United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Washington, D.C. 20240
http://www.blm.gov

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

January 27, 2012

Dear Reader:

In 2008, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) amended eight land use plans in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming to make public lands available for potential leasing and development of oil shale resources, and two other land use plans to expand the acreage available for potential tar sands leasing in Utah, where these resources are located. These 2008 Amendments, supported by the preparation of a Programmatic Environmental Impact (PEIS) Statement required under Section 369(d)(1) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, made approximately 2,000,000 acres available for potential development of oil shale resources and 431,000 acres available for potential development of tar sands resources. The 2008 PEIS and Record of Decision (ROD) amending the land use plans are available at http://ostseis.anl.gov, which includes maps and more specific information about the geographic area studied in 2008.

The BLM has decided to take a fresh look at the land use plan allocation decisions made in the 2008 ROD associated with the PEIS in order to reconsider which lands should be open to future leasing of oil shale and tar sands resources. The purpose and need for the proposed planning action is to reassess the appropriate mix of allowable uses with respect to oil shale and tar sands leasing and potential development.

Attached for your review and comment is the *Draft Resource Management Plan (RMP) Amendments and Draft PEIS for the Allocation of Oil Shale and Tar Sands Resources on Lands Administered by the BLM in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.* The BLM prepared this document in consultation with cooperating agencies and in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, implementing regulations, the BLM *Land Use Planning Handbook* (H-1610-1), and other applicable laws. The *Draft RMP Amendments and Draft PEIS* and supporting information are also available on the project Web site at http://osts.eis.anl.gov.

This PEIS examines alternatives for making BLM-administered lands available for application for future commercial leasing of both oil shale and tar sands resources. The study area for the oil shale resources includes the most geologically prospective resources of the Green River Formation located in the Piceance, Uinta, Green River, and Washakie Basins. The oil shale planning area consists of about 3,538,038 acres, which includes 2,138,361 acres of public lands and 158,566 acres of split estate lands.

The study area for tar sands includes those locations designated as Special Tar Sands Areas in the geologic reports prepared by the United States Geological Survey in 1980 and formalized by Congress in the Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-78). The tar sands planning area consists of about 1,026,266 acres of land, which includes about 574,357 acres of public lands and 82,148 acres of split estate lands.

The BLM encourages the public to provide information and comments pertaining to the analysis presented in the *Draft RMP Amendments and Draft PEIS*. Of particular importance is feedback concerning the adequacy and accuracy of the proposed alternatives, the analysis of their respective management decisions, and any new information that would help the BLM produce a Proposed Plan. In developing the Proposed RMP/Final PEIS, which is the next phase of the planning process, the decisionmaker may select various management decisions from each of the alternatives analyzed in the Draft RMP/PEIS to create a management strategy that best meets the needs of the resources and values in this area under the multiple-use and sustained-yield mandate. As a member of the public, your timely comments will help formulate the Proposed RMP/Final PEIS. The BLM will accept comments for 90 calendar days following the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's publication of its *Notice of Availability* of the document in the *Federal Register*. The BLM can best utilize your comments and resource information submissions if received during the review period.

Comments may be submitted electronically at http://ostseis.anl.gov/involve/comments/index .cfm. A comment form can be found online at this site. Comments may also be submitted by mail to BLM Oil Shale and Tar Sands PEIS, Argonne National Laboratory, EVS Division, Building 240, 9700 South Cass Avenue, Argonne, Illinois 60439. To facilitate analysis of comments and information submitted, we strongly encourage you to submit comments in electronic format.

Your review and comments on the content of this document are critical to the success of this planning effort. If you wish to submit comments on the Draft RMP/PEIS, we suggest that you make them as specific as possible. Comments will be more helpful if they include suggested changes, sources, or methodologies, and reference a section or page number. The BLM will consider comments containing only opinions or preferences and include them as part of the decision-making process; although, they will not receive a formal response from the BLM.

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information, you should be aware your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

We will schedule Public Open Houses to provide the public an overview of the document and responses to any questions about the PEIS. We will announce the meetings through the public media in the near future and on the BLM Web site at http://osts.eis.anl.gov.

Copies of the Draft RMP/PEIS have been sent to affected Federal, state, and local government agencies. Copies of the Draft RMP/PEIS are available for public inspection at the following BLM locations:

- Colorado State Office, 2850 Youngfield Street, Lakewood, Colorado 80215;
- Northwest District Office, 2815 H Road, Grand Junction, Colorado 81506;
- Colorado River Valley Field Office, 2300 River Frontage Road, Silt, Colorado 81652;
- Grand Junction Field Office, 2815 H Road, Grand Junction, Colorado 81506;
- White River Field Office, 220 East Market Street, Meeker, Colorado 81641;
- Utah State Office, 440 West 200 South, Suite 500, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101;
- Green River District Office, 170 South 500 East, Vernal, Utah 84078;
- Vernal Field Office, 170 South 500 East, Vernal, Utah 84078;
- Price Field Office, 125 South 600 West, Price, Utah 84501;
- Color Country District Office, 176 East D.L. Sargent Drive, Cedar City, Utah 84721;
- Richfield Field Office, 150 East 900 North, Richfield, Utah 84701;
- Canyon Country District Office, 82 East Dogwood, Moab, Utah 84532;
- Monticello Field Office, 365 North Main, Monticello, Utah 84535;
- Wyoming State Office, 5353 Yellowstone Road, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82009;
- High Desert District Office, 280 Highway 191 North, Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901;
- Rock Springs Field Office, 280 Highway 191 North, Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901;
- Kemmerer Field Office, 312 Highway 189 North, Kemmerer, Wyoming 83101; and
- Rawlins Field Office, 1300 North Third, Rawlins, Wyoming 82301.

Thank you for your continued interest in the *Draft Resource Management Plan (RMP) Amendments and a Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for the Allocation of Oil Shale and Tar Sands Resources on Lands Administered by the BLM in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.* We appreciate the information and suggestions you have contributed to the planning process.

For additional information or clarification regarding this document or the planning process, please contact Sherri Thompson, Project Manager, Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Office, 2850 Youngfield Street, Lakewood, Colorado 80215-7093, or visit the Web site at http://osts.eis.anl.gov.

Sincerely,

Michael D. Nedd
Assistant Director
Minerals and Realty Management

DES 12-01

Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement and Possible Land Use Plan Amendments for Allocation of Oil Shale and Tar Sands Resources on Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming

January 2012

Volume 1: Chapters 1, 2, & 3

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

MISSION STATEMENT

It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), an agency of the Department of the Interior, to manage BLM-administered lands and resources in a manner that best serves the needs of the American people. Management is based upon the principles of multiple use and sustained yield taking into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources.

