

APPENDIX C:

**PROPOSED LAND USE PLAN AMENDMENTS
ASSOCIATED WITH ALTERNATIVES 2, 3, AND 4
FOR OIL SHALE AND TAR SANDS**

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The U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), develops land use plans to guide activities, establish management goals and approaches, and establish land use allocations within a planning area. Current land use plans are called Resource Management Plans (RMPs); in the past, such plans were called Management Framework Plans (MFPs), and some MFPs are still in use. Analyses conducted in this programmatic environmental impact statement (PEIS) support the amendment of specific land use plans in those field offices where oil shale and tar sands resources are located, as discussed in Chapters 2 and 6 of the PEIS.

For oil shale, 8 of the 10 land use plans cited in BLM's Notice of Intent (*Federal Register*, Vol. 76, No. 72, April 14, 2011) would be amended¹:

- Colorado
 - Glenwood Springs RMP (BLM 1988, as amended by the 2006 Roan Plateau Plan Amendment [BLM 2006a, 2007, 2008a])
 - Grand Junction RMP (BLM 1987)
 - White River RMP (BLM 1997a, as amended by the 2006 Roan Plateau Plan Amendment [BLM 2006a, 2007, 2008a])
- Utah
 - Price RMP (BLM 2008b)
 - Vernal RMP (BLM 2008c)
- Wyoming
 - Green River RMP (BLM 1997b, as amended by the Jack Morrow Hills Coordinated Activity Plan [BLM 2006b])
 - Kemmerer RMP (BLM 2010)
 - Rawlins RMP (BLM 2008d)

For tar sands, four Utah land use plans would be amended:

- Monticello RMP (BLM 2008e)
- Price RMP (BLM 2008b)

¹ Because the estimated surface acreages overlying the most geologically prospective oil shale resources are zero for the Monticello and Richfield Field Offices, the corresponding land use plans will not be amended.

- Richfield RMP (BLM 2008f)
- Vernal RMP (BLM 2008c)

Table C-1 presents the proposed amendments for land use plans associated with Alternatives 2 through 4 for oil shale along with the rationale for each amendment. Table C-2 presents the same information for amendments for land use plans associated with Alternatives 2 through 4 for tar sands. The BLM would amend no land use plans under Alternative 1 for oil shale or tar sands, leaving the 2008 Record of Decision (BLM 2008g) in place.²

² As discussed in Section 2.3.3, Naval Oil Shale Reserves 1 and 3 in Colorado are closed to leasing under all alternatives, including Alternative 1, the No Action Alternative. Affected land use plans in Colorado that show these lands as open based on the 2008 PEIS (BLM 2008h) would be corrected to show these lands as closed.

TABLE C-1 Proposed Land Use Plan Amendments and Rationale Associated with Alternatives 2 through 4 for Oil Shale^a

Proposed Amendment and Rationale		
Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
<p>Colorado: Glenwood Springs RMP None.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p><i>Amendment:</i> Designate 3,100 acres of land within the most geologically prospective oil shale area, including split estate lands where the federal government owns the mineral rights, as available for application for leasing for commercial oil shale development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies.</p> <p><i>Rationale:</i> All lands within the most geologically prospective oil shale area that are not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 2 will also not be excluded under Alternative 4. The acreage estimate presented here represents those lands not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 4.</p>
<p>None.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p><i>Amendment:</i> Specify that applications for commercial leases using surface mining technologies will not be accepted in the planning area.</p> <p><i>Rationale:</i> Surface mining will be allowed only in areas where the overburden is 0 to 500 ft thick, because 500 ft is assumed to be the maximum amount of overburden where surface mining can occur economically, using today’s technologies. Within the most geologically prospective oil shale area defined in the Piceance Basin in Colorado, the areas where the overburden is 0 to 500 ft thick are very limited, and it would be difficult to assemble a logical mining unit (Section 2.3.1).</p>

TABLE C-1 (Cont.)

