Comment Number: 1 Definition: Co-Development

Comment Summary: Delete Section 4.d. (definition of "Co-development") or, at a minimum, delete the last sentence of Section 4.d., which reads: "Co-development may require that the development of the resources occur at different times and from different places." The Joint Industry Technical Committee (JITC) fully debated this issue and neither the potash nor the oil and gas industry supports inclusion of this sentence as it could be used to term limit Drilling Islands and provide a vehicle to postpone or delay permits for drilling or mining.

Several commenters suggested that if a definition must be provided, it should read: "Codevelopment is the concurrent development of oil and gas and potash resources within the Designated Potash Area as a result of a cooperative effort between the potash and oil and gas industries, as regulated by the BLM, to support production of both potash and oil and gas (from the same lands) simultaneously."

Commenter(s): AAPL, Chaves County, COG Operating, Coll Brothers, Eddy County, HEYCO, IPANM, JITC, Lea County, Lynx, Manzano, McClellan, NMOGA, PBPA, Yates

Response:

The BLM has revised the section in response to the comments by deleting the sentence, "Codevelopment may require that the development of the resources occur at different times and from different places" for the following reasons:

- The sentence is not needed as the BLM already has this authority through the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (see, e.g., 43 U.S.C. 1702(c), definition of "multiple use," and 43 U.S.C. § 1732(a)), and the Minerals Policy Act of 1970, 30 U.S.C. § 21a. Additional guidance on the "coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land" (43 U.S.C. 1702(c)) will be provided at the implementation stage.
- Additionally, Section 6.e.(2)(d) of the Order provides the BLM the authority to determine "the appropriate designation of a Development Area in terms of location, shape and size."

The BLM does not accept the suggestion to alter the definition to include the term "simultaneous," which could cause confusion given the discussion of that term in prior litigation related to the DPA. See In the Matter of Yates Petroleum Corp., IBLA 92-612, ALJ Order on Remand (July 7, 2003) at 57.

Comment Number: 2 Joint Recommendation- Drilling Islands

Comment Summary: Section 6.e.(1)(c) refers only to single well sites. It is important to be able to establish Drilling Islands as well as single well sites even if Development Areas are not established when both the oil and gas operator and affected potash lessee support the proposal. Amend Section 6.e.(1)(c) to include the language put forth by the JITC:

- (1) Drilling within the Designated Potash Area
 - (c) a single well site established under this Order by the approval and in the sole discretion—of the Authorized Officer, provided that such site was jointly recommended to the Authorized Officer by the oil and gas lessee(s) and the nearest potash lessee(s). a Drilling Island or single well site established under this Order by the authorization of the Authorized Officer, provided that such site was jointly recommended to the Authorized Officer by the oil and gas lessee(s) and the nearest potash lessee (s).

Commenter(s): AAPL, COG Operating, HEYCO, JITC, NMOGA, PBPA, Yates

Response: The BLM has added the term "Drilling Island" to Section 6.e.(1)(c) as there may be circumstances that make it appropriate to establish a Drilling Island that is not inside a Development Area (new Drilling Islands inside Development Areas are covered by Section 6.e.(1)(a)) or to allow a single well site to be expanded to accommodate additional drilling at a later time. The factors that make a location suitable for a single well are the same factors that make it appropriate for a Drilling Island. The BLM has retained the phrase "in the sole discretion of the Authorized Officer" to make clear that a joint recommendation does not bind the BLM, which retains the ultimate decision making authority. Section 6.e.(1)(c) now reads:

- (1) Drilling within the Designated Potash Area
 - (c) a Drilling Island, not covered by (a) above, or single well site established under this Order by the approval and in the sole discretion of the Authorized Officer, provided that such site was jointly recommended to the Authorized Officer by the oil and gas lessee(s) and the nearest potash lessee(s).

In order to make the definition of "Drilling Island" at Section 4.g. consistent with this revision, the word "usually" in that definition has been moved, to read:

An area established by the BLM, usually associated with and within a Development Area,

(The phrase in the proposed definition read: "An area established by the BLM associated with and usually within a Development Area) The definition of a Drilling Island has also been revised in response to other comments. See Comment 16.

Comment Number: 3 Agreements between Potash and O&G

Comment Summary: The BLM will not honor agreements between the potash and oil and gas lessee in the draft Order, but will allow a joint recommendation for a single well site, which will only be approved at the discretion of the BLM. Any existing incentive for the industries to cooperate has been removed.

Commenter(s): HEYCO

Response:

Agreements between private parties are not binding on the BLM, nor is the BLM in a position to interpret or enforce such agreements. However, as the commenter notes, the BLM will consider a joint recommendation, which provides incentive for cooperation between potash and oil and gas lessees. The BLM must retain discretion to accept or reject recommendations, as it cannot delegate to third parties its responsibilities under FLPMA and other statutes, as well as potash and oil and gas regulations, to manage the resources in a manner which not only maximizes recovery but benefits both present and future generations.

Comment Number: 4 Access to Data

Comment Summary: The proposed Order allows record owners to withhold existing core data from oil and gas operators engaged in the design of core acquisition programs to establish Barren Areas. Amend Section 6.e.(8)(c) to reflect the language put forth by the JITC:

(8) Access to Maps and Surveys

(c) In order for an oil and gas or potash operator to establish and design a core acquisition program for the purposes of proving a Barren Area, those records of core analyses in the area of the planned program that are necessary to design that program should be provided in a timely fashion by the owner of the records BLM to the operator of the planned program subject to the data management protocols as referenced in 6.e.(6)(c). Record owners are encouraged to comply as fully as possible with this paragraph so that the best available science may be used to define Barren Areas. The BLM will use all data available to it when delineating Barren Areas, even if some of the data was not available to the operator of the core acquisition program designed to prove the Barren Area.

Other commenters add: The draft Order allows the BLM to maintain as secret all core data that will be utilized in establishing Barren Areas. Moreover, the provision does not require disclosure of economic thickness and grade information. Data exchange has been basically eliminated from the Order.

Commenter(s): AAPL, COG Operating, HEYCO, JITC, NMOGA, PBPA, Yates

Response:

The BLM has modified Section 6.e.(8)(c) in response to the comment. The revised section reads:

(8) Access to Maps and Surveys

(c) In order for an oil and gas or potash operator to establish and design a core acquisition program for the purposes of proving a Barren Area, those records of core analyses in the area of the planned program that are necessary to design that program should be provided in a timely fashion by the BLM to the operator of the planned program to the extent allowed by law, subject to the data management protocols as referenced in Section 6.e.(6)(c), and consistent with 43 C.F.R. Part 2 and sections 3503.41- .43. The BLM will use all data available to it when delineating Barren Areas.

The additions to the suggested text refer to existing regulations that govern the release of potentially confidential information. The BLM will develop data management protocols through Instruction Memoranda that will identify a process for data sharing. This process will be designed to protect the relative equities of the requesting party and the owner of the record. These protocols and processes will also be consistent with law and regulations related to records management.

While the BLM will release data under this provision to the extent allowed by law, if the BLM has access to data that it is prohibited by law from releasing, it is nevertheless obligated to take that data into account when delineating Barren Areas.

Comment Number: 5 "Managing" v. "Limiting" Impacts

Comment Summary: The JITC fully debated the language it put forth regarding establishment of development areas in Sections 4.f. and 6.e.(2)(d)(i). The JITC, with support from both the oil and gas and potash industries, recommended that development areas will be established to "allow effective extraction of oil and gas resources while *managing* the impact on potash resources."

In the proposed Order, "managing" has been replaced by "limiting." The effect of this change is to place the BLM in the role of limiting, rather than managing, the effect of oil and gas development on all potash, whether or not commercial.

Change the word "limiting" to "managing" in Sections 4.f. and 6.e.(2)(d)(i).

