

Appendix F

Resource Management Decision Stipulations for New Oil and Gas Leases and Other Land Uses and Management Actions for the Roan Plateau Resource Management Plan Amendment

Appendix F

Resource Management Decision Stipulations for New Oil and Gas Leases and Other Land Uses and Management Actions for the Roan Plateau Resource Management Plan Amendment

Introduction

Oil and gas leases issued pursuant to approval and implementation of this Resource Management Plan (RMP) Amendment (RMPA) grant the lessee the right to extract the oil and gas resource on affected the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands within the Roan Plateau Planning Area. Section 6 of the lease document terms restricts the lease rights granted by requiring that the lessee conduct operations in a manner that minimizes adverse environmental impacts and takes reasonable measures deemed necessary by the lessor (BLM) to accomplish this intent. These prudent measures are applied through a Condition of Approval (COA) during the permit process for oil and gas development.

The BLM applies stipulations to an oil and gas lease if additional restrictions on the rights of lessees are required to protect environmental resources. Stipulations that would be applied to new oil and gas leases under the RMPA are listed and described in Section 6.2.6 of this Record of Decision (ROD) and described in Table F-1. Areas included within the various stipulations under this RMPA are shown on Figures F-1 through F-30.

The BLM policies allow for the granting of exceptions, modifications, and waivers to stipulations on oil and gas leases, as laid out in Chapter IV, Section C.3, of BLM Handbook H-1624-1 (Planning for Fluid Mineral Resources). That handbook provides the following definitions:

- **Stipulation** – A condition of lease issuance (or other land use approval) that provides protection for other resource values or land uses by establishing authority for substantial delay or site changes or the denial of operations within the terms of the lease contract;
- **Exception** – A one-time exemption from a stipulation that is determined on a case-by-case basis;
- **Modification** – A change to the provisions of a stipulation, either temporarily or for the term of the lease; and
- **Waiver** – A permanent exemption to a stipulation.

Thus, an exception suspends the restrictions of a stipulation for a specified period of time, activity, or portion of the area where applied but remains in effect relative to other periods of time, activities, or areas where applied. A modification consists of a temporary or permanent change to a stipulation, such as a change in the areas, activities, or periods of time where applied, but does not eliminate the stipulation. A waiver permanently eliminates the restrictions of a stipulation, including all areas, activities, or periods of time to which applied.

Section C.3 of Chapter IV of BLM Handbook H-1624-1 states that “circumstances for granting a waiver, exception, or modification must be documented in the...plan amendment” and that the

“plan amendment should also identify the documentation requirements for supporting a waiver, exception, or modification and any public notification associated with granting them.” Based on these considerations, and on the regulatory requirements for granting waivers and modifications found at 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 3101.1-4, this RMPA includes the following requirements for granting an exception, modification, or waiver to an oil and gas lease stipulation:

- Granting an exception, modification, or waiver to a lease stipulation shall be limited to situations in which the authorized officer determines that (1) the factors that led to its inclusion in the lease have changed sufficiently to make it no longer justified, or (2) granting of the exception, modification, or waiver as sought would not cause unacceptable impacts to the resource protected by the stipulation.
- Documentation requirements for granting an exception, modification, or waiver to a lease stipulation shall consist of written documentation by the BLM authorized officer, including, as appropriate, supporting documentation by a BLM resource specialist, representative of another resource management agency (e.g., U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service [USFWS], or Colorado Division of Wildlife [CDOW]), or technical consultant, upon which the authorized officer relied in making his or her determination.
- If the authorized officer determines that a modification or waiver to a lease stipulation would be substantial, or that the stipulation involves an issue of major concern to the public, a period of at least 30 days of public review shall be provided prior to granting the modification or waiver.
- Granting an exception to a lease stipulation shall not require public notice.

For the purposes of this RMPA, the stipulations and associated bases for granting exceptions, modifications, or waivers apply to all land uses and management actions for which the BLM has approval responsibility, not only to oil and gas development. Restrictions on these other lands uses or management activities would be imposed at the time of issuance of a specific permit or other approval, while stipulations for oil and gas activities are imposed at the time of lease issuance. COAs are imposed during the permitting process, consistent with lease rights previously granted. These restrictions include:

- **No Surface Occupancy (NSO)** – The NSO stipulation is intended for application only when other stipulations are deemed insufficient to achieve the level of resource protection necessary to protect the public interest. An NSO stipulation is not needed if the desired level of protection can be accomplished by relocating a proposed facility or activity within the lease area or by avoiding that activity for a specified period.

The equivalent of an NSO for land uses and activities other than oil and gas development is a NGD (No Ground Disturbance).

- **Controlled Surface Use (CSU)** – The CSU stipulation is intended for application where the BLM determines the standard lease terms and permit-level decisions are insufficient to protect the public interest, but where an NSO is deemed overly restrictive.

A CSU stipulation allows the BLM to require that a proposed facility or activity be relocated by more than 200 meters from the proposed location if necessary to achieve the desired level

of protection. A CSU is not needed if relocating the proposed facility or activity by up to 200 meters would be sufficient.

The equivalent of a CSU for land uses and activities other than oil and gas development is a SSR (Site-Specific Relocation).

- **Timing Limitation (TL)** – This stipulation limits activity during a specified period of the year. A TL stipulation is intended for application where the BLM deems that standard lease terms are insufficient to protect the public interest, but where an NSO is overly restrictive. The scope of the TL stipulation goes beyond ground-disturbing activities to encompass any source of protracted or high-intensity disturbance that could interfere with normal wildlife behavior and adversely affect habitat use. The limitation is applied annually for a specified period lasting more than 60 days.

Under the RMPA, TLs may also be applied to land uses and activities other than oil and gas development.

Note that existing stipulations under the 1999 ROD and RMPA would apply to existing leases, while new stipulations under the RMPA would apply to all new oil and gas leases. Note also that equivalent levels of protection would be applied to other land uses and management actions as a condition of their approval. Other protective measures such as special mitigation requirements could also be applied to land uses and management actions other than oil and gas. (As described above, they could be required for oil and gas as a COA during the permitting process.)

**Table F-1
Stipulations and Standards**

Number	Stipulation	Standards
No Ground Disturbance (NGD)/No Surface Disturbance (NSO)		
GS-NSO-ROAN-21 NGD/NSO Anvil Points Claystone Cave	NSO to protect 118 acres encompassing the Anvil Points Claystone Cave. No ground-disturbing activities in the area encompassing the cave opening, subsurface features, and watersheds overlying the caves.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior to implementing any ground-disturbing activity or other project component in the area covered by this stipulation, the proponent must provide an assessment of potential impacts to this resource value. The assessment will be based on current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; and mitigation measures proposed to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects. 2. A ground-disturbing activity may be permitted only if the BLM determines that a proposed activity would not impair the cave values, supported by a demonstration of such, based on monitoring data or another method with a high degree of scientific reliability, and considering the type, amount, duration, and timing of the activity; and after consultation with CDOW regarding wildlife habitat values. 3. During and subsequent to the ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, ongoing monitoring data will be collected using widely accepted scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM must be promptly notified; and corrective measures, as approved by the BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures that will be applied to future proposed activities. 4. Short-term (reclaimed within two years of initiation) activities may be permitted if they will result in a limited surface disturbance area from which it can be demonstrated that no adverse impacts to the specifically protected resource would result. In situations where such a ground-disturbing activity is permitted, the activity would be subject to additional COAs and reclamation standards, criteria, plans, and practices detailed in Appendices A and C, respectively.
GS-NSO-ROAN-22	NGD/NSO on slopes greater than 50 percent. No ground-disturbing activities on the 10,672 acres of	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No ground-disturbing activities will be granted in areas of steep slopes that also are designated as wildlife movement corridors.