Proposed Amendment and Rationale		
Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
Colorado: Grand Junction RMP		
<p><i>Amendment:</i> Designate 180 acres of land within the most geologically prospective oil shale area, including split estate lands where the federal government owns the mineral rights, as available for application for leasing for commercial oil shale development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p><i>Amendment:</i> Designate 3,700 acres of land within the most geologically prospective oil shale area, including split estate lands where the federal government owns the mineral rights, as available for application for leasing for commercial oil shale development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies.</p>
<p><i>Rationale:</i> All lands within the most geologically prospective oil shale area that are not excluded from commercial leasing by existing laws and regulations, Executive Orders, or administrative land use plan designation, or have not been specifically excluded by the BLM for other reasons, will be available for application for commercial leasing. The acreage estimate presented here represents those lands not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 2.</p>		<p><i>Rationale:</i> All lands within the most geologically prospective oil shale area that are not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 2 will also not be excluded under Alternative 4. The acreage estimate presented here represents those lands not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 4.</p>
<p><i>Amendment:</i> Specify that applications for commercial leases using surface mining technologies will not be accepted in the planning area.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative 2.</p>

TABLE C-1 (Cont.)

Proposed Amendment and Rationale		
Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
<p>Colorado: Grand Junction RMP (Cont.) <i>Rationale:</i> Surface mining will be allowed only in areas where the overburden is 0 to 500 ft thick because 500 ft is assumed to be the maximum amount of overburden where surface mining can occur economically, using today’s technologies. Within the most geologically prospective oil shale area defined in the Piceance Basin in Colorado, the areas where the overburden is 0 to 500 ft thick are very limited, and it would be difficult to assemble a logical mining unit (Section 2.3.1).</p>		
<p>Colorado: White River RMP <i>Amendment:</i> Designate 26,000 acres of land within the most geologically prospective oil shale area, including split estate lands where the federal government owns the mineral rights, as available for application for leasing for commercial oil shale development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies. The RMP amendments will retain the existing decision regarding the Multiminerals Zone that requires that the commercial development of oil shale, nahcolite, and dawsonite will only be allowed in this area if recovery technologies are implemented to ensure that each of these minerals can be recovered without preventing recovery of the others (see Section 2.3.3). In addition, the current decision to not close lands within the “Piceance dome area” to leasing for oil shale development will be retained.</p>	<p><i>Amendment:</i> Designate 26,880 acres (25,600 acres for ongoing leases; 1,280 for proposed leases) of land within the most geologically prospective oil shale area, including split estate lands where the federal government owns the mineral rights, as available for application for leasing for commercial oil shale development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies. The RMP amendments will retain the existing decision regarding the Multiminerals Zone that requires that the commercial development of oil shale, nahcolite, and dawsonite will only be allowed in this area if recovery technologies are implemented to ensure that each of these minerals can be recovered without preventing recovery of the others (see Section 2.3.3).</p>	<p><i>Amendment:</i> Designate 333,300 acres of land within the most geologically prospective oil shale area, including split estate lands where the federal government owns the mineral rights, as available for application for leasing for commercial oil shale development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies. The RMP amendments will retain the existing decision regarding the Multiminerals Zone that requires that the commercial development of oil shale, nahcolite, and dawsonite will only be allowed in this area if recovery technologies are implemented to ensure that each of these minerals can be recovered without preventing recovery of the others (see Section 2.3.3). In addition, the current decision to not close lands within the “Piceance dome area” to leasing for oil shale development will be retained.</p>

TABLE C-1 (Cont.)

Proposed Amendment and Rationale		
Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
<p>Colorado: White River RMP (Cont.) <i>Rationale:</i> All lands within the most geologically prospective oil shale area that are not excluded from commercial leasing by existing laws and regulations, Executive Orders, or administrative land use plan designation, or have not been specifically excluded by the BLM for other reasons, will be available for application for commercial leasing. The acreage estimate presented here represents those lands not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 2. The decision to maintain the restrictions associated with the Multimineral Zone will continue protection of the potential commercial value of all mineral resources within this area. The BLM also has determined that it will not preclude commercial oil shale leasing in areas, such as the Piceance dome area, where extensive oil and gas leases exist.</p>	<p><i>Rationale:</i> All lands within the most geologically prospective oil shale area that are not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 2 will also not be excluded under Alternative 3. The acreage estimate presented here represents those lands not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 3. The decision to maintain the restrictions associated with the Multimineral Zone will continue protection of the potential commercial value of all mineral resources within this area.</p>	<p><i>Rationale:</i> All lands within the most geologically prospective oil shale area that are not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 2 will also not be excluded under Alternative 4. The acreage estimate presented here represents those lands not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 4. The decision to maintain the restrictions associated with the Multimineral Zone will continue protection of the potential commercial value of all mineral resources within this area. The BLM also has determined that it will not preclude commercial oil shale leasing in areas, such as the Piceance dome area, where extensive oil and gas leases exist.</p>

TABLE C-1 (Cont.)