Commenter(s):

AAPL, COG Operating, IPANM, JITC, Lea County, NMOGA, PBPA, Yates

Response:

The BLM has accepted the substitution of "managing" for "limiting" in the two places where the word is used: Sections 4.f. and 6.e.(2)(d)(i). The use of the word "limiting" in the proposed Order was not intended as a substantive alteration. The word "managing," accurately reflects the BLM's mandate to allow for concurrent operations in prospecting for, developing, and producing oil and gas and potash deposits within the Designated Potash Area. It preserves the BLM's flexibility in the establishment of Development Areas. This change is consistent with FLPMA's definition of multiple use, 43 U.S.C. 1702(c).

Comment Number: 6 Notice to Affected Parties

Comment Summary: The proposed Order omits important notice requirements to some affected parties. Notice of proposed drilling should be given to all affected potash interests, oil and gas interests, and surface rights owners. Amend Section 6.e.(7) to the following:

e. Oil and Gas Drilling

(7) Notice to Potash Lessees Affected Parties. An applicant for an APD, or a proponent of a plan of development for a unit or communitization area or a proposal for a Development Area or a Drilling Island, will provide notice of the application, plan, or proposal to the potash lessees and potash operators in the Designated Potash Area and to the owners of the oil and gas rights and surface owners affected by such application, plan or proposal. A list of current the affected potash lessees and potash operators will be available and maintained by the Carlsbad Field Office, BLM. The BLM will assist to the extent possible in identifying the oil and gas and surface owners affected by the application, plan or proposal. This notice should be prior to or concurrent with the submission of the application, plan or proposal to the BLM. The BLM will not authorize any action prior to this notice.

Commenter(s):

AAPL, COG Operating, JITC, NMOGA, PBPA, Yates

Response:

The BLM has accepted the proposed language, with modifications, as it reflects the intent of the Order to notify all potentially affected parties, as listed in the paragraph. Because the list of potash lessees and operators that the Carlsbad Field Office maintains is a list of current lessees and operators, we have retained that description of the list. The revised provision reads:

e. Oil and Gas Drilling

(7) Notice to Affected Parties. An applicant for an APD, or a proponent of a plan of development for a unit or communitization area or a proposal for a Development Area or a Drilling Island, will provide notice of the application, plan, or proposal to the potash lessees and potash operators in the Designated Potash Area and to the owners of the oil and gas rights and surface owners affected by such application, plan, or proposal. A list of current potash lessees and potash operators will be available and maintained by the Carlsbad Field Office, BLM. The BLM will assist to the extent possible in identifying the oil and gas and surface owners affected by the application, plan, or proposal. This notice should be prior to or concurrent with the submission of the application, plan or proposal to the BLM. The BLM will not authorize any action prior to this notice.

Comment Number: 7 Authorities

Comment Summary: Section 6.e.(2) includes language that suggests DOI may include non-federal lands in a Development Area; and that DOI may therefore prohibit owners of mineral fee or leasehold interests from developing oil and gas resources unless they are in accordance with the proposed Order's drilling restrictions and unitization requirements. It is unclear if this is DOI's intent and, if so, if DOI actually has this authority.

Commenter(s): HEYCO, NMOCD,

Response:

The revised Order specifically limits its reach to the orderly development of oil and gas and potash deposits owned by the United States because the Federal government does not have authority to regulate non-Federal mineral estates. (See Sections 1 and 3, restricting the reach of the Order to "oil and gas and potash deposits owned by the United States.") The sentence in section 6.e.(2) that states "A Development Area may include ... non-federal lands," is simply an acknowledgement that in this area of mixed ownership, a Development Area that is established based on geologic, operational, and safety considerations may include such lands. The revised Order does not apply to the non-Federal lands, but the Federal lessees and operators are on notice that further actions under State law may be required to effectuate the purposes of the Development Area with regard to lands over which the Department of the Interior does not have jurisdiction. The revised Order does not prohibit or in any way direct the owners of non-Federal mineral estates. However, it is recognized that cooperation with the non-Federal mineral estate owners and the State of New Mexico is necessary. The provisions in Sections 6.e.(4) and (5) establish a framework to work cooperatively with non-Federal mineral estate holders and the State of New Mexico in entering into the necessary agreements to effectuate the purposes of a Development Area with mixed mineral ownership. It may also be to the benefit of the private interest holder to develop the private interest by way of a Drilling Island located on Federal land. The Order is written so that this arrangement would be permissible.

Comment Number: 8 Regulatory Conflict

Comment Summary: There is a potential for conflicting determinations regarding APD approvals by the State of New Mexico and DOI. This is due to the differences between the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) and BLM regulatory frameworks.

Commenter(s): NMOCD

Response:

Section 6.e.(5).(b) of the proposed Order reads:

The BLM will cooperate with the NMOCD in the implementation of that agency's rules and regulations. In that regard, the Federal potash lessees may protest to the NMOCD the drilling of a proposed oil and gas well on Federal lands provided that the location of said well is within the State of New Mexico's "Oil-Potash Area" as that area is delineated by NMOCD Order No. R-111, as amended. However, the BLM will exercise its prerogative to make the final decision about whether to approve the drilling of any proposed well on a Federal oil and gas lease within the Designated Potash Area.

This section was carried over verbatim from the 1986 Order. Nevertheless, because the BLM agrees with the NMOCD that the wording of the section is not precise and could create confusion, it has deleted all but the first sentence of this section from the revised Order. This deletion has no effect on the ability of any person to seek relief from the NMOCD under its rules and regulations, nor is this deletion or any provision of the Order intended to add or detract from the authority of the NMOCD or of the Secretary in relation to the State of New Mexico.

The following language has been deleted from 6.e.(5).(b):

The BLM will cooperate with the NMOCD in the implementation of that agency's rules and regulations. In that regard, the Federal potash lessees may protest to the NMOCD the drilling of a proposed oil and gas well on Federal lands provided that the location of said well is within the State of New Mexico's "Oil-Potash Area" as that area is delineated by NMOCD Order No. R-111, as amended. However, the BLM will exercise its prerogative to make the final decision about whether to approve the drilling of any proposed well on a Federal oil and gas lease within the Designated Potash Area.

Comment Number: 9 Implementation of Order

Comment Summary: The BLM and affected potash and oil and gas interests should form a team to implement the Order to guide orderly, concurrent development. Some form of internal guidance, whether policy through instruction memoranda, manual or handbook would be appropriate. The Carlsbad RMP should include: the implementation guidelines developed by the team; agreements regarding the location of drilling islands and individual wells; and management prescriptions regarding leasing and development of both resources.

Commenter(s): NMOGA

Response:

The BLM will incorporate the substance of the revised Order in the Carlsbad Resource Management Plan (RMP), a revision of which is scheduled to be completed in 2014.

The BLM intends to work closely with affected potash and oil and gas lessees and operators in managing the DPA under the revised Order and agrees that orderly implementation of the Order will be facilitated by cooperation between the two industries. The BLM will develop internal guidance through Instruction Memoranda, Information Bulletins, Notices to Lessees, and manuals and handbooks to promote orderly co-development, while also adhering to existing regulations in the administration of the Order. The BLM will use an open process to develop this internal guidance.

The Draft RMP is scheduled to be released for review in mid-2013. Management prescriptions regarding leasing are ordinarily included in land use plans, so we expect they will be included in the Draft RMP. Implementation guidelines, and individual drilling island and well site decisions, are normally made outside of RMPS, but are subject to the land use allocations made in RMPs. The public will be encouraged to comment on the Draft RMP following its publication.

Comment Summary: The proposed Order is not scientifically or technically based or supportable. The Secretary should await the imminent completion of valid scientific studies, and thereafter base the determination of Secretarial policy on such science. Sandia must be able to complete its gas migration study and any additional required safety related tests.

Commenter(s):

Chaves County, Coll Brothers, Eddy County, EOG, Fasken, Featherstone, Hanson, HEYCO, IPANM, Lea County, Lynx, Mack Energy, Manzano, McClellan, Mewbourne, Yates

Response:

The studies related to concurrent development of potash and oil and gas resources that were funded by the BLM and conducted by Sandia National Laboratories have been completed. Although, as is often the case with scientific studies, some of the results were inconclusive, BLM has determined that it is in the public interest to finalize the Order at this time. With regard to Buffer Zones, the Order provides at Section 6.e.(3) that BLM may revise the zones based on science, engineering, and new technology.

