$1,000 minimum) for the benefit of the surface owner to cover compensation, such as for reasonable and foreseeable loss of crops and damages to tangible improvements. Prior to approving the APD, the BLM will advise the surface owner of the right to object to the sufficiency of the bond and will review the value of the bond if the surface owner objects. The BLM will either confirm the current bond amount or

establish a new amount. Once the operator has filed an adequate bond, the BLM may approve the APD. Following APD approval, the operator and the surface owner may appeal the BLM's final decision on the bond amount.

The operator must negotiate in good faith with the surface owner. Negotiating in good faith provides a forum through which the operator and surface owner can discuss the preferences and needs of both the surface owner and the operator. In addressing those needs, the operator may be able to modify the development proposal to both minimize damage to the surface owner's property while reducing reclamation and surface damage costs. A typical operation would require approximately five acres to accommodate uses including the well pad, reserve pit, flare pit, multiple trailers to serve as living quarters for crew members, pipe racks, a well, chemical storage, and roads to access the site.

3.8 Socioeconomics Affected Environment

The proposed lease parcels are located only within White Pine, Lincoln, and Nye Counties. White Pine County's total population, according to the 2010 Census, is approximately 10,030 with a population density of approximately 1.1 persons per square mile. The median household income is \$48,063 and the unemployment rate as of January 2012 was 9.9 percent. Lincoln County's total population, according to the 2010 Census, is approximately 5,345 with a population density of approximately 0.5 persons per square mile. The median household income is \$44,695 and the unemployment rate as of January 2012 was 13.5 percent. Nye County's total population, according to the 2010 Census, is approximately 43,946 with a population density of approximately 2.4 persons per square mile. The median household income is \$41,181 and the unemployment rate as of January 2012 was 17.7 percent.

3.9 Wetlands/Riparian Zones Affected Environment

Certain lease parcels were identified as having either lotic (associated with flowing water such as streamside locations) or lentic (associated with non-flowing water such as springs, seep, or marshes) wetland/riparian areas somewhere on or immediately adjacent to them. Those parcels known to be adjacent to or near perennial streams (60, 67, 117, 121, 123 and 181) possess a range of lotic and lentic riparian community types with vegetation dominated by sedges, rush, grass communities with some occurrence of willows. Parcels known to have lentic wetland/riparian areas inside or adjacent to them (1, 2, 40, 42, 43, 56, 59, 61, 66, 67, 71, 93, 95, 96, 97, 101, 117, 121, 123, 177, 181, 182) typically are sedge and rush dominated vegetation communities but may also possess shrubs such as willows and water preferring upland species. Parcels that possess reservoirs adjacent or inside to them (29, 30, 56, 66, 67, 90, 93, 96, 97, 102, 111, 117, 162 and 194) may also have lentic riparian areas near or around the reservoir systems.

Wetland/Riparian areas that have soils that are sufficiently saturated throughout the year may be classified as having hydric soils. Hydric soils possess physical and chemical characteristics,

which are indicators of a saturation regime even if current conditions do not show the presence of riparian vegetation at the surface. Some of the lentic riparian sites associated with the above listed parcels may be dependent upon precipitation within a given water-year in order to express riparian vegetation on the surface.

A parcel that possesses soils that exhibit physical or chemical characteristics while soils in parcels 67, 92, 101, 111, 162, 190 and 192 indicate occasional flood frequency. Parcels (01, 02, 16, 26-31, 33-36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 48-50, 52, 54, 59, 63, 95, 96, 99, 103, 106, 109, 110, 128, 141, 161, 165, 166, 168, 169, 173, 174, 177, 181, 184, 186-188 and 194) possess soils that show signs of rare or very rare flood events.

3.10 Noxious, Invasive and Non-native Species Affected Environment

Non-native species, including downy brome, red brome, halogeton and bull thistle are present across Nevada, and likely occur in many of the lease parcels. While these non-native species are not mandated for treatment by Nevada State law, they still may be detrimental to the natural environment and activities that encourage further spread should be avoided. Ely District noxious weed inventory data indicates that noxious weed species are present or have recently been present and are under continued monitoring in 22 of the proposed parcels. A noxious weed is a species that has been identified by the state of Nevada to be harmful to agriculture, the general public or the environment.

Parcel	Weeds Present
56	russian knapweed, salt cedar, tall whitetop
59	russian knapweed
61	hoary cress, scotch thistle
62	scotch thistle
63	hoary cress, scotch thistle
67	hoary cress
91	hoary cress
93	hoary cress, spotted knapweed, musk thistle, canada thistle
97	musk thistle, hoary cress
98	musk thistle, hoary cress
99	musk thistle, hoary cress
100	hoary cress
101	hoary cress, russian knapweed, musk thistle
103	canada thistle
105	spotted knapweed
111	spotted knapweed, canada thistle
117	canada thistle, hoary cress
121	canada thistle

164	spotted knapweed
167	spotted knapweed
181	salt cedar, canada thistle
182	scotch thistle, canada thistle

3.11 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Affected Environment

Of the 102 proposed Oil & Gas parcels, twenty overlap twelve units of lands with wilderness characteristics (LWC). An area having wilderness characteristics is defined by:

Its size of at least 5,000 acres of contiguous roadless federal land, naturalness, as well as outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

The following units were found to possess Lands with Wilderness Characteristics:

Unit Number	Acreage	Comments
NV-040-015-2-2011	706	Adjacent to the Goshute Canyon Wilderness
NV-040-015A-1-2012	1,595	Adjacent to the Goshute Canyon Wilderness
NV-040-184-2011	6,138	Adjacent to the Highland Ridge Wilderness
NV-040-184A-1-2012	11,498	South end of Snake Range
NV-040-184A-2-2012	6,687	South end of Snake Range
NV-040-095-1b-2012	4,024	Adjacent to the High Schells Wilderness
NV-040-073-2012	4,253	Adjacent to the High Schells Wilderness
NV-040-100B-1a-2012	7,193	West side of the Snake Range
NV-040-213-1-2012	12,958	Dutch John Mountain
NV-040-086-1-2012	20,152	West side of the Snake Range
NV-040-177B-2-2012	30,822	Adjacent to the Fortification Range Wilderness
NV-040-246-1-2012	63,642	Adjacent to the Weepah Spring Wilderness

The above Lands with Wilderness Characteristics units cover a total of 170,669 acres.

3.12 Visual Resource Management (VRM) Affected Environment

The BLM visual resource objectives characterize the amount of disturbance an area can absorb before it no longer meets the objective for that area. The BLM VRM classes are assigned to the various landscapes in each of the BLM's resource areas. The VRM classes range from I to IV, with Class I being the most restrictive and IV being the least restrictive in terms of modifications to the quality of the resources.

None of the proposed parcels are within VRM Class I. Most parcels are within Class III and Class IV. Some sections in Areas D, E, F and G have parcels in the VRM Class II.

Table 3.12.1 VRM Classification Objectives

VRM CLASS	Visual Resource Objective	Change Allowed (Relative Level)	Relationship to the Casual Observer
Class I	Preserve the existing character of the landscape. Manage for natural ecological changes.	Very Low	Activities should not be visible and must not attract attention.
Class II	Retain the existing character of the landscape.	Low	Activities may be visible, but should not attract attention.
Class III	Partially retain the existing character of the landscape.	Moderate	Activities may attract attention, but should not dominate the view.
Class IV	Provide for management activities, which require major modification of the existing character of the landscape.	High	Activities may attract attention, may dominate the view, but are still mitigated

Table 3.12.2 VRM Affected Parcels

Parcel Area	Number of Parcels	Affected VRM Class
Area A	2	Class IV
Area B	1	Class III
Area C	4	Class III
Area D	32	Class II, III, IV
Area E	19	Class II, III, IV
Area F	32	Class II, III, IV
Area G	10	Class II, III, IV

Much of the visual experience in the project area is dominated by the arid Great Basin landscape. Scenic quality is the measure of the visual appeal of a section of land. The key factors in a landscape that affect existing scenic quality are landform, vegetation, water, color, influence of adjacent scenery, scarcity, and cultural modification.

High visibility is a defining characteristic of this region’s landscape character. Generally, the vast, open nature of the area provides for wide and distant vistas due to large open areas. Maintenance of visual resources is a concern from nearby and distant viewing locations. If parcels are developed, facilities would be visible from various viewpoints. Recreational users,

especially those who are attracted to this area by its scenic quality and intact landscape character, tend to be highly sensitive to changes in visual quality.

- Development of parcels would result in some degree of visual change to the area because most project components would be visible from some location even though they may be remote.
- Potential effects or impacts are considered either construction or maintenance-related if parcels are developed. Construction-related impacts are assumed to be short-term (visible during construction activities); maintenance-related impacts are assumed to be long-term (visible during all of the project's anticipated lifecycle).
- Restoration activities would be successful in mitigating long-term vegetation, riparian/wetland, noxious weeds, soil, and geology impacts. If restoration is not successful, then long-term visual resource impacts would be greater than described.

Short-term Visual Resource changes if developed

Short-term visual impacts from parcel development could include vegetation clearing, grading, derrick erection, and drilling. These construction activities and associated impacts would be most visible along those portions of the area adjacent to highways and where project facilities would be visible in the foreground.

Short-term effects to the scenic quality and viewer sensitivity of the parcels would result from the construction of aboveground facilities; project surface disturbance; increased vehicle traffic and increased human presence; and construction-generated dust. Project surface disturbance areas would require vegetation clearing, grading, occupancy, and restoration activities.

Residents and travelers would be able to see operation activities, which would be performed using vehicles and heavy equipment and rigs. Intermittent, annual maintenance activities would result in contrasts to the visual environment ranging from none to weak. Impacts to visual resources also are expected to be intermittent over the life of the project.

Long-term Visual Resource changes if developed

Long-term visual impacts would result from parcel development including; new banded lines, colors, and textures on the landscape, depending on viewing position. Large areas of bare earth and establishing vegetation in the parcel would be visible until they have been successfully re-vegetated.

Facility operation and maintenance would locally change the long-term character of the landscape in most of the parcel areas. Long-term impacts to visual resources would consist of moderate to strong form, line, color, and texture contrasts of the re-vegetated areas, access roads,

transmission lines, and non-linear project components with the existing predominantly natural setting. Periodic vehicle and worker activity associated with operations and maintenance would be periodically visible.

3.13 Grazing Affected

There are numerous livestock grazing permittee holders and livestock grazing allotments throughout the district. The effected environment has thousands of acres of winterfat plant communities in which some parcels have been identified for oil and gas leasing. These winterfat plant communities provide disproportionate amounts of forage for livestock per acre than most other plant communities in the Great Basin. Livestock operators rely on this forage for their livestock in their overall ranching operations.

3.14 Rose Guano Bat Cave Affected Environment

The Rose Guano Bat Cave is adjacent to Area F. Rose Guano is best known as home to the largest known colony of Mexican free-tailed bats in Nevada. The estimated 70,000 bats that live here over the summer consume as many as 300 million insects each night. Entering the cave is not allowed July 1 through October 1, when the bats are roosting. In 1970, the area was designated as the “Bat Cave and Guano Mine Historic Area”. Caves are protected under the Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988. The purpose of the act is twofold: to “secure, protect, and preserve significant caves on Federal lands for the perpetual use, enjoyment and benefit of all people” and “to foster increased cooperation and exchange of information between governmental authorities and those who utilize caves located on Federal lands for scientific, educational, or recreational purposes.”

The project is located in a limestone karst terrain, containing sinkholes, lineaments, voids, and caves. These features provide point sources for aquifer recharge in the region. Lineaments are linear or curvilinear surface features that indicate joints or fractures at depth which have reached the surface. Sinkholes and cave entrances collect water and can accumulate richer organic materials and soils. This, in conjunction with a more stable microclimate near a cave entrance, supports a greater diversity and density of plant materials which provides habitat for a greater diversity and density of wildlife.

3.15 Vegetation Affected Environment

Some lease parcels were identified as having winterfat dominated plant communities or winterfat as a significant component within the plant community and the associated fragile silty soils. Those parcels known to have winterfat dominated communities or winterfat as a significant component are (01, 02, 16, 26-31, 33-37, 40, 42-45, 48-50, 52, 54, 60-63, 66, 67, 71, 88, 89, 91,

93, 95, 96, 98,99, 105,109-111, 123, 128,137, 160-162, 165, 166, 168, 169,173, 174, 177, 179,180-184, 186-189, 190-194).

3.16 Mineral Resources Affected Environment

The Ely District may lease more acres of public land than anywhere else in the United States may. In the past 10 years, the Ely District has leased almost 4.5 million acres of public land making up over 1,800 leases. Currently, there are an estimated 960 active leases encompassing nearly 2.2 million acres of public land. However, only 22 exploration wells have been drilled within the past 10 years in the Ely District. None of these wells has produced oil.

The Chainman Shale, Pilot Shale, Guilemette Limestone, and Joanna Limestone, are the main potentially oil-bearing formations sought by industry for exploration in the Ely District, which gives focus on the central part of the district.

Chapter 4- Environmental Effects

4.1 Introduction

Approximately four million acres presently are available for oil and gas leasing in contrast to approximately ten million acres in the Ely 2008 RMP area. Therefore, it is expected that only forty percent (3,400 acres) of the 8,400 acres estimated in the reasonably foreseeable development scenario for oil and gas would be disturbed.

Approximately 8,400 acres, as estimated in the reasonably foreseeable development scenario would be disturbed by oil and gas exploration activities. Oil exploration and production activities involve the potential for soil compaction, erosion, excavation, and losses of soil quality in these areas. The effects of surface disturbance on soils vary based on soil type, texture, moisture content, depth, and slope. Vegetation removal for roads and well pad construction can alter existing drainage patterns and contribute to accelerated gully and rill erosion, especially on steeper slopes. Soil compaction would be expected on areas utilized by heavy equipment for oil and gas exploration, development, and production. Compaction typically is greatest when soil moisture is high and where heavy equipment activities are concentrated. Soil compaction reduces vegetation productivity because it decreases root penetration and water infiltration.

