



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

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**Finding of No Significant Impact  
DOI-BLM-WY-R000-2017-0002-EA**

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March 20, 2018

**BLM-Wyoming  
First-Quarter 2018 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale  
Wind River/Bighorn Basin District**

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Wyoming State Office  
5353 Yellowstone Dr.  
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82009

**FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**  
**BLM-Wyoming First-Quarter 2018 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale**  
**Environmental Assessment**  
**DOI-BLM-WY-R000-2017-0002-EA**

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**INTRODUCTION:**

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA) to address offering and issuing certain lease parcels within the Wind River/Bighorn Basin District<sup>1</sup> at the BLM-Wyoming First-Quarter 2018 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale. The decision, selecting the Proposed Action (see the Decision Record, which has been prepared concurrently with this FONSI), would offer 89 lease parcels within the Wind River/Bighorn Basin and High Desert Districts.

Should a successful bid be received and all other applicable requirements met, the BLM may lease the parcels. Collectively, the parcels to be offered within the Wind River/Bighorn Basin and High Desert Districts at the First-Quarter 2018 lease sale contain approximately 125,546.42 acres of Federal fluid mineral estate administered by the Lander, Worland, Cody, and Rawlins Field Offices. Standard terms and conditions as well as parcel-specific timing limitation, no surface occupancy, and controlled surface use stipulations have been attached to the parcels as described in the EA and Sale Notice (including applicable information notices that have modified the Sale Notice). Lease stipulations were added to each parcel as identified by the Field Offices' interdisciplinary teams, to address site specific concerns or new information not identified in the land use planning process.

The decision also defers and/or deletes 1 entire parcel and a portion of another parcel (comprised of 1,150.00 acres) from the First-Quarter 2018 Sale that were nominated and reviewed for this sale.

While the BLM's decision for the parcels described in the March 21-22, 2018 Sale Notice defers and/or deletes certain parcels from being offered at the First-Quarter 2018 Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sale, it still meets the purpose and need (lease sale EA (v.2) at page 1-6):

*It is the policy of the BLM as derived from various laws, including the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) to make mineral resources available for disposal and to encourage development of mineral resources to meet national, regional, and local needs. Continued sale and issuance of lease parcels would allow for continued production of oil and gas from public lands and reserves.*

*The need is established by the Federal Onshore Oil & Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (FOOGLRA), the Federal Land Policy Management Act, and Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, to respond to Expressions of Interest.*

The EA analyzed in detail two alternatives (a No Action Alternative and a Proposed Action Alternative). The EA analyzing potential impacts from these alternative parcels in the First-Quarter 2018 Sale is attached.

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<sup>1</sup> Portions of 18 parcels in this sale overlap with the BLM-Rawlins Field Office jurisdiction, located in the High Desert District. The BLM-Rawlins Field Office has participated in reviewing these parcels, and has added the applicable lease stipulations to ensure conformance with the Rawlins Field Office's Approved RMP. Portions of a single parcel overlaps with the BLM-Rock Springs Field Office jurisdiction, also located in the High Desert District. This parcel was deferred, however, and will not be offered. See EA at pages 1-3 through 1-5.

## **FINDING OF NO (NEW) SIGNIFICANT IMPACT:**

Based upon a review of the EA and the supporting documents (i.e., the governing land use plans), I have determined that the project is not a major federal action and will not significantly affect the quality of the human environment, individually or cumulatively, with other actions in the general area.

The environmental effects do not meet the definition of significance in context or intensity as defined in 40 CFR 1508.27 and do not exceed those effects described in the approved Lander, Worland, Cody, and Rawlins RMPs and their Final Environmental Impact Statements (FEISs). Therefore, an EIS is not needed.

This finding is based on the context and intensity of the project as described:

### **Context:**

The action would occur within the Lander, Worland, Cody, and Rawlins Field Office boundaries and would have local impacts on the resources similar to and within the scope of those described and considered within the RMPs and their respective EISs. The project is an action on BLM administered land and/or mineral estate that by itself does not have known or identified international, national, regional, or state-wide importance.

### **Intensity:**

The following discussion is organized around the Ten Significance Criteria described in 40 CFR 1508.27 and incorporated into resources and issues considered (includes supplemental authorities Appendix 1 H-1790-1) and supplemental Instruction Memorandum, Acts, regulations and Executive Orders.

The following have been considered in evaluating intensity for this proposal:

#### **1. Impacts may be both beneficial and adverse.**

The alternatives would affect resources as described in the EAs. Mitigating measures to reduce impacts to the various resources were incorporated in the design of the action alternatives. None of the environmental effects discussed in detail in the EAs are considered significant, nor do the effects exceed those described in the applicable approved RMPs and their respective FEISs/RODs.

#### **2. The degree to which the selected alternative will affect public health or safety.**

The decision is to offer lease parcels for sale. If the parcels are subsequently sold and the leases enter into a development stage, public health or safety would be further addressed through site specific National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis.

