

**United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management**

**Environmental Assessment
WY-070-EA13-180**

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High Plains District Portions of the February 2014 Lease Sale

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Chapter 1

1.1 Introduction

This environmental assessment (EA) has been prepared to disclose and analyze the environmental consequences beyond those already addressed in the Buffalo, Casper, and Newcastle Field Offices' Resource Management Plans (RMPs) (October 1985, December 2007, September 2000, respectively, and their amendments) and to address new information and policy for the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) High Plains District Office (High Plains DO) portion of the February 2014 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale of which 151 parcels were nominated for leasing within the High Plains DO.

EAs assist the BLM in project planning and compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). EAs also assist the authorized officer in making an informed determination as to whether any significant impacts could result from the analyzed actions. Significance is defined by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and is found in regulation Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1508.27.

An EA provides evidence for determining whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or to support a "Finding of No Significant Impact" (FONSI). If the decision maker determines that this project has significant impacts following the analysis in the EA, then an EIS would be prepared for the project. A FONSI documents the reasons why implementation of the selected alternative would not result in "significant" environmental impacts (effects). When a FONSI statement is reached, a Decision Record (DR) may be signed approving the selected alternative which could be the proposed action, another alternative, or a combination thereof.

1.2 Background

The BLM's policy derived from various laws, including the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (MLA), as amended [30 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*] and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), is to make mineral resources available for disposal and to encourage development of mineral resources to meet national, regional, and local needs.

As required under the MLA, the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (FOOGLRA), Title 43 CFR 3120.1-2(a), and BLM Instruction Memorandum 2010-117, the BLM Wyoming State Office (Wyoming SO) conducts a quarterly competitive lease sale to sell available oil and gas lease parcels. A Notice of Competitive Lease Sale listing parcels to be offered at the auction is published by the BLM Wyoming SO in local newspapers at least 90 days before the auction is held. Lease stipulations applicable to each parcel are specified in the sale notice. The decision as to which public lands and minerals are open for leasing and what leasing stipulations may be necessary, based on information available at the time, is made during the land use planning process. Surface management of non-BLM administered land overlaying federal minerals is determined by BLM in consultation with the appropriate surface management agency or the private surface owner.

As part of the February 2014 lease sale preparation process the BLM’s Wyoming SO submitted the preliminary parcel list to the High Plains DO which included the Buffalo Field Office (Buffalo FO), Casper Field Office (Casper FO) and the Newcastle Field Office (Newcastle FO) for review and processing.

The respective Field Office (FO) staffs, in coordination and consultation with the District Office (DO), reviewed the parcels to determine if they are in areas open to leasing. Each FO made recommendations to the High Plains DO. These recommendations were reviewed, and where appropriate, stipulations were included or additional stipulations added; determined if new information is available since the land use plan was approved; determined if appropriate consultations have been conducted or if additional consultations are needed; and if there were special resource conditions of which potential bidders should be made aware. This single comprehensive EA was prepared by the High Plains DO to document this review, as well as to disclose the affected environment, the anticipated impacts, the mitigation of impacts, and the recommended lease parcel disposition for all field offices. This EA will be available to the public for review for 30 days. Substantive comments and responses to those comments will be found in Appendix F of this document. Public comments will be reviewed and taken into consideration in the completion of the final EA. A Notice of Competitive Lease Sale listing parcels with stipulations to be offered at the auction will be made available to the public at least 90 days before the auction is held.

This EA documents the High Plains DO, Buffalo FO, Casper FO, and Newcastle FO review of 152 parcels nominated for the February 2014 lease sale, containing 145,626 federal mineral acres and 57,037 federal surface acres as depicted in the Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1 Federal Mineral Acres & Federal Surface Acres

Field Office	Number Parcels	Federal Mineral Acres	Federal Surface Acres
Buffalo FO	23	6,718	1,052
Casper FO	75	100,318	47,244
Newcastle FO	54	38,590	8,741
Total	152*	145,626	57,037

*Note: One parcel, WY-1402-040, falls within both Casper FO and Newcastle FO, and is represented on both Casper and Newcastle FO Parcel Lists. Acres reflect only those in the FO.

Of the 152 parcels nominated for the February 2014 lease sale, 1 entire parcel and 4 partial parcels in the Casper FO are closed to leasing because they are inside incorporated towns (see Table 1.2). 43 CFR 3100.0-3,(2),(iii) states that oil and gas on public lands are subject to lease, except incorporated cities, towns and villages. Therefore following parcels and partial parcels within the Casper FO are closed to leasing:

Table 1.2 Parcels Closed to Leasing

Parcel Number	Incorporated Townsite	Field Office	Partial or Entire Closure	Legal Description of Closure (Federal Mineral Acres)
WY-1402-091	Bar Nunn Townsite	CFO	Entire Parcel	ALL (200.00 acres)

Parcel Number	Incorporated Townsite	Field Office	Partial or Entire Closure	Legal Description of Closure (Federal Mineral Acres)
WY-1402-092	Bar Nunn Townsite	CFO	Partial Parcel	T.0340N, R0790W, Sec. 017 S2(320.00 acres), Sec. 020 N2NW(80.00 acres)
WY-1402-093	Casper Townsite	CFO	Partial Parcel	T.0340N, R0790W, Sec. 026 N2, SW, N2SE (560.00 acres)
WY-1402-094	Casper Townsite	CFO	Partial Parcel	T.0340N, R0790W, Sec. 023 ALL (640.000 acres), Sec. 024 ALL (640.00 acres)
WY-1402-094	Casper Townsite	CFO	Partial Parcel	T.0340N, R0790W, Sec. 029 S2S2 (160.00 acres), Sec. 034 N2NE (80.00 acres)
			Total Acres Unavailable	2,680.00 acres

Therefore, 151 parcels, representing 142,946 federal mineral acres and 57,037 federal surface acres, are open to leasing.

As part of the February 2014 lease sale preparation process, the BLM Wyoming SO conducted screening for Greater Sage-grouse per BLM WY guidance (IM WY-2012-019), and consistent with national policy. The parcels meeting criteria for core habitat and manageability using the Fluid Mineral Leasing Screen were identified for deferral on this basis. Deferred parcel areas will remain deferred from leasing until Greater Sage-grouse habitat conservation measures can be evaluated in the current RMP amendments and revisions. At the discretion of the State Director, parcels within core areas that contain less than 640 acres are deferred as well. As a result, 25 entire parcels and 22 partial parcels totaling 41,917 federal mineral are deferred from lease offering at this time and are not further analyzed (Table 1.3 below). Results of the WSO Greater Sage-Grouse screen as well as legal descriptions of deferred acreages are located by parcel number in Lease Lists found in Appendix C.

Table 1.3 BLM Wyoming State Office Deferrals due to Greater Sage-grouse Concerns

Parcel Number	Type of Deferral	FO	Defer Acres	Offer Acres in Core	Parcel Number	Type of Deferral	FO	Defer Acres	Offer Acres in Core
WY-1404-017	Partial Deferral	NFO	840.00	1040.00	WY-1402-073	Defer all	BFO	401.14	
WY-1402-019	Partial Deferral	NFO	520.02	1040.00	WY-1402-087	Partial Deferral	CFO	40.22	640.00
WY-1402-020	Partial Deferral	NFO	440.00	1122.32	WY-1402-088	Partial Deferral	CFO	149.35	0.00
WY-1402-027	Defer All	NFO	2389.44		WY-1402-090	Defer All	CFO	40.00	
WY-1402-028	Defer All	NFO	2540.92		WY-1402-102	Partial Deferral	CFO	239.61	0.00
WY-1402-029	Partial Deferral	NFO	160.00	920.00	WY-1402-103	Defer All	CFO	1217.84	
WY-1402-030	Defer All	NFO	1839.76		WY-1402-104	Partial Deferral	CFO	280.00	0.00

Parcel Number	Type of Deferral	FO	Defer Acres	Offer Acres in Core	Parcel Number	Type of Deferral	FO	Defer Acres	Offer Acres in Core
WY-1402-031	Partial Deferral	NFO	360.00	1720.00	WY-1402-105	Defer All	CFO	1564.36	
WY-1402-032	Defer All	NFO	280.04		WY-1402-106	Partial Deferral	CFO	200.00	0.00
WY-1402-033	Partial Deferral	NFO	879.92	760.00	WY-1402-109	Defer all	CFO	2181.01	
WY-1402-034	Defer All	NFO	360.00		WY-1402-111	Defer All	CFO	2079.84	
WY-1402-035	Partial Deferral	CFO	1360.00	0.00	WY-1402-112	Partial Deferral	CFO	160.00	0.00
WY-1402-036	Partial Deferral	CFO	1668.90	0.00	WY-1402-113	Defer All	CFO	1918.96	
WY-1402-037	Partial Deferral	NFO	600.00	1253.92	WY-1402-122	Partial Deferral	CFO	200.00	0.00
WY-1402-038	Partial Deferral	CFO	1040.00	0.00	WY-1402-123	Defer All	CFO	920.00	
WY-1402-039	Partial Deferral	CFO	960.00	720.00	WY-1402-124	Partial Deferral	CFO	200.00	0.00
WY-1402-040	Partial Deferral	CFO /NFO	40/520	1560	WY-1402-126	Defer All	CFO	1962.00	
WY-1402-041	Defer All	NFO	80.00		WY-1402-127	Defer All	CFO	2363.16	
WY-1402-044	Defer All	NFO	200.00		WY-1402-128	Defer All	CFO	2281.88	
WY-1402-045	Defer all	NFO	120.00		WY-1402-131	Partial Deferral	CFO	185.00	0.00
WY-1402-046	Defer all	NFO	276.56		WY-1402-134	Defer All	CFO	2352.63	
WY-1402-067	Defer all	BFO	123.62		WY-1402-135	Defer All	CFO	2240.00	
WY-1402-068	Defer all	BFO	620.94		WY-1402-235	Defer All	NFO	320.00	
						Total Acres		41,917	10,776

One parcel, WY-1402-079, comprising approximately 200 federal mineral acres in the Buffalo FO will be deferred because it is in coal bearing areas in the Powder River Basin. Nominated parcels in coal bearing areas referred to as Wyodak coal in the Powder River Basin will not be offered for oil and gas leasing pending revision of the Buffalo RMP. The Interior Board of Land Appeals, in April 2002, rendered a decision regarding a protest of a decision that would have allowed leasing oil and gas in areas where coal resources are present in the Buffalo Field Office management area. This decision, found at 158 IBLA 384, states in part, "...the decision to offer the parcels for leasing was based on existing environmental analyses which either did not contain any discussion of the unique potential impacts associated with coalbed methane extraction and development failed to consider reasonable alternatives relevant to pre-leasing environmental analysis." As a result of the 2004 appeals court decision, BLM has suspended oil and gas leasing in the Buffalo FO in formations that have potential for coal bed natural gas. Leasing in coal zones will not resume until environmental analysis is completed which will address future

leasing in those areas. Leases are still being offered in the Buffalo FO in those areas that are not underlain with coal and hence, have no potential to produce Coalbed Natural Gas (CBNG). Parcel WY-1402-079 is deferred from the February 2014 lease sale and is not further analyzed in this document.

Parcel WY-1402-040 is in both the Casper and Newcastle FOs, but was left off the Casper FO lease list. It was added to the Casper FO lease list.

Parcel WY-1402-019 in the Newcastle FO had an error in the legal description. T.041N, R.065W, 06th PM, WY, Sec. 008 E2SE was changed to Sec. 008 W2SE.

Parcel WY-1402-126 in the Casper FO had the following private minerals with private surface deleted from the parcel legal description: T.0330N, R.0820W, 06th PM, WY, Sec. 017 SESE.

Parcel WY-1402-131 in the Casper FO had the following private minerals with private surface deleted from the parcel legal description: T.0350N, R.0820W, 06th PM, WY, Sec.013 W2NW.

Parcel WY-1402-239 in the Newcastle FO had the following private minerals with private surface deleted from the parcel legal description: T.0350N, R.0560W, 06th PM, Sec. 023 LOTS 4, SWNW, W2SW.

This EA documents the High Plains DO, Buffalo FO, Casper FO, and Newcastle FO review of the 125 remaining parcels containing 101,029 federal mineral acres and 35,146 federal surface acres as depicted in the Table 1.4 below.

Table 1.4 Federal Mineral Acres & Federal Surface Acres

Field Office	Number Parcels	Federal Mineral Acres	Federal Surface Acres
Buffalo FO	19	5,373	425
Casper FO*	62	69,793	28,900
Newcastle FO*	44	25,863	5,821
Total	125*	101,029	35,146

*Note: One parcel, WY-1402-040, falls within both Casper FO and Newcastle FO, and is represented on both Casper and Newcastle FO Parcel Lists. Acres reflect only those in the FO.

This EA also serves to verify conformance with the approved Buffalo, Casper, Nebraska and Newcastle Resource Management Plans and provides the rationale for attaching stipulations to specific parcels, offering a parcel for lease, deferring a parcel or deleting a parcel from the lease sale.

1.3 Purpose and Need

The purpose of the competitive oil and gas lease sale is to meet the growing energy demands of the United States public through the sale and issuance of oil and gas leases. Continued sale and issuance of lease parcels is necessary to maintain economical production of oil and gas reserves

owned by the United States.

The need for the competitive oil and gas lease sale is established by FOOGLRA to respond to Expressions of Interest (EOI), FLPMA, and MLA, as amended. BLM's responsibility under the MLA, as amended, is to promote the development of oil and gas on the public domain, and to ensure that deposits of oil and gas owned by the United States shall be subject to disposition in the form and manner provided by the MLA under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, where applicable, through the land use planning process.

Decision to be Made: The BLM will decide whether or not to offer and issue the nominated parcels of the High Plains DO portion at the February 2014 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale and if so, under what terms and conditions.

1.4 Conformance with BLM Land Use Plan(s)

Pursuant to 40 CFR 1508.28 and 1502.21, this EA tiers to and incorporates by reference the information and analysis contained in the following four plans: the Buffalo Resource Management Plan (Buffalo RMP) and Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) (1985) and the RMP/Record of Decision (ROD) approved in October 1985; the Casper Resource Management Plan (Casper RMP), Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) (June 2007) and the RMP/ROD approved in December 2007; the Newcastle Resource Management Plan (Newcastle RMP), Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) (June 1999) and the RMP/ROD approved in August 2000 and the Nebraska Resource Management Plan (Nebraska RMP)/ ROD approved in May 1992 – to include FEIS and or RMP supplements or amendments, if any.

Buffalo RMP/ROD: According to the Buffalo RMP/ROD, page 16, “MM-7: Continue to lease and allow development of federal oil and gas in the Buffalo Resource Area.” The document goes on to state that “Oil and Gas leasing and development will be subject to the standard stipulations of the Wyoming BLM and to other mitigation of surface disturbance as may be necessary.”

Casper RMP/ROD: According to the Casper RMP/ROD, page 2-15, Goal MR: 2.1 states “Maintain oil and gas leasing, exploration, and development, while minimizing impacts to other resource values;” decision 2002 “Parcels nominated for potential oil and gas leasing will be reviewed. Any stipulations attached to these parcels will be the least restrictive needed to protect other resource values;” and decision 2004 “The Casper Field Office is open to mineral leasing, including solid leasables and geothermal, unless specifically identified as administratively unavailable for the life of the plan for mineral leasing. These open areas will be managed on a case-by-case basis.”

Newcastle RMP/ROD: According to the Newcastle RMP/ROD, page 12, “Management Actions: Federal oil and gas leases will be issued with appropriate stipulations for protection of other resource values.”

Nebraska RMP/ROD: According to the Nebraska RMP/ROD, page 6, “New oil and gas leases

will be issued with necessary stipulations, and approval of APDs and filed development activities will include any necessary conditions of approval (appendixes C and D). The Newcastle FO is responsible for managing all public lands in Nebraska according to the Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan (RMP/ROD) for Nebraska, BLM-WY-ES-92-010-4410, signed May 13, 1992.

The Buffalo, Casper, Newcastle, and Nebraska RMPs provide specific stipulations that would be attached to new leases offered in certain areas or occurring within particular resources. These stipulations will be detailed further in this EA.

1.5 Relationship to Statutes, Regulations, or Other Plans

Purchasers of oil and gas leases are required to obey all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations including obtaining all necessary permits required should lease development occur.

