

SPECIFIC BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ITEMS ADDRESSING SECRETARIAL ORDER 3355

Specific Action Items Addressing Secretarial Order 3355

September 30, 2017

The following outlines the BLM response to the directives included in Secretarial Order 3355, *Streamlining National Environmental Policy Act Reviews and Implementation of Executive Order 13807, “Establishing Discipline and Accountability in the Environmental Review and Permitting Process for Infrastructure Projects”* (August 31, 2017).

S.O Directive	Method to Achieve Directive
Section 4.a. <u>Setting Page and Timing Limitations for Environmental Impact Statements.</u>	
<p>To implement the longstanding directives in 43 C.F.R. 46.405, and in 46.240 C.F.R. 1500.4 and 1502.7, all EISs 1) for which a bureau is the lead agency and 2) that have not reached the drafting stage shall not be more than 150 pages or 300 pages for unusually complex projects, excluding appendices. Approval of the Assistant Secretary with responsibility for the matter, in coordination with the Solicitor, is required to produce an EIS exceeding the above stated page limitations. In instances of EISs prepared with bureaus serving as co-leads, each responsible Assistant Secretary shall</p>	<p>Instruction Memorandum (IM) (or other guidance) is forthcoming. The IM will provide step-down guidance on how to meet the requirements of this directive. In addition, to meet the flexibilities for time limits under 43 CFR 46.240(b), the IM will provide guidance on how to elevate environmental impact statements for review that will not meet page limits or target time limits, including Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) for which a Notice of Intent has already been published by the issuance date of the IM and those EISs associated with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● resource management plans<sup>1</sup> (RMP);</li> <li>● RMP amendments;</li> <li>● programmatic reviews;</li> <li>● major energy, transmission line, utility corridor, transportation, or other infrastructure projects that require amendment of a land use plan or plans; and</li> <li>● where BLM is the co-lead with a non Department of the Interior agency (federal or state) that is not subject to the order<sup>2</sup>.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> The exemption for planning actions is based in part on timeframe requirements established in 43 CFR 1601 and 1610 that govern RMPs and RMP amendments (e.g., scoping, 90-day comment period on draft RMPs, 60-day governor’s consistency review, 30-day protest period, and 60-day review for Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)). This makes completing an RMP or EIS level amendment in 12 months virtually impossible. Moreover, issue complexity and size of affected planning area automatically require greater scope and breadth of analysis, which require lengthy review for the RMPs; RMP amendments; programmatic reviews; and major energy, transmission line, utility corridor, transportation, and other major infrastructure projects.

<sup>2</sup> Executive Order 13807 on “Establishing Discipline and Accountability in the Environmental Review and Permitting Process for Infrastructure” establishes a target timeline of 2 years to complete environmental reviews or analysis associated with major infrastructure projects. Executive Order 13807 does not apply to

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<p>approve any deviations from this policy. To meet the page limitations, each preparer should focus on various techniques such as tiering or incorporation by reference.</p> <p>(2) To ensure timely completion of EISs, and consistent with the timelines established for major infrastructure projects in E.O. 13807, each bureau shall have a target to complete each Final EIS for which it is the lead agency within 1 year from the issuance of a Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS. The initial timeline must be developed by the lead bureau before issuing the NOI in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 46.240, taking into account all relevant timing factors listed therein, including any constraints required by cooperating agencies. An updated timeline should be prepared as needed during the development of the EIS (e.g., at the completion of scoping or if additional time is provided for public comment). Timelines exceeding the target by more than 3 months must be approved by the Assistant Secretary with responsibility for the matter. In instances of EISs prepared with bureaus serving as co-leads, each responsible Assistant Secretary must approve any deviations from this policy.</p>	
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non-infrastructure projects. Coordinating and cooperating agencies outside of the Department of the Interior may not have the same 12 month time constraints as agencies within the Department.