Within the State of Nevada, a Memorandum of Understanding for exploration and mining reclamation exists between the BLM and the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection. Reclamation permits are supported by site-specific reclamation plans which are submitted and maintained according to an agency review and approval process. If approved, a permit defines post-project land uses, growth media salvage and replacement, seedbed amendments and erosion controls, site drainage, public safety provisions, roads, recontouring and revegetation practices,

post-treatment monitoring, and other site restoration considerations according to best management practices. As a result, and given the comparatively small extent of mineral exploration and extraction acreage in the Assessment Area, the effects of these activities on soil resources are expected to be minimal.

These impacts would be mitigated through the use of management actions and best management practices and other conditions of approval imposed during the permitting process on a specific site-by-site basis.

4.2 Cultural Resources Environmental Effects

4.2.1 Proposed Action Effects on Cultural Resources

A records search was conducted to identify cultural resources that have special interest or importance to the general public. The records show that parcels (93 and 101) intersect or are in close proximity to the Lincoln Highway historic roadway. Particular segments of the Lincoln Highway have been determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places, while other segment have yet to be evaluated for the Register. As a standard measure all lease development within one mile of the centerline of the Lincoln Highway route should include a visual resources analysis as part of the location specific NEPA analysis. Although the Lincoln Highway is not designated as a National Scenic and Historic Trail, it is still considered significant with many segments of the roadway determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

Area A: No Eligible sites.

Area B: No Eligible sites.

Area C: (Parcel 62) one Eligible site.

Area D: (Parcels 44 & 45) two Eligible sites.

Area E: (Parcels 88, 96, 99, 101) four Eligible sites.

Area F: (Parcels 63,182,186,188) five Eligible sites.

Area G: (Parcel 194) one Eligible site.

The lease of oil and gas parcels does not entail ground-disturbing activities as part of the undertaking. Furthermore, all subsequent activities on leased parcels shall be subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and further NEPA study. Therefore, this undertaking will not result in impacts to cultural resources in and of itself; however, ground disturbance from lease development may result in substantial impacts to cultural resources. Any party proposing oil and gas exploration or development on leased parcels shall be responsible for all costs related to conducting Section 106 of the NHPA. The successful lease of a parcel does not guarantee the feasibility of future oil and gas exploration or development because of those costs.

4.2.2 No Action Alternative Effects on Cultural Resources

The No Action Alternative would not impact cultural resources in the area. Activities on current leased parcels adjacent to the proposed parcels would still be permitted.

4.2.3 Proposed Action Effects on Heritage Special Designations (Historic Trails, ACEC's designated for Cultural Resources)

Lease parcels along the Pony Express National Historic Trail may contain areas of high cultural sensitivity. Properties known at the time of lease announcement that are listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places will be avoided, where possible, by means of lease exclusions or by limits on surface use. The Pony Express Trail intersects with parcels 101 and 102. Parcel 180 is adjacent to the Swamp Cedar ACEC and is completely within a highly sensitive cultural area. The preferred avoidance option is to exclude areas containing National Register of Historic Places eligible sites from leasing and all forms of surface disturbance. Cultural sites not avoided may require consultation with State Historic Preservation Officer and treatment plans. Per the stipulations present in Nevada Instruction Memorandum No. NV-2004-004, a visual resources analysis up to five miles from the Pony Express centerline may be required as part of the NEPA analysis for lease parcel development.

4.2.4 No Action Alternative Effects on Heritage Special Designations (Historic Trails, ACEC's designated for Cultural Resources)

The No action Alternative would not impact the Pony Express Trail. Activities on current leased parcels adjacent to the proposed parcels would still be permitted.

4.3 Fish and Wildlife Environmental Effects

4.3.1 Proposed Action Effects on Fish and Wildlife

There would be no direct effects from issuing new oil and gas leases because leasing does not directly authorize oil and gas exploration and development activities. Direct impacts from these activities would be analyzed under a separate, site-specific NEPA analysis. Oil and gas exploration and production activities have the potential to affect wildlife in the following ways:

- Temporary disturbance, displacement, or mortality of wildlife could result from exploration and development;
- Long-term habitat loss could result from exploration or development, as a result of disturbance to soils and vegetation unsuccessfully reclaimed. Reclamation, especially at lower elevation and low precipitation sites, is difficult even using the best techniques and equipment; the potential for failure is high.

4.3.2 No Action Alternative Effects on Fish and Wildlife

The No Action Alternative would not impact fish and wildlife. Activities on current leased parcels adjacent to the proposed parcels would still be permitted.

4.3.3 Proposed Action Effects on Migratory Birds

There would be no direct effects from issuing new oil and gas leases because leasing does not directly authorize oil and gas exploration and development activities. Direct impacts from these activities would be analyzed under a separate site-specific NEPA analysis.

Site-specific analysis of any APD would include the requirement that the area affected by the activity, including road access, be surveyed for any migratory bird nests if the activity is to be conducted during the nesting season designated for the habitat.

4.3.4 No Action Alternative Effects on Migratory Birds

There would be no effects on migratory birds, as no leases would be issued for the parcels covered in this document. Activities on current leased parcels adjacent to the proposed parcels would still be permitted.

4.3.5 Proposed Action Effects on Special Status plant and animal species other than those listed as Threatened or Endangered

A list of possible BLM Sensitive Species which have potential or known habitat in or near the lease parcels is included in this EA as **Appendix C**. Stipulations in the RMP are designed to help minimize potential effects to some Sensitive Species, such as the Greater Sage-Grouse; and raptor species, such as the ferruginous hawk. Site-specific analysis will be required for any APD resulting from the proposed leasing action, including surveys for species such as the pygmy rabbit. Each site-specific NEPA analysis would include mitigation measures to minimize effects on such species.

4.3.6 No Action Alternative Effects on Special Status plant and animal species other than those listed as Threatened or Endangered

There would be no change to special status species under the no action alternative as the proposed oil and gas lease parcels would be withdrawn from the lease sale. Activities on current leased parcels adjacent to the proposed parcels would still be permitted.

4.4 Native American Religious and Other Concerns Environmental Effects

4.4.1 Proposed Action Effects on Native American Religious and Other Concerns

Letters reaching out for consultation with the tribes were mailed on February 29, 2012. All parcels in an around the proposed Duckwater Reservation boundary expansion were deferred. Site-specific NEPA analysis would be required prior to any future development of the leased parcels. Class III cultural surveys would be required prior to any ground disturbing activities, as

well as, additional tribal consultation. Any Cultural or Tribal concerns that arise during development of parcels subsequent to lease sales would be handled through design features and/or mitigation.

4.4.2 No Action Alternative Effects on Native American Religious and Other Concerns

There would be no change to tribal concerns under the no action alternative, as the proposed oil and gas lease parcels would be withdrawn from the lease sale. Activities on current leased parcels adjacent to the proposed parcels would still be permitted.

4.5 Environmental Justice Environmental Effects

4.5.1 Proposed Action Effects on Environmental Justice

There are no known disadvantaged populations that would be affected by the proposed action. However, the lease parcels that overlap private property could potentially impact the character, usage, or integrity of the private land due to the surface occupancy associated with energy development. In addition to the approximate five acres of development per well, there would be activity resulting from construction and operation of the facility, potential residency of maintenance staff, and the lost opportunity cost resulting from operations. Due to the regulations pertaining to the split-estate arrangement, the landowner has little control over the use of their land. However they can negotiate with the operator and determine parameters of development.

4.5.2 No Action Alternative Effects on Environmental Justice

The No Action Alternative would have no impact on Environmental Justice. Activities on current leased parcels adjacent to the proposed parcels would still be permitted.

4.6 Socioeconomics Environmental Effects

4.6.1 Proposed Action Effects on Socioeconomics

A direct effect of issuing new oil and gas leases on socioeconomics within the Assessment Area would be the generation of revenue from the sale of the leases. The State of Nevada would receive 49 percent of the proceeds from the initial sale of each lease parcel.

Subsequent oil and gas exploration, development, and production could create additional impacts. During the exploration phase, oil and gas companies typically provide in-house scientists and technicians to do the majority of the work. After initial surveys have been completed, road building, drill pad, and other construction and reclamation activities could occur as a result of oil and gas exploration and development activities. Much of this work could be contracted to local contractors, producing a potential economic impact to the local area through additional jobs, income, and increased demand for additional services.

4.6.2 No Action Alternative Effects on Socioeconomics

The No Action Alternative would not impact the current socioeconomic climate in the area. Activities on current leased parcels adjacent to the proposed parcels would still be permitted.

4.7 Wetlands/Riparian Areas Environmental Effects

4.7.1 Proposed Action Effects on Wetlands/Riparian Areas

Direct and indirect effects from the sale of lease parcels may result when development activities begin on the parcel post-purchase. Access construction, pad construction, well pad and facilities construction, and other infrastructure construction needed to develop parcels for operation and production may affect wetland and riparian resources. Development and associated actions could affect riparian or hydric soils by leading to their de-watering by breaching the bounding impermeable layer, or aquitard, which defines the lower layer of the saturated soil and thus, allowing water to flow through effectively draining the soil. Thus drained of its 'standing' water, a lentic wetland or riparian system will eventually dry and lose its surface cover of wetland or riparian vegetation. De-watering through breaching may occur with well drilling actions. It is expected that with proper application of best management practices, adherence to State of Nevada rules governing borehole plugging, and BLM stipulations the risk of encountering a perched water table or breaching one if encountered would be minimized.

Riparian areas can be directly affected by parcel development when roads and drill pad placement fall directly upon the resources. Not all riparian systems occur on soils that are saturated for most of the year. It is possible to site a road and drill pad on a riparian meadow system which does not exhibit hydric soil characteristics but which is still a classified riparian area. These potentially small lentic systems could be cleared of vegetation or completely lost during development. Many of the small lentic systems associated with springs and seeps in some of the parcels are less than one-quarter of an acre in size and can easily be lost in road and pad design occurring during a dry year or the driest part of an average precipitation year. Many of the small lentic systems depend directly upon precipitation from snowmelt, or spring rains in order to define their aerial extent for any given water year.

An effect to wetlands or riparian areas that could be either direct or indirect is the leakage or overflow of waste fluids or materials from settling ponds or other facilities that accompany oil and gas production. With proper siting and adherence to best management practices and BLM stipulations, this risk can be minimized.

4.7.2 No Action Alternative Effects on Wetlands/Riparian Areas

The No Action Alternative would not impact the riparian/wetlands in the area. Activities on current leased parcels adjacent to the proposed parcels would still be permitted.

4.8 Noxious, Invasive and Non-Native Species Environmental Effects

4.8.1 Proposed Action Effects on Noxious, Invasive and Non-native Species

Oil and gas leasing under the proposed action could potentially impact noxious, invasive and non-native species on the proposed parcels if exploration and production activities occur. The movement of equipment and materials, and the disturbance of vegetation can exacerbate existing infestations and lead to the introduction of weed seed in previously unaffected areas.

Parcels 56, 59, 61, 62, 63, 67, 91, 93, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 105, 111, 117, 121, 164, 167, 181 and 182 have been identified as containing noxious weeds. If future exploration activities occur, these parcels would be identified for specific treatment and mitigation measures to reduce the spread of noxious weeds. Beyond the BLM best practices in Appendix D that apply to noxious weeds, seasons of use may be restricted, or post exploration treatments and monitoring may be required.

The remaining parcels are not shown in the BLM inventory to contain noxious weeds. If future exploration occurs, further inventories may be necessary and BLM best management practices should be applied.

4.8.2 No Action Alternative Effects on Noxious, Non-native and Invasive Species

Under the no action alternative, there would be no lease of lands or potential for future exploration. No further ground disturbance from oil and gas exploration would be initiated, and present populations of noxious, non-native and invasive species would remain under current conditions and treatment schedules.

4.9 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Environmental Effects

4.9.1 Proposed Action Effects on Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

The proposed action to authorize oil and gas leasing would impact, and potentially eliminate, wilderness character in the twelve units which were found to possess Lands with Wilderness Characteristics in this project area when and if exploration and production activities occur.

Short-term (5-10 years) disturbances would have a dramatic and negative effect on the LWC units by reducing and possibly eliminating the wilderness character. Depending on the location and density of exploration wells, the LWC units may be reduced to areas of less than 5,000 acres; naturalness would be eliminated across the developed portions of the units; and opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation may be eliminated throughout the unit.

If exploration wells are plugged and abandoned, they would be reclaimed immediately after drilling or construction. Therefore, in the long term, it is possible that all disturbances would be reclaimed allowing the area to return to a natural state; and opportunities for solitude or a

primitive and unconfined type of recreation would return. Impacts to size may also be reclaimed after exploration, but depending on the extent of wells and associated facilities (roads, gravel pits, etc.) impacts may remain should any of the supporting facilities continue to be used that could continue to eliminate LWCs based on size.

For any producing wells, the impacts would be long term (20 years) or much longer. At that point, the impacts to LWC would be considered permanent.

4.9.2 No Action Alternative Effects on Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

Under the No Action Alternative, all expressions of interest to lease would be denied or rejected. Therefore, there would be no human-caused alterations to the existing landscape and there would be no impacts to the wilderness character.

4.10 Visual Resource Management Environmental Effects

4.10.1 Proposed Action Effects on Visual Resource Management

The actual sale of the lease parcels would not impact visual resources, though the development of the lease parcels may impact visual resources. When a lease parcel is developed, all facilities associated with the plan of development (POD) must meet the VRM objectives for each classification. The objective of each VRM class will determine the level of modification that will need to take place for the development of the lease. Modifications to decrease visual contrast may include, painting of facilities, site modification such as berms, etc. When a POD is submitted for a lease parcel, a site-specific visual contrast rating would be conducted. The contrast rating will identify what types of mitigation may be needed to minimize visual contrast so that the POD can meet the VRM objectives identified with the classification of the area where the lease is located.