Buffalo FO, Casper FO, and Newcastle FO wildlife biologists reviewed each parcel during the individual Field Office review. Individual parcels may contain threatened, endangered, candidate, or BLM sensitive species (EA Section 3.0, Affected Environment; Appendix A, Interdisciplinary Team Checklists; Appendix B, Affected Environment Tables). The administrative act of offering and subsequent issuance of oil and gas leases is consistent with the decisions in the Buffalo, Casper, Newcastle, and Nebraska RMPs, including decisions relating to threatened, endangered, candidate, and BLM sensitive species. The proposed action of offering and issuing oil and gas leases is also consistent with the biological assessments and biological opinions for these RMPs. No further consultation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is required.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties (sites that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places). Oil and gas leasing is a federal undertaking which requires compliance with Section 106. Fluid mineral leasing implies surface disturbance which could adversely affect historic properties when parcels are developed. Although the exact nature of that disturbance is not known until a site specific plan is submitted to the BLM, which can occur several years after the parcel is leased. Typically, the High Plains DO meets its compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA for oil and gas leasing and development through a phased approach, which has three distinct decisions – land use planning, leasing, and development. At each phase, BLM narrows its focus as relevant to the action being analyzed, going from the large land use areas potentially subject to leasing to particular parcels to be leased, and then, to the site-specific development decisions in which surface-disturbing activities may be approved.

In relation to fluid mineral leasing, the first phase of Section 106 compliance takes place during the land use planning process. RMP creation and land use planning decisions are made in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), tribes, cooperating agencies, and other interested parties. During the land use planning process, BLM seeks to identify and inventory historic properties, including traditional cultural properties significant to tribes,

through consultation. The RMP for each FO describes and analyzes, on a very broad scale, potential impacts to known historic properties and includes management decisions that may protect historic properties through closures of certain areas to leasing or the formulation of protective lease stipulations. Surface use restrictions such as controlled surface use (CSU) or no surface occupancy (NSO) lease stipulations are also delineated in RMPs. The analysis performed during the RMP process is intended to identify and protect known historic properties that cannot be readily mitigated and due to its wide-ranging scale, does not include an intensive site specific field inventory component.

The second phase takes place as part of BLM's process of deciding whether to include individual fluid mineral lease parcels in competitive lease sales in areas that are designated as "open" through the RMP process. This analysis is often done in the context of a NEPA document, such as this EA, and in consultation with the SHPO, tribes, cooperating agencies, and other interested parties. The High Plains DO analyzes available information, including, but not limited to, information gathered and considered during the RMP process, for each parcel to consider whether the sale will result in "adverse effects" and to ensure that adequate lease stipulations are included. In some cases, the analyses in the RMPs may be dated or may not have considered new information on historic properties or recent changes to law, regulation or policy. The analysis in the second phase also considers any new information related to historic properties in the potential lease parcels. This phase, in part, is intended to identify historic properties that cannot be readily mitigated and to identify parcels that BLM may need to defer or delete from leasing lists. Depending on the particular resources identified, this analysis may not require intensive field inventory, especially in light of the uncertainty regarding the type and extent of surface disturbance associated with oil and gas development associated with a parcel. BLM will include the following cultural resource lease stipulation to any parcel it decides to offer:

This lease may be found to contain previously unknown historic properties and/or resources protected under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, E.O. 13007, or other statutes and executive orders. The BLM will not approve any ground disturbing activities that may affect any such properties or resources until it completes its obligations under applicable requirements of the NHPA and other authorities. The BLM may require modification to exploration or development proposals to protect such properties, or disapprove any activity that is likely to result in adverse effects that cannot be successfully avoided, minimized or mitigated.

The third phase involves the approval process for an APD or other site-specific activities related to oil and gas development. At this stage, a project proponent submits a site specific plan to the FO detailing all proposed activities. BLM must analyze the potential effects that such activities could have on historic properties. Utilizing historic property information gathered through the two previous stages, BLM will seek to conduct, as appropriate, site-specific cultural resource inventories, gather additional information through consultation with SHPOs, tribes, and other interested parties, as well as the public, make eligibility determinations, analyze the potential effects and make adverse effect determinations, and seek to resolve any adverse effects through consultation. Completion of the Section 106 process may conclude through the execution of a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement. Additionally, the BLM would retain the ability to modify or disapprove any activity with potential adverse effects that cannot be

successfully avoided, minimized, or mitigated as provided for in the cultural resource stipulation attached to the lease.

BLM field offices must base site specific lease stipulations (such as CSU or NSO) and decisions to withdraw areas from leasing on decisions made within an RMP. RMPs are updated every 5 to 30 years and may not contain current information. If a decision maker determines a cultural resource is difficult or impossible to mitigate and wishes to apply lease stipulations or exclude the site from leasing, the RMP must be updated, amended, or a maintenance action performed prior to leasing.

1.6 Identification of Issues

Analysis required by NEPA, as amended (Public Law 91-90, USC 4321 *et seq.*), was conducted by field office resource specialists who relied on site visits where access was available, personal knowledge of the areas involved, and/or review of existing databases and file information to determine if appropriate stipulations should be attached to specific parcels prior to being made available for lease.

The High Plains DO is predominantly split estate (private surface and federal minerals). Of the total 152 parcels nominated for leasing (a total of 145,626 federal mineral acres and 57,037 federal surface acres), 71 parcels are federal surface and federal minerals (98,164 federal mineral acres) while the other 81 parcels are entirely federal minerals underlying state or private surface (47,462 federal mineral acres).

Field visits were performed on those parcels that the BLM had access or access was allowed by the surface owners. Seventy-two (72) parcels were visited using public access such as county or state roads. In the Buffalo FO, Parcels WY-1402-053, WY-1402-054, WY-1402-055, WY-1402-056, WY-1402-057, WY-1402-058, WY-1402-059, WY-1402-060, WY-1402-061, WY-1402-062, WY-1402-064, WY-1402-065, WY-1402-069, WY-1402-070, WY-1402-071, WY-1402-072 were visited. In the Casper FO, Parcels WY-1402-096, WY-1402-097, WY-1402-098, WY-1402-099, WY-1402-100, WY-1402-108, WY-1402-110, WY-1402-112, WY-1402-115, WY-1402-116, WY-1402-117, WY-1402-119, WY-1402-120, WY-1402-122, WY-1402-124, WY-1402-125, WY-1402-129, WY-1402-132, WY-1402-137, WY-1402-138, WY-1402-139, WY-1402-140, WY-1402-141, were visited. In the Newcastle FO, Parcels WY-1402-001, WY-1402-002, WY-1402-003, WY-1402-004, WY-1402-005, WY-1402-006, WY-1402-007, WY-1402-008, WY-1402-009, WY-1402-010, WY-1402-013, WY-1402-014, WY-1402-015, WY-1402-017, WY-1402-019, WY-1402-020, WY-1402-021, WY-1402-023, WY-1402-024, WY-1402-026, WY-1402-029, WY-1402-031, WY-1402-033, WY-1402-042, WY-1402-047, WY-1402-048, WY-1402-049, WY-1402-050, WY-1402-051, WY-1402-052, WY-1402-239, WY-1402-240 were visited. Pictures were taken at these 72 parcels and where available, GPS coordinates were taken at those photo points. Geographical information system (GIS) data and digital Ortho photo quads (DOQQ) were used regardless of whether or not the field teams could visit the parcels, but were predominantly relied on for review of the 80 parcels that could not be visited.

Offering and issuing oil and gas leases is strictly an administrative action, which, in and of itself, does not cause or directly authorize any surface disturbance. After a lease has been issued, the

lessee has the right to use as much of the lease lands as is necessary to explore, drill for, mine, extract, remove, and dispose of the oil and gas resources (see 43 CFR 3101.1-2, Surface use rights). These post-leasing actions can result in surface disturbance.

As part of the lease issuance process, nominated parcels are reviewed against the appropriate land use plans, and stipulations are attached to mitigate known environmental or resource conflicts that may occur on a given lease parcel. As stated above, on-the-ground impacts would potentially occur when a lessee applies for and receives approval to explore, occupy, and drill on the lease. The BLM cannot determine whether a parcel offered for sale will be leased, or if it is leased, whether the lease will be explored or developed, or how the parcel may be explored or developed. According to one estimate by the BLM Wyoming State Office Reservoir Management Division, from 1960 through 2011, 75,192 leases have been let in Wyoming. Of those, 4,920 leases produced some type of oil or gas in sufficient quantities that the lease was held by production. Therefore 6.5 percent of the leases sold and 5.3 percent of the acreage was actually developed into production. Also, according to the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals, site-specific NEPA analysis is not possible absent concrete proposals. Filing an APD is the initial point at which a site-specific environmental appraisal can be undertaken (Park County Resource Council, Inc. v. U.S. Department of Agriculture, 10th Cir., April 17, 1987). Before the lessee files a notice of staking (NOS), an APD, or a field development plan, the BLM cannot reasonably determine where companies propose to develop wells on a given lease or even if a lease will be developed at all. Accordingly, additional separate NEPA analysis will be required at the development stage to analyze project-specific impacts associated with exploration and development of the lease. That site-specific environmental documentation would address the site-specific analysis for each proposed well location. Additional conditions of approval (mitigation) may be applied at that time.

Interdisciplinary (ID) teams consisting of a multi-disciplinary group of resource specialists for each FO as well as the High Plains DO were formed to review the parcels proposed for sale and subsequent leasing. Appendix A, Interdisciplinary Team Checklists, contains all resources within the given FO and indicates whether the resource is not present (NP), present but not impacted (NI), or present with the potential for impact (PI). Those resources that were documented as NP or NI were eliminated from further analysis as stated in section 1.7 below with the rationale listed either in that section or under the column 'Rationale for Determination' in Appendix A, Interdisciplinary Team Checklists. Issues that were identified in Appendix A, Interdisciplinary Team Checklists as PI and further discussed in this EA are air resources (including air quality, greenhouse gases, and visibility), cultural resources, coal, lands and realty, paleontological, socioeconomics, visual resource management (VRM), water resources and wildlife resources (including threatened and endangered (T&E) and BLM sensitive species). In some cases the RMP added stipulations for these resources and those stipulations are detailed in Chapter 4. Only those issues that were not addressed sufficiently in the tiered RMP EISs, where there is new information or BLM policy has changed are analyzed further in Chapter 4 of this EA. The specifics of that new information or BLM policy change is explained in Chapter 3 of this document.

Traditional cultural properties (TCPs), sacred sites, or other areas that are of concern to Native American tribes have the potential to be impacted by oil and gas development. The High Plains

DO took part in general discussions related to oil and gas leasing in November of 2010, May of 2011, June of 2011, February of 2012, May of 2012 and June of 2012 with representatives from the Cheyenne River Sioux, Rosebud Sioux, Crow Creek Sioux, Lower Brule Sioux, Oglala Sioux, Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate, Yankton Sioux, Flandreau Santee, Fort Peck, Three Affiliated, Crow, Northern Arapaho and Northern Cheyenne Tribes. The tribes suggested that BLM consider their concerns with oil and gas leasing and any of their comments on this EA separately from comments received by the public and they voiced concern with the potential of BLM revealing sensitive information in relation to sacred sites. BLM must consider all comments on this EA regardless of the source, but BLM is also required to make additional efforts to hear the concerns of tribes and to keep sensitive information confidential. Letters were sent to each tribe in an effort to gather any information that they are willing to share on this EA. The tribes also suggested BLM address potential impacts to TCPs and sacred sites prior to issuance of oil and gas leases. The tribes contended that inventories performed by tribal surveyors are necessary to identify all resources that are important to tribes prior to leasing any parcel. They indicated that sites which archeologists interpret as stone circles or cairns may have spiritual significance that non-Native Americans cannot properly identify. The tribes pointed out that an NSO stipulation may not be an adequate site specific protection since they consider the subsurface minerals to be a part of that site. Native American burials were pointed out as especially sensitive sites that should be avoided by all surface disturbing activities. The tribes also argued that mitigation may be impossible for certain TCPs or sacred sites, and it is counterintuitive to lease oil and gas without prior knowledge of such sites.

However, the High Plains DO has made a reasonable effort to identify known TCPs and sacred sites in consultation with the SHPO and tribes during the land use planning process and during the analysis for this document. Intensive field inventories covering entire lease parcels for this proposed lease sale is unnecessary to satisfy BLM's Section 106 obligations. Additionally, the special lease stipulation related to NHPA compliance gives BLM decision makers the discretion to modify or deny any project specific proposals that could potentially disturb TCPs or sacred sites.

Without a discrete development proposal, the use of hydraulic fracturing in the oil and gas development process cannot be predicted. However, this EA incorporates by reference, in its entirety, a Hydraulic Fracturing White Paper included in Appendix G. This document provides a general discussion of the hydraulic fracturing process and issues associated with its use.

1.7 Issues Considered but Eliminated from Further Analysis

The following issues were identified but eliminated from further analysis as described. Appendix A, Interdisciplinary Team Checklists, has a comprehensive listing by FO of what resources were identified for this EA and the rationale for whether or not they were included in this document.

The act of offering for sale these federal mineral leases produces no direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts, except where noted above in Section 1.6 and in Chapter 4, to the following resources beyond those detailed within the respective FO RMP: environmental justice, farmlands, floodplains, fuels and fire management, invasive species and noxious weeds, lands,

reality and access, livestock grazing and rangeland health, vegetation, wastes, wetlands and riparian zones, wild and scenic rivers, or woodland and forestry. The subsequent development of the lease would require an APD and/or sundry notice and, in some cases, a right-of-way application to access and transport production to or from the lease, which would all require more site-specific review. Therefore, these resources will not be discussed further in this document.

The analysis of climate change is in its formative phase. It is not feasible to know with certainty the net impacts from the contribution of the proposed action on climate. The inconsistency in results of scientific models used to predict climate change at the global scale coupled with the lack of scientific models designed to predict climate change on regional or local scales, limits the ability to quantify potential future impacts of decisions made at this level. Greenhouse gases are analyzed in this document as it relates to the overall climate change analysis, but climate change alone will not be analyzed further in this document.

The parcels listed in Appendix E, Deferrals High Plains DO, meeting criteria for Greater Sage-Grouse core habitat manageability using the Fluid Mineral Leasing Screen (IM WY-2012-019) or under the BLM Wyoming State Director's discretion, are deferred in whole or in part from this sale and are not further addressed in this analysis. Those portions of parcels that were not deferred are analyzed in detail.

The proximity to existing and proposed Renewable Energy Development, specifically Wind Development was screened. The screening determined the following that parcels WY-1402-087 and WY-1402-088 are located in an existing wind farm. There are operating turbines located in both parcels.

Conflicts with wind development were eliminated from further analysis due to the fact that the lessee would have to abide by prior existing rights. Thus, if any conflicts were to occur, they would have to be addressed by the lessee, the landowner and the surface managing agency in coordination with the BLM and the wind development company at the time of proposed exploration, development, and drilling.

Oil and gas development, as well as other industrial use such as mining has been occurring in the HPDO for many decades. Due to the industrial safety programs, standards, and state and federal regulations, offering these parcels is not expected to materially increase health or safety risks to humans, wildlife, or livestock. Leasing of the parcels analyzed in this EA would present no new or unusual health or safety issues not covered by existing state and federal laws and/or regulation. Information contained in Appendix G, Sections V and VI, Spill Response and Reporting and Public Health and Safety (pages 10-11) is incorporated by reference into this EA.

Impacts from Hydraulic Fracturing of future oil and gas development wells are also dismissed from detailed review lacking a discrete development proposal. However, a discussion of issues surround the application of Hydraulic Fracturing is provided in Appendix G. This information is incorporated by reference into this Environmental Analysis.

The FOs screened each parcel for wilderness, wilderness study areas, and lands with wilderness characteristics. Screening criteria and the results are listed in Appendix D, FO Screens, by

respective field offices. Buffalo and Newcastle FOs found that all of their parcels do not meet the first criteria of the screen “more than 5,000 acres of roadless land (yes/no)”; therefore do not qualify. Casper FO found all but two parcels met the first criteria but those two did not meet the next criteria “imprint of man’s work substantially unnoticeable (yes/no)”.

1.8 Public Participation

A press release announcing the availability of the EA for comments was e-mailed to local media on July 30, 2013. The press release stated that the comment period for the EA would run until August 28, 2013. In addition, informational postcards were mailed to affected landowners on July 30, 2013 and letters were mailed to Native American tribes on August 2, 2013. As required by the BLM leasing policy, where parcels are split estate, a notification letter notifying them of the EA review and possibility to comment was sent to the surface owner based on the surface owner information provided by the party submitting the EOI. For an overview of the comments and responses see Section 5.3.1 and for the specific comments see Appendix F, Comments and Responses.

