



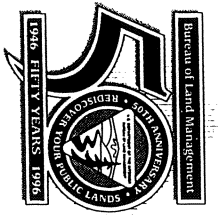
United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Tulsa District

May 1996

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TEXAS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN RECORD OF DECISION AND PLAN





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MOORE FIELD OFFICE
221 North Service Road
Moore, Oklahoma 73160-4946



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
221 N. Service Road
Moore, Oklahoma 73160-4946

IN REPLY REFER TO:

TX RMP/EIS
1600 (04410)

Dear Reader:

This document contains the combined Texas Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Record of Decision (ROD). The ROD and Plan are combined to streamline our mandated land-use-planning requirements and to provide the reader with a useable finished product.

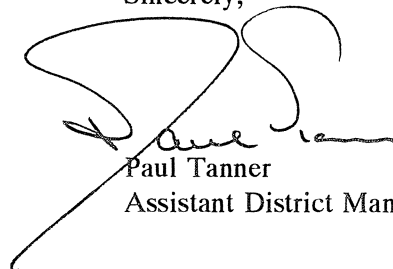
The ROD records the decisions of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for administration of Federal mineral resources within the Texas Planning Area.

The Texas RMP and appendices provide direction and guidance to BLM Managers in the formulation of decisions effecting the management of Federal resources within the planning area for the next 20 years. The Texas RMP was extracted from the Proposed Texas RMP/Final Environmental Impact Statement.

The Planning Area encompasses BLM administered split-estate minerals as well as Federal minerals under Federal surface administered by other Federal Agencies within the State of Texas.

The issuance of this ROD and RMP completes the BLM land use planning process for the State of Texas. We now move to implementation of the plan. We wish to thank all the individuals and groups who participated in this effort these past two years, without their help we could not have completed this process.

Sincerely,



Paul Tanner
Assistant District Manager

RECORD OF DECISION

The decision is hereby made to approve the proposed decisions as described in the Proposed Texas Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/FEIS February 1996).

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The decision to approve the Proposed Plan is based on: (1.) the input received from the public, other Federal and state agencies; (2.) the environmental analysis for the alternatives considered in the Draft RMP/Draft EIS, as well as, the Proposed Texas RMP/FEIS. By adoption of this plan, anticipated impacts as described in both the Draft and Final EIS will be minimized.

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

The approved Texas RMP provides specific management decisions for the planning area for the next 20 years. Plan monitoring will be performed by periodic managerial review to ensure that all subsequent management decisions conform to the Plan and to the established guidelines. On-the-ground actions resulting from management decisions will be monitored by agency personnel to establish how effective the management measures are at minimizing environmental impacts.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Public opinion, input and involvement has been sought throughout the planning and decision making process. Public participation was documented in detail in Chapter 5 of the Proposed RMP/FEIS. An annual RMP summary document will be prepared to inform the public of the progress made in plan implementation.

CONSISTENCY/PROTEST RESOLUTION

No inconsistencies with the plans, programs, and policies of other Federal agencies or state and local governments were identified during the planning process, including the Governors consistency review. No protests were received on the Proposed Texas RMP/FEIS

PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF THIS DOCUMENT

Copies of this document can be obtained by contacting the Bureau of Land Management, 221 North Service Road, Moore, Oklahoma 72160.

CONCLUSION

This Record of Decision constitutes the final Bureau action involved in the approval of the Texas Resource Management Plan. Any person adversely affected by a decision of the Bureau Officer in implementing some portion of a Resource Management Plan may appeal such action to the Interior Board of Land Appeals pursuant to 43 Code of Federal Regulations 4.400 at the time the action is proposed for implementation.

5/31/96

Date



William C. Calkins

State Director, New Mexico
Bureau of Land Management


TEXAS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

May 1996

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United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

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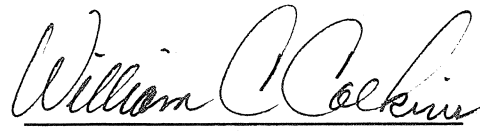

William C. Calkins
State Director
New Mexico State Office

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INTRODUCTION

The Texas Resource Management Plan (RMP) provides the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) a comprehensive framework for managing the Federally owned minerals in the State of Texas. The RMP establishes program constraints, resource objectives and resource management methods.

Management decisions presented in this plan will remain in effect until the plan is amended, revised or replaced by a new plan. If significant changes occur in the proposed uses of Federal minerals within the state, the RMP will be amended or revised to address those changes.

This RMP fulfills the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) requirements for comprehensive land use planning for public lands. All actions within this document conform to and are designed to meet the requirements of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of August 7, 1947, as amended (30 U.S.C. 351-359).

DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING AREA

The State of Texas is situated in the south-central portion of the contiguous forty-eight states of the United States and is bordered by four American states; Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico and Oklahoma and four Mexican states; Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas.

The area of the state is approximately 266,807 square miles, which consist of 262,017 square miles of land and 4,790 square miles of inland water. Texas is divided into 254 counties and has a coastline of 624 miles along the Gulf of Mexico (Map 1).

The planning area to be addressed by the Texas RMP/EIS consists of the Federally owned mineral estate administered by the BLM. This area is comprised of the Federal mineral estate underlying other Federal Surface Management Agencies (SMAs) lands as well as split-estate (non-Federal surface over Federal minerals) minerals scattered throughout the state.

There are approximately 3.4 million acres of SMA lands within Texas. There is a lesser amount of Federal minerals underlying these surface lands due to the Federal SMAs not acquiring the mineral estate for certain projects or portions of projects. For land use planning purposes however, all acreage within the administrative boundaries of the SMAs are treated as Federal.

The planning area does not include the approximately 1.1 million acres of U.S. Forest Service (USFS) managed lands located in the National Forests and National Grasslands of Texas. The USFS is responsible for preparing their own land use plans for lands and minerals under their administrative control.

All Federal minerals within Texas are classified as acquired. Acquired minerals result from a Federal agency's acquisition of private or state lands and the underlying mineral estate for a specific purpose or project such as a military base or reservoir site.

When acquired lands are no longer needed, the government disposes of these lands through transfers to non-Federal ownership. In some cases, the government retains ownership of the mineral estate under the lands disposed. These severed mineral estates are known as split-estate. For oil and gas leasing purposes

the BLM is the SMA for split-estate tracts within Texas. The Federal SMAs known to possess mineral estate within Texas and their specific areas of responsibility include:

(1) The U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers (COE), Tulsa District for Pat Mayse and Texoma Reservoirs.

(2) The U.S. Army, COE, Fort Worth District for various projects including; Aquilla, Bardwell, Belton, Benbrook, Canyon, Cooper, O.C. Fisher, Georgetown, Granger, Grapevine, Hords Creek, Lake O' the Pines, Lavon, Lewisville, Navarro Mills, Wright Patman, Joe Pool, Proctor, Sam Rayburn, Ray Roberts, B.A. Steinhagen, Stillhouse Hollow, Somerville, Waco and Whitney Reservoirs.

(3) The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Reclamation (BR), Great Plains Region for the Canadian River Project (Sanford Dam and Lake Meredith), Nueces River Project (Choke Canyon Dam and Reservoir), Palmetto Bend Project (Palmetto Bend Dam and Lake Texana) and the San Angelo Project (Twin Buttes Dam and Reservoir).

(4) The U.S. Army, for Fort Bliss, Fort Hood, Fort Sam Houston, Fort Wolters, Camp Bowie, Camp Bullis, Camp Mabry, Camp Swift, Lone Star and Longhorn Army Ammunition Plants and Red River Army Depot.