4.10.2 No Action Alternative Effects on Visual Resource Management

The No Action Alternative would not impact the current visual resources in the area. Activities on current leased parcels adjacent to the proposed parcels would still be permitted.

4.11 Grazing Environmental Effects

4.11.1 Proposed Action Effects on Grazing

The ground surface disturbing action within the proposed action could potentially reduce the forage base for livestock within a grazing allotment due to invasive species and non-recovery permanently. However, if exploration and development of these leases occurs at some point in the future, there may be cumulative impacts on leases with grazing. Prior to any exploration or development, additional site-specific NEPA review would be required.

4.11.2 No action Alternative Effects on Grazing

The No Action Alternative would not impact current grazing in the area. Activities on current leased parcels adjacent to the proposed parcels would still be permitted.

4.12 Cave Resource Management Environmental Effects

4.12.1 Proposed Action Effects on Cave Resource Management

The actual sale of the lease parcels would not impact cave resources, though the development of the lease parcels may impact the cave resources. When a lease parcel is developed, all facilities associated with the plan of development (POD) must meet the objectives for BLM Cave Management and best practices as stated in 1.13.

Potential impacts of drilling operations to cave resources could include the loss of drilling fluids, which sometimes contain heavy metals and other chemicals, and cement. This may cause the pollution of the ground water recharge areas and adversely impact cave life. Additionally, cementing operations could plug some of the underground drainages and restrict ground water flow, thereby reducing the recharge quality and quantity of springs, resurgences, and water tables. Potential impacts of well production include the introduction of hydrocarbons and other chemicals into underground drainages and recharge areas as a result of leaks or spills from casings in the well, storage tanks, mud pits, pipelines, or other production facilities. A buildup of hydrocarbons in cave systems could potentially asphyxiate wildlife or humans, or cause explosions.

Potential impacts of roads to parcels adjacent to cave resources could include a possibility for catastrophic collapse of a sink hole, cave passage, or void during construction operations, with associated risks to operators, equipment, and potential for increased environmental impact. Roads and road drainage turnouts can direct or funnel runoff water into cave entrances or sink holes. Contaminates from spills and general road runoff such as oil and other petroleum products, salt water, and other debris can be transported directly into the cave systems causing a negative effect on the cave environment and ecosystem. Because cave ecosystems are extremely fragile and easily disturbed the negative effects to the cave's biological components may include death to some of its species. Because karst terrains and cave systems are directly and integrally linked to ground water recharge contaminate spills on roads in these areas may lead directly to ground water contamination.

Potential impacts of seismic activities could include the use of heavy geophysical / vibroseis trucks or blasting can cause the breakage of speleothems and or the collapse of near surface caves. This can alter the cave environment as well as causing health and safety problems for the equipment operators.

4.12.2 No Action Alternative Effects on Cave Resource Management

The No Action Alternative would not impact the current cave resources in the area. Activities on current leased parcels adjacent to the proposed parcels would still be permitted.

4.13 Vegetation and Sensitive Soils Environmental Effects

4.13.1 Proposed Action Effects on Vegetation and Sensitive Soils

Winterfat plant communities and their associated silty soils upon surface disturbance are subject to excessive erosion, compaction, and wind translocation. After major surface disturbance, reclamation attempts are generally unsuccessful and the disturbed site becomes home to invasive plants species such as cheatgrass and halogeton.

4.13.2 No Action Alternative Effects on Vegetation and Sensitive Soils

The No Action Alternative would not impact the vegetation and sensitive soil resources in the area. Activities on current leased parcels adjacent to the proposed parcels would still be permitted.

4.14 Mineral Resources Environmental Effects

4.14.1 Proposed Action Effects on Mineral Resources

The proposed action to authorize oil and gas leasing in the Ely District would have a positive impact to the State of Nevada and BLM by creating revenue from the lease sale. Additional revenue is also generated by exploration and development of oil and gas leases.

Most leases sold in the Ely District never are explored or developed. However, if exploration and production would occur on these leases, site-specific NEPA analysis would be conducted prior to any ground disturbing activities could occur.

Exploration usually consists of seismic line studies and drilling wildcat exploration wells. These types of activities are considered short-term or temporary disturbances (10 years). If and when a well is put into a production phase, the disturbance could last much longer (20 years).

When exploration wells are plugged and abandoned, the land would be reclaimed soon thereafter. The BLM is committed to making sure that all disturbances be reclaimed, allowing the area to return to a natural state. However, due to poor soils, lack of precipitation, and poor oversight, several well pads and access roads constructed in the past on the District, still lack adequate vegetation.

4.14.2 No Action Alternative Effects on Mineral Resources

Under the No Action Alternative, all expressions of interest to lease would be denied or rejected. Therefore, no additional revenue would be raised to help fund the State of Nevada and the BLM's continued leasing public lands for oil and gas exploration.

Chapter 5- Cumulative Impacts Analysis

5.1 Past Actions

The Ely District is rich in natural resources and the Assessment Area has been used for a wide array of activities over the years. Mining, ranching, grazing, hunting, recreation, and oil exploration have been conducted throughout the District and more than likely, will continue for many more years. Although more than 200 wells have been drilled in the Ely District so far, none has ever been in production.

5.2 Present Actions

Mining, ranching, grazing, hunting, recreation, and oil exploration are being conducted throughout the District and more than likely, will continue for many more years.

5.3 Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions (RFFA's)

There are many new projects coming to rural Nevada, especially around Ely. Several wind development projects, solar projects, transmission lines, and a massive water pipeline are scheduled to begin development over the next several years. Due to the current prices of gold and oil, the potential for much more exploration for each of these commodities may be experienced in the Ely District in the very near future.

The proposed action does not include exploration, development, production, or final reclamation of oil and gas resources; however, authorization of oil and gas leasing does convey a right to subsequent exploration and production activities. Even though these later activities can be associated with oil and gas leasing, they would be analyzed in a separate, site-specific NEPA document, once an application to drill or notice of intent is received.

The Ely RMP suggests that a total of 448 wells would be drilled resulting in total short-term (5 to 10 years) disturbance of approximately 8,400 acres and a long-term (about 20 years for producing wells) disturbance of approximately 1,400 acres. It also suggests that a new field discovery similar in size and surface disturbance to the Trap Springs and Kate Springs oil fields within Railroad Valley could be made over the next several years. Short-term disturbance as defined for the reasonably foreseeable development scenario includes locations for wells in the

plugged and abandoned category that would be reclaimed immediately after drilling or construction.

Railroad Valley, Lake Valley, White River Valley, and Long Valley seem to be the focus of future exploration in the Ely District. Several APDs are expected from these areas over the next few years.

5.4 Cumulative Impacts from Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions

5.4.1 Cultural Resources Cumulative Impacts

Cultural resources include, but are not limited to, historic cemeteries and townsites, rockshelters, caves, rock art, and Paleo-Indian sites. The primary impact mechanisms that could affect cultural resources within the district include off-highway vehicle and recreational use, minerals development, land disposal, fire, special designations, and livestock grazing. Some of these mechanisms would have a negative impact on cultural resources, which would be mitigated through project abandonment, redesign, and, if necessary, data recovery. However, some of these mechanisms may have a positive or beneficial impact on cultural resources, such as protection under an ACEC designation.

Any program, activity, or project has an effect on a cultural resource if it alters any of the characteristics or criteria that may qualify the resource for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places or otherwise affects a cultural property's legally protected status. Impacts to cultural properties are considered adverse if the effect diminishes the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Negative or adverse effects can include, but are not limited to: physical destruction of or damage to all or part of a property; alteration of a property (e.g., restoration, rehabilitation, stabilization); removal of a property from its historic location; or, transfer, lease, or sale of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation (Ely FEIS 2007).

Avoidance is the preferred measure of mitigation in order to preserve and protect the resource.

5.4.2 Fish and Wildlife Cumulative Impacts

All wildlife species have preferred habitats, some of which may be seasonal. Many disturbances, both natural and human caused may result in wildlife moving to less optimal habitats, which may already be at carrying capacity. This could result in reductions in population sizes due to less successful reproduction or direct mortality. Species dependent on very restricted habitats may be especially affected. A number of ongoing and future activities combined could result in loss of specific habitats, fragmentation and disruption of movement patterns. The stipulations required

through the RMP or those determined to be needed on a site-specific basis will help to minimize impacts from these activities.

5.4.2.1 Migratory Birds Cumulative Impacts

A number of ongoing and future activities on the District, such as mineral exploration, recreation use, grazing, and energy development, could cumulatively impact migratory birds. It is expected that the proposed actions may contribute to cumulative impacts to a greater or lesser degree, greatly dependent on the number of Applications to Drill that result. The mitigation required for projects would help to reduce the degree of impacts to be expected.

5.4.2.2 Sensitive Species Cumulative Impacts

The combination of past, present and future activities could cumulatively impact Sensitive Plant or Animal Species. These impacts could result in loss of habitats, which may uniquely support some species, may fragment habitats resulting in reductions in reproductive success of some species, or may have direct adverse effects on individuals in populations, which are small to begin with. Mitigation requirements for projects may help to reduce impacts to the extent that they do not reach the level of causing species to require listing as Threatened or Endangered.

5.4.3 Native American Concerns Cumulative Impacts

There are no cumulative effects related to Native American concerns resulting from the proposed action. However, if exploration and development of these leases occurs at some point in the future, there may be cumulative impacts to Native American's ancestral and aboriginal lands. Ground disturbing activities associated with drill pad and access road construction could potentially disturb unknown village sites, gravesites, and other sensitive resources. There could be a potential temporary disruption to traditional hunting and gathering sites. Prior to any exploration or development, additional site-specific NEPA review would be required.

5.4.4 Environmental Justice Cumulative Impacts

There are no cumulative effects related to environmental justice resulting from the proposed action. However, if exploration and development of these leases occurs at some point in the future, there may be cumulative impacts on leases with split estates. Prior to any exploration or development, additional site-specific NEPA review would be required.

5.4.5 Socioeconomics Cumulative Impacts

If other construction projects were to occur at the same time as any future exploration or development activities related to these leases, the direct and indirect economic impacts to the local area could be magnified. There are no cumulative impacts expected to result directly from the proposed action.

5.4.6 Wetlands/Riparian Areas Cumulative Impacts

There are no ground disturbing activities associated with the proposed action. Therefore, no impacts would occur from the proposed action. However, if the lease parcels are sold and

exploration and development takes place, then potential impacts would be discussed in a site-specific NEPA process.

There are known and reasonably foreseeable future actions that would affect wetland and riparian areas in Spring Valley. Current water pumping from the shallow aquifer for irrigation use has accounted for some lowering of the water table. Future proposed water pumping from the deep aquifer for municipal use in southern Nevada in conjunction with continued pumping from the shallow aquifer may lead to a reduction in wetland and riparian habitat and vegetation in Spring Valley.

5.4.7 Noxious, Non-native and Invasive Species Cumulative Impacts

There are no cumulative impacts associated directly with the proposed action as no surface disturbance is proposed. If the lease parcels are sold at a future date, a site specific NEPA document will be prepared that will include possible cumulative impacts on noxious, non-native and invasive species.

5.4.8 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Cumulative Impacts

There are no cumulative impacts expected to result directly from the proposed action since the proposed action does not include any surface disturbance. However, it does authorize the right to future exploration and production activities. At the time the lease parcels are sold and exploration and development takes place, then potential impacts would be discussed in a site-specific NEPA process.

5.4.9 Visual Resource Management Cumulative Impacts

Since there are no ground disturbing activities associated with lease sales, no cumulative impacts are expected to result directly from the proposed action. However, it does authorize the right to future exploration and production activities. At the time lease parcels are sold and exploration and development takes place, then potential impacts would be discussed in a site-specific NEPA process.

5.4.10 Grazing Cumulative Impacts

There are oil and gas within parcels that have been identified as having winterfat plant communities within the Ely District. This could have economic and operational logistic consequences for the livestock rancher. Oil and gas operations could temporarily disrupt the daily operations of the livestock rancher. However, if exploration and development of these leases occurs at some point in the future, there may be cumulative impacts on leases with grazing. Prior to any exploration or development, additional site-specific NEPA review would be required.

5.4.11 Cave Resource Management Cumulative Impacts

Since there are no ground disturbing activities associated with lease sales, no cumulative impacts are expected to result directly from the proposed action. However, it does authorize the right to

future exploration and production activities. At the time lease parcels are sold and exploration and development takes place, then potential impacts would be discussed in a site-specific NEPA process.

5.4.12 Vegetation and Sensitive Soils Cumulative Impacts

There are known and reasonably foreseeable future actions that would affect vegetation and sensitive soil areas in the Ely District. This would be the loss of desirable plant species such as winterfat due to ground disturbing activities. The creation of permanent invasive plant species, such as cheatgrass and halogeton, vector sites wherever surface disturbances occur within the winterfat communities and their associated soils in the Ely district. Mitigation would include but not be limited to avoiding those parcels that have winterfat plant communities within their boundaries.

5.4.13 Mineral Resources Cumulative Impacts

Generating revenue to help fund the BLM's Fluid Mineral Program would be the only cumulative impact expected to result directly from the proposed action since the proposed action does not include any surface disturbance. However, it does authorize the right to future exploration and production activities. At the time lease parcels are sold, and exploration and development takes place, then potential impacts would be discussed in a site-specific NEPA process.

5.4.14 Summary of Cumulative Impacts

Since there is not any surface disturbance associated with the proposed action, it is very unlikely that there would be any impacts to the resources within the Ely District, except for maybe a positive cash flow to the State of Nevada and the BLM by the sale of the parcels. The state receives 49% of the proceeds from the sale of parcels and the BLM retains the other 51%.