Number	Stipulation	Standards
NGD/NSO Steep Slopes Greater Than 50 Percent	slopes steeper than 50 percent.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Ground-disturbing activities in areas with slopes steeper than 50 percent will not be granted for access to areas with slopes less than 50 percent. 3. Short-term (reclaimed within two years of initiation) activities may be permitted if they will result in a limited surface disturbance area from which it can be demonstrated that no adverse impacts to the specifically protected resource would result. In situations where such a ground-disturbing activity is permitted, the activity would be subject to additional COAs and reclamation standards detailed in Appendices A and C, respectively.
GS-NSO-ROAN-23 NGD/NSO Riparian and Wetland Habitat	NSO to protect approximately 136 acres of riparian or wetland vegetation. Ground-disturbing activities including oil and gas facilities, roads, pipelines, electric transmission lines, communication facilities, and other sources of surface disturbance are limited to areas beyond the outer edge of riparian or wetland vegetation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A ground-disturbing activity may be permitted only if BLM determines that (a) the activity will not cause loss of riparian vegetation or, if riparian vegetation is lost, that the loss is limited to no more than 0.1 acre, and 100 linear feet, per mile of stream; (b) any temporarily disturbed areas must be revegetated with existing or similar species, including use of containerized nursery stock rather than seeds to replace woody plants on a one-to-one basis (trees) or area-for-area basis (shrubs); (c) revegetation success will be achieved within 2 years; (d) the activity will not impair water quality, flow regime, aquatic habitat quality, and channel and bank stability; and (e) no practicable alternative is available. Resource factors include topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation and conservation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect maintenance or enhancement of the resource values. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year will not constitute approval for subsequent years; in such instances approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by the BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity must provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) considers the above-mentioned resource factors. 2. Prior to, during, and subsequent to the ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, monitoring data will be collected by the proponent using widely accepted scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM must be notified promptly, and corrective measures, as

Number	Stipulation	Standards
		<p>approved by the BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures that will be applied to future proposed activities.</p> <p>3. Short-term (reclaimed within two years of initiation) activities may be permitted if they will result in a limited surface disturbance area from which it can be demonstrated that no adverse impacts to the specifically protected resource would result. In situations where such a ground-disturbing activity is permitted, the activity would be subject to additional COAs and reclamation standards, criteria, plans, and practices detailed in Appendices A and C, respectively.</p>
<p>GS-NSO-ROAN-24 NGD/NSO Threatened, Endangered, or Candidate Species Habitat</p>	<p>NSO to protect occupied and immediately adjacent potential habitat crucial for the maintenance or recovery of species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or by the State of Colorado as threatened or endangered (including proposed or candidate species under the ESA). No ground-disturbing activities within approximately 25 acres of habitat currently mapped as occupied or immediately adjacent to potential habitat.</p>	<p>1. Ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if the BLM determines, following Section 7 consultation with USFWS or with CDOW for State-listed species, that the requested activity would not impair values associated with maintenance or recovery of the species. In making this determination, the BLM will consider the following resource factors: behavioral and ecological requirements of the species; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of available habitat; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation and conservation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect maintenance or recovery of the species or cause habitat to become unusable. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year will not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by the BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity must provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) considers the above-mentioned resource factors.</p> <p>2. Ground-disturbing activities must avoid a 0.25-mile buffer around Mexican spotted owl nest sites year-round, with seasonal avoidance of active nests and a 0.5-mile buffer from February 1 - August 15.</p> <p>3. If a specie affected by this stipulation is removed from the federal list, this</p>

Number	Stipulation	Standards
		<p>stipulation would not apply to that specie. Other requirements, however, will apply if the species remains classified as sensitive, or is otherwise protected.</p> <p>4. Prior to, during, and subsequent to the ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, monitoring data will be collected by the proponent using widely accepted scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM will be promptly notified, and corrective measures, as approved by the BLM, must be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures that will be applied to future proposed activities.</p> <p>5. Short-term (reclaimed within two years of initiation) activities may be permitted if they will result in a limited surface disturbance area from which it can be demonstrated that no adverse impacts to the specifically protected resource would result. In situations where such a ground-disturbing activity is permitted, the activity would be subject to additional COAs and reclamation standards, criteria, plans, and practices detailed in Appendices A and C, respectively.</p>
<p>GS-NSO-ROAN-25 NGD/NSO Raptor Nest Sites</p>	<p>NSO to protect approximately 442 acres around raptor nest areas not protected by the ESA or other species-specific stipulation. No ground-disturbing activities within 0.125 mile of an active nest (i.e., containing eggs or young or being attended by adults in preparation for nesting).</p>	<p>1. Site-specific ground-disturbing activity near active raptor nest sites will not be allowed between February 1 and August 15 unless the BLM determines, following consultation with CDOW, that the requested activity would not impair values, behaviors, or habitat associated with nesting and fledging. In making this determination, the BLM will consider the following resource factors: meteorological or ecological conditions during the period requested; potential to cause the nest not to be used or lead to nest failure; abandonment of the nest; mortality of fledglings; behavioral and ecological requirements of the species; the type, amount, intensity, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of available nesting and fledgling habitat; relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, intensity, and duration of potential adverse effects; mitigation measures proposed to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect the species, or cause habitat to become unusable. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year will not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or</p>

Number	Stipulation	Standards
		<p>extended) annually by the BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity must provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) considers the above-mentioned resource factors.</p> <p>2. Prior to, during, and subsequent to the ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, monitoring data will be collected by the proponent using widely accepted scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM must be promptly notified, and corrective measures, as approved by the BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures that will be applied to future proposed activities.</p> <p>3. Short-term (reclaimed within two years of initiation) activities may be permitted if they will result in a limited surface disturbance area from which it can be demonstrated that no adverse impacts to the specifically protected resource would result. In situations where such a ground-disturbing activity is permitted, the activity would be subject to additional COAs and reclamation standards, criteria, plans, and practices detailed in Appendices A and C, respectively.</p>
<p>GS-NSO-ROAN-26 NGD/NSO Bald Eagle Nest, Winter Roost Sites, and Winter Range</p>	<p>NSO to protect approximately 446 acres of bald eagle nest, winter roost sites, and winter range. No ground-disturbing activities within 0.25 mile of designated bald eagle nesting or roosting habitat, within bald eagle winter range, or within 0.25 mile of Fravert Reservoir (subject to valid existing rights and authorizations).</p>	<p>1. Ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if the BLM determines, following Section 7 consultation with USFWS or with CDOW for State-listed species, that the requested activity would not impair values associated with maintenance or recovery of the species. In making this determination, the BLM will consider the following resource factors: behavioral and ecological requirements of the species; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of available habitat; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation and conservation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect maintenance or recovery of the species or cause habitat to become unusable. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year will not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by the BLM. The proponent of any ground-</p>

Number	Stipulation	Standards
		<p>disturbing activity must provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) considers the above-mentioned resource factors.</p> <p>2. Prior to, during, and subsequent to the ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, monitoring data will be collected by the proponent using widely accepted scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM must be promptly notified, and corrective measures, as approved by the BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures that will be applied to future proposed activities.</p> <p>3. Short-term (reclaimed within two years of initiation) activities may be permitted if they will result in a limited surface disturbance area from which it can be demonstrated that no adverse impacts to the specifically protected resource would result. In situations where such a ground-disturbing activity is permitted, the activity would be subject to additional COAs and reclamation standards, criteria, plans, and practices detailed in Appendices A and C, respectively.</p>
<p>GS-NSO-ROAN-27 NGD/NSO Wildlife Security Areas Below the Rim</p>	<p>NSO to protect important wildlife security areas below the rim, especially those for deer and elk. No ground-disturbing activities in approximately 1,958 acres that provide high-value habitats along and below the base of the Roan Cliffs.</p>	<p>1. Ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if BLM determines, following consultation with CDOW, that the requested activity would not impair values associated with maintenance or recovery of the species. In making this determination, the BLM will consider the following resource factors: behavioral and ecological requirements of the species; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of available habitat; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation and conservation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect maintenance or recovery of the species or cause habitat to become unusable. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year will not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by the BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity must provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated</p>