The BLM will continue to use sound science to inform its decision making. This is made explicit in the revised Order at Section 7.d.:

The BLM will obtain and use the best science available when administering this Order consistent with Departmental Manual chapters 305 DM 2 and 305 DM 3. The BLM will comply with the requirements of Secretarial Order 3305 on Scientific Integrity. The BLM has previously used Sandia National Laboratories to provide unbiased technical assistance in administering the Designated Potash Area and may continue to do so, if the BLM, consistent with all applicable laws, so chooses.

The BLM will continue to consult with the JITC and scientific advisors to address issues in the DPA. The BLM will incorporate any additional advances in science and technology in its administration of the Order, including guidance through Instruction Memoranda, Information Bulletins, Notices to Lessees, and other means as necessary to promote orderly co-development.

Comment Number: 11 Lack of Concurrent Development

Comment Summary: The proposed Order precludes concurrent development of the potash and oil and gas resources by denying the industries equal access. The proposed Order gives preeminence to potash and restricts oil and gas development in the entire Potash Area, regardless of the commerciality of the potash. The draft Order states it is the policy "to deny approval of most applications for permits to drill oil and gas wells from surface locations within the Designated Potash Area," unless the BLM determines one of three exceptions apply (Section 6.e.(1)). None of the exceptions are mandatory and each provides unfettered discretion on the part of the BLM or nearest potash lessee.

A proposed well would be an "exception" to a rule rather than evaluated independently on its own merits.

The policy has moved to the pre-1951 potash reserve concept. Furthermore, the lack of concurrent development of the resources constitutes a FLPMA violation.

Commenter(s): Eddy County, EOG, Fasken, Hanson, IPANM, Lea County, Lynx, Manzano, Mewbourne, McClellan, PBPA, Yates

Response:

The revised Order is designed to encourage concurrent development of potash and oil and gas resources. Far from moving back to the pre-1951 era, the revised Order takes advantage of technological advances in horizontal drilling capabilities to extend the Drilling Island concept found in the 1986 Order, and adds the concept of Development Areas, which may be located throughout the DPA. These provisions are designed to allow oil and gas drilling in a manner that also protects known or potential potash deposits. Extending the Drilling Island concept to areas with Inferred, Indicated, or Unknown potash resources was originally recommended by the JITC.

The revised Order allows Development Areas to be proposed anywhere in the DPA, including those areas known to have commercial deposits of potash (the enclave designation). The revised Order provides that BLM will determine whether to establish a new Development Area and Drilling Island when it processes an APD. Development Areas will be established with more flexibility when further away from current and near-term traditional potash mining operations. Drilling Islands that already exist in the enclave are recognized. Areas around existing wells in the DPA might also be candidates for expansion to Drilling Islands, with associated Development Areas established around with them The revised Order also permits routine processing of Applications for Permit to Drill (APDs) in already known Barren Areas or areas proven to be Barren by additional core hole drilling. The Order further provides for possible Drilling Islands outside of Development Areas or for single well sites if they are jointly recommended by oil and gas and potash lessees.

While these provisions differ from those in the 1986 Order, they do not close or withdraw the lands from oil and gas exploration. These provisions should lead to more cooperative development that may maximize the production of both resources. The provisions in the Order fully comply with the requirements of FLPMA, the Mineral Leasing Act, and the implementing regulations.

Comment Number: 12 Effect on Small Operators

Comment Summary: The proposed Order does not consider the substantial negative impact it will have on the ability of small independent oil and gas companies to explore for, drill and produce oil and gas from their federal oil and gas leases within the Potash Area. The proposed Order essentially prevents smaller companies from the opportunity to develop their resources by the provisions providing for forced unitization, consolidation of operatorship, and essentially requiring expensive horizontal or deviated well bores to penetrate prospective oil and gas formations from Drill Islands.

Commenter(s)

Fasken, Manzano, McClellan, Yates

Response:

Under the 1986 Secretary's Potash Order, oil and gas development within the DPA has been restricted. Within the known potash reserves ("enclaves"), which make up 44.97 percent of the DPA, the 1986 Order provides for the same type of Drilling Islands, or drilling from Barren Areas, that the revised Order will extend throughout the DPA. Currently, inaccessible leases within the enclaves are suspended or have been unitized and held by production when leases are constrained by proximity to open mine workings or known potash reserves. Therefore, BLM expects the revised Order's effect on operations within the enclaves to be less noticeable than its effect on operations within the DPA but outside of the current enclaves. The revised Order's focus on Development Areas and Drilling Islands will have differential impacts on oil and gas operators depending on the location of the proposed Drilling Islands and their proximity to specific leases, the size of the lease, the financial assets of the lessee, drilling and development strategies, etc.

In most cases, the establishment of Development Areas and Drilling Islands throughout the entire DPA will require that zones are developed through horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing. In general, this methodology is a more efficient method of developing the Delaware and Bone Springs Formations, resulting in more complete extraction of the resource, less surface disturbance, and consolidated infrastructure. Over 90 percent of the oil and gas wells in those formations in southeastern New Mexico are now being developed through horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing. However, the cost of a horizontal well is significantly more than a conventional vertical well. While this may create difficulties for some smaller operators who do not have the financial or technological means to support individual horizontal drilling to reach their leases, the BLM expects that increased unitization and consolidated operations may mitigate these potential difficulties. A smaller lessee's costs would be proportional to its acreage within a Development Area, and the additional recoverable reserves from the newer methodology would be a net benefit. We also note that the revised Order does not preclude vertical wells in appropriate locations and it is more efficient to access some formations with vertical wells.

Under the revised Order, individual operators may not be able to develop their leases in their preferred method. However, they would have opportunities to develop their resources within the parameters of the Order and to participate in unit agreements. Economic impacts on individual

companies will be situation-specific based on the size of the Development Area and proximity of Drilling Islands to their individual leases. While the BLM receives copies of unit operating agreements, the BLM is not a party to these agreements among companies. Based on individual circumstances, some operators may benefit from these agreements while others may not.

The overall end result of the proposed revision to the Secretary's Potash Order is that more areas within the DPA will be made available for oil and gas extraction while protecting potash reserves and open mine workings throughout the DPA. While the BLM expects the revision to the Order to benefit the overall economic outlook for both industries, the exact economic effects and impacts specific to certain companies remains unknown.

Comment Number: 13 Lack of Public Participation

Comment Summary: A meaningful opportunity for participation from all affected parties and governmental entities has not been provided. The Secretary has not held any public meetings or hearings on the draft Order. The process leading to the proposal of the draft Order has been inexplicably and unnecessarily fast tracked in a manner that has discouraged public involvement as well as the involvement of companies and entities that will be directly affected by the promulgation of a new order.

Commenter(s): Chaves County, Coll Brothers, Eddy County, EOG, Hanson, HEYCO, IPANM, Lea County, Lynx, Manzano, McClellan, Mewbourne, Strata, Yates

Response:

On July 13, 2012, BLM published in the Federal Register a Notice of Availability of the proposed Secretary's Order, announcing the opening of a 30-day public comment period. In response to requests for additional time to review the proposed Order, BLM then extended the comment period for an additional 15 days.

The initial conceptual framework for a revised Secretary's Order was provided by the JITC following a request from Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar. The JITC is an industry committee established in 2011 and comprised of membership from both the potash and oil and gas industries. The JITC is not a Federally chartered organization and the BLM is not a member. The oil and gas membership is comprised of large, medium, and small companies that are responsible for the majority of production and operations within the DPA. The potash members of the JITC represent all of the current potash production in the DPA.

The BLM received 28 written comments on the proposed Order, ranging in length from one sentence to 26 pages. The commenters included oil and gas and potash operators and lessees (both JITC members and non-members); industry trade associations; Eddy, Lea, and Chaves counties; the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division; a New Mexico state representative; and individuals. BLM carefully considered all comments and made several revisions to the proposed Order in response to comments. BLM also consulted with seven Federally recognized tribes with tribal interests within the DPA and met with members of the New Mexico State legislature and representatives of Eddy and Lea Counties.

