DECISION RECORD
Yates Petroleum Corporation, Antler Fed Com. #21H, Application for Permit to Drill (APD)
Categorical Exclusion 3 (CX3), WY-070-390CX3-14-178
Bureau of Land Management, Buffalo Field Office, Wyoming

DECISION. The BLM approves the application for permit to drill (APD) from Yates Petroleum Corporation (Yates) to horizontally drill 1 oil and gas well and construct associated infrastructure as described in the CX3, WY-070-390CX3-14-178, which BLM incorporates here by reference.

Compliance. This decision complies with:
- Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (43 USC 1701); DOI Order 3310.
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 USC 4321).
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470).
- Endangered Species Act of 1974 (16 USC 1531).
- Buffalo & Powder River Basin Final Environmental Impact Statements (FEIS), 1985, 2003 (2011).
- Buffalo Resource Management Plan (RMP) 1985, Amendments 2001, 2003, 2011.

A summary of the details of the approval follows. The CX analysis, WY-070-390CX3-14-178, includes the project description, including site-specific mitigation measures which are incorporated by reference into the CX3 from earlier analysis. The proposal is to explore by drilling for, and possibly develop, oil and gas in the Turner Formation at 10,164 feet, total vertical distance (TVD) leased by Yates, under standard split jurisdiction rules (private surface located over federal minerals). The project area is approximately 13 miles west of Wright, Wyoming in Campbell County.

Approvals. BLM approves the following APD and associated infrastructure:

Well Name/ Well #	Qtr	Sec	Twp	Rng	Lease
Antler Federal Com. #21H	NENW	1	44N	74W	WYW133605

Limitations. See the conditions of approval (COAs).

THE FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI). Congress, the Department of Interior, and BLM affirmed there was no significant impact of a like-structured project when they created this CX3 and its limiting parameters. Thus a FONSI and an EIS is not required.

COMMENT OR NEW INFORMATION SUMMARY. BLM posted the APD for 30 days and received no public comments. Since BLM received this APD it also received clarified policies on migratory bird conservation, APD processing, bond adequacy, and on using the Greater Sage-Grouse (GSG) Density and Disturbance Calculation Tool.

DECISION RATIONALE. The approval of this project is because:
1. Mitigation measures and COAs analyzed in the CX3, in environmental impact statements or environmental analysis to which the CX3 tiers or incorporates by reference, will reduce environmental impacts while meeting the project's need.
2. The approved project conditioned by its design features and COAs, will not result in any undue or unnecessary environmental degradation. The impact of this development cumulatively contributes to the potential for local GSG extirpation yet its effect is acceptable because it is outside priority habitats and is within the parameters of the PRB FEIS/ROD and current BLM and Wyoming GSG conservation strategies. There are no conflicts anticipated or demonstrated with current uses in the

area. This decision approving the Antler Federal Com. #21H APD complies with the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Section 390, 43 CFR 1610.5, 40 CFR 1508.4, and 43 CFR 46.215.

3. Approval of this project conforms to the terms and the conditions of the 1985 Buffalo RMP (BLM 1985) and subsequent update (BLM 2001) and amendments (BLM 2003, 2011). This project complies with the breadth and constraints of CX3, Energy Policy Act of 2005, and subsequent policy.
4. The selected alternative will help meet the nation's energy need, revenues, and stimulate local economies by maintaining workforces.
5. The operator, in their POD, shall:
   - Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.
   - Offer water well agreements to the owners of record for permitted water wells within 0.5 mile of a federal producing well in the POD (PRB FEIS ROD, p. 7).
6. The project is clearly lacking in wilderness characteristics as it lacks federal surface.
7. This decision does not foreclose the lessee or operator to propose a new or supplementary plan for developing the federal oil and gas lease(s) in this project area, including submission of additional APDs to drain minerals in accord with lease rights and law. This decision does not foreclose the lessee or operator to propose using external pumping units via a sundry application process.
8. Yates certified there is a surface access agreement with the landowners or it posted a bond.
9. This approval is subject to adherence with all of the operating plans, design features, and mitigation measures contained in the master surface use plan of operations, drilling plan, water management plan, and information in the APD.

ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL: This decision is subject to administrative appeal in accord with 43 CFR 3165. Request for administrative appeal must include information required under 43 CFR 3165.3(b) (State Director Review), including all supporting documentation. Such a request must be filed in writing with the State Director, Bureau of Land Management, P.O. Box 1828, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82003, no later than 20 business days after this Decision Record is received or considered to have been received. Any party who is adversely affected by the State Director's decision may appeal that decision to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, as provided in 43 CFR 3165.4.

Field Manager: _____ Date: 4/9/14

Categorical Exclusion 3 (CX3), WY-070-390CX3-14-178
Section 390, Energy Policy Act of 2005
Yates Petroleum Corporation, Antler Fed Com. #21H Application for Permit to Drill (APD)
Bureau of Land Management, Buffalo Field Office, Wyoming

Description of the Proposed Action.
Yates Petroleum Corporation (Yates) proposes to horizontally drill 1 oil and gas well and construct associated infrastructure as shown in Table 1.1:

Table 1.1. Proposed Well

Well Name/ Well #	Qtr	Sec	Twp	Rng	Lease
Antler Federal Com. #21H	NENW	1	44N	74W	WYW133605

The proposal is to explore by drilling for, and possibly develop, oil and gas in the Turner Formation at 10,164 feet, total vertical distance (TVD) leased by Yates, under standard split jurisdiction rules (private surface located over federal minerals). The project area is 13 miles west of Wright, Wyoming in Campbell County, see Figure 1.1. BLM's need for this project is to support the objectives and goals of the Buffalo Resource Management Plan (RMP) as BLM determines whether, and if so how and under what conditions to balance natural resource conservation with allowing the operator to exercise lease rights to develop fluid minerals by drilling 1 horizontal well. The proposed Antler Federal Com.#21H (Antler) wells' surface-hole and bottom-home location are on federal lease, WYW133605, as described in the APD, surface use plan, and drilling plan, all incorporated here by reference. The fluid mineral leasing programs fall under the authority of the Mineral Leasing Act, the Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA), and other laws and regulations.

The project's elevation is 5,000 feet above sea level. The topography has gently sloped draws rising to mixed sagebrush and grassland uplands, with some areas of developed farming and ranching. Ephemeral tributaries are common in the area. Main drainages are Mud Spring Creek and the Belle Fourche River. The climate in the area is semi-arid, averaging 10-14 inches of precipitation annually, about 60% of which occurs between April and September. The Antler well and its infrastructure is on private surface owned by Greasewood Oedekoven, LLC. A portion of the pad will temporarily be constructed on State of Wyoming surface, Yates certified they will secure all necessary permits prior to construction. Current land uses in the project area include livestock grazing, coalbed natural gas (CBNG) and oil development.

Yates submitted an APD in March of 2013, to the BFO. Yates and BFO completed onsite inspections on June 18, 2013. The onsite evaluated the proposal and modified it to mitigate environmental impacts. The BLM sent a post-onsite deficiency letter to Yates on January 24, 2014, final revisions were submitted and concluded on February 14, 2014.

Drilling, Construction & Production design features include:
- Yates anticipates completing drilling and construction as soon as possible upon permit approval. Drilling and construction is year-round in the region. Weather may cause delays, but delays rarely last multiple weeks. Timing limitations in the form of COAs and/or agreements with surface owners may impose longer temporal restrictions. The operator anticipates that estimated drilling duration will be 60 days and 90 days for completion, depending on circumstances.
- A road network that will consist of existing improved all-weather roads; existing primitive (2-track) roads to be upgraded to all-weather improved roads; and a proposed improved well access road. There will be a reserve pit at this oil well location during drilling and completion.