Typically, the Ely District sells only a fraction of the nominated parcels each year. Of the parcels that are sold, most leaseholders never submit an APD or Notice to explore for oil on their parcels during the 10 years they hold the lease. The Ely District only processes an average of 2–3 APDs a year. A site-specific NEPA analysis would be written for each APD submitted to analyze any issues associated with drilling activities and be available for public comment.

The State of Nevada is unique from other oil lease states in that the majority of lands are public and available for leasing. Only a small percentage of lands leased are ever explored or developed. Therefore, it is unlikely that large-scale oil and gas development will occur, unless a major oil reserve is discovered.

Chapter 6- Tribes, Individuals, Organizations, or Agencies Consulted

Table 6.1 List of Persons, Agencies and Organizations Consulted

NAME	Purpose & Authorities for Consultation or Coordination	Findings & Conclusions
Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah	Native American Consultation	No comments received
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	Native American Consultation	No comments received
Ely Shoshone Tribe	Native American Consultation	No comments received
Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Indian Reservation	Native American Consultation	Phone call received on 3/29/12
Te-Moak Tribes of the Western Shoshone Tribes of Nevada	Native American Consultation	No comments received
Yomba Shoshone Tribe	Native American Consultation	No comments received
Wells Band Council	Native American Consultation	No comments received
South Fork Band Council	Native American Consultation	No comments received
Elko Band Council	Native American Consultation	No comments received
Skull Valley Band of Goshute	Native American Consultation	No comments received
Nevada Department of Wildlife	Consultation and input	No comments received
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	No comments received	No comments received
Nevada State Clearinghouse	Consultation and input	No comments received
Great Basin National Park	Consultation and input	No comments received

Chapter 7- List of Preparers

Table 7.1

NAME	TITLE	TASK ASSIGNMENT
Dave Davis	Geologist/Project lead	Author/Minerals
Alan Kunze	Geologist	Co-author
Lisa Gilbert	Archeologist	Cultural Resources/Paleontology
Clint Wertz	Supervisory NRS (Renewables)	Air Quality, Soils, Water Resources, Water Quality, Riparian/Wetlands, Farmlands, and Floodplains
Andy Daniels	Wildlife Biologist	Wildlife; Migratory Birds; Special Status Plants & Animals
Ben Noyes	Horse & Burro Specialist	Wild Horses
Erica Husse	ES&R Specialist	ES & R
Gloria Tibbetts	Planning and Environmental Coordinator	NEPA; Socioeconomics; Environmental Justice
Gus Malon	Outdoor Recreation Planner	Recreation and VRM
John Miller	Wilderness Ranger	VRM
Emily Simpson	Planning & Environmental Coordinator (Wilderness)	Wilderness/WSA/Wild & Scenic Rivers/LWC
Stephanie Trujillo	Realty Specialist	Land Uses
Craig Hoover	Range Management Specialist	Rangeland, Grazing, Invasive, Non- native Species & Vegetative Resources
Matt Rajala	Fire Management Specialist (Fire Planner)	Fire Management
Melanie Peterson	Environmental Protection Specialist	Hazardous Materials
Elvis Wall	Native American Coordinator	Native American Religious and other Concerns
Adam Johnson	Forester	Forest Resources

Chapter 8- List of References

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Chapter 9- List of Appendices

Appendix A: September 2012 Nominated Parcels

Appendix B: September 2012 Parcels with Attached Stipulations

Appendix C: Special Status Species List

Appendix D: BLM Best Management Practices (BMP)

09/2012 Ely District Preliminary Parcel List

Sec. 018 PROT ALL;			
019 PROT ALL;		NV-12-09-016	2549.800 Acres
030 PROT ALL;		T.0010N, R.0560E, 21 MDM, NV	
031 PROT ALL;		Sec. 029 ALL;	
White Pine County		030 LOTS 1-4;	
Ely DO		030 E2,E2W2;	
Prev Preliminary Parcel No. NV-11-		031 LOTS 1-4;	
09-006		031 E2,E2W2;	
Duckwater Reservation Expansion		032 ALL;	
		Lincoln County	
NV-12-09-011	1402.860 Acres	Ely DO	
T.0250N, R.0550E, 21 MDM, NV		NV-12-09-017	1959.000 Acres
Sec. 003 LOTS 3,4;		T.0110N, R.0560E, 21 MDM, NV	
003		Sec. 004 PROT ALL;	
SWNE, S2NW, SW, W2SE, SESE;		005 PROT ALL;	
T.0260N, R.0550E, 21 MDM, NV		006 PROT ALL;	
Sec. 027 NE, W2W2, SESW, E2SE;		Nye County	
034 E2NE, W2, NESE, SWSE;		Ely DO	
White Pine County			
Ely DO		NV-12-09-018	1955.000 Acres
		T.0110N, R.0560E, 21 MDM, NV	
NV-12-09-012	1920.000 Acres	Sec. 007 PROT ALL;	
T.0260N, R.0550E, 21 MDM, NV		008 PROT ALL;	
Sec. 023 ALL;		009 PROT ALL;	
024 ALL;		Nye County	
025 ALL;		Ely DO	
White Pine County			
Ely DO		NV-12-09-019	1920.000 Acres
		T.0110N, R.0560E, 21 MDM, NV	
NV-12-09-013	1920.000 Acres	Sec. 010 ALL;	
T.0260N, R.0550E, 21 MDM, NV		015 ALL;	
Sec. 026 ALL;		022 ALL;	
035 ALL;		Nye County	
036 ALL;		Ely DO	
White Pine County			
Ely DO		NV-12-09-020	1280.000 Acres
		T.0110N, R.0560E, 21 MDM, NV	
NV-12-09-014	1866.820 Acres	Sec. 014 ALL;	
T.0120N, R.0552E, 21 MDM, NV		023 ALL;	
Sec. 006 PROT ALL EXCL PAT;		Nye County	
007 PROT ALL;		Ely DO	
018 PROT ALL;			
Nye County		NV-12-09-021	1299.000 Acres
Ely DO		T.0110N, R.0560E, 21 MDM, NV	
		Sec. 028 PROT ALL;	
NV-12-09-015	1884.000 Acres	029 PROT N2;	
T.0120N, R.0552E, 21 MDM, NV		030 PROT N2;	
Sec. 019 PROT ALL;		Nye County	
030 PROT ALL;		Ely DO	
031 PROT ALL;			
Nye County		NV-12-09-022	1222.520 Acres
Ely DO		T.0120N, R.0560E, 21 MDM, NV	

09/2012 Ely District Preliminary Parcel List

Sec. 018	LOTS 3,4;		015	ALL;
018	E2SW,W2SE;		Nye County	
019	LOTS 1-4;		Ely DO	
019	E2,E2W2;			
020	S2;			
Nye County			NV-12-09-028	1920.000 Acres
Ely DO			T.0020N, R.0570E,	21 MDM, NV
			Sec. 011	S2;
			012	S2;
			013	ALL;
			014	ALL;
NV-12-09-023	2177.600 Acres		Nye County	
T.0120N, R.0560E,	21 MDM, NV		Ely DO	
Sec. 028	S2NW,SW,SWSE;			
031	LOTS 1-4;			
031	E2,E2W2;			
032	ALL;			
033	W2NE,SENE,W2,SE;		NV-12-09-029	2560.000 Acres
Nye County			T.0020N, R.0570E,	21 MDM, NV
Ely DO			Sec. 022	ALL;
			023	ALL;
			026	ALL;
			027	ALL;
NV-12-09-024	2560.000 Acres		Nye County	
T.0160N, R.0560E,	21 MDM, NV		Ely DO	
Sec. 022	ALL;			
023	ALL;			
026	ALL;			
027	ALL;		NV-12-09-030	1920.000 Acres
White Pine County			T.0020N, R.0570E,	21 MDM, NV
Ely DO			Sec. 024	ALL;
			025	ALL;
			036	ALL;
NV-12-09-025	2560.000 Acres		Nye County	
T.0160N, R.0560E,	21 MDM, NV		Ely DO	
Sec. 025	ALL;			
034	ALL;			
035	ALL;			
036	ALL;		NV-12-09-031	1280.000 Acres
White Pine County			T.0020N, R.0570E,	21 MDM, NV
Ely DO			Sec. 034	ALL;
			035	ALL;
			Nye County	
			Ely DO	
NV-12-09-026	1920.240 Acres			
T.0020N, R.0570E,	21 MDM, NV		NV-12-09-032	80.000 Acres
Sec. 001	LOTS 1-4;		T.0100N, R.0570E,	21 MDM, NV
001	S2N2,S2;		Sec. 016	NENE,SESE;
002	LOTS 1-4;		Nye County	
002	S2N2,S2;		Ely DO	
011	N2;			
012	N2;			
Nye County			NV-12-09-033	2079.800 Acres
Ely DO			T.0020N, R.0580E,	21 MDM, NV
			Sec. 001	LOTS 1-4;
			001	S2N2,S2;
			002	LOTS 1-4;
			002	S2N2,S2;
			012	ALL;
			013	NE;
NV-12-09-027	1919.840 Acres			
T.0020N, R.0570E,	21 MDM, NV			
Sec. 003	LOTS 1-4;			
003	S2N2,S2;			
010	ALL;			

09/2012 Ely District Preliminary Parcel List

Nye County		NV-12-09-039	1920.000 Acres
Ely DO		T.0030N, R.0580E, 21 MDM, NV	
		Sec. 034 ALL;	
		035 ALL;	
NV-12-09-034	1920.920 Acres	036 ALL;	
T.0020N, R.0580E, 21 MDM, NV		Nye County	
Sec. 003 LOTS 1-4;		Ely DO	
003 S2N2, S2;			
010 ALL;		NV-12-09-040	940.360 Acres
011 ALL;		T.0020N, R.0590E, 21 MDM, NV	
Nye County		Sec. 002 LOTS 1-4;	
Ely DO		002 S2N2;	
		T.0030N, R.0590E, 21 MDM, NV	
NV-12-09-035	2557.520 Acres	Sec. 036 ALL;	
T.0020N, R.0580E, 21 MDM, NV		Nye County	
Sec. 004 LOTS 1-4;		Ely DO	
004 S2N2, S2;			
005 LOTS 1-4;		NV-12-09-041	1360.000 Acres
005 S2N2, S2;		T.0150N, R.0590E, 21 MDM, NV	
008 ALL;		Sec. 021 PROT NE, S2NW, S2;	
009 ALL;		022 PROT ALL;	
Nye County		028 PROT NW;	
Ely DO		White Pine County	
		Ely DO	
NV-12-09-036	1272.000 Acres	NATIONAL FOREST	
T.0020N, R.0580E, 21 MDM, NV			
Sec. 006 LOTS 1-7;		NV-12-09-042	1898.000 Acres
006 S2NE, SENW, E2SW, SE;		T.0030N, R.0600E, 21 MDM, NV	
007 LOTS 1-4;		Sec. 018 PROT ALL;	
007 E2, E2W2;		019 PROT ALL;	
Nye County		020 PROT ALL;	
Ely DO		Nye County	
		Ely DO	
NV-12-09-037	2560.000 Acres		
T.0030N, R.0580E, 21 MDM, NV		NV-12-09-043	2080.000 Acres
Sec. 020 ALL;		T.0030N, R.0600E, 21 MDM, NV	
021 ALL;		Sec. 021 PROT ALL;	
022 ALL;		028 PROT ALL;	
027 ALL;		029 PROT ALL;	
Nye County		032 PROT N2NW;	
Ely DO		033 PROT N2NE;	
		Nye County	
		Ely DO	
NV-12-09-038	2560.000 Acres		
T.0030N, R.0580E, 21 MDM, NV		NV-12-09-044	1760.000 Acres
Sec. 023 ALL;		T.0030N, R.0600E, 21 MDM, NV	
024 ALL;		Sec. 022 PROT ALL;	
025 ALL;		027 PROT ALL;	
026 ALL;		034 PROT N2, SE;	
Nye County		Nye County	
Ely DO		Ely DO	

09/2012 Ely District Preliminary Parcel List

NV-12-09-045 1920.000 Acres
 T.0030N, R.0600E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 026 PROT ALL;
 035 PROT ALL;
 036 PROT ALL;
 Nye County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-051 1280.000 Acres
 T.0050N, R.0600E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 015 ALL;
 016 ALL;
 Nye County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-046 640.720 Acres
 T.0040N, R.0600E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 002 LOTS 1-4;
 002 S2N2,S2;
 Nye County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-052 1938.360 Acres
 T.0050N, R.0600E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 021 ALL;
 022 LOTS 1-8;
 022 N2;
 028 ALL;
 Nye County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-047 1921.780 Acres
 T.0040N, R.0600E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 003 LOTS 1-4;
 003 S2N2,S2;
 004 LOTS 1-4;
 004 S2N2,S2;
 009 ALL;
 Nye County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-053 1760.000 Acres
 T.0050N, R.0600E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 027 NW,S2;
 033 ALL;
 034 ALL;
 Nye County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-048 1920.000 Acres
 T.0040N, R.0600E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 010 ALL;
 015 ALL;
 016 ALL;
 Nye County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-054 1279.280 Acres
 T.0070N, R.0600E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 003 LOTS 1-4;
 003 S2N2,S2;
 004 LOTS 1-4;
 004 S2N2,S2;
 Nye County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-049 2080.000 Acres
 T.0040N, R.0600E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 011 E2E2;
 012 ALL;
 013 ALL;
 014 ALL;
 Nye County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-055 582.000 Acres
 T.0150N, R.0600E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 018 PROT ALL;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-050 2560.000 Acres
 T.0040N, R.0600E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 021 ALL;
 022 ALL;
 023 ALL;
 024 ALL;
 Nye County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-056 2273.890 Acres
 T.0060N, R.0610E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 006 LOTS 1-7;
 006 S2NE,SE,SENW,E2SW,SE;
 007 LOTS 1-4;
 007 NE,E2W2,N2SE,SWSE;
 018 LOTS 1;
 018 NWN,NENW;
 022
 E2NE,SWNE,SENW,E2SW,SWSW;
 029 SESE;
 030 LOTS 1,3,4;
 030 E2,E2W2;