Number	Stipulation	Standards
		<p>compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) considers the above-mentioned resource factors.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Prior to, during, and subsequent to the ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, monitoring data will be collected by the proponent using widely accepted scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM must be promptly notified, and corrective measures, as approved by the BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures that will be applied to future proposed activities. 3. Short-term (reclaimed within two years of initiation) activities may be permitted if they will result in a limited surface disturbance area from which it can be demonstrated that no adverse impacts to the specifically protected resource would result. In situations where such a ground-disturbing activity is permitted, the activity would be subject to additional COAs and reclamation standards, criteria, plans, and practices detailed in Appendices A and C, respectively.
<p>GS-NSO-ROAN-28 NGD/NSO High-Value Special Status Fish Species Habitat</p>	<p>NSO to protect Colorado River cutthroat trout from direct and indirect impacts in high-value habitat. No ground-disturbing activities in approximately 2,895 acres that would result in loss or degradation of areas designated as high-value habitat for Colorado River cutthroat trout.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior to implementing any ground-disturbing activity or other project component in areas designated as high-value habitat for Colorado River cutthroat trout, the proponent must provide an assessment of potential impacts if any, to this resource value. The assessment will be based on current baseline data, collected by the proponent as approved by the BLM; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; and mitigation measures proposed to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects. 2. Ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if the BLM determines, following consultation with CDOW, that the requested activity would not impair values associated with maintenance of the species of interest. In making this determination, the BLM will consider the following resource factors: habitat conditions needed for feeding, spawning, survival of eggs and larvae, and refugia during high or low flow. Impairment could include siltation of substrate; changes in flow regime (e.g., localized damming); loss of overhanging vegetation canopy; reduction in bank stability; reduction in water quality; and direct mortality of trout or trout eggs;

Number	Stipulation	Standards
		<p>behavioral and ecological relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation and conservation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect maintenance or recovery of the species of interest or cause habitat to become unusable. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year will not constitute approval for subsequent years; in such cases, approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by the BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity must provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) considers the above-mentioned resource factors.</p> <p>3. Prior to, during, and subsequent to the ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, monitoring data will be collected by the proponent using widely accepted scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM must be promptly notified, and corrective measures, as approved by the BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures that will be applied to future proposed activities.</p> <p>4. Short-term (reclaimed within two years of initiation) activities may be permitted if they will result in a limited surface disturbance area from which it can be demonstrated that no adverse impacts to the specifically protected resource would result. In situations where such a ground-disturbing activity is permitted, the activity would be subject to additional COAs and reclamation standards, criteria, plans, and practices detailed in Appendices A and C, respectively.</p>
<p>GS-NSO-ROAN-29 NGD/NSO Colorado River</p>	<p>NSO to protect approximately 89 acres of high-quality habitat and wildlife areas, water quality benefits, and scenic qualities along the Colorado River. No ground-disturbing activities within 0.5 mile</p>	<p>1. A specific activity may be allowed if the BLM determines that (a) the specific activity or requested change would not impair water quality, high-quality habitat, and scenic qualities after considering the vegetation, topography, existing habitat impacts, and other site-specific or activity-specific factors and the amount, type, and duration of surface disturbance proposed, and (b) any lost vegetation would be replaced with the same or similar species within 3 to 5 years.</p>

Number	Stipulation	Standards
Corridor	of high-water mark on either side of river.	2. Short-term (reclaimed within two years of initiation) activities may be permitted if they will result in a limited surface disturbance area from which it can be demonstrated that no adverse impacts to the specifically protected resource would result. In situations where such a ground-disturbing activity is permitted, the activity would be subject to additional COAs and reclamation standards, criteria, plans, and practices detailed in Appendices A and C, respectively.
GS-NSO-ROAN-30 NGD/NSO I-70 Viewshed (VRM Class II)	NSO to protect 7,955 acres of the Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class II, Interstate (I)-70 viewshed. No ground-disturbing activities on slopes steeper than 30 percent with high visual sensitivity in the I-70 viewshed. These are lands within 5 miles of the highway, of moderate to high visual exposure, where details of vegetation and landform are readily discernible, and changes in contrast can be easily noticed by the casual observer on I-70.	<p>1. A ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if the BLM determines that the requested activity would not impair values associated with VRM Class II objectives or degrade the visual characteristics of the viewshed below Class II standards. In making this determination, the BLM will consider the following resource factors: retention of the overall landscape character on both a site-specific and cumulative basis including line, form, color, and texture; the extent to which the activity blends with characteristics of the natural landscape; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of viewshed characteristics and current conditions; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects including line, form, color, and texture; mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect the visual and aesthetic quality. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year will not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by the BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity must provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) considers the above-mentioned resource factors.</p> <p>2. Prior to, during, and subsequent to the ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, monitoring data will be collected by the proponent using widely accepted scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM must be promptly notified, and corrective measures, as approved by the BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures that will be applied to future</p>

Number	Stipulation	Standards
		<p>proposed activities.</p> <p>3. Short-term (reclaimed within two years of initiation) activities may be permitted if they will result in a limited surface disturbance area from which it can be demonstrated that no adverse impacts to the specifically protected resource would result. In situations where such a ground-disturbing activity is permitted, the activity would be subject to additional COAs and reclamation standards, criteria, plans, and practices detailed in Appendices A and C, respectively.</p>
Site-Specific Relocation (SSR)/Controlled Surface Use (CSU)		
<p>GS-CSU-ROAN-04 SSR/CSU Erosive Soils and Slopes Greater Than 30 Percent</p>	<p>SSR/CSU for erosive soils with slopes greater than 30 percent. The BLM may require special analysis, design, construction, operation, mitigation, reclamation measures, monitoring, and/or relocation by more than 200 meters to protect the soil resource, minimize impacts to other resources, and ensure reclamation success in the 6,668 acres with highly erosive soils on slopes steeper than 30 percent.</p>	<p>1. Prior to implementing any ground-disturbing activity or other project component in the area covered by this stipulation, the proponent must provide an assessment of potential impacts to this resource value. The assessment will be based on current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; and mitigation measures proposed to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects.</p> <p>The BLM will determine the level of protection available under this stipulation required to preserve soil stability and productivity and minimize adverse impacts from soil erosion. The BLM’s determination will be based on site-specific conditions and the type, amount, and duration of the associated impacts.</p> <p>2. Prior to, during, and subsequent to ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, monitoring data will be collected by the proponent using widely accepted scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM must be notified promptly, and corrective measures, as approved by the BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through adaptive management to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures that will be applied to future proposed activities.</p> <p>3. COAs (Appendix A) will be used to mitigate soil impacts.</p> <p>4. Ground-disturbing activities may be permitted without relocation by more than 200 meters if they will result in a limited surface disturbance area from which it can be demonstrated that no adverse impacts to the specifically protected resource would</p>

Number	Stipulation	Standards
		<p>result. In situations where such a ground-disturbing activity is permitted, the activity would be subject to additional COAs and reclamation standards, criteria, plans, and practices detailed in Appendices A and C, respectively.</p>
<p>GS-CSU-ROAN-07 SSR/CSU Riparian and Wetland Habitat</p>	<p>CSU to protect 6,097 acres of riparian and wetland habitat. The BLM may require special design, construction, operation, mitigation, or reclamation measures, and/or relocation by more than 200 meters for any ground-disturbing activities, electric transmission lines, and other sources of disturbance within 500 feet of riparian or wetland vegetation to protect the values and functions of these areas. Measures required will be based on the nature, extent, and value of the area potentially affected.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The BLM will consider the following resource factors: proper hydrological and ecological functioning; protection of habitat supporting fish and wildlife resources; ecological requirements to maintain the riparian area; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent and condition of the riparian area; the relationship to topography and surrounding vegetation; current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation and conservation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect maintenance or condition of the riparian area. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity must provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) considers the above-mentioned resource factors. 2. Prior to, during, and subsequent to the ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, monitoring data will be collected by the proponent using widely accepted scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM will be promptly notified, and corrective measures, as approved by the BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures that will be applied to future proposed activities. 3. Ground-disturbing activities may be permitted without relocation by more than 200 meters if they will result in a limited surface disturbance area from which it can be demonstrated that no adverse impacts to the specifically protected resource would result. In situations where such a ground-disturbing activity is permitted, the activity would be subject to additional COAs and reclamation standards, criteria, plans, and practices detailed in Appendices A and C, respectively.
<p>GS-CSU-ROAN-08</p>	<p>CSU to protect approximately 178 acres of peregrine falcon cliff-nesting complex. Ground-disturbing</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A site-specific ground-disturbing activity may be allowed within the CSU only if, following consultation with CDOW, the BLM determines that the specific activity or requested change would not impair behaviors, habitat use and quality, and