- Hydraulic fracturing (HF) operations are planned as a 'plug & perf' operation done in stages. The process is anticipated to require 14 days to complete. All water used for HF will come from municipal water supplies from Wright or Gillette, Wyoming. Yates also identified 3 permitted locations for obtaining freshwater for drilling and completion; water wells and a lined fresh water pit in the SWSW Section 36 T44N R74W, water well in the NWNE Section 7 T43N R73W and a lined pit in NWNW Section 7 T43N R73W. Water will be delivered via a water tanker truck. All fresh water will be contained in 400-500 bbl rental HF tanks and no surface pits will be used to hold this water. No additional well pad disturbance is anticipated for HF operations. Completion flowback water will be held in temporary storage tanks on location and trucked offsite to a disposal facility permitted by Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ).
- No off-site ancillary facilities are planned for this project. No staging areas, man camps/housing facilities are anticipated to be used off-site. Working trailers and sleeping trailers will be placed on the well pad during the drilling and completion of the well.
- If the well becomes a producer, production facilities will be located at the well site and will include a pumping unit, storage tanks, buildings, oil-water separator (heater-treater). There will be no pits at this producing oil well location.
- Dikes will be constructed completely around production facilities, i.e. production tanks, water tanks, and heater treater. The dikes will be constructed of corrugated steel, approximately 3 feet high, and hold capacity of the largest tank plus 10%. The load-out line will be outside of the dike area. A drip barrel or "Getty-Box" will be installed under the end of all load-out lines.
- An existing overhead and proposed buried power line will be utilized if the well becomes a producer. Power will be provided by 3rd party contactor. Generators will be used until permanent power is established.
- Well pad disturbance during construction and drilling will be approximately 7.0 acres. Once the well is completed, any area of the well pad not needed for production will be reclaimed for interim reclamation.
- Typically 170 500-bbl fracturing tanks are spotted, taking 2 weeks to fill, prior to pumping the stimulation. All fracturing water, including excess, is present before starting.
- Flowback equipment and tanks are spotted 2-3 days before pumping. Sand silos are spotted and filled 2-3 days prior to pumping.
- Next pump trucks and chemical mixing equipment arrives and, when ready, operations continue for 36-48 hours or 3-5 days depending on the type of stimulation stage isolation (i.e. packers/sleeves or plug/perf respectively).
- Sand is continuously brought on site in semi-truck loads during pumping. It is necessary to have a safe turning radius available for these trucks. Pumping water may require heating in the winter months.

The following narrative explains why the operator requests approximately 7.0 acres for the bladed and level pad site. Multi-stage horizontal completions require all equipment and materials to be present before beginning operations. Necessary space must be available to work safely around all the equipment. The proposed well pad surface disturbance is within the PRB FEIS analysis parameters; see description and analysis in Crazy Cat East EA, WY-070-EA13-028, incorporated here by reference, along with its analysis of hydraulic fracturing, its effects on water, and traffic.

Additionally, the proposed well will use existing infrastructure from existing disturbances as much as possible. For a detailed description of design features and construction practices associated with the proposed project, refer to the surface use plan (SUP) and drilling plan included with the APD. Also see the subject APD for maps showing the proposed well location and associated facilities described above. Total surface disturbance for the proposed action is 10.6 acres.

Figure 1.1. Antler Federal Com. #21H within and adjacent to recently Approved POD Boundaries