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Section 4.b. <u>Setting Target Page and Timing Limitations for the Preparation of Environmental Assessments.</u>	
<p>Within 30 days, each bureau head shall provide to the Deputy Secretary through its supervising Assistant Secretary a proposal for target page limitations and time deadlines for the preparation of environmental assessments. Any common impediments to achieving the proposed targets should also be identified. In developing its proposal, each bureau should consider guidance from CEQ on the page length of environmental assessments. (Forty Most Asked Questions Concerning CEQ's National Environmental Policy Act Regulations, 46 Fed. Reg. 18,026, 18,037, Question and Answer 36a. (Mar. 23, 1981)).</p>	<p><b>Both the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA<sup>3</sup> and DOI's NEPA regulations<sup>4</sup></b> include considerations related to establishing time limits associated with NEPA documents, including those that would apply to Environmental Assessments (EAs). In addition, CEQ guidance provides a general page range and additional considerations regarding the appropriate length of EAs.<sup>5</sup></p> <p>The BLM solicited field input when developing recommendations for EA page and time limits associated with this Directive. BLM State offices identified several tools, such as incorporation by reference<sup>6</sup> and applying principles of Process Improvement and Operational Risk Management, that can save time and page length; however, they also identified risks if these approaches require the decision maker and public to review several documents to understand the full context of an issue.</p> <p>Additionally, State Offices requested that consequences of page and time limits be considered relative to approaches which are intended to provide flexibility in project implementation, such as adaptive management strategies, that requires more rigorous analysis at the site-specific stage.</p>

<sup>3</sup> Although the CEQ has decided that prescribed universal time limits for the entire NEPA process are too inflexible, Federal agencies are encouraged to set time limits on a case-by-case basis appropriate to individual actions, considering the factors in the CEQ regulations at 40 CFR 1501.8 and 40 CFR 1506.10.

<sup>4</sup> On a case-by-case basis, each proposed action shall set target time limits, in consultation with cooperating agencies, that reflect the availability of Department and bureau personnel and funds (43CFR46.240).

<sup>5</sup> CEQ guidance indicates that 10-15 pages is generally appropriate for EAs (See Question 36a in Forty Most Asked Questions). In addition, subsequent guidance expanded upon the subject and allows for greater page length when preparing complex EA. (See Final Guidance on Improving the Process for Preparing Efficient and Timely Environmental Reviews Under the National Environmental Policy Act, 2012).

<sup>6</sup> Incorporation by reference is useful when a BLM office needs to utilize an analysis prepared by a non-DOI agency or for a previous BLM action. For example, the Anchorage Field Office incorporated by reference a CX prepared by the US DOT's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) on a cooperating agency project. BLM NEPA regulations do not allow the BLM to adopt a CX prepared by a non-DOI Agency, and BLM cannot tier off a CX-level document. However, the Anchorage FO was able to incorporate the CX into their own CX to save on the time of preparing two different federal analyses. This is also helpful when an agency such as the FHWA prepares a CX with an EA-level analysis, and the BLM wants to incorporate the analysis into their own EA. The BLM NEPA Handbook also states you cannot tier an EA off of a CX.