Number	Stipulation	Standards
<p>SSR/CSU Peregrine Falcon Cliff- Nesting Complex</p>	<p>activities may be relocated outside of the cliff-nesting complex along the Roan Cliffs.</p>	<p>reproductive success of the peregrine falcon present within the area. In making this determination, the BLM will consider the status of the nest (active or inactive); behavioral and ecological requirements of the species; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation and conservation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect maintenance or recovery of the species or cause habitat to become unusable. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year will not constitute approval for subsequent years; in such cases approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by the BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity must provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) considers the above-mentioned resource factors.</p> <p>2. Prior to, during, and subsequent to the ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, monitoring data will be collected by the proponent using widely accepted scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM will be promptly notified, and corrective measures, as approved by the BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures that will be applied to future proposed activities.</p> <p>3. Ground-disturbing activities may be permitted without relocation by more than 200 meters if they will result in a limited surface disturbance area from which it can be demonstrated that no adverse impacts to the specifically protected resource would result. In situations where such a ground-disturbing activity is permitted, the activity would be subject to additional COAs and reclamation standards, criteria, plans, and practices detailed in Appendices A and C, respectively.</p>
<p>GS-CSU- ROAN-09 SSR/CSU Wildlife Security Areas</p>	<p>CSU to protect important wildlife security areas above the rim, especially deer and elk. Ground-disturbing activities may be relocated more than 200 meters to</p>	<p>1. A site-specific ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if the BLM determines, following consultation with CDOW, that the requested activity will not impair values, or if relocation or modification of such activity is found to be acceptable. In making this determination, the BLM will consider the following resource factors: behavioral and ecological requirements of the species; the type, amount, and duration</p>

Number	Stipulation	Standards
Atop the Plateau	avoid approximately 6,307 acres of wildlife security areas above the rim.	<p>of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of available habitat; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation and conservation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect maintenance or recovery of the species or cause habitat to become unusable. Authorized ground-disturbing activities will be reviewed annually; if needed BLM will adjust authorizations in order to meet resource objectives. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity must provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) considers the above-mentioned resource factors.</p> <p>2. Prior to, during, and subsequent to the ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, monitoring data will be collected by the proponent using widely accepted scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM must be promptly notified, and corrective measures, as approved by the BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures that will be applied to future proposed activities.</p> <p>3. Ground-disturbing activities may be permitted without relocation by more than 200 meters if they will result in a limited surface disturbance area from which it can be demonstrated that no adverse impacts to the specifically protected resource would result. In situations where such a ground-disturbing activity is permitted, the activity would be subject to additional COAs and reclamation standards, criteria, plans, and practices detailed in Appendices A and C, respectively.</p>
GS-CSU-ROAN-10 SSR/CSU Big Game Migration Corridors	CSU to protect contiguity and extent of big game migration corridors. Ground-disturbing activities may be relocated more than 200 meters to avoid approximately 153 acres of big game migration corridors.	<p>1. A site-specific ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if BLM determines, following consultation with CDOW, that the requested activity will not impair values, or if relocation or modification of such activity is found to be acceptable. In making this determination, the BLM will consider the following resource factors: behavioral and ecological requirements of big game species; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of available habitat; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type,</p>

Number	Stipulation	Standards
		<p>location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation and conservation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect maintenance or recovery of the species or cause habitat to become unusable. Authorized ground-disturbing activities will be reviewed annually; if needed the BLM will adjust authorizations in order to meet resource objectives. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity must provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) considers the above-mentioned resource factors.</p> <p>2. Prior to, during, and subsequent to the ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, monitoring data will be collected by the proponent using widely accepted scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM must be promptly notified, and corrective measures, as approved by the BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures that will be applied to future proposed activities.</p> <p>3. Ground-disturbing activities may be permitted without relocation by more than 200 meters if they will result in a limited surface disturbance area from which it can be demonstrated that no adverse impacts to the specifically protected resource would result. In situations where such a ground-disturbing activity is permitted, the activity would be subject to additional COAs and reclamation standards, criteria, plans, and practices detailed in Appendices A and C, respectively.</p>
<p>GS-CSU-ROAN-11 SSR/CSU Sensitive Bat Species Habitat</p>	<p>CSU to protect and preserve bat habitat values of the Anvil Points Claystone Cave. Special design, construction, implementation, and/or mitigation measures including relocation of operations by more than 200 meters to protect approximately 118 acres of habitat</p>	<p>1. If the BLM, in consultation with CDOW, determines that a proposed surface-disturbing activity will unacceptably impair resource values associated with sensitive bat species habitat, the BLM will modify or relocate the proposed activity. In making this determination, the BLM will consider the following resource factors: behavioral and ecological requirements of sensitive bat species; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of available habitat; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation and conservation</p>

Number	Stipulation	Standards
	<p>may be required for those species listed as sensitive by the BLM.</p>	<p>measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect maintenance or recovery of the species or cause habitat to become unusable. Authorized ground-disturbing activities will be reviewed annually; if needed the BLM will adjust authorizations in order to meet resource objectives. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity must provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) considers the above-mentioned resource factors.</p> <p>2. Prior to, during, and subsequent to the ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, monitoring data will be collected by the proponent using widely accepted scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM must be promptly notified, and corrective measures, as approved by the BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures that will be applied to future proposed activities.</p> <p>3. Ground-disturbing activities may be permitted without relocation by more than 200 meters if they will result in a limited surface disturbance area from which it can be demonstrated that no adverse impacts to the specifically protected resource would result. In situations where such a ground-disturbing activity is permitted, the activity would be subject to additional COAs and reclamation standards, criteria, plans, and practices detailed in Appendices A and C, respectively.</p>
<p>GS-CSU-ROAN-12 SSR/CSU Habitat for Special Status Plant Species Populations and Significant Plant</p>	<p>CSU to protect approximately 9,227 acres of special status plant species or significant plant communities. The BLM may require special design, construction, operation, mitigation, or reclamation measures, and/or relocation by more than 200 meters for any ground-disturbing activities, electric transmission lines,</p>	<p>1. A site-specific ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if the BLM determines that the requested activity will not impair values, or if relocation or modification of such activity is found to be acceptable. If the BLM determines that a proposed surface-disturbing activity will unacceptably impair resource values associated with species health and ecological function of associated habitat, the BLM will modify or relocate the proposed activity. In making this determination, the BLM will consider the status of the population; ecological requirements of the species; the type, amount, intensity, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of the population or community; the effects on both individuals of the species and populations; the relationship to topography and other vegetation; current baseline</p>