09/2012 Ely District Preliminary Parcel List

Nye County

Ely DO

NV-12-09-062 600.000 Acres
 T.0120N, R.0620E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 016 W2SW, SESW, SWSE;
 021 N2NE, W2, SWSE;

NV-12-09-057 1920.260 Acres

T.0070N, R.0610E, 21 MDM, NV

Sec. 001 LOTS 1-4;
 001 S2N2, S2;
 012 ALL;
 013 ALL;

White Pine County

Ely DO

Nye County

Ely DO

NV-12-09-063 756.270 Acres
 T.0120N, R.0620E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 019 LOTS 3,4;
 019 SWNE, W2SE;
 030 LOTS 1,2,4;
 030 W2E2, SENW, E2SW;
 031 LOTS 1-4;

NV-12-09-058 1899.810 Acres

T.0070N, R.0620E, 21 MDM, NV

Sec. 006 LOTS 1-7;
 006 S2NE, SENW, E2SW, SE;
 007 LOTS 1-4;
 007 E2, E2W2;
 018 LOTS 1-4;
 018 E2, E2W2;

White Pine County

Ely DO

Nye County

Ely DO

NV-12-09-064 1121.000 Acres
 T.0050N, R.0630E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 005 PROT ALL;
 008 PROT ALL;

Lincoln County

Ely DO

NV-12-09-059 1070.360 Acres

T.0070N, R.0620E, 21 MDM, NV

Sec. 030 LOTS 2-4;
 030 S2NE, SENW, E2SW, SE;
 031 LOTS 1-4;
 031 NE, E2W2, N2SE, SWSE;

NV-12-09-065 841.040 Acres

T.0190N, R.0630E, 21 MDM, NV

Sec. 003 S2NE, SENW, S2;
 004 LOTS 1-3;
 004 S2NE;
 010 N2N2, SWNW;

Nye County

Ely DO

White Pine County

Ely DO

NV-12-09-060 758.330 Acres

T.0120N, R.0620E, 21 MDM, NV

Sec. 004 LOTS 1-4;
 004 S2N2, SW, N2SE, SWSE;
 005 LOTS 1-3;
 005 SENE;

NV-12-09-066 1924.060 Acres

T.0190N, R.0630E, 21 MDM, NV

Sec. 005 LOTS 4;
 005 SWNW;
 006 LOTS 1,2;
 006 S2NE, SE;
 006 PROT W2;
 007 W2NE, SE;
 007 PROT W2;
 008 SWSW;
 017 E2SW, NWNW;
 018 PROT N2, SE;

White Pine County

Ely DO

White Pine County

Ely DO

NV-12-09-061 2003.100 Acres

T.0120N, R.0620E, 21 MDM, NV

Sec. 005 W2SW, SESW;
 006 LOTS 1-7;
 006 S2NE, SENW, E2SW, SE;
 007 LOTS 1,2;
 007 NE, E2NW, E2SE;
 008 W2E2, W2;
 018 E2NE, SWNE, E2SW, SE;

White Pine County

Ely DO

NV-12-09-067 880.000 Acres

T.0190N, R.0630E, 21 MDM, NV

Sec. 015 S2NE, SE;

09/2012 Ely District Preliminary Parcel List

022	N2, NESW, SE;		
027	N2NE, SENE;		
White Pine County		NV-12-09-073	2000.000 Acres
Ely DO		T.0200N, R.0630E, 21 MDM, NV	
		Sec. 027	N2, SE;
		028	N2, SW, NESE, S2SE;
NV-12-09-068	1600.000 Acres	033	E2, E2W2, NWNW, SWSW;
T.0190N, R.0630E, 21 MDM, NV		034	S2SE;
Sec. 019	PROT E2E2;	034	
020	W2W2;		N2NE, SWNE, NWNW, S2NW, NWSW;
029	PROT W2;	White Pine County	
032	SWNE, SE;	Ely DO	
032	PROT W2;		
033	SENE, NWSE, S2SE;		
034	S2NW, SW, SWSE;	NV-12-09-074	2314.000 Acres
White Pine County		T.0200N, R.0630E, 21 MDM, NV	
Ely DO		Sec. 029	ALL;
		030	PROT ALL;
		031	SE;
NV-12-09-069	2539.000 Acres	031	PROT N2, SW;
T.0200N, R.0630E, 21 MDM, NV		032	N2NE, W2;
Sec. 008	PROT ALL;	White Pine County	
017	PROT ALL;	Ely DO	
020	PROT ALL;		
021	SE;		
021	PROT N2, SW;	NV-12-09-075	1978.000 Acres
White Pine County		T.0210N, R.0630E, 21 MDM, NV	
Ely DO		Sec. 010	PROT ALL;
		015	PROT ALL;
NV-12-09-070	2560.000 Acres	016	PROT ALL;
T.0200N, R.0630E, 21 MDM, NV		White Pine County	
Sec. 009	PROT ALL;	Ely DO	
010	PROT ALL;		
015	SE;		
015	PROT N2, SW;	NV-12-09-076	1300.000 Acres
016	PROT ALL;	T.0210N, R.0630E, 21 MDM, NV	
White Pine County		Sec. 021	PROT ALL;
Ely DO		022	PROT ALL;
NV-12-09-071	1840.000 Acres	White Pine County	
T.0200N, R.0630E, 21 MDM, NV		Ely DO	
Sec. 011	SE;		
011	PROT N2, SW;	NV-12-09-077	2062.000 Acres
012	N2, SW, N2SE, SWSE;	T.0210N, R.0630E, 21 MDM, NV	
014	N2, SW, N2SE, SESE;	Sec. 027	PROT ALL;
White Pine County		028	PROT E2;
Ely DO		033	PROT E2;
		034	SE;
		034	PROT N2, SW;
NV-12-09-072	1560.000 Acres	036	SENE, E2SE;
T.0200N, R.0630E, 21 MDM, NV		White Pine County	
Sec. 022	ALL;	Ely DO	
023			
E2NE, NENW, W2W2, SESW, SE;			
026		NV-12-09-078	2038.820 Acres
N2NE, NW, N2SW, SWSW, E2SE;		T.0220N, R.0630E, 21 MDM, NV	
White Pine County		Sec. 004	LOTS 1-4;
Ely DO		004	S2N2, S2;

09/2012 Ely District Preliminary Parcel List

009 ALL;
 015 S2N2,S2;
 016 NWNE,S2NE,SE;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-079 2074.640 Acres
 T.0220N, R.0630E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 005 LOTS 1,2;
 005 S2NE;
 005 PROT NW,S2;
 006 PROT ALL;
 008 PROT ALL;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-080 1947.000 Acres
 T.0220N, R.0630E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 022 NE;
 022 PROT W2,SE;
 027 PROT ALL;
 034 PROT ALL;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-081 1880.530 Acres
 T.0240N, R.0630E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 001 LOTS 3,4;
 001 S2NW;
 002 LOTS 1,3,4;
 002 S2N2,S2;
 010 S2NE,SE,SW,S2;
 011 ALL;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-082 1739.685 Acres
 T.0240N, R.0630E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 015 ALL;
 016 ALL;
 017 S2NE,W2,SE, EXCL ME
 PATS;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-083 2171.570 Acres
 T.0240N, R.0630E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 020 LOTS 1;
 020
 N2,N2SW,SESW,SE,EXMEPAT;
 021 ALL;
 022 W2;

028 ALL;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO
 NV-12-09-084 2083.810 Acres
 T.0240N, R.0630E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 029 LOTS 1;
 029 E2,E2NW,SW,SW;
 030 LOTS 6;
 030 SENE,E2SE;
 031 LOTS 5,8;
 031 N2NE,SENE,E2NW;
 032 N2,N2S2,SESW,S2SE;
 033 W2,SE;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-085 560.000 Acres
 T.0070N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 021 E2,E2SW;
 032 W2W2;
 Lincoln County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-086 1360.000 Acres
 T.0080N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 016 W2;
 017 E2SE;
 021 W2;
 028 W2;
 033 W2;
 Lincoln County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-087 2547.630 Acres
 T.0090N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 029 ALL;
 030 LOTS 1-4;
 030 E2,E2W2;
 031 LOTS 1-4;
 031 E2,E2W2;
 032 ALL;
 Nye County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-088 1922.980 Acres
 T.0190N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 003 LOTS 1-4;
 003 S2N2,S2;
 004 LOTS 1-4;
 004 S2N2,S2;
 005 LOTS 1-4;

09/2012 Ely District Preliminary Parcel List

005 S2N2,S2;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO
 PX 78315

NV-12-09-089 2560.000 Acres
 T.0190N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 009 ALL;
 010 ALL;
 015 ALL;
 016 ALL;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-090 2560.000 Acres
 T.0190N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 013 ALL;
 014 ALL;
 023 ALL;
 024 ALL;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-091 2560.000 Acres
 T.0190N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 021 ALL;
 022 ALL;
 028 ALL;
 033 ALL;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-092 1400.000 Acres
 T.0190N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 025 N2NE,S2S2,NESE;
 034 SESE;
 035

NENE,S2NE,SESW,NESW,S2SW;
 035 SE;
 036 ALL;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-093 1440.000 Acres
 T.0190N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 026 NWNE,S2NE,W2,NWSE;
 027 ALL;
 034 N2NE,SWNE,NW,NWSW;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-094 2383.720 Acres
 T.0200N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 001 LOTS 1-4;
 001 SWNE,S2NW,SW,W2SE;
 002 LOTS 1-4;
 002 S2N2,S2;
 011 ALL;
 012 NWNE,S2NE,W2,SE;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-095 2526.580 Acres
 T.0200N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 003 LOTS 1-4;
 003 S2N2,S2;
 004 LOTS 1-4;
 004 S2N2,S2;
 009 ALL;
 010 ALL;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-096 1820.690 Acres
 T.0200N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 005 LOTS 1-3;
 005 S2NE,SESW,E2SW,SE;
 007 LOTS 1;
 007 NENW,E2SE;
 008 E2,E2NW,SWNW,SW;
 017 W2;
 018 NENE,S2NE,SE;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-097 2320.000 Acres
 T.0200N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 013 W2NE,W2,SE;
 014 ALL;
 023 S2NE,W2,SE;
 024 E2,S2NW,SW;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-098 2488.580 Acres
 T.0200N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 015 ALL;
 016 E2;
 022 LOTS 6,7,10;
 022 E2;
 027 LOTS 1,4;
 027 E2,SW;
 034 ALL;

White Pine County

09/2012 Ely District Preliminary Parcel List

Ely DO

NV-12-09-099 2240.000 Acres
 T.0200N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 020 S2;
 021 S2;
 028 S2;
 029 ALL;
 033 ALL;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-100 2400.000 Acres
 T.0200N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 025 ALL;
 026 ALL;
 035 ALL;
 036 NW,S2;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-101 2201.410 Acres
 T.0220N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 001 LOTS 1-4;
 001 S2N2,N2S2,S2SW;
 012
 SENE,N2NW,SWNW,E2SW,SWSW;
 012 SE;
 013 W2;
 024 W2;
 025 W2;
 036 NW,S2SW;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-102 2400.420 Acres
 T.0230N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 001 LOTS 1-4;
 012 ALL;
 013 SENE,N2NW,SWNW,S2;
 036 ALL;

T.0240N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 001 S2N2,S2;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-103 1236.300 Acres
 T.0250N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 005 SE;
 007 SENE,E2SE;
 018 LOTS 4;
 018 SENW,E2SW,SE;
 019 LOTS 1-4;
 019 E2,E2W2;

White Pine County

Ely DO

NV-12-09-104 160.000 Acres
 T.0260N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 028 E2NE,NESE;
 033 NENE;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-105 1294.000 Acres
 T.0060N, R.0650E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 001 PROT ALL;
 002 PROT ALL;

Lincoln County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-106 1280.000 Acres
 T.0260N, R.0650E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 025 ALL;
 036 ALL;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-107 1881.160 Acres
 T.0140N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 001 LOTS 1-4;
 001 S2N2,S2;
 002 LOTS 1-4;
 002 S2N2,S2;
 003 LOTS 1-3;
 003 S2N2,S2;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-108 2560.000 Acres
 T.0140N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 010 ALL;
 011 ALL;
 012 ALL;
 015 ALL;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-109 2560.000 Acres
 T.0140N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 013 ALL;
 014 ALL;
 023 ALL;
 024 ALL;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

09/2012 Ely District Preliminary Parcel List

NV-12-09-110	1880.000 Acres	034 E2,E2W2;	White Pine County
T.0140N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV			Ely DO
Sec. 022 ALL;			
027 ALL;			
034 N2,N2SW,N2S2SW, SE;			
White Pine County			
Ely DO			
NV-12-09-111	2560.000 Acres		NV-12-09-116
T.0140N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV			2560.000 Acres
Sec. 025 ALL;			T.0150N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV
026 ALL;			Sec. 025 ALL;
035 ALL;			026 ALL;
036 ALL;			035 ALL;
White Pine County			036 ALL;
Ely DO			White Pine County
			Ely DO
NV-12-09-112	2424.140 Acres		NV-12-09-117
T.0150N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV			1355.980 Acres
Sec. 001 LOTS 1-4;			T.0160N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV
001 S2N2, S2;			Sec. 001 LOTS 1,2;
002 LOTS 1-4;			001 S2NE,N2SE, SESE;
002 S2N2, S2;			001 PROT E2W2;
011 ALL;			012 SWNE, E2W2, W2SE;
012 ALL;			013
White Pine County			W2NE, E2NW, SWNW, N2SW, SWSW;
Ely DO			014 PROT SE;
			T.0160N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
NV-12-09-113	1391.650 Acres		Sec. 006 LOTS 4-7;
T.0150N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV			White Pine County
Sec. 003 LOTS 1-3;			Ely DO
003 S2NE, SENW, E2SW, SE;			
010 E2, E2W2;			NV-12-09-118
015 E2, E2W2;			1640.000 Acres
White Pine County			T.0160N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV
Ely DO			Sec. 013 SESE;
			024 E2NE, SWNE, SESW, SE;
NV-12-09-114	2200.000 Acres		025 ALL;
T.0150N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV			036 ALL;
Sec. 013 ALL;			White Pine County
014 ALL;			Ely DO
023 ALL;			
024			NV-12-09-119
N2NW, SWNW, NWSW, S2SW, SWSE;			1320.000 Acres
White Pine County			T.0160N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV
Ely DO			Sec. 022 PROT SE;
			023 NE, E2NW, SWNW, S2;
NV-12-09-115	1440.000 Acres		024 W2NW, NWSW;
T.0150N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV			026 NWNE, NW;
Sec. 022 E2, E2W2;			027 E2NE, NWNE, E2NW, NESW;
027 E2, E2W2;			White Pine County
			Ely DO
			NV-12-09-120
			1960.000 Acres
			T.0160N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV
			Sec. 026 SENE, S2SW, SE;
			027 SESW, S2SE;
			033 S2NE, SENW, NESW, SE;
			034 E2, E2NW, SWNW, SW;