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	<p>Based on the considerations included in the CEQ and DOI NEPA regulations and guidance and feedback from the field, the BLM recommends the following EA page and time limits.</p> <p>Simple proposals (such as wildlife improvement projects, recreation permits, minor timber sales with no critical habitat, Applications for Permit to Drill (APD) in already disturbed areas) for which only a few issues are identified can generally be adequately analyzed within 10-25 pages (not including appendices) and, unless a planning decision is needed, take 1-2 months to produce (depending on the amount of public involvement included).</p> <p>Complex or controversial proposals, oil and gas full field development projects, timber sales in spotted owl habitat, RMP decisions supported by an EA, and programmatic EAs) typically require 25-50 pages (or more on a case-by-case basis) to adequately analyze the environmental impacts associated with issues related to the proposal (page length does not include appendices) and should generally take no more than 5 months to produce (depending on the amount of public involvement included).</p> <p>Achieving the timeline targets noted above will require streamlined compliance with Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act and Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.</p> <p>Examples of concise, focused EA analyses include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Applications for Permit to Drill, Midway-Sunset, Bakersfield Field Office in California; <a href="#">Oil APD Drilling EA</a></li><li>● Timber Harvest in Godiva Rim Area from Little Snake Field Office in Colorado; <a href="#">Timber Harvest Focused EA</a></li><li>● Focused EA example from the Forest Service: Commercial Harvest of Spruce Tips (Special Forest Products) from Sitka Ranger District, Tongass National Forest; <a href="#">Special Recreation/Forest Product Focused EA</a></li></ul> <p>Instances where analyses extend beyond 50 pages should be exceptions, and represent a minor fraction of analyses performed. Offices are strongly encouraged to utilize programmatic NEPA to address instances where projects are typically of a complex or controversial nature.</p>
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<p>Section 4. c. <u>Additional NEPA-Streamlining Review.</u></p> <p>(1) The Deputy Secretary will coordinate a review of the Department's NEPA procedures to identify additional ways to streamline the completion of NEPA responsibilities. The review will include, but is not limited to, the following areas:</p> <p>(a) bureau/office NEPA regulations, policies, guidance, and processes to identify: 1) impediments to efficient and effective reviews; 2) best practices and whether they can be implemented more widely; and 3) whether the Department should consider establishing additional categorical exclusions or revising current ones;</p>	<p><u>Impediments to Efficient and Effective Reviews</u></p> <p>Recommendations contained elsewhere in the body of the BLM <i>Report in Response to Secretarial Memorandum on Improving Planning and NEPA Processes and Secretarial Order 3355</i> cover a spectrum of approaches to improve the BLM's resource management planning and NEPA processes. Based on a review of BLM NEPA procedures, policies and guidance, the following were identified as impediments to efficient and effective reviews:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Underuse of existing Categorical Exclusions (CX) and a lack of newly developed CXs for routine actions conducted by many BLM programs.</li> <li>● Lack of a robust analysis of resources at the planning level, which restricts the ability to utilize a Determination of NEPA Adequacy (DNA) to cover certain implementation level decisions, especially for oil and gas leasing decisions.</li> <li>● <b>Current policies and guidance, specifically BLM's NEPA handbook, do not effectively promote mechanisms for streamlining such as tiering to related NEPA analyses that have already been prepared; conducting issue-based analyses; and engaging external stakeholders earlier in the process.</b></li> <li>● Limited or no involvement of cooperating agencies, particularly from regulatory agencies whose participation may be required due to their own statutory obligations (e.g., Endangered Species Act Sec. 7 consultation), early in the NEPA process—specifically before scoping.</li> <li>● Lack of accountability for the development of competencies related to a BLM employee's role in the NEPA review process (e.g., line officer, NEPA practitioner, ID Team member, project manager).</li> <li>● Limited access to a national contracting vehicle for use on future actions requiring compliance with NEPA.</li> <li>● Inefficient, inconsistent, or untimely State and/or Washington Office briefings and Federal Register Notice reviews and procedures.</li> </ul> <p><u>Best Practices for NEPA Streamlining</u></p> <p>The following recommendations were identified elsewhere in the body of the BLM <i>Report in Response to Secretarial Memorandum on Improving Planning and NEPA Processes and</i></p>
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	<p><i>Secretarial Order 3355</i> as best practices that can be applied more broadly throughout the BLM to improve the NEPA process. These best practices demonstrate greater responsiveness to local needs, achieving cost and time savings, and reducing litigation risk, <b>while continuing to fulfill the BLM’s legal and resource stewardship responsibilities.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Conduct the lowest level of NEPA review required.</li> <li>● Maximize opportunities for adopting NEPA documents, tiering from completed NEPA documents, and using DNAs.</li> <li>● Utilize an issue-based approach to identifying and eliminate specific issues for detailed analysis.</li> <li>● Conduct outreach prior to publication of a Notice of Intent (NOI) to develop an EIS to identify and address issues early in the NEPA process, with a particular focus on outreach to impacted regulatory agencies that may affect the project outcomes.</li> <li>● Provide a public review period on preliminary EIS alternatives, prior to formal publication of preferred alternatives in a notice of availability of the EIS. <b>This “front loading” may add time initially, but time will be saved at the end by greater consensus and lessening chances for protest/appeal.</b></li> <li>● Institute a corporate approach to document and data management for core data, while still allowing for incorporation of locally generated data that meets established data quality standards.</li> <li>● Enhanced use of contracting, including utilizing nation-wide contracts and improved protocols and guidance for evaluating NEPA contract performance.</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Categorical Exclusions (CXs)</i></u>  <b>Based on BLM’s review, there are significant opportunities to expedite the NEPA process by exploring new and modifying existing categorical exclusions (CXs), either through issuance of legislation or policy, in order to provide greater clarity and efficiency to NEPA compliance. BLM’s NEPA and Planning Streamlining Report proposed the modification or creation of specific CXs for many routine actions undertaken by various BLM programs; including wild horse and burro, oil and gas, fire and fuels management, range management, recreation, and land use planning. (see Section on Improving the NEPA Process).</b></p>
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<p>(b) requirements and process improvements under Title 41 of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, 42 U.S.C. 4370m-1(c)(1)(D), to determine whether any best practices can be broadly applied, including to projects beyond the terms of the FAST Act;</p>	<p>Title 41 of the FAST Act identified several efficiencies to streamline the NEPA process. Some of these efficiencies are already in use by the BLM, while others are new concepts that can be applied as best management practices, some of which are articulated elsewhere in the body of the <i>BLM Report in Response to Secretarial Memorandum on Improving Planning and NEPA Processes and Secretarial Order 3355</i>. Best management practices applicable and new to the BLM include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Enhance current capabilities in ePlanning<sup>7</sup> to schedule and track permit processing and other required authorizations with other Federal agencies; allow the public to receive notifications of upcoming projects; and track progress of existing ones.</li> <li>● Initiate cooperating agency status with State agencies no later than 60 days after receiving a complete project application package. Work closely with State agencies and Tribes as cooperating agencies to identify and address issues early in the planning process.<sup>89</sup></li> <li>● Adopt, or incorporate by reference, a State agency-created analysis/document to meet BLM NEPA requirements.<sup>10</sup></li> </ul>
<p>(c) requirements and process improvements required by E.O. 13807, to determine whether any best practices can be broadly applied, including to any projects beyond the terms of E.O 13807; and</p>	<p>E.O. 13807 identified several process improvement requirements and best practices to streamline the NEPA process in support of infrastructure permitting, some of which are articulated elsewhere in the body of the <i>BLM Report in Response to Secretarial Memorandum on Improving Planning and NEPA Processes and Secretarial Order 3355</i>. Novel best management practices applicable to the BLM include:</p>