Number	Stipulation	Standards
Communities	and other sources of disturbance within a watershed that would disturb, alter, or interrupt the hydrologic or ecological processes that support special status plant species or significant plant communities. Special status plants include the following: DeBeque milkvetch (<i>Astragalus debequaeus</i>), DeBeque phacelia (<i>Phacelia submutica</i>), hanging garden sullivantia (<i>Sullivantia hapemanii</i>), Parachute penstemon (<i>Penstemon debilis</i>), Piceance bladderpod (<i>Lesquerella parviflora</i>), Roan Cliffs blazingstar (<i>Mentzelia rhizomata</i>), sun-loving meadowrue (<i>Thalictrum heliophilum</i>), and Utah fescue (<i>Argillochloa dasyclada</i>).	<p>data; the type, location, intensity, and duration of potential adverse effects; mitigation measures proposed to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect the species or community. Authorized ground-disturbing activities will be reviewed annually; if needed the BLM will adjust authorizations in order to meet resource objectives. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity must provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) considers the above-mentioned resource factors.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Prior to, during, and subsequent to the ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, monitoring data will be collected by the proponent using widely accepted scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM must be promptly notified, and corrective measures, as approved by the BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures that will be applied to future proposed activities. 3. Ground-disturbing activities may be permitted without relocation by more than 200 meters if they will result in a limited surface disturbance area from which it can be demonstrated that no adverse impacts to the specifically protected resource would result. In situations where such a ground-disturbing activity is permitted, the activity would be subject to additional COAs and reclamation standards, criteria, plans, and practices detailed in Appendices A and C, respectively.
GS-CSU-ROAN-13 SSR/CSU Parachute Creek High-Value Watershed and Watershed	CSU to protect 23,574 acres within the Parachute Creek high-value watershed and Watershed Management Area (WMA). Provide resource protections through actions that minimize disturbance and habitat fragmentation, and protect key habitats from disturbance.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior to exploration and/or lease development within the Planning Area, the operator must submit a Geographic Area Proposal (GAP) identifying projected activity (including well locations, pipelines, and facilities) during the next 2 to 5 years and appropriate monitoring and methodologies to ensure compliance with the BLM-identified standards (including limitations on surface disturbance). 2. All oil and gas operations and activities on top of the plateau will be under the control of a single operator; the BLM will directly control and manage the timing, location, and type of all operations by that single operator in accordance with the

Number	Stipulation	Standards
<p>Management Area (WMA)</p>		<p>following decisions:</p> <p>2.1 Oil and gas development activities (well pads and facilities) will be restricted to six specific development areas along ridge tops on slopes less than 20 percent (see Map 4). Access routes and pipelines will be allowed on slopes less than 50 percent. The least percent slope will be used to the extent practicable.</p> <p>2.2 Operations, excluding exploration activities, will be staged and sequenced over time from one geographic area to the next with each area being substantially developed prior to moving to the next.</p> <p>2.3 Surface disturbance associated with development and production activities will be allowed on only one of six development areas at a time; exploratory wells may be drilled in other areas in a nonsequential area-by-area manner sufficient to plan future drilling operations. Activities will be subject to the disturbance limitations identified in Section 2.4. Production (the flow of gas) will be allowed from multiple areas at any one time. Re-entry into existing wells or drilling of new wells will be subject to phasing and sequencing by area. In order to progress from one geographic area to the next, the lessee must first demonstrate and document compliance with the standards associated with the various stipulations and requirements of this plan.</p> <p>2.4 Total unreclaimed surface disturbance because of exploration, development, and production activities will be limited to 350 acres at any given time with the exceptions as provided below in Section 2.4.2. For purposes of this stipulation, areas will be considered reclaimed only if they meet the requirements of the five-year reclamation standards outlined in Appendix C.</p> <p>2.4.1 Unreclaimed surface disturbance associated with construction of the following would accrue toward the 1-percent limit:</p> <p>2.4.1.1 Disturbance associated with well pads above a threshold of 1 acre per pad;</p> <p>2.4.1.2 Pipelines, whether for oil, gas, or water;</p> <p>2.4.1.3 Compressors, dehydration units, storage tanks, maintenance buildings, and other surface facilities;</p>

Number	Stipulation	Standards
		<p>2.4.1.4. Borrow ditches, water diversion structures, and cut/fill slopes on any route used for oil and gas access; and</p> <p>2.4.1.5. Construction of new routes and realignment, widening, or other improvement of existing routes used for oil and gas access.</p> <p>2.4.2 Unreclaimed surface disturbance associated with the following would not accrue toward the 1-percent limit:</p> <p>2.4.2.1. The existing driving surface (or improvements to the driving surface) on existing routes designated as open (not to exceed a total of 86 miles atop the plateau);</p> <p>2.4.2.2. The existing driving surface (or improvements to the driving surface) on existing routes to be designated as administrative use only (not to exceed a total of 52 miles atop the plateau); and</p> <p>2.4.2.3. Up to one acre per well pad to accommodate unavoidable long-term disturbance associated with production activities at operating wells.</p> <p>2.5 Five-year interim reclamation standards must be met on 90 percent or more of disturbed lands within any given development area, as determined by the BLM, prior to development operations being allowed in another development area. For purposes of this stipulation, areas will be considered reclaimed only if they meet the requirements of the five-year reclamation standards outlined in Appendix C.</p> <p>2.6 Drilling pads will be a minimum of approximately 2,640 feet apart, and development and production facilities will be clustered and designed to minimize surface impacts. Where practicable, centralize pads for frac material storage.</p> <p>2.7 Open and administrative motorized routes will be limited to approximately 138 miles.</p> <p>2.8 Exceptions will be allowed only where necessary to reduce impacts, such as using a longer route to avoid a sensitive resource or reduce visual impacts and direct habitat loss.</p> <p>2.9 Innovative reclamation and performance-based monitoring standards will be implemented.</p>

Number	Stipulation	Standards
		<p>2.10 Roads and natural gas production facilities, pipelines, and staging areas along roadways, will be consolidated to minimize disturbance and associated disruption of wildlife habitat.</p> <p>2.10.1 To the fullest extent practicable, the use of pipelines and other methods to transport drilling and produced water, as well as fracing and other fluids will be incorporated.</p> <p>2.10.2 Where practicable, pipelines to remove condensate and gas will be utilized.</p> <p>2.10.3 Specific roadways and consolidation locations will be approved by the BLM during the GAP process.</p> <p>2.11 Before any on-the-ground lease operations are considered for approval by the BLM on top of the plateau, lessees will reach formal agreement on one operator to conduct all operations on behalf of all the lessees. All lessees/leases will join a Federal Unitization Agreement, approved by the BLM. The Unitization Agreement will be noncontracting. The agreement will allow the BLM to directly control and manage the timing, location, and type of all operations occurring on the entire top of the plateau. In effect, all of the leases will act administratively as a single lease; the BLM will work with just one operator for the life of all oil and gas operations occurring on top of the plateau. The Federal Unitization Agreement will (among other things) identify the agreed-upon single operator, and provisions on how to allocate the benefits of gas and/or production to all of the leases.</p> <p>3. A site-specific ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if the BLM determines that the requested activity will not impair values associated with the WMA, or relocation or modification of such activity is found to be acceptable. If the BLM determines that a proposed surface-disturbing activity will unacceptably impair resource values, the BLM will modify or relocate the proposed activity. The BLM will consider the following resource factors: protection of ecological, hydrological, and habitat functions and resources; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; relationship to naturally occurring conditions; topography; type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation measures to</p>

Number	Stipulation	Standards
		<p>avoid, minimize, or offset any adverse effects; and other factors that may affect the paleontological resource. Authorized ground-disturbing activities will be reviewed annually; if needed the BLM will adjust authorizations in order to meet resource objectives. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity will provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) considers the above-mentioned resource factors.</p> <p>The BLM will determine what level of protection available under this stipulation is required to protect Colorado River cutthroat trout and habitat, rare and/or significant natural plant communities, and municipal water supply and quality. The BLM’s determination would be based on site-specific conditions and the type, amount, and duration of the associated impacts.</p> <p>4. Prior to, during, and subsequent to the ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, monitoring data will be collected by the proponent using widely accepted scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than annually. This monitoring may specifically include but not be limited to monitoring of surface and groundwater. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM will be notified promptly, and corrective measures, as approved by the BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through adaptive management to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures to be applied to future proposed activities.</p> <p>5. Short-term (reclaimed within two years of initiation) activities may be permitted without relocation by more than 200 meters if they will result in a limited surface disturbance area from which it can be demonstrated that no adverse impacts to the specifically protected resource would result. In situations where such a ground-disturbing activity is permitted, the activity would be subject to additional COAs and reclamation standards, criteria, plans, and practices detailed in Appendices A and C, respectively.</p>
GS-CSU-ROAN-14	CSU to protect approximately 20,690 acres in VRM Class II areas. The BLM may require special	1. A site-specific ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if the BLM determines that the requested activity will not impair values associated with VRM Class II objectives, or if relocation or modification of such activity is found to be acceptable.