1.9 Summary

This chapter presents the purpose and need for sale of those parcels within the High Plains DO portion of the February 2014 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale, as well as relevant issues. Those issues are elements of the human environment that could be affected by the administrative actions of offering and issuance of leases that were not previously addressed in the tiered RMP EISs, for which new BLM policy has changed or for which new information exists. In order to meet the purpose and need of the High Plains DO portion of the February 2014 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale in a way that resolves the issues, the BLM has considered a range of alternatives. These alternatives are presented in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 gives a description of the affected environment for each resource where a stipulation has been attached as dictated under the pertinent RMP. The potential environmental impacts or consequences to any resource affected resulting from implementation of each alternative considered in detail are analyzed in Chapter 4.

Chapter 2

Alternatives

2.1 Introduction

The High Plains DO received nominations for 152 parcels (145,626 federal mineral acres and 57,037 federal surface acres) for the February 2014 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale. Out of those nominated parcels, 1 entire and 4 partial parcels were unavailable for leasing, leaving 151 parcels (142,946 federal mineral acres and 57,037 federal surface acres) available for leasing. Out of those, 48 whole or partial parcels were deferred in Chapter 1 for the reasons described therein. Therefore, the remaining 125 parcels will be analyzed in this EA. Out of those remaining 125 parcels, 19 parcels are administered by the Buffalo FO, 62 parcels are administered by the Casper FO and 44 parcels are administered by the Newcastle FO. One parcel, WY-1402-040, is located within both the Casper FO and the Newcastle FO boundaries, and is therefore administered by both field offices. Federal mineral and federal surface acres for parcels offered in Alternatives A and B are shown in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1 Parcels Offered for Alternatives A and B

Offered	Number Parcels	Federal Mineral Acres	Federal Surface Acres
Alternative A	0	0	0
Alternative B	125	101,029	35,146

2.2 Common to All Alternatives

Lease stipulations will be applied to each parcel uniformly across all alternatives by Field Office to conform with each RMP. Please see Chapter 4, Common to All Alternative section for the details.

2.3 Alternative A – No Action

The BLM NEPA Handbook (H-1790-1) states that for EAs on externally initiated proposed actions, the No Action Alternative generally means that the proposed action would not take place. In the case of a lease sale, this would mean that an expression of interest to lease (parcel nomination) would be rejected. The No Action alternative would remove all 125 parcels from the High Plains DO portion of the February 2014 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale.

Any ongoing oil and gas development as well as any other land uses would continue on surrounding federal, private, and state leases.

Selection of the No Action Alternative would not preclude the re-nomination of a parcel for future sale as long as the area remains open to fluid mineral leasing.

2.4 Alternative B – Offer All Parcels for Sale

Alternative B will offer all 125 parcels for sale. Federal mineral and federal surface acres offered and deferred for Alternative B are shown in Table 2.3 below.

Table 2.3 Federal Acres Offered and Deferred in Alternative B

Alternative B	Number Parcels	Federal Mineral Acres	Federal Surface Acres
Offered	125	101,029	35,146
Deferred	0	0	0

2.5 Alternatives Considered, but Eliminated from Further Analysis

One alternative was considered by the three FO ID teams and the High Plains DO team which would have deferred a partial parcel. That deferral was later deemed inconsistent with the pertinent RMP and this alternative was dismissed from further analysis.

An alternative that would defer all portions of parcels located within sage grouse core areas was also considered but eliminated from further analysis because it is embedded within the No Action alternative.

No other action alternatives were considered by ID teams.

Chapter 3

Affected Environment

3.1 Introduction

This Chapter presents the affected environment (*i.e.*, the physical, biological, social, and economic values and resources) identified in the three FO Interdisciplinary Team Checklists (IDTCs) which can be found in Appendix A, Interdisciplinary Team Checklists, and presented as issues in Chapter 1 (Section 1.6) of this EA. This Chapter provides the baseline for comparison of alternatives for impacts and consequences described in Chapter 4. Refer to Appendix B, which provides a High Plains DO summary of stipulations applied by parcel.

3.2 General Setting

The proposed lease parcels are located in Campbell, Converse, Crook, Natrona, Niobrara and Weston Counties in Wyoming, and Sioux County in Nebraska. The area is characterized by somewhat flat rolling prairie with breaks and steep gullies near major hydrologic features.

3.3 Resources/Issues Identified for Analysis

3.3.1 Air Resources

In addition to the air quality information in the RMPs, new information about greenhouse gases (GHGs) and their effects on national and global climate conditions has emerged. On-going scientific research has identified the potential impacts of GHG emissions such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O); and several trace gases on global climate. Through complex interactions on a global scale, GHG emissions cause a net warming effect of the atmosphere, primarily by decreasing the amount of heat energy radiated by the earth back into space. Although GHG levels have varied for millennia (along with corresponding variations in climatic conditions), industrialization and burning of fossil carbon sources have caused GHG concentrations to increase measurably, and may contribute to overall climatic changes.

This EA incorporates an analysis of the contributions of the proposed action to GHG emissions and a general discussion of potential impacts to climate. Air Resources include climate, climate change, air quality, air quality-related values (including visibility and atmospheric deposition) and smoke management. Therefore, NEPA requires that the BLM must consider and analyze the potential effects of BLM and BLM-authorized activities on air resources as part of the planning and decision-making process.

3.3.1.1 Air Quality

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establishes air quality standards (NAAQS)

for criteria pollutants. Criteria pollutants include carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), ozone (O₃), particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter (PM_{2.5}), particulate matter 10 microns or less in diameter (PM₁₀), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and lead (Pb). Air pollutant concentrations greater than the NAAQS would represent a risk to human health as determined by the EPA.

EPA has delegated administration of the Clean Air Act to the State of Wyoming and is administered by the Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ), State of Wyoming. Wyoming Ambient Air Quality Standards (WAAQS) and NAAQS identify maximum limits for concentrations of criteria air pollutants at all locations to which the public has access. The WAAQS and NAAQS are legally enforceable standards. Concentrations above the WAAQS and NAAQS represent a risk to human health that, by law, require public safeguards be implemented. State standards must be at least as protective of human health as federal standards, and may be more restrictive than federal standards, as allowed by the Clean Air Act.

For the most part, the counties that lie within the jurisdictional boundaries of the BLM High Plains District Office (DO) (Natrona, Converse, Platte, Goshen, Niobrara, Weston, Crook, Campbell, Sheridan, and Johnson) are classified as in attainment for all state and national ambient air quality standards as defined in the Clean Air Act of 1977, as amended. The one exception is the City of Sheridan, which was designated as nonattainment for PM₁₀ in 1991 (56 FR 11101). All monitoring sites operated by the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Division, in the High Plains DO, including the City of Sheridan, are currently in compliance with the NAAQS and WAAQS.

Various state and federal agencies monitor air pollutant concentrations and visibility throughout Wyoming. Table 3.1 lists the available air quality monitoring sites within the High Plains DO and relevant sites nearby. The WDEQ operates PM₁₀ monitors as part of the State and Local Monitoring Site (SLAMS) network. Other sites include several Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) monitors and BLM administered sites that are part of the Wyoming Air Resource Monitoring System (WARMS). Atmospheric deposition (wet) measurements of ammonium, sulfate, and various metals are taken at the Newcastle Site, which the BLM operates as part of the National Acid Deposition Program (NADP).

Table 3.1 Air Quality Monitoring Sites within the High Plains DO

County	Site Name	Type of Monitor Type	Parameter	Operating Schedule	Location	
					Longitude	Latitude
Campbell	Thunder Basin	SPM	O ₃ , NO _x and Met	Hourly	-105.3000	44.6720
	South Campbell County	SPM	O ₃ , NO _x , PM ₁₀ and Met	1/3 (PM ₁₀) and hourly (NO _x and O ₃)	-105.5000	44.1470
	Belle Ayr Mine	SPM	NO _x and PM _{2.5}	1/3 (PM _{2.5}) and hourly (O _x)	-105.3000	44.0990
	Wright	SPM	PM ₁₀	1/6	-105.5000	43.7580
	Gillette	SLAMS	PM ₁₀	1/6	-105.5000	44.2880
	Black Thunder Mine	SPM	PM _{2.5}	1/3	-105.2000	43.6770

County	Site Name	Type of Monitor Type	Parameter	Operating Schedule	Location	
					Longitude	Latitude
	Buckskin Mine	SPM	PM2.5	1/3	-105.6000	44.4720
	Fortification Creek	WARMS	PM2.5, Nitrate, Ammonium, Nitric Acid, Sulfate, Sulfur Dioxide, Meteorology	1/3 (PM2.5) and 1/7 (others)	-105.9198	44.33953
	South Coal	WARMS	PM2.5 and Meteorology		-105.8378	44.9411
	Thunder Basin	IMPROVE	PM2.5, Nitrate, Ammonium, Nitric Acid, Sulfate, Sulfur Dioxide & Meteorology	1/3	-105.2874	44.6634
Converse	Antelope Mine	SPM	PM2.5	1/3 (PM2.5) and hourly (NOx)	-105.4000	43.4270
Johnson	Buffalo	WARMS	PM2.5, Nitrate, Ammonium, Nitric Acid, Sulfate, Sulfur Dioxide and Meteorology	1/3 (PM2.5) and 1/7 (others)	-106.0189	44.1442
	Cloud Peak	IMPROVE	PM2.5, Nitrate, Ammonium, Nitric Acid, Sulfate, Sulfur Dioxide and Meteorology	1/3	-106.9565	44.3335
Natrona	Casper	SLAMS	PM10 and PM 2.5	1/3	-106.3256	42.8516
Sheridan	Sheridan-Highland Park	SLAMS	PM10 and PM2.5	1/3 (PM10); 1/3 and 1/6 (PM2.5)	-107.0000	44.8060
	Sheridan-Police Station	SLAMS	PM10 and PM2.5	1/1 (PM10) and 1/3 & 1/6 (PM2.5)	-107.0000	44.8330
	Sheridan	WARMS	PM2.5, Nitrate, Ammonium, Nitric Acid, Sulfate and Sulfur Dioxide, Meteorology	1/3 (PM2.5) and 1/7 (others)	-106.8472	44.9336
Weston	Newcastle	WARMS	PM2.5, Nitrate, Ammonium, Nitric Acid, Sulfate, Sulfur Dioxide and Meteorology, ozone	1/3 (PM2.5) and 1/7 (others)	-104.1919	43.8731
	Newcastle	NADP	Wet deposition of ammonium, sulfate, metals	Weekly	-104.1917	43.873

BLM assessed recent air quality conditions within the High Plains DO boundary by examining data collected by monitors in the area, supplemented by various monitors in neighboring planning areas, as summarized in Table 3.2. The examination of these data indicates that the current air quality for criteria pollutants in the High Plains DO is considered good and is in compliance with applicable NAAQS and WAAQS. Based on measurements in the area, visibility in the High Plains DO is considered excellent.

Table 3.2 Primary Standards and Representative Concentrations (Air Quality Conditions)

Pollutant	Averaging Time	NAAQS (WAAQS if different)	Representative Concentrations	Data Source
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1 hour	35 ppm	1.6 ppm	Murphy Ridge - 2007 Data source: EPA's Air Quality System (AQS) Quick Look Report (AQS ID: 56-041-0101)
	8 hour	9 ppm	1.5 ppm	
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	1 hour	100 ppb	11 ppb	3 year average of the 98th percentile for Thunder Basin National Grasslands , 2009-2011. Data Source EPA's AQS Quicklook Report (AQS ID 56-005-0123)

Pollutant	Averaging Time	NAAQS (WAAQS if different)	Representative Concentrations	Data Source
	Annual	53 ppb	2 ppb	Annual arithmetic mean value for Thunder Basin National Grasslands , 2011. Data source: EPA's Air Quality System (AQS) Quick Look Report (AQS ID: 56-0035-0123)
Ozone	8 hour	0.075 ppm	0.061 ppm	3-year average of the fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentration at Thunder Basin National Grasslands , 2009-2011. Data source: EPA's Air Quality System (AQS) Quick Look Report (AQS ID: 56-0035-0123)
PM ₁₀	24 hour	150 µg/m ³	41 µg/m ³	2011 max PM10 concentration at South Campbell County Air Quality Monitoring Station. Data Source: EPA's Air Quality System (AQS) Quick Look Report (AQS ID: 56-005-0456)
	Annual	(50 µg/m ³)	11 µg/m ³	3-year average of the weighted annual mean PM10 concentration at Campbell County Air Quality Monitoring Station. Data Source: EPA's Air Quality System (AQS) Quick Look Report (AQS ID: 56-005-0456). Years 2009-2011
PM _{2.5}	24 Hour	35 µg/m ³	8 µg/m ³	3-year average of the 98th percentile of the 24-hour PM2.5 concentration at Antelope Air Quality Monitoring Station. Data Source: EPA's Air Quality System (AQS) Quick Look Report (AQS ID: 56-009-0189). Years 2009-2011. Note: During this period the monitoring method was changed, one or more years of incomplete data are used in this calculation.
	Annual	12.0 µg/m ³	3.3 µg/m ³	3-year average of the weighted annual mean PM2.5 concentration at Antelope Air Quality Monitoring Station. Data Source: EPA's Air Quality System (AQS) Quick Look Report (AQS ID: 56-009-0819). Years 2009-2011. Note: During this period the monitoring method was changed, one or more years of incomplete data are used in this calculation.
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	1 hour	75 ppb	4 ppb	3 year average of the 99th percentile at Murphy Ridge Monitoring Station 2007-2009. Data source: EPA's Air Quality System (AQS) Quick Look Report (AQS ID: 56-041-0101)
	3 hour	(0.5 ppm)	0.0049 ppm	Annual Summary Report for Murphy Ridge : January 1, 2009 – December 31, 2009.
	24 hour	(0.10 ppm)	0.0021 ppm	Annual Summary Report for Murphy Ridge : January 1, 2009 – December 31, 2009.
	Annual	(0.02 ppm)	0.00029 ppm	Annual Summary Report for Murphy Ridge : January 1, 2009 – December 31, 2009.

3.3.1.2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse gases that are included in the US Greenhouse Gas Inventory are: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆). CO₂ and methane (CH₄) are typically emitted from

combustion activities or are directly emitted into the atmosphere.

Currently, the WDEQ Air Quality Division (AQD) does not regulate greenhouse gas emissions, although these emissions are regulated indirectly by various other regulations.

Some greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide occur naturally and are emitted to the atmosphere through both natural processes and human activities. Other greenhouse gases (e.g., fluorinated gases) are created and emitted solely through human activities. The primary greenhouse gases that enter the atmosphere as a result of anthropogenic activities include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and fluorinated gases such as hydro-fluorocarbons, per-fluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. These synthetic gases are GHGs that are emitted from a variety of industrial processes.

Several activities occur within the High Plains DO that may generate greenhouse gas emissions: Oil, gas, and coal development, large fires, livestock grazing, and recreation using combustion engines which can potentially generate CO₂ and methane. Most energy extraction and development activities, including oil and gas, can generate carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄). CO₂ emissions result from the use of combustion engines, while methane can be released during processing. Wildland fires also are a source of other GHG emissions, while livestock grazing is a source of methane. A description of the potential greenhouse gas emissions associated with the proposed leasing activities is included in Chapter 4.

Of the parcels that have been nominated for the High Plains DO portion of the February 2014 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale, all are located within areas defined as having high, moderate, low, or very low potential for occurrence of oil and gas (see RMP Reasonably Foreseeable Development scenarios (RFDs) for both Casper (page 49, Table 15) and Buffalo (page 69, Appendix C). Newcastle does not have an RFD but according to petroleum engineers and geologists within the BLM, Newcastle FO has the same potential for occurrence as the other offices as evidenced by the continued interest and development in oil and gas operations.

3.3.1.3 Visibility

There are several National Parks, National Forests, recreation areas, and wilderness areas within and surrounding the High Plains DO. Table 3.3 lists areas designated as Class I or Class II Areas. National Parks, National Monuments, and some state designated Wilderness Areas are designated as Class I. The Clean Air Act “declares as a national goal the prevention of any future, and the remedying of any existing, impairment of visibility in mandatory Class I Federal areas...from manmade air pollution.” 42 U.S.C. § 7491(a)(1).25. Under the BLM Manual Section 8560.36, BLM lands, including wilderness areas not designated as Class I, are managed as Class II, which provides that moderate deterioration of air quality associated with industrial and population growth may occur.