<sup>7</sup> ePlanning is a web-based software application that helps BLM users to create, write, manage, and publish National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents and planning documents. It also allows for the public to easily search and view these types of documents and provide comments electronically. The application includes functionality to manage the content in documents, publish the content for printing or create web formats, create and enable documents for comments, and analyze comments. See ePlanning public website: [https://eplanning.blm.gov/epi-front-office/eplanning/nepa/nepa\\_register.do](https://eplanning.blm.gov/epi-front-office/eplanning/nepa/nepa_register.do)

<sup>8</sup> While including cooperating agencies may not save time upfront, it will help with both litigation and future NEPA by identifying upfront with States and local governments/Tribes anticipated issues the local BLM office is not aware of, and ensuring consistency with local/Tribal and State plans.

<sup>9</sup> Also note that BLM direction on local and Tribal governments being cooperating agencies needs to be explored further. The FAST Act focused on State agencies with a resource focus, i.e. a State Fish and Wildlife office. Some local and Tribal governments indicated in the Streamlining NEPA comments that they do not have the resources to be cooperating agencies, while others indicated they want to be. Offices may need to deal with cooperating agency status with local and Tribal governments on a case-by-case basis.

<sup>10</sup> The FAST Act only addressed adopting/incorporating by reference State agency documents. Adopting/incorporating by reference local and Tribal government documents/plans will need to be explored further.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Ensure that the BLM and cooperating agencies follow transparent and coordinated processes with State, Tribal, and local agencies for conducting environmental reviews and making authorization decisions. Coordination can be conducted outside of the timeframes for the preparation of an EA.</li><li>● Use a performance accountability system for EIS-level projects (possibly as a new feature in ePlanning) involving cooperating Federal agencies. Use the following criteria to evaluate performance accountability:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ EIS-level projects shall use a permitting tracking system;</li><li>○ BLM and cooperating agencies shall track the time it takes to complete the processing of environmental reviews and authorizations for each EIS-level project;</li><li>○ EIS-level projects shall follow an effective process that automatically elevates instances in which permitting tracking milestones are missed or extended, or are anticipated to be missed or extended, to appropriate senior agency officials;</li><li>○ BLM and cooperating agencies shall meet established dates for their permitting requirements; and</li><li>○ BLM and cooperating agencies shall develop and utilize a process to routinely track costs<sup>11</sup> of the environmental reviews and authorizations for each EIS-level project.</li></ul></li><li>● The BLM and cooperating/lead Federal agencies will record all agency decisions in <b>one combined Record of Decision (referred to in E.O. 13807 as “One Federal Decision,”)</b>, unless:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Project sponsor/applicant requests that each agency prepare a separate decision</li><li>○ NEPA obligations of a cooperating/lead agency have already been met, or</li><li>○ Lead Federal agency determines that a single ROD would not best facilitate completion of the project's environmental review and authorization process</li></ul></li></ul>
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<sup>11</sup> While the BLM as a lead agency may not have the authority currently to require other agencies to track their costs, the BLM is mandated to do so on 'infrastructure projects' under Executive Order 13807.