BLM-WO-GI-08-005-3900

DOI No. DES 12-01

Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement and Possible Land Use Plan Amendments for Allocation of Oil Shale and Tar Sands Resources on Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming

Lead Agency: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management

Cooperating Agencies:

National Park Service
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
State of Utah
State of Wyoming
City of Rifle, Colorado
Grand County, Utah
State of Colorado, Department of Natural Resources and Department of Health and the Environment
Garfield County, Colorado
Duchesne County, Utah
Carbon County, Utah
Uintah County, Utah
Lincoln County, Wyoming
Sweetwater County, Wyoming
Coalition of Local Governments

Location: Northwestern Colorado, Eastern Utah, and Southwestern Wyoming

Abstract: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) proposes to amend 10 land use plans in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming to describe those areas that will be open and those that will be closed to application for commercial leasing, exploration, and development of oil shale and tar sands resources. There are approximately 2.3 million acres of BLM-administered lands within this area that are the subject of this programmatic environmental impact statement (PEIS). The Programmatic EIS analyzes four alternatives in detail for allocation of oil shale (two of these include subalternatives), and four analogous alternatives for allocation of tar sands. The BLM has selected Alternative 2(b) as the Preferred Alternative. The Preferred Alternative would make approximately 461,965 acres available for future consideration for commercial oil shale leasing and 91,045 acres available for application for commercial tar sands leasing, but only for research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) leases. The BLM would issue a commercial lease only when a lessee satisfies the conditions of its RD&D lease and the regulations at 43 CFR Subpart 3926 for conversion to a commercial lease. The preference right acreage, if any, which would be included in the converted lease, would be specified in the RD&D lease. Alternative 1, the No Action Alternative, would not amend land use plans. The lands available for lease under the 2008 land use plan amendment decisions would remain available for future leasing consideration. Alternative 2(a) would exclude certain lands from leasing and would amend 10 land use plans in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming to make approximately 461,965 acres available for future consideration for commercial oil shale leasing and 91,045 acres available for application for commercial tar sands leasing. Alternative 3 would amend 10 land use plans in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming to limit public lands available for commercial leasing to the those lands encompassed by existing oil shale RD&D leases and their associated preference right lease acreage, plus the areas encompassed by the three RD&D lease applications currently under review. Under this alternative, 32,640 acres would be open for potential future leasing of oil shale. For the tar sands resources under Alternative 3, the lands identified as available for application for commercial leasing would be limited to those lands in the Vernal, Utah, planning area, for which there is a pending tar sands lease application (approximately. 2,100 acres). Alternative 4(a) would exclude certain lands from commercial oil shale or tar sands leasing, similar to Alternative 2 and would amend 10 land use plans in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming to designate acreage less than 2,017,714 acres as available for future consideration for leasing for commercial oil shale leasing and less than 430,686 acres as available for application for commercial tar sands leasing. Alternative 4(b) would open the same acreage as those lands opened in Alternative 4(a) but only for RD&D leases. The BLM

would issue a commercial lease only when a lessee satisfies the conditions of its RD&D lease and the regulations at 43 CFR Subpart 3926 for conversion to a commercial lease. The preference right acreage, if any, which would be included in the converted lease, would be specified in the RD&D lease. This PEIS has been developed to analyze the direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic impacts of the four alternatives. While the BLM has determined that there are no environmental impacts associated with the amendment of land use plans, it is intending to establish a commercial leasing program to facilitate future development and has included a programmatic-level analysis of the potential impact of oil shale and tar sands development technologies as they are currently known.

Contacts: For further information about this PEIS, you may contact Sherri Thompson, Project Manager, BLM Colorado State Office, 2850 Youngfield Street, Lakewood, Colorado 80215-7093; (303) 239-3758.

Comments: The public will have 90 days to review and comment on the document from the date the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency files the Notice of Availability for the PEIS in the *Federal Register*. For the most recent information on document filing status, or for additional information regarding the PEIS, please see the project Web site at http://ostseis.anl.gov.

Responsible Official:

Michael Nedd
BLM Assistant Director,
Minerals, Realty and Resource Protection
1849 “C” Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

DOCUMENT CONTENTS

VOLUME 1

Executive Summary
Chapter 1: Introduction
Chapter 2: Descriptions of Alternatives
Chapter 3: Affected Environment

VOLUME 2

Chapter 4: Effects of Oil Shale Technologies
Chapter 5: Effects of Tar Sands Technologies

VOLUME 3

Chapter 6: Impact Assessment for Oil Shale and Tar Sands Alternatives

VOLUME 4

Chapter 7: Consultation and Coordination
Chapter 8: List of Preparers
Chapter 9: Glossary
Appendix A: Oil Shale Development Background and Technology Overview
Appendix B: Tar Sands Development Background and Technology Overview
Appendix C: Proposed Land Use Plan Amendments Associated with Alternatives 2, 3, and 4 for Oil Shale and Tar Sands
Appendix D: Federal, State, and County Regulatory Requirements Potentially Applicable to Oil Shale and Tar Sands Development Projects
Appendix E: Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species within the Oil Shale and Tar Sands Study Area
Appendix F: Proposed Conservation Measures for Oil Shale and Tar Sands Leasing and Development
Appendix G: Socioeconomic and Environmental Justice Analysis Methodologies
Appendix H: Approach Used for Interviews of Selected Residents in the Oil Shale and Tar Sands Study Area
Appendix I: Instream Flow Water Rights in the Piceance Basin, Colorado
Appendix J: Summary of Public Scoping Comments for the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement and Possible Land Use Plan Amendments for Allocation of Oil Shale and Tar Sands Resources on Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming

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VOLUME 1 CONTENTS

NOTATION xix

ENGLISH/METRIC AND METRIC/ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS xxvii

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ES-1

ES.1 Background to the PEIS ES-1
ES.2 Description of the Planning Area ES-2
ES.3 Scoping Process ES-2
ES.4 Cooperating Agencies ES-3
ES.5 BLM's Oil Shale and Tar Sands Leasing Program ES-4
ES.6 Alternatives ES-5
ES.6.1 Alternative 1, No Action Alternative, No Change to 2008 Decision, Oil Shale ES-5
ES.6.2 Alternative 1, No Action Alternative, No Change to 2008 Decision, Tar Sands ES-6
ES.6.3 Alternative 2, Oil Shale Conservation Focus Alternative (2a), and with RD&D First Requirement (2b), Oil Shale ES-6
ES.6.4 Alternative 2, Conservation Focus Alternative, Tar Sands ES-7
ES.6.5 Alternative 3, Oil Shale Research Lands Focus (RD&D with PRLA only), Oil Shale ES-7
ES.6.6 Alternative 3, Pending Commercial Lease, Tar Sands ES-7
ES.6.7 Alternative 4, 2008 Moderate Development Alternative (2008 OSTS PEIS ROD minus Adobe Town and ACECs) (4a), and with RD&D First Requirement (4b), Oil Shale ES-8
ES.6.8 Alternative 4, Tar Sands Moderate Development Alternative (2008 OSTS PEIS ROD minus Adobe Town and ACECs), Tar Sands ES-8
ES.7 Preferred Alternative ES-9
ES.8 Analysis of the Impacts of the Proposed Plan Amendment for Oil Shale and Tar Sands ES-9
ES.9 References ES-9

1 INTRODUCTION 1-1

1.1 Purpose and Need 1-4
1.1.1 Specific Scope and Objectives of the PEIS 1-5
1.2 Scope of the Analysis 1-7
1.2.1 Issues Raised during Public Scoping 1-12
1.2.2 Environmental Impact Analyses in This PEIS 1-14
1.3 Cooperating Agencies 1-15
1.4 Relationship of the Proposed Action to Other BLM and Cooperating Agency Programs, Policies, and Plans 1-16

CONTENTS (Cont.)