Proposed Amendment and Rationale		
Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
Colorado: White River RMP (Cont.)		
<i>Amendment:</i> Specify that applications for commercial leases using surface mining technologies will not be accepted in the planning area.	Same as Alternative 2.	Same as Alternative 2.
<i>Rationale:</i> Surface mining will be allowed only in areas where the overburden is 0 to 500 ft thick because 500 ft is assumed to be the maximum amount of overburden where surface mining can occur economically, using today's technologies. Within the most geologically prospective oil shale area defined in the Piceance Basin in Colorado, the areas where the overburden is 0 to 500 ft thick are very limited, and it would be difficult to assemble a logical mining unit (Section 2.3.1).		
Utah: Price RMP		
<i>Amendment:</i> Designate 4 acres of land within the most geologically prospective oil shale area as available for application for leasing for commercial oil shale development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies.	None.	<i>Amendment:</i> Designate 5 acres of land within the most geologically prospective oil shale area as available for application for leasing for commercial oil shale development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies.

TABLE C-1 (Cont.)

Proposed Amendment and Rationale		
Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
Utah: Price RMP (Cont.)		
<p><i>Rationale:</i> All lands within the most geologically prospective oil shale area that are not excluded from commercial leasing by existing laws and regulations, Executive Orders, or administrative land use plan designation, or have not been specifically excluded by the BLM for other reasons, will be available for application for commercial leasing. The acreage estimate presented here represents those lands not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 2.</p>		<p><i>Rationale:</i> All lands within the most geologically prospective oil shale area that are not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 2 will also not be excluded under Alternative 4. The acreage estimate presented here represents those lands not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 4.</p>
<p><i>Amendment:</i> Specify that applications for commercial leases using surface mining technologies will not be accepted in the planning area.</p>	None.	Same as Alternative 2.
<p><i>Rationale:</i> Surface mining will be allowed only in areas where the overburden is 0 to 500 ft thick because 500 ft is assumed to be the maximum amount of overburden where surface mining can occur economically, using today's technologies. In Utah, these lands fall within the Vernal RMP planning area.</p>		

TABLE C-1 (Cont.)

Proposed Amendment and Rationale		
Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
<p>Utah: Vernal RMP</p> <p><i>Amendment:</i> Designate 357,000 acres of land within the most geologically prospective oil shale area, including split estate lands where the federal government owns the mineral rights and the Hill Creek Extension, as available for application for leasing for commercial oil shale development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies. Specify that the Ute Indian Tribe will be consulted regarding potential leasing for commercial oil shale development on 57,657 acres of split estate lands located in the Hill Creek Extension of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation prior to considering any parcel for leasing.</p> <p><i>Rationale:</i> All lands within the most geologically prospective oil shale area that are not excluded from commercial leasing by existing laws and regulations, Executive Orders, or administrative land use plan designation, or have not been specifically excluded by the BLM for other reasons, will be available for application for commercial leasing. The acreage estimate presented here represents those lands not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 2. During the tribal consultation process conducted in conjunction with this PEIS, the Ute Indian Tribe requested that such consultation be conducted.</p>	<p><i>Amendment:</i> Designate 5,760 acres (5,120 acres for ongoing leases; 640 for proposed leases) of land within the most geologically prospective oil shale area as available for application for leasing for commercial oil shale development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies.</p> <p><i>Rationale:</i> All lands within the most geologically prospective oil shale area that are not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 2 will also not be excluded under Alternative 3. The acreage estimate presented here represents those lands not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 3.</p>	<p><i>Amendment:</i> Designate 660,000 acres of land within the most geologically prospective oil shale area, including the Hill Creek extension and split estate lands where the federal government owns the mineral rights and the Hill Creek Extension, as available for application for leasing for commercial oil shale development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies. Specify that the Ute Indian Tribe will be consulted regarding potential leasing for commercial oil shale development on 57,657 acres of split estate lands located in the Hill Creek Extension of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation prior to considering any parcel for leasing.</p> <p><i>Rationale:</i> All lands within the most geologically prospective oil shale area that are not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 2 will also not be excluded under Alternative 4. The acreage estimate presented here represents those lands not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 4. During the tribal consultation process conducted in conjunction with this PEIS, the Ute Indian Tribe requested that such consultation be conducted.</p>

TABLE C-1 (Cont.)