The BLM believes that affected parties and governmental entities have been provided sufficient meaningful opportunity to review and comment on the proposed Order.

Comment Number: 14 Redraft the Purpose

Comment Summary: It is recommended that the Purpose of the draft Order be redrafted to be consistent with the language of the 1986 Order, which mandated, rather than simply "fostered", concurrent development. By using the term "fostered," the proposed Order is consistent with the notion that drilling is not mandated anywhere in the Potash Area:

This Order revises and supersedes the Order of the Secretary of the Interior dated October 28, 1986 (51 FR 39425), and provides *procedures and guidelines for fostering* more orderly codevelopment of oil and gas and potash deposits owned by the United States within the Designated Potash Area

Commenter(s): Yates

Response:

The BLM accepts the comment and has deleted the term "fostering" from the Purpose and Effect section of the draft Order due to its potential ambiguity. The new section reads:

Sec. 1. **Purpose and Effect**. This Order revises and supersedes the Order of the Secretary of the Interior, dated October 28, 1986 (51 FR 39425), corrected August 26, 1987 (52 FR 32171), and provides procedures and guidelines for more orderly codevelopment of oil and gas and potash deposits owned by the United States within the Designated Potash Area through safe, concurrent operations.

Comment Number: 15 NEPA

Comment Summary: The draft Order represents a major federal action that requires full adherence to the National Environmental Policy Act, including appropriate environmental and economic analysis, as well as public participation.

The draft Order fails to analyze and provide a detailed statement of how it affects the "maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity" of the Potash Area. (See NEPA Section 102 (c)(iv).)

Commenter(s): Lea County, Yates

Response:

The revised Order is primarily an administrative action addressing the concepts designed to promote productive co-development of resources and is therefore not a major Federal action. Pursuant to 43 CFR 46.210(i), Federal actions that are of an administrative, financial, legal, technical, or procedural nature; or whose environmental effects are too broad, speculative, or conjectural to lend themselves to meaningful analysis and will later be subject to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, either collectively or case-by-case, are categorically excluded from the NEPA process under 43 CFR 46.205(b), unless any of the extraordinary circumstances under 43 CFR 46.215 apply. This revised Order does not trigger any of those extraordinary circumstances. As an administrative modification, the revised Order provides direction to the BLM, but will not lead to surface disturbance or direct environmental consequences. The revised Order does not lease any lands for oil and gas or potash or approve any development plans. The environmental impacts of mineral development in the area will be analyzed under NEPA in subsequent documents accompanying decisions to issue leases or to approve development plans.

Although we have concluded that this action may be categorically excluded under NEPA, the BLM elected to prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) in order to aid its decision-making process. The EA evaluated possible environmental and economic impacts of the Order and is available on BLM's website at http://www.blm.gov/nm/st/en/info/potash.html.

Existing statutes and regulations already require BLM to regulate the impact of oil and gas operations on other uses and users of the public lands. In addition to the requirement in FLPMA that the Secretary take any action necessary to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the public lands (including interests in those lands), the Mineral Leasing Act and the BLM's existing regulations and onshore orders allow the BLM to impose conditions of approval on permits to drill and require protection of other mineral resources, other natural resources, environmental quality, life, health, safety, and property in or on the public lands. See 43 U.S.C. 1732(B) 1702(e); 30 U.S.C. 226(g); 43 CFR 3101.1-2, 3162.1, 3164.1, and Onshore Oil and Gas Order No. 1, 72 Fed. Reg. 10305, 10335, para. III.F.a.3 (2007). The revised Order applies those authorities to the specific conflicts between oil and gas development and potash mining in the area in a way that will be predictable and practical, but does not irrevocably commit any resources to any use.

Comment Number: 16 Definition: Drilling Island

Comment Summary: The definition of "Drilling Island" is inadequate. Add the following language, originally included in the JITC's Consensus Document, to the definition of a Drilling Island, Section 4(g): "the size and shape of a Drill Island defines the areal extent of wellbore penetrations of the potash formations and is to be as small as practical to allow effective oil & gas development while managing impact on potash." This definition underscores the commitment to development of both oil and gas and potash.

Commenter(s): IPANM, Manzano, McClellan, Yates,

Response:

The BLM accepts the comment and has revised the definition of "Drilling Island" to include the suggested language from the JITC's Consensus document with some small clarifying modifications. The full definition now reads:

An area established by the BLM, usually associated with and within a Development Area, from which all new drilling of vertical, directional, or horizontal wells that newly penetrate the potash formations can be performed to support the development of oil and gas resources. The size and shape of a Drilling Island defines the area where wellbore penetrations of the potash formations will be allowed; this area is to be as small as practical to still allow effective oil and gas development while managing impacts on potash.

The added sentence incorporates into the definition concepts found in the Order at Section 6.e.

We have also moved the word "usually" to be consistent with the revision to Section 6.e.(1)(c), allowing for a Drilling Island not associated with a Development Area. See response to Comment 2.

The Drilling Island boundary is administratively approved through the decision of the BLM, as provided at Section 6.e.

Comment Number: 17	Definition: Indicated and Inferred
	Resources

Comment Summary: Indicated and Inferred Resources should not be defined, as the terms are pertinent only to the task of properly mapping potash resources, and for those purposes, the terms must be defined as they are customarily defined by the Society of Mining Engineers.

The definition of "Inferred Resources" as contained in the draft Order incorrectly allows well logs to be used. The use of well logs in defining inferred resources would allow the potash industry to expand inferred resources in a manner that is not scientifically supported.

Commenter(s): Eddy County, EOG, Fasken, Hanson, HEYCO, IPANM, Lynx, Manzano, McClellen, Mewbourne, Yates

Response:

Because the terms "indicated resources" and "inferred resources" are used in the Order, along with "barren area," "measured reserves," and "unknown area" (all of which are defined), BLM believes it is useful and appropriate to include definitions for these two terms. The BLM based its definitions on the definitions that were first developed by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and the Bureau of Mines, which it determined are the most appropriate to these circumstances. The definitions provided by the Society of Mining Engineers are conceptually quite similar to the USGS definitions. It is appropriate for the BLM to use the standards defined by the USGS, the premier science bureau of the Department.

The use of well logs to determine "Inferred Resources" is appropriate. Well logs can be used to show the presence of potassium, but cannot be used to identify the minerals that contain the potassium. Using the well logs and the understanding of the Saludo Formation developed over the past 80 years one can infer the presence of potash, but not be able to determine the mineralogy, grade, or economic value of the inferred resource. Well logs provide indirect measurements of potassium and can support the mineral classification of the lands.

Comment Number: 18 Configuration of Buffer Zones

Comment Summary: Section 6.e.(3) of the draft Order removes from the State and local offices of the BLM the authority for configuring buffer zones and places it in the sole discretion of the BLM Director; this means buffer zones and their dimensions are established as a matter of policy and cannot be challenged or changed without action from the Director.

Commenter(s): Yates

Response:

The Secretary, through his Orders, gives direction to his Bureau Directors. A great deal of discretion is often provided to Directors on how to implement Orders. Generally the Secretary is reluctant to specify in a Secretary's Order decision-making levels within a Bureau because it limits the discretion of Directors.

Section 6.e.(3) of the revised Order will be implemented through Section 9, which specifically authorizes the Director to re-delegate responsibilities granted to him as appropriate, and Section 7(c) and Section 7(c), which authorizes the Director to use broad discretion in implementing the Order .

As a general matter, the BLM seeks to delegate authority to the lowest level in the organization practical for the efficient management of the public lands and greatest service to the public. Most BLM authorities are derived from the Secretary and delegated through the Assistant Secretary to the Director. BLM authorities, for purposes of re-delegation within the BLM, are generally derived from the Director. The delegation of authority is documented through Secretary's Orders, the Departmental Manual (235 DM with regard to the BLM), and section 1203 of the BLM Manual. The term "Authorized Officer," defined in 43 CFR Part 3000, identifies the individual who can make decisions. The Authorized Officer can make decisions because he or she has been properly delegated the authority needed to make such a decision. This term is also defined in the Order.