1.4.1 BLM's Oil Shale Research, Development, and Demonstration Program ... 1-16
1.4.2 Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Program and Leasing in STSAs Issued under the Revised MLA ... 1-18
1.4.3 Existing BLM Land Use Plans, Ongoing Planning Activities, and Resource Management Plan Revisions ... 1-19
1.4.4 Leasing ... 1-20
1.4.5 Cooperating Agency Plans and Programs ... 1-21
1.4.6 Other BLM Programmatic Energy-Related Land Use Planning Initiatives ... 1-22
1.4.6.1 BLM and U.S. Forest Service Energy Corridor Designation ... 1-22
1.4.6.2 BLM and USFS Programmatic EIS for Geothermal Leasing ... 1-22
1.4.6.3 BLM and DOE Programmatic EIS for Solar Energy Development ... 1-22
1.5 References ... 1-23

2 DESCRIPTIONS OF ALTERNATIVES ... 2-1

2.1 Introduction ... 2-1
2.2 Existing Statutory Requirements and BLM Policies Potentially Applicable to Oil Shale and Tar Sands Development ... 2-1
2.2.1 Existing Relevant Statutory Requirements ... 2-2
2.2.2 Existing Relevant BLM Policies and Mitigation Guidance ... 2-7
2.2.3 Management of BLM-Administered Lands ... 2-9
2.3 Oil Shale ... 2-13
2.3.1 Potential Commercial Oil Shale Development Technologies ... 2-16
2.3.2 Alternative 1, Oil Shale No Action Alternative, No Change to 2008 Decision ... 2-21
2.3.3 Commercial Oil Shale Program Land Allocation Alternatives ... 2-26
2.3.3.1 Alternative 2, Oil Shale Conservation Focus (Alternative 2a), with RD&D First Requirement (2b) ... 2-34
2.3.3.2 Alternative 3, Oil Shale Research Lands Focus (RD&D with PRLA only) ... 2-36
2.3.3.3 Alternative 4, Oil Shale Moderate Development (2008 OSTS PEIS ROD Minus Adobe Town and ACECs) (Alternative 4a), with RD&D First Requirement (4b) ... 2-43
2.4 Tar Sands ... 2-54
2.4.1 Potential Commercial Tar Sands Development Technologies ... 2-56
2.4.2 Alternative 1, Tar Sands No Action Alternative, No Change to 2008 Decision ... 2-59
2.4.3 Commercial Tar Sands Land Allocation Alternatives ... 2-59
2.4.3.1 Alternative 2, Tar Sands Conservation Focus ... 2-65
2.4.3.2 Alternative 3, Tar Sands Pending Commercial Lease ... 2-67

CONTENTS (Cont.)

2.4.3.3 Alternative 4, Tar Sands Moderate Development (2008 OSTS PEIS ROD Minus Adobe Town and ACECs) 2-70
2.4.4 Preferred Alternative 2-76
2.5 Alternatives and Issues Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Analysis 2-77
2.5.1 Alternatives That Use the New USGS In-Place Oil Assessment Maps as the Basis for the Planning Area To Be Analyzed 2-77
2.5.2 Alternatives That Would Apply the Wyoming "Most Geologically Prospective Area" to Colorado and Utah 2-77
2.5.3 Alternatives Considering Alternate Energy Sources and Carbon Sequestration 2-78
2.5.4 Alternatives That Prohibit Leasing in Specific Areas 2-79
2.5.5 Off-Site Processing of Oil Shale 2-79
2.5.6 Establishment of Federal Subsidies 2-79
2.5.7 Closing of All RD&D Lease Lands, Except for Three Pending Oil Shale RD&D Applications and One Pending Tar Sands RD&D Lease in the Vernal Field Office 2-79
2.5.8 Opening of All ACECs to Oil Shale Leasing 2-80
2.5.9 Opening of All Lands with Wilderness Characteristics to Oil Shale and Tar Sands Leasing 2-80
2.5.10 Mid-Range Alternative That Excludes a Fixed Percentage of Lands with Wilderness Characteristics 2-80
2.5.11 Carrying-Capacity Thresholds 2-81
2.5.12 Establishment of Trust Funds 2-82
2.5.13 Research Lands Focus That Considers Only the Current RD&D Leases 2-82
2.6 Comparison of Alternatives 2-82
2.7 References 2-131

3 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT 3-1

3.1 Land Use 3-1
3.1.1 BLM Land Use Plans within the Study Area 3-1
3.1.1.1 Colorado River Valley Field Office, Colorado 3-4
3.1.1.2 Grand Junction Field Office, Colorado 3-8
3.1.1.3 White River Field Office, Colorado 3-9
3.1.1.4 Grand Staircase–Escalante National Monument, Utah 3-13
3.1.1.5 Monticello Field Office, Utah 3-15
3.1.1.6 Price Field Office, Utah 3-16
3.1.1.7 Richfield Field Office, Utah 3-22
3.1.1.8 Vernal Field Office, Utah 3-25
3.1.1.9 Kemmerer Field Office, Wyoming 3-30
3.1.1.10 Rawlins Field Office, Wyoming 3-32
3.1.1.11 Rock Springs Field Office, Wyoming 3-36

CONTENTS (Cont.)