Proposed Amendment and Rationale		
Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
<p>Utah: Vernal RMP (Cont.)</p> <p><i>Amendment:</i> Specify that applications for commercial leases using surface mining technologies will be accepted only within an area of about 133,194 acres within the most geologically prospective oil shale area where overburden is 0 to 500 ft thick (Figure 2.3-1). Applications for commercial leasing using surface mining technologies will not be accepted in any other areas.</p> <p><i>Rationale:</i> Surface mining will be allowed only in areas where the overburden is 0 to 500 ft thick because 500 ft is assumed to be the maximum amount of overburden where surface mining can occur economically, using today's technologies.</p>		
	Same as Alternative 2.	Same as Alternative 2.

TABLE C-1 (Cont.)

Proposed Amendment and Rationale		
Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
Wyoming: Green River RMP		
<p><i>Amendment:</i> Designate 210,000 acres of land within the most geologically prospective oil shale area, including split estate lands where the federal government owns the mineral rights, as available for application for leasing for commercial oil shale development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p><i>Amendment:</i> Designate 765,000 acres of land within the most geologically prospective oil shale area, including split estate lands where the federal government owns the mineral rights, as available for application for leasing for commercial oil shale development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies.</p>
<p><i>Rationale:</i> All lands within the most geologically prospective oil shale area that are not excluded from commercial leasing by existing laws and regulations, Executive Orders, or administrative land use plan designation, or have not been specifically excluded by the BLM for other reasons, will be available for application for commercial leasing. The acreage estimate presented here represents those lands not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 2.</p>		<p><i>Rationale:</i> All lands within the most geologically prospective oil shale area that are not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 2 will also not be excluded under Alternative 4. The acreage estimate presented here represents those lands not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 4.</p>

TABLE C-1 (Cont.)

Proposed Amendment and Rationale		
Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
Wyoming: Green River RMP (Cont.)		
<p><i>Amendment:</i> Specify that applications for commercial leases using surface mining technologies will be accepted only within an area of about 380,220 acres within the most geologically prospective oil shale area where overburden is 0 to 500 ft thick (Figure 2.3-1). Applications for commercial leasing using surface mining technologies will not be accepted in any other areas.</p> <p><i>Rationale:</i> Surface mining will be allowed only in areas where the overburden is 0 to 500 ft thick because 500 ft is assumed to be the maximum amount of overburden where surface mining can occur economically, using today's technologies.</p>	None.	Same as Alternative 2.
Wyoming: Kemmerer RMP		
<p><i>Amendment:</i> Designate 50,000 acres of land within the most geologically prospective oil shale area, including split estate lands where the federal government owns the mineral rights, as available for application for leasing for commercial oil shale development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies.</p>	None.	<p><i>Amendment:</i> Designate 144,000 acres of land within the most geologically prospective oil shale area, including split estate lands where the federal government owns the mineral rights, as available for application for leasing for commercial oil shale development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies.</p>

TABLE C-1 (Cont.)

Proposed Amendment and Rationale		
Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
<p>Wyoming: Kemmerer RMP (Cont.)</p>		
<p><i>Rationale:</i> All lands within the most geologically prospective oil shale area that are not excluded from commercial leasing by existing laws and regulations, Executive Orders, or administrative land use plan designation, or have not been specifically excluded by the BLM for other reasons, will be available for application for commercial leasing. The acreage estimate presented here represents those lands not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 2.</p>		<p><i>Rationale:</i> All lands within the most geologically prospective oil shale area that are not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 2 will also not be excluded under Alternative 4. The acreage estimate presented here represents those lands not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 4.</p>
<p><i>Amendment:</i> Specify that applications for commercial leases using surface mining technologies will not be accepted in the planning area.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative 2.</p>
<p><i>Rationale:</i> Surface mining will be allowed only in areas where the overburden is 0 to 500 ft thick because 500 ft is assumed to be the maximum amount of overburden where surface mining can occur economically, using today's technologies. In Wyoming, these lands fall within the Green River RMP planning area.</p>		

TABLE C-1 (Cont.)