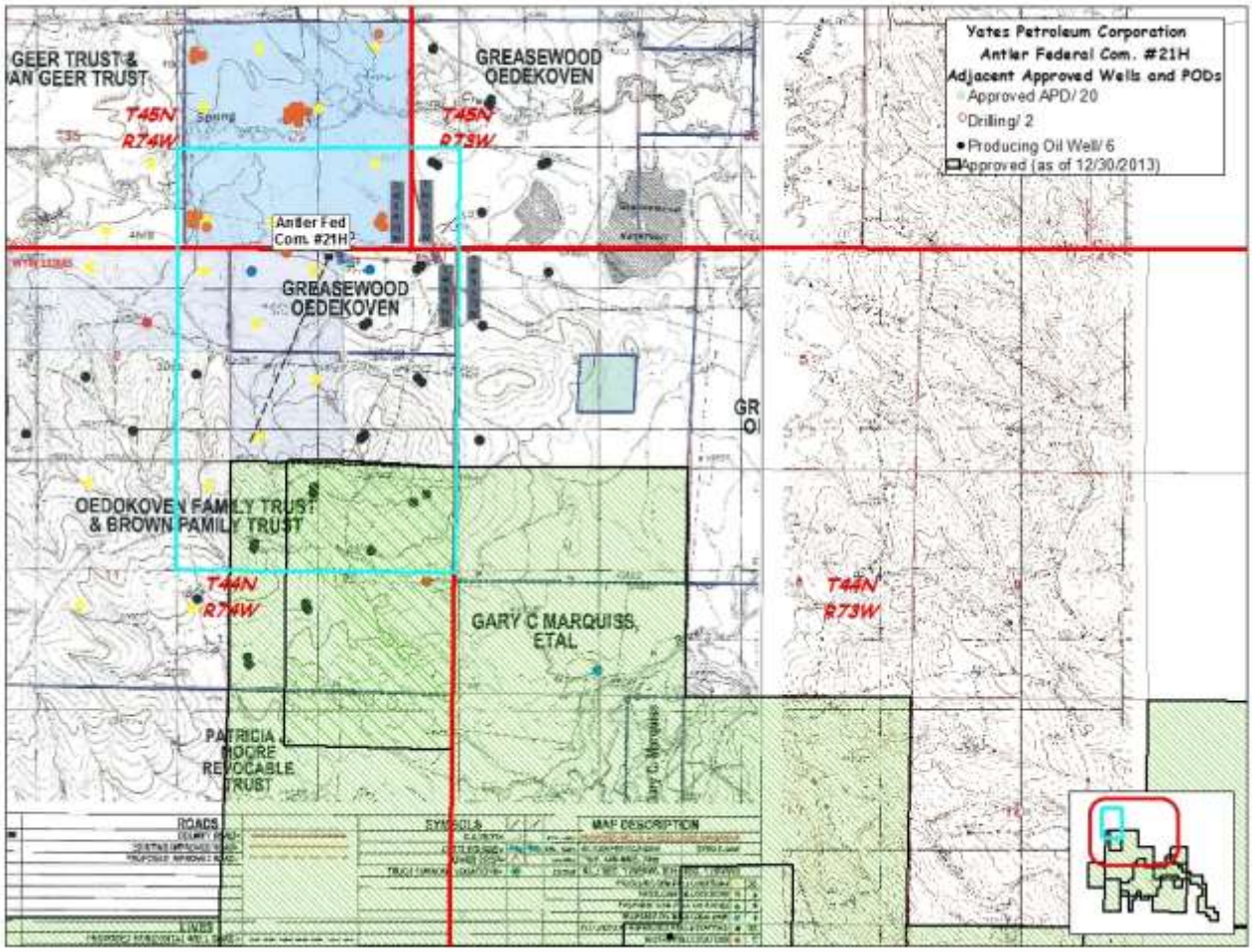

Table 1.2. Disturbance Summary Antler Federal Com. #21H:

Facility	Number or Miles	Factor	Disturbance
Engineered Pad	1 @ 400 ft. x 400 ft.	160,000 sq. ft.	7.0 acres
Proposed Improved Road	2,053 ft.	75 ft.	3.53 acres
Proposed Buried Power	75 ft.	30 ft.	0.05 acres
Total Surface Disturbance			**10.6 acres**

Off Well Pad

Yates will install a buried 3 to 6 inch high-density polyethylene (HDPE) gas gathering pipeline of at least 125 psi rating from the producing well to transport natural gas from the well to a gas gathering trunkline and on to a compressor facility. Gas gathering trunklines will typically consist of 6 to 24 inch HDPE buried lines of at least 125 psi rating. Yates will install a buried 2 to 6 inch corrosion resistant water gathering pipeline of at least 150 psi rating from the well to transport water to a water gathering trunkline and to an approved water disposal well in the area. Water gathering trunklines will typically consist of 6 to 12 inch corrosion resistant buried lines of at least 150 psi rating. Yates requires minimal overhead power installation from existing utility lines for the proposed POD. The electric provider will run overhead lines to the edge of the pad and underground power run to the pumping unit electric motor and other electrically powered devices on site to power the well. Yates will propose any alternation to the

power route via sundry application or right-of-way application and BLM will analyze such proposal in a separate NEPA document Yates does not anticipate requiring the use of generators for this project.

Plan Conformance, Compliance, and Justification with the Energy Policy Act of 2005.
The Energy Policy Act of 2005, Section 390(a) subjects oil or gas exploration or development to a rebuttable presumption that the use of a categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) applies. Thus BLM must use an Energy Policy Act, Section 390(b), CX unless BLM rebuts the presumption. This CX analysis is NEPA compliance categorically excluded from an EA or EIS or their analysis; it is not an exclusion from all analysis. (40 CFR 1508.4 and BLM H-1790, p. 17.) The proposal conforms with the terms and conditions of the approved Resource Management Plan (RMP) for the public lands administered by the BLM, BFO, 1985, the PRB FEIS, 2003, and the Record of Decision (ROD) and Resource Management Amendments for the Powder River Oil and Gas Project, Amendments of 2001, 2011 as required by 43 CFR 1610.5, 40 CFR 1508.4, and 43 CFR 46.215. The Antler Federal Com. #21H and area are clearly lacking in wilderness characteristics as they lack federal surface. BLM finds that the conditions and environmental effects found in the senior NEPA analyses and PRB FEIS remain valid. The applicable categorical exclusion from the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Section 390, is exclusion number (b)(3) which is *drilling an oil or gas well within a developed field for which an approved land use plan or any environmental document prepared pursuant to NEPA analyzed such drilling as a reasonably foreseeable activity, so long as such plan or document was approved within 5 years prior to the date of spudding the well.*