3.1.2 Recreational Land Use in the Three-State Study Area 3-37
3.2 Geological Resources and Seismic Setting 3-40
3.2.1 Piceance Basin 3-40
3.2.1.1 Physiography 3-40
3.2.1.2 Geologic Setting 3-43
3.2.1.3 Soils 3-43
3.2.1.4 Seismicity and Landslide Susceptibility 3-44
3.2.1.5 Mineral Resources 3-44
3.2.2 Uinta Basin 3-45
3.2.2.1 Physiography 3-45
3.2.2.2 Geologic Setting 3-45
3.2.2.3 Soils 3-45
3.2.2.4 Seismicity and Landslide Susceptibility 3-46
3.2.2.5 Mineral Resources 3-46
3.2.3 Green River Basin and Washakie Basin 3-47
3.2.3.1 Physiography 3-47
3.2.3.2 Geologic Setting 3-47
3.2.3.3 Soils 3-47
3.2.3.4 Seismicity and Landslide Susceptibility 3-48
3.2.3.5 Mineral Resources 3-48
3.2.4 Special Tar Sand Areas 3-49
3.2.4.1 Physiography 3-49
3.2.4.2 Geologic Setting 3-49
3.2.4.3 Soils 3-49
3.2.4.4 Seismicity and Landslide Susceptibility 3-50
3.2.4.5 Mineral Resources 3-50
3.3 Paleontological Resources 3-51
3.3.1 Piceance Basin 3-52
3.3.2 Uinta Basin 3-59
3.3.3 Green River and Washakie Basins 3-60
3.3.4 Special Tar Sand Areas 3-60
3.4 Water Resources 3-60
3.4.1 Legal Framework of the Upper Colorado River Basin 3-61
3.4.1.1 Water Allocation 3-61
3.4.1.2 Basin Salinity and Surface Water Quality 3-61
3.4.1.3 Impaired Streams under the Clean Water Act 3-63
3.4.1.4 Water Use 3-66
3.4.2 Piceance Basin 3-75
3.4.2.1 Groundwater Resources 3-75
3.4.2.2 Surface Water Resources 3-78
3.4.3 Uinta Basin 3-81
3.4.3.1 Groundwater Resources 3-81
3.4.3.2 Surface Water Resources 3-83

CONTENTS (Cont.)

3.4.4 Green River Basin and Washakie Basin 3-86
3.4.4.1 Groundwater Resources 3-86
3.4.4.2 Surface Water Resources 3-89
3.4.5 Special Tar Sand Areas 3-91
3.4.5.1 Groundwater Resources 3-91
3.4.5.2 Surface Water Resources 3-91
3.5 Air Quality and Climate 3-95
3.5.1 Climate 3-95
3.5.1.1 Meteorology 3-95
3.5.1.2 Global Climate Change 3-98
3.5.2 Existing Emissions 3-105
3.5.3 Air Quality 3-108
3.6 Existing Acoustic Environment 3-117
3.7 Ecological Resources 3-120
3.7.1 Aquatic Resources 3-120
3.7.1.1 Oil Shale Basins 3-132
3.7.1.2 Special Tar Sand Areas 3-137
3.7.2 Plant Communities and Habitats 3-138
3.7.2.1 Piceance Basin 3-138
3.7.2.2 Uinta Basin 3-144
3.7.2.3 Green River and Washakie Basins 3-148
3.7.2.4 Special Tar Sand Areas 3-152
3.7.3 Wildlife 3-157
3.7.3.1 Amphibians and Reptiles 3-158
3.7.3.2 Birds 3-159
3.7.3.3 Mammals 3-162
3.7.3.4 Wild Horses and Burros 3-166
3.7.4 Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species 3-166
3.7.4.1 Species Listed under the Endangered Species Act 3-170
3.7.4.2 Species That Are Proposed for Listing under the Endangered Species Act 3-196
3.7.4.3 Species That Are Candidates for Listing under the Endangered Species Act 3-197
3.7.4.4 BLM-Designated Sensitive Species and State-Listed Species 3-200
3.7.4.5 Other Species of Concern 3-201
3.8 Visual Resources 3-202
3.8.1 Introduction 3-202
3.8.2 Oil Shale Areas 3-204
3.8.2.1 Piceance Basin 3-204
3.8.2.2 Uinta Basin 3-205
3.8.2.3 Green River Basin 3-206
3.8.2.4 Washakie Basin 3-207
3.8.3 Special Tar Sand Areas 3-208

CONTENTS (Cont.)

3.8.3.1 Argyle Canyon STSA 3-208
3.8.3.2 Asphalt Ridge STSA....3-208
3.8.3.3 Hill Creek STSA....3-209
3.8.3.4 Pariette STSA 3-209
3.8.3.5 P.R. Spring STSA 3-209
3.8.3.6 Raven Ridge STSA....3-210
3.8.3.7 San Rafael Swell STSA 3-210
3.8.3.8 Sunnyside STSA....3-212
3.8.3.9 Tar Sand Triangle STSA....3-213
3.8.3.10 White Canyon STSA 3-213
3.9 Cultural Resources 3-214
3.9.1 Section 106 of the NHPA Compliance 3-215
3.9.1.1 Land Use Plan Allocation 3-216
3.9.1.2 Leasing....3-218
3.9.1.3 Project Development....3-218
3.9.2 Piceance Basin 3-219
3.9.2.1 Prehistoric Context for Archaeological Sites, Features, and Structures 3-219
3.9.2.2 Historic Context for Archaeological Sites, Features, and Structures 3-220
3.9.2.3 Surveys and Sites in the Study Area....3-221
3.9.3 Uinta Basin....3-222
3.9.3.1 Prehistoric Context for Archaeological Sites, Features, and Structures 3-222
3.9.3.2 Historic Context for Archaeological Sites, Features, and Structures 3-223
3.9.3.3 Surveys and Sites in the Study Area....3-223
3.9.4 Green River and Washakie Basins....3-224
3.9.4.1 Prehistoric Context for Archaeological Sites, Features, and Structures 3-224
3.9.4.2 Historic Context for Archaeological Sites, Features, and Structures 3-225
3.9.4.3 Surveys and Sites in the Study Area....3-226
3.9.5 Special Tar Sand Areas in East-Central and Southeastern Utah....3-228
3.9.5.1 Prehistoric Context for Archaeological Sites, Features, and Structures 3-228
3.9.5.2 Historic Context for Archaeological Sites, Features, and Structures 3-229
3.9.5.3 Surveys and Sites in the Study Area....3-229
3.10 Indian Tribal Concerns 3-230
3.10.1 Piceance Basin 3-233
3.10.2 Uinta Basin....3-234
3.10.3 Green River and Washakie Basins....3-234

CONTENTS (Cont.)

3.10.4 Special Tar Sands Areas in East-Central and Southeastern Utah 3-236
3.11 Socioeconomics 3-237
3.11.1 Past Oil Shale Development 3-237
3.11.2 Current Conditions 3-241
3.11.2.1 Economic Environment 3-241
3.11.2.2 Social Environment 3-247
3.11.3 Recreation Economy 3-269
3.11.3.1 Economic Valuation of Public Lands Used for Recreation 3-270
3.11.3.2 Economic Impact of Recreational Activities 3-272
3.11.4 Transportation 3-273
3.11.4.1 Colorado 3-273
3.11.4.2 Utah 3-273
3.11.4.3 Wyoming 3-274
3.12 Environmental Justice 3-275
3.13 References 3-283

FIGURES

1.2-1 Most Geologically Prospective Oil Shale Resources within the Green River Formation Basins in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming 1-8

1.2-2 Special Tar Sand Areas in Utah 1-9

2.3-1 Green River Formation Basins in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming; the Most Geologically Prospective Oil Shale Resources; the Areas Where the Overburden above the Oil Shale Resources Is ≤500 ft; and Locations of the Six RD&D Projects 2-14

2.3-2 Locations of the Six RD&D Tracts and Associated PRLAs 2-17

2.3.2-1 Lands Available for Application for Leasing under Alternative 1 in Colorado 2-22

2.3.2-2 Lands Available for Application for Leasing under Alternative 1 in Utah 2-23

2.3.2-3 Lands Available for Application for Leasing under Alternative 1 in Wyoming 2-24

2.3.3-1 Lands Excluded from Application for Oil Shale Leasing under Alternative 2 in Colorado 2-37

2.3.3-2 Lands Excluded from Application for Oil Shale Leasing under Alternative 2 in Utah 2-38

FIGURES (Cont.)