Number	Stipulation	Standards
<p>SSR/CSU VRM Class II Areas Below the Rim</p>	<p>design, construction, operation, mitigation, or reclamation measures, or relocation by more than 200 meters in VRM Class II areas below the rim to retain the existing landscape character and allow only limited changes.</p>	<p>In making this determination, the BLM will consider the following resource factors: retention of the overall landscape character on both a site-specific and cumulative basis including line, form, color, and texture; the extent to which the activity blends with characteristics of the natural landscape; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of viewshed characteristics and current conditions; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects including line, form, color, and texture; mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect the visual and aesthetic quality. Authorized ground-disturbing activities will be reviewed annually; if needed the BLM will adjust authorizations in order to meet resource objectives. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity must provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) considers the above-mentioned resource factors.</p> <p>2. Prior to, during, and subsequent to the ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, monitoring data will be collected by the proponent using widely accepted scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than annually or as required by the BLM. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM must be promptly notified, and corrective measures, as approved by the BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project component.</p> <p>3. Ground-disturbing activities may be permitted without relocation by more than 200 meters if they will result in a limited surface disturbance area from which it can be demonstrated that no adverse impacts to the specifically protected resource would result. In situations where such a ground-disturbing activity is permitted, the activity would be subject to additional COAs and reclamation standards, criteria, plans, and practices detailed in Appendices A and C, respectively.</p>
<p>GS-CSU- ROAN-15 SSR/CSU VRM Class III</p>	<p>CSU to protect 21,654 acres of VRM Class III areas on top of the plateau. The BLM may require</p>	<p>1. 1. A site-specific ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if the BLM determines that the requested activity will not impair values associated with VRM Class III objectives, or if relocation or modification of such activity is found to be acceptable. In making this determination, the BLM will consider the following resource factors:</p>

Number	Stipulation	Standards
Atop the Plateau	special design, construction, operation, mitigation, or reclamation measures, or relocation by more than 200 meters in VRM Class III areas.	<p>retention of the overall landscape character on both a site-specific and cumulative basis including line, form, color, and texture; the extent to which the activity blends with characteristics of the natural landscape; the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of viewshed characteristics and current conditions; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects including line, form, color, and texture; mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect the visual and aesthetic quality. Authorized ground-disturbing activities will be reviewed annually; if needed BLM will adjust authorizations in order to meet resource objectives. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity must provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) considers the above-mentioned resource factors.</p> <p>2. Prior to, during, and subsequent to the ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, monitoring data will be collected by the proponent using widely accepted scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM must be promptly notified, and corrective measures, as approved by the BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project component.</p> <p>3. Ground-disturbing activities may be permitted without relocation by more than 200 meters if they will result in a limited surface disturbance area from which it can be demonstrated that no adverse impacts to the specifically protected resource would result. In situations where such a ground-disturbing activity is permitted, the activity would be subject to additional COAs and reclamation standards, criteria, plans, and practices detailed in Appendices A and C, respectively.</p>
GS-CSU-ROAN-16 SSR/CSU Hubbard Mesa OHV Riding	CSU to protect recreation opportunities and settings in the Hubbard Mesa Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Riding Area 2,460-acre Special Recreation	1. A site-specific ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if the BLM determines that the requested activity will not impair values with OHV opportunities within the Hubbard Mesa area, or if relocation or modification of such activity is found to be acceptable. In making this determination, the BLM will consider the following resource factors: existing OHV use; existing OHV riding opportunities; anticipated

Number	Stipulation	Standards
Area	Management Area (SRMA). The BLM may require special design, construction, operation, mitigation, and reclamation measures, including relocation by more than 200 meters.	<p>future use; management of OHV use; type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of OHV use and current conditions; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect OHV riding opportunities. Authorized ground-disturbing activities will be reviewed annually; if needed the BLM will adjust authorizations in order to meet resource objectives. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity must provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) considers the above-mentioned resource factors.</p> <p>2. Prior to, during, and subsequent to the ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, monitoring data will be collected by the proponent using widely accepted scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM must be promptly notified, and corrective measures, as approved by the BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures that will be applied to future proposed activities.</p> <p>3. Ground-disturbing activities may be permitted without relocation by more than 200 meters if they will result in a limited surface disturbance area from which it can be demonstrated that no adverse impacts to the specifically protected resource would result. In situations where such a ground-disturbing activity is permitted, the activity would be subject to additional COAs and reclamation standards, criteria, plans, and practices detailed in Appendices A and C, respectively.</p>
GS-CSU-ROAN-17 SSR/CSU Wild and Scenic River Eligibility	CSU to protect 64 stream miles and associated buffers on 1,117 acres in portions of the East Fork Parachute Creek and Trapper/Northwater Creek drainages. No ground-disturbing activities would be allowed within 0.25 mile of any	<p>1. A site-specific ground-disturbing activity may be permitted if the BLM determines that the requested activity will not impair values associated with WSR designation, or if relocation or modification of such activity is found to be acceptable. In making this determination, the BLM will consider the following resource factors: type and location of outstandingly remarkable values (ORVs); the type, amount, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of ORVs; the relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and</p>

Number	Stipulation	Standards
Corridor	stream segment(s) determined to meet criteria for eligibility for designation as a Wild and Scenic River (WSR).	<p>intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation and conservation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect ORVs, or that may affect the outcome of a suitability study. Authorized ground-disturbing activities will be reviewed annually; if needed the BLM will adjust authorizations in order to meet resource objectives. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity must provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) considers the above-mentioned resource factors.</p> <p>2. Ground-disturbing activities may be permitted without relocation by more than 200 meters if they will result in a limited surface disturbance area from which it can be demonstrated that no adverse impacts to the specifically protected resource would result. In situations where such a ground-disturbing activity is permitted, the activity would be subject to additional COAs and reclamation standards, criteria, plans, and practices detailed in Appendices A and C, respectively.</p>
GS-CSU-ROAN-18 SSR/CSU Sharrard Park Paleontological Resources	CSU to protect 749 acres of the Sharrard Park paleontological resource. The BLM may require special survey, design, construction, operation, and reclamation measures, or relocation by more than 200 meters in identified portions of Wasatch Formation outcrops in Sharrard Park. Prior to any ground-disturbing activity, the operator must have the paleontological resources surveyed within 200 feet of the proposed disturbance by a BLM-approved paleontologist. Other special measures include requirements that (a) on-site personnel are informed of the potential for fossils, (b) the	<p>1. Prior to implementing any ground-disturbing activity or other project component in the area covered by this stipulation, the proponent must provide an assessment of potential impacts to this resource value. The assessment will be based on current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; and mitigation measures proposed to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects. The BLM will determine the level of protection available under this stipulation required to protect, preserve, and/or recover the fossil resources at specific sites or for specific activities within this area. The BLM determination will be based on site-specific conditions and the type, amount, and duration of the associated impacts.</p> <p>2. Prior to, during, and subsequent to the ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, monitoring data will be collected by the proponent using widely accepted scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM must be notified promptly, and corrective measures, as approved by the BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through adaptive management to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures that will be applied to future proposed activities.</p>