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	<p>If a combined ROD is chosen, the BLM and cooperating/lead agencies will all agree to a timeframe and dates for the completion of the ROD, as well as timeframes and dates for federally required permits and authorizations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All Federal authorization decisions for the construction of an EIS-level project shall be completed within 90 days of the issuance of a ROD by the BLM or lead Federal agency, provided that the final EIS includes an adequate level of detail to inform agency decisions pursuant to their specific statutory authority and requirements. The BLM/lead Federal agency may extend the 90-day deadline if:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ BLM/lead Federal agency determines that Federal law prohibits the agency from issuing its approval or permit within the 90-day period</li> <li>○ The project sponsor/applicant requests that the permit or approval be delayed past 90 days</li> <li>○ There is an appeal under BLM regulations or to IBLA</li> <li>○ BLM/lead Federal agency determines that an extension would better promote completion of the project's environmental review and authorization process<sup>12</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>(d) Recommendations for actions to streamline CEQ NEPA regulations and guidance to assess whether to recommend changes to facilitate agency processes.</p>	<p>In order to facilitate agency processes, elsewhere in the body of the BLM <i>Report in Response to Secretarial Memorandum on Improving Planning and NEPA Processes and Secretarial Order 3355</i> identified the following potential changes to CEQ NEPA regulations and guidance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Modify CEQ NEPA regulations to allow for adoption of state and tribal environmental documents.</li> <li>● Provide guidance on further defining "reasonably foreseeable future actions" so as to address the scope of a cumulative impacts analysis and clarify the effects of connected non-federal actions on the determination of significance for federal actions.</li> </ul>
<p>(2) Within 30 days of the effective date of this Order, each Assistant Secretary, in coordination with bureau heads, should</p>	<p>See above items that address this action.</p>

<sup>12</sup> Note that while this BMP may allow flexibility on non-infrastructure EIS projects, this BMP is taken from Executive Order 13807. Infrastructure projects as defined in Executive Order 13807 mandate the BLM to follow the 90 day deadline, and be required to demonstrate why they cannot meet such a deadline.

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<p>provide recommendations for actions to streamline the NEPA process to include potential regulatory revisions, development of revised or additional categorical exclusions, revised or new guidance or policies, and recommendations on streamlining the siting process.</p>	
<p>4. d. <u>Implementation of E.O. 13807</u>. The Deputy Secretary will also coordinate implementation of E.O. 13807.</p>	
<p>(1) In order to begin implementation of E.O. 13807, each Assistant Secretary, in coordination with the bureau heads, is hereby directed to identify:</p> <p>(a) potential impediments to efficient and effective reviews for ... infrastructure and develop an action plan to address such impediments as a subset of the review required in Sec. 4c(i)(a) above;</p> <p>(b) potential actions that could be taken by CEQ to facilitate a review of major infrastructure projects, as a subset of the review required in Sec. 4c(i)(d) above; and</p>	<p>The BLM identified the following impediments and potential solutions to implementing E.O. 13807:</p> <p>Reasonable alternatives: CEQ guidance is not clear on how agencies should address alternatives outside of their jurisdiction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Solution:</i> Provide clarity on when agencies must consider alternatives outside of their jurisdiction, especially when such alternatives conflict with laws, policy, or guidance.</li> </ul> <p>Timeframes working with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC): FERC has more critical timeframes for completing its EISs than the BLM, and its NEPA documentation does not always include all the information BLM needs to meet its own NEPA requirements. As a result, the BLM often must complete supplemental NEPA analysis to cover what FERC has omitted. The BLM is also often not contacted by, for instance, a pipeline company for a right-of-way (ROW) across BLM land until FERC is months into its review.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Solution:</i> CEQ has been tasked with creating an interagency working group under Executive Order 13807 to identify and recommend solutions to impediments to successful interagency infrastructure projects. BLM and FERC should implement solutions that the working group formulates.</li> <li>● <i>Solution:</i> Develop/update MOU with FERC on roles and responsibilities on interagency projects. Include Western Area Power Administration, Bonneville</li> </ul>