2.3.3-3 Lands Excluded from Application for Oil Shale Leasing under Alternative 2 in Wyoming 2-39

2.3.3-4 Lands Available for Application for Oil Shale Leasing under Alternative 2 in Colorado 2-40

2.3.3-5 Lands Available for Application for Oil Shale Leasing under Alternative 2 in Utah 2-41

2.3.3-6 Lands Available for Application for Oil Shale Leasing under Alternative 2 in Wyoming 2-42

2.3.3-7 Two Potential New RD&D Oil Shale Leases in Colorado and the Five Existing RD&D Leases in Colorado 2-45

2.3.3-8 Potential New RD&D Oil Shale Lease in Utah 2-46

2.3.3-9 Lands Available for Application for Oil Shale Leasing under Alternative 4 in Colorado 2-49

2.3.3-10 Lands Available for Application for Oil Shale Leasing under Alternative 4 in Utah 2-50

2.3.3-11 Lands Available for Application for Oil Shale Leasing under Alternative 4 in Wyoming 2-51

2.4-1 Special Tar Sand Areas in Utah 2-55

2.4.2-1 Lands Available for Application for Tar Sands Leasing under Alternative 1 for Commercial Tar Sands Development within the STSAs in Utah 2-60

2.4.3-1 Lands Excluded from Application for Leasing under Alternative 2 for Commercial Tar Sands Development within the STSAs in Utah 2-68

2.4.3-2 Lands Available for Application for Tar Sands Leasing under Alternative 2 for Commercial Tar Sands Development within the STSAs in Utah 2-69

2.4.3-3 Location of Potential Tar Sands Lease under Alternative 3 2-72

2.4.3-4 Lands Available for Application for Tar Sands Leasing under Alternative 4 for Commercial Tar Sands Development within the STSAs in Utah 2-74

FIGURES (Cont.)

3.1.1-1 Distribution of BLM-, NPS-, USFS-, and USFWS-Administered Lands with Respect to Oil Shale and Tar Sands Resources 3-5

3.1.1-2 BLM Planning Areas in Colorado Where Oil Shale Resources Are Located 3-6

3.1.1-3 White River RMP Decisions Related to Oil Shale Leasing and Development 3-11

3.1.1-4 Portions of the Grand Staircase–Escalante National Monument and the Monticello and Richfield Field Offices Where Tar Sands Resources Are Located..... 3-14

3.1.1-5 Specially Designated Areas in the Monticello Field Office in the Vicinity of the White Canyon STSA 3-17

3.1.1-6 Price Field Office RMP Planning Area 3-18

3.1.1-7 Areas with Wilderness Characteristics in the Price Field Office That the BLM Will Manage To Protect Those Characteristics That Overlap with Oil Shale and/or Tar Sands Deposits 3-21

3.1.1-8 WSAs in the Richfield Field Office That Overlie the Tar Sand Triangle STSA.... 3-24

3.1.1-9 Vernal Field Office RMP Planning Area..... 3-26

3.1.1-10 Split Estate Lands within the Hill Creek Extension of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation..... 3-27

3.1.1-11 BLM Field Offices in Wyoming Where Oil Shale Resources Are Located..... 3-31

3.1.1-12 Specially Designated Areas in the Kemmerer Field Office..... 3-33

3.1.1-13 Specially Designated Areas in the Rawlins Field Office..... 3-35

3.1.1-14 Specially Designated Areas in the Rock Springs Field Office 3-38

3.4.2-1 Yellow and Piceance Creeks and Their Tributaries in the Piceance Basin 3-80

3.4.3-1 Major Rivers and Their Tributaries in the Uinta Basin 3-84

3.4.4-1 Major Rivers and Their Tributaries in the Green River and Washakie Basins 3-90

3.4.5-1 Green River and Dirty Devil River Basins Drainage Map 3-93

FIGURES (Cont.)

3.5.1-1 Wind Roses at the 33-ft Level for Selected Meteorological Stations around the Study Area, 2006–2010 3-96

3.5.1-2 Global Mean Land-Ocean Temperature Index, 1880 to Present, with Base Period 1951–1980 3-101

3.7.2-1 Ecoregions and Oil Shale Basin of Northwestern Colorado 3-139

3.7.2-2 Ecoregions and Special Tar Sand Areas of Southeastern Utah 3-145

3.7.2-3 Ecoregions and Special Tar Sand Areas of Northeastern Utah 3-146

3.7.2-4 Ecoregions and Oil Shale Basins of Southwestern Wyoming 3-149

3.7.3-1 North American Migration Flyways 3-160

3.7.3-2 Distribution of Wild Horse Herd Management Areas within the Oil Shale and Tar Sands Study Area 3-168

3.8.2-1 Landscape in the Piceance Basin 3-204

3.8.2-2 Landscape in the Uinta Basin 3-206

3.8.3-1 View from Wedge Overlook, San Rafael Swell near Castledale, Utah 3-211

3.8.3-2 White Canyon Bridge on State Route 95, San Juan County, Utah 3-214

3.11.2-1 State ROIs for Oil Shale and Tar Sands Development Areas 3-242

3.12-1 Minority Population Concentration in Census Block Groups within Oil Shale Resource Areas and Associated 80-km Buffer 3-279

3.12-2 Low-Income Population Concentration in Census Block Groups within Oil Shale Resource Areas and Associated 80-km Buffer 3-280

3.12-3 Minority Population Concentration in Census Block Groups within Tar Sands Resource Areas and Associated 80-km Buffer 3-281

3.12-4 Low-Income Population Concentration in Census Block Groups within Tar Sands Resource Areas and Associated 80-km Buffer 3-282

TABLES

2.2.3-1 Existing ACECs Intersecting Oil Shale or Tar Sands Areas 2-11

2.3-1 Total Size in Acres of the Green River Formation Basins, Most Geologically Prospective Oil Shale Areas, and Acres of BLM-Administered and Split Estate Lands within the Most Geologically Prospective Areas in Each State..... 2-15

2.3-2 Summary Information for the Six Existing and Three Proposed Oil Shale RD&D Projects 2-18