Section 6.e.(3) of the Order provides that buffer zone dimensions will be revised based on science, engineering, and new technology. Revision of the buffer zones is not a matter of policy.

Comment Number: 19	Mapping Process
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Comment Summary: Section 6.d.(9): Delineation of Resource Areas: This provision requires potash lessees to annually provide maps of potash resources and three year mine plans, and further requires the BLM to review the information and make revisions to the boundaries of the reserves as indicated on the potash company submittals. The draft Order merely requires the BLM to accept maps submitted by the potash industry, and does not require the BLM to independently verify the information or review the sources relied upon by the potash company. Thus, the potash industry, rather than the BLM, has the ability through the mapping process to effectively preclude all oil and gas operations in the Potash Area.

Commenter(s): Yates

Response:

In response to this comment, the BLM has added the words "Upon verification" to the section. Section 6.d.(9) now reads:

The Authorized Officer will annually review the information submitted under this requirement and make any revisions to the boundaries of Measured Reserves, Indicated Resources, Inferred Resources, Barren Areas, and Unknown Areas. Upon verification, the Authorized Officer will commit the initial findings to a map(s) of suitable scale and will thereafter revise that map(s) as necessary to reflect the latest available information.

It is the BLM's standard practice to review the data that is submitted in order to verify it before using the data for mapping purposes.

Comment Number: 20 Defacto Withdrawal

Comment Summary: The draft Order is a substantial change in the administration of concurrent development within the Potash Area. The 1986 Order only protects the areas known to contain sufficient potash of sufficient grade and thickness to be mined and marketed at a profit (enclaves). The draft Order extends protection to the entire Potash Area of 497,002.03 acres, and therefore constitutes a defacto withdrawal.

The draft Order violates Section 1714 of FLPMA as the Secretary has not followed the withdrawal procedures set forth therein and considered "the economic impact of the change in use on individuals, local communities, and the Nation." FLPMA Section 204 (c)(2).

Commenter(s): Eddy County, EOG, Fasken, Hanson, HEYCO, IPANM, Lea County, Lynx, Manzano, McClellen, Mewbourne, PBPA

Response:

The revised Order does not close the area, withdraw it from oil and gas development, or create a potash reserve in the DPA. Oil and gas leasing may still occur and, in fact, additional leasing is anticipated. As a result of the revised Order, leases that are currently under suspension because they are located within areas of known potash reserves (enclaves) may be brought out of suspension and developed using current technologies and implementation of the Development Area concept.

The revised Order is designed to encourage concurrent development of potash and oil and gas resources. The revised Order takes advantage of technological advances in horizontal drilling capabilities to extend the Drilling Island concept found in the 1986 Order, and adds the concept of Development Areas which may be located throughout the DPA. These provisions are designed to allow oil and gas drilling in a manner that also protects known or potential potash deposits. Extending the Drilling Island concept to areas with Inferred, Indicated, or Unknown potash resources was originally recommended by the JITC.

The revised Order allows Development Areas to be proposed anywhere in the DPA, including enclaves known to have commercial deposits of potash. Development Areas will be established with more flexibility when further away from current and near-term traditional potash mining operations. Drilling Islands that already exist in the enclave are recognized and additional drilling at these locations could be considered. Areas around existing wells in the DPA might also be candidates for expansion to Drilling Islands, with associated Development Areas established around with them. The revised Order also permits routine processing of APDs in already known Barren areas or areas proven to be barren by additional core hole drilling. The revised Order further provides for possible Drilling Islands outside of Development Areas or for single well sites if they are jointly recommended by oil and gas and potash lessees.

While these provisions differ from those in the 1986 Order, they do not close or withdraw the lands from oil and gas exploration. These provisions should lead to more cooperative development that may maximize the production of both resources. The provisions in the revised Order fully comply with the requirements of FLPMA, the Mineral Leasing Act, and the implementing regulations.

Comment Number: 21 Unlawful Leasing Restriction

Comment Summary: Section 6.c.(3) limits the ability of citizens of the United States to acquire a potassium lease as the bidder must "intend to develop the potash resources..." This prohibits citizens from securing a potassium lease for investment purposes.

The draft Order creates a monopoly on who may bid on and hold potassium leases in direct conflict with the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, leasing regulations and anti-trust laws.

There is no similar protection granted, nor should there be, to parties acquiring oil and gas lessees.

Commenter(s): HEYCO, IPANM, Manzano, McClellen

Response:

Section 6.c.(3) states:

Before being allowed to participate in a competitive lease sale, all bidders must certify in writing that they have an identifiable, substantial and genuine interest in developing the potash resources and that they intend to develop the potash resources in accordance with applicable diligence stipulations.

The BLM has been including a diligence stipulation on potassium leases since the mid-1990s. This stipulation ensures that the potash resources owned by the United States are developed in a timely fashion. This provision in the Order ensures that bidders are aware of that stipulation and are willing to comply with it.

The provision has no effect on a bidder who wishes to acquire leases as investments with the expectation that a separate entity will perform the actual operations on the lease, as such a bidder clearly has an interest in developing, and intends to develop, the potash resources through the third-party operator. The provision does not create any sort of monopoly, as any entity with an interest in potash development may bid on a potash lease.

This provision is consistent with the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, BLM regulations, and anti-trust laws.

Comment Number: 22 Establishment of Development Areas/ Drilling Islands/Barren Areas

Comment Summary: Under the draft Order, DOI is free to determine that development of potash mineralization is a priority over development of oil and gas mineralization in the Potash Area. There is no provision in the draft Order that affirmatively requires or mandates the BLM to form a Development Area or a Drilling Island, or approve an APD in *any* area of the Potash Area (whether or not an enclave). Furthermore, the draft Order does not require the BLM to establish the Barren Areas within the Potash Area.

Commenters also expressed concern about the ambiguity associated with determining the size and shape of the Development Areas.

Commenter(s): HEYCO, IPANM, Lynx, Manzano, McClellean

Response:

Pursuant to the Order, the BLM will continue to work cooperatively with both the oil and gas and the potash industries. When the BLM leases a mineral, it is important that the lessee have access to the leased mineral in a manner that limits waste of any mineral and prevents dangerous conditions for all users of the lands. The Order does not abrogate any rights under any mineral lease. The revised Order does not specify the number or locations of Development Areas, Drilling Islands, or Barren Areas, or the number of permits to drill that will be issued because the Order is not a mineral development plan. Rather, it is a way forward for both industries and the BLM to provide for concurrent production of the minerals with reduced delays and expense of administrative challenges and judicial litigation. The various types of areas and the locations of Drilling Islands will be delineated based on the best geological information and the best economic and technological capabilities of the two industries.

See also Response to Comment 11.

This Order will be in place for a substantial period of time and needs to enable the BLM and the industries to adapt to new technology and to respond to specific resource conditions.

Comment Number: 23 NM State Legislature Review

Comment Summary: The draft Order may have a significant impact on State revenue generated from oil and gas extractions, which is estimated to be responsible for up to 40% of the state's revenue. Given the potentially detrimental fiscal effects to the state, the New Mexico State Legislature should have further opportunity to review and comment on the Order. The draft Order should be held in abeyance until the conclusion of the next session of the New Mexico State Legislature in March of 2013. Additionally, complete documentation needs to be made available to the New Mexico Legislative Finance Committee and to executive agencies of the state government.

Commenter(s): Dennis Kintigh (State Representative- Chaves, Lincoln, and Otero Counties)

Response:

In order to inform its decision-making process in revising the Secretary's Order, the BLM prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA) that includes socioeconomic analysis sections addressing the importance of mineral development in the DPA to both the local and state economies. As stated in the EA, the BLM expects that the overall result of the revised Order will be that more areas within the DPA will be made available for oil and gas extraction while protecting potash reserves and open mine workings, and that the designation of Development Areas and Drilling Islands will result in more efficient extraction of oil and gas resources.