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	<p>Power Administration, Department of Energy, and Department of Defense in the MOU.</p> <p>Tribal Consultation timeframes: Time needed for effective government-to-government consultation can be longer than what the Secretarial Order allows for project timeframes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Solution:</i> Conduct ongoing consultation with tribes to pursue sufficient working relationships. Begin consultation on specific proposals early in the pre-application phase. Ensure that early communication with Tribes is consistently initiated.<sup>13</sup></li> </ul> <p>Working with project applicants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Impediment:</i> Applicant requests that project be put on hold indefinitely.</li> <li>● <i>Solution:</i> Establish a method to take these projects offline or "stop the clock" on the NEPA processing timeline until the project either continues or request is withdrawn.</li> <li>● <i>Impediment:</i> Applicant fails to submit a complete package.</li> <li>● <i>Solution:</i> Create a thorough application package checklist and work with applicants to ensure they submit needed materials in a timely manner. Do not start the NEPA processing "clock" until application is complete.</li> </ul> <p>Multiple levels of NEPA: Some programs involve multiple decision points, and therefore may require multiple "layers" of NEPA to support each of these decisions. For instance, regarding one oil and gas well, lease issuance requires NEPA compliance (completed either through the resource management process, or as a stand-alone analysis) as does site-specific approval of the Application for Permit to Drill (APD) on that lease and another (or multiple) approvals for the pipelines/roads/powerlines/injection wells that might be associated with that lease or well.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Solution:</i> Obtain the proposed pipeline application or application information with the APD. Change BLM regulations to require the APD applicant to provide this information if it is available, or require that those without associated pipelines be relegated to the bottom of the priority pile.</li> </ul>
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<sup>13</sup> States should note when Tribal consultation timeframes will be notably long, i.e. Tribes not available for consultation during seasonal subsistence in Alaska, and small Tribes with limited resources requiring more time with staff for effective consultation.

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	<p>Endangered Species Act Consultation: FWS biological opinions (BOs) for Section 7 consultations can be very time consuming processes (i.e. over a year).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Solution:</i> Establish upfront MOUs or programmatic BOs on how BLM and FWS will handle certain situations.<sup>1415</sup></li> </ul>																			
<p>(c) pending proposals for major infrastructure projects, as defined in E.O. 13807 and that are not yet the subject of a NOI issued by the Department, that could be candidates for the "One Federal Decision" process.</p> <p>projects</p> <p>(2) Within 30 days of the effective date of this Order, each Assistant Secretary, in coordination with the bureau heads, should provide the information requested in Sec. 4d(i)(a)-(c) above.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5" data-bbox="810 412 2001 492">Pending Proposals for Major Infrastructure Projects<sup>16</sup></th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="810 492 1045 532">State</th> <th data-bbox="1045 492 1278 532">Field Office</th> <th data-bbox="1278 492 1509 532">Name of Project</th> <th data-bbox="1509 492 1740 532">Applicant</th> <th data-bbox="1740 492 2001 532">Type of Project</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="810 532 1045 1008">Alaska</td> <td data-bbox="1045 532 1278 1008">Arctic FO</td> <td data-bbox="1278 532 1509 1008">Greater Mooses Tooth Two</td> <td data-bbox="1509 532 1740 1008">ConocoPhillips Alaska, Inc. (CPAI)</td> <td data-bbox="1740 532 2001 1008">Plan of development to support up to 48 oil wells, including a production pad, pipeline, and road. A Notice of Intent has already been issued for this EIS, but the effort is still in its early stages.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Pending Proposals for Major Infrastructure Projects <sup>16</sup>					State	Field Office	Name of Project	Applicant	Type of Project	Alaska	Arctic FO	Greater Mooses Tooth Two	ConocoPhillips Alaska, Inc. (CPAI)	Plan of development to support up to 48 oil wells, including a production pad, pipeline, and road. A Notice of Intent has already been issued for this EIS, but the effort is still in its early stages.
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Alaska	Arctic FO	Greater Mooses Tooth Two	ConocoPhillips Alaska, Inc. (CPAI)	Plan of development to support up to 48 oil wells, including a production pad, pipeline, and road. A Notice of Intent has already been issued for this EIS, but the effort is still in its early stages.																