(5) The DOI, Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Region 2, Albuquerque, New Mexico for Anahuac, Aransas, Attwater Prairie Chicken, Balcones Canyonlands, Big Boggy, Brazoria, Buffalo Lake, Hagerman, Laguna Atascosa, Laguna Grulla, Little Sandy, Lower Rio Grande Valley, McFaddin, Moody, Muleshoe, San Bernard, Santa Ana, Texas Point and Trinity River National Wildlife Refuges (NWRs), Inks Dam, San Marcos and Uvalde National Fish Hatcheries (NFHs).

(6) The DOI, National Park Service (NPS), Southwest Region, Santa Fe, New Mexico for Big Bend and Guadalupe Mountains National Parks (NP), LBJ and San Antonio Missions National Historic Parks (NHP), the Big Thicket National Preserve, Amistad and Lake Meredith National Recreation Areas (NRA), Palo Alto Battlefield and Fort Davis National Historic Sites (NHS), Chamizal National Memorial (NMe), the Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument (NMo) and the Padre Island National Seashore (NS).

(7) U.S. Air Force (USAF) for Bergstrom, Brooks, Carswell, Dyess, Goodfellow, Kelly, Lackland, Laughlin, Randolph, Reese and Sheppard Air Force Bases (AFB), as well as, Laughlin #1 and Seguin Auxiliary Air Fields (AAF).

(8) U.S. Navy (USN) for Corpus Christi, Dallas and Kingsville Naval Air Stations (NAS), Cabaniss, Golaid, Orange Grove and Waldon Naval Auxiliary Landing Fields (NALF), Ingelside Naval Station, the Dallas and McGregor Naval Industrial Reserve Ordnance Plants (NIROP), Kingsville, Dixie and Yankee Target areas and the Space Surveillance Station in Archer County.

(9) The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Bureau of Prisons (BP) for Bastrop, Big Spring, Bryan, Carswell, El Paso, Seguinville, Texarkana and Three Rivers Federal Correctional Institutions (FCI).

(10) U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Agricultural Research Service (ARS) for facilities in the towns of Big Spring, Brownwood, Bushland, College Station, Kerrville, Lubbock, Riesel, Temple and Weslaco.

(11) U.S. State Department, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, United States Section (USIBWC) for Amistad and Falcon Reservoirs.

(12) U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) for the Pantex Facility.

It should be noted that the SMA project lands (surface) far exceed the Federal mineral ownership in the state. Not all minerals were acquired at the time of project development. In addition to the SMA project lands, the planning area includes Federal split-estate minerals located throughout the state. The exact locations of this Federal split-estate are not mapped or easily described due to the metes and bounds lands descriptions used in Texas.

PLANNING ISSUE, CRITERIA AND MANAGEMENT CONCERNS

The BLM planning regulations equate land-use planning with problem solving and issue resolution. An issue is defined as an opportunity, conflict or problem regarding the use or management of public land and resources.

Planning criteria are the standards, rules and measures used for data collection and alternative formulation, which will guide final plan selection. Planning criteria are taken from appropriate laws and regulations, BLM manuals and directives and concerns expressed in meetings and consultations, both with the public and other agencies.

Management concerns are those non-issue related procedures or land-use allocations which have proven, during the preparation of this RMP/EIS, to need modification. Management concerns focus on use conflicts, requirements or conditions that cannot be

resolved administratively and did not, during initial public scoping, appear to meet the criteria to qualify as a planning issue.

The issue examined by the Texas RMP was identified based upon the judgment of the planning team and BLM management consultation. The issue addressed the anticipated concerns of the public, industry and other Federal, state and local agencies.

ISSUE: Leasing and development of Federal oil and gas in Texas.

The issue was further broken down into the following leasing categories:

1. Open-Subject to Standard Terms and Conditions (STC).

These areas will be open for oil and gas leasing and development subject to standard lease terms and conditions. These are the areas where the terms and conditions of a standard lease form are sufficient to protect other land uses and/or resource values.

2. Open-Subject to Seasonal or Other Minor Constraints.

These areas will be open for oil and gas leasing and development subject to minor constraints such as seasonal restrictions (wildlife, recreation, etc.). These areas are where moderately restrictive lease stipulations may be required to mitigate potential impacts to other land uses or resource values.

3. Open-Subject to No Surface Occupancy (NSO) and Similar Major Constraints.

These areas will be open for oil and gas leasing and development subject to major constraints such as NSO stipulations on areas larger than 40 acres in size or more than 1/4 mile in

width. These are the areas that require highly restrictive lease stipulations in order to mitigate potential impacts to other land uses or resource values.

4. Closed to Leasing.

These areas will be closed to leasing. These areas are where other land uses or resource values cannot be adequately protected by the most restrictive lease stipulations and appropriate protection can only be ensured by closing the area to leasing.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

Existing leases may contain stipulations that are either too restrictive or not restrictive enough in terms of the goals and objectives established in areas where the preceding lease stipulation categories may apply. The existing lease terms can only be modified by the agreement of both parties to the lease or after lease termination.

PLANNING CRITERIA

The following describes the planning criteria that were used in addressing the planning issues. All alternatives considered for management of the identified issues or

addressing the issues must satisfy the following planning criteria:

1. All proposed actions must comply with laws, executive orders, policy and regulations.
2. For each proposed action, the resource outputs must be reasonable and achievable with available technology.
3. The RMP describes the specific circumstances within which lease stipulations would be subject to waiver. Those lease stipulations not subject to waiver are also described.
4. All proposed actions will be evaluated to consider long term benefits to the public in relation to short term benefits.
5. Each proposed action will provide for the orderly development of leasable minerals while keeping environmental impacts to a minimum.
6. Surface actions not controlled by, or under the authority of, the BLM are not addressed by the RMP/EIS. Surface uses authorized by the surface owner or the SMA are not subject to discussion in the RMP/EIS.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

This plan is for all Federal minerals within Texas that are under the jurisdiction of the BLM. This RMP was developed with guidance provided by the planning criteria, public consultation, coordination with other agencies and evaluation by BLM.

The Texas RMP/EIS is not a land use plan for private, state or other Federal SMA resources. BLM has no surface jurisdiction over split-estate Federal minerals administered by the agency, nor does the BLM have surface land use authority concerning Federal SMA lands. Under the various Federal mineral leasing laws, regulations and programs, the Federal SMA must grant consent to mineral leasing and subsequent minerals development prior to the BLM offering the tract(s) for lease. The SMA retains all authority to manage their programs and surface resources while management of the mineral estate is vested with the BLM.

CONTINUING MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE (CMG)

This section describes resource management guidance that is applicable to, and therefore constitutes a part of, the RMP. CMG is provided by laws, executive orders, regulations, Interior Departmental manuals, BLM manuals and BLM instruction memoranda. CMG also includes decisions from preceding land use plans, cooperative agreements or memoranda of understanding with other state and Federal agencies.

The BLM resource management programs which may be affected by management decisions resulting from this RMP and a brief description of these resource programs are: 1) the wildlife program, which includes

threatened and endangered (T&E) species responsibilities for both plants and animals; 2) the cultural resources program, which involves paleontological, archeological and historic resources management responsibilities; and 3) the minerals management program, which involves all mineral resources and their management.

Current management of these programs can best be described as responsive and custodial. Leasing of the mineral estate, specifically for oil and gas production, has been in response to industry demands. These two situations will help the reader understand the program descriptions that follow.

1. WILDLIFE (INCLUDING SSS)

The function of the BLM's wildlife management program in Texas is to provide support for mineral actions. The program activities in Texas are limited to participation in team efforts to prepare environmental analyses, special status species (SSS, state and Federal T&E species and etc.) evaluations, wetland/riparian evaluations and development of wildlife resource stipulations and conditions of approval (COA).