#### **3. Unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity to historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farm lands, wetlands, wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas.**

Unique characteristics present within the project area include historic and cultural resources. These characteristics have been deemed to be not affected by the action alternatives with mitigating measures as attached to the lease parcels. No aspect of the action alternatives would have an effect on cultural resources at the offering phase. If the leases enter into a development stage, cultural resources would be further addressed through site specific NEPA.

**4. The degree to which the effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial.**

Effects on the quality of the human environment are not expected to be significant or highly controversial. Site specific NEPA review will be conducted that addresses specific effects on resources at the time of development. Controversy in this context is considered to be in terms of disagreement about the nature of the effects – not political controversy or expressions of opposition to the action or preference among the alternatives analyzed within the EA.

**5. The degree to which the possible effects on the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks.**

The project is not unique or unusual. The BLM has experience implementing similar actions in similar areas. The environmental effects to the human environment are fully analyzed in the EA and corresponding RMPs. There are no predicted effects on the human environment that are considered to be highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks.

The administrative act of leasing would not result in any direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Regarding potential future development of the lease parcels, the assessment of GHG emissions and climate change is in its formative phase. While it is not possible to accurately quantify and assess potential impacts from the emission of GHGs in the affected areas as a result of making the proposed tracts available for leasing, some general assumptions can be made: subsequent development/production of the proposed parcels will result in additional emissions of GHGs, both direct and indirect. The total amount of production from the parcels to be leased cannot reasonably be estimated at this time. While GHG emissions are also associated with the use of produced substances, estimates of those emissions depend upon how produced substances are used, how the various GHG parameters is regulated by delegated agencies, and whether any Best Available Control Technologies are utilized at the upstream or downstream activity location(s).

**6. The degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration.**

This project neither establishes a precedent nor represents a decision in principle about future actions. Oil and gas leasing and post-lease development have been ongoing in the United States, including portions of the project area, for more than a century.

**7. Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts - which include connected actions regardless of land ownership.**

The EAs did not reveal any cumulative effects beyond those already analyzed in the applicable RMPs/FEISs. The interdisciplinary team evaluated the possible actions in context of past, present and reasonably foreseeable actions. Significant cumulative effects are not expected.

The interdisciplinary team evaluated the possible actions in context of past, present and reasonably foreseeable actions. The EA has projected the cumulative direct and indirect GHG emissions for the full Reasonably Foreseeable Development (RFD) scenario in each of the three field offices in the Wind River/Bighorn Basin District and the Rawlins Field Office. The proposed parcels represents less than one-tenth of one percent of the total mineral estate acreage in the Wind River/Bighorn Basin District and Rawlins Field Office and, if developed to the full

RFD and assuming 100% combustion of the production stream, would produce less than 1% of all GHG emissions, both direct and indirect, from oil and gas development in these field offices. The BLM has determined that this analysis adequately addresses the cumulative impacts for climate change from the proposed action and its alternatives, and therefore a separate cumulative effects analysis for GHG emissions is not needed. Additionally, the referenced RMPs/EISs provide cumulative effects analysis for oil and gas development based on the RFD scenario. Significant cumulative effects are not expected beyond what has been analyzed in the underlying RMPs, as amended (2014 and 2015).

**8. The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or other objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources.**

There are no features within the project area listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP that would be adversely affected by a decision to offer for sale the subject parcels. If the leases enter into a development stage, NRHP resources would be further addressed through site-specific NEPA analysis.

**9. The degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its habitat that has been determined to be critical under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, or the degree to which the action may adversely affect: 1) a proposed to be listed endangered or threatened species or its habitat, or 2) a species on BLM's sensitive species list.**

Refer to the individual parcel descriptions and to the sensitive species controlled surface use stipulations in the EAs for a listing of the various sensitive species with the various parcels. Mitigating measures to reduce impacts to wildlife and fisheries have been incorporated into the design of the action alternatives. Although listed species may occupy habitat within the project boundary, it has been determined that they will not be affected because surface use restrictions, including timing limitation (TL), no surface occupancy (NSO), and controlled surface use (CSU) stipulations, as well as closed to leasing designations, will be applied to the lease parcels. Furthermore, post-lease actions/authorizations (e.g., Application for Permit to Drill (APDs), road/pipeline Right-of-Ways (ROWs)), could be encumbered by seasonal and surface use restrictions on a case-by-case basis, as required through project-specific NEPA analysis or other environmental review, and consistent with our regulations (see 43 CFR 3101.1-2).

**10. Whether the action threatens a violation of a federal, state, local, or tribal law, regulation or policy imposed for the protection of the environment, where non-federal requirements are consistent with federal requirements.**

The project does not violate any known federal, state, local or tribal law or requirement imposed for the protection of the environment. In addition, the project is consistent with applicable land management plans, policies, and programs.

  
Mary Jo Rugwell,  
Wyoming State Director

MAR 20 2018

Date