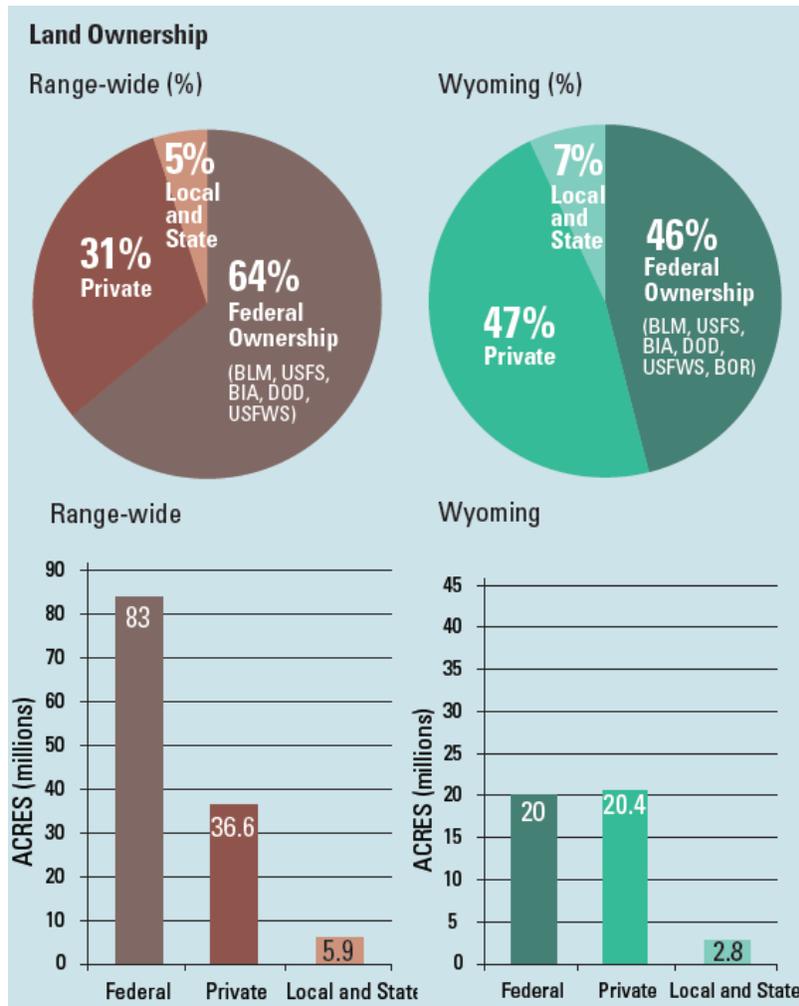


Wyoming

Facts and Figures for BLM-USFS Conservation Plans for Greater Sage-Grouse

Wyoming has the highest greater sage-grouse populations and the greatest extent of sagebrush of any state in the species' range. The state is home to 43 million acres of sagebrush, an estimated 37 percent of the greater sage-grouse population and more leks than any other state. Wyoming was the first to adopt a comprehensive statewide sage-grouse strategy and is recognized for its leadership in the heart of sage-grouse country.

Management of Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat



About the plans: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) are amending land use plans in Wyoming to address threats to the greater sage-grouse and its habitat such that protections under the Endangered Species Act are no longer warranted. The BLM-USFS plans provide a layered management approach that focus protections on priority areas identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service where additional loss of habitat would reduce long-term viability of sage-grouse populations.

Definitions:

- **Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMA)**
 - **Definition:** BLM-USFS administered lands identified as having the highest value to maintaining sustainable greater sage-grouse populations. Priority habitat closely tracks Priority Areas for Conservation (PACs), identified in the Conservation Objectives Team report and based on state-mapped key greater sage-grouse habitats.
 - **Management approach:** The plans seek to limit or eliminate new surface disturbance.
- **Sagebrush Focal Areas (SFA)**
 - **Definition:** Areas within priority habitat that have been identified by the Service as “stronghold” areas essential for the species’ survival.
 - **Management approach:** The plans offer the highest protections in these anchor areas, seeking to limit or eliminate new surface disturbance.
- **General Habitat Management Areas (GHMA)**
 - **Definition:** BLM-USFS administered lands where special management would apply to sustain greater sage-grouse populations, but that are not as important as priority habitat.
 - **Management approach:** The plans seek to minimize disturbance.

Habitat Management Areas in Wyoming in Final Proposed Plan

Area	Acres	Percent of Wyoming
State of Wyoming	62,603,520	100%
BLM-USFS planning area	22,635,000	36%
PHMA	8,307,500	13%
SFA (within PHMA)	1,196,000	2%
GHMA	8,650,000	14%

Current Development - Statistics below demonstrate the extent to which federally managed Priority Habitat Management Areas have existing energy development. The plans recognize all valid, existing rights.