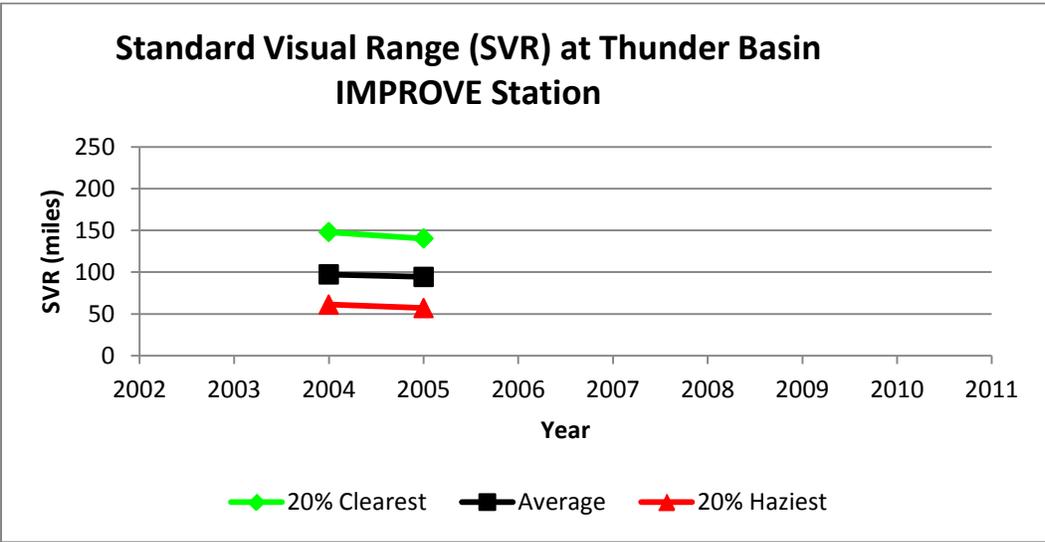
Table 3.3 National Parks, Wilderness Areas, and National Monuments

Area Name	Closest Distance to High Plains District (miles)	Direction from the High Plains District	Clean Air Act Status of the Area
Badlands National Park	>100	East	Class I
Bridger Wilderness Area	90	West	Class I
Cloud Peak Wilderness Area	within	---	Class II
Devils Tower National Monument	Within	---	Class II
Fitzpatrick Wilderness Area	100	West	Class I
Grand Teton National Park	>100	West	Class I
Jewel Cave National Monument	<20	East	Class II
North Absaroka Wilderness Area	>100	Northwest	Class I
Teton Wilderness Area	>100	Northwest	Class I
Washakie Wilderness Area	>100	Northwest	Class I
Wind Cave National Park	<50	East	Class I
Yellowstone National Park	>100	Northwest	Class I

Source: NPS 2006

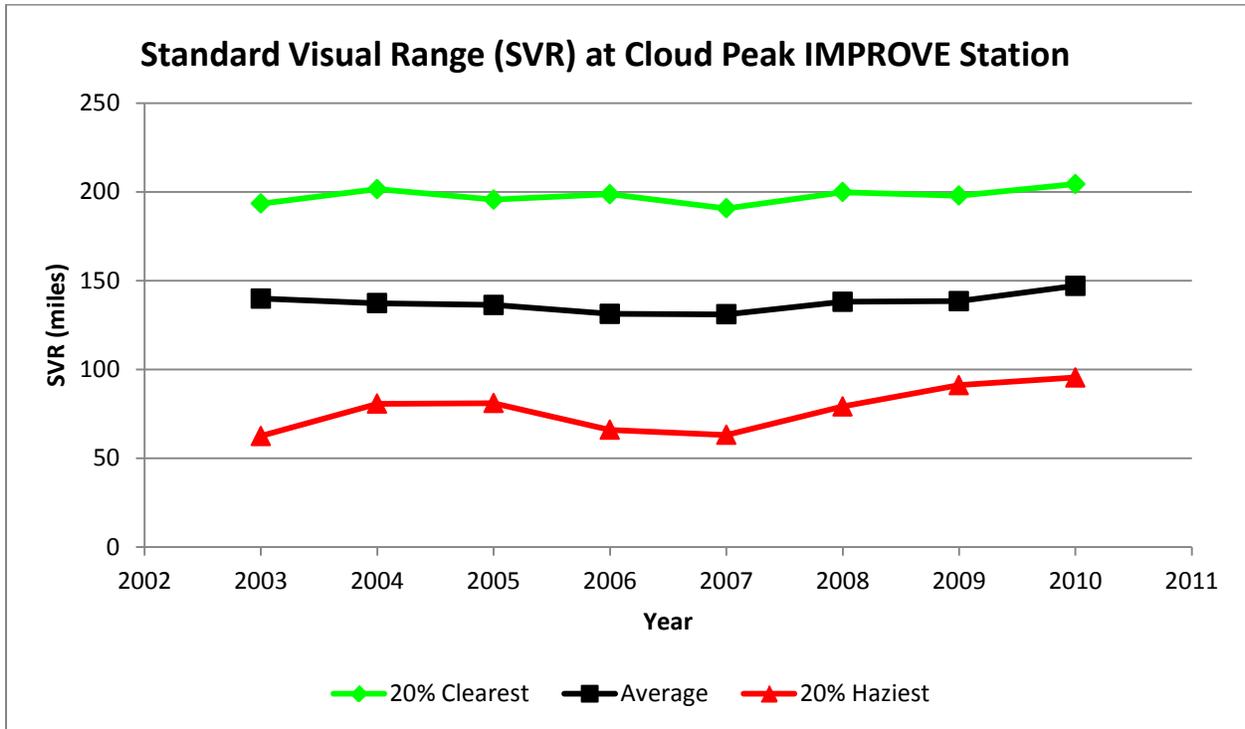
The BLM works cooperatively with several other federal agencies to measure visibility with the Inter-Agency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) network. As noted above, data collected at the Thunder Basin National Grasslands and Cloud Peak Wilderness IMPROVE monitoring sites have been used indirectly to monitor visibility in the High Plains DO. Figure 3.1 presents visibility data for the Thunder Basin IMPROVE site for the period preceding 2010 and Figure 3.2 presents visibility data for the Cloud Peak IMPROVE site for the period preceding 2010. The data for the two sites are consistent and show very good to excellent visibility ranges within the High Plains DO, even for the 20 percent haziest days. Although there are not enough data to discern trends at the Thunder Basin site, the five-year record at the Cloud Peak site does show a very slight degradation of visibility over this time period.

Figure 3.1 Standard Visual Range (SVR) for the Thunder Basin IMPROVE site



Source: IMPROVE 2010

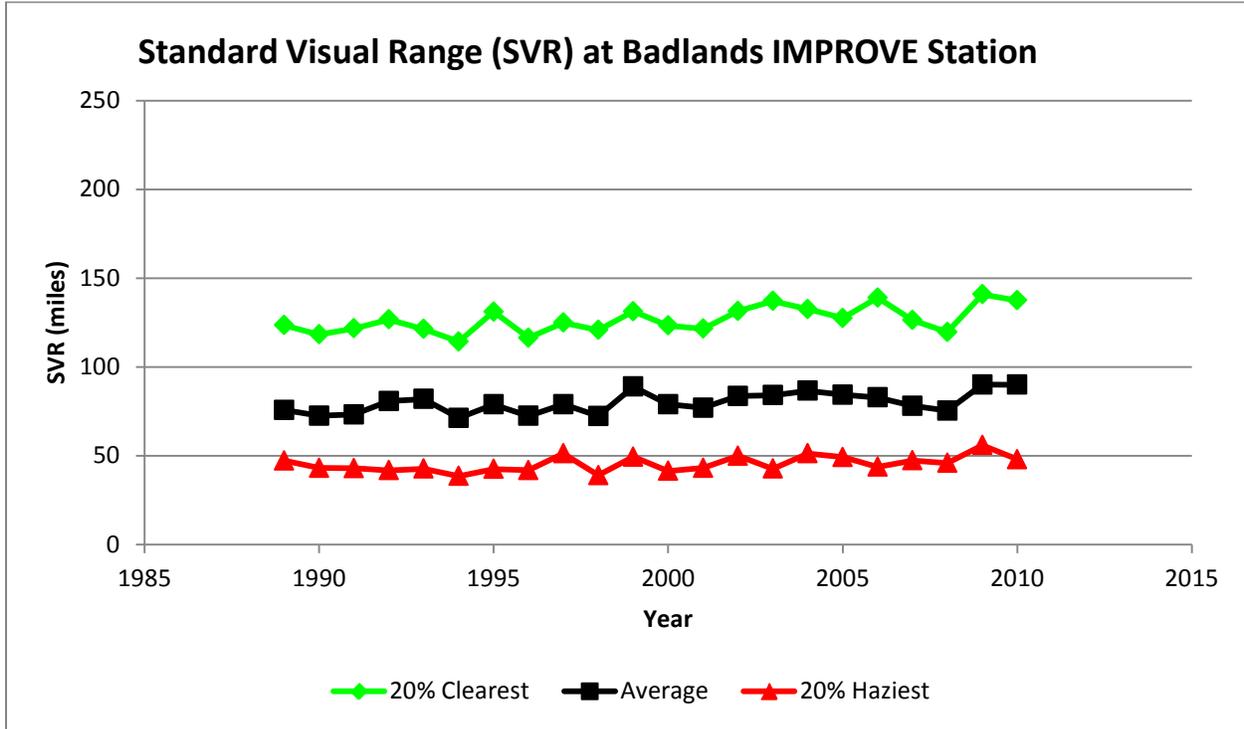
Figure 3.2 Standard Visual Range (SVR) for the Cloud Peak IMPROVE site



Source: IMPROVE 2010

In addition to visibility measurements within the High Plains DO, Figure 3.3 presents visibility estimates SVR for the Badlands National Park site, located east of the High Plains DO, preceding 2010. This figure shows the annual average visual range estimates and the estimates for the 20 percent clearest days and 20 percent haziest days. The visibility estimates for the Badlands site are lower than those for the Thunder Basin and Cloud Peak sites, but no real trend in visibility can be seen and this could indicate a flat trend for SVR during this period at the Badlands monitor.

Figure 3.3 Standard Visual Range (SVR) for the Badlands National Park IMPROVE site



Source: IMPROVE 2010

3.3.2 Coal Resources

BLM administers the Federal Coal Leasing Program under the MLA as amended by the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976. The 1976 Federal Coal Leasing Amendment Act (FCLAA) amended the MLA specific to coal. It required diligent development and continued operations on coal leases, required the public get fair market value (FMV) for leases sold, and required that BLM assure maximum economic recovery.

The 1977 Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) established standards for permitting surface coal mining on federal leases, and certain criteria for determining lands unsuitable for coal mining operations.

The Federal Coal Management Program was adopted in 1979 in line with the above legislation and results of lawsuits. It adopted the 43CFR3400 regulations guiding BLM’s coal program. The coal program regulations provided for a process of addressing coal in land use planning, established coal regions and regional leasing, required closing pending non-competitive leasing cases, sales procedures, diligence, maximum economic recovery (MER), regional coal teams, and public participation.

There are 13 active coal mines in the Wyoming portion of the Powder River Basin. These mines produced about 496 million short tons as of September 2009. Coal mines in the Powder River

Basin in Wyoming employed over 6,800 personnel in 2008.

3.3.3 Heritage Resources

All parcels addressed in this EA, have the potential to contain historic properties including prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, TCPs, and sacred sites. File searches performed by individual field offices revealed that portions of the parcels have been previously inventoried for cultural resources but there are many areas that have not been inventoried. Prior inventories in or near the parcels located site types that include prehistoric habitations, lithic scatters, stone circle sites, cairns, prehistoric quarries and workshops, prehistoric rock art, historic trash scatters, trash scatters, homesteading sites, historic trails, and historic inscriptions. The majority of the sites are not eligible, although numerous historic properties are present. Reviews of individual RMPs revealed that protective stipulations were applied to historic properties within proposed lease parcels as described below.

Historic Trails:

Four National Historic Trails (NHT) and other historic trails of regional and national significance cross the Casper FO. The four NHTs are formally known as the “Oregon- California-Mormon Pioneer-Pony Express Trail,” but generically as the Oregon Trail because the routes overlap in many areas. The NHTs are associated with sites such as Fort Caspar and Fort Laramie. These routes were major thoroughfares for westward expansion, military campaigns, and to the gold fields of California, Idaho, and Montana. John Bozeman’s shorter route to the Montana mining area was one of the catalysts of the Plains Indian wars in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Additionally, the Texas Trail, the Cheyenne-Deadwood Stage Road, and other historic roads were routes important at a regional level, opening central Wyoming to settlement, commerce, agriculture, industry, and travel. Congress designated the Oregon and Mormon Pioneer trails as NHTs in November 1978. The purpose of that Act was to identify and protect the trails, along with their historic remnants and artifacts, for public use and enjoyment.

In 1863 John Bozeman scouted a route through the Powder River Basin that would provide a direct overland route for freight traffic and immigrants to the gold fields in western Montana. The later establishment of the Bozeman Trail and the efforts of the United States Army to protect travelers along the route led to “Red Cloud’s War” between the United States Army and a combined force of Sioux, Cheyenne, and Arapaho. Although the US Army established several forts along the Bozeman Trail, it never fully succeeded in protecting travelers along the trail. The Fetterman Battle, near Fort Phil Kearney, resulted in the worst defeat of the U.S. Army at the hands of the Plains Indians as Fetterman and his entire command of 80 soldiers were killed. The Army eventually abandoned its occupation of the region with the signing of the second Treaty of Fort Laramie in 1868, which closed the Bozeman trail and ceded the area to the Sioux.

Two Parcels in the Casper FO, WY-1402-094, and WY-1402-100, contain historic Bozeman Trail routes.

One Parcel in the Casper FO, WY-1402-114, contains Oregon Trail Emigrant Gap and Oregon

Trail routes.

Native Americans had established major travel routes in eastern Wyoming long before Euro-Americans settled the area. Several travel routes that were used by Native Americans in the 1800s are significant because they linked key locations like Fort Laramie and Fort Robinson to important hunting areas and battle grounds in the Powder River Basin. During consultation meetings with Native American tribes, the tribes stressed the importance of these trails to their history especially during the events of the late 1800s. The trails were prominent enough that they were mapped in the late 1800s on the earliest GLO maps.

One Parcel in the Newcastle FO, WY-1402-010, contains the Indian trail.

Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs):

The Cedar Ridge complex is a Native American TCP that has been documented in the Casper FO. The Cedar Ridge complex is culturally important to the Eastern Shoshone Tribe and possibly to other tribes. It was established as a TCP in 1997 after extensive consultation with the Eastern Shoshone and the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). This locality was used for more than 5,500 years as a ceremonial site for prayers and rituals and continues to be a sacred place for the Eastern Shoshone to conduct religious observances. The site is considered integral to the proper functioning of contemporary Shoshone ways of life. Executive Order 13007, AIRFA, and elements of the NHPA enjoin the federal agencies to work to prevent disturbance and provide access to such sites.

One Parcel, WY-1402-141, in the Casper FO contains Cedar Ridge Periphery.

3.3.4 Land and Realty

BLM Land and Realty programs are aimed at managing the underlying land base that hosts and supports all resources and management programs. Key activities of the Casper FO lands and realty program include (1) land use authorizations (e.g., leases and permits, airport leases); (2) land tenure adjustments (e.g., sales, exchanges, donations, purchases); and (3) withdrawals, classifications and other segregations. The BLM works cooperatively to manage land and realty programs with other federal agencies, the State of Wyoming, counties and cities, and other public and private landholders.

There are 18 parcels that have been nominated in the Casper FO that have the potential to interfere with FFA Northwest Mountain Region airport flight plans.

3.3.5 Paleontology

Fossils generally are considered to be scientifically noteworthy if they are unique, unusual, rare, diagnostically or stratigraphically important, or add to the existing body of knowledge in a specific area of science. Most paleontological resources occur in sedimentary rock formations. Although experienced paleontologists generally can predict which formations may contain

fossils and what types of fossils may be found based on the age of the formation and its depositional environment, predicting the exact location where fossils may be found is not possible. The BLM utilizes the Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) system to classify the potential to discover or impact important paleontological resources. PFYC is based on the likelihood of geologic formations to contain important paleontological resources using a scale of 1 (very low potential) to 5 (very high potential). The PFYC is intended to help determine management and mitigation approaches for leasing and surface-disturbing activities. The potential for mitigation efforts is typically aimed at higher-potential formations (class 4 and 5).

The Upper Cretaceous Lance Formation (PFYC Class 5) can contain a diverse extinct fauna including tyrannosaurs and other theropods, ankylosaurs, hadrosaurs and other ornithomimids, ceratopsians, and pachycephalosaurs, and pterosaurs, as well as a variety of mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds, and fish. Portions of the formation are exposed within each of the three field offices and there have been numerous significant finds within the Newcastle FO.