09/2012 Ely District Preliminary Parcel List

035 ALL;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-121 1440.030 Acres
 T.0180N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 001 LOTS 1;
 001 SENE,E2SE;
 012 NENE;
 013 E2NE;
 014 W2NE,W2,SE;
 023 E2,NW,N2SW,SESW;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-126 2280.000 Acres
 T.0190N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 012 E2NE,SESW,SE;
 013 E2,E2NW,SWNW,SW;
 014 SENE,S2NW,S2;
 023 ALL;
 024 S2NE,W2W2,E2SE;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-122 1840.490 Acres
 T.0180N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 002 LOTS 3,4;
 002 S2N2,S2;
 003 LOTS 1,2;
 003 S2NE,SE;
 010 E2;
 011 ALL;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-127 1520.000 Acres
 T.0190N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 025 NW;
 026 W2NE,W2;
 027 E2;
 034 E2;
 035 W2NE,NW,W2SW;

White Pine County
 Ely DO
 Formerly Lease No.

NV-12-09-123 1840.000 Acres
 T.0180N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 025 SWNE,S2NW,SW;
 026 E2,E2W2;
 035 E2,E2W2;
 036 NWNE,S2NE,W2,SE;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-128 2075.890 Acres
 T.0200N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 001 LOTS 1-10;
 001 S2;
 002 LOTS 1-10;
 002 S2;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-124 1759.840 Acres
 T.0190N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 001 LOTS 1-4;
 001 S2N2,S2;
 002 LOTS 1-4;
 002 S2N2,S2;
 003 LOTS 1-3;
 003 S2NE,SESW,E2SW,SE;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-129 2300.980 Acres
 T.0200N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 003 LOTS 1-10;
 003 S2;
 004 LOTS 1,2,7-10,15-20;
 004 SWNE,NWSE;
 010 ALL;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-125 1200.000 Acres
 T.0190N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 010 E2,E2W2;
 011 SWNW,NWSW;
 015 E2;
 022 E2;

NV-12-09-130 1575.800 Acres
 T.0200N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 009 LOTS 1,6-8,11;
 009 SWSE;
 015 NE,SWSW,E2SE,SWSE;
 016 LOTS 1,3,4;
 016 NWNE,W2SE;
 021 LOTS 1-4;

09/2012 Ely District Preliminary Parcel List

021 W2E2;		Lincoln County
022 N2,W2SW;		Ely DO
White Pine County		
Ely DO		
NV-12-09-131	1280.000 Acres	NV-12-09-136 1200.000 Acres
T.0200N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV		T.0020N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 011 ALL;		Sec. 015 ALL;
012 ALL;		016 N2;
White Pine County		022 NE,NENW,NESE;
Ely DO		Lincoln County
		Ely DO
NV-12-09-132	2280.000 Acres	NV-12-09-137 2560.000 Acres
T.0200N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV		T.0020N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 013 N2, SW, N2SE, SWSE;		Sec. 021 S2NW, S2;
014 ALL;		027 W2E2, W2;
023 N2, SESW, SE;		028 ALL;
024 W2NE, W2, W2SE, SESE;		033 ALL;
White Pine County		034 W2, W2SE;
Ely DO		Lincoln County
Formerly Lease No.		Ely DO
NV-12-09-133	2560.000 Acres	NV-12-09-138 2560.000 Acres
T.0200N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV		T.0030N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 025 ALL;		Sec. 025 ALL;
026 ALL;		026 ALL;
035 ALL;		035 ALL;
036 ALL;		036 ALL;
White Pine County		Lincoln County
Ely DO		Ely DO
Formerly Lease No.		
NV-12-09-134	1505.290 Acres	NV-12-09-139 2560.000 Acres
T.0200N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV		T.0030N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 027 N2, SW, N2SE;		Sec. 027 ALL;
028 LOTS 1-4;		028 ALL;
028 W2NE;		033 ALL;
033 LOTS 1-3;		034 ALL;
034		Lincoln County
S2NE, NW, N2SW, SESW, SE;		Ely DO
White Pine County		
Ely DO		
NV-12-09-135	2556.960 Acres	NV-12-09-140 2540.070 Acres
T.0020N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV		T.0030N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 003 LOTS 1-4;		Sec. 029 ALL;
003 S2N2, S2;		030 LOTS 1-4;
004 LOTS 1-4;		030 E2, E2W2;
004 S2N2, S2;		031 LOTS 1-4;
009 ALL;		031 E2, E2W2;
010 ALL;		032 ALL;
		Lincoln County
		Ely DO
		NV-12-09-141 1245.040 Acres

09/2012 Ely District Preliminary Parcel List

T.0050N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 019 LOTS 1-4;
 019 E2,E2W2;
 030 LOTS 1-4;
 030 E2,E2W2;
 Lincoln County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-142 2559.280 Acres
 T.0060N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 001 LOTS 1-4;
 001 S2N2,S2;
 002 LOTS 1-4;
 002 S2N2,S2;
 003 LOTS 1-4;
 003 S2N2,S2;
 004 LOTS 1-4;
 004 S2N2,S2;
 Lincoln County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-143 1282.400 Acres
 T.0060N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 005 LOTS 1-4;
 005 S2N2,S2;
 006 LOTS 1-7;
 006 S2NE, SENW, E2SW, SE;
 Lincoln County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-144 1282.480 Acres
 T.0060N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 007 LOTS 1-4;
 007 E2,E2W2;
 008 ALL;
 Lincoln County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-145 2560.000 Acres
 T.0060N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 009 ALL;
 010 ALL;
 015 ALL;
 016 ALL;
 Lincoln County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-146 2560.000 Acres
 T.0060N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 011 ALL;
 012 ALL;
 013 ALL;

014 ALL;
 Lincoln County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-147 2240.000 Acres
 T.0060N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 021 E2,SW;
 022 ALL;
 023 ALL;
 024 N2,N2S2;
 Lincoln County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-148 2080.000 Acres
 T.0060N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 025 S2N2,S2;
 026 ALL;
 035 NENE,W2,SESE;
 036 N2,E2SW,SE;
 Lincoln County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-149 2400.790 Acres
 T.0060N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 027 N2N2,S2;
 028 ALL;
 033 LOTS 1-4;
 033 N2,N2S2;
 034 LOTS 1-4;
 034 N2,N2S2;
 Lincoln County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-150 1880.000 Acres
 T.0070N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 001 PROT NE,NWSE;
 013 PROT E2, SENW, SW;
 023 PROT E2, SENW, SW;
 024 PROT ALL;
 Lincoln County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-151 2299.250 Acres
 T.0070N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 007 PROT SW;
 020 PROT ALL;
 021 PROT NW,N2SW,SWSW;
 029 PROT N2NE,NW;
 030 PROT ALL;
 031 PROT NW;
 032 PROT SE;
 Lincoln County
 Ely DO

09/2012 Ely District Preliminary Parcel List

NV-12-09-152 2040.000 Acres
 T.0070N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 025 PROT ALL;
 026 PROT ALL;
 027 PROT
 E2,E2W2,SWNW,W2SW;
 028 PROT SE;
 Lincoln County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-153 2560.000 Acres
 T.0070N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 033 PROT ALL;
 034 PROT ALL;
 035 PROT ALL;
 036 PROT ALL;
 Lincoln County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-154 1870.000 Acres
 T.0080N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 001 PROT ALL;
 012 PROT ALL;
 013 PROT ALL;
 Lincoln County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-155 507.000 Acres
 T.0080N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 018 PROT NW;
 031 PROT W2;
 Lincoln County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-156 1600.000 Acres
 T.0080N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 024 PROT N2,SE;
 025 PROT NE,S2;
 036 PROT ALL;
 Lincoln County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-157 2518.720 Acres
 T.0090N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 001 LOTS 1-4;
 001 S2N2,S2;
 002 LOTS 1-4;
 002 S2N2,S2;
 011 N2,N2SW,SWSW,SE;
 012 ALL;
 Lincoln County

Ely DO

NV-12-09-158 2398.200 Acres
 T.0090N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 003 LOTS 1-4;
 003 S2N2,S2;
 004 LOTS 1-4;
 004 S2N2,S2;
 005 LOTS 1-4;
 005 S2N2,S2;
 010 N2,N2S2;

Lincoln County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-159 1585.120 Acres
 T.0090N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 006 LOTS 1-7;
 006 S2NE,SE,SW,E2SW,SE;
 007 LOTS 1-4;
 007 E2,E2W2;
 018 LOTS 1-3;
 018 W2NE,E2NW,NESW,NWSE;

Lincoln County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-160 2560.000 Acres
 T.0090N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 013 ALL;
 024 ALL;
 025 ALL;
 036 ALL;

Lincoln County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-161 1644.000 Acres
 T.0100N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 002 PROT E2;
 011 PROT ALL;
 014 PROT ALL;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-162 2560.000 Acres
 T.0100N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 013 PROT ALL;
 023 PROT ALL;
 024 PROT ALL;
 025 PROT ALL;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

09/2012 Ely District Preliminary Parcel List

NV-12-09-163 960.000 Acres
 T.0130N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 008 N2;
 009 ALL;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-164 2124.130 Acres
 T.0140N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 001 LOTS 1-4;

001 S2N2,S2;
 002 LOTS 1-7;
 002 S2N2,N2SE,SESE;
 011 LOTS 1-5;
 011 S2;
 012 LOTS 1-9;
 012 NENE;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-165 2166.240 Acres
 T.0140N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 003 LOTS 1-3,5-9;

003 SENE,SEW;
 004 LOTS 2-4;
 004 SWNE,S2NW,SW,W2SE;
 009 ALL;
 010 LOTS 1;
 010 W2NE,SENE,W2,SE;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-166 2410.140 Acres
 T.0140N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 005 LOTS 1-4;

005 S2N2,S2;
 006 LOTS 1-7;
 006 S2NE,SEW,E2SW,SE;
 007 LOTS 1-4;
 007 E2,E2W2;
 008 ALL;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-167 2521.670 Acres
 T.0140N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 013 LOTS 1-3;

013 SWNE,NWNW,S2NW,S2;
 014 ALL;
 023 ALL;
 024 ALL, EXC ME PATS;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-168 2280.000 Acres
 T.0140N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV

Sec. 015 ALL;
 016 N2,SW,N2SE,SESE;
 021 W2NW,S2;
 022 ALL;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-169 2467.380 Acres
 T.0140N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV

Sec. 017 ALL;
 018 LOTS 1-4;
 018 E2,E2W2;
 019 LOTS 5-12;
 019 E2;
 020 E2,NW,W2SW;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-170 2494.956 Acres
 T.0140N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV

Sec. 025 ALL, EXC ME PATS;
 026 ALL;
 035 ALL;
 036 ALL;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-171 1920.000 Acres
 T.0140N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV

Sec. 027 N2;
 028 N2;
 033 ALL;
 034 ALL;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-172 2297.350 Acres
 T.0140N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV

Sec. 029 N2,SW,NESE;
 030 LOTS 3-8;
 030 E2,E2SW;
 031 LOTS 1-4;
 031 E2,E2W2;
 032 SENE,W2,SE;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

09/2012 Ely District Preliminary Parcel List

NV-12-09-173 2464.060 Acres
 T.0150N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 001 LOTS 1-4;
 001 S2N2, S2;
 002 LOTS 1-4;
 002 S2N2, S2;
 011 ALL;
 012 ALL;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-174 2355.920 Acres
 T.0150N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 003 LOTS 1-4;
 003 S2N2, S2;
 004 LOTS 1, 2;
 004 S2NE, SENW, E2SW, SE;
 008 E2SE, SWSE;
 009 E2, S2NW, SW;
 010 ALL;
 017 NENE;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-175 1152.960 Acres
 T.0150N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 004 LOTS 4;
 005 LOTS 1-4;
 005 S2N2, S2;
 006 LOTS 1-7;
 006 S2NE, SENW, E2SW, SE;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-176 1435.220 Acres
 T.0150N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 007 LOTS 1-4;
 007 E2, E2W2;
 008 NENE, W2NE, NW, W2SW;
 018 LOTS 1-4;
 018 NE, E2W2;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-177 2560.000 Acres
 T.0150N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 013 ALL;
 014 ALL;
 015 ALL;
 016 ALL;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-178 2524.860 Acres
 T.0150N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 020
 NENE, S2NE, S2SW, N2SE, SESE;
 029 E2E2, W2;
 030 LOTS 1-4;
 030 E2, E2W2;
 031 LOTS 1-4;
 031 E2, E2W2;
 032 E2E2, W2;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-179 1920.000 Acres
 T.0150N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 023 E2;
 024 ALL;
 025 ALL;
 026 E2;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-180 1520.000 Acres
 T.0150N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 034 SENE, SESW, SE;
 035 ALL;
 036 ALL;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-181 2439.220 Acres
 T.0160N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 001 LOTS 1-4;
 001 S2N2, S2;
 002 LOTS 1, 2;
 002 S2NE, SENW, S2;
 011 ALL;
 012 ALL;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-182 2322.550 Acres
 T.0160N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 003 LOTS 4;
 003 SWNW, W2SW;
 004 LOTS 1-4;
 004 S2N2, S2;
 005 LOTS 1;
 005 SENE, E2SE;
 008 E2E2;
 009 SENE, N2N2, SWNW, NWSW;
 009 S2S2, NESE;
 010 W2NW, NWSW;