2.3.2-1 Estimated Acres Potentially Available in Each State for Application for Leasing for Commercial Oil Shale Development under Alternative 1..... 2-25

2.3.2-2 Summary of Activities and Conditions Assumed for Each of the Oil Shale Alternatives 2-27

2.3.3-1 Estimated Acres Potentially Available in Each State for Application for Leasing for Commercial Oil Shale Development under Alternative 2..... 2-43

2.3.3-2 Resources Covered by Stipulations and Restrictions in Place for Oil and Gas Leasing in Each State That Were Used To Identify Lands Not Available for Application for Leasing under Alternative C of the 2008 OSTS PEIS 2-44

2.3.3-3 Estimated Acres Potentially Available in Each State for Application for Leasing for Commercial Oil Shale Development under Alternative 4, Assuming None of the LWC and Sage-Grouse Core and Priority Habitat Are Protected through NSO or No Lease Stipulations 2-52

2.3.3-4 Estimated Acres Potentially Available in Each State for Application for Leasing for Commercial Oil Shale Development under Alternative 4, Assuming 75% of the LWC and Sage-Grouse Core and Priority Habitat Are Protected through NSO or No Lease Stipulations 2-53

2.3.3-5 Estimated Acres Potentially Available in Each State for Application for Leasing for Commercial Oil Shale Development under Alternative 4, Assuming 25% of the LWC and Sage-Grouse Core and Priority Habitat Are Protected through NSO or No Lease Stipulations 2-53

2.4-1 Total Size in Acres of the 11 STSAs and Acres of BLM-Administered and Split Estate Lands within Each STSA..... 2-56

2.4.2-1 Estimated Acres Potentially Available under Alternative 1 for Application for Leasing in Each STSA for Commercial Tar Sands Development 2-61

TABLES (Cont.)

2.4.2-2 Summary of Activities and Conditions Assumed for Each of the Tar Sands Alternatives 2-62

2.4.3-1 Estimated Acres Potentially Available under Alternative 2 for Application for Leasing in Each STSA for Commercial Tar Sands Development 2-70

2.4.3-2 Resources Covered by Stipulations and Restrictions in Place for Oil and Gas Leasing in the STSAs That Were Used to Identify Lands Not Available for Application for Tar Sands Leasing under Alternative C of the 2008 OSTS PEIS..... 2-71

2.4.3-3 Estimated Acres Potentially Available for Application for Leasing in Each STSA for Commercial Tar Sands Development under Alternative 4..... 2-75

2.4.3-4 Estimated Acres Potentially Available in Each State for Application for Leasing for Commercial Tar Sands Development under Alternative 4, Assuming 75% of the LWC and Sage-Grouse Core and Priority Habitat Are Protected through NSO or No Lease Stipulations 2-75

2.4.3-5 Estimated Acres Potentially Available in Each State for Application for Leasing for Commercial Tar Sands Development under Alternative 4, Assuming 25% of the LWC and Sage-Grouse Core and Priority Habitat Are Protected through NSO or No Lease Stipulations 2-76

2.6-1 Summary Comparison of Potential Environmental Impacts of Amending Land Use Plans To Identify Lands Available or Not Available for Application for Leasing for the Commercial Development of Oil Shale, Including RD&D, in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming, and Environmental Impacts of Future Construction and Operation of Commercial Projects under the Four Alternatives 2-83

2.6-2 Summary Comparison of Potential Environmental Impacts of Amending Land Use Plans To Identify Lands Available or Not Available for Application for Leasing for the Commercial Development of Tar Sands in Utah, and Environmental Impacts of Future Construction and Operation of Commercial Projects under the Four Alternatives.....2-111

3.1.1-1 BLM Field Offices and Administrative Units, Existing Land Use Plans, and Estimated Surface Acreages Overlying the Most Geologically Prospective Oil Shale Resources and STSAs 3-2

3.1.1-2 Colorado River Valley Field Office ACECs That Overlap with Oil Shale Resources 3-9

TABLES (Cont.)

3.1.1-3 White River Field Office ACECs That Overlap with Oil Shale Resources 3-13

3.1.1-4 Price Field Office WSAs and ACECs That Overlap with Tar Sands Resources.... 3-20

3.1.1-5 Non-WSA Lands Recognized as Having Wilderness Characteristics Designated for Long-Term Management in the Price Field Office That Overlap with Oil Shale and Tar Sands Deposits..... 3-22

3.1.1-6 Vernal Field Office WSA and ACECs That Overlap with Oil Shale and Tar Sands Resources 3-30

3.1.1-7 Rawlins Field Office LWCs and Adobe Town WSA and Very Rare or Uncommon Area That Overlap Oil Shale Resources..... 3-36

3.1.1-8 Rock Springs Field Office LWCs, WSAs, SMAs, and ACECs That Overlap with Oil Shale Resources..... 3-39

3.1.2-1 Federal and State Recreation Areas within a 50-mi Radius of the Most Geologically Prospective Oil Shale Areas and STSAs..... 3-41

3.3-1 Potential Fossil Yield Classification Descriptions..... 3-53

3.3-2 Summary of Programmatic-Level Paleontological Sensitivities of Geologic Units within the Piceance, Uinta, and Greater Green River Basins..... 3-55

3.4.1-1 Water-Impaired Streams in Oil Shale Basins and STSAs in 2006 3-64

3.4.1-2 Colorado Water Demand and Consumptive Use in 2000 and 2030 3-67

3.4.1-3 Utah Water Demand and Consumptive Use in 2000, 2020, and 2050 3-69

3.4.1-4 Wyoming Water Demand and Consumptive Use in 2000 and 2030 3-71

3.4.1-5 Upper Colorado Basin Depletion Projections..... 3-75

3.4.5-1 Groundwater Data within or near STSAs 3-92

3.5.1-1 Temperature and Precipitation Summaries at Selected Meteorological Stations in and around the Study Area..... 3-97

3.5.2-1 Annual Air Pollutant Emissions for Counties within and around the Study Area, 2002 3-106

TABLES (Cont.)