Eleven parcels nominated in the Newcastle FO occur within the Lance Creek Formation.

3.3.6 Socioeconomic Resources

In addition to the social and economic assessments and impact analyses located in the earlier referenced RMPs, this section will provide some updated data for the counties in which the lease sales are occurring. As mentioned previously the social and economic analysis area (analysis area) includes the following counties: Campbell County, Converse County, Crook County, Goshen County, Natrona County, Niobrara County, and Weston County. The below information provides a brief local context for this oil and gas lease sale EA. Please refer to the referenced RMPs for additional discussion on social and economic aspects of these counties.

The culture and community identities across the analysis area have been influenced by the opportunities that local natural resources provide for, especially for agricultural, energy development, and recreational opportunities. Across the analysis area, 99 to 100 percent of the land area is categorized as rural; however, a majority of the population is categorized as urban for Campbell, Goshen, and Natrona Counties (Table 1) (U.S. Census, 2010a). In Natrona County the urban population is located in an urbanized area¹ whereas for the urban populations in the other counties, the urban population is scattered across urban clusters². Crook and Niobrara Counties have 100 percent of their populations categorized as rural³, while there is a majority of the population categorized as rural for Converse and Weston Counties. All of the counties of the analysis area have seen an increase in population from 2000 to 2010, with the largest increase occurring in Campbell County and the smallest increase occurring in Niobrara County (Table 2) (U.S. Census, 2010b).¹

Table 3.4. Urban and Rural Population and Area

County	Population		Area (square meters)	
	Percent Urban	Percent Rural	Percent Urban	Percent Rural
Campbell County	70.9%	29.1%	0.5%	99.5%
Converse County	44.6%	55.7%	0.1%	99.9%

County	Population		Area (square meters)	
	Percent Urban	Percent Rural	Percent Urban	Percent Rural
Crook County	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Goshen County	54.0%	46.0%	0.2%	99.9%
Natrona County	85.6%	14.5%	0.6%	99.4%
Niobrara County	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Weston County	45.5%	54.6%	0.1%	99.9%

¹U.S. Census 2010a

Table 3.5. Analysis Area Counties Population and Median Age

	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change in Population 2000 to 2010
	Total Population	Median Age	Total Population	Median Age	
Campbell County	33,698	32.2	46,133	31.9	36.9%
Converse County	12,052	37.5	13,833	39.0	14.8%
Crook County	5,887	40.2	7,083	43.6	20.3%
Goshen County	12,538	40.0	13,249	43.6	5.7%
Natrona County	66,533	36.4	75,450	36.8	13.4%
Niobrara County	2,407	42.8	2,484	46.1	3.2%
Weston County	6,644	40.7	7,208	42.3	8.5%
Total Analysis Area	139,759	na	165,440	na	18.38%

¹U.S. Census 2010b

The High Plains District provides productive rangelands for grazing thus contributing to the agricultural industry in the area. Additionally, agricultural opportunities are reflected by statistics on the acreage of land in farms and value of agricultural products sold. Across the analysis area there are 3225 farms, 12,609,045 acres of land in farms and \$373,651,000 in the market value of agricultural products sold (Table 3) (NASS, 2007). Although Goshen County does not have the most acreage of land in farms, it does have the most number of farms and provided 42 percent of the market value of agricultural products sold in the total analysis area. Additionally, across the 23 counties in Wyoming, Goshen County ranks number one in the market value of agricultural products sold. Crook and Campbell Counties also rank high in the market value of agricultural products sold at 9 and 10 respectively. This information helps convey the importance of agriculture to the analysis area and to the state of Wyoming as a whole.

Table 3.6. Analysis Area Agricultural Statistics

	Land in Farms (acres)	# of Farms	Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold	State Rank of Total Value of Agricultural Products Sold
Campbell County	2,345,915	633	\$41,141,000	10
Converse County	2,366,020	435	\$34,753,000	15
Crook County	1,569,912	457	\$43,983,000	9
Goshen County	1,368,342	815	\$157,512,000	1
Natrona County	2,181,451	413	\$32,704,000	16
Niobrara County	1,449,111	235	\$37,057,000	12
Weston County	1,328,294	237	\$26,501,000	20
Total Analysis Area	12,609,045	3225	\$373,651,000	na

Energy development is also important to the analysis area. In 2011 HPD produced 37 percent of the total amount of oil produced in Wyoming and 7 percent of the gas (WYOGCC, 2012). Furthermore, the mining sector⁴ accounted for 25 percent of the private non-farm employment⁵ in 2011 (BEA, 2012a). The revenue generated from oil and gas production as well as the associated employment contributes to the local economies. In addition to revenues from oil and gas production, the sale of oil and gas leases also provides revenue for local economies. The money from the sales of leases goes to the Office of Natural Resources Revenue which manages all revenue from mineral onshore and offshore leases. The federal government retains a percentage of the revenues and the remaining is disbursed back to the state in which the leases were sold. Each state determines the amount to retain and how much to disburse to the counties in which the leases were sold. This data is retained by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue and the Wyoming Department of Revenue and has been requested, however, we have not yet received this data.¹

3.3.7 Water Resources

Surface water:

Surface water hydrology within the area is typically determined by geology, soil characteristics, precipitation, and water erosion. Factors that affect surface water resources include livestock grazing management, private, commercial and industrial development, recreational use, drought, and vegetation control treatments.

Groundwater:

The groundwater resources in the lease area are dependent upon the geologic outcrops that are present in each watershed. The groundwater resources and their protection are administered by the WDEQ under authority from the EPA. In addition to other agencies requirements, ground water protection restrictions would be applied according to the most recent applicable BLM Resource Management Plan for each field office. Common aquifers encountered in the district include shallow unconfined surficial aquifers, which are those regionally that are the most

¹Urbanized areas refer to areas of 50,000 or more people (U.S. Census 2012a).

²Urban clusters are areas of at least 2,500 people and less than 50,000 people (U.S. Census 2012a).

³All other population, housing, and areas are not included.

⁴The mining sector as defined for the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) comprises “establishments that extract naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ores; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas” (U.S. Census, 2012c).

⁵Private non-farm employment is wage and salary employment excluding farm employment and government employment (BEA, 2012b).

susceptible to surface contamination. These aquifers are generally located within alluvial deposits along the major tributaries and rivers in each watershed. Other confined aquifers that are encountered are from various sandstone and limestone formations of the Tertiary, Cretaceous, and Paleozoic periods. All fresh water zones that are encountered during drilling are isolated for protection and reported to the BLM. Information contained in Appendix G, Hydraulic Fracturing White Paper, Section II, Operational Issues/Water Availability and Consumption (page 4 and Attachment 1), is incorporated by reference.

3.3.8 Visual Resources Management

The BLM Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class objectives are as follows:

Class I: to preserve the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention.

Class II: to retain the existing landscape character and the level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Changes would be required to repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape. Modification to a proposal would be required if the proposed changes cannot be adequately mitigated to retain the character of the landscape.

Class III: to partially retain existing landscape character. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management activities may attract attention but should not dominate a casual observer's view. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

Class IV: to provide the management activities which require major modification of the existing landscape character. Every attempt, however, should be made to reduce or eliminate activity impacts through careful location, minimal disturbance, and repeating the basic landscape elements.

VRM Classifications only apply to the BLM-administered surface estate, and therefore do not apply to non-BLM surface within the VRM classification areas.

Parcels WY-1402-094, and WY-1402-114, in the Casper FO are located in an area managed under VRM Class I and/or Class II objectives.

All of the remaining parcels nominated in the February 2014 Lease Sale are located in Class III and IV, with the majority in VRM Class IV. The scenic quality rating units contain different landscapes exhibiting high and low degrees of natural elements of form, line, color and texture. All rating units contain landscape modifications that impair the natural scenic quality.

3.3.9 Wildlife and Special Status Species (Plants and Animals)

3.3.9.1. Big Game

Winter range is a crucial factor in the health and survival of big game herds. The availability of good winter range where big game can find shelter and adequate food means all the difference between strong populations or a herd weakened by starvation and at increased risk for disease and predation. Disturbance of animals on winter range by people and motor vehicles and the loss of winter range from development can heavily impact big game animals during winter.

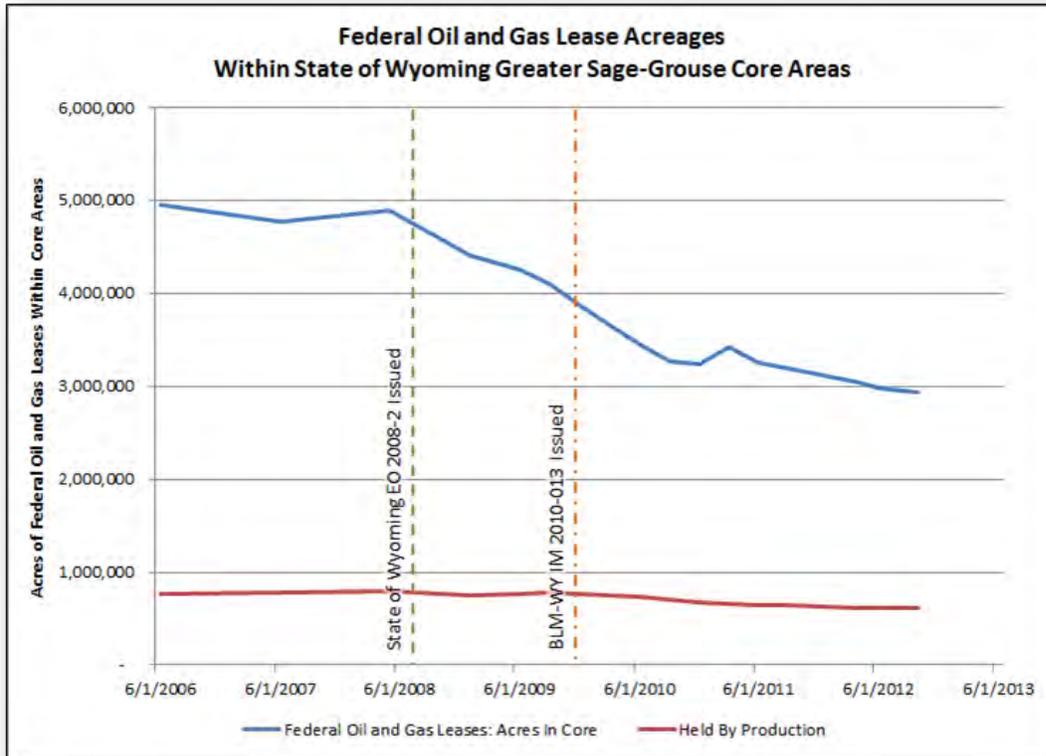
3.3.9.2. Greater Sage-grouse

The Greater Sage-grouse is a candidate species for listing under provisions of the ESA as determined by the FWS and documented in a March 5, 2010 Federal Register notice declaring that listing of the Greater Sage-grouse was warranted but precluded. Greater Sage-grouse are distributed in sagebrush habitat throughout the High Plains DO. Nesting and brood-rearing habitat is sometimes associated with the lek and sometimes found at a distance from the lek in sagebrush habitat. Within the High Plains DO there are approximately 3,624,598 acres of Greater Sage-grouse core areas (version 3) that occur on public, private, state, and other federal lands. Greater Sage-grouse core areas designated by the state of Wyoming have been established to help conserve Greater Sage-grouse populations and associated habitats. The BLM is currently in the process of refining management policy for implementing the core area strategy. RMP amendments are being developed to provide additional protections for Core Area habitats and further limit degradation and fragmentation from human activity. The Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) have identified core areas which represent these relatively productive areas and have suggested special management for these areas.

New information regarding the status of the Greater Sage-grouse has elevated its status to a federal candidate species. Policy was issued by the Wyoming BLM in February 2012 under Information Memoranda WY-2012-019; additional policy was issued by the Washington Office BLM under Information Memoranda 2010-071.

The following chart shows the number of acres of federal leases in the Sage-grouse Core Area from 2006 through 2012.

Figure 3.4



3.3.9.3. Raptors

Raptors include eagles, hawks, owls, falcons, and vultures. Ten species of raptors and five species of owls are known or suspected to occur within the High Plains DO. Nine of the 10 raptor species breed in Wyoming; the remaining species—the rough-legged hawk—is a winter resident. Four of the owl species are year-round residents in the state, while the snowy owl is a winter resident only. Raptors can be found collectively in all vegetative types in the High Plains DO. Bald eagle nests and roost sites have been identified within the HPD, although not all occur on public lands.

3.3.9.4. Threatened and Endangered and BLM Sensitive Species

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires BLM land managers to ensure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by the BLM is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any threatened or endangered species and that it avoids any appreciable reduction in the likelihood of recovery of affected species. Consultation with the FWS is required on any action proposed by the BLM or another federal agency that affects a listed species or that jeopardizes or modifies critical habitat.

The BLM’s Special Status Species Policy outlined in BLM Manual 6840, Special Status Species Management, is to conserve listed species and the ecosystems on which they depend and to ensure that actions authorized or carried out by BLM are consistent with the conservation needs

of special status species and do not contribute to the need to list any of these species. The BLM's policy is intended to ensure the survival of those plants that are rare or uncommon, either because they are restricted to specific uncommon habitat or because they may be in jeopardy due to human or other actions. The policy for federal candidate species and BLM sensitive species is to ensure that no action that requires federal approval should contribute to the need to list a species as threatened or endangered.

Other management direction is based on RMP management objectives, activity level plans, and other aquatic habitat and fisheries management direction, including 50 CFR 17, the BLM's Land Use Planning Handbook, Appendix C, Part E, Fish and Wildlife.

Black-footed ferret

The black-footed ferret (*Mustela nigripes*) was first listed as endangered on March 11, 1967, as a precursor to the ESA of 1973. Black-footed ferrets are almost exclusively associated with prairie dogs and prairie dog towns. In addition to using prairie dogs as a food source, black-footed ferrets utilize prairie dog burrows for shelter, breeding, and brood-rearing. The size and density of prairie dog towns may be the most important factors comprising suitable habitats for black-footed ferrets. Black-footed ferrets are not normally found in black-tailed prairie dog towns or complexes less than 80 acres in size, or in white-tailed prairie dog towns or complexes less than 200 acres in size (BLM 2005a).

On March 6, 2013, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) issued a letter acknowledging 'block clearance' for the State of Wyoming in response to a request from the Wyoming Game and Fish Department. This letter provides acknowledgement that the likelihood of identifying wild ferrets in Wyoming, outside of those resulting from reintroductions, is distinctly minimal. Consequently, the Service no longer recommends surveys for the black-footed ferrets in either black- or white-tailed prairie dog towns in the State of Wyoming. The Service recommends that project proponents and federal action agencies protect all prairie dog towns or complexes for their value to the prairie ecosystem and the many species that rely on them.

Blowout Penstemon

The blowout penstemon is endangered at the federal level based on its restricted distribution to open, early-successional habitat and regional endemic range in the Nebraska Sandhills Prairie and the Great Divide Basin in Wyoming. Habitat for blowout penstemon consists of early successional sand dunes and blowouts. Critical habitat for the blowout penstemon is not designated within the High Plains DO, and the species is not known to occur.

Colorado Butterfly Plant

The Colorado butterfly plant is a member of the Evening primrose family and is currently listed as Threatened, in Nebraska, and federally, giving it protection under the Endangered Species Act. The plant is found in southeastern Wyoming, northcentral Colorado, and extreme western Nebraska. The Colorado butterfly plant is typically found in wetlands habitats along meandering stream channels on the high plains. On October 18, 2000, the Colorado butterfly plant was

designated as Threatened on the Endangered Species list.

Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse

The Preble's meadow jumping mouse is a subspecies of meadow jumping mouse, endemic to Colorado and Wyoming. It is found nowhere else in the world. It is listed as Threatened under the Endangered Species Act in Colorado, but was removed from Endangered Species Act protections in Wyoming on July 10, 2008. On August 4, 2011, its protection under the Endangered Species Act was reinstated in Wyoming. In the High Plains DO it is known to occur in Platte, Goshen, and Converse counties.

Typical habitat for Preble's is comprised of well-developed plains riparian vegetation with adjacent, relatively undisturbed grassland communities and a nearby water source. These riparian areas include a relatively dense combination of grasses, forbs, and shrubs. Preble's are known to regularly range outward into adjacent uplands to feed and hibernate.