The analysis in the EA projects that increased use of horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing should result in higher extraction rates of petroleum resources and an overall increase in economic benefits to the oil and gas industry as a whole, with a concomitant increase in subsequent royalty payments to the state of New Mexico and the Federal Treasury. The BLM also expects that potash production will remain stable. Thus, the BLM's expectation is that, far from having detrimental effects on the state's economy, the revised Order will actually result in an increase in revenue to the State of New Mexico from its share of Federal mineral royalty payments. In light of this, BLM has determined that delaying the issuance of the Order until after the conclusion of the next session of the New Mexico State legislature is not warranted.

Comment Number: 24 General

Comment Summary:

- Please do not allow more oil and gas and potash destruction of Southeast New Mexico. (Jurney)
- The Proposed Secretarial Order and changes to Policy Statements have emerged as ill timed, regressive, divisive and counterproductive documents which are both legally and scientifically flawed. (Featherstone)

Commenter(s): Olen Featherstone, Charles Jurney

Response:

The BLM disagrees with these assertions. The BLM manages public lands under a complex multiple-use mandate from Congress, and must consider a wide variety of factors in land management decisions, including industry interest, conservation values, and protection of the environment, as well as other potential uses of the public lands, such as outdoor recreation. These lands and resources belong to the public and, as directed by law, the BLM places a high priority on requiring that mineral leasing and development are conducted in an environmentally-sound manner while balancing other uses and resource values. The purpose of the revised Secretary's Order is to encourage better coordination and management of the development of oil and gas and potash, consistent with the BLM's obligation to promote multiple use. The BLM believes that such coordination will benefit Southeast New Mexico.

The revised Secretary's Order is designed to further promote the efficient development of potash, oil, and gas resources, while minimizing conflict between the industries and ensuring safety of operations. The initial conceptual framework for a revised Secretary's Order was provided by the JITC following a request from Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar in January 2012. The JITC is an industry committee established in 2011 and comprised of membership from both the potash and oil and gas industries. The JITC is not a Federally chartered organization and the BLM is not a member. The oil and gas membership is comprised of large, medium, and small companies that are responsible for the majority of production and operations within the DPA. The potash members of the JITC represent all of the current potash production in the DPA. In addition to the careful consideration given to the JITC's recommendations, the BLM made the draft Order available to the public, with a 45-day public comment period, to provide all interested parties with the opportunity to comment. Finally, any subsequent decisions made pursuant to the revised Secretary's Order would be guided by NEPA analysis incorporating consideration of environmental impacts and sound scientific information.

Comment Number:	25	Safety
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Comment Summary:

A significant body of law related to the 1986 Order requires safety determinations to be made on a well by well basis.

Many oil and gas wells have been mined through as potash mines advanced into areas of past oil and gas production. There have been no incidents of gas leaking into a mine as a result of oil and gas wells, even in areas where mining has proceeded through existing wells. The draft Order ignores the fact that the oil and gas industry has drilling methods that can successfully and safely drill through voids such as abandoned or inactive potash and coal mines.

Commenter(s): Fasken, HEYCO, IPANM

Response:

The revised Order has not altered the oil and gas lease stipulations that prohibit operations that would constitute a hazard to potash operations and provide for requirements preventing the infiltration of oil, gas, or water into potash formations, mines, or workings. These safety determinations will continue to be made on a well-by-well basis. In addition, the revised Order requires a case-by-case analysis of any proposed Development Area or Drilling Island as well as any new APDs within the DPA. The revised Order provides the opportunity to expand oil and gas drilling within Development Areas using updated drilling methods and technology. Safety will be a principal consideration in establishing and managing Development Areas. The revised Order is consistent with all safety provisions of the 1986 Order while also providing the opportunity for companies to take advantage of new drilling methods and technologies.

The Order requires the BLM to use the best available science as it makes its decisions. As the potash and oil and gas industries continue to work together, the BLM expects that additional progress will be made in understanding the full safety implications of oil and gas development in the potash area. The BLM commends the excellent safety record established in the DPA, which is the result of a sustained effort by multiple parties. As all parties are aware, a continued focus on safety is required.

Comment Number: 26	Administration of APDs
Comment Number: 20	Administration of AFDs

Comment Summary: The BLM has represented for many years that the Potash Order should be rewritten to provide clear instructions in the administration of issuing permits to drill oil and gas wells in the Potash Area, with the thought that the Order, when rewritten, would provide significant drilling opportunities for oil and gas companies. Simplified instruction to allow the BLM to approve more oil and gas APDs within the Potash Area has not been incorporated into the draft Order. In fact, the draft Order states it is the policy "to deny approval of most applications for permits to drill oil and gas wells from surface locations within the Designated Potash Area." Section 6.e.(1).

Commenter(s): HEYCO, Lea County

Response:

The purpose of the revised Order is to provide procedures and guidelines for more orderly codevelopment of oil and gas and potash deposits owned by the United States within the DPA through safe, concurrent operations. As this Order will be in place for a substantial period of time, it has been written in a manner to enable the BLM and the industries to adapt to new technology and respond to specific resource conditions. The BLM will issue guidance through Instruction Memoranda, Information Bulletins, Notices to Lessees, and other means as necessary to provide instructions and promote orderly co-development.

The BLM expects that the overall result of the revised Order will be that more areas within the DPA will be made available for oil and gas extraction while protecting potash reserves and open mine workings, and that the designation of Development Areas and Drilling Islands will result in more efficient extraction of oil and gas resources.

Comment Number: 27 Veto over APDs

Comment Summary: Giving potash lessees a veto on every APD is defacto unlawful delegation of authority.

Commenter(s): HEYCO, Yates

Response:

Potash lessees do not have a veto over APDs. It is not clear what language in the proposed Order led to this concern. To the extent the concern relates to Section 6.e.(1)(c), if an oil and gas lessee that wishes to drill outside of an established Development Area cannot obtain the agreement of the nearest potash lessee, it can propose that BLM establish a new Development Area and Drilling Island under Section 6.e.(1)(a), in the area in which it wishes to drill. Under the revised Order, the BLM has great discretion in establishing the location, shape, and size of Development Areas and Drilling Islands associated with them.

Some other specific concerns that may have led to these comments have been addressed through modifications of the revised Order. For example see the response to comment 4 addressing the availability of data, comment 5 addressing the use of the word "limiting," and comment 19 about the verification of submitted data.

We note that the decision to authorize an APD remains with the BLM.

Comment Summary: The draft Order policy statements and definitions completely remove any likelihood that an aggrieved oil and gas operator could successfully challenge the denial of any APD for any proposed location anywhere in the Potash Area.

Commenter(s): HEYCO, Lynx

Response:

If the commenter is concerned about inability to access oil and gas under a Federal lease, the revised Order would not prevent a lessee from gaining the benefits of its lease either through unitization or through other approved drilling operations.

If the commenter is concerned about the policy favoring unitization found in Section 6.e.(4) of the revised Order, BLM notes that the section provides that, when there is a compelling reason for another operating system, a Federal oil and gas lease (or a portion thereof) need not be unitized or included in a communitization agreement.

If the commenter is concerned about the appeals process, BLM notes that the revised Order does not modify the appeals process. The denial of an APD remains a decision that may be reviewed by the State Director. (43 CFR 3165.) The BLM may not make decisions that are arbitrary or capricious. Parties that are adversely affected by BLM decisions may challenge them. If the State Director (in the case of State Director review), the IBLA, or a court with jurisdiction holds that a BLM decision was arbitrary or capricious, the BLM decision would be reversed or remanded.

Comment Summary: The draft Order completely rewrites years of work and decisions from the BLM and through the courts. The draft Order must continue in the context of the documents which preceded its publication. Even items of consensus that were listed by the JITC from the 1986 Order have been ignored.

Yates and other commenters would like to preserve the enclave policy from the 1986 Order.