Federal minerals under private surface or Federal surface managed by another Federal agency or licensed by another Federal agency to a state or local agency for surface management purposes are the most common situations encountered in BLM's wildlife management program in Texas. In these situations BLM's wildlife responsibilities in Texas do not begin until a BLM mineral action (leasing and/or development) is proposed.

Wildlife habitats, common wildlife species and special status plant and animal species are very diverse and numerous in a large state such as Texas. Approximately 70 species of plants and

animals are currently Federally listed as T&E in the state. There are many more species that are Federal candidate species (category 1 and 2) and species listed by the State of Texas as T&E. Only through close site specific coordination with the four Ecological Services Offices of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), FWS State Administrator's office and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) is the BLM able to keep abreast of the ever changing habitat and SSS concerns throughout Texas.

Some additional wildlife agency coordination will be performed for mineral leasing after this RMP is completed. The uncertainty concerning the location of the split-estate minerals in Texas makes some pre-leasing/post-RMP wildlife agency coordination necessary. Also, every post-leasing action which would result in surface disturbing activities would be analyzed in a BLM environmental assessment (EA) and an "Evaluation of Special Status Species, Wetlands and Riparian Zones". Agency coordination letters would be mailed to the TPWD and the appropriate FWS office on all post-leasing oil and gas actions which would result in surface disturbing activities. Such surface disturbing actions would include Applications for Permit to Drill (APD) or Sundry Notices submitted for actions on Indian or Federal oil and gas leases. Site specific agency coordination would include a discussion of lease stipulations and notices.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, E.O. 11990, Protection of Wetlands, BLM policies regarding protection and management of wetlands and riparian areas and information received from the FWS and the TPWD have influenced the development and application of the stipulations and lease notices (LN). LN's are advisory in function and do not mandatorily require any action.

2. CULTURAL RESOURCES

ARCHEOLOGICAL/HISTORIC

The cultural resource program activities in Texas consist of development of environmental analysis reports; site specific evaluations or inventories of cultural resources in support of mineral leasing and development, development of terms and conditions of impact mitigation or impact avoidance, and consultations with state agencies and Indian tribes. Program involvement associated with mineral leasing under other Federal SMA properties is limited to coordination and consultation with other Federal and state agencies and Federally recognized Indian tribes.

Consultation directly with Federally recognized Indian tribes is regularly performed to comply with the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Public Law (P.L.) 95-341. These consultations do not depend upon tribal ownership of mineral rights in a development area, but result from tribal history, sacred or ceremonial areas or unmarked graves possible in an area of development. Negotiations with specific Indian tribes will also be conducted when any newly discovered Indian graves are claimed for repatriation in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, P.L. 101-601.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The paleontological resource program activities in Texas consists of development or review of environmental analysis reports; site specific evaluations or inventories of paleontological resources in support of mineral leasing and development, and application of terms and conditions for impact mitigation or to avoid impacts.

3. MINERALS

Federal minerals occurring in commercial quantities in Texas include oil and gas and coal or lignite. Federal lignite leasing in Texas was addressed in the Draft and Final Camp Swift Lignite Leasing EIS of 1980 and is included as CMG.

At this time the BLM's fluid minerals management program consists of oil and gas leasing and the associated development and operations oversight. Currently there are approximately 350,000 acres of BLM administered Federal mineral estate in Texas under oil and gas lease. The Fluid Minerals Assessment completed by the BLM indicates that most of the state is in a moderate oil and gas development potential category.

Procedures for reviewing oil and gas lease applications vary depending upon the category of surface ownership. Proposals to lease split-estate minerals require the BLM to prepare a site-specific EA and assure that necessary surface protection stipulations are attached to the lease. Procedures for leasing on other SMA minerals are similar to split-estate procedures except that the SMA is contacted for approval to lease and also for identification of specific agency surface protection stipulations. The BLM is responsible for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance documentation which could include preparing a site-specific EA that addresses the proposal.

All Federal oil and gas leasing and lease operations in Texas are conducted following procedures established and presented in 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 3100. Prior to operations, a site specific environmental analysis of the proposed well site may result in additional considerations before approval of an APD.

Lease activities in Texas involve on-site inspections before approving an APD, drilling plan review and lease operations inspection and enforcement. Lease operations are regulated by lease terms, regulations and stipulations that may be attached to the lease to protect specific resource values identified by an EA or EIS.

Geophysical operations within Texas are not controlled or authorized by the BLM. Each SMA and surface owner negotiates and controls surface uses which includes access for geophysical exploration activities.

RMP ACTIONS

The RMP is a comprehensive land use plan to guide future management of lands and resources. The issue addressed in the Texas RMP is the leasing and development of Federal oil and gas in Texas. The selected RMP is the "Proposed RMP" as described in the Proposed Texas RMP/Final EIS.

THE RMP FOR OIL AND GAS LEASING AND DEVELOPMENT

Split-Estate Lands

All new leases and all expired leases that are reissued would be leased with surface resource protection stipulations. Mandatory stipulations would be incorporated into each lease where those stipulations apply. In addition, optional stipulations will be included where resource values exist that warrant special protection.

SMA Lands

All new leases and all expired leases that are reissued would be leased with stipulations currently identified by the SMA. Additional stipulations may be applied to these SMA lands where the BLM determines additional

stipulations may be necessary to protect resource values warranting protection greater than provided by the SMA stipulations.

FEDERAL OIL AND GAS LEASE STIPULATIONS

A Federal oil and gas lease is a contract between the Federal government and an individual or corporation (lessee) which allows the lessee to extract oil and gas from the Federal mineral estate for a percentage (royalty) of the gross value.

The terms of the lease are considered contractual obligations of the lessee and are standardized on all Federal oil and gas leases. The terms and conditions of an oil and gas lease provide general protection of surface and subsurface resources for normal operations and are known as the Standard Terms and Conditions (STC). A copy of the STC of a Federal oil and gas lease are presented in the Appendix. The Federal government also utilizes leasing stipulations to protect unique values or important resources when it is felt that the STC are not adequate.

Proposals to lease split-estate minerals require the BLM to prepare a site specific EA and assure that necessary surface protection stipulations are attached to the lease. Procedures for leasing on other SMA minerals are similar to split estate procedures except that the SMA is contacted for consent to lease and also for identification of specific agency surface protection stipulations. Stipulations to a lease involve additional restrictions required of the lessee for conduct of operations on a lease. Stipulations are attached to a lease at the time of lease offer, providing the potential lessee the opportunity not to bid on the lease if these restrictions are not agreeable.

The Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands, 30 U.S.C. 351, requires that the SMA stipulations must be included on a lease. Further, as presented in 43 CFR 3101.7-1(a) "Acquired lands shall be leased only with the consent of the surface management agency, which upon receipt of a description of the lands from the authorized officer, shall report to the authorized officer that it consents to leasing with stipulations, if any, or withholds consent or objects to leasing." Additional, more restrictive stipulations can be added by the BLM. Specific BLM action in regard to SMA stipulations is mandated by 43 CFR 3101.7-2(a) "Where the surface managing agency has consented to leasing with stipulations and the Secretary decides to issue (a lease), the authorized officer shall incorporate the stipulations into any lease which it may issue. The authorized officer may add additional stipulations."

Exceptions to a lease stipulation, waiver of a lease stipulation or modification of a lease stipulation are explained in the Federal regulations at 43 CFR 3101.1-4. Generally, an exception, waiver or modification may be approved if the record shows that circumstances or protected resource values have changed or if the lessee can demonstrate that operations can be conducted without causing unacceptable impacts and that less restrictive stipulations will protect the public interest. Exceptions, waivers and modifications can only be granted by the Authorized Officer. If the proposed exception, waiver or modification is inconsistent with the land use plan, the plan will be amended or changed or the exception, waiver or modification will be disallowed.