Species Affected by North Platte River Drainage

The Casper RMP Biological Assessment outlines concerns and conservation measures for the cumulative effects of Platte River water depletions on Platte River species such as the whooping crane, interior least tern, piping plover, Eskimo curlew, pallid sturgeon, western prairie fringed orchid, and designated critical habitats of the whooping crane and piping plover.

Ute ladies' Tresses

The Ute ladies'-tresses is an Endangered Species Act threatened species. The Ute ladies'-tresses, is a local endemic known to occur in Converse, Goshen, and Niobrara counties (Fertig 2001b). More than 50 percent of the continental range of this species occurs in Wyoming. Habitat for this perennial orchid includes riparian and wet meadow habitats.

Chapter 4

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

4.1 Introduction

As previously stated, the issuance of oil and gas leases is an administrative action. Nominated leases are reviewed and stipulations are attached (see Common to All Alternatives Section below) to ensure that leasing is in conformance with the approved land use plan. On-the-ground impacts would occur only after a nominated parcel is sold, a subsequent lease is issued, and the lessee applies for and receives approval to conduct activities on the lease.

The BLM cannot determine at the leasing stage whether or not a proposed parcel will actually be sold and, if it is sold and a lease is issued, whether or not the lease would be explored or developed. Because well location(s) cannot be determined at this point, the impacts discussed in this chapter are not site-specific. Additional site-specific NEPA analysis would be conducted at the time an APD or facility application is submitted and would provide site-specific analysis for that well location or facility. Additional conditions of approval (mitigation) may be applied at that time.

According to the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals, site-specific NEPA analysis at the leasing stage may not be possible absent concrete development proposals. Whether such site-specific analysis is required depends upon a fact-specific inquiry. Often, where environmental impacts remain unidentifiable until exploration can narrow the range of likely drilling sites, filing an APD may be the first useful point at which a site-specific environmental analysis can be undertaken (*Park County Resource Council, Inc. v. U.S. Department of Agriculture*, 10th Cir., April 17, 1987). In addition, the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) has ruled that, "BLM is not required to undertake a site-specific environmental review prior to issuing an oil and gas lease when it previously analyzed the environmental consequences of leasing the land..." (*Colorado Environmental Coalition, et. al, IBLA 96-243*, decided June 10, 1999). However, when site-specific impacts are reasonably foreseeable at the leasing stage, NEPA requires the analysis and disclosure of such reasonably foreseeable site-specific impacts (*N.M ex rel. Richardson v. BLM*, 565 F.3d 683, 718-19 (10th Cir. 2009)). BLM has not received any development proposals concerning the lease parcels addressed in this EA.

Coal, Lands and Realty, Water, and Visual Resource Management were found to not have any impacts if the proper stipulations were attached as directed from the appropriate RMP in Section 4.2, Common to All Alternatives. Since the following discussion concerns the deferral or offer of each parcel by alternative and none of these resources affect that determination, these resources will not be analyzed further beyond Section 4.2.

Table 4.1 below is a comparison of the parcels offered by alternative. It is provided here as a reference for the discussions in the rest of this chapter.

Table 4.1 Comparison of Parcels Offered in Alternatives A and B

Offered	Number Parcels	Federal Mineral Acres	Federal Surface Acres
Alternative A	0	0	0
Alternative B	125	101,029	35,146

4.2 Common to All Alternatives

The following stipulations, if any, will be applied to the noted lease parcels in all alternatives as dictated by the pertinent RMP.

4.2.1 Coal Resources

Parcels WY-1402-074 and WY-1402-075 in the Casper FO have been nominated over existing federal coal leases WYW-151643 and WYW-177903 Antelope Mine.

The following controlled surface use stipulation will be applied to Parcels WY-1402-074 and WY-1402-075:

(1) Surface use or occupancy shall not be allowed by oil and gas lessee(s), operating rights holder(s), and/or oil and gas operator(s) on this Federal oil and gas lease to conduct any oil and gas operation, including drilling for, removing, or disposing of oil and/or gas contained in the Federal coal leases WYW-151643 & WYW-177903 unless a plan for mitigation of anticipated impacts is developed between the oil and gas and the coal lessees, and the plan is approved by the Authorized Officer; (2) as mapped on Casper Field Office GIS database; (3) for the purpose of protecting the first in time valid existing rights of the coal lessee, the Authorized Officer reserves the right to alter or modify any oil and gas operations on the lands described in this lease ensuring: a.) the orderly development of the coal resource by surface and/or underground mining methods; b.) coal mine worker safety; and/or c.) coal production rates or recovery of the coal resource. The oil and gas lessee(s), operating rights holder(s), and/or oil and gas operator(s) of this Federal oil and gas lease shall not hold the United States as lessor, coal lessee(s), sub-lessee(s), and/or coal operator(s) liable for any damage or loss of the oil and gas resource, including the venting of coal bed methane gas, caused by coal exploration or mining operations conducted on Federal coal lease WYW-151643 & WYW-177903.

4.2.2 Heritage Resources

Reviews of individual RMPs revealed that protective stipulations need to be applied to historic properties within proposed lease parcels described below:

Parcels WY-1402-094, and-WY-1402-100 in the Casper FO have the following CSU applied:

CSU (1) Surface occupancy or use within ¼ mile or visual horizon of the trail, whichever is closer, may be restricted or prohibited unless the operator and surface managing agency arrive at an acceptable plan for mitigation of anticipated impacts; (2) as mapped on the Casper Field Office GIS database; (3) protecting cultural and scenic values of the Bozeman Trail.

Parcel WY-1402-114 in the Casper FO has the following stipulations applied:

NSO (1) as mapped on the Casper Field Office GIS database; (2) protecting the Oregon Trail–Emigrant Gap.

CSU (1) Surface occupancy or use within 1/4 mile or visual horizon of the trail, whichever is closer, may be restricted or prohibited unless the operator and surface managing agency arrive at an acceptable plan for mitigation of anticipated impacts; (2) as mapped on the Casper Field Office GIS database; (3) protecting cultural and scenic values of the Oregon Trail.

Parcel WY-1402-141 in the Casper FO has the following stipulation applied:

CSU (1) Surface occupancy or use within the Cedar Ridge Periphery will be restricted or prohibited unless the operator and surface managing agency arrive at an acceptable plan for mitigation of anticipated impacts; (2) as mapped on the Casper Field Office GIS database; (3) protecting steep slopes, visual resources, recreational, watershed, cultural, and wildlife values.

Parcel WY-1402-010 in the Newcastle FO has the following stipulation applied:

CSU (1) Surface occupancy or use within 1/4 mile or visual horizon of the trail, whichever is closer, may be restricted or prohibited unless the operator and surface managing agency arrive at an acceptable plan for mitigation of anticipated impacts; (2) entire lease; (3) protecting cultural and scenic values of the historic Indian Trail.

4.2.3 Land and Realty

There are 18 parcels in the Casper FO that have the potential to interfere with FFA Northwest Mountain Region airport flight plans. Parcels WY-1402-092, WY-1402-093, WY-1402-094, WY-1402-095, WY-1402-101, WY-1402-114, WY-1402-115, WY-1402-116, WY-1402-117, WY-1402-118, WY-1402-119, WY-1402-120, WY-1402-121, WY-1402-129, WY-1402-130, WY-1402-132, and WY-1402-133 have the following CSU applied:

CSU (1) Surface occupancy or use will be restricted or prohibited until the operator, after consultation with the FAA Northwest Mountain Region and surface managing agency arrive at acceptable plan for mitigation of anticipated impacts; 2) as mapped on the Casper Field Office GIS database; (3) protecting airport flight plans.

4.2.4 Paleontology

Eleven parcels within the Newcastle FO will have the following stipulation attached to mitigate for paleontological resources. These parcels are WY-1402-005, WY-1402-006, WY-1402-008, WY-1402-009, WY-1402-010, WY-1402-011, WY-1402-012, WY-1402-013, WY-1402-017, WY-1402-020, and WY-1402-029.

CSU (1) Surface occupancy or use may be restricted or prohibited if paleontological sites exist unless paleontological sites are avoided or the operator and surface managing agency arrive at an acceptable plan for mitigation of anticipated impacts; (2) as mapped on the Newcastle Field Office GIS database; (3) protecting Lance Creek Fossil Area paleontological values.

4.2.5 Water Resources

Surface Water

Parcel WY-1402-100 in the Casper FO has the following stipulations applied:

NSO (1) As mapped on the Casper Field Office GIS database; (2) protecting Class I and Class II waters within 500 feet of Salt Creek.

CSU (1) Surface occupancy or use within 500 feet to 1/4 mile of Class I and Class II waters may be restricted or prohibited unless the operator and surface managing agency arrive at an acceptable plan for mitigation of anticipated impacts; (2) as mapped on the Casper Field Office GIS database; (3) protecting Class I and Class II waters of Salt Creek.

Parcel WY-1402-115, WY-1402-116, and WY-1402-117 in the Casper FO has the following stipulations applied:

NSO (1) As mapped on the Casper Field Office GIS database; (2) protecting Class I and Class II waters within 500 feet of the Middle Fork of Casper Creek.

CSU (1) Surface occupancy or use within 500 feet to 1/4 mile of Class I and Class II waters may be restricted or prohibited unless the operator and surface managing agency arrive at an acceptable plan for mitigation of anticipated impacts; (2) as mapped on the Casper Field Office GIS database; (3) protecting Class I and Class II waters of the Middle Fork of Casper Creek.

Parcel WY-1402-118 has the following stipulation applied:

CSU (1) Surface occupancy or use within 500 feet to 1/4 mile of Class I and Class II waters may be restricted or prohibited unless the operator and surface managing agency arrive at an acceptable plan for mitigation of anticipated impacts; (2) as mapped on the Casper Field Office GIS database; (3) protecting Class I and Class II waters of the Middle Fork of Casper Creek.

Parcels WY-1402-119, WY-1402-120, WY-1402-132, and WY-1402-133 in the Casper FO have the following stipulations applied:

NSO (1) As mapped on the Casper Field Office GIS database; (2) protecting Class I and Class II waters within 500 feet of the South Fork of Casper Creek.

CSU (1) Surface occupancy or use within 500 feet to 1/4 mile of Class I and Class II waters may be restricted or prohibited unless the operator and surface managing agency arrive at an acceptable plan for mitigation of anticipated impacts; (2) as mapped on the Casper Field Office GIS database; (3) protecting Class I and Class II waters of the South Fork of Casper Creek.

4.2.6 Visual Resources Management

Parcels WY-1402-094, and WY-1402-114, in the Casper FO are located in an area managed under VRM Class I and /or Class II objectives. These Parcels have the following stipulation applied:

CSU (1) Surface occupancy or use will be restricted or prohibited unless the operator and surface managing agency arrive at an acceptable plan for mitigation of anticipated impacts; (2) as mapped on the Casper Field Office GIS database; (3) protecting Class I and/or Class II Visual Resource Management Areas.

4.2.7 Wildlife and Special Status Species (Plants and Animals)

The current RMPs have evaluated the need to protect habitat necessary for the success of species identified through these regulations and policies. Three categories of stipulations are used in the following sections. No Surface Occupancy (NSO) is the most stringent. Under an NSO, use or occupancy of the land surface for fluid mineral exploration or development is prohibited to protect identified resource values. Controlled Surface Use (CSU) is less stringent. Under a CSU use and occupancy is allowed (unless restricted by another stipulation) but identified resource values require special operational constraints that may modify the lease rights. CSU is used for operating guidance, not as a substitute for the NSO or Timing stipulations. Controlled Surface Use (CSU) is the least stringent. TLS prohibits surface use during specified time periods to protect identified resource values. This stipulation does not apply to the operation and maintenance of production facilities unless the findings of analysis demonstrates the continued need for such mitigation and that less stringent, project specific mitigation measures would be insufficient.

4.2.7.1. Bald Eagle

Parcel WY-1402-035 has the following stipulation applied:

NSO (1) as mapped on the Casper Field Office GIS database (2) protecting the Miller Hills

Parcel WY-1402-055 has the following stipulation applied:

TLS (1) Nov 1 to Apr 1; (2) as mapped on the Buffalo Field Office GIS database; (3) protecting Bald Eagle Winter Roosting Habitat.

4.2.7.2. Big Game

Parcels WY-1402-115, WY-1402-116, WY-1402-117, WY-1402-124, WY-1402-125, WY-1402-133, WY-1402-136, WY-1402-137, WY-1402-140, WY-1402-141, and WY-1402-143 in the Casper FO have the following stipulations applied:

TLS (1) Nov 15 to Apr 30; (2) as mapped on the Casper Field Office GIS database; (3) protecting big game on crucial winter range.

4.2.7.3. Greater Sage-grouse

Table 4.3 contains a list of parcels with Greater Sage-grouse stipulations.

Table 4.3 February 2014 Oil and Gas Lease Parcels with Greater Sage-grouse Stipulations

Parcel Number	Stipulation(s)	Field Office	Parcel Number	Stipulation(s)	Field Office
WY-1402-001	3,4	NFO	WY-1402-054	1	BFO
WY-1402-002	3	NFO	WY-1402-055	1	BFO
WY-1402-004	3	NFO	WY-1402-056	1	BFO

Parcel Number	Stipulation(s)	Field Office
WY-1402-006	3	NFO
WY-1402-015	3	NFO
WY-1402-016	3	NFO
WY-1402-017	3	NFO
WY-1402-018	3	NFO
WY-1402-019	3	NFO
WY-1402-020	3	NFO
WY-1402-024	3	NFO
WY-1402-027	3	NFO
WY-1402-029	3	NFO
WY-1402-031	3	NFO
WY-1402-033	3	NFO
WY-1402-035	2	CFO
WY-1402-037	3	NFO
WY-1402-038	2	CFO
WY-1402-039	2	CFO
WY-1402-040	3,4	NFO
WY-1402-043	3,4	NFO
WY-1402-047	3,4	NFO
WY-1402-048	3	NFO
WY-1402-053	1	BFO

Parcel Number	Stipulation(s)	Field Office
WY-1402-057	1	BFO
WY-1402-062	1	BFO
WY-1402-063	1	BFO
WY-1402-064	1	BFO
WY-1402-065	1	BFO
WY-1402-069	1	BFO
WY-1402-070	1	BFO
WY-1402-071	1	BFO
WY-1402-072	1	BFO
WY-1402-077	2	CFO
WY-1402-078	1	BFO
WY-1402-087	2	CFO
WY-1402-088	2	CFO
WY-1402-096	2	CFO
WY-1402-102	2	CFO
WY-1402-108	2	CFO
WY-1402-110	2	CFO
WY-1402-112	2	CFO
WY-1402-122	2	CFO
WY-1402-141	2	CFO
WY-1402-142	2	CFO

The following stipulations apply to Table 4.3:

1. *TLS (1) Mar 15 to Jul 15; (2) as mapped on the Buffalo Field Office GIS database; (3) protecting nesting Greater Sage-grouse.*
2. *TLS (1) Mar 15 to Jul 15; (2) as mapped on the Casper Field Office GIS database; (3) protecting nesting Greater Sage-grouse.*
3. *TLS (1) Mar 15 to Jul 15; (2) as mapped on the Newcastle Field Office GIS database; (3) protecting nesting Greater Sage-grouse.*
4. *CSU (1) Surface occupancy or use within 1/4 mile of a Greater Sage-grouse strutting/dancing ground will be restricted or prohibited unless the operator and surface managing agency arrive at an acceptable plan for mitigation of anticipated impacts; (2) as mapped on the Newcastle Field Office GIS database; (3) protecting Greater Sage-grouse breeding habitat.*

4.2.7.4. Raptors

Table 4.4 contains a list of parcels with raptor stipulations.