3.5.3-1 National Ambient Air Quality Standards and State Ambient Air Quality Standards and Prevention of Significant Deterioration Increments for the Study Area 3-109

3.5.3-2 Monitored Concentrations Representative of the Study Area 3-112

3.5.3-3 Highest Daily Maximum 8-Hour Ozone Concentrations and the Total Number of Exceedance Days at Selected Monitoring Sites within and around the Study Area 3-114

3.5.3-4 PSD Class I and State Category I Areas Located within 50 mi of the Study Area 3-116

3.6-1 Colorado Limits on Maximum Permissible Noise Levels 3-119

3.7.1-1 Fishes of the Upper Colorado River Basin 3-122

3.7.3-1 Number of Wildlife Species Occurring within the Oil Shale and Tar Sands Study Area 3-159

3.7.3-2 Wild Horse Herd Management Areas within the Oil Shale and Tar Sands Study Area 3-167

3.7.4-1 Federally and State-Listed Species According to Taxonomic Group That Occur in Counties with the Potential for Oil Shale or Tar Sands Development 3-170

3.7.4-2 Federally and State-Listed Species That Occur within Counties with the Potential for Oil Shale or Tar Sands Development 3-171

3.7.4-3 Occurrence of Species Listed or Candidates for Listing under the Endangered Species Act That Occur in Counties with the Potential for Oil Shale or Tar Sands Development 3-172

3.9.1-1 Cultural Resource Exclusion Areas Intersecting Oil Shale or Tar Sands Areas 3-217

3.9.2-1 Site Types of Known Archaeological Sites in the Piceance Basin, Colorado 3-221

3.9.2-2 Eligibility Status of Known Archaeological Sites in the Piceance Basin, Colorado 3-222

3.9.3-1 Cultural Affiliations of Known Archaeological Sites in the Uinta Basin, Utah 3-224

3.9.3-2 Eligibility Status of Known Archaeological Sites in the Uinta Basin, Utah 3-224

TABLES (Cont.)

3.9.4-1 Site Types of Known Archaeological Sites in the Green River and Washakie Basins, Wyoming 3-227

3.9.4-2 Eligibility Status of Known Archaeological Sites in the Green River and Washakie Basins, Wyoming 3-227

3.9.5-1 Site Types of Known Archaeological Sites in the 11 Special Tar Sand Areas, Utah 3-231

3.9.5-2 Eligibility Status of Known Archaeological Sites in the 11 Special Tar Sand Areas, Utah 3-232

3.11.2-1 Jurisdictions Included in Each ROI 3-243

3.11.2-2 State and ROI Total Employment Data 3-244

3.11.2-3 State and ROI Unemployment Data 3-244

3.11.2-4 State and ROI Employment by Industry, 2009 3-245

3.11.2-5 State and ROI Personal Income 3-248

3.11.2-6 State and ROI Population 3-252

3.11.2-7 ROI Urban Population and Income for the Colorado ROI 3-253

3.11.2-8 ROI Urban Population and Income for the Utah ROI 3-255

3.11.2-9 ROI Urban Population and Income for the Wyoming ROI 3-257

3.11.2-10 ROI Housing Characteristics 3-260

3.11.2-11 State and ROI Public Service Expenditures 3-262

3.11.2-12 State and ROI Local Government Employment, 2009 3-263

3.11.2-13 State and ROI Public Health Employment, 2010 3-264

3.11.2-14 State and ROI Education Data, 2010 3-264

3.11.2-15 State and ROI Crime Rates 3-268

3.11.2-16 State Indices of Social Change, 2004 3-269

TABLES (Cont.)

3.11.3-1 ROI Recreation Sector Activity, 2004 3-272

3.11.4-1 Baseline Average Daily Traffic Data for Study Area Roads 3-274

3.12-1 Minority and Low-Income Populations in the Oil Shale Resource Area and Buffer 3-277

3.12-2 Minority and Low-Income Populations in the Tar Sands Resource Area and Buffer 3-278

NOTATION

The following is a list of acronyms and abbreviations, chemical names, and units of measure used in this document. Some acronyms used only in tables may be defined only in those tables.

GENERAL ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
AGFD	Arizona Game and Fish Department
AGR	aboveground retort
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
AMSO	American Shale Oil LLC
ANFO	ammonium nitrate and fuel oil
API	American Petroleum Institute
APLIC	Avian Power Line Interaction Committee
APP	Avian Protection Plan
AQRV	air quality related value
ARCO	Atlantic Richfield Company
ATP	Alberta Taciuk Process
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
AWEA	American Wind Energy Association
BA	biological assessment
BCD	barrels per calendar day
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	best management practice
BO	biological opinion
BOR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
BSD	barrels per stream day
BTEX	benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAPP	Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CASTNET	Clean Air Status and Trends NETwork
CBOSC	Cathedral Bluffs Oil Shale Company
CCW	coal combustion waste
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDOT	Colorado Department of Transportation
CDOW	Colorado Division of Wildlife
CDPHE	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
CDW	Colorado Division of Wildlife

CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	*Code of Federal Regulations*
CHL	combined hydrocarbon lease
CIRA	Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere
COGCC	Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
CPC	Center for Plant Conservation
CRBSCF	Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum
CRSCP	Colorado River Salinity Control Program
CWRQIP	Colorado River Water Quality Improvement Program
CSS	cyclic steam stimulation
CSU	Controlled Surface Use
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWCB	Colorado Water Conservation Board
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DOL	U.S. Department of Labor
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
DRMS	Division of Reclamation Mining & Safety (Colorado)
EA	environmental assessment
EGL	EGL Resources, Inc.
EIA	Energy Information Administration
E-ICP	bare electrode in situ conversion process
EIS	environmental impact statement
EMF	electric and magnetic field
E.O.	Executive Order
EOR	enhanced oil recovery
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPRI	Electric Power Research Institute
EQIP	Environmental Quality Incentives Program
ESA	Endangered Species Act of 1973
EUB	Alberta Energy and Utilities Board
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FR	*Federal Register*
FTE	full-time equivalent
FY	fiscal year
GCR	gas combustion retort
GHG	greenhouse gas
GIS	geographic information system
GPO	Government Printing Office

GSENM	Grand Staircase–Escalante National Monument
HAP	hazardous air pollutant
HAZCOM	hazard communication
HFC	hydrofluorcarbon
HMA	Herd Management Area
HMMH	Harris Miller Miller & Hanson, Inc.
I-70	Interstate 70
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
ICP	in situ conversion process
IEC	International Electrochemical Commission
IPPC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISA	Instant Study Area
ISWS	Illinois State Water Survey
IUCNNR	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
JMH CAP	Jack Morrow Hills Coordinated Activity Plan
KOP	key observation point
KSLA	Known Sodium Leasing Area
LAU	Lynx Analysis Unit
LETC	Laramie Energy Technology Center
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
L_{dn}	day-night average sound level
L_{eq}	equivalent sound pressure level
LWC	lands having wilderness characteristics
M&I	municipal and industrial
MFP	Management Framework Plan
MIS	modified in situ recovery
MLA	Mineral Leasing Act
MMC	Multi Minerals Corporation
MMTA	Mechanically Mineable Trona Area
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPCA	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
MSL	mean sea level
MTR	military training route
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NADP	National Atmospheric Deposition Program
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NCA	National Conservation Area