<sup>14</sup> The time to prepare MOUs for projects should be factored into timeframes for projects, especially EAs.

<sup>15</sup> Note that the Fish and Wildlife Service has a minimum of 120 days to complete a Biological Opinion for a proposed action.

<sup>16</sup> This list is not comprehensive and could also include additional infrastructure development supported by locatable minerals, leasable coal, other leasable fluid mineral project authorizations not already listed herein, and in some cases timber sales. Projects listed meet the following criteria: 1) those that have not yet issued a Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an environmental impact statement (per SO 3355 directives); those that would require multiple agency authorizations, e.g. a ROW from the Forest Service or a Biological Opinion from the Fish and Wildlife Service (per definition of "authorization" in E.O. 13807); 3) meet the definition of "infrastructure project" in E.O. 13807, including energy projects.

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	Alaska	Central Yukon FO	Ambler Mining District Industrial Access Road	Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority (AIDEA)	211 mile access road (subject to public scoping requirements of ANILCA). A <i>Notice of Intent</i> has already been issued for this EIS, but the effort is still in its early stages.
	Alaska	Alaska State Office	National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska Integrated Activity Plan	Alaska BLM	Oil and Gas Developments/leasing
	California	Palm Springs South Coast FO	Crimson Solar	Sonoran West	350 megawatts (MW) photovoltaic (PV) <sup>17</sup>
	California	EI Centro FO	North Gila to Imperial Valley	Southwest Trans Partners LLC	500 kilovolt (kV) line w/ loop <sup>18</sup>
	California	Bakersfield FO	Willow to Santa Maria	Pacific Gas and Electric	230 kV / 115 kV loop
	California	Palm Springs South Coast FO	Mesa Wind Project	Brookfield Renewable	30 MW Wind Farm
	California	Palm Springs South Coast FO	Coachella Valley Whitewater	Coachella Valley Water District	Water facility

<sup>17</sup> Photovoltaic refers to generating electricity from semiconducting materials, i.e. solar panels in a solar energy farm.

<sup>18</sup> A loop refers to an electricity distribution system that loops around the service area and returns to the original power generating source (i.e., a power line from a wind farm looping around a town and returning to the wind farm).

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			Recharge Facility		
California	Bakersfield FO	SEIS Oil & Gas Leasing and Development in Bakersfield RMPA	Remanded by the court. Hydraulic Fracturing Analysis required.	RMP Amendment to authorize additional Oil & Gas Development	
California	Ei Centro FO	Gypsum Company Mine Expansion	United States Gypsum Company	Gypsum Mine Expansion (2 ROWs)	
Utah and Nevada	Fillmore FO (Utah) & Bristlecone FO (NV)	TransCanyon Cross-Tie Project	TransCanyon LLC	500 kV interstate (UT&NV) transmission line	
Utah	Cedar City FO	Pine Valley Groundwater Development and Pipeline	Central Iron County Water Conservancy District	Groundwater wells and water pipeline	
Utah	Vernal FO	Enefit American Oil Utility Corridor Project	Enefit American Oil	Right-of-way for 8 miles of natural gas pipeline, 10 miles of oil product line, 29 miles of 138 kilovolt H-frame powerlines, 19 miles of Water supply line; and upgrade 5 miles of road.	