Proposed Amendment and Rationale		
Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
Wyoming: Rawlins RMP		
<p><i>Amendment:</i> Designate 33,100 acres of land within the most geologically prospective oil shale area, including split estate lands where the federal government owns the mineral rights, as available for application for leasing for commercial oil shale development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies.</p> <p><i>Rationale:</i> All lands within the most geologically prospective oil shale area that are not excluded from commercial leasing by existing laws and regulations, Executive Orders, or administrative land use plan designation, or have not been specifically excluded by the BLM for other reasons, will be available for application for commercial leasing. The acreage estimate presented here represents those lands not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 2.</p> <p><i>Amendment:</i> Specify that applications for commercial leases using surface mining technologies will not be accepted in the planning area.</p> <p><i>Rationale:</i> Surface mining will be allowed only in areas where the overburden is 0 to 500 ft thick, because 500 ft is assumed to be the maximum amount of overburden where surface mining can occur economically, using today's technologies. In Wyoming, these lands fall within the Green River RMP planning area.</p>	<p>None.</p> <p>None.</p>	<p><i>Amendment:</i> Designate 59,000 acres of land within the most geologically prospective oil shale area as available for application for leasing for commercial oil shale development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies.</p> <p><i>Rationale:</i> All lands within the most geologically prospective oil shale area that are not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 2 will also not be excluded under Alternative 4. The acreage estimate presented here represents those lands not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 4.</p> <p><i>Amendment:</i> Specify that applications for commercial leases using surface mining technologies will not be accepted in the planning area.</p> <p><i>Rationale:</i> Surface mining will be allowed only in areas where the overburden is 0 to 500 ft thick because 500 ft is assumed to be the maximum amount of overburden where surface mining can occur economically, using today's technologies. In Wyoming, these lands fall within the Green River RMP planning area.</p>

^a Commercial leasing as used herein includes both commercial and RD&D leasing.

TABLE C-2 Proposed Land Use Plan Amendments and Rationale Associated with Alternatives 2 through 4 for Tar Sands^a

Proposed Amendment and Rationale		
Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
<p>Utah: Monticello RMP</p>		
<p><i>Amendment:</i> Designate the following amounts of land within the specific Special Tar Sand Areas (STSAs) as available for application for leasing for commercial tar sands development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies:</p> <p>White Canyon: 45 acres</p> <p><i>Rationale:</i> All lands within the designated STSAs that are not excluded from commercial leasing by existing laws and regulations, Executive Orders, or administrative land use plan designation, or have not been specifically excluded by the BLM for other reasons, will be available for application for commercial leasing. In addition, lands that are identified as requiring special management or resource protection in existing land use plans also will be excluded in order to provide maximum protection to the resources in those areas. The acreage estimates presented here represent those lands not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 2.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p><i>Amendment:</i> Designate the following amounts of land within the specific STSAs as available for application for leasing for commercial tar sands development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies:</p> <p>White Canyon: 7,001 acres</p> <p><i>Rationale:</i> All lands within the designated STSAs that are not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 2 will also not be excluded under Alternative 4. The acreage estimates presented here represent those lands not excluded from commercial leasing under Alternative 4.</p>

TABLE C-2 (Cont.)

Proposed Amendment and Rationale		
Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
<p>Utah: Price RMP <i>Amendment:</i> Designate the following amounts of land within the specific STSAs as available for application for leasing for commercial tar sands development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies:</p> <p>Sunnyside: 20,400 acres San Rafael: 8,961 acres</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p><i>Amendment:</i> Designate the following amounts of land within the specific STSAs as available for application for leasing for commercial tar sands development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies:</p> <p>Sunnyside: 72,360 acres San Rafael: 72,146 acres</p>
<p>Utah: Richfield RMP <i>Amendment:</i> Designate the following amounts of land within the specific STSAs as available for application for leasing for commercial tar sands development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies:</p> <p>Tar Sand Triangle: 101 acres</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p><i>Amendment:</i> Designate the following amounts of land within the specific STSAs as available for application for leasing for commercial tar sands development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies:</p> <p>Tar Sand Triangle: 24,938 acres</p>

TABLE C-2 (Cont.)