BLM has 3 requirements to use a Section 390 CX3, (BLM H-1790, Appendix 2, #3, p. 143):

1) The proposed APD is in a developed oil or gas field (any field with a completed confirmation well). BLM determined that over 115 townships from Montana to the Converse County border comprise the PRB developed field.

The proposed Antler Fed Com. #21 well is inside, immediately adjacent to or in the 4 mile analysis area of the recent NEPA analyses in Table 1.3, which include an area of approximately 60,000 acres, see also Figure 1.1. This information shows the reader that BLM conducted analysis.

Table 1.3. Overlapping Oil & Gas NEPA Analyses Accounting for Reasonable Foreseeable Activity and Approved within 5 Years of Spudding the Antler Federal Com. #21H Proposal

#	Project Name	NEPA Analysis #	#/Type Wells/#Drilled	Mo/Yr
1	Antler POD	WY-070-EA04-163	50 / CBNG / 31	8/2004, 9/2012
2	Little Buffalo 2, et al	WY-070-390CX3-14-125 to 130	6 / Oil / 2	11/2013
3	Lone Moose Com. #13H	WY-070-390CX3-13-73	1 / Oil / 1	3/2013
4	Ludington Com. #14H	WY-070-390CX3-12-255	1 / Oil / 1	10/2012
5	Valerie	WY-070-EA12-68	9 / Oil / 1	3/2012
6	House Creek Sandy	WY-070-EA11-144	5 / Oil / 0	2/2011

2) Reasonably foreseeable development in the House Creek Sandy and Valerie PODs (plan of development) environmental assessment (EA), WY-070-EA11-144, 2011 and WY-070-EA12-68, 2012, respectively, is in the area of this proposal and addressed filling-in to 80-acre spacing. BLM also notes from Table 1.3, above, that of the 72 analyzed APDs, only 36 are drilled; thus 36 undrilled, analyzed APDs contribute to the available reasonably foreseeable activity for this CX3 analysis. This supports the development anticipated in the Powder River Basin Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRB FEIS), (see narrative in Section 2, No Action Alternative).

3) The tiered NEPA documents were finalized or supplemented within 5 years of spudding (drilling) the proposed well. The Antler CX3 tiers to the NEPA analyses listed in Table 1.3.

In summary, the analyses in Table 1.3 analyzed in detail the anticipated direct, indirect, residual, and cumulative effects that would result from the approval of these APDs and associated support structure in Antler Federal Com. #21H well is similar to both the qualitative and quantitative analysis in the above tiered-to and incorporated NEPA analyses. The BLM reviewed the NEPA analyses and found that they considered potential environmental effects associated with the proposal at a site specific level. This APD's surface use and drilling plans are incorporated here by reference and show adequate protection of surface lands and ground water, including the Fox Hills Formation. The proposal's acres of surface disturbances are within the analysis parameters of the PRB FEIS.

Plan of Operations.
The proposal conforms to all Bureau standards and incorporates appropriate best management practices, required and designed mitigation measures determined to reduce the effects on the environment. BLM reviewed and approved a surface use plan of operations describing all proposed surface-disturbing activities pursuant to Section 17 of the Mineral Leasing Act, as amended. This CX3 analysis also incorporates and analyzes the implementation of committed mitigation measures contained in the SUP, drilling plan, in addition to the Standard COAs found in the PRB FEIS ROD, Appendix A.