Exceptions are considered on a case by case basis and are subject to an environmental analysis. Exception to a leasing stipulation will be granted by the Authorized Officer if the

reason for the exception is consistent with that analysis. No public notice is required for exceptions to lease stipulations which conform to the plan. Exceptions which do not conform to the plan may be granted only upon plan amendment and public notification.

A stipulation waiver is the complete elimination of a stipulation from a particular lease contract. A stipulation is waived by the Authorized Officer after preparation of an EA and a decision is made that the stipulation in question is no longer required for a particular lease. The decision to waive a substantial stipulation requires a plan amendment and a 30 day public notice period prior to waiver.

Modifications to a lease stipulation are made if and when resource management determines the stipulation is no longer effective as written. This situation could occur when new information, obtained by inventory or monitoring, etc. indicates that the protective measure is unnecessarily restrictive. Modification of a stipulation requires the preparation of an EA to determine the potential impacts and/or plan amendment or maintenance needs. If the modification is determined to be substantial by the Authorized Officer, a 30 day public notice period prior to modifying the lease stipulation is required.

Stipulations attached to a lease as a condition of consent by a SMA are not subject to exception, waiver or modification by the BLM.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT STIPULATIONS

Stipulations utilized within the Tulsa District include both mandatory and optional stipulations. A mandatory stipulation is one which addresses protection of a resource which the BLM is required by law, regulation or

policy to protect and which the BLM feels STC would not offer sufficient protection.

Mandatory stipulations include:

ORA-1, Floodplain Protection Stipulation

"All or portions of the lands under this lease lie in and or adjacent to a major watercourse and are subject to periodic flooding. Surface occupancy of these areas will not be allowed without the specific approval, in writing, by the Bureau of Land Management."

This stipulation is a result of Executive Order (E.O.) 11988, Floodplain Management, of May 24, 1977.

ORA-2, Wetland/Riparian Stipulation

"All or portions of the lands under this lease contain wetland and/or riparian areas. Surface occupancy of this tract will not be allowed without the specific approval, in writing of the Bureau of Land Management. Impacts or disturbance to wetlands and riparian habitats which occur on this lease, must be avoided or mitigated. The mitigation shall be developed during the application for permit to drill process."

The wetland/riparian stipulation is mandated by E.O. 11990, Protection of Wetlands, of May 24, 1977.

Optional stipulations would be applied to protect a resource value or other land use which would be potentially impacted by normal oil and gas lease operations. These stipulations are optional in the sense that they are not mandated by law or regulation. They will be used only when the value of the resource warrants protection.

Optional stipulations include:

ORA-3, Season of Use Stipulation

"Surface occupancy of this lease will not be allowed from date, through date, without the specific approval in writing, from the Authorized Officer of the Bureau of Land Management."

This stipulation restricts the time period that the lessee can be on the lease. This is usually only necessary when the restriction would result in more than a 60 day delay in commencing operations (by regulation BLM can specify up to a 60 day delay as a result of the APD analysis). Most season of use restrictions involve wildlife seasonal use requirements or recreation use conflicts with drilling activities.

ORA-4, No Surface Occupancy (NSO)

"Surface occupancy of this lease will not be allowed."

This stipulation prohibits surface use to protect a resource or use that is not compatible with oil and gas development. The tract could be leased for inclusion in a drilling unit and may be drilled directionally from an off-site location where occupancy is allowed.

NM-8, Coal Protection

This stipulation requires that any Federal oil and gas operator must coordinate development with the Federal coal lessee. This stipulation is used to protect the value of the Federal coal resource.

NM-9, No Surface Occupancy, Pooling Purposes Only

This stipulation prohibits surface use as well as directional drilling into Federal minerals. This stipulation is used to protect a resource or use that is not compatible with oil and gas development. The tract could be leased for inclusion in a drilling unit to meet an operators spacing requirements.

LEASE NOTICES (LN)

A LN provides more detailed information concerning limitations that already exist in law, lease terms, regulations or operational orders. A LN also addresses special items the lessee should consider when planning operations, but does not impose new or additional restrictions. LN's attached to leases should not be confused with Notices to Lessees (NTL).

LN-1, Threatened and Endangered Species

"According to preliminary information all or portions of this lease area could contain Federal and/or state listed threatened or endangered species and/or their habitats. Any proposed surface disturbing activity may require an inventory and consultation with the FWS and/or the state wildlife agency. The consultation could take up to 180 days to complete. Surface occupancy could be restricted or not allowed as a result of the consultation. Appropriate modifications to the imposed restrictions will be made for the maintenance and operations of producing oil and gas wells."

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS ON FEDERAL AND INDIAN LEASES (KANSAS, OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS)

Additional BLM requirements to protect a resource or value that does not affect the lessee's rights or restrict location on the lease can be imposed as a COA of the APD or as a general requirement for operating a Federal oil and gas lease.

Initially these resource protection measures are developed as COAs and then, should they be found to be generally applied to all APDs, they become part of the list of General Requirements for Oil and Gas Operations on Federal Leases (Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas).

Examples of such resource protection measures are as follows:

- "All open pits and tanks being used in conjunction with the development and production of this lease will be netted or otherwise covered no later than four (4) days after final drilling depth is achieved and until such time as they are removed and/or filled and reclaimed. The recommended coverings include hard covers or a screen material of small enough mesh size so as to prevent the entry and death of migratory birds. The U.S. FWS, Division of Law Enforcement, has prepared materials which provide guidelines for covering oil field pits and tanks".

Note: The granting of four (4) working days for completion of covering or netting pits and/or tanks in no way limits your responsibility should migratory birds be found dead in the tanks or pits within the four (4) day period or during the actual drilling phase.

- "Open-vent exhaust stacks on production equipment (heater/treater, separator and dehydrator units), installed for use with this well, will be constructed, modified and/or otherwise equipped to prevent birds and bats from entering and to the extent practical, to discourage perching and nesting. These measures must be completed prior to production from this well passing through such equipment."

- "All new overhead electrical lines needed for the drilling or production phase of this well will be modified to help minimize accidental deaths of migratory birds. The poles and the wires will be modified to help minimize the likelihood of bird electrocutions and collisions. Guidelines can be found in a wide variety of publications. Two such sources of technical information are as follows: 'Suggested Practices for Raptor Protection on Power Lines: The State of the Art in 1981' and 'Mitigating Bird Collisions With Power Lines: The State of the Art in 1994'. Also, the power company or cooperative that serves your area should be able to provide technical advice."

SURFACE MANAGEMENT AGENCY STIPULATIONS

Federal mineral resources under SMA lands within Texas are subject to each SMA's specific leasing stipulations regardless of alternative. Copies of the SMAs' oil and gas leasing stipulations are contained in the Appendix. Generally, these SMA stipulations can be divided into three NSO categories; 1) NSO with no directional drilling allowed (NSO/ND), 2) NSO with directional drilling allowed (NSO/DD), and 3) NSO described by elevation or surface use if suitable non-agency lands are included in the same drilling unit (NSO/ELEV). The SMAs

normally base lease stipulations to the surface land use or allocation at the particular site or installation.

NSO/ND, No Surface Occupancy and No Drilling

This stipulation, common to the COE and the BR, is designed to protect facilities such as dams, embankments and other areas from damage by oil and gas operations. This stipulation prohibits surface occupancy and directional drilling by the lessee under restricted areas. This stipulation allows the identified area to be included in a lease for the purpose of becoming a part of a drilling unit so that the United States will share in the royalty.