Number	Stipulation	Standards
	<p>proponent will notify the BLM if any fossils are found, and (c) activities do not disturb fossils in any way.</p>	<p>3. Ground-disturbing activities may be permitted without relocation by more than 200 meters if they will result in a limited surface disturbance area from which it can be demonstrated that no adverse impacts to the specifically protected resource would result. In situations where such a ground-disturbing activity is permitted, the activity would be subject to additional COAs and reclamation standards, criteria, plans, and practices detailed in Appendices A and C, respectively.</p>
<p>Timing Limitation (TL)</p>		
<p>GS-TL-ROAN-13 TL Big Game Winter Range</p>	<p>TL to protect and maintain physical and biological components important to deer and elk winter range (approximately 27,753 acres) and the obligate species, both on federal lands and across the landscape as a whole, as opportunities present. This includes reducing or eliminating stress-induced impacts to deer and elk associated with human activity during critical winter months when animals are already stressed by environmental factors and concentrated on limited winter range. Surface disturbance and human activities that lessen the quality of the deer and elk winter range will not be allowed from December 1 to April 30. Ongoing drilling and other activities and operations will be designed and implemented such that the well bore is adequately secured and that all drilling and surface-disturbing</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Site-specific ground-disturbing activity in big game winter range may be allowed between December 1 and April 30 if the BLM determines, following consultation with CDOW, that the requested activity would not impair values associated with the quantity and quality of the winter range for the species of interest. In making this determination, the BLM will consider the following resource factors: minimization of the footprint of activities; fragmentation; impacts to winter range across the Planning Area as a whole; effectiveness of voluntary off-site mitigation of habitat with respect to quantity, quality, and duration of both the surface-disturbing activity and mitigation; the relative extent of available winter range; relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, duration, and intensity of potential adverse effects; mitigation and conservation measures to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect the winter range or cause winter range to become unusable. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year will not constitute approval for subsequent years; in such cases approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by the BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity must provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) considers the above-mentioned resource factors. 2. The big game winter range TL may not apply, and the restriction may be considered to be met, if the BLM determines, following consultation with CDOW, that animals are not using the habitat, are not likely to use the habitat in a particular season, and that activities will not lessen overall habitat quality in future years. 3. Prior to, during, and subsequent to the ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, monitoring data will be collected by the proponent using widely accepted

Number	Stipulation	Standards
	<p>operations cease by December 1 in important and critical deer and elk winter habitats. In the event of unforeseeable and unplanned events, extensions not exceeding two weeks in duration may be authorized to ensure safe shutdown of drilling operations, and conservation of mineral resources.</p> <p>Human activities including visitations for production activities and well monitoring from December 1 to April 30 will be designed and carried out to minimize impacts. This includes well monitoring through telemetry, scheduling of all nonemergency well maintenance activities outside the December 1 to April 30 timeframe, conducting unavoidable and necessary on-the-ground visits between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., and minimizing on-the-ground visitations.</p>	<p>scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM must be promptly notified, and corrective measures, as approved by the BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures that will be applied to future proposed activities</p>
<p>GS-TL-ROAN-14 TL Raptor Nest Sites</p>	<p>TL to protect approximately 1,770 acres of nesting and fledging habitat for raptors not protected by species-specific measures. This includes owls, northern harriers, accipiters, buteos, golden eagle, osprey, and falcons except the American kestrel. Within a 0.25-mile radius of a nest,</p>	<p>1. Site-specific ground-disturbing activity near active raptor nest sites may be allowed between February 1 and August 15 if the BLM determines, following consultation with CDOW, that the requested activity would not impair values, behaviors, or habitat associated with nesting and fledging. In making this determination, the BLM will consider the following resource factors: meteorological or ecological conditions during the period requested; potential to cause the nest not to be used or lead to nest failure, abandonment of the nest, or mortality of fledglings; behavioral and ecological requirements of the species; the type, amount, intensity, and duration of the surface</p>

Number	Stipulation	Standards
	<p>no activities or other sources of disturbance with the potential to cause the nest not to be used or lead to nest failure, abandonment, or mortality of fledglings will be allowed. Stipulations will be applied annually from February 1 through August 15.</p>	<p>disturbance; the relative extent of available nesting and fledgling habitat; relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, intensity, and duration of potential adverse effects; mitigation measures proposed to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect the species or cause habitat to become unusable. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year will not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by the BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity must provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) considers the above-mentioned resource factors.</p> <p>2. Prior to, during, and subsequent to the ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, monitoring data will be collected by the proponent using widely accepted scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM must be promptly notified, and corrective measures, as approved by the BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures that will be applied to future proposed activities.</p>
<p>GS-TL-ROAN-15 TL Bald Eagle Nest or Winter Roost Sites</p>	<p>TL to protect approximately 474 acres of nesting, fledging, and winter roost habitat of the bald eagle. Within a 0.5-mile radius of a nest, no activities or other sources of disturbance that could cause the nest not to be used or lead to nest abandonment, failure, or mortality of fledglings will be allowed. Stipulations will be applied annually from November 15 through June 15.</p>	<p>1. Site-specific ground-disturbing activity at bald eagle nests or winter roost sites may be allowed between November 15 and June 15 if the BLM determines, following Section 7 consultation with the USFWS, that the requested activity would not impair values associated with maintenance or recovery of the species; behaviors associated with winter roosting, nesting, and fledging; or fledging habitat. In making this determination, the BLM will consider the following resource factors: meteorological or ecological conditions during the period requested; the status of the nest (active or inactive); the type, intensity, and duration of disturbance; measures required by the USFWS; potential for the activity to cause the roost or nest not to be used; potential for nest failure, abandonment of the roost or nest, or mortality of fledglings; behavioral and ecological requirements of the species; the type, amount, intensity, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of available nesting and fledgling habitat; relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current</p>

Number	Stipulation	Standards
		<p>baseline data; the type, location, intensity, and duration of potential adverse effects; mitigation measures proposed to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect roosting or nesting success. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year will not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by the BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity must provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) considers the above-mentioned resource factors.</p> <p>2. This TL will be applied to wells that are drilled directionally from private surface into Federal minerals for the Federal lease being developed. Where the Federal lease does not include a relevant TL stipulation (and a nest or roost site falls within the identified buffer), BLM would not approve any permits for Federal wells or grant a right-of-way across BLM land unless the proponent has agreed to a voluntary TL (allowing a determination of “No Effect”) or until Section 7 consultation on proposed action has been completed and any associated terms and conditions agreed to by the proponent.</p> <p>3. Prior to, during, and subsequent to the ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, monitoring data will be collected by the proponent using widely accepted scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM must be promptly notified, and corrective measures, as approved by the BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures that will be applied to future proposed activities.</p>
<p>GS-TL-ROAN-16 TL Peregrine Falcon Cliff-Nesting</p>	<p>TL to protect approximately 572 acres of nesting and fledging habitat of the State-listed threatened peregrine falcon. Within a 0.5-mile radius of the cliff-nesting complex on the Roan Cliffs, no activities or other sources of disturbance that</p>	<p>1. Site-specific ground-disturbing activity at the peregrine falcon cliff-nesting complex may be allowed between March 15 and July 31 if the BLM determines, following consultation with CDOW, that the requested activity would not impair values, behaviors, or habitat associated with nesting and fledging. In making this determination, the BLM will consider the following resource factors: meteorological or ecological conditions during the period requested; the status of the nest (active or inactive); potential to cause the nest not to be used or lead to nest failure,</p>

Number	Stipulation	Standards
Complex	could cause abandonment of a nest or established territory will be allowed. Stipulations will be applied annually, from March 15 through July 31.	<p>abandonment of the nest, or mortality of fledglings; behavioral and ecological requirements of the species; the type, amount, intensity, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent of available nesting and fledgling habitat; relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, intensity, and duration of potential adverse effects; mitigation measures proposed to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect the species or cause habitat to become unusable. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year will not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by the BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity must provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) considers the above-mentioned resource factors.</p> <p>2. Prior to, during, and subsequent to the ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, monitoring data will be collected by the proponent using widely accepted scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM must be promptly notified, and corrective measures, as approved by the BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures that will be applied to future proposed activities.</p>
GS-TL-ROAN-17 TL Waterfowl and Shorebird Nesting Areas	TL to protect approximately 1,010 acres of nesting and brood-rearing habitats at the Fravert Reservoir Watchable Wildlife Area. No ground-disturbing activities, or other sources of disturbance, from April 15 through July 15, or until all young have hatched and dispersed from the production area, or that could cause waterfowl and	<p>1. Site-specific ground-disturbing activity at the Fravert Reservoir Watchable Wildlife Area may be allowed between April 15 and July 15 if the BLM determines, following consultation with CDOW, that the requested activity would not impair values, behaviors, or habitat associated with nesting and fledging. In making this determination, the BLM will consider the following resource factors: meteorological or ecological conditions during the period requested; the status of the nest (active or inactive); hatching and dispersal of young from the production or nesting area; potential to cause the nest not to be used or lead to nest failure, abandonment of the nest, or mortality of fledglings; behavioral and ecological requirements of the species; the type, amount, intensity, and duration of the surface disturbance; the relative extent</p>