Traffic, light and heavy duty trucks, will increase with approval of the wells. Yates did not supply specific information related to traffic in the surface use plan therefore BLM has made assumptions based on operations conducted by other operations on similar projects. Mobilizing the drilling rig and associated equipment requires 50 or more truckloads. The Operator did not estimate what the ADT would be, yet BLM anticipates 2-10 vehicle trips per day during drilling operations. The other anticipated impact associated with HF involves the large amount of heavy truck traffic (200-700 trucks/well) to transport water storage containers, water and other HF materials to the location as well as truck traffic anticipated for removing the storage tanks and flow-back fluid from the HF. The operator's surface use plan does not provide specific information of the HF operations but BLM anticipates the process to be a 24 hour operation lasting approximately 2 weeks. During the production phase of the well, heavy trucks are expected to visit the well every 1 to 2 days to haul oil or water from the location, in addition to pumper traffic from equipment inspections.

Water Resources.
The area's historical use for groundwater was for stock water. A search of the WSEO Ground Water Rights Database showed 4 registered stock water wells within 1 mile of the proposed APD with depths from 50 to 341 feet. For additional information on groundwater, refer to the PRB FEIS, pp. 3-1 to 3-36. Adherence to the drilling COAs, the setting of casing at appropriate depths, following safe remedial procedures in the event of casing failure, and using proper cementing procedures should protect any fresh water aquifers above the target coal zone. This will ensure that ground water will not be adversely impacted by well drilling and completion. The operator will run surface casing to 2,300 feet, total vertical depth to protect shallow aquifers.

Table 1.4. Casing Set and Cementing Depths in relation to the Fox Hills

Well Name/ Well #	Total Depth of Surface Casing (feet)	Total Depth of Intermediate Casing (feet)	Depth to Fox Hills (feet)
Antler Federal Com. #21H	2,300	10,455	6,183

The Fox Hills, the deepest penetrated fresh water zone in the PRB lies well above the target formation. Table 1.4 shows the depth where casing will be set and cemented in place. The operator will verify that

there is competent cement across the zone, from 100 feet above to 100 feet below the Fox Hills Formation. This will ensure that ground water will not be adversely impacted by well drilling and completion operations. At the time of permitting, the volume of water that will be produced in association with these federal minerals is unknown. The operator will have to produce the well for a time to be able to estimate the water production. In order to comply with the requirements of Onshore Oil and Gas Order #7, Disposal of Produced Water, the operator will submit a Sundry to the BLM within 90 days of first production which includes a representative water analysis as well as the proposal for water management.

Historically, the quality of water produced in association with conventional oil and gas has been such that surface discharge would not be possible without treatment. Initial water production is quite low in most cases. There are three common alternatives for water management: Re-injection, deep disposal or disposal into pits. All alternatives would be protective of groundwater resources when performed in compliance with state and federal regulations.

Other Leasable and Locatable Minerals.
The surface location and vertical section of this proposed well is south of a state Section 36, T45N R74W, where the coal minerals are under the authority of the Wyoming Office of State Lands and Investments. Linc Energy Operations Inc. (Linc) leased the coals from the state with the intent to perform underground coal gasification tests in the Wyodak Coals at about 1000 feet depth. Linc recently installed 46 investigative wells to determine coal and groundwater quality. However a proposal for the pilot test has yet to be submitted. The potential development of Section 36 will increase industrial traffic in this area as well as potentially impact the groundwater in the target coal zones. Yates proposed to isolate the groundwater through the installation of surface casing to 2300 feet which will be cemented to the surface. The intermediate casing string, set at 10,164 feet will provide additional protection. These casings should isolate the produced fluids from potentially impacted groundwater in the coal zones.

Wildlife.
BLM reviewed the proposed APD and determined that the proposed APD, it, combined with the COAs (and design features), is: (1) consistent with the FEIS and its supplements, the RMP and the above tiered NEPA analyses; and (2) consistent with the programmatic biological opinion (ES-6-WY-02-F006), which is an update from the PRB FEIS, Appendix K. The affected environment and environmental effects for wildlife are anticipated to be similar to, the Valerie POD EA, WY-070-EA12-68.

Raptors/Migratory Birds
There are no known raptor nests within 0.5 miles of the proposed well area. The well project location does not have habitat for any sensitive migratory bird species. No mitigation is needed for raptors or nesting migratory birds, though BLM will apply a COA to protect transient migratory birds.