NSO/DD No Surface Occupancy, Open for Directional Drilling

This stipulation is used by SMAs to protect surface resource values and uses from drilling activities. This stipulation is applied to public use areas, recreation areas, state wildlife and waterfowl refuges, historical sites, trails, roads and military training areas. Directional drilling is permitted from outside the identified areas where occupancy is allowed.

NSO/ELEV No Surface Occupancy based on Elevation

This stipulation is used by the COE in combination with, "No drilling on Government owned surface where alternative surface ownership is available within the same drilling unit" to protect the integrity of their reservoirs at a specific level based upon lake elevation. Normally, this stipulation is subject to negotiation between the SMA and the lessee at the time of operational plan development.

TABLE 1
FEDERAL LANDS OPEN FOR OIL AND GAS LEASING WITH STIPULATIONS

<u>SMA PROJECT/AREA</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>NSO/ND</u>	<u>NSO/DD</u>	<u>NSO/ELEV</u>	<u>ORA-1</u>	<u>ORA-2</u>	<u>ORA-3</u>
Pat Mayse Lake	18,928	1,200	10,000				8,925
Texoma Lake	193,500	4,250	85,500				11,429
Total TD COE	212,428	5,450	95,500				20,354
Aquilla Lake	12,395	1,200	9,180				
Bardwell Lake	8,157	700	7,447				
Belton Lake	32,218	500	25,775				
Benbrook Lake	11,275	950	10,526				
B.A. Steinhagen	22,800	500	18,554				4,000
Canyon Lake	14,568	900	14,516				
Cooper Lake	57,328	1,500	37,045				
Georgetown Lake	5,830	300	4,315				
Granger Lake	15,303	2,500	12,425				6,500
Grapevine Lake	17,761	1,800	17,716				
Hords Creek Lake	3,027	500	2,475				
Joe Pool Lake	20,776	2,800	17,775				
Lake O' the Pines	45,095	1,445	38,200				
Lavon Lake	37,565	1,500	36,500				
Lewisville Lake	45,506	2,500	39,080				
Navarro Mills Lake	14,216	730	12,925				
O.C. Fisher Lake	18,140	1,500	17,155				
Proctor Lake	15,944	1,835	15,400				
Sam Rayburn Lake	159,754	2,650	146,324				
Ray Roberts Lake	48,353	2,005	39,700				
Somerville Lake	32,729	3,570	27,800				
Stillhouse Hollow Lake	16,181	2,130	13,755				
Waco Lake	21,327	3,357	21,327				
Whitney Lake	53,194	2,413	53,194				
Wright Patman Lake	157,526	2,523	157,526				
Total FW COE	886,968	42,308	796,635				10,500
Choke Canyon Reservoir	26,000	*	**				
Palmetto Bend Lake	16,985	*	**				
Lake Meredith	700	700					
Total BR	43,685	700					

* NSO/ND restrictions will apply within area of the project where the U.S. owns 100 percent fee title mineral interest.

** BR Project General Stipulations will apply in project areas where less than the full mineral interest has been acquired.

U.S. Army, COE, Fort Worth District Projects

Oil and gas leasing stipulations for the Fort Worth District COE projects are contained within the Districts Special Stipulations. A copy is contained in the Appendix. These stipulations provide for the protection of surface resources through the use of surface occupancy restrictions, drilling restrictions or consultation requirements with authorized surface lessees. Generally, Fort Worth District requires NSO/ND within 3,000 feet under restricted areas. Restricted areas include the major structures such as the dam, spillways, embankments, etc. A NSO restriction applies to all areas below the lakes flood elevation level and to existing or proposed public use areas, recreation areas, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, unique ecological areas, historical sites and hiking or horseback trails. The special stipulations are standardized and apply to all Fort Worth District projects.

<u>AQUILLA LAKE</u>	<u>MAP 4</u>
Project Area	12,395 acres
Operations Area	1,200 acres
Wildlife Mgmt.	9,700 acres
Conservation Pool	3,280 acres

Description

Located on the Aquilla Creek in the lower Brazos River Basin this reservoir covers a normal area of 3,280 surface acres. The main purpose for this lake is flood control. This lake has a flood control storage capacity of 86,700 acre-feet at an elevation of 551 feet MSL. The flood control pool covers an area of approximately 7,000 acres. Approximately, 9,700 acres of land and water are leased to TPWD for wildlife management purposes.

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 1,200 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on approximately 9,180 acres as buffers to recreational facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified conservation pool.

Should COE project lands at Aquilla Lake be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply.

<u>BARDWELL LAKE</u>	<u>MAP 5</u>
Project Area	8,157 acres
Recreation Area	1,238 acres
Operations	274 acres
Conservation Pool	3,570 acres

Description

Bardwell Lake is located at river mile 5 on Waxahachie Creek, about five miles south of Ennis, in Ellis County. Bardwell has a conservation pool of 3,570 acres and a shore line of 25 miles with a flood pool area of approximately 6,040 acres. Total storage capacity is 140,000 acre-feet of which 79,600 acre-feet is in flood control at an elevation of 425 feet MSL. There are seven public use areas on Bardwell Lake that provide facilities such as paved roads, picnic and camping sites, waterborne and vault restrooms, boat launch ramps and improved swimming beaches.

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 700 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on approximately 7,447 acres as buffers to recreational facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified flood pool.

Should COE project lands at Bardwell Lake be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply.

<u>BELTON LAKE</u>	<u>MAP 6</u>
Project Area (Texas)	30,725 acres
Recreation Area	2,980 acres
Conservation Pool	12,290 acres
Operations Area	500 acres

Description

Located in Central Texas on the Leon River, 16.7 miles upstream from its confluence with Little River and eight miles west of Temple. Belton Lake is one of six COE lakes designed to control floods and conserve water in the Brazos River Basin. The lake provides recreation and wildlife habitat, has over 136 miles of shoreline with a storage capacity of 1,097,600 acre-feet at an elevation of 591 feet MSL and has a surface area of over 12,000 acres.

Existing recreational facilities consist of roads, parking, boat launching ramps, drinking fountains, vault and waterborne toilets, picnic areas, tables and facilities to provide for the health and safety of the general public. Belton Lake holds outstanding surface use leases with the Boy Scouts of America, Girl Scouts of America and the Fort Hood Special Services.

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 500 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on approximately 25,775 acres as buffers to recreational facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified flood pool.

Should COE project lands at Belton Lake be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply and ORA-3 Season of Use restrictions would apply from September 1 through March 31, on the approximately 5,000 acres of wildlife management lands.

<u>BENBROOK LAKE</u>	<u>MAP 7</u>
Project Area	11,275 acres
Recreation Area	3,033 acres
Operations	176 acres
Conservation Pool	3,770 acres

Description

Benbrook Lake is located at river mile 15 of the Clear Fork of the Trinity River about 10 miles southwest of the City of Fort Worth. The lake has a total conservation pool of 3,770 acres and a shoreline of 40 miles. The lake provides flood control, water supply and recreation. Total storage capacity is 258,600 acre-feet with 170,350 acre-feet devoted to flood control at an elevation of 694 feet MSL. The flood control pool surface area covers approximately 7,630 acres. Facilities include paved roads, picnic and camping areas, waterborne and vault restrooms, boat launch ramps and improved swimming beaches.

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 950 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on approximately 10,526 acres as buffers to recreational facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified flood pool.

Should COE project lands at Benbrook Lake be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply.