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	Utah	Vernal FO	Crescent Point	Crescent Point Energy U.S. Corp (CPE)	Plan of development for 3,925 new O&G wells, build 863 miles of road, 693 miles of pipelines co-located with roads, 170 miles of cross country pipelines, 400 miles of trunk pipelines, 5 salt water disposal wells, 5 produced water treatment facilities, 20 central tank batteries, 4 gas processing plants, 8 oil storage areas and 4 equipment storage areas.
	Utah	Utah SO	Williams Draw LBA UTU-080043	Utah American Energy Inc.	Lease by Application to develop 32.2 million tons of Coal over 4,191 acres
	Montana	Montana SO	Coal LBA MTM-105485	Spring Creek Coal, LLC	Lease by Application to develop 170.2

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					million tons of Coal over 1,263 acres
Montana	Montana SO	Coal LMA MTM-94378	Spring Creek Coal, LLC		Lease Modification to develop 7.5 million tons of coal over 150 acres
Montana	Montana SO	Coal LBA MTM-105513	BNI Coal, LTD		Lease by Application to develop 11.6 million tons of coal over 630 acres
New Mexico	Farmington FO	Clean Path Energy Project	Clean Path Energy Center		345 kV line, Solar (PV) generating station, natural gas generating station
New Mexico	Socorro FO	Borderlands Catron Wind Project	Borderlands Wind, LLC		100 MW Wind Energy Facility
New Mexico	Las Cruces DO	Copper Fiat Copper Mine	New Mexico Copper Corporation		Approve a Plan of Operations for 2,190 acre copper mine.
Nevada	LVFO	Yellow Pine Solar	NextEra		250 MW <sub>s</sub> (PV) over 6000 acres, NOI pending

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	Nevada	LVFO	Gemini Solar	Arevia Power	400 MW <sub>s</sub> (PV) over 4500 acres, NOI pending
	Nevada	LVFO	Crescent Peak Wind	Crescent Peak Renewables LLC	500 MW <sub>s</sub> (wind generated) over 8000 acres, NOI pending
	Nevada	Tonopah Field Office	Sandstone Solar Energy Project	Sandstone Energy, LLC	8 concentrating solar power (CSP) generation plants, producing 1,600 megawatts
	Nevada	Mount Lewis FO	Supplemental Mount Hope Project	Eureka Moly, LLC	Supplemental EIS for an open pit and milling operation for molybdenum for a 22,886 acre project. SEIS will reanalyze air quality impacts and cumulative air impacts analysis, and public water reserves, per court remand.
	Nevada	Humboldt River FO	Mackay Optimization Project	Marigold Mining Company (MMC)	Plan of Operations Amendment and Reclamation Permit for an additional 1,893

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					acres to an existing gold mine operation.
	Nevada	Mount Lewis FO	Greater Phoenix Mine Project	Newmont USA Limited	Approve a Plan of Operations Amendment for 1,912 acres to an existing gold and copper mine operation.
	Nevada	Mount Lewis FO	Barrick Deep South Expansion	Barrick Cortez, Inc.	Approve a Plan of Operations Amendment for an additional 4,279 acres to an existing gold mine operation. (estimated 300,000 oz over 5 years)
	Oregon	Lakeview FO	Tucker Hill Perlite Mine Expansion	Cornerstone Inc.	Approve a Plan of Operations Amendment and Reclamation Permit for an additional 340 acres to an existing perlite mine operation.
	Wyoming	Rock Springs FO	Bridger (Dead Man Wash)	Bridger Coal Co.	Lease by Application for 22.7 tons of Coal

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					over 1,720 acres
	Wyoming	Rawlins FO	Lost Creek Uranium Mine Expansion	Lost Creek ISR, LLC	Approve a Plan of Operations Amendment and Reclamation Permit for an additional 5,750 acres to an existing uranium operation. 2.2 million pounds of uranium/yr.
	Wyoming	Various	Wyoming Pipeline Corridor Initiative	BLM – WSO	Right of Way for CO2 pipelines. If approved project would facilitate network of 1,150 miles of CO2 pipelines to existing oil fields to aid in enhanced oil recovery (EOR).
	Montana and Wyoming	Various	Boreas Intertie Transmission Line Project	Absaroka Energy, LLC	Right of way 500 kV Transmission (MT & WY)

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	Arizona and Utah	AZ Strip FO, Kanab FO, St. George FO	Lake Powell Pipeline	State of Utah	Right of way for 69' Diameter Water Pipeline & Hydro System from Glen Canyon Dam, AZ, to San Hollow Reservoir, UT