Commenter(s): Eddy County, EOG, Fasken, Featherstone, Hanson, HEYCO, IPANM, Mewbourne, Yates

Response:

The revised Order retains many of the provisions of the 1986 Order, including the stipulations for oil and gas and potash leases. The long history of contentious litigation related to the 1986 Order, along with the advent of new technology that makes possible new approaches to the concurrent development of potash and oil and gas in the DPA, led to the agency's determination that it was in the public interest to revise the 1986 Order.

The BLM gave careful consideration to the consensus items received from the JITC and incorporated them as appropriate in the revised Order. The BLM also carefully considered comments it received requesting changes to the proposed Order that some commenters believed were more consistent with the consensus items, and made several revisions to the Order in response to those comments.

The enclave policy in the 1986 Order generally limited drilling in areas of measured potash reserves to Barren Areas or Drilling Islands. Because the revised Order expands the Development Area/Drilling Island concept throughout the DPA, there is no need to single out areas of measured reserves (enclaves). The BLM believes that the revised Order will lead to orderly development of oil, gas, and potash, as well as additional resource recovery.

Comment Summary: Oil and gas companies in the Potash Area pay substantially higher royalties to the Federal Government, State of New Mexico, and Lea and Eddy Counties than potash companies. Furthermore, the total amount of royalties paid from *current* oil and gas production in the Potash Area is but a small percentage of what would be paid if concurrent operations were expanded consistently with science.

The draft Order will significantly affect the ability of oil and gas producers to explore for, drill and produce oil and gas resources from the Potash Area and such decrease in oil and gas activity will gave a dramatic adverse economic effect to Chaves, Eddy and Lea Counties, the State of New Mexico, and the Federal Government.

In addition to lost revenues, Yates and others commented that the draft Order would also result in undue waste of oil and gas resources.

Commenter(s): Eddy County, EOG, Fasken, Featherstone, Hanson, HEYCO, IPANM, Lea County, Manzano, McClellen, Mewbourne, PBPA, Yates

Response:

In order to inform its decision-making process in revising the Secretary's Order, BLM prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA) that includes socioeconomic analysis sections addressing the economic importance of mineral development in the DPA. As stated in the EA, the BLM expects that the overall result of the revised Order will be that more areas within the DPA will be made available for oil and gas extraction while protecting potash reserves and open mine workings, and that the designation of Development Areas and Drilling Islands will result in more efficient extraction of oil and gas resources.

The EA concludes that increased use of horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing should result in higher extraction rates of petroleum resources. BLM expects that some leases that are currently under suspension because they are located within areas of known potash reserves (enclaves) may be brought out of suspension and developed using current technologies and implementation of the Development Area concept.

Overall, the EA predicts an increase in economic benefits to the oil and gas industry as a whole, with a concomitant increase in subsequent royalty payments to the state of New Mexico and the Federal Treasury. The BLM also expects that potash production will remain stable. Thus, the BLM's expectation is that, far from having detrimental effects on the local or state economies, the revised Order will actually result in an increase in revenue.

Comment Number: 31	Coordination with Local Governments

Comment Summary: The Secretary and/or BLM are required to coordinate with local governments impacted by the proposed rule. FLPMA requires land use planning, including the draft Order, to be coordinated with State and local governments. The draft Order was published without coordination with the State of New Mexico, Chaves, Eddy and/or Lea Counties.

Commenter(s):

Chaves County, Coll Brothers, Eddy County, Lea County, Lynx

Response:

The BLM disagrees with the commenters' assertions. The revised Order is a modification to the Secretary's 1986 Order, and does not constitute a rulemaking. The BLM made the draft Order available to the public, with a 45-day public comment period, to provide all interested entities with the opportunity to comment. The BLM received comments from Eddy, Lea, and Chaves Counties and from a New Mexico state representative, among others. See Response to Comment 13.

The DPA is located in Eddy and Lea Counties. The BLM met at separate times with representatives of Lea County and Eddy County. Both of those meetings also included members of the New Mexico State legislature whose districts include those counties. The BLM also met separately with additional members of the New Mexico State legislature whose districts include Eddy, Lea, and Chaves Counties.

The BLM will incorporate the substance of the revised Order into the Carlsbad RMP, scheduled to be completed in 2014.

Comment Number: 32 Adopt JITC Consensus

Comment Summary: The DOI/BLM should adopt the JITC recommendations verbatim.

Commenter(s): Chaves County, Coll Brothers, Lea County, PBPA

Response:

The BLM has the responsibility for the content of any revised Order. As such, the BLM must consider a wide variety of factors in land management decisions, including industry interest, conservation values, and protection of the environment, as well as other potential uses of the public lands. The BLM carefully considered the comments that the JITC submitted regarding the proposed Order and incorporated them as appropriate in the revised Order. The JITC comments were not incorporated word for word, but the revised Order reflects most of the concepts identified by the JITC.

Comment Summary: In 2009, a group of ten oil and gas stakeholders accompanied Representative Teague to a meeting with Deputy Assistant Secretary Ned Farquhar. Mr. Farquhar gave the group the following assurances:

- No rule change will be made by the Secretary before the scientific studies now under way are completed and finalized after peer review.
- Any change in policy will be based on defensible and validated science, including gas migration and subsidence studies conducted for the WIPP.
- That all stakeholders, including the State of NM, be given a fair and complete opportunity to be involved in any consideration of a change of rules.
- And, finally, that until that all occurs, the Secretary will allow the BLM to continue to manage the Secretarial Potash Area under the 1986 Order, and continue to allow the concurrent development and permitting of both potash and oil and gas development.

Commenter(s):

Eddy County, EOG, Hanson, Manzano, McClellen

Response:

The studies, which were under way in 2009 and were funded by the BLM and conducted by Sandia National Laboratories, have been completed. The BLM agrees that the Order should incorporate all available science and Section 7.d. of the revised Order provides for that. That section states that the BLM will obtain and use the best science available when administering the Order and will comply with the requirements of Secretarial Order 3305 on Scientific Integrity. It further provides that the BLM may continue to use Sandia National Laboratories to provide unbiased technical assistance in administering the DPA. Sandia National Laboratories continues to conduct studies related to concurrent development of potash and oil and gas, and many are expected to continue for a number of years. When appropriate, the BLM will adjust its administration of the DPA as new science becomes available.

See Comment Response for Nos. 13 and 31 regarding stakeholder participation.

The BLM also notes that the commenters' summary of Mr. Farquhar's statements is not correct.

Comment Number: 34 Biased Technology Requirements

Comment Summary: The requirements and expectations of the oil and gas industry to utilize the most up to date technology and techniques in developing oil and gas, and not to require any advancement in the potash industry's technology is completely biased. The Order needs to address this issue and mandate a technological requirement on other mining interests as well. If the companies use new technologies in mining it could lead to more of the oil and gas resources being protected and available for development, benefitting both the state and federal governments with the additional production and resulting royalties.

Commenter(s): Strata

Response:

The BLM disagrees that the revised Order is biased. The revised Order applies concepts based on technological advances that have already been achieved in oil and gas drilling. The BLM intends to encourage the use of new technology in potash development as well as oil and gas development. For example, the BLM recently approved the first solution mine for potash in the Carlsbad area.

Section 7.d. of the revised Order requires the BLM to obtain and use the best science available when administering the Order:

The BLM will obtain and use the best science available when administering this Order consistent with Departmental Manual chapters 305 DM 2 and 305 DM 3. The BLM will comply with the requirements of Secretarial Order 3305 on Scientific Integrity. The BLM has previously used Sandia National Laboratories to provide unbiased technical assistance in administering the Designated Potash Area and may continue to do so, if the BLM, consistent with all applicable laws, so chooses.

When appropriate, the BLM will incorporate additional advances in science and technology into its administration of the revised Order. The BLM intends to issue guidance through Instruction Memoranda, Information Bulletins, Notices to Lessees, and other means as necessary.

Comment Number: 35 JITC not Representative

Comment Summary: The JITC is not representative of the oil and gas industry.