09/2012 Ely District Preliminary Parcel List

016 W2NE,W2;
 017 E2E2,SWSE;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-183 1911.580 Acres
 T.0160N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 003 NWSE,S2SE;
 010 E2,SESW;
 015 ALL;
 016 E2SE;
 021 LOTS 1,4,5,8;
 022 E2,NW,S2SW;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-184 2560.000 Acres
 T.0160N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 013 ALL;
 014 ALL;
 023 ALL;
 024 ALL;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-185 1899.740 Acres
 T.0160N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 019 LOTS 1-4;
 019 E2SW;
 029 LOTS 1-4;
 030 LOTS 1-4;
 030 E2NE,E2W2,SE;
 031 LOTS 1-4;
 031 E2,E2W2;
 032 LOTS 1-4;
 032 SW;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-186 2111.520 Acres
 T.0160N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 020 E2;
 021 W2;
 027 ALL;
 028 LOTS 1-4;
 028 NW,S2;
 029 NE,NESE;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-187 2560.000 Acres
 T.0160N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV

Sec. 025 ALL;
 026 ALL;
 035 ALL;
 036 ALL;

White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-188 1400.000 Acres
 T.0160N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 032 SENE,E2SE;
 033 ALL;
 034 ALL;
 White Pine County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-189 1296.000 Acres
 T.0092N, R.0690E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 031 PROT ALL;
 032 PROT ALL;
 033 PROT ALL;
 Lincoln County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-190 1920.400 Acres
 T.0090N, R.0700E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 001 LOTS 1-4;
 001 S2N2,S2;
 002 LOTS 1-4;
 002 S2N2,S2;
 003 LOTS 1-4;
 003 S2N2,S2;
 Lincoln County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-191 1902.800 Acres
 T.0090N, R.0700E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 004 LOTS 1-4;
 004 S2N2,S2;
 005 LOTS 1-4;
 005 S2N2,S2;
 006 LOTS 1-7;
 006 S2NE,SE,SW,E2SW,SE;
 Lincoln County
 Ely DO

NV-12-09-192 1920.000 Acres
 T.0090N, R.0700E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 010 ALL;
 011 ALL;
 012 ALL;

Lincoln County
 Ely DO

09/2012 Ely District Preliminary Parcel List

NV-12-09-193 850.750 Acres

T.0092N, R.0700E, 21 MDM, NV

Sec. 031 LOTS 6;
 031 SESW, S2SE;
 032 LOTS 1;
 032 NESE, S2S2;
 033 LOTS 1-4;
 033 S2;

White Pine County

Ely DO

NV-12-09-194 1334.720 Acres

T.0092N, R.0700E, 21 MDM, NV

Sec. 034 LOTS 1-4;
 034 S2;
 035 LOTS 1-4;
 035 S2;
 036 LOTS 1-4;
 036 S2;

White Pine County

Ely DO

APPENDIX B- SEPTEMBER 2012 PARCEL STIPULATIONS

LEASE NOTICE

National Historic Trails

Lands within this lease are in proximity to or contain portions of the Pony Express National Historic Trail. Oil and gas exploration and development activities between a minimum of three and a maximum of five miles of the Pony Express National Historic Trail shall undergo a visual assessment in conjunction with environmental review to determine if the activity will adversely affect the visual integrity (IM No. NV-2004-004, "Historic Landscape Management Along National Historic Trails"). Appropriate mitigation will take place as necessary to maintain the management corridor in as natural a condition as possible.

Pony Express Trail:

Parcels

Description of Lands

NV-12-09-101

T.0220N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 001 LOTS 1-4;
Sec. 001 S2N2,N2SE,W2SW;
Sec. 012 NENW,E2SE,SENE.

NV-12-09-106

T.0260N, R.0650E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 025 SWSW.

LEASE NOTICE

Historic Sites

Lands within this lease are in proximity to or contain portions of Hastings Cutoff, the Lincoln Highway, or the Osceola Ditch. Oil and gas exploration and development activities within one mile of these sites must undergo a visual assessment in conjunction with environmental review to determine if the activity will adversely affect the visual integrity. Appropriate mitigation will take place as necessary to maintain the management corridor in as natural a condition as possible.

Lincoln Highway:

Parcels

Description of Lands

NV-12-09-088	T.0190N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 003 LOT 4; Sec. 003 W2SW,SWNW; Sec. 004 LOT 1; Sec. 004 SENE,E2SE.
NV-12-09-089	T.0190N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 009 E2E2; Sec. 010 W2W2,E2SW; Sec. 015 W2,SWSE; Sec. 016 W2W2.
NV-12-09-091	T.0190N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 021 E2E2; Sec. 022 ALL; Sec. 028 E2; Sec. 033 E2.
NV-12-09-092	T.0190N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 025 N2NE.
NV-12-09-093	T.0190N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 026 NWNE,S2NE,W2,NWSE; Sec. 027 ALL; Sec. 034 N2NE,SWNE,NW,NWSW.
NV-12-09-095	T.0200N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 003 LOTS 3,4; Sec. 003 S2NW,SW; Sec. 004 E2E2; Sec. 009 E2E2;

09/2012 Ely District Preliminary Parcel List

Sec. 010 W2.

NV-12-09-098 T.0200N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 015 W2;
Sec. 016 E2E2;
Sec. 027 W2SW;
Sec. 034 W2W2.

NV-12-09-099 T.0200N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 021 E2SE;
Sec. 028 E2SE;
Sec. 033 E2E2.

NV-12-09-102 T.0230N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 001 LOT 4;
Sec. 001 SWNW,NWSW;

T.0240N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 036 W2,W2NE.

Osceola Ditch:

NV-12-09-164 T.0140N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 001 SE,SESW,SENE;
Sec. 012 LOTS 1-9;

Sec. 012 NENE.

NV-12-09-167 T.0140N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 013 LOTS 1-3;
Sec. 013 SWNE,NWNW,S2NW,SE,E2SW;
Sec. 024 NENE.

LEASE NOTICE

Cultural Sites

Lands within this lease contain areas of known high potential for cultural resources. Properties known at the time of lease announcement that are listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places will be avoided, where possible, by means of lease exclusions or by limits on surface use. The preferred avoidance option is to exclude areas containing National Register of Historic Places eligible sites from leasing and all forms of surface disturbance. Cultural sites not avoided may require consultation with State Historic Preservation Officer and treatment plans.

Parcels

NONE

Description of Lands

LEASE NOTICE

Desert Tortoise Habitat

Lands within this lease will require Section 7 consultation prior to any surface disturbance in desert tortoise habitat. The BLM must ensure that the impacts from the operation do not jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. The operator, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the BLM also must reach concurrence that the proposed actions are below the jeopardy or adverse modification threshold. If it is determined that through the review of the plan of operation and the use of mitigation measures that the operation is not below the jeopardy or adverse modification threshold, the project would not go forward.

Parcels
NONE

Description of Lands

LEASE TIMING STIPULATIONS

Resource: Desert Tortoise Habitat

Stipulation: Timing Limitation. No surface activity would be allowed within desert tortoise habitat from March 1 through October 31 without concurrence from the Forest Service.

Objective: To protect desert tortoise during the most active period to maintain desert tortoise populations.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer, in consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, if the operator submits a plan that demonstrates that impacts from the proposed action would not adversely affect desert tortoise habitat.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the authorized officer, in consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, determines that portions of the area can be occupied without adversely affecting desert tortoise. The dates for the timing restriction may be modified if new information indicates the dates are not valid for the leasehold.

Waiver: The stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer, in consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, determines that the entire leasehold is no longer occupied by desert tortoise.

Parcels

NONE

Description of Lands

LEASE TIMING STIPULATIONS

Resource: Desert Bighorn Sheep Habitat

Stipulation: Timing Limitation. No surface activity would be allowed within occupied desert bighorn sheep habitat from March 1 through May 31 and from July 1 through August 31.

Objective: To protect desert bighorn sheep from disturbance during lambing and the crucial hot summer months to maintain existing populations.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer, in consultation with Nevada Department of Wildlife, if the operator submits a plan that demonstrates that impacts from the proposed action are minimal or can be adequately mitigated.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the authorized officer, in consultation with Nevada Department of Wildlife, determines that portions of the area can be occupied without adversely affecting desert bighorn sheep. The dates for the timing restriction may be modified if new information indicates the dates are not valid for the leasehold.

Waiver: The stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer, in consultation with Nevada Department of Wildlife, determines that the entire leasehold is no longer occupied by desert bighorn sheep.

Parcels

NONE

Description of Lands

LEASE TIMING STIPULATION

Resource: Big Game Crucial Winter Habitat

Stipulation: Timing Limitation. No surface activity would be allowed within big game crucial winter range from November 1 through March 31.

Objective: To protect elk, mule deer, and pronghorn antelope from disturbance during the crucial winter period to maintain wildlife populations.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer, in consultation with Nevada Department of Wildlife, if the operator submits a plan that demonstrates that impacts from the proposed action are minimal or can be adequately mitigated.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the authorized officer, in consultation with Nevada Department of Wildlife, determines that portions of the area no longer contain winter habitat. The dates for the timing restriction may be modified if new information indicates the dates are not valid for the leasehold.

Waiver: The stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer, in consultation with Nevada Department of Wildlife determines that the entire leasehold no longer contains crucial winter range for big game.

Parcels

Description of Lands

NV-12-09-033	T.0020N, R.0580E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 001 LOT 1; Sec. 001 SE,E2SW,E2NE; Sec. 012 ALL; Sec. 013 NE.
NV-12-09-090	T.0190N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 013 E2,E2NW; Sec. 024 E2.
NV-12-09-092	T.0190N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 025 N2NE.
NV-12-09-093	T.0190N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 026 NWNE,S2NE,W2,NWSE; Sec. 027 ALL; Sec. 034 N2NE,SWNE,NW,NWSW.
NV-12-09-117	T.0160N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 001 LOTS 1,2; Sec. 001 S2NE,N2SE; Sec. 001 PROT E2W2.
NV-12-09-121	T.0180N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 023 S2N2,N2S2,SESW.

09/2012 Ely District Preliminary Parcel List

NV-12-09-123 T.0180N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 026 E2,E2W2;
 Sec. 035 E2,E2W2;
 Sec. 036 W2SW.

NV-12-09-181 T.0160N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 001 LOTS 1,2;
 Sec. 001 S2NE,SE;
 Sec. 012 E2,E2W2.

NV-12-09-184 T.0160N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 013 ALL;
 Sec. 023 E2E2;
 Sec. 024 N2.

NV-12-09-189 T.0092N, R.0690E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 031 PROT ALL;
 Sec. 032 PROT ALL;
 Sec. 033 PROT ALL.

NV-12-09-193 T.0092N, R.0700E, 21 MDM, NV
 Sec. 031 LOT 6;
 Sec. 031 SESW.

LEASE TIMING STIPULATION

Resource: Big Game Calving/Fawning/Kidding/Lambing Grounds

Stipulation: Timing Limitation. No surface activity would be allowed within big game calving/fawning/kidding/lambing grounds from April 15 through June 30.

Objective: To protect elk, mule deer, pronghorn antelope, and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep from disturbance during calving, fawning, kidding, and lambing to maintain wildlife populations.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer, in consultation with Nevada Department of Wildlife, if the operator submits a plan that demonstrates that impacts from the proposed action are minimal or can be adequately mitigated.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the authorized officer, in consultation with Nevada Department of Wildlife, determines that portions of the area can be occupied without adversely affecting big game calving, fawning, kidding, and lambing. The dates for the timing restriction may be modified if new information indicates the dates are not valid for the leasehold.

Waiver: The stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer, in consultation with Nevada Department of Wildlife determines that the entire leasehold no longer contains big game calving/fawning/kidding/lambing grounds.

Parcels

Description of Lands

NV-12-06-005	T.0210N, R.0550E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 006 ALL; Sec. 007 ALL.
NV-12-09-105	T.0060N, R.0650E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 002 PROT W2.
NV-12-09-158	T.0090N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 003 SW; Sec. 004 S2N2,S2; Sec. 005 LOTS 1-4; Sec. 005 S2N2,S2; Sec. 010 NE,E2SE.
NV-12-09-159	T.0090N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 006 LOTS 1-7; Sec. 006 S2NE,SE,SW,E2SW,SE; Sec. 007 LOTS 1-4; Sec. 007 E2,E2W2; Sec. 018 W2NE,E2NW,NESW,NWSE.

LEASE TIMING STIPULATION

Resource: Raptor Nest Sites

Stipulation: Timing Limitation. No surface activity would be allowed from May 1 through July 15 within 0.5 mile of a raptor nest site which has been active within the past five years.

Objective: To protect raptor nesting activities to maintain existing populations.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer, in consultation with Nevada Department of Wildlife, if the operator submits a plan that demonstrates that impacts from the proposed action are minimal or can be adequately mitigated.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the authorized officer, in consultation with Nevada Department of Wildlife, determines that portions of the area can be occupied without adversely affecting raptor nesting activity. The dates for the timing restriction may be modified if new information indicates the dates are not valid for the leasehold.

Waiver: The stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer, in consultation with Nevada Department of Wildlife determines that the entire leasehold no longer contains raptor nest sites.