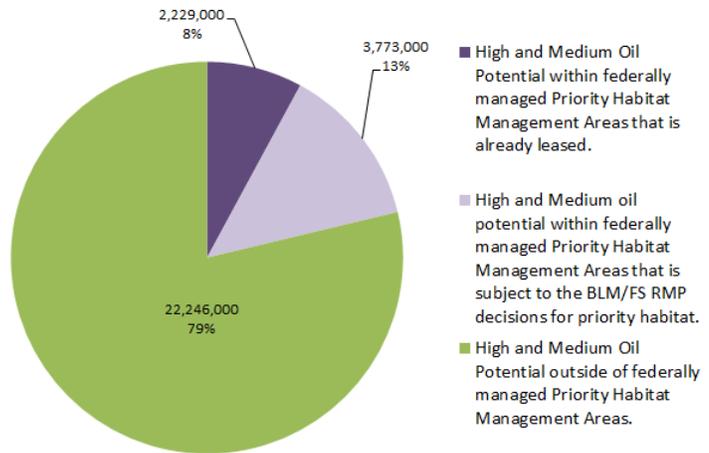
- **Overall:** Approximately 28% of PHMAs on federal lands and minerals are covered by existing leases and ROWs for coal, oil and gas, solar and wind energy.
- **Oil and Gas Leases:** Approximately 27% of PHMAs on federal lands and minerals are leased, with approximately 6% of these held by production.
- **Coal Leases:** Less than 1% of PHMAs on federal lands and minerals are leased.
- **Solar Rights Of Ways (ROW):** There are no approved solar ROWs in PHMAs on federal lands.

- **Wind ROWs:** Approximately 3% of PHMAs on federal lands are covered by approved wind ROWs.

Energy potential within priority habitat - Statistics below depict the amount of energy potential estimated to exist *within* federally managed Priority Habitat Management Areas.

- **Oil:** Approximately 47% of federal lands and minerals within PHMAs have low oil potential.
- **Natural Gas:** Approximately 59% of federal lands and minerals within PHMAs have low natural gas potential.
- **Wind:** Approximately 64% of federal lands within PHMAs are in low to medium wind speed categories.

Out of approximately 28.2 million acres of high and medium oil potential in Wyoming, approximately 3.8 million acres (13%) will be subject to the BLM/FS plans for priority habitat.



Energy potential outside of priority habitat – Statistics below depict the amount of energy potential estimated to exist *outside of* federally managed Priority Habitat Management Areas.

- **Oil:** Approximately 79% of lands that have medium to high oil potential within the state are outside of federal lands and minerals within PHMAs.
- **Natural Gas:** Approximately 78% of lands that have medium to high natural gas potential within the state are outside of federal lands and minerals within PHMAs.
- **Wind:** Approximately 87% of lands in the high wind speed category within the state are outside of federal lands within PHMAs.

Hard Rock Mining Locations (a surrogate for hard rock mineral potential) outside of Sagebrush Focal Areas: - Approximately 97% of hard rock mining locations within the state occur outside of federal lands and minerals within SFAs.

Analysis Details

PHMAs are summarized in this document for all topics except for mineral potential, which refer to SFAs. The extent of this analysis was defined by the area within the political state boundaries and the surface or subsurface estate as applicable to the subject as follows:

1. Oil, Gas, Coal and Minerals related analyses were limited to the federal subsurface estate within PHMA for MT, ND, SD, WY, CO, UT, and portions of ID. The federal surface estate (including BIA lands) was used as a surrogate for subsurface estate within PHMA for NV, CA, Northern ID and OR. Total oil and gas potential includes all lands within the political state boundaries.
2. Wind analysis was limited to the federal surface estate (including BIA lands) within PHMA and total potential for all lands within the political state boundaries.
3. Solar PEIS analysis extent was determined by the initial study, which included BLM administered lands within the political states of CA, NV, UT, CO, AZ, and NM. Only CA, CO, NV, and UT are summarized in these statistics.

Data Sources

1. **Oil and Gas Potential:** Inventory of Onshore Federal Oil and Natural Gas Resources and Restrictions to Their Development - Phase III Inventory – Onshore United States 2008. Detailed analysis was performed in defined basins, with an extrapolation model applied to all other areas.
2. **Solar PEIS Land Use Allocations:** Downloaded from <http://solareis.anl.gov/maps/gis/index.cfm> and modified for analysis by the Wildlife Habitat Spatial Analysis Lab with input from Argonne National Laboratory in April 2015.
3. **Wind data:** AWS Truepower, LLC acquired from the BLM.
4. **Metallic Mineral (Hard-Rock) Locations:** Extracted from the USGS Mineral Resource Data System (2012) database.
5. **Oil and Gas Leases, Coal Leases, Wind & Solar ROWs:** BLM submissions compiled by the Wildlife Habitat Spatial Analysis Lab in 2012.