Table 4.4 February 2014 Oil and Gas Lease Parcels with Raptor Stipulations

Parcel Number	Stipulation(s)	Field Office
WY-1402-001	3	NFO
WY-1402-002	3	NFO
WY-1402-004	3	NFO
WY-1402-005	3	NFO
WY-1402-006	3	NFO

Parcel Number	Stipulation(s)	Field Office
WY-1402-051	3	NFO
WY-1402-052	3	NFO
WY-1402-062	1	BFO
WY-1402-072	1	BFO
WY-1402-074	2	CFO

WY-1402-007	3	NFO
WY-1402-008	3	NFO
WY-1402-009	3	NFO
WY-1402-010	3	NFO
WY-1402-011	3	NFO
WY-1402-012	3	NFO
WY-1402-013	3	NFO
WY-1402-014	3	NFO
WY-1402-015	3	NFO
WY-1402-016	3	NFO
WY-1402-017	3	NFO
WY-1402-018	3	NFO
WY-1402-019	3	NFO
WY-1402-020	3	NFO
WY-1402-022	3	NFO
WY-1402-023	3	NFO
WY-1402-024	3	NFO
WY-1402-026	3	NFO
WY-1402-027	3	NFO
WY-1402-029	3	NFO
WY-1402-031	3	NFO
WY-1402-033	3	NFO
WY-1402-035	2	CFO
WY-1402-037	3	NFO
WY-1402-040	3	NFO
WY-1402-042	3	NFO
WY-1402-047	3	NFO
WY-1402-049	3	NFO
WY-1402-050	3	NFO

WY-1402-075	2	CFO
WY-1402-077	2	CFO
WY-1402-080	2	CFO
WY-1402-083	2	CFO
WY-1402-084	2	CFO
WY-1402-086	2	CFO
WY-1402-089	2	CFO
WY-1402-096	2	CFO
WY-1402-097	2	CFO
WY-1402-100	2	CFO
WY-1402-102	2	CFO
WY-1402-104	2	CFO
WY-1402-108	2	CFO
WY-1402-110	2	CFO
WY-1402-112	2	CFO
WY-1402-115	2	CFO
WY-1402-117	2	CFO
WY-1402-119	2	CFO
WY-1402-120	2	CFO
WY-1402-129	2	CFO
WY-1402-132	2	CFO
WY-1402-138	2	CFO
WY-1402-140	2	CFO
WY-1402-141	2	CFO
WY-1402-142	2	CFO
WY-1402-233	3	NFO
WY-1402-234	3	NFO
WY-1402-236	2	CFO
WY-1402-237	2	CFO

The following stipulations apply to Table 4.4:

1. *TLS (1) Feb 1 to Jul 31; (2) as mapped on the Buffalo Field Office GIS database; (3) protecting nesting Raptors.*
2. *TLS (1) Feb 1 to Jul 31; (2) as mapped on the Casper Field Office GIS database; (3) protecting nesting Raptors.*
3. *TLS (1) Feb 1 to Jul 31; (2) as mapped on the Newcastle Field Office GIS database; (3) protecting nesting Raptors.*

4.2.7.5 Threatened and Endangered and BLM Sensitive Species

The following Special Lease Stipulation No. 2 was applied to all parcels:

The lease area may now or hereafter contain plants, animals, or their habitats determined to be threatened, endangered, or other special status species. BLM may recommend modifications to exploration and development proposals to further its conservation and management objective to avoid BLM-approved activity that will contribute to a need to list such a species or their habitat. The BLM may require modifications to or disapprove proposed activity that is likely to result in jeopardy to the continued existence of a proposed or listed threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of a designated or proposed critical habitat. The BLM will not approve any ground-disturbing activity that may affect any such species or critical

habitat until it completes its obligations under applicable requirements of the Endangered Species Act as amended, 16 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq., including completion of any required procedure for conference or consultation.

4.3 Direct and Indirect Impacts

Direct effects are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place. Indirect effects are caused by the action and occur later in time or farther removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable.

4.3.1 Air Resources

4.3.1.1 Air Quality

4.3.1.1.1 Alternative A – No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, none of the 125 parcels in the High Plains DO would be offered for sale. No oil and gas development would occur on these parcels. Ongoing oil and gas development would continue on surrounding federal, private, and state leases.

A decision not to offer the 125 subject parcels for sale would not affect existing uses of these parcels. The parcels are used primarily for livestock grazing, with some dispersed recreation such as hunting and hiking. These uses typically entail vehicle travel for access and that would be expected to continue at current rates.

Selection of the No Action Alternative would not preclude the re-nomination of a deleted parcel from this sale at some point in the future, as long as the area remains open to fluid mineral leasing.

4.3.1.1.2 Alternative B – Offer All Parcels for Sale

Offering all 125 parcels for competitive sale would have no direct impacts to air quality. Any potential effects to air quality would occur when the leases were sold and subsequently developed. APD permitting trends within the High Plains DO varies among the three field offices.

Over the last 10 years including 2010, leasing federal oil and gas mineral estate has resulted in a total of 13,436 APDs approved in the Buffalo FO, 882 APDs in Casper FO, and 327 APDs in the Newcastle FO. A total of 14,645 APDs have been approved in the High Plains DO over these last ten years for an annual average of 1,465 APDs; 1,344 APDs per year in Buffalo FO, 88 APDs per year in Casper FO and 33 APDs per year in Newcastle FO. As of 2010, there are over 39,000 producing wells in the High Plains DO consisting of: Buffalo FO with over 31,000, Casper FO with over 5,000 and Newcastle FO with over 3,000. Coalbed natural gas development accounts for a large proportion of the APDs approved within the High Plains DO, specifically within the Buffalo FO, since the late 1990s. Appendix G, Hydraulic Fracturing

White Paper, Section II, Operational Issues/Gas emissions (page 2) is incorporated by reference.

Potential impacts of development could include increased air borne soil particles associated with the construction of new well pads, pipelines, or roads, exhaust emissions from drilling equipment, compressors, vehicles, dehydration and separation facilities, and volatile organic compounds during drilling or production activities. The amount of increased emissions cannot be quantified since it is unknown how many wells might be drilled, the types of equipment needed if a well were to be completed successfully (e.g. compressor, separator, dehydrator), or what technologies may be employed by a given company for drilling any new wells. The degree of impact would also vary according to the characteristics of the geologic formations from which production would occur. Emissions of all regulated pollutants under the Clean Air Act would be evaluated by the WDEQ and, in some instances, by the BLM at the time that a specific development project is proposed.

It is not known whether the petroleum resources specific to the leases in this alternative are gas or oil, or a combination thereof. The density of drilling locations depends upon the technology feasible and available (vertical, directional, or horizontal), and the geology of the hydrocarbon-bearing zone. As a result, the specific numbers of wells that could potentially be drilled as a result of the sale of the nominated parcels and subsequent issuance of leases is unknown. However, the RFD (Reasonable Foreseeable Development) considers these assumptions and, on a field office-wide basis, is still valid for both the Buffalo and Casper FOs. Newcastle FO did not have an RFD for their RMP.

4.3.1.2 Green House Gas Emissions

4.3.1.2.1 Alternative A – No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, none of the 125 parcels in the High Plains DO would be offered for sale. No oil and gas development would occur on these parcels. Ongoing oil and gas development would continue on surrounding federal, private, and state leases.

A decision not to offer the 125 subject parcels for sale would not affect existing uses of these parcels. The parcels are used primarily for livestock grazing, with some dispersed recreation such as hunting and hiking. These uses typically entail vehicle travel for access, and that would be expected to continue at current rates.

Selection of the No Action Alternative would not preclude the re-nomination of a deleted parcel from sale at some point in the future, as long as the area remains open to fluid mineral leasing.

4.3.1.2.2 Alternative B – Offer All Parcels for Sale

Offering all 125 parcels for competitive sale would have no direct impacts to greenhouse gas emissions. Any potential effects to greenhouse gas emissions would occur when the leases were sold and subsequently developed. APD permitting trends within the High Plains DO varies among the three field offices.

In regard to future development, the assessment of GHG emissions and climate change is in its formative phase. While it is not possible to accurately quantify potential GHG emissions in the affected areas as a result of making the proposed tracts available for leasing, some general assumptions can be made: issuing the proposed tracts may contribute to new wells being drilled.

The Center for Climate Strategies (CCS) prepared the Wyoming Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Reference Case Projection 1990-2020 (Inventory) for the WDEQ through an effort of the Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP). This *Inventory* report presented a preliminary draft GHG emissions inventory and forecast from 1990 to 2020 for Wyoming. This report provides an initial comprehensive understanding of Wyoming's current and possible future GHG emissions. The information presented provides the state with a starting point for revising the initial estimates as improvements to data sources and assumptions are identified.

The *Inventory* report discloses that activities in Wyoming accounted for approximately 56 million metric tons (mmt) of *gross* carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) emissions in 2005, an amount equal to 0.8% of total US gross GHG emissions. These emission estimates focus on activities in Wyoming and are *consumption-based*; they exclude emissions associated with electricity that is exported from the state. Wyoming's gross GHG emissions increased 25% from 1990 to 2005, while national emissions rose by only 16% from 1990 to 2004. Annual sequestration (removal) of GHG emissions due to forestry and other land-uses in Wyoming are estimated at 36 mmtCO₂ e in 2005. Wyoming's per capita emission rate is more than four times greater than the national average of 25 mmtCO₂e/yr. This large difference between national and state per capita emissions occurs in most of the sectors – Wyoming's emission per capita considerably exceeds national emissions per capita for electricity, industrial, fossil fuel production, transportation, industrial process, and agriculture. The state's strong fossil fuel production and other industries with high fossil fuel consumption intensity, large agriculture industry, and large distances could be the reasons for the higher per capita intensity in Wyoming. This phenomenon is primarily the result of a low population base (small denominator). Between 1990 and 2005, per capita emissions in Wyoming increased, mostly due to increased activity in the fossil fuel industry, while national per capita emissions have changed relatively little.

Wyoming's gross GHG emissions are expected to continue to grow to 69 mmtCO₂ e by 2020, 56% above 1990 levels. As shown in figure ES-3 of the *Inventory*, demand for electricity is projected to be the largest contributor to future emissions growth, followed by emissions associated with transportation. Although GHG emissions from fossil fuel production had the greatest increase by sector from 1990 to 2005, the growth from this sector is projected to decline due to the assumption that carbon dioxide emissions from venting at processing plants would decrease.

As of 2010, there were approximately 59,500 producing oil and gas wells in the state and approximately 39,500 producing wells in the High Plains DO. The Buffalo FO had over 31,000, the Casper FO over 5,000, and the Newcastle FO over 3,000. As of that same time, approximately 30,500 producing oil and gas wells in Wyoming were under federal administration with about 18,000 of these within the High Plains DO. The Buffalo FO had over 12,500, the Casper FO over 4,000, and the Newcastle FO almost 1,500. This accounted for approximately 59 percent of the total federal wells in Wyoming and 66 percent of the total wells.

Therefore, based on the above information, GHG emissions from all wells within the High Plains DO amounted to approximately 12.94 metric tons (mt) annually ($19.6 \text{ mt} \times 0.66 = 12.94 \text{ mt}$) assuming steady production and emission venting.

Based on this emission factor, each potential well that may be drilled on these parcels, if leased, could emit approximately 0.00059 mt of CO₂ e. It is unknown what the drilling density may be for these parcels, if they were to be developed. Therefore, it is impossible to predict what level of emissions could occur from development at this stage under this alternative.

4.3.1.3 Visibility

4.3.1.3.1 Alternative A – No Action

Under the no action alternative, none of 125 parcels in the High Plains DO would be offered for sale. No oil and gas development would occur on these parcels. Ongoing oil and gas development would continue on surrounding federal, private, and state leases.

A decision not to offer the 125 subject parcels for sale would not affect existing uses of these parcels. The parcels are used primarily for livestock grazing, with some dispersed recreation such as hunting and hiking. These uses typically entail vehicle travel for access, and that would be expected to continue at current rates.

Selection of the No Action Alternative would not preclude the re-nomination of a deleted parcel from sale at some point in the future, as long as the area remains open to fluid mineral leasing.

4.3.1.3.2 Alternative B – Offer All Parcels for Sale

Offering all 125 parcels for competitive sale would have no direct impacts to visibility. Any potential effects to visibility would occur when the leases were sold and subsequently developed particularly during construction. Data collection for visibility would continue.

4.3.1.4 Mitigation Measures for Air Resources

Best management practices (BMPs) such as those used to reduce fugitive dust emissions, air quality, and greenhouse gas emissions would help mitigate effects to these resources. Further analysis at the APD and facility application stages of development may examine possible mitigations to alleviate site-specific impacts.

The BLM holds regulatory jurisdiction over portions of natural gas and petroleum systems identified in the EPA's Inventory of US Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2006 documents. Exercise of this regulatory jurisdiction has led to development of BMPs designed to reduce emissions from field production and operations. Analysis and approval of future development on the lease parcels would include applicable and reasonable BMPs as conditions of approval (COAs) in order to reduce or mitigate GHG emissions. Additional measures developed at the project development stage could be incorporated as COAs in the approved

APD.

Such mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to:

- Flare hydrocarbon and gases at high temperatures in order to reduce emissions of incomplete combustion through the use of multi-chamber combustors;
- “Green” (flareless) completions;
- Water dirt roads during periods of high use in order to reduce fugitive dust emissions;
- Require that vapor recovery systems be maintained and functional in areas where petroleum liquids are stored;
- Installation of liquids gathering facilities or central production facilities to reduce the total number of sources and minimize truck traffic;
- Use of natural gas fired or electric drill rig engines;
- Use selective catalytic reducers on diesel-fired drilling engines; and,
- Re-vegetate areas of the pad not required for production facilities to reduce the amount of dust.

According to the *Inventory of US Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2006* by the EPA, data shows that adoption by industry of the BMP proposed by the EPA's Natural Gas Energy Star program has reduced emissions from oil and gas exploration and development. The BLM would work with industry to facilitate the use of the relevant BMPs for operations proposed on federal mineral leases where such mitigation is consistent with agency policy.

4.3.1.5 Residual Impacts

No residual impacts would continue from offering and issuing the leases. Any proposed development activities would be reviewed when an APD or other facility application is received. At the time of approval, further mitigation may be applied to reduce adverse impacts.

4.3.1.6 Monitoring and/or Compliance

Monitoring at the stations listed in Chapter 3 would continue, as would data collection at the Thunder Basin National Grasslands and Cloud Peak Wilderness IMPROVE monitoring sites. Monitoring and compliance are an integral part of lease administration. As development increases, monitoring and compliance increases as well as future APDs, facility applications are approved. Site-specific review would help in application of these requirements.

4.3.2 Heritage Resources

4.3.2.1 Alternative A – No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, none of the 125 parcels in the High Plains DO would be offered for sale. No oil and gas development would occur on these parcels. Ongoing oil and gas

development would continue on surrounding federal, private, and state leases. A decision not to offer the 125 subject parcels for sale would not impact cultural resources. Selection of the No Action Alternative would not preclude the re-nomination of a deleted parcel from sale at some point in the future, as long as the area remains open to fluid mineral leasing.

4.3.2.2 Alternative B – Offer All Parcels for Sale

Under Alternative B, all 125 parcels would be offered for competitive sale, and subsequent leases would be issued. Known historic properties in the proposed parcels can most likely be avoided by surface disturbance activities. If a historic property within a lease parcel cannot be avoided, BLM has the discretion to modify or deny the proposal.

The FOs will consider site specific impacts to historic properties resulting from possible future actions on the remaining leases. Proposed impacts would be avoided or mitigated in consultation with the Wyoming SHPO, tribes and interested parties through compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. FOs will consult with interested tribes if potential TCPs or sacred sites are identified during the cultural resource inventory.

4.3.2.4 Mitigation Measures

If necessary, additional mitigation may be required at the APD stage when all cultural resources potentially affected by a project are located, and specific impacts are known.

4.3.2.5 Residual Impacts

No residual impacts would occur from the offering the parcels for sale and issuing the leases. The FO may apply mitigation to reduce adverse impacts.

4.3.2.6 Monitoring and/or Compliance

After leasing, when a project is constructed in an area with a high potential for buried cultural material, archaeological monitoring may be included as a condition of approval. Monitoring may also be required if development would occur near a sensitive site. Construction monitoring is performed by a qualified archeologist working in unison with construction crews. If buried cultural resources are located by the archeologist, construction is halted and the BLM consults with the Wyoming SHPO on mitigation or avoidance. Tribes occasionally recommend tribal monitors for construction projects. Individual field offices consider applying such recommendations as conditions of approval to the drilling permits at the APD stage.

4.3.3 Paleontology Resources

4.3.3.1 Alternative A – No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, none of the 125 parcels in the High Plains DO would be offered for sale. No oil and gas development would occur on these parcels. Ongoing oil and gas

development would continue on surrounding federal, private, and state leases. A decision not to offer the 125 subject parcels for sale would not impact paleontological resources. Selection of the No Action Alternative would not preclude the re-nomination of a deleted parcel from sale at some point in the future, as long as the area remains open to fluid mineral leasing.

4.3.3.2 Alternative B – Offer All Parcels for Sale

Under this alternative, all 125 parcels would be offered for lease with no parcels deferred for paleontological resources issues. Lease stipulations requiring inventory prior to surface disturbance would be added to eleven parcels. The FOs would consider site specific impacts during the APD phases. Proposed impacts would be avoided or mitigated.

4.3.3.4 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation may be required at the APD stage when all paleontological resources potentially affected by a project are located, and specific impacts are known.