Number	Stipulation	Standards
	<p>shorebirds not to nest or lead to nest failure or abandonment within 0.25-mile of the nesting and production area of Fravert Reservoir will be allowed.</p>	<p>of available nesting and fledgling habitat; relationship to topography and vegetation screening; current baseline data; the type, location, intensity, and duration of potential adverse effects; mitigation measures proposed to avoid, minimize, or offset the adverse effects; and other factors that may affect the species or cause habitat to become unusable. Approval of ground-disturbing activities granted in any given year will not constitute approval for subsequent years; approval for such activities must be granted (or extended) annually by the BLM. The proponent of any ground-disturbing activity must provide an assessment with their proposal that (a) documents anticipated compliance or nonimpairment of resource values protected by this stipulation, and (b) considers the above-mentioned resource factors.</p> <p>2. Prior to, during, and subsequent to the ground-disturbing activities covered by this provision, monitoring data will be collected by the proponent using widely accepted scientific methods as approved by and reported to the BLM not less often than annually. If unanticipated types or levels of adverse effects are noted during monitoring, the BLM must be promptly notified, and corrective measures, as approved by the BLM, will be identified and implemented by the proponent. This information will be used through an adaptive management process to refine the project components and associated mitigation measures that will be applied to future proposed activities.</p>
Lease Notice (LN)		
<p>GS-LN-ROAN-14 Geographic Area Proposal (GAP)</p>	<p>A GAP will be required of oil and gas operators prior to exploration or development activities.</p>	<p>1. For all activities in each of the geographic areas atop the plateau (see Map 1), and in areas being actively explored or developed below the rim, the operator must submit a GAP. The GAP must include all anticipated activities for a minimum of 2 years following the date of submission, for all operator-controlled federal leases or units. A longer term is encouraged and would be allowed under this standard to expedite the permitting process, provide for efficiencies as provided for in Standard 6 of this stipulation, and reduce costs to the operator for GAP preparation.</p> <p>2. The boundaries of the geographic areas to be addressed atop the plateau, as identified by the BLM (see Map 1), may be modified with approval from the BLM. The boundaries of all other geographic areas must be proposed by the operator and must be approved by the BLM.</p>

Number	Stipulation	Standards
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The GAP must identify all anticipated exploration, development, and production activities on federal leases within the area, identifying well locations, roads, pipelines, and any other exploration or production disturbance or facilities. 4. The GAP must include all specific measures needed to comply with standards associated with all stipulations and any other decisions of this RMPA. 5. The GAP must include an analysis of site-specific and cumulative environmental effects and mitigation. The GAP must also address reasonable alternatives, and other information sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The extent of the analysis will be dependent on the extent of surface ownership, extent of lease holdings, topography, access, resource concerns, and the ability to tier to the Roan Plateau Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), consistent with 40 CFR § 1500. The extent of the analysis needed to comply with 40 CFR § 1500 may appropriately vary when considering individual wells or small groups of exploratory wells or for directional wells drilled on previously developed wellpads. 6. To the extent practicable, the activities identified in the GAP must be presented in such a manner as to support the orderly and efficient exploration and development of mineral resources in an environmentally responsible manner. 7. GAPS may be modified by operators as needed, and shall be reviewed by the operators not less than annually. As appropriate, either a statement documenting that the GAP is current or a modified GAP shall be provided to the BLM.
<p>GS-LN-ROAN-34 ESA Consultation</p>	<p>Endangered Species Act, Section 7 Consultation Stipulation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The lease area may now or hereafter contain plants, animals, or their habitats determined to be threatened, endangered, or other special status species. BLM may recommend modifications to exploration and development proposals to further its conservation and management objective to avoid BLM-approved activity that will contribute to a need to list such a species or their habitat. The BLM may require modifications to or disapprove proposed activity that is likely to result in jeopardy to the continued existence of a proposed or listed threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of a designated or proposed critical habitat. The BLM will not approve any ground-disturbing activity that may affect

Number	Stipulation	Standards
		any such species or critical habitat until it completes its obligations under applicable requirements of the ESA as amended, 16 USC § 1531 <i>et seq.</i> , including completion of any required procedure for conference or consultation.

Appendix F Figures

- GS-NSO-ROAN-21** No Surface Occupancy – Anvil Points Claystone Cave
GS-NSO-ROAN-22 No Surface Occupancy – Steep Slopes Greater Than 50 Percent
GS-NSO-ROAN-23 No Surface Occupancy – Riparian and Wetland Habitat
GS-NSO-ROAN-24 No Surface Occupancy – Threatened, Endangered, or Candidate Species
No Surface Occupancy – Parachute Penstemon (Candidate Plant)
No Surface Occupancy – Debeque Phacelia (Candidate Plant)
GS-NSO-ROAN-25 No Surface Occupancy – Raptor Nest Sites
GS-NSO-ROAN-26 No Surface Occupancy – Bald Eagle Nest, Winter Roost Sites, and Winter Range
GS-NSO-ROAN-27 No Surface Occupancy – Wildlife Security Areas (Below the Rim)
GS-NSO-ROAN-28 No Surface Occupancy – High-Value special Status Fish Species Habitat
GS-NSO-ROAN-29 No Surface Occupancy – Colorado River Corridor
GS-NSO-ROAN-30 No Surface Occupancy – I-70 Viewshed (VRM Class II)
GS-CSU-ROAN-04 Controlled Surface Use – Erosive Soils Slopes Greater Than 30 Percent
GS-CSU-ROAN-07 Controlled Surface Use – Riparian and Wetland Habitat
GS-CSU-ROAN-08 Controlled Surface Use – Peregrine Falcon Cliff-Nesting Complex
GS-CSU-ROAN-09 Controlled Surface Use – Wildlife Security Areas Atop the Plateau
GS-CSU-ROAN-10 Controlled Surface Use – Big Game Migration Corridors
GS-CSU-ROAN-11 Controlled Surface Use – Sensitive Bat Species Habitat
GS-CSU-ROAN-12 Controlled Surface Use – Sensitive Plant Species and Significant Plant Communities
GS-CSU-ROAN-13 Controlled Surface Use – Parachute Creek High-Value Watershed Management Area
GS-CSU-ROAN-14 Controlled Surface Use – Visual Resource Management Class II Areas (Below the Rim)
GS-CSU-ROAN-15 Controlled Surface Use – Visual Resource Management Class III Areas (Atop the Plateau)
GS-CSU-ROAN-16 Controlled Surface Use – Hubbard Mesa OHV Riding Area
GS-CSU-ROAN-17 Controlled Surface Use – Wild and Scenic River Eligibility Corridor
GS-CSU-ROAN 18 Controlled Surface Use – Sharrard Park Paleontological Resources
GS-TL-ROAN-13 Timing Limitation – Big Game Winter Range
GS-TL-ROAN-14 Timing Limitation – Raptor Nest Sites
GS-TL-ROAN-15 Timing Limitation – Bald Eagle Nest and Winter Roost Sites
GS-TL-ROAN-16 Timing Limitation – Peregrine Falcon Cliff-Nesting Complex
GS-TL-ROAN-17 Timing Limitation – Waterfowl and Shorebird Nesting Areas