B.A. STEINHAGEN LAKE MAP 8

Project Area	22,800 acres
Operations	176 acres
Recreation Area	2,185 acres
Conservation Pool	13,700 acres

Description

The B.A. Steinhagen Project is located on the Neches River in Tyler and Jasper Counties, approximately .5 miles north of the town of Town Bluff. The project serves as a conservation storage site for municipal and industrial water needs for downstream communities. A small hydroelectric generating plant was completed in 1989. The lake has a water storage capacity of 94,200 acre-feet. It has a conservation pool of 13,700 acres, a flood pool of approximately 16,830 acres and controls runoff from 7,573 square miles of Neches River. The length of the shoreline is 160 miles at the top of the conservation pool. The project also has a substantial recreational program that provides facilities such as paved roads, graveled roadways, paved parking area, graveled parking areas, boat launching ramps, water wells, drinking fountains, toilets and sanitary dump station.

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 500 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on 18,554 acres as buffers to recreational facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified flood pool.

Should COE project lands at B.A. Steinhagen Lake be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply and ORA-3 Season of Use restrictions would apply from September 1 through March 31, on the approximately 13,450 acres of wildlife management lands.

CANYON LAKE MAP 9

Project Area	14,568 acres
Recreation Area	1,534 acres
Operations	900 acres
Conservation Pool	8,240 acres

Description

Canyon Lake is located at mile 303 of the Guadalupe River approximately 14 miles west of San Marcos and 12 miles northwest of New Braunfels. The main purpose of this project is to control flood waters on the Guadalupe River. It has a total storage capacity of 740,900 acre-feet, including 346,400 acre-feet of flood storage at an elevation of 925 feet MSL and 394,500 acre-feet of conservation and sediment reserve. This lake controls runoff from approximately 1,425 square miles. The conservation pool area of Canyon Lake is 8,240 acres and has a shoreline 80 miles long. The flood pool surface area is approximately 12,890 acres. The lake has seven developed public access areas that include such facilities as access roads, parking lots, boat launching ramps, picnic and camping sites with tables, toilets, trailer dumping sites, marine pump-out station, camping shelters, swimming beaches, public water supplies and litter barrels.

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 900 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on approximately 14,516 acres as buffers to recreational facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified conservation pool.

Should COE project lands at Canyon Lake be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply.

COOPER LAKE **MAP 10**

Project Area	57,328 acres
Recreation Area	6,445 acres
Operations	1,000 acres
Conservation Pool	19,280 acres

Description

Cooper Lake is located on the South Sulphur River. This lake is basically a flood control and water supply lake that controls water on the Sulphur River. It has 67,400 acre-feet of flood control at an elevation of 470.3 feet MSL and at flood elevation the surface area of the lake would be 30,600 acres. Two full-service state parks operated by TPWD are scheduled to open in 1996. Approximately 9,500 acres of perimeter lands are currently managed by TPWD for wildlife management purposes.

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 1,000 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on approximately 37,045 acres as buffers to recreational facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified flood pool.

Should COE project lands at Cooper Lake be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply.

GEORGETOWN LAKE **MAP 11**

Project Area	5,830 acres
Recreation Area	1,638 acres
Operations	300 acres
Conservation Pool	1,310 acres

Description

Georgetown Lake is the second lake in the San Gabriel River System designed mainly for recreational use and emergency flood control. The lake is located 3.5 miles west of Georgetown. This lake has a total surface area of 1,310 acres and has approximately 25 miles

of shoreline. The lake has a flood storage capacity of 234,200 acre-feet at an elevation of 834 feet MSL. The flood control pool would cover approximately 3,220 acres.

Recreational facilities include park roads, parking areas, boat launching ramps, picnic and camping facilities.

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 300 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on approximately 4,315 acres as buffers to recreational facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified conservation pool.

Should COE project lands at Georgetown Lake be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply.

GRANGER LAKE **MAP 12**

Project Area	15,303 acres
Recreation Area	1,385 acres
Operations	2,500 acres
Conservation Pool	4,400 acres

Description

Granger Lake is part of a three reservoir system on the San Gabriel river, built for flood control, water supply and recreation. The lake is located about 10 miles northeast of the town of Taylor. The flood pool covers an area of approximately 11,040 acres.

Granger Lake, with a normal surface area of approximately 4,400 acres, lends itself to the development of recreation facilities for boating, waterskiing, fishing, swimming and other activities such as camping, picnicking, hiking, nature study and hunting. Facilities provided consist of park roads, parking areas, picnic, camping and sanitary facilities, potable water and boat launching ramps. Approximately

10,800 acres of land and water are leased to TPWD for wildlife management purposes.

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 2,500 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on approximately 12,425 acres as buffers to recreational facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified flood pool.

Should COE project lands at Granger Lake be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply and ORA-3 Season of Use restrictions would apply from September 1 through March 31, on the approximately 10,800 acres of wildlife management lands.

GRAPEVINE LAKE MAP 13

Project Area 17,761 acres
Recreation Area 3,863 acres
Operations 600 acres
Conservation Pool 7,380 acres

Description

Grapevine Lake is located at river mile 11.7 on Denton creek near the City of Grapevine in Tarrant and Denton Counties, about twenty miles northwest of Dallas. Total storage capacity is 435,500 acre-feet with about 238,250 in flood control at an elevation of 535 feet MSL and a flood control surface area of approximately 13,853 acres. Grapevine has a total recreation surface area of 7,380 acres and about 60 miles of shoreline. Facilities include paved roads, picnic and camping sites, waterborne and vault restrooms, boat launch ramps and improved swimming beaches.

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 1,800 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on approximately

17,716 acres as buffers to recreational facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified flood pool.

Should COE project lands at Grapevine Lake be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply.

HORDS CREEK LAKE MAP 14

Project Area 3,027 acres
Recreation Area 1,215 acres
Operations 500 acres
Conservation Pool 510 acres

Description

Hords Creek Lake is located in the central part of Coleman County. It is 8.75 miles west of the City of Coleman. The lake was constructed for flood control, water supply and recreation. The facilities include roads, parking areas, boat launching ramps, drinking fountains, electrical outlets, vault toilets and picnic and camping facilities.

This project has a surface area of 1,260 acres and a storage capacity at flood level of 25,310 acre-feet at an elevation of 1920 feet MSL. The lake is two miles long and has 11 miles of shoreline.

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 500 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on approximately 2,475 acres as buffers to recreational facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified conservation pool.

Should COE project lands at Hords Creek Lake be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply.

JOE POOL LAKE

MAP 15

Project Area	17,121 acres
Recreation Area	5,000 acres
Operations	2,800 acres
Conservation Pool	7,470

Description

Joe Pool Lake is located about 7 river miles above the existing Mountain Creek Dam. The dam site is in Dallas County about 10 miles southwest of the City of Dallas with the reservoir extending into Tarrant, Ellis and Johnson Counties. The main purposes of this reservoir is flood control, water conservation, recreation and fish and wildlife habitat. The lake has a storage capacity of 304,000 acre-feet at an elevation of 536.0 feet MSL with a surface area of 10,940 acres.

The recreation and wildlife area consists of five public park areas. These areas provide for activities such as camping, picnicking, hiking, nature study and water-based activities such as boating, fishing, swimming and water skiing. Because of the lake's location near the Dallas metropolitan area, the lake is able to meet some of the cities demands for outdoor recreation. Facilities include roads, parking areas, picnicking, camping facilities, sanitary facilities, potable water and boat launching ramps.

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 2,800 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on approximately 17,775 acres as buffers to recreational facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified conservation pool.

Should COE project lands at Joe Pool Lake be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply.