Greater Sage-Grouse (GSG)
In March, 2012, WY BLM released the report, "Viability analyses for conservation of sage-grouse populations: Buffalo Field Office, Wyoming," indicating that a viable population of GSG remains in the PRB, but the combined impacts of multiple stressors, including West Nile virus (WNv) and energy development, threaten that viability (Taylor et al 2012). The information in the report identified that the effects of energy development are detectable at a larger spatial scale than analyzed in the documents listed in Table 1.3, above. Additional information regarding the population viability analysis, and its influence on cumulative effects from energy development is found in the affected environment and environmental effects sections (Section 3.7.12 and 4.8.2 – Candidate Species – Greater Sage-grouse (Sage-grouse)) of the Mufasa Fed 11-31H Well EA, WY-070-EA12-062, incorporated here by reference. Given that the Antler Fed Com. #21H well is not in GSG habitat, this new information does not substantially change the analysis included in the Valerie POD EA.

Cultural.
In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, BLM must consider impacts to historic properties (sites that are eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)). For an overview of cultural resources found in the area, refer to the Draft Cultural Class I Regional Overview, Buffalo Field Office (BLM, 2010). A Class III (intensive) cultural resource inventory (BFO project no. 70130086) was performed to locate specific historic properties which may be impacted by the proposal. The following resources are near the proposal area. Sites 48CA4975_5 (Crook's Belle Fourche River Scout Route), 48CA1568_4 (Deadwood Road), and 48CA1570 (Sawyer Expedition Route) are eligible for the National Register. No contributing portions (typically expressed as wagon ruts) of each site are present in the project area nor do these resources retain their integrity of setting; see Table 1.5.

Table 1.5. Resources Near the Proposal & National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Eligibility

Site Number	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility
48CA1568_4	Deadwood Road	Eligible (contributing segment sec. 14)
48CA1568	Deadwood Road	Eligible
48CA1570	Sawyer Expedition Route	Eligible (non-contributing segment)
48CA4640	Historical Structures	Not Eligible
48CA4641	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter and Historical Debris Scatter	Not Eligible
48CA4642	Historical Debris Scatter	Not Eligible
48CA4643	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter and Historical Debris Scatter	Not Eligible
48CA4644	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter and Historical Debris	Not Eligible
48CA4971	Historic Homestead	Not Eligible
48CA4975_5	Crook's Belle Fourche River Scout Route	Eligible (non-contributing segment)
48CA6616	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible

BLM policy states that a decision maker's first choice should be avoidance of historic properties (BLM Manual 8140.06(C)). If historic properties cannot be avoided, mitigation measures must be applied to resolve the adverse effect. No historic properties will be impacted by the proposal. Following the State Protocol Between the Wyoming Bureau of Land Management State Director and The Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer [SHPO], Section VI(A)(1), the BLM notified the Wyoming SHPO on August 6, 2013 that no historic properties exist in the area of potential effect (APE). If any cultural values (sites, features or artifacts) are observed during operation, they will be left intact and the Buffalo Field Manager notified. If human remains are noted, the procedures described in Appendix L of the PRB FEIS and ROD must be followed. Further discovery procedures are in Standard COA (General)(A)(1).

List of Preparers: Persons and Agencies Consulted (BFO unless otherwise noted)

Position/Organization	Name	Position/Organization	Name
NRS/Team Lead	Raymond Stott	Archaeologist	D. F. Tingwall and G.L. "Buck" Damone III
Supr NRS	Casey Freise	Wildlife Biologist	Don Brewer
Petroleum Engineer	Mark Thomason	Geologist	Warren Garrett
LIE	Sharon Soule	NEPA Coordinator	John Kelley

Decision and Rationale on the Proposal.
The COAs provide mitigation and further the justification for this decision and may not be segregated from project implementation without further NEPA review. I reviewed the plan conformance statement and determined that the proposed Antler Federal Com. #21H CX3 APD and infrastructure conform to the

applicable land use plan, 43 CFR 1610.5, 40 CFR 1508.4, and 43 CFR 46.215. I reviewed the proposal to ensure the appropriate exclusion category as described in Section 390 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 is correct. I determined that there is no requirement for further environmental analysis.

Field Manager

4/9/14
Signature Date

Contact Person, Ray Stott, Natural Resource Specialist, Buffalo Field Office, 1425 Fort Street, Buffalo WY 82834, 307-684-1100

Reference

Taylor, R. L., D. E. Naugle, L. S. Mills. 2012. Viability analyses for conservation of sage-grouse populations: Buffalo Field Office, Wyoming. Final Report. February 27, 2012. University of Montana, Missoula, MT.