Parcels

Description of Lands

NV-12-06-020	T.0210N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 015 N2,N2SW,NESE,S2SE.
NV-12-09-105	T.0060N, R.0650E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 001 PROT ALL.
NV-12-09-162	T.0100N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 025 PROT ALL.

LEASE TIMING STIPULATION

Resource: Sage Grouse Nesting Habitat Associated with Leks

Stipulation: Timing Limitation. No surface activity would be allowed within two miles of a sage grouse lek from March 1 through May 15 (June 15).

Objective: To protect sage grouse nesting activities associated with leks to maintain sage grouse populations.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer, in consultation with Nevada Department of Wildlife, if the operator submits a plan that demonstrates that impacts from the proposed action are minimal or can be adequately mitigated.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the authorized officer, in consultation with Nevada Department of Wildlife, determines that portions of the area can be occupied without adversely affecting sage grouse nesting activity. The dates for the timing restriction may be modified if new information indicates the dates are not valid for the leasehold.

Waiver: The stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer, in consultation with Nevada Department of Wildlife determines that the entire leasehold no longer contains nesting habitat for sage grouse.

Parcels

Description of Lands

NV-12-09-060	T.0120N, R.0620E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 004 LOT 4; Sec. 004 SWNE,S2NW,N2SW,W2SE Sec. 005 LOT 1; Sec. 005 SENE.
NV-12-09-056	T.0060N, R.0610E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 006 LOTS 1-7; Sec. 006 S2NE,SE,SE, Sec. 007 LOTS 1-4; Sec. 007 NE,E2W2,N2SE,SWSE; Sec. 018 LOTS 1; Sec. 018 NWNE,NENW
NV-12-09-071	T.0200N, R.0630E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 012 SWSE.
NV-12-09-103	T.0250N, R.0640E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 018 LOTS 4; Sec. 018 SESW; Sec. 019 LOTS 1,2; Sec. 019 NWNE,NENW.
NV-12-09-106	T.0260N, R.0650E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 025 W2SW,SWNW.

09/2012 Ely District Preliminary Parcel List

NV-12-09-121 T.0180N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 023 S2N2,N2S2,SESW.

NV-12-09-123 T.0180N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 025 SWSW;
Sec. 026 E2,E2W2;
Sec. 035 E2,E2W2;
Sec. 036 W2W2,W2SW,SWSE.

NV-12-09-128 T.0200N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 001 LOT 9;
Sec. 001 S2;
Sec. 002 LOTS 6,7,9,10;
Sec. 002 N2SE,NESW.

NV-12-09-129 T.0200N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 004 SWNE,NWSE.

NV-12-09-181 T.0160N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 001 LOTS 1,2;
Sec. 001 S2,S2N2;
Sec. 002 SE;
Sec. 011 ALL;
Sec. 012 ALL;

NV-12-09-184 T.0160N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 013 ALL;
Sec. 014 E2,E2W2;
Sec. 023 NE,NENW,NESE;
Sec. 024 ALL.

NV-12-09-180 T.0150N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 034 NESE,SESW.

NV-12-09-164 T.0140N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 001 SESW;
Sec. 012 LOTS 1-3,5,8.9.

NV-12-09-165 T.0140N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 004 LOTS 2-4;
Sec. 004 SWNE,S2NW,SW;
Sec. 009 W2,W2SW;

NV-12-09-166 T.0140N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 005 SE,SENE;

09/2012 Ely District Preliminary Parcel List

Sec. 008 E2.

NV-12-09-167 T.0140N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 013 LOTS 2,3;
Sec. 013 NWNW,S2NW.

NV-12-09-168 T.0140N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 016 NW,W2NE,NWSW.

NV-12-09-169 T.0140N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 017 NE,NESE.

NV-12-09-190 T.0090N, R.0700E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 001 LOTS 1-4;
Sec. 001 S2N2,S2;
Sec. 002 LOTS 1-4;
Sec. 002 S2N2,S2;
Sec. 003 LOTS 1-4;
Sec. 003 S2N2,S2.

NV-12-09-193 T.0092N, R.0700E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 033 LOTS 1,2;
Sec. 033 SE.

NV-12-09-194 T.0092N, R.0700E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 034 LOTS 1-4;
Sec. 034 S2;
Sec. 035 LOTS 1-4;
Sec. 035 S2;
Sec. 036 LOTS 1-4;
Sec. 036 S2.

LEASE TIMING STIPULATION

Resource: Sage Grouse Winter Range

Stipulation: Timing Limitation. No surface activity would be allowed within winter range for sage grouse from November 1 through March 31.

Objective: To protect sage grouse from disturbance during the crucial winter period to maintain sage grouse populations.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer, in consultation with Nevada Department of Wildlife, if the operator submits a plan that demonstrates that impacts from the proposed action are minimal or can be adequately mitigated.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the authorized officer, in consultation with Nevada Department of Wildlife, determines that portions of the area no longer contain sage grouse winter habitat. The dates for the timing restriction may be modified if new information indicates the dates are not valid for the leasehold.

Waiver: The stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer, in consultation with Nevada Department of Wildlife determines that the entire leasehold no longer contains winter range for sage grouse.

Parcels

Description of Lands

NV-12-09-060

T.0120N, R.0620E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 004 SWNE,W2SE.

NV-12-09-062

T.0120N, R.0620E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 016 SESW,SWSE;
Sec. 021 N2NE.

NV-12-09-071

T.0200N, R.0630E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 012 NWNW.

LEASE – NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATIONS

Resource: Threatened and Endangered, and Sensitive Species

Stipulation: No ground disturbing activities would be allowed within the boundaries of areas known to contain unusually high concentrations of threatened, endangered, or BLM or State sensitive species. No surface occupancy would be allowed within the:

Ash Springs ACEC

Baking Powder Flat ACEC

Condor Canyon ACEC

Highland Range ACEC

Lower Meadow Valley Wash ACEC

Schlesser Pincushion ACEC

Shoshone Ponds ACEC

Swamp Cedar ACEC

White River Valley ACEC

Purpose: To protect threatened and endangered and sensitive species. Avoid BLM-approved activities that contribute to a need to list a species or its habitat as threatened and endangered.

Exception: None

Modification: None

Waiver: None

White River Valley ACEC:

Parcels

Description of Lands

NV-12-09-056

T.0060N, R.0610E, 21 MDM, NV

Sec. 030 LOTS 3,4;

Sec. 030 E2SW,W2SE.

LEASE – NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATIONS

Resource: Desert Tortoise ACEC

Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be allowed within the Beaver Dam Slope ACEC or the Mormon Mesa ACEC.

Purpose: These areas encompass the habitat which has been determined to be critical to the survival of the desert tortoise population. The desert tortoise is a listed species under the Endangered Species Act.

Exception: The authorized officer may grant an exception (allow surface occupancy) upon completion of formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that yields a no-jeopardy opinion if a plan of development is submitted that does not significantly impact tortoise habitats or populations. The plan of development must demonstrate no significant impact will occur through mitigation of impacts, compensation (in accordance with BLM policy), and restoration of the land to pre-disturbance condition.

Modification: None

Waiver: None

Parcels

NONE

Description of Lands

LEASE – NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATIONS

Resource: Natural, Scenic, and Recreation Sites

Stipulation: No ground disturbance activities would be allowed within the boundaries of areas that exhibit exceptional natural, scenic, or recreational values. No Surface Occupancy would be allowed within the:

Blue Mass Scenic Area ACEC

Cleve Creek Recreation Site

Egan Crest Trailhead

Garnet Hill

Illipah Reservoir

Kirch Wildlife Management Area

Sacramento Pass Recreation Site

Ward Mountain Recreation Site

White Pine County Shooting Range

Purpose: To protect the public's opportunity for quality recreation experiences at those sites developed for those purposes.

To prevent user conflicts and incompatible uses in areas with high recreational values and significant amounts of recreational activity. To control the visual impacts of activities and facilities within acceptable levels.

Exception: None

Modification: None

Waiver: A waiver may be granted for a site if it is moved or eliminated.

Kirch Wildlife Management Area:

Parcels

NV-12-09-056

Description of Lands

T.0060N, R.0610E, 21 MDM, NV

Sec. 018 LOT 1;

Sec. 018 NWN,ENW;

Sec. 022 E2NE,SWNE,SENE,E2SW,SWSW;

Sec. 029 SESE;

NV-12-09-059

T.0070N, R.0620E, 21 MDM, NV

Sec. 030 LOT 4;

Sec. 030 SESW,SWSE;

Sec. 031 LOTS 1-4;

Sec. 031 NE,E2W2,N2SE,SWSE.

LEASE – NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATIONS

Resource: BLM Facilities

Stipulation: No surface occupancy would be allowed within the following withdrawal areas:

Caliente Field Station

Pony Springs Fire Station

Purpose: To protect the operation and maintenance of the BLM's facilities.

Exception: None

Modification: None

Waiver: None

Parcels

NONE

Description of Lands

LEASE – NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATIONS

Resource: Paleontological Sites

Stipulation: No ground disturbance activities would be allowed within the boundaries of areas of known paleontological sites/locales. No surface occupancy would be allowed within the: Andies Mine Trilobite Site

Purpose: To preserve and protect significant vertebrate fossils and paleontological sites.

Exception: None

Modification: None

Waiver: None

Parcels

NONE

Description of Lands

LEASE – NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATIONS

Resource: Cultural Sites

Stipulation: No ground disturbance activities would be allowed within the boundaries of cultural properties and archaeological/historic districts determined to be eligible or potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. No surface occupancy would be allowed within the:

- Baker Archaeological Site ACEC
- Rock Animal Corral Archaeological Site
- Honeymoon Hill/City of Rocks ACEC
- Mount Irish ACEC
- Pahroc Rock Art ACEC
- Rose Guano Bat Cave ACEC
- Shooting Gallery ACEC
- Snake Creek Indian Burial Cave ACEC
- Sunshine Locality National Register District
- White River Archaeological District

Purpose: To protect significant cultural properties and archaeological districts and their settings.

Exception: None.

Modification: None.

Waiver: None.

Rose Guano Bat Cave ACEC:

Parcels

Description of Lands

NV-12-09-179

T.0150N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 025 E2SE.

LEASE- NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION

Resource: Sage Grouse Leks

Stipulation: No surface occupancy. No surface use would be allowed within 0.25 mile of a sage grouse lek.

Objective: To protect sage grouse breeding activities and the integrity of the habitat associated with sage grouse leks to maintain sage grouse populations.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer, in consultation with Nevada Department of Wildlife, if the operator submits a plan that demonstrates that impacts from the proposed action would not affect breeding activity nor degrade the integrity of the habitat associated with the sage grouse lek.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the authorized officer, in consultation with Nevada Department of Wildlife, determines that portions of the area can be occupied without adversely affecting the sage grouse lek.

Waiver: The stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer, in consultation with Nevada Department of Wildlife, determines that the lek has been inactive for at least five consecutive years or the habitat has changed such that there is no likelihood the lek would become active.

Parcels

Description of Lands

NV-12-09-056	T.0060N, R.0610E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 007 LOTS 3,4.
NV-12-09-123	T.0180N, R.0660E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 026 E2SW; Sec. 035 NE; Sec. 036 W2NW.
NV-12-09-181	T.0160N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 012 SESE.
NV-12-09-184	T.0160N, R.0670E, 21 MDM, NV Sec. 013 E2NE.

NOTICE TO LESSEE

Public Land Order (PLO) No. 7653, 70 FR 76854-76858 (December 28, 2005), withdrew approximately 308,600 acres of public lands from surface entry and mining for the purpose of evaluating a suite of alternative rail alignments along the Caliente Corridor, as described in the DOE's FEIS for the Yucca Mountain Nuclear Storage facility.

This serves as a "Notice to the Lessee" that the following parcels are located within the withdrawn area and a **No Surface Occupancy** (NSO) restriction is still in effect until 2015.

NV-12-09-028 T.0020N, R.0570E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 013 S2,S2NE

Sec. 014 SESE.

NV-12-09-029 T.0020N, R.0570E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 022 SE,SESW;

Sec. 023 S2,NE,SESW;

Sec. 027 ALL;

Sec. 026 ALL.

NV-12-09-030 T.0020N, R.0570E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 024 N2,SW,NWSE;

Sec. 025 S2;

Sec. 036 ALL.

NV-12-09-031 T.0020N, R.0570E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 034 S2,S2NE;

Sec. 035 S2,S2N2.

NV-12-09-033 T.0020N, R.0580E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 002 LOT 4;

NV-12-09-034 T.0020N, R.0580E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 003 LOTS 1-4;

Sec. 003 S2N2,SW.

NV-12-09-035 T.0020N, R.0580E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 004 LOTS 1-4;

Sec. 004 S2N2,S2;

Sec. 005 SE;

Sec. 008 ALL;

Sec. 009 NW,NWSW,N2NE.

NV-12-09-036 T.0020N, R.0580E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 007 LOT 4;

Sec. 007 SE,SESW,SENE.

09/2012 Ely District Preliminary Parcel List

NV-12-09-040 T.0020N, R.0590E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 002 LOTS 2-4.
T.0030N, R.0590E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 036 N2,N2SW.

NV-12-09-042 T.0030N, R.0600E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 018 PROT NW,NWSW;
Sec. 019 PROT S2;
Sec. 020 PROT S2.

NV-12-09-043 T.0030N, R.0600E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 021 PROT S2;
Sec. 028 PROT N2,N2SE,SESE;
Sec. 029 PROT N2,SW,N2SE.

NV-12-09-044 T.0030N, R.0600E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 022 PROT SWSW;
Sec. 027 PROT S2,NW,S2NE;
Sec. 034 PROT NE,N2NW.

NV-12-09-045 T.0030N, R.0600E, 21 MDM, NV
Sec. 026 PROT S2;
Sec. 035 PROT N2,SE,NESW;
Sec. 036 PROT ALL.