LAKE O' THE PINES

MAP 16

Project Area	45,095 acres
Recreation Area	754 acres
Operations	1,445 acres
Conservation Pool	19,780 acres

Description

Lake O' The Pines is located largely within Marion County, but extends into the adjacent counties of Harrison, Upshur, Morris, Camp and Titus. It is approximately 65 miles northwest of Shreveport, Louisiana; 130 miles east of Dallas; 45 miles south of Texarkana; and 58 miles east of Tyler. This lake is mainly used for controlling floodwater in the Red River Basin and has a floodwater storage capacity of 587,200 acre-feet at an elevation of 249.5 feet MSL and 251,000 acre-feet of storage for conservation. It is also used for other public benefits such as recreation, conservation of fish and wildlife and the provision of domestic and industrial water supply.

Recreation facilities include roads, boat ramps, picnic units, toilets, signs and safety features. Approximately 5,000 acres of land and water are leased to TPWD for wildlife management purposes.

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 1,445 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on approximately 38,200 acres as buffers to recreational facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified conservation pool.

Should COE project lands at Lake O' The Pines be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply.

LAVON LAKE MAP 17

Project Area	38,364 acres
Recreation Area	2,834 acres
Operations	1,500 acres
Conservation Pool	21,400 acres

Description

Lavon Lake is located in North Central Texas at river mile 55.9 on the East Fork of the Trinity River approximately 25 miles northeast of Dallas in Collin County. The primary purpose of this lake is to provide flood control for East Fork farmlands and provide conservation storage for municipal and industrial purposes. Total storage on Lavon is 748,200 acre-feet at an elevation of 503.5 feet MSL with 33,500 acres in surface area and 121 miles of shoreline. In addition to the flood control objective the lake also provides for many types of water based activities such as fishing, boating, swimming, picnicking, camping, nature study, photography and hunting. Hunting and fishing are allowed in undeveloped and non-public areas on an interim basis. To complement the activities offered the COE also provides a full host of facilities such as camping areas, picnic tables, toilets, boat launching ramps and parking areas. Some limited agricultural practices are allowed on portions of the project area that are not in public use and can be a benefit of the land. Lavon Lake is unique in that the TPWD opened a fishery as a research project to study more than 10 families and 44 species of fish on the lake.

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 1,500 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on approximately 36,500 acres as buffers to recreational facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified flood pool.

Should COE project lands at Lavon Lake be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply.

LEWISVILLE LAKE MAP 18

Project Area	51,691 acres
Recreational Area	3,934 acres
Operations	2,500 acres
Conservation Pool	28,980 acres

Description

Lewisville Lake is located on the Elm Fork of the Trinity River, 30 miles upstream from its confluence with the West Fork of the Trinity River. The entire project is within Denton County and is about 22 miles north of Dallas. The main purposes for the Lewisville Lake and Dam are flood control and water supply. The lake has a normal total surface area of 23,280 acres and approximately 183 miles of shoreline with a flood pool area of approximately 39,080 acres. Facilities on the lake include roads, parking, boat launching ramps, vault toilets, picnic units, camping units and swimming beaches.

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 2,500 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on approximately 39,080 acres as buffers to recreational facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified conservation pool.

Should COE project lands at Lewisville Lake be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply.

NAVARRO MILLS LAKE **MAP 19**

Project Area	14,216 acres
Recreation Area	1,195 acres
Operations	730 acres
Conservation Pool	5,070 acres

Description

Navarro Mills Lake is located at river mile 63.9 on Richland Creek, about 16 miles southwest of Corsicana, in Navarro and Hill Counties. The lake has a normal surface area of 5,070 acres and about 38 miles of shoreline with a flood pool of approximately 11,700 acres. Total storage capacity is 212,200 acre-feet with 143,200 acre-feet in flood control at an elevation of 443.0 feet MSL. The rest of the storage capacity is in sediment and conservation storage. The facilities available at the lake are paved roads, picnic and camping sites, vault restrooms, boat launch ramps and improved swimming beaches.

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 730 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on approximately 12,925 acres as buffers to recreational facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified flood pool.

Should COE project lands at Navarro Mills Lake be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply.

O.C. FISHER LAKE **MAP 20**

Project Area	17,975 acres
Recreation Area	4,710 acres
Operational Area	1,500 acres
Conservation Pool	5,440 acres

Description

O.C. Fisher lake is located in the Colorado Basin about 2.3 miles northwest of the town of San Angelo, in Tom Green County. The dam

and lake provides flood control protection to San Angelo as well as water supply for the city. The project provides many different types of recreation including golfing, picnicking, camping, and boating. In addition to the recreational facilities there are facilities to provide for the safety and convenience to the general public. These include: picnic and camping tables, boat launching ramps, drinking fountains, rest rooms and roadways. Some of the lake area has been leased to various organizations. Angelo State University and Texas A&M both have large leases with 4,465 and 1,564 respectively. In April, 1995, approximately 7,063 acres of land and water were leased to TPWD for park recreation and wildlife management purposes. The reservoir provides 396,000 acre-feet of storage capacity for flood control and water conservation needs at an elevation of 1,938 feet MSL. The flood pool surface area covers approximately 12,700 acres.

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 1,500 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on approximately 17,155 acres as buffers to recreational facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified conservation pool.

Should COE project lands at O.C. Fisher Lake be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply.

PROCTOR LAKE **MAP 21**

Project Area	15,944 acres
Recreation Area	1,210 acres
Operations	1,835 acres
Conservation Pool	4,610 acres

Description

Proctor Lake is located at river mile 238.9 of the Leon River in Comanche County, about

eight miles northeast of the town of Comanche. It is located in a primarily rural area with Stephenville and Brownwood being the largest cities within a 50 mile radius. The main purposes for the establishment of this impoundment are flood control, water supply and recreation. This lake has a total storage capacity of 374,200 acre-feet with 310,100 in flood control at an elevation of 1,197 feet MSL covering an area of approximately 14,010 acres. Recreation facilities include paved roads, picnic and camping areas, restrooms, boat launching ramps and water wells.

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 1,835 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on approximately 15,400 acres as buffers to recreational facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified conservation pool.

Should COE project lands at Proctor Lake be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply.

SAM RAYBURN LAKE MAP 22

Project Area	159,754 acres
Operations	2,650 acres
Recreation Area	3,151 acres

Description

The Sam Rayburn Project is located on the Angelina River approximately 15 miles north of the town of Jasper. The dam is located about 25 river miles above the B.A. Steinhagen Lake. The project lands are surrounded by the Angelina National Forest and a small section of the Sabine National Forest. The primary purposes of this dam and reservoir are to provide flood control, hydroelectric power generation and water conservation. This lake has a total storage capacity of 3,997,600 acre-feet, of which 1,099,400 acre-feet at an

elevation of 173 feet MSL is for flood control and provides for a flood pool of 142,700 acres. Approximately 43,000 acre-feet are reserved for water supply, 1,403,200 acre-feet for power storage and 1,452,000 acre-feet for sediment reserve and head for power generation. This lake has a shoreline of 560 miles and controls runoff from 3,449 square miles of the Angelina River. The hydroelectric plant generates 52,000 kilowatts.

Recreational activities at Sam Rayburn include sightseeing, boating, skiing, swimming, hunting and fishing. There are paved roads, parking areas, swimming areas, sanitary toilets and boat launching ramps.

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 2,650 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on approximately 146,324 acres as buffers to recreational facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified conservation pool.

Should COE project lands at Sam Rayburn Reservoir be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply.