NCDC	National Climate Data Center
NEC	National Electric Code
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NFS	National Forest Service
NLCS	National Landscape Conservation System
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NNHP	Nevada Natural Heritage Program
NOI	Notice of Intent
NORM	naturally occurring radioactive materials
NOSR	Naval Oil Shale Reserves
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	National Park Service
NRA	National Recreation Area
NRHP	*National Register of Historic Places*
NSC	National Safety Council
NSO	No Surface Occupancy
NWCC	National Wind Coordinating Committee
OHV	off-highway vehicle
OOSI	Occidental Oil Shale, Inc.
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSEC	Oil Shale Exploration Company
OSEW/SPP	Oil Sands Expert Workgroup/Security and Prosperity Partnership
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSTS	oil shale and tar sands
OTA	Office of Technology Assessment
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PADD	Petroleum Administration for Defense District
PAH	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PEIS	programmatic environmental impact statement
PFC	perfluorcarbons
PFYC	Potential Fossil Yield Classification
P.L.	Public Law
PM	particulate matter
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 μm or less
PM_{10}	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 μm or less
PPE	personal protective equipment
PRLA	preference right lease area
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
R&D	research and development
R&I	relevance and importance
RBOSC	Rio Blanco Oil Shale Company

RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
RD&D	research, development, and demonstration
RF	radio frequency
RFDS	reasonably foreseeable development scenario
RMP	Resource Management Plan
ROD	Record of Decision
ROI	region of influence
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
ROW	right-of-way
SAGD	steam-assisted gravity drainage
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974
SFC	Synthetic Fuels Corporation
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office(r)
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SMA	Special Management Area
SMP	suggested management practice
SPR	Strategic Petroleum Reserve
SRMA	Special Recreation Management Area
SSI	self-supplied industry
STSA	Special Tar Sand Area
SWCA	SWCA, Inc., Environmental Consultants
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWWRC	States West Water Resources Corporation
TDS	total dissolved solids
THAI	toe to head air injection
TIS	true in situ recovery
TL	timing limitation
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOSCO	The Oil Shale Corporation
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976
TSDF	treatment, storage, and disposal facility
UDEQ	Utah Department of Environmental Quality
UDNR	Utah Department of Natural Resources
UDWR	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
UIC	underground injection control
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USC	*United States Code*
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGCRP	U.S. Global Change Research Program
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

VCRS	Visual Contrast Rating System
VOC	volatile organic compound
VRI	visual resource inventory
VRM	Visual Resource Management
WDEQ	Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
WGFD	Wyoming Game and Fish Department
WRAP	Western Regional Air Partnership
WRCC	Western Regional Climate Center
WRI	World Resources Institute
WRSOC	White River Shale Oil Corporation
WSA	Wilderness Study Area
WSR	Wild and Scenic River
WTGS	wind turbine generator system
WYCRO	Wyoming Cultural Records Office

CHEMICALS

CH_4	methane	N_2O	nitrous oxides
CO	carbon monoxide	NO_x	nitrogen oxides
CO_2	carbon dioxide	O_3	ozone
CO_{2e}	carbon dioxide equivalent		
		Pb	lead
H_2S	hydrogen sulfide		
		SF_6	sulfur hexafluoride
NH_3	ammonia	SO_2	sulfur dioxide
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide	SO_x	sulfur oxides

UNITS OF MEASURE

ac-ft	acre foot (feet)	ft^3	cubic foot (feet)
bbl	barrel(s)	g	gram(s)
Btu	British thermal unit(s)	gal	gallon(s)
		GJ	gigajoule(s)
°C	degree(s) Celsius	gpd	gallon(s) per day
cfs	cubic foot (feet) per second	gpm	gallon(s) per minute
cm	centimeter(s)	GW	gigawatt(s)
		GWh	gigawatt hour(s)
dB	decibel(s)		
dBA	A-weighted decibel(s)	h	hour(s)
		ha	hectare(s)
°F	degree(s) Fahrenheit	hp	horsepower
ft	foot (feet)	Hz	hertz

in.	inch(es)
K	degree(s) Kelvin
kcal	kilocalorie(s)
kg	kilogram(s)
km	kilometer(s)
kPa	kilopascal(s)
kV	kilovolt(s)
kWh	kilowatt-hour(s)
L	liter(s)
lb	pound(s)
m	meter(s)
m^2	square meter(s)
m^3	cubic meter(s)
mg	milligram(s)
mi	mile(s)
mi^2	square mile(s)
mm	millimeter(s)
MMBtu	thousand Btu
mph	mile(s) per hour
MW	megawatt(s)
ppb	part(s) per billion
ppm	part(s) per million
ppmv	part(s) per million by volume
psi	pound(s) per square inch
rpm	rotation(s) per minute
s	second(s)
scf	standard cubic foot (feet)
yd^2	square yard(s)
yd^3	cubic yard(s)
yr	year(s)
μm	micrometer(s)

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ENGLISH/METRIC AND METRIC/ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS[a]

The following table lists the appropriate equivalents for English and metric units.

Multiply	By	To Obtain
English/Metric Equivalents		
acres	0.4047	hectares (ha)
cubic feet (ft^3)	0.02832	cubic meters (m^3)
cubic yards (yd^3)	0.7646	cubic meters (m^3)
degrees Fahrenheit (ºF) –32	0.5555	degrees Celsius (ºC)
Feet (ft)	0.3048	meters (m)
gallons (gal)	3.785	liters (L)
gallons (gal)	0.003785	cubic meters (m^3)
inches (in.)	2.540	centimeters (cm)
miles (mi)	1.609	kilometers (km)
miles per hour (mph)	1.609	kilometers per hour (kph)
pounds (lb)	0.4536	kilograms (kg)
short tons (tons)	907.2	kilograms (kg)
short tons (tons)	0.9072	metric tons (t)
square feet (ft^2)	0.09290	square meters (m^2)
square yards (yd^2)	0.8361	square meters (m^2)
square miles (mi^2)	2.590	square kilometers (km^2)
yards (yd)	0.9144	meters (m)
Metric/English Equivalents		
centimeters (cm)	0.3937	inches (in.)
cubic meters (m^3)	35.31	cubic feet (ft^3)
cubic meters (m^3)	1.308	cubic yards (yd^3)
cubic meters (m^3)	264.2	gallons (gal)
degrees Celsius (ºC) +17.78	1.8	degrees Fahrenheit (ºF)
hectares (ha)	2.471	acres
kilograms (kg)	2.205	pounds (lb)
kilograms (kg)	0.001102	short tons (tons)
kilometers (km)	0.6214	miles (mi)
kilometers per hour (kph)	0.6214	miles per hour (mph)
liters (L)	0.2642	gallons (gal)
meters (m)	3.281	feet (ft)
meters (m)	1.094	yards (yd)
metric tons (t)	1.102	short tons (tons)
square kilometers (km^2)	0.3861	square miles (mi^2)
square meters (m^2)	10.76	square feet (ft^2)
square meters (m^2)	1.196	square yards (yd^2)

[a] In general in this PEIS, only English units are presented. However, where reference sources provided both English and metric units, both values are presented in the order in which they are given in the source. Where reference sources provided only metric units, only those units are presented.

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