4.3.4 Water Resources

4.3.4.1 Alternative A – No Action

Under this alternative none of the 125 parcels would be made available for sale and no development under those leases would occur. No oil and gas development would occur on these parcels. Ongoing oil and gas development would continue on surrounding federal, private, and state leases. A decision not to offer the 125 subject parcels for sale would not impact water resources. Selection of the No Action Alternative would not preclude the re-nomination of a deleted parcel from sale at some point in the future, as long as the area remains open to fluid mineral leasing.

4.3.4.2 Alternative B – Offer All Parcels for Sale

Under this alternative, all 125 parcels would be offered for lease except for the partial deferral mentioned above. While the act of leasing would produce no impacts, subsequent development of the lease could result in long term and short term changes in water resources. The FOs would consider site specific impacts during the APD phases. Proposed impacts would be avoided or mitigated. Information contained in Appendix G, Hydraulic Fracturing White Paper, Section III, Potential Impacts to Usable Water zones (pages 6-10), is incorporated by reference.

4.3.4.4 Mitigation Measures

Surface water mitigation was applied to parcels as dictated in the pertinent RMP. If necessary, additional mitigation may be required at the APD stage.

4.3.4.5 Residual Impacts

No residual impacts would occur from offering the parcels for sale and issuing the leases. The FO may apply mitigation to reduce adverse impacts if development were to occur later.

4.3.4.6 Monitoring and/or Compliance

After leasing, when a project is constructed in an area with a high potential to water resources mitigation may be included as a condition of approval. Monitoring may also be required if development would occur near a sensitive area. Individual field offices consider applying recommendations as conditions of approval to the drilling permits at the APD stage.

4.3.5 Socioeconomic Resources

4.3.5.1 Alternative A – No Action

Under this alternative none of the 125 parcels would be made available for sale and no development under those leases would occur. The proposed lease parcels are located in Campbell, Converse, Crook, Natrona, Niobrara, Weston Counties in Wyoming and Sioux County in Nebraska. As these counties rely heavily on energy development revenue, the communities in the leasing areas are likely to be negatively impacted by loss of potential revenue. It is an assumption that the No Action Alternative (no lease option) may result in a reduction in domestic production of oil and gas. This would likely result in reduced federal and State royalty income, and the potential for federal land to be drained by wells on adjacent private or state land.

4.3.5.2 Alternative B – Offer All Parcels for Sale

Under this alternative, all 125 parcels would be offered for lease. This would allow the most revenue for the federal and State government and subsequent development and production is anticipated to be highest under this alternative. This would result in the greatest amount of royalties among the alternatives.

4.3.6 Wildlife and Special Status Species (Plant and Animal)

4.3.6.1 Alternative A – No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, none of the 125 parcels would be offered for sale. No oil and gas development would occur on these parcels if not offered for lease. Ongoing oil and gas development would continue on surrounding federal, private, and state leases.

A decision to not offer for sale the 125 subject parcels would not affect existing uses of these parcels. These parcels are used primarily for livestock grazing, with some dispersed recreation such as hunting and hiking. These uses typically entail vehicle travel for access, and that would be expected to continue at current rates.

Selection of the No Action Alternative would not preclude the re-nomination of a deleted parcel

from sale at some point in the future, as long as the area remains open to fluid mineral leasing.

Impacts to Greater Sage-grouse core areas/connectivity habitats would continue from those activities associated with current land uses, such as private and state surface or mineral development, recreation, and agriculture.

4.3.6.2 Alternative B – Offer All Parcels for Sale

Under this alternative, all 125 parcels would be offered for sale. Well-pad, road, and pipeline development into areas currently devoid of surface disturbance could result in habitat fragmentation for some species. This habitat impact could affect a variety of species, including Greater Sage-grouse, mule deer, antelope, and elk. Post lease development on the parcels could result in short-term and long-term losses of wildlife habitat. Short-term habitat loss would include all initial surface disturbance associated with the project and typically would be on-going until those portions of a well pad not needed for production operations, road disturbance outside the running surface or ditches, and the pipeline disturbance are reclaimed. Long-term habitat loss would include those areas needed for production operations for the life of the well.

Some species of wildlife are more sensitive to noise and disturbance than other species, while other species habituate to types of noise or disruption. On the other hand, certain magnitudes and frequency of noise may interrupt wildlife communication and adversely impact wildlife. Depending on the intensity and frequency of occurrence of the disruption, additional disruption during critical periods (*e.g.*, winter) can impact wildlife survival and productivity.

Greater Sage-grouse

There are many sources of habitat fragmentation, all of which may affect the Greater Sage-grouse. Industrial development, livestock grazing, mining, gravel pit operations, oil and gas activity, land exchanges and disposal, vegetation manipulation, fuel reduction projects, and other activities may disturb and fragment natural habitat conditions. Structures such as power lines, towers, and industrial disruptive activities may cause avoidance and abandonment of habitat. Livestock grazing, fuels treatments, and weed infestations are factors which may cause habitat degradation depending upon severity, intensity, and design. West Nile virus, which recently has had lethal effects on Greater Sage-grouse in parts of Wyoming, could cause increased mortality and reduce Greater Sage-grouse survival.

Greater Sage-grouse have been declining across the west, which has prompted several petitions to list them as threatened under the ESA, including a recent petition that led to the March 5, 2010 finding by the FWS of warranted for listing but precluded. Population levels throughout the High Plains DO declined during the mid-1990s. Since 2004, the levels have remained constant or slightly increased. Population growth has varied throughout the High Plains DO based on specific local conditions, with some areas showing little change while other areas have had a recent increase in lek count numbers. To promote Greater Sage Grouse Conservation, additional restrictions on O&G leases are needed to limit potential adverse impacts from any development activities. As shown in Figure 3.5 in Chapter 3, the number of federal mineral of federal leases in Sage-grouse Core Area has declined from 2006 through 2012.

At the time development activities are proposed, BLM would conduct a site-specific review of the proposal and potential disturbance within the current Greater Sage-grouse habitat boundaries (such as the Wyoming Governor's core areas). The BLM may require additional avoidance and/or impact minimization measures in order to manage Greater Sage-grouse habitat in support of Wyoming's Greater Sage-grouse conservation strategy and the WGFD's Greater Sage-grouse objectives. These measures may include, but are not limited to, density/disturbance limitations and surface use and timing restrictions in proximity to certain habitats, *e.g.*, severe winter relief habitat, Greater Sage-grouse leks, etc... Restrictions and mitigation for surface use activities may be applied for distances and time periods more restrictive than current RMP stipulation guidance if supported by site-specific NEPA analysis of a development proposal. Such restrictions could be applied as COAs for exploration and development activities associated with the lease. These measures may be necessary to meet BLM policy goals for managing Greater Sage-grouse habitat and populations as special status species as directed in BLM Manual 6840.

The BLM is currently amending six RMPs across the state. Within the High Plains DO, the Casper and Newcastle RMPs are currently being amended. These RMP amendments will provide for public input including scoping and comments. The goal of the RMP amendments is to implement a Greater Sage-grouse conservation strategy consistent with the Wyoming Governor's Executive Order 2011-5 and BLM policy.

Raptors

Surface disturbing and/or disruptive activities from February 1 to July 31, may cause impacts to nesting raptors, if present. The primary impact would be from nesting disturbance which could result in nest abandonment and/or increased chick mortality. Raptors such as ferruginous hawks, golden eagles, and bald eagles are more sensitive to vehicular traffic than are others. Site-specific wildlife surveys may be required at the APD stage to identify occupied habitats.

Threatened and Endangered and BLM Sensitive Species

Surface-disturbing activities, such as well pad construction, road construction, and other mechanized disturbance, could impact potential habitats for special status plants and animals, including undocumented populations. Such activities fragment habitats and alter plant community characteristics, which can isolate or adversely affect populations of special status species. Long-term impacts such as habitat fragmentation and isolation of populations are difficult to mitigate; however, short-term impacts from surface disturbance are mitigated by reclamation and weed control. If habitat is present, site-specific surveys for all sensitive or threatened and endangered species may be required at the APD stage.

4.3.6.4 Mitigation Measures

Adding stipulations for parcels within the Buffalo, Casper, and Newcastle RMP's for mapped wildlife habitat are recommended to ensure continued RMP population and habitat objectives can be maintained for wildlife species. Additional mitigation and/or COAs for any species would be identified at the development stage to further reduce impacts associated with oil and gas development.

The current RMPs have evaluated the need to protect habitat necessary for the success of species identified through these regulations and policies. Three categories of stipulations are used in the following sections. No Surface Occupancy (NSO) is the most stringent. Under an NSO, use or occupancy of the land surface for fluid mineral exploration or development is prohibited to protect identified resource values. Controlled Surface Use (CSU) is less stringent. Under a CSU use and occupancy is allowed (unless restricted by another stipulation) but identified resource values require special operational constraints that may modify the lease rights. CSU is used for operating guidance, not as a substitute for the NSO or Timing stipulations. Controlled Surface Use (CSU) is the least stringent. TLS prohibits surface use during specified time periods to protect identified resource values. This stipulation does not apply to the operation and maintenance of production facilities unless the findings of analysis demonstrates the continued need for such mitigation and that less stringent, project specific mitigation measures would be insufficient.

4.3.6.5 Residual Impacts

No residual impacts would occur from the offering and issuing the leases. If a lease is developed, there would be heavy construction equipment working. Due to the extent of work and the surface disturbance and disruptive activities caused by construction activities, it is possible that wildlife populations and habitats could be impacted by these activities. These activities would be further analyzed during the site-specific review conducted when an APD or other facility application is received. At the time of approval, further mitigation may be applied to reduce adverse impacts.

4.3.6.6 Monitoring and/or Compliance

Continued monitoring and compliance is an integral part of lease administration. When a project is constructed in area with suitable species' habitat, wildlife and T&E surveys and/or monitoring may be required as a condition of approval. Surveys are performed by a qualified wildlife biologist working in unison with the operator. Coordination with the WGFD on mitigation or avoidance criteria is conducted before surface disturbance or disruptive activities were to take place, in some instances. Individual field offices may consider applying WGFD recommendations as conditions of approval to the drilling permits at the APD stage.

Consultation with the FWS under section 7 of the ESA would take place at the APD stage, if ESA protected species could be affected by permitted development activities.

4.4 Cumulative Impacts Analysis

The cumulative impacts assessment area for this EA is the High Plains DO which consists of Buffalo FO, Casper FO, and Newcastle FO. Analysis of cumulative impacts for RFD scenarios of oil and gas wells on public lands is presented in the respective RMPs. Potential development of all available federal minerals in the field office was included as part of the analysis.

Under Alternative A, the No Action Alternative, there would be no cumulative impacts to any of

the resources listed above except for those activities on state and private lands or other BLM authorized activities.

As of 2010, there were over 59,000 producing oil and gas wells in the state and over 39,000 producing wells in the High Plains DO. The Buffalo FO had over 31,000, Casper FO, over 5,000, and the Newcastle FO over 3,000. At that same time, over 30,000 producing oil and gas wells in Wyoming were federal with over 18,000 wells within the High Plains DO. The Buffalo FO had over 12,500, the Casper FO over 4,000, and the Newcastle FO with almost 1,500. When compared to the total GHG emission estimates from the number of federal oil and gas wells in the state, the average number of oil and gas wells drilled annually within the High Plains DO and probable GHG emission levels represent an incremental contribution to the total regional and global GHG emission levels. As oil and natural gas production technology continues to improve in the future, it is possible that GHG emissions may be reduced. Information contained in Appendix G, Hydraulic Fracturing White Paper, Section II Operational Issues/Water Availability and Consumption (page 4 and Attachment 1), is incorporated by reference.

Estimating the current level of emissions and projecting future production of oil and gas is difficult to forecast with the mix of drivers: economics, resource supply, demand, and regulatory procedures. The assumptions used for the projections are based on recent trends or state production trends in the near-term, and Annual Energy Outlook 2006 (AEO 2006) growth rates through 2020. These assumptions do not include any significant changes in energy prices, relative to today's prices. Large price swings, resource limitations, or changes in regulations could significantly change future production and the associated GHG emissions. Other uncertainties include the volume of GHGs vented from gas processing facilities in the future, any commercial oil shale or coal-to-liquids production, and potential emissions-reducing improvements in oil and gas production, processing, and pipeline technologies.

For cultural resources, wildlife, threatened and endangered, and sensitive species resources the cumulative impact of all 125 parcels leased under Alternative B would be an incremental increase to the overall total parcels currently leased in the State. Any development would require APD and facility applications to then analyze the impacts for proposed development. That analysis may include surveys for these resources. Cumulative impacts would be further considered and, if necessary, mitigated.

Chapter 5

Consultation and Coordination

5.1 Introduction

The issues identified in Chapter 1 (Section 1.6) are analyzed in detail in Chapter 4. The Interdisciplinary Team Checklist in Appendix A and the rationale for issues that were considered but not analyzed further (Section 1.7) were identified through the public and agency involvement process described in Sections 5.2 and 5.3.

5.2 Persons, Groups, and Agencies Consulted

Table 5.1 List of all Persons, Agencies and Organizations Consulted for Purposes of this EA

Name	Purpose and Authorities for Consultation or Coordination	Findings and Conclusions
Joe Sandrini	Wyoming Game and Fish Department – Biologist	See project file
Heather O'Brien	Wyoming Game and Fish Department – Biologist	See project file
Bud Stewart	Wyoming Game and Fish Department – Biologist	See project file

5.3 Summary of Public Participation

Public participation was initiated when this EA was entered into the High Plains District Office NEPA tracking database on May 15, 2013. A press release announcing the availability of the EA for comments was e-mailed to local media on July 30, 2013. The press release stated that the comment period for the EA would run until August 28, 2013. In addition, informational postcards were mailed to affected landowners on July 30, 2013 and letters were mailed to Native American tribes in August 2, 2013. As required by the BLM leasing policy, where parcels are split estate, a notification letter soliciting EA review and comments was sent to the surface owner based on the surface owner information provided by the party submitting the EOI.

5.3.1 Comment Analysis

The High Plains DO received three comment letters resulting in 102 comments on the EA. All three letters consisted of actual comments on the EA. A summary of the comments and responses to those comments are attached to this EA under Appendix F, Comments and Responses.

5.4 List of Preparers

Table 5.4 List of Preparers

Name	Title	Responsible for
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Mike Robinson	High Plains DO, Resource Advisor, Energy, Lands, & Minerals.	Project Manager.
Andrea Meeks	High Plains DO, Solid Mineral Specialist.	Coal.
Debby Green	Buffalo FO, Natural Resource Specialist.	Buffalo FO Lead, Core Team NRS.
G.L. "Buck" Damone III	Buffalo FO, Lead Archaeologist.	Core Team Archaeologist, Cultural Resources, Paleontology.
Donald Brewer	Buffalo FO, Wildlife Biologist.	Wildlife, Threatened and Endangered Species and Special Status Species.
Allison Barnes	Buffalo FO, Outdoor Recreation Planner.	Wilderness, Recreation.
John Kelley	Buffalo FO, Planning and Environmental Coordinator.	NEPA.
Shane Gray	Casper FO, Natural Resource Specialist (NRS).	Casper FO Lead, Core Team Wildlife Biologist, Wildlife, Threatened and Endangered Species, Reviews and Special Status Species.
Kathleen Lacko	Casper FO, Planning and Environmental Coordinator.	NEPA.
Jude Carino	Casper FO, Archaeologist	Cultural Resources, Paleontology.
Dora Ridenour	Casper FO, Archaeologist	Cultural Resources, Paleontology.
Jim Hutchinson	Newcastle FO, Physical Scientist.	Newcastle FO Lead.
Tracy Pinter	Newcastle FO, Wildlife Biologist.	Wildlife, Threatened and Endangered Species, Reviews and Special Status Species.
Alice Tratebas	Newcastle FO, Archaeologist.	Archaeology, Paleontology.

5.4 References:

BEA (Bureau of Economic Analysis), 2012a. Table CA25N: Total full-time and part-time employment by NAICS industry. <http://www.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?ReqID=70&step=1&isuri=1&acrdn=5>

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U.S. Census, 2010a. 2010 Census Urban and Rural Classification and Urban Area Criteria. <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/2010urbanruralclass.html>

U.S. Census 2010b. Table DP-1 Geography-Campbell County, Converse County, Crook County, Goshen County, Natrona County, Niobrara County, Weston County.

WYOGCC (Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission), 2012. 2011 County Report as reported on 12/13/2012. <http://wogcc.state.wy.us/CountyReport.CFM>