Commenter(s): Fasken, Strata

Response:

The BLM realizes that the JITC does not represent all oil and gas companies that might have interests in the DPA. The BLM sought input from all interested parties and the general public, including oil and gas companies not represented by the JITC, through the Notice of Availability of the proposed Order published in the Federal Register on July 13, 2012. Thus, the agency has had the benefit of a wide range of views.

The BLM notes that the oil and gas companies that are members of the JITC include large, medium, and small companies that are responsible for the majority of production and operations within the DPA. Members of the JITC represent over 72% of the oil production and 94% of the gas production in the DPA. The BLM also notes that the oil and gas companies that are not members of the JITC that submitted comments critical of the proposed Order produce 1% and 2% of the oil and gas, respectively, in the DPA.

Comment Number: 36 Des	signation	of Single (Operator
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Comment Summary: The proposed Order requires forced unitization with designation of a single operator for each development area (Section 6.e.2.b.ii). This means that small independent companies do not have the opportunity to take over the operatorship of certain horizons and develop what the larger companies have no desire to. The proposed Order does not consider units with existing sub-operators in the Potash Area and how well they are cooperating. (Strata recounts its successful history working as a sub-operator with Chevron as the unit operator, stating that the success would not have been possible under the proposed Order.)

Commenter(s): Strata

Response:

Since 1951, it has been the BLM's policy to require unitization within the DPA. Unit Operators may propose, and the BLM may consider, requests for designations of sub-operators for portions of unit agreements or specific horizons. The revised Order does not preclude approval of sub-operators, nor require termination of currently approved sub-operators.

Some horizons may be best developed via vertical wells rather than using horizontal drilling technology. The revised Order does not preclude drilling of vertical wells by smaller operators when appropriate. These vertical wells may be co-located within a Drilling Island or may be located within a Barren Area.

Of the total Federal acreage within the DPA, 45% is currently within a Federal unit. Pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act, the oil and gas leases include a term that requires the lessee to subscribe to a unit plan that the Secretary deems necessary for proper development and operation of an area, field, or pool. See 30 U.S.C. 226(m); BLM Oil and Gas Lease Form 3100-11, Sec.

4. The revised Order does not add to the BLM's existing authority to require unitization when and where it is appropriate.

Comment Number: 37	Cost of Exploratory Work
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Comment Summary: The proposed Order places a new costly burden on oil and gas companies to take steps to discover whether or not there is recoverable potash located in areas of oil and gas interest (Section 6.e.(6)). In fact, that burden should be placed on the federal government or the potash industry that will benefit directly from any information that oil and gas companies find regarding resources in these currently "unknown" potash resource areas.

Commenter(s): Strata

Response:

Core drilling to determine if an area is barren is optional and can be conducted by either industry. One of the reasons for the concept of Development Areas with Drilling Islands was to provide an alternative to this process. When a Development Area is designated, a Drilling Island will be established from which the oil and gas resources can be developed while minimizing the impacts to potash resources. When drilling from a Drilling Island, there is no need for an oil and gas company to make any determination regarding the existence of potash resources. If a company wishes to drill somewhere other than a Drilling Island then it may elect to drill core holes to determine whether potash mineralization is present.

The policy is not intended to be restrictive or burdensome, but rather to provide an additional option to oil and gas lessees.

Comment Number: 38	Shared Drilling Island
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Comment Summary: The creation and location of a Development Area and Drilling Island should be a cooperative decision among companies. As is the current policy, all companies within a Development Area should be allowed to operate their own acreage from a mutually agreeable shared surface location if they choose not to enter into a Unit Agreement.

Commenter(s): Strata

Response:

Since 1951, the Secretary's Order has required the BLM to place stipulations requiring unitization on all oil and gas leases issued in the DPA. The 1986 Order did not distinguish between vertical and directional or horizontal wells. In fact, the BLM commonly expanded Drilling Islands where only vertical drilling was proposed.

The intent of the revised Order is to enable the maximum technically feasible development of the oil and gas resources while managing any adverse effects on the future mineability of the potash resource. Current horizontal drilling technology has provided operators the opportunity to develop oil and gas reserves from beneath areas of measured potash reserves (enclaves) while minimizing impacts to potash resources. While these horizontal well APDs are proposed well-by-well, the Development Area concept would allow coordinated development of multiple wells from a central surface location.

Smaller lessees would be able to participate in the drilling program in a Development Area, whether through a communitization or unit agreement, proportionally to their acreage in the Development Area. We agree with the commenter that the identification and location of a Development Area should be, to the extent possible, a cooperative decision among the operators in the context of managing the impact to potash resources while providing for access to the leased oil and gas. Note that the BLM cannot unilaterally require unitization in Development Areas that contain private or state minerals. Similarly, the NMOCD does not have the authority to require communitization of Federal minerals. Thus, unitization or communitization (pooling) is best done through cooperation of the mineral lessees.

An added benefit of a communitization or unit agreement is consolidation of surface access and infrastructure so as to reduce the footprint of the overall operations. Individual well development by operators would require multiple facilities and access, which might result in greater costs, and possibly delays in obtaining approval for surface impacts.

There could be circumstances where there is no advantage to unitization, but there are benefits from using one Drilling Island to access more than one lease. The Order does not prevent the BLM from authorizing such a situation. However, it is anticipated that unitization of Development Areas will be the most common approach to oil and gas lease development within the DPA.

Comment Number: 39 Establishment of Barren Areas

Comment Summary: The BLM is not qualified to establish Barren Areas.

Commenter(s): Mack Energy

Response:

The BLM disagrees with the commenter. It is the BLM's responsibility under the Mineral Leasing Act and FLPMA, as well as potash and oil and gas regulations, to manage the Federally-owned potash and oil and gas resources in the DPA. This responsibility within the DPA clearly includes the establishment of Barren Areas. The BLM will use concrete, objective data to determine whether or not an area is barren of potash ore. The BLM is committed to using the best science available and maintaining the highest standards in making this determination according to such data and pursuant to the legal authorities cited. The BLM is well-qualified to make decisions with respect to Barren Areas and other matters under the revised Order.

Comment Number: 40 Definiton: Development Area

Comment Summary: In addition to changing the word "managing" to "limiting," the proposed Order deletes the word "commercial" from the definition of a development area contained in the JITC Consensus Document. The effect of this change is to place BLM in the role of <u>limiting</u> rather than managing, the effect of oil and gas development on <u>all potash</u>, whether or not commercial.

Commenter(s): Yates

Response:

As explained in the Response to Comment 5, the BLM has changed the word "limiting" to "managing" in response to comments. The BLM decided to delete the word "commercial" from the definition of "Development Area" in the revised Order because of the potential for this term to lead to misunderstanding. This is important since the revised Order is designed to provide a certain level of protection to areas of Indicated and Inferred Resources until such time as those areas are shown to be either Barren Areas or areas of Measured Reserves. The BLM has the obligation to manage resources so that they are used in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people. The BLM does not want the Order to imply that only the areas in which potash is already known to exist in sufficient thickness and quality to be mineable under existing technology and economics are subject to careful management.

Comment Number: 41	Legal Description of DPA
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Comment Summary: The commenter suggested a number of revisions to the legal description of the DPA in Section 8 of the proposed Order.

Commenter(s): Mack Energy

Response:

The BLM has not changed the legal description or boundary of the DPA from that of the 1986 Order as it was corrected in 1987. The legal description does include some private and state lands that are not under the jurisdiction of the BLM and thus are not governed by the Order, but these lands are included so that the legal description does not become too lengthy and cumbersome. As the commenter notes, some portions of the described area are barren of potash and contain existing oil and gas wells, but these circumstances were also true of the 1986 Order and will not prevent the revised Order from being a helpful tool in the management of oil, gas, and potash resources in this area. The commenter stated that some identified sections were included in the revised Order, but not included in the 1986 Order. BLM again reviewed the revised Order and found no changes from the 1986 Order, as corrected in 1987. It is not the intent of the revised Order to increase the size of the DPA or otherwise change its administrative boundaries.