RAY ROBERTS LAKE MAP 23

Project Area	48,353 acres
Recreation Area	2,800 acres
Operations	2,005 acres
Conservation Pool	29,350 acres

Description

Ray Roberts Lake is located in parts of Denton, Cooke and Grayson counties in North Central Texas. It is approximately four miles northwest of Aubrey. The primary project purposes are flood control, water supply, recreation and wildlife. The total normal surface area is 29,350 acres and a total shoreline of approximately 207 miles with a

flood pool surface area of approximately 36,900 acres. The lake is located in the vicinity of Denton, Dallas and Fort Worth and is extremely accessible to the large metropolitan communities. Recreational facilities include park roads, parking areas, boat launching areas, picnicking and camping facilities, sanitary facilities and potable water. The project area also offers several activities such as camping, picnicking, hiking and water based activities such as boating, fishing, swimming and water-skiing. The majority of project lands and waters are leased to TPWD for fish and wildlife management and recreation.

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 2,005 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on approximately 39,700 acres as buffers to recreational facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified conservation pool.

Should COE project lands at Ray Roberts Lake be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply.

<u>SOMERVILLE LAKE</u>	<u>MAP 24</u>
Project Area	32,729 acres
Recreation Area	3,599 acres
Operations	3,520 acres
Conservation Area	11,460 acres

Description

Somerville Lake is located 20 river miles on the Yequa Creek about two miles south of Somerville. It includes parts of Burleson, Lee and Washington Counties. The largest cities within a 50 mile radius are Bryan, College Station and Brenham. The lake's total storage capacity is 507,500 acre-feet with 337,700 of flood control and the rest in sediment and

conservation storage. Somerville Lake has a normal surface area of 11,460 acres and 85 miles of shoreline with a flood pool covering approximately 24,400 acres. The facilities at Somerville include paved roads, camping and picnicking sites, boat launching ramps and improved swimming beaches. The upper half of project lands and waters are leased to TPWD for fish and wildlife management and recreation.

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 3,570 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on approximately 27,800 acres as buffers to recreational facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified flood pool.

Should COE project lands at Somerville Lake be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply.

STILLHOUSE HOLLOW LAKE

MAP 25

Project Area	16,181 acres
Recreation Area	2,089 acres
Operations	2,130 acres
Conservation	6,430 acres

Description

Stillhouse Hollow is located on the Lampasas River in Bell County, about five miles southwest of Belton. It is located near the cities of Temple and Killeen and is within 50 miles of the metropolitan areas of Waco and Austin. The main purposes of this lake are flood control, water supply and recreation. This lake has a normal surface area of 6,430 acres and 58 miles of shoreline with a flood pool area of 11,830 acres. The storage capacity is 630,400 acre-feet with 390,600 in flood control at an elevation of 666 feet MSL

and the rest in sediment and conservation storage. Facilities on the lake include paved roads, camping and picnicking, toilets and boat launching facilities.

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 2,130 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on approximately 13,755 acres as buffers to recreational facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified flood pool.

Should COE project lands at Stillhouse Hollow Lake be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply.

WACO LAKE MAP 26

Project Area	21,327 acres
Recreation Area	3,590 acres
Operations	3,357 acres
Conservation Pool	7,270 acres

Description

Waco Lake is located at river mile 4.6 of the Bosque River and forms the northwest edge of the City of Waco in McLennan County. The lake provides water supply for the City of Waco, flood control and recreation. The lake has a surface area of 7,270 acres and has 60 miles of shoreline. The total storage capacity is 726,400 acre-feet with 553,300 acre-feet of flood control at an elevation of 500 feet MSL. The flood control pool covers an area of over 19,440 acres. The facilities include paved roads, toilets, concessions, boat launching ramps and camping.

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 3,357 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on approximately 21,327 acres as buffers to recreational

facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified conservation pool.

Should COE project lands at Waco Lake be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply.

WHITNEY LAKE MAP 27

Project Lake	53,194 acres
Recreational Area	5,438 acres
Operations	2,413 acres
Conservation Pool	23,560 acres

Description

Whitney Lake is located at river mile 442.4 of the Brazos River about nineteen miles southwest of Hillsboro, in Hill and Bosque Counties. It is within 50 miles of Hillsboro, Waco, Cleburne and Waxahachie and is within easy driving distance of the Dallas-Fort Worth area. The primary purpose of Whitney Lake is flood control. The lake has a normal surface area of 23,560 acres and a shoreline of 190 miles. The flood pool covers approximately 49,820 acres. The storage capacity of the lake is 1,999,500 acre-feet with 1,624,000 acre-feet devoted to flood control at an elevation of 571 feet MSL and the rest in conservation and sediment reserve. The lake also has a hydroelectric plant and generates power for some of the surrounding communities. The facilities include paved roads, picnic and camping facilities, restrooms, boat ramps, water wells and improved swimming beaches.

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 2,413 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on approximately 53,194 acres as buffers to recreational facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified conservation pool.

Should COE project lands at Whitney Lake be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply.

WRIGHT PATMAN LAKE MAP 28

Project Area	157,526 acres
Recreation Area	3,075 acres
Operations	2,523 acres
Conservation Area	20,300 acres

Description

Wright Patman Lake is located southwest of Texarkana and extends throughout portions of Bowie, Cass, Morris, Titus and Red River Counties. The towns of Redwater, Maud, Atlanta and Douglasville are around the lake perimeter. Major objectives are to reduce downstream flooding, provide a municipal and industrial water source and recreation. The lake controls runoff from approximately 3,500 acres from the Sulphur River. The conservation pool has a surface area of 20,300 acres and a capacity of 145,300 acre-feet at an elevation of 259.5 feet MSL. The flood pool has a surface area of 119,700 acres.

Wright Patman Lake provides for picnicking, camping, swimming, water-skiing, boating, sightseeing, fishing and hunting. Facilities include paved roads, parking lots, boat ramps, potable water supplies, toilets, camping and picnic sites. Approximately 27,000 acres of land and water is leased to TPWD for fish and wildlife management and recreation. The majority of this land (25,500 acres) is located at the White Oak Creek Wildlife Management Area (map 29).

SMA Lease Stipulations

NSO/ND on approximately 2,523 acres associated with the dam and spillway and a 3,000 foot buffer. NSO on approximately 157,526 acres as buffers to recreational facilities, roads, trails and other developments and within the identified flood pool.

Should COE project lands at Wright Patman Lake be available for lease the stipulations described above would apply.

LEGEND
BOAT RAMP with vault toilet
ACCESS POINT with vault toilet
*
To Whitney STATE 22
V 3060
V 3060

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FORT WORTH DISTRICT, STIPULATIONS

1. NSO/ND - No Surface Occupancy and No Drilling

This stipulation applies to all Corps of Engineers (COE) fee ownership within 3,000 horizontal feet of prime facilities critical to the operation of a project. These facilities include the dam, spillway, outlet structure, levees and related structures. This stipulation allows the identified area to be included in a lease for the purpose of becoming a part of a drilling unit so that the United States will share in the royalty.

2. NSO/DD - No Surface Occupancy, Open for Directional Drilling

This stipulation applies to all designated parks, recreation areas, public use areas, wildlife management areas, archeological and historical sites, trails and roads, and the lake surface at the conservation pool elevation. Directional drilling is permitted from outside the identified areas where occupancy is allowed.

3. NSO/ELEV - No surface Occupancy Based on Elevation

This stipulation prohibits surface occupancy on all lands lying at or below the elevation of the spillway crest or tainter gate sill where alternative surface ownership is available within the same drilling unit. If no alternative surface ownership is available, in no case will surface occupancy be permitted below the 25-year frequency pool (as calculated by COE hydraulics engineering staff) or within 1,000 horizontal feet from the lake surface at the conservation pool elevation. The purpose of this stipulation is to protect the integrity of project land and water resources.