Proposed Amendment and Rationale		
Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
Utah: Vernal RMP		
<p><i>Amendment:</i> Designate the following amounts of land within the specific STSAs as available for application for leasing for commercial tar sands development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies:</p> <p>Asphalt Ridge: 2,123 acres Hill Creek: 45,357 acres Pariette: 830 acres P.R. Spring: 42,631 acres Raven Ridge: 9,119 acres</p>	<p><i>Amendment:</i> Designate the following amounts of land within the specific STSAs as available for application for leasing for commercial tar sands development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies:</p> <p>Asphalt Ridge: 2,123 acres</p>	<p><i>Amendment:</i> Designate the following amounts of land within the specific STSAs as available for application for leasing for commercial tar sands development in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations and BLM policies:</p> <p>Argyle Canyon: 12,296 acres Asphalt Ridge: 5,435 acres Hill Creek: 62,152 acres Pariette: 10,161 acres P.R. Spring: 154,516 acres Raven Ridge: 14,364 acres</p>

^a Commercial leasing as used herein includes both commercial and RD&D leasing.

REFERENCES

Note to Reader: This list of references identifies Web pages and associated URLs where reference data were obtained. It is likely that at the time of publication of this PEIS, some of these Web pages may no longer be available or their URL addresses may have changed.

BLM (Bureau of Land Management), 1987, *Grand Junction Resource Area Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision*, Grand Junction District, Colo., Jan.

BLM, 1988, *Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan*, Glenwood Springs Resource Area, Grand Junction District, Colo., June.

BLM, 1997a, *White River Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan*, White River Resource Area, Colo., Craig District, Meeker, Colo., July.

BLM, 1997b, *Record of Decision and Green River Resource Management Plan*, Green River Resource Area, Rock Springs District Office, Wyo., Oct.

BLM, 2006a, *Roan Plateau Planning Area, Including Former Naval Oil Shale Reserves Numbers 1 & 3, Resource Management Plan Amendment & Environmental Impact Statement, Final*, Colorado State Office, Aug. Available at http://www.blm.gov/rmp/co/roanplateau/final_eis_document.htm.

BLM, 2006b, *Record of Decision and Jack Morrow Hills Coordinated Activity Plan/Proposed Green River Resource Management Plan Amendment*, Rock Springs Field Office, Wyo., July.

BLM, 2007, *Record of Decision for the Approval of Portions of the Roan Plateau Management Plan Amendment and Environmental Impact Statement*, Glenwood Springs Field Office, Colo., June.

BLM, 2008a, *Record of Decision for the Resource Management Plan Amendment for Portions of the Roan Plateau Planning Area Designated as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern Public Lands in Garfield County, CO*, March.

BLM, 2008b, *Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Price Field Office*, Price Field Office, Utah, Aug.

BLM, 2008c, *Proposed Resource Management Plan Revision and Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Vernal Field Office Planning Area*, Vernal Field Office, Utah, Aug.

BLM, 2008d, *Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan*, Rawlins District Office, Great Divide Resource Area, Wyo.

BLM, 2008e, *Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement*, Monticello Field Office, Utah, Aug.

BLM, 2008f, *Richfield Field Office Proposed Resource Management Plan & Final Environmental Impact Statement*, Richfield Field Office, Utah, Aug.

BLM, 2008g, *Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments/Record of Decision (ROD) for Oil Shale and Tar Sands Resources To Address Land Use Allocations in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming and Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement*, Nov. 17.

BLM, 2008h, *Proposed Oil Shale and Tar Sands Resource Management Plan Amendments to Address Land Use Allocation in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming and Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement*, FES 08-32, Sept. Available at <http://ostseis.anl.gov/>.

BLM, 2010 *Record of Decision for the Kemmerer Resource Management Plan and Rangeland Program Summary Document*, Kemmerer Resource Area, Rock Springs